

A Catalog of Moloka‘i Place Names

Including Lāna‘i

Compiled from the Records of the Boundary Commission
and
The Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles
of
the Kingdom of Hawaii

Collected and annotated by

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In memory of Catherine C. “Cappy” Summers

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PREFACE

The Polynesians of old were prodigious in their use of place names. They were expert taxonomists, classifying and naming the world around them, the stars in the heavens and fish in the sea, the plants and creatures of the land. They named the land upon which they lived and which gave them sustenance.

The places to which people give names reflect their relationship to the land, and the names and relationships both change in time. When we live in an urban environment, as most of us do today, we name streets and neighborhoods; buildings and stores become our landmarks. Traveling at high speed along highways there is no time to observe fine details of the land, as there is when traveling on foot or on horseback.

When the Hawaiians lived on the land as farmers and gatherers they became intimately acquainted with and named countless features and places. But when they left the land or died, many of the names disappeared, too. While some were recorded in the land records of the nineteenth century, which are the basis of this catalog, the associations and meanings are usually lost. They are relics, artifacts from the past, buried in nearly forgotten volumes, yet part of the Hawaiian heritage. It is the aim here to recover them and restore them to the public.

This catalog includes all the names found on the United States Geological Survey topographic quadrangles published in the 1950s as well as all the Moloka'i and Lāna'i names found in *Place Names of Hawaii*. However, it is more than a simple gazetteer of geographic names and their coordinates. Each record attempts to identify the kind of feature named, places it in an *ahupua'a* and on a topographic map quadrangle, gives the source in which it is found and, insofar as possible, its correct spelling and meaning. Its scope does not include the many literary sources of place names. Legends and *mele* are replete with geographic references although many places celebrated in song and story can no longer be precisely located with certainty. Many such place names have been indexed in numerous major publications, including the *Fornander Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities*, *Hawaiian Mythology*, *Fragments of Hawaiian History*, *Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii*, *'Ōlelo No'eau*. The *Hawaiian Legends Index* published by the Hawaii State Library System is a valuable resource. Coulter's *Gazetteer* of 1935, long out of print, remains a useful compilation.

The advent of computerized databases has been a boon to cataloguers. Large amounts of data can easily be accessed, searched and sorted. Unfortunately, few libraries are equipped to utilize computer databases making it necessary to print hard copies. The following printout combines a simple alphabetical list of place names and a purely geographical grouping in which the *ahupua'a* are placed in alphabetical order with all the names therein. For those equipped with a computer database program, the electronic version can be obtained from the author as a zip file.

INTRODUCTION

Sources

When the Legislature in December, 1845 created the Board of Commissioners to Quiet Land Titles, it set in motion a process which produced a monumental record of land holdings throughout the kingdom. Chiefs and commoners alike registered their claims to the land which they had administered or occupied in traditional terms, by their names.

All claims, whether by chiefs for entire *ahupua'a* or by tenants for their house lots and gardens, had to be filed within two years of the effective date of the Act, February 14, 1846, or be forever barred.¹ Claims were received and recorded in the *Native Register* and *Foreign Register*. Testimony of witnesses to the claims was recorded in volumes labeled *Native Testimony* and *Foreign Testimony*. Finally, the adjudicated claims and awards were recorded in the *Award Books*. These five series of bound volumes, together with the *Mahele Book*, constitute a Hawaiian "Domesday Book." All are preserved in the Hawaii State Archives and are accessible on microfilm. They are the principal sources of this collection.

Paramount among these registers is the *Mahele Book* in which are recorded the names of all the *ahupua'a* and *'ili kūpono* and of the chiefs who held suzerainty over them under the feudal monarchy.² The results of the Mahele (Division) between the chiefs and the king, whether a land was *returned* or *retained* by the chief, are given in the Catalog for each *ahupua'a* or *'ili kūpono*. The second division of lands, between the king and the government, established the Crown lands and the Government lands which are also identified. All are summarized in Appendix A.

Outright sale of Government land began in 1846 and continues to this day. These sales are known as *Royal Patent Grants* (RPG) when made under the Monarchy. They are recorded in the Office of Land Management in the Dept. of Land and Natural Resources and are also available on microfilm. They are indexed in the *Index of All Grants and Patents Land Sales* (GR), geographically and numerically. Only those Grants made under the Monarchy are considered here.

All Land Commission Awards and Royal Patent Grants were surveyed and metes and bounds descriptions made part of the record. Surveyors of Land Commission Awards often included the name of the *'ili* in which the parcel is located, or sometimes of a smaller division of land such as a *mo'o*, *kauhale* or a *lo'i*. In the case of Royal Patent Grants, however, few place names are given other than that of the *ahupua'a* and perhaps the initial point of the survey or a prominent landmark. Grants usually ignored traditional boundaries (except *ahupua'a* boundaries) and reference points, cutting across and including formerly distinct *'ili* and other subdivisions whose names are consequently lost.

By its act of August 23, 1862 the legislature established the Commissioner of Boundaries to define by metes and bounds the boundaries of *ahupua'a* and *'ili kūpono* which had been awarded by name only at the time of the Mahele. Upon the application of the owner of the *ahupua'a*, sub-commissioners on each island collected the testimony of *kama'aina* witnesses who knew the traditional boundaries and pointed them out to surveyors. Unfortunately, many *ahupua'a* retained by the Government were never surveyed and their traditional boundaries are now lost. The collected testimony and resulting Boundary Certificates are accessible on microfilm at the State Archives.

¹ This deadline was extended several times for those chiefs and konohiki named in the Mahele Book who had failed to present their claims to the Land Commission by 1848. Commoners received no such consideration.

² A few *ahupua'a* were overlooked in the process, mostly on Hawaii and Molokai.

The Hawaiian Government Survey, established in 1870 under the direction of W. D. Alexander, prepared regional maps showing the locations of private and public lands throughout the kingdom. Its successor, the Surveys Division of the Department of Accounting and General Services, archives the accumulated treasure trove of historical maps.

The names appearing on the topographic maps published by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) also have been included. These maps were compiled in cooperation with the Territorial Survey using many sources in addition to those used here. The current series of 7.5 minute quadrangles at a scale of 1:24,000 provides the basic framework for this collection.

Occasionally geographic names are found on Tax Maps which are not shown on the USGS quadrangles. These cadastral maps of various scales show relative locations of discrete parcels of land and were first compiled by the Territorial Department of Taxation, later by the State and now by each County, using data supplied by government and private sources. They also show much historical information including Land Commission Awards and Royal Patent Grants. Reference is made to them by their zone, section and plat number, without hyphens, thus: 1503:23 meaning Zone 1, Section 5, Plat 03, Parcel 23. Parcels which have been dropped are followed by the letter "x", e.g., 1503:23x.

In addition to the foregoing, major archaeological surveys for each island have been searched for supplementary information about places of historic interest.

Methods

The Catalog was initially conceived as a computerized database and the data are collected and organized accordingly. Each record was first made on a 4" x 6" file card, then entered into a dBase format database (PCFile 8) which can be imported into most popular PC database programs. A preliminary sort was made before assigning catalog numbers and names were broadly grouped in each *ahupua'a* as follows: *'ili kūpono* and *'ili 'āina*, in alphabetical order; boundary points, from the shore inland; topographic and cultural features along the shore and then inland; *heiau* and *wahi pana*. By sorting the database according to *ahupua'a* or Catalog Number, all place names within an *ahupua'a* can be viewed together. The *ahupua'a* are cataloged in geographical order as shown in Appendix A.

The records generated by the Boundary Commission include detailed testimony of witnesses (BCT) which usually resulted in the issuance of a Boundary Certificate (BC) containing the metes and bounds of the parcel. When the certificate includes a place name it can usually be plotted on the USGS base map and its coordinates scaled. If the name is given only in the testimony its relative position in the sequence is given, always progressing from *makai* to *mauka*.

All the Land Commission and Boundary Commission records are written in cursive longhand of varying legibility. In a very few instances a name is indecipherable and is not included in the catalog. Not infrequently a name will be found rendered in more than one way. Recourse to other sources, especially the *Register* and *Testimony* volumes, usually will resolve discrepancies; if not, variants may be included in the Comments field. Reference to the *Hawaiian Dictionary* sometimes helps clarify, or at least modernize, spellings, especially of words ending in *e* and *i*.

Misspellings are not uncommon in the *Indices of Awards*, often copying an error in the *Award Book* from which the *Indices* were derived; a few are also to be found on Tax Maps and, occasionally, on the USGS quadrangles. These are catalogued followed by an asterisk* whenever identified in published sources and cross referenced to the correct spelling. There are undoubtedly more misspellings which remain to be corrected.

Most Tax Map Keys (TMK) are given as of April, 2002. Because plat and parcel numbers are subject to change this information may not be reliable in the future. Older Tax Maps often show historical information dropped from later editions and are preferred when available.

Fields used in the database.

Fields are described in the order they appear in the printed copy, from left to right.

Place name.

Several conventions were adopted to facilitate computerized sorting.

1. Puu and lae are always separated from the other elements of a compound name, e.g., Puuholo is rendered Puu Holo; Laeloa is rendered Lae Loa.³

2. Initial Ka or Na before Lae, Lua, Hale and Moku may be dropped, as may Ke before Ana. Use of definite articles as part of place names is inconsistent in the records and literature. When searching for a name containing these elements it may be helpful to add or delete the initial definite article, i.e., search for both Lae Loa and Ka lae loa.

No diacritics (*‘okina* and *kahakō*) are used in this field because they are rarely included in the sources used, and they complicate computer sorting. Known misspellings, when found in published sources, are identified by an asterisk (*). Variants found only in unpublished land records may be noted in Comments.

Feature. A one or two word description of the place named is given in italics. Both English and Hawaiian terms are used, usually according to the term used in the principal source. Often more than one descriptor will be entered. All features fall into one of two groups, cultural (man-made) or natural. Unidentified features are called simply “place”. A glossary of terms used follows.

Cultural features.

ahu...a cairn, pile of stones, often used to mark a boundary, sometimes as an altar

ahupua‘a...traditional land division

‘aina kalo...taro land

‘auwai...irrigation ditch, canal (prehistoric; cf. ditch)

battlefield...

bp...boundary point; a place named along a boundary, sometimes with a monument

cemetery...

ditch...irrigation ditch, canal (historic; cf. ‘auwai)

fishpond...a pond or man-made enclosure in or adjoining the sea for confinement of fish

heiau...a temple, place of worship in traditional religion

hōlua...a sledding track

‘ili [‘aina]...a subdivision of an ahupua‘a which pays tribute to the chief of the ahupua‘a

‘ili kūpono...a subdivision of an ahupua‘a which pays tribute to the chief of the moku

kahua ‘olohū...bowling alley

kauhale...a group of houses belonging to a family; hamlet

ko‘a...a fishing shrine (sometimes called “kū‘ula”)

kō‘ele...garden worked by a tenant for his chief

kūhale...same as kauhale

kula...plain, field, pasture, unirrigated farm land

landing...a pier or wharf built to accommodate ships or small boats

leina ‘uhane...souls’ leap

³ Current practice is inconsistent when dividing compound names into their constituent words.

lo‘i...pond field; wet taro patch
 loko i‘a...fishpond
 moku...district
 mokupuni...island
 mo‘o...narrow strip of cultivated land smaller than an ‘ili
 ‘o‘io‘ina...resting place for travelers
 ‘okana...division of land smaller than a district
 park...a state or county recreational facility
 petroglyphs...
 pier...wharf projecting from shore into the water
 pig pen...pā pua‘a
 pu‘uhonua...place of refuge
 pu‘ukaua...fortified hilltop
 reservoir...a man-made pond of irrigation or drinking water
 shrine...place sanctified by historic or religious association; ahu
 town...a grouping of residential and commercial buildings, usually with a post office
 ts...triangulation station
 village...a grouping of residences without commercial buildings; subdivision, camp
 wahi pana...a legendary or famous place
 well...a man-made source of water

