

WAIMĀNALO, O’AHU – A PRELIMINARY HISTORICAL OVERVIEW (prepared by Kepā Maly, February 2000)

Mo’olelo (Traditions)

The mo’olelo (traditions) of Waimānalo tell us that in times past, the coastline of Waimānalo was a place that was life giving—the land, water, and ocean resources gave life to the land and people of the land. The following narratives include a few of the historical accounts about land use and cultural sites in Waimānalo—with emphasis on several locations near the shore between Pūhā and Pāhonu—and changes that began occurring in the community in the nineteenth century. The information comes from several sources (cited in text below).

Traditional narratives contain valuable information for interpreting traditions, practices, place names, and events which occurred in particular areas. One of the mo’olelo which describes some of the features and resources of the Waimānalo vicinity is found in the epic account of the journey of Hi’iaka-i-ka-poli-o-Pele (Hi’iaka) the youngest sister of the goddess Pele to Kaua’i. Excerpts of one version of the tradition “He Mo’olelo Ka’ao no Hi’iaka-i-ka-poli-o-Pele” (A Traditional Story of Hi’iaka who is Held in the Bosom of Pele) — as published in the Hawaiian newspaper, Ka Hōkū o Hawai’i (September 18, 1924 to July 17, 1928) — was translated by Kepā Maly (Maly ms.). This version of the account has yet to be translated in its entirety.

The narratives follow the basic format of Nathaniel Emerson’s 1915 rendition of the story of “Pele and Hi’iaka,” but contains an added wealth of alternate island-wide place name accounts, narratives about the famous deity which gave their names to Makapu’u and Moeau, Waimānalo site narratives which document practices of natives of the land, and chants. The following English translations (prepared by Maly), are a synopsis of the Hawaiian texts, with emphasis upon the main events of the narratives.

“He Mo’olelo Ka’ao no Hi’iaka-i-ka-poli-o-Pele”

The goddess Hi’iaka traveled from the island of Hawai’i to Kaua’i, stopping on Maui, Moloka’i, and O’ahu, as she went to fetch the chief Lohi’au-ipo (Lohi’au) from Hā’ena and return with him to Pele’s domain at Kīlauea, Hawai’i.

On the shores of Kā’anapali, Hi’iaka, Wahine’ōma’o, and Pā’ūpala’e, met with two men who were preparing their canoe for a journey to O’ahu. The canoe men told Hi’iaka that their journey would take them to the Ko’olau (windward) side of O’ahu, where they would probably land on the shore of Waimānalo, below Makapu’u. When preparations were completed, the men told Hi’iaka mā (and her companions), to wait on the shore until the canoe was in the water, and that then they could board the canoe to begin the journey across the sea.

Passