MOLOKAI
Where I Live
Dedicated to

*Nā Keiki o Molokaʻi*

The Children of Molokaʻi
AHUPUAʻA

Ahupuaʻa is a section of land most often running from the mountains to the sea. Within most ahupuaʻa were three areas: uka (upland), kula (plains and fields), and kai (sea and nearby land). These areas contained almost everything people needed to survive.

Two words are in the word “ahupuaʻa:” “ahu” for altar and “puaʻa” for pig. An altar of stones was built on the ahupuaʻa boundary in honor of the god Lono. Lono was the god of peace, rain, clouds, winds, the sea, agriculture and fertility. An image of a pig’s head was carved of kukui wood and placed upon the altar. During the yearly Makahiki Festival the people brought their hoʻokupu, or gifts, to this altar.
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Ahupua'a and Fishponds

Fishponds, filled or derelict, are all along its southern shore, many age-by-age. On this map, names of the fishponds are encoded so as to be deciphered with names near the shore where they belong.
MOLOKAʻI

The goddess Hina was a wife of Wākea, the ancestor of all Hawaiians. Hina is said to be the mother of the island of Molokaʻi. She is remembered in the song “Molokaʻi nui a Hina,” which means “Great Molokaʻi, land of Hina.” The word “Molokaʻi” is defined as a name word.

The island of Molokaʻi is also known as “Molokaʻi pule oʻo,” which means “Molokaʻi, of the potent prayers.” Long ago, Molokaʻi was known for its powerful kāhuna, or priests.
Molokaʻi! Molokaʻi!
My island where I live.
My mokupuni where I live.
My ʻāina, my land.
My home where I live.
My mom and
my dad.
My kūpuna,
too.
My sisters and brothers.
My aunties and uncles.
My cousins and others.
All my ‘ohana, ‘ohana, ‘ohana.
Two volcanoes, long, long ago.
West Molokaʻi Volcano and
East Molokaʻi Volcano.
Lava flowed from East Molokaʻi Volcano.
Filled the sea between the East and the West.
Formed the island of Molokaʻi.

Ka mokupuni o Molokaʻi.
Ka mokupuni o Molokaʻi.
Many years later,
Lava flowed from Kauhakō,
A third, small volcano.
Formed Kalaupapa Peninsula.
Kalaupapa. Kalaupapa.
Molokaʻi, Molokaʻi in
Our state of Hawaiʻi.
Fourth of eight islands in
Our state of Hawaiʻi.
Molokaʻi, from West to East,
38 miles long, 10 miles at its widest.
La, the sun, rises in the East. Up, up, up!
From the East to the West.
Shining down, down, down on Hawai‘i nei.
Shining down, down, down on
Moloka‘i nui a Hina.
WEST MOLOKAʻI (Kona Moku)


West shore: Pāpōhaku Beach: “stone fence,” Largest beach, two miles long.
Lots of fish in the sea, in the *kai.*
On the south shore, four *loko iʻa,* fishponds:
☞ Kaumanamana: “place branching out.”
☞ A small pond near Hikauhi. (now filled)
☞ Naninanikuʻekuʻe.
☞ A pond at Kūkūkū.
A place for turtles, too.
Mahina, the moon, and hōkū, the stars. Shining at night. Sharing their light.
For *mahiʻai*, the planter.
For *lawaiʻa*, the fisherman.
For *Hōkūleʻa*, the voyaging canoe.
KALUAKOʻI AHUPUAʻA

One ahupuaʻa for West Molokaʻi.
From Mauna Loa to the northwest point,
Kalaeokaʻilio: “the cape of the dog.”
From Mauna Loa to the southwest point,
Kalaeokalāʻau: “the cape of the club (of Palila).”
From the mountain to the sea.
From the uka to the kai.
Kaluakoʻi. Kaluakoʻi.
Mauna Loa: “long mountain.”
Where stones were dug out.
To make adz tools.
“Koʻi,” for cutting wood.
Mauna Loa, where games were played.
Its highest point: Puʻu Nānā at 1,381 feet.
Kāʻana Hill, a hālau hula.
A school for hula dancing.
At Kāʻana, beautiful ʻōhiʻa lehua blossoms.