Natural features

bay...
 beach...kahakai, kahaone
 cave...ana
 cone...a volcanic orifice, usually with a summit crater
 cove...awa, ‘oawa
 crater...waha pele, lua pele; a volcanic depression smaller than a caldera
 grove...ulu
 gulch...a stream channel; awaawa
 harbor...a sheltered place for canoes, vessels
 hill...puu
 islet...rock
 kahawai...stream channel, gulch
 kula...plain, arable dry land
 loko...a pond, lake
 lua...a hole, pit
 marsh...nenelu
 pali...a cliff, steep slope
 place...a feature not otherwise identified
 point...a promontory at shore; lae
 pond...a substantial body of water, fresh or sea; loko
 pu‘u...an imprecise term applied to mountains, hills, knolls, cones
 ridge...kualapa
 rock...an islet; moku pōhaku
 spring...a natural source of flowing water; punawai
 stone...a named stone (if offshore, then it is termed a rock); pōhaku
 stream...a channel in which fresh water flows, intermittently or permanently; kahawai
 surf...a place suitable and used for surf riding
 swamp...

tree...often a boundary point; includes breadfruit, kukui, pūhala
vent...a source of volcanic ejecta
waialele...waterfall

Ahupua‘a. For each place name the name of the *ahupua‘a* in which it is located is entered in bold type. Refer to Appendix A for a geographical listing of all *ahupua‘a* and *‘ili kūpono*.

Quad. This entry identifies the quadrangle of the topographic 7.5 minute series published by the United States Geological Survey (USGS), at a scale of 1:24,000. They are numbered according to the scheme adopted by the State Historic Preservation Division (SHPD), wherein the island of Moloka‘i is identified by the prefix 60- followed by the number assigned to the individually named quadrangle according to the key below. The single Lāna‘i quadrangle, identified as 40-00, is at a scale of 1:62,500; the four 7.5 minute quadrangles are at a scale of 1:24,000.

60-01	Ilio Point 1952	40-00	Lanai 1923	40-01	Garden of the Gods 1991
60-02	Molokai Airport 1952			40-02	Makalau 1991
60-03	Kaunakakai 1952			40-03	Lāna‘i City 1992
60-04	Kamalo 1952			40-04	Ha‘alelepa‘akai 1992
60-05	Halawa 1952				

Not infrequently the exact location of a feature is uncertain. When a place name could be on either of two adjoining quadrangles, the annotation “Quad uncertain” will be found at the end of “Comments” and the most likely quad number entered in the “Quad” field.

Plane coordinates. The Hawaiian Plane Coordinate System, shown on all USGS quadrangles, has been chosen for its simplicity and ease of use. Coordinates are given whenever the location of a place name can be ascertained with reasonable certainty. For large areas, such as *ahupua‘a*, the coordinates of the first letter of the name is given to the nearest thousand feet. For streams and gulches, a point near the name (usually at the beginning) is given to the nearest hundred feet. For hills (*pu‘u*), mountains or other high points, the highest point is chosen; if a triangulation station, bench mark (BM), vertical angle bench mark (VABM) or spot elevation is shown, their positions are given. Boundary points are frequently named in early surveys and often can be located on published or unpublished maps, including Tax Maps, and their positions scaled from the USGS quadrangles. When a Tax Map Key (TMK) is given, coordinates are usually omitted.

Users of GPS and GIS should note that the *Old Hawaiian Datum (NAD 27)* is used on the five Moloka‘i quadrangles and the Lāna‘i island map (40-00), while the *North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83)* is used on the four Lāna‘i quadrangles dated 1991 and 1992. The Old Hawaiian Datum is used throughout in this catalog.

Catalog Number. The Catalog Number provides a unique, ten digit number for a place name or other cultural feature. It is useful in grouping names geographically in the computer data base. It is based on the Hawaii State Tax Map Key system, wherein the state is divided into four Divisions:

1. City & County of Honolulu (Island of Oahu and Leeward Islands)
2. Maui County, including Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe (Kalawao County is not recognized as a Division)
3. Hawaii County
4. Kaua‘i County, including Ni‘ihau, Lehua, Ka‘ula

Each Division is divided into as many as nine zones (which correspond to modern judicial districts), each of which is further divided into nine sections, each containing one or more *ahupua‘a*. The Division, Zone and Section numbers comprise the first three digits of the catalog number, informing the user at once of the island,

district and portion of the district in which the place name or feature is situated.