A path of rocks called Kealapūpūakiha:
“The shell pathway of Kiha,” Chief of Maui.
White seashells placed along two sides,
To light the way for travelers at night.
CENTRAL MOLOKAʻI (Kona Moku)
Kalaʻe: “clear.” Land up ma uka.
No set boundaries.
From Puʻu Kaʻeo in east Kaunakakai,
To Kīpū in the west.
Beautiful hills and valleys.
Cool springs by green palai fern.
A place for ʻulu maika games.
Thirteen *ahupuaʻa* in Central Molokaʻi.
From north shore cliffs high above Kalaupapa.
And mounds of sweet potatoes: “ʻula, ʻula.”
To south shore’s shallow waters,
With fishponds side by side.

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**PĀLĀʻAU AHUPUAʻA**
Very big with many people.
24 petroglyphs, all human figures, carved on boulders.
And Molokaʻi’s biggest pond,
=> Poʻohele or Pālāʻau Fishpond.
KĪPŪ AHUPUAʻA
With its “Kipū Ruins,” all of stone.

MANOWAINUI AHUPUAʻA
Three platforms for hālau hula: hula school.
For kumu hula: teachers
For haumāna: students.
For ūniki: graduation.
ʻĪLOLI AHUPUʻAʻA
On a dry hot shore.
Named for ʻĪloli, wife of Chief Hoʻolehua.
Its fishpond: Pākanaka.

HOʻOLEHUA AHUPUʻAʻA
Named for Chief Hoʻolehua.
Kamehameha’s warriors trained on a big field.
Puʻu Kapeʻelua: “Caterpillar Hill.”
Fishpond, next to Poʻohele or Pālāʻau Fishpond.
NĀ‘IWA AHUPUA‘A

A big *ahupua‘a*, with *kahua*: “a place for games.”
Kualapuʻu: “mounds of earth,” for growing *ʻuala.*
Old name, Ka ‘Uala Puʻu: “The sweet potato hill.”
Nā Imu Kālua Ua Heiau: “The ovens to bake rain.”
(To break up lumpy rain.)
☞ Kaluaapūhi Fishpond: “the pit of the eel.”
☞ Paʻahao Fishpond: “prisoner.”
KAHANUI AHUPUAʻA
Kukuiohāpuʻu Heiau: at north cliff top, made by menēhune, “beautiful to behold.”
Kauluwai Spring, where Kamehameha and his warriors camped for a year.
Rightarrow Three small, inland ponds: ʻAipōhaku, Kauhaʻa and Waiākea. (now filled)
Rightarrow Punalau Fishpond: “many springs.” (now filled)
Rightarrow ʻŌʻōʻia Fishpond: “dug with ʻōʻa.”
KALAMA‘ULA AHUPUA‘A

Kahua Maika near Pu‘u Luahine.
(The only one of old left in all the islands.)
Childhood home of Keōpūolani, sacred wife of Kamehameha the Great.

“Kapuāiwa,” coconut grove planted by Kamehameha V.
 Kamaloko Fishpond, with all kinds of fish.
(awa, ʻāholehole, large ʻoʻopu, and ʻalamihī crab)
 Kahokai/Kakokahi Fishpond: “mess up the work.” (now filled)
 ʻŌhiʻapilo Fishpond: “smelly ʻōhiʻa tree.” (now filled)
 ʻUmipaʻa Fishpond: “stifle firmly.” (now a dry land section)
KAUNAKAKAI, its old name
KAUNAKAHAKAI AHUPUAʻA
Place for canoes to come. Lots of fish and salt.
“Malama,” Kamehameha V’s vacation home by the beach.

KAPAʻAKEA AHUPUAʻA
*Kioea* or curlews: large, brown shorebirds, long legs and a long curved bill.
Calling to canoes, “Go out to the sea to fish.”
☞ Kapaʻakea Fishpond: (now filled)
KAMILELOOA AHUPUĀ‘A
Ka Lua Nā Moku ‘Iliahi:
“The pit of the sandalwood ships.”
A hole dug in the ground,
Shaped like the hull of a ship.
To measure how much ‘iliahi,
Would fit in the hull of a ship.
Kaloko‘eli Fishpond:
“the dug-up pond.”

MAKAKUPA‘IA AHUPUĀ‘A
Ali‘i Fishpond.
Kaoini Fishpond.
KAWELE AHUPUA‘A
Pu‘uhonua: “place of safety” and a Pu‘ukaua: “fort.”
Two big battles here.
A mound where warriors were buried.
Kahakapa‘akai, where people gathered salt.
↞ Kānoa Fishpond: “‘awa bowl.”
↞ Two small fishponds. (now only foundations)
↞ Kakahai‘a Fishpond: “fish slicing.”
SOUTHEAST MOLOKAʻI
(Kona Moku)

East Molokaʻi volcanic mountains,
Between southeast Molokaʻi and
northeast Molokaʻi.
Here is the island’s highest peak,
Kamakou: 4,970 feet.

Ao, clouds, white puffs up high.
Hug the top of Kamakou peak.
Ao, clouds, sprinkle ua, rain.
Ua, rain.
Down waterfalls, into flowing streams.
Wai, fresh water.
Wai, fresh water.
Sunlight with *ua*, a rainbow appears.  
*Ånuenue! Ånuenue! Ånuenue!*
A colorful crown on thirty-three *ahupuaʻa*,
From the mountains to the sea,
With *heiau*, *koʻa*, special sites, too.
Legends and history to share.
Fishponds! Fishponds! *Loko iʻa*
All along the southern coast.
From Kalamaʻula to Kūmimi,
The number is the most:
≫ 48 fishponds of the island’s 62!
A very great task done by early Hawaiians,
Mounds for planting taro: kalo.
In flat, wet land pile dirt into mounds,
Three or four feet high.
But at the bottom it must be,
Four or five feet wide.
Fresh water, wai, all around,
At the bottom of each mound,
For kalo to be planted,
In the wai on the ground.

But on the mound of dirt,
At the very top,
Plant ʻula: “sweet potato,”
And kō: “sugar cane.”
MĀKOLELAU AHUPUAʻA
Three fishponds:
⇒ Uluanui: “big ulua fish.” (now used for growing kalo)
⇒ Kawīʻu: “to be tangled.”
⇒ Pānahāhā: “broken wall.”

KAPUAOKOʻOLOAU AHUPUAʻA
⇒ Kanukuawa Fishpond: “the harbor entrance.”

KEONEKŪʻINO AHUPUAʻA
⇒ Pahiomu or Pahioniu Fishpond.
⇒ Kīpapa Fishpond.
KAMALŌ AHUPUAʻA
A lava tube to Pelekunu Valley on the north side,
used by runners to take messages from one chief to another.
Mounds for planting kalo.
Kamāhuʻeʻe Fishpond: “the openings.”

KAPUALEI or KAPULEI AHUPUAʻA

KUMUʻELI AHUPUAʻA
Goddess Pele dug on the mountain peak.
Named Kaholoapele: “Pele’s landslide.”
Pūʻili Heiau.
WĀWĀʻIA AHUPUAʻA
- Wāwāʻia Fishpond. (only parts of foundations)
- Kalokoʻeli Fishpond: “the dug pond.” (partly filled)

PUAʻAHALA AHUPUAʻA
- Paialoa Fishpond: “long wall.”