Within each zone, numbers are assigned to each ahupua‘a in geographical sequence from Section 1 through Section 9, separated by a period from the first three digits. Places within an ahupua‘a are then given a number in any convenient order, separated from the ahupua‘a number by another period. Three places are provided, allowing for 999 names within an ahupua‘a. For example: 259.51.001 identifies the ‘ili kūpono of Ka‘ūlei in the ahupua‘a of Wailau, district of Moloka‘i, island of Moloka‘i:

2--...--- Division 2, Maui County
-5-...--- Zone 5, Molokai District
-9-...--- Section 9.
---.51.--- Wailau (ahupua‘a number 51 in sequence from Section 1 of Zone 5, running counterclockwise around the island).
---..001 ‘ili of Ka‘ūlei

Names which are recorded as (or appear to be) lying on a boundary between two ahupua‘a are assigned arbitrarily to the ahupua‘a with the lower number.

Comments. Here will be found direct and indirect quotations from sources cited; location of the name, either relative to other names in a series or to Tax Map Keys, Land Commission Awards, Grants or other cultural and topographic features readily found on published maps; cross references to variant spellings or to other names. When the location of a place can be determined or approximated on a topographic map, its elevation is noted. Included for each ahupua‘a is a synopsis of its disposition at the Mahele (see also Appendix A). Speculative spellings are sometimes placed here.

Because *apana* (part) numbers of claims are not always the same as in the Land Commission Award, claim numbers cannot reliably be associated with a Tax Map Key. Claimants sometimes asked for more parcels than were awarded. Some claims were withdrawn or denied because the claimant had abandoned the land or died without heirs.

Lexicology. The preferred orthography, following the Pukui & Elbert *Hawaiian Dictionary*, is given here whenever it can be ascertained. Some sources are garbled or illegible. Reference is made to *Place Names of Hawaii* (PEM) when names are listed there, even though they may be on a different island. Spellings and translations derived from the dictionary (PE) are so identified.

As noted in *Place Names of Hawaii* (p.238), it is impossible to determine the meaning of a name whose pronunciation is unknown. Even then, homonyms make translation perilous. Therefore spellings and meanings are offered only when they are found in PEM or when there is no ambiguity. Many place names are purely descriptive of some physical attribute while others commemorate an event and may be couched in obscure terms. Because literal translations of commemorative names are likely to be erroneous they are not attempted here. The reader may venture his own guesses.

Source. Sources are identified by means of an abbreviation or an author’s name followed by the date and page of the publication. In addition to the records of the Hawaiian Government, several other sources are included for their relevance to geology or history. Refer to the Bibliography for full identification of the sources consulted.

APPENDIX A₁
 Geographical index and
 Distribution of the lands of Moloka‘i and Lāna‘i at the Mahele in 1848.

MOLOKA‘I

<u>Catalog Number</u>	<u>Ka Aina</u>	<u>Returned by</u>	<u>Retained by</u>	<u>LCAw No.</u>
251.01	Kaluakoi 1	Kupa	Gov.	
	Kaluakoi 2	J. Stevenson	Gov.	
251.02	Ioli	* ¹	(Gov.) ²	
251.03	Palaau	Kealiihonui	Crown	
251.04	Hoolehua	Kalaimoku	Gov.	
251.05	Naiwa		Kekauonohi	11216:12
252.06	Manowainui	Kapu	Gov.	
252.07	Kipu	Kaua	Gov.	
252.08	Nihoā	*	(Gov.)	
252.09	Kahanui ½	Kaluaokamano	Gov.	
	Kahanui ½		Kaluaokamano	7755
252.10	Kalamaula	N. Namauu	Crown	
253.11	Kaunakakai	*	Crown (by Kalakaua)	
254.12	Kapaakea	*	Crown (by Kalakaua)	
254.13	Kamiloloa ½	Laniheleua	Gov.	
	Kamiloloa ½		Laniheleua	(none)
254.14	Makakupaia	Kaleleiki	Gov.	
254.15	Kawela		Lunalilo	8559-B:28
255.16	Makolelau	*	(Gov.)	
255.17	Kapuaokoolau		Puhi	3834
255.18	Keanaokuino	Kanaulu	Gov.	
255.19	Kamalo		Leleiohoku	9971:24
256.20	Kapualei		Kekauonohi	11216:13a
256.21	Kumuēli		Kekauonohi	11216:13b
256.22	Wawaia (Awawaie)		Kekauonohi	11216:13c
256.23	Puaahala	Kaaiwawaawa	(Gov.)	
256.24	Kaamola 1-4	Kekukahiko	Gov.	
	Kaamola 5 (½)	D. Malo	Gov.	
	Kaamola 5 (½)		D. Malo	(none)
	Kaamola 6 (½)	Halualani	Gov.	
	Kaamola 6 (½)		Halualani	3979
256.25	Keawanui		Hinau	2715
256.26	Ohia East	Helehewa	Gov.	
	Ohia West		Helehewa	M. A. 30
256.27	Manawai		Hoonaulu	4600