KAʻAMOLA AHUPUAʻA
Three fishponds:
- Kaināʻohe: “cast with bamboos.”
- Papaʻiliʻili: “pebble flats.” (now destroyed)
- Kaʻamola or Mikiawa: “a round herring [fish].”

KEAWANUI AHUPUAʻA
- Keawanui Fishpond: (on National Register of Historic Places)
  Kalaeloa Harbor: “the long point.”
WEST & EAST ‘ŌHI‘A AHUPUA‘A
- Kaunahikoʻoku Fishpond: “upright fish scales.” (now destroyed)
- West ‘Ōhi‘a Fishpond.
- Pūhāloa Fishpond: “bursting forth long.” (partly filled)

MANAWAI AHUPUA‘A

Kahakahana,
- A place to worship Hina, the kapa goddess.
- A place to make sacred kapa.

Four heiau; (on National Register of Historic Places)
- Puʻu ʻOlelo Heiau; middle of the valley.
- Kaluakapiʻioho Heiau; striking feature is east wall.
- Kahōkūkano Heiau; a fish heiau built by menehune.
- Pākuʻi Heiau; highest on ridge.

- Wehelauʻulu Fishpond. (foundations only)
- Pūhāloa Fishpond: “bursting forth long.” (partly filled)
KAHANANUI AHUPUʻAʻA
Kaluaunākukui Heiau:
“the multitudes of light.”
80 feet by 100 feet with walls
6 feet high.
Agricultural heiau.

‘UALAPUʻE AHUPUʻAʻA
Kahua Maika of Kaʻakeke: ʻulu maika
rolled for distance.
Chiefs gathered here.
Kamehameha I was here in 1812.
☞ Halemahana Fishpond:
(now destroyed)
☞ ‘Ualapuʻe Fishpond: (on National
Register of Historic Places)
Known for clams and “fatness”
of mullet.
Many fresh water springs
in the pond.
Waihuna: “hidden fresh
water spring.”
“Loʻipūnāwai,” many legends
about this famous
“spring pond.”
KALUAʻAHA AHUPUAʻA

First Christian mission here in 1832.
Catholic church built here in 1874 by Father Damien.
A puʻuhonua: “a place of peace and safety.”
Ke Ana O Hina: “The Cave of Hina.”
   A shallow cave under a ledge of lava.
   In front, a *kukui* tree and a pool with maidenhair.
   Home of Hina, mother of Molokaʻi.

Four fishponds:
   ➡️ Kaluaʻaha: “the gathering pit.” (only foundations)
   ➡️ Mahilika. (only foundations)
   ➡️ Kaʻopeahina: “Hina’s bundle.” (mullet and *äholehole*)
   ➡️ Niʻaupala: “yellow coconut-leaf midrib.”
MAPULEHU AHUPUA‘A

Pipi‘o Fishpond: “bent.”
‘Ili‘ili‘ōpae Heiau: “stones [from menehune who were paid with] shrimp.”
Largest, oldest, most famous heiau.
Built by menehune of stories,
Passed hand-to-hand from Wailau Valley.
The work was done in just one night.
Pay for menehune: just one ‘ōpae each.
Wailau Trail.
The only way from Kona side
To Wailau Valley, Koʻolau side.
Start on the ridge behind ʻIliʻiliʻōpae Heiau.
Walk through green forests.
Listen to sweet songs of pūpūkanioe land shells.
Drink water from a spring,
Refreshing and cool.
Climb up the mountain side.
Pass ʻieʻie vines.
Reach Kilohana, the top,
At 3,800 feet high.
Leave Mapulehu.
Enter Wailau!
PŪKOʻO and PUNAʻULA AHUPUAʻA

Punaʻula, a narrow strip of land,
   From the mountains to the sea.
Pūkoʻo, “a beautiful land” with big fishponds.
☞ Pānahāhā Fishpond: “broken wall.”
☞ Pūkoʻo Fishpond, the only natural fish trap.
   Kālāʻau: “stick striking,” a way of fishing.

KŪPEKE AHUPUAʻA

☞ Kūpeke Fishpond.
   One of the three best ponds in all Hawaiʻi.
   Fish fat all year and have a great flavor.
'AHA'INO AHUPUA'A
⇒ Nahi'ole Fishpond.
⇒ Kihaloko Fishpond: "lizard's pond."

KA'ILI'ULA AHUPUA'A
⇒ Waihilahila Fishpond: "bashful water."

HONOMUNI, KAMANONI and KAWAIKAPU AHUPUA'A
Well-known fertile lands.
Chiefs' favorite place. Taro mounds for chiefs:
  Pāikalani: "reach the sky," or
  Pāikahāwai: "reach the water flume."
Three acres set aside by Chief Pi'ilani of Maui.
Kamehameha I raised taro here.
Kamehameha V got his taro from here.
Cared for by people who love the land.
⇒ Kula'alamihī Fishpond: "source of 'alamihī crab."
Six fishing grounds off the shores of Honomuni.
KAINALU AHUPUAʻA
Birthplace of Chief Abner Pākī,  
Father of Princess Pauahi.  
☞ ‘Īpuka‘iole Fishpond: “rat’s doorway.” (destroyed)  
☞ Kainalu Fishpond. (destroyed)

PŪʻELELŪ and PŪNIUʻŌHUA AHUPUAʻA
Big mounds with banana, sugar cane, sweet potatoes,  
And onions planted in the center.  
Pūniuʻōhua: childhood home of William Pitt Leleiōhoku,  
Brother of Kalākaua and Liliʻuokalani.  
Lenalenapōhaku Stone (big stone with eight hollows):  
Peʻapeʻamakawalu, the eight-eyed god of child-bearing.
WAIALUA AHUPUA‘A
One of Moloka‘i’s largest ahupua‘a.
Faces the island of Maui.
Many hala trees along two streams.
A great grove of coconut trees.
The most wetland taro grown on Moloka‘i’s south coast.
Mounds in lands with running water, not springs.
Poi from Waialua, the most delicious of all.
Five heiau.
Pākaikai, where Kamehameha Nui, son of Chief Kekaulike of Maui, was hidden as a child and raised on taro leaves.
MOANUI AHUPUA‘A
Kakahaku Heiau: “temple of refuge and kapu.”
Trail from heiau to the sea.
☞ Kahinapōhaku Fishpond: “the gray stone.”

KūMIMI AHUPUA‘A
Moloka‘i Koʻolāʻau: “Moloka‘i, poling with the stick.”
Push your canoe with a pole, with a pole,
   In shallow water, three feet or less deep.
Push all the way, out to the sea.
Then take up your paddle, where the shallow water ends,
   And paddle your canoe in the deep, rough sea.
☞ ʻŌhalahala Fishpond: “complain.” (destroyed)
HONOULIWAI AHUPUAʻA
Lots of water. Taro grows well, from lowlands to highlands.
Famous for a fire that burns at night:
“The Fire of Makaihuwaʻa.”

HONOULIMALOʻO AHUPUAʻA
Not enough water. No wetland taro in lowlands.
Sweet potatoes and dry-land taro.
Pōhakulōʻihi: “tall stone.” An abu or altar where taxes (taro, fish, kapa, and other items) were placed during Makahiki.

LŪPEHU AHUPUAʻA
Kahua, a field for nā pāʻani, games, during Makahiki.
PŌHAKUPILI AHUPUAʻA
Kahoʻonoho Heiau: a large stone terrace at the edge of the sea.
Pōhakuhāwanawana: “whispering stone.”

A fisherman, lawaiʻa, whispers to the stone:
“I wish I had taro so I can make poi,
To eat with the fish that I’ve caught.”

A planter, mahiʻai, whispers to the stone:
“I wish I had fish to eat with my poi,
Which I made from the taro in my loʻi kalo.”
Both heard each other’s whisper.
Both granted each other’s wish.