¹ Not named in Mahele Book.

² Not listed in Indices to LCAw. pp 25-52.

256.28	Kahananui ½ Kahananui ½	Kaeliwai	Gov. Kaeliwai	M. A. 48
256.29	Ualapue	Kekauonohi	Crown	
257.30	Kaluaaha	Kamamalu	Gov.	
257.31	Mapulehu		A. Lui	3218
257.32	Pukoo 1 Pukoo 2	Napohaku	Gov. Napohaku	8214
257.33	Kupeke		Peke	8524-B
257.34	Ahaino Ahaino (½) Ahaino (½)	Hanakaipo	Kuakamauna Gov. Hanakaipo	8660 M. A. 10
257.35	Kailiula	*	(Gov.)	
257.36	Honomuni		Kauwa	8525-B
257.37	Kamanoni ½ Kamanoni ½	Haalelea	Gov. Haalelea	5382
257.38	Kawaikapu	L. Konia	Gov.	
257.39	Kainalu	Paki	Gov.	
257.40	Puelelu		Hoe	M. A. 34
257.41	Poniuohua Poniuohua ½ Poniuohua ½	Hoe Kamiona	Gov. Gov. Kamiona	7758
257.42	Waialua		Lunalilo	8559-B:27
258.43	Moanui	Laahili	Gov.	
258.44	Kumimi		J. Stevenson	11029
258.45	Onouli 1 Onouli 2 (Honouliwai (Honoulimaloo	Keohokalole Leleiohoku *	Gov. Gov. (Gov.)	7130)
258.46	Lupehu ½ Lupehu ½	Kuhalake	Gov. Kuhalake	M. A. 62
258.47	Pohakupili		Kaninaualii	7762
258.48	Moakea		Kekauonohi	11216:10
258.49	Keopukauuku Keopukaloa	*	Kuakamauna (Gov.)	8660
259.50	Halawa		Kamamalu	7713:28
259.51	Wailau	*	(Gov.)	
259.51.001	Kaulei	Paia	Gov.	
259.52	Pelekunu		Kapuaipoopoo	5575
261.53	Waikolu	*	(Gov.)	
261.53.001	Maniania	Napohaku	Gov.	
261.54	Kalawao	Kuluwailehua	Gov.	
261.55	Makanalua		Kekauonohi	11216:11
261.56	Kalaupapa		Kaunuohua	6450
261.57	Kawaluna	A. Kaeo & Lunalilo	Gov.	
261.58	Polapola	*	(Gov.)	
261.59	Mahulili	A. Kaeo & Lunalilo	Gov.	
261.60	Pohakuloa	A. Kaeo & Lunalilo	Gov.	

APPENDIX A₂
 Geographical index and
 Distribution of the lands of Moloka‘i and Lāna‘i at the Mahele in 1848.