Ko kula uka: “those of the uplands.”
Ko kula kai: “those of the sea.”
MOAKEA AHUPUAʻA
Basket traps used to catch fish.
ʻŌhiʻa ʻai: “mountain apple” tree planted by Chiefess Kāneʻalai.

MOKUHOʻONIKI ISLAND
Small island east of Moakea.
Nearby is Kanahā Rock: “the shattered [thing].”

KEŌPUKA ʻUʻUKU AHUPUAʻA

KEŌPUKA LOA AHUPUAʻA
Kapuʻupoʻi Point: “the point [of] creating [waves].”
(Canoes were smashed in the seas here.)
On Cape of Puʻu o Hoku: “hill of Hoku (night of the full moon).”
Dividing line between Kona Moku and Koʻolau Moku.
Largest hālau hula on Molokaʻi was here “on the extreme East end.” Kumu hula was Naʻoʻo.
ULU KUKUI O LANIKĀULA: “A grove of kukui trees named after Lanikāula, a famous prophet and counselor.”
In Keōpūka Loa Ahupua‘a.
People from all the islands came to see Lanikāula,
To ask him for his advice.
This place, Hawaiians believe, is a very sacred place,
Where Lanikāula died and is buried.
NIHEUKAWA (leaping place) GULCH
In Keōpuka Loa Ahupuaʻa.
Just before “Hālawa Lookout.”
Kaʻōhele’s Leap: Kaʻōhele, a famous warrior and athlete.
He leaped “as swift as a gust of wind” from one
pali (cliff) to another to escape enemy warriors.
NORTHEAST MOLOKAʻI
(Koʻolau Moku)

Northeast Molokaʻi, one-fourth of the island,
Seven ahupuaʻa. Seven ahupuaʻa.
Four with beautiful, green valleys.
Majestic cliffs, steep and high.
Three ahupuaʻa for Kalaupapa Peninsula,
Molokaʻi’s flattest land.

In the valleys lived many people,
Growing all kinds of food and plants.
Lots of water for many loʻi kalo: “wetland taro.”
But no fishponds. The sea is deep, not shallow.
Fishermen used nets and hook and line.
HĀLAWA AHUPUAʻA

Eleven winds.
Two waterfalls:
   Moaʻula: “red chicken,” on the south.
   Hīpuapua: “tail flowing,” on the north.
Moaʻula, the larger. Molokaʻi’s most famous waterfall.
Source of water for Hālawa Stream:
   Largest of all streams, long and winding.
Most taro on Molokaʻi was from Hālawa.
   Over “1,000 taro patches.”
Lots of melons, gourds, wild fruits, mountain shrimps.
Mana Heiau: “supernatural power.”
North side of valley.
Built by *menehune*.
Striking appearance.
Pāpā Heiau: “forbidden.”
South side of valley.
Small walls and rooms.
Twenty-three other *heiau*.
Pu‘uhonua of Kāʻili.
Place of peace and shelter near the
sacred grove of big, old *kamani* trees.
WAILAU AHUPUAʻA
Wailau Stream runs through the whole valley.
Lots of ʻoʻopu, wī, hīhiwai shellfish.
Lots of taro and wauke for kapa.
Kapa made in Wailau and Pele kunu.
Paʻikukui kapa: dark kapa dyed with the juice from kukui bark.
Mahunaliʻi: small, spotted, used for covering idols; thin kapa.
Fine-scented, dyed with noni bark.
Made under strict kapu and reserved for chiefs.
Waiehu Waterfall: “misty waters.”
One of most famous waterfalls on Molokaʻi.
Olokuʻi Peak: “tall hill,” 4, 602 feet.
Between Wailau and Pele kunu.
Puʻuhonua: “place of peace and safety.”
Clouds, waterfalls, streams, beautiful and rare native plants and flowers.
PELEKUNU AHUPUA‘A

Valley runs into deep blue sea at the edge of its “U” shaped bay.
Ridges on both sides, hundreds of feet high.
Sun seen only four or five hours a day.
Plants grown: ʻulu (breadfruit), kō (sugar cane), pia (arrowroot),
maiʻa (banana), ipu (gourds), olonā (source of fiber),
wauke (paper mulberry), ubi (yams). Kalo grown on flat land
and slopes.
Sea too rough for fishing.
Fishermen to Moʻomomi on north shore of West Molokaʻi.
By canoe to Kalawao. By foot to Moʻomomi. Caught and
dried fish to be carried back to Pelekunu.
Cave of Anapūhi: an eel who guarded the waters from Pelekunu to Hālawa. Well-known cave which a large boat can enter and pass through and out the other end. Sea waves have colored it: striped and spotted red in some places, white, dark gray, green gray, yellow and shiny black in other places.

Kaunuohua Peak at the head of Pelekunu Valley: 4,535 feet. High cliffs curve inward. Large overhang on its top. Body of Pele is said to lay here. Mentioned in chants.
WAIKOLU AHUPUAʻA
One steep, narrow valley.
   Wide and cool stream from foot of dark green
   mountains to the ocean.
Three islets off Waikolu:
   Huelo, ʻŌkala, and Mōkapu.
Leinaopapio: “Papio’s Leap.”
   Where people learned to leap over cliffs.
KALAUPAPA PENINSULA

Molokaʻi’s flattest land.
Sweet potato, main vegetable raised here.
Along the sea, many koʻa: fishing shrine.
A leper settlement by Kamehameha V in 1865.
People who were living here moved to Kainalu
and other ahupuaʻa on the Southeast side.

KALAWAO AHUPUAʻA

Waʻialea Valley: grew taro, banana, sugarcane, sweet potatoes.
A few caves, heiau, and koʻa.
First site of the leper settlement.
MAKANALUA AHUPUʻAʻA
Between Kalawao and Kalaupapa.
Called “Uka:” inland.
Only the north end reaches the sea.
South end goes into Waihāna Valley.
Kauhakō crater is here.
Made by Pele and Hiʻiaka.
Small brackish lake within crater.
Hōlua slide on south slope.
Heiau on northeast slope.
Most sacred heiau in north Molokaʻi.
Dedicated to Haumea, a sister of Pele.
Two other heiau and koʻa.
KALAUPAPA AAHUPUA‘A
NIHOA: a strip of land at the foot of cliffs on the north shore, west of Kalaupapa. An ‘ili (subdivision) of Kalaupapa.
HAWAIIAN VOCABULARY

Page 1  
mokupuni: island  
ʻāina: land

Page 2  
ʻohana: family, relative  
kūpuna: grandparents, ancestors

Page 7  
Hawaiʻi nei: this beloved Hawaiʻi

Page 8  
Kona: leeward; side away from the wind  
moku: district  
heiau: place of worship  
koʻa: fishing shrine of coral or stone

Page 9  
loko iʻa: fishpond. Fishponds were built in the shallow waters along Molokaʻi’s south shore. Walls were made of carefully laid stone. Fish and other sealife were stored and fattened in ponds. A special gate called “mākahā” let small fish enter but kept larger ones on the inside from leaving. Some ponds were natural freshwater ponds. Fish raised in ponds belonged to a chief.

Page 20  
menehune: legendary race of small people

Page 21  
kahua: a field for games  
maika: ancient Hawaiian game similar to bowling

Page 22  
Malama: light, month, moon (Kamehameha V’s beach home)

Page 32  
kapa: tapa or cloth made from the wauke or māmaki bark for clothing

Page 33  
ʻulu maika: stone used in maika game

Page 40  
poi: taro corms cooked, pounded, and kneaded to a dough-like consistency

Page 47  
Koʻolau: windward; side from which the wind blows

Page 55  
bōlua: ancient sled used on grassy slopes
BIBLIOGRAPHY


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