LĀNA‘I

<u>Catalog Number</u>	<u>Ka Aina</u>	<u>Returned by</u>	<u>Retained by</u>	<u>LCAw No.</u>
249.01	Pawili	Lunalilo	Gov.	
249.02	Kaohai		Kekuaiwa	7714-B:1
249.03	Kamao	Kahanaumaikai	Gov.	
249.04	Palawai		Kekauonohi	11216:14
249.05	Kealia 1		I. Kaeo	8520:4
	Kealia 2	Kahanaumaikai	Gov.	
249.06	Kaunolu	Kealiihonui	Gov.	
249.07	Kalulu	*	(Gov.)	
249.08	Kamoku	*	Crown (by Kalakaua)	
249.08.001	Kalama	Oleloa	(Gov.)	
249.08.002	Kaumalapau	Oleloa	Gov.	
249.09	Kaa		Kamamalu	7713:29
249.10	Paomai	*	Crown (by Kalakaua)	
249.11	Mahana		Lunalilo	silc ³
249.12	Hokunui	*	(Gov.)	
249.13	Maunalei		Pane (Fanny Young)	8519-B:4

³ Surrendered in lieu of commutation

APPENDIX B

Alphabetical index to lands of Moloka‘i and Lāna‘i.

MOLOKA‘I

Ahaino	257.34	Keopuka-uuku	258.49
Awawaie/Wawaia	256.22	Kipu	252.07
Halawa	259.50	Kumimi	258.44
Honomuni	257.36	Kumueli	256.21
Honoulimaloo	258.45	Kupeke	257.33
Honouliwai	258.45	Lupehu	258.46
Hoolehua	252.04	Mahulili	261.59
Ioli	251.02	Makaku paia	254.14
Kaamola	256.24	Makanalua	261.55
Kahananui	256.28	Makolelau	255.16
Kahanui	252.09	Manawai	256.27
Kailiula	257.35	Maniania	261.53.001
Kainalu	257.39	Manowainui	252.06
Kalamaula	252.10	Mapulehu	257.31
Kalau papa	261.56	Moakea	258.48
Kalawao	261.54	Moanui	258.43
Kaluaaha	257.30	Naiwa	252.05
Kaluakoi	251.01	Nihoa	252.08
Kamalo	255.19	Ohia	256.26
Kamanoni	257.37	Palaa	252.03
Kamiloloa	254.13	Pelekunu	259.52
Kawaluna	261.57	Pohakuloa	261.60
Kapaakea	254.12	Pohakupili	258.47
Kapualei	256.20	Polapola	261.58
Kapuaokoolau	255.17	Poniuhua	257.41
Kaulei	259.51.001	Puaahala	256.23
Kaunakakai	253.11	Puelelu	257.40
Kawaikapu	257.38	Pukoo	257.32
Kawaluna	261.57	Ualapue	256.29
Kawela	254.15	Waialua	257.42
Keanaokuino	255.18	Waikolu	261.53
Keawanui	256.25	Wailau	259.51
Keopuka-loa	258.49	Wawaia/Awawaie	256.22

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Hokunui	249.12	Kaunolu	249.06
Kaa	249.09	Kealiaaupuni	249.05
Kalama	249.08.001	Kealiakapu	249.05
Kalulu	249.07	Mahana	249.11
Kamao	249.03	Maunalei	249.13
Kamoku	249.08	Palawai	249.04
Kaohai	249.02	Paomai	249.10
Kaumalapau	249.08.002	Pawili	249.01

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Abbreviations used for sources:

AB	Land Commission, <i>Awards Book</i>
BC	Boundary Certificate No.
BCT	Boundary Commission Testimony
FR	Land Commission, <i>Foreign Register</i>
FT	Land Commission, <i>Foreign Testimony</i>
GR	<i>Index of All Grants</i> , Part I
GR (5)	<i>Index of All Grants</i> , Part V
IDLB	<i>Interior Dept. Letter Book</i>
IDLF	<i>Interior Dept. Letter File</i>
IN	<i>Indices of Awards</i>
LCAw	Land Commission Award
MB	<i>Mahele Book</i>
NR	Land Commission, <i>Native Register</i>
NT	Land Commission, <i>Native Testimony</i>
PE	Pukui & Elbert, <i>Hawaiian Dictionary</i>
PEM	Pukui, Elbert & Mookini, <i>Place Names of Hawaii</i>
RM	Registered Map No. ____
RPG	Royal Patent Grant No. ____
SM	Stearns and Macdonald
TM	Tax Map (zone-section-plat)
TMK	Tax Map Key (zone-section-plat-parcel)
USCP	<i>United States Coast Pilot: The Hawaiian Islands</i>
USGS	United States Geological Survey

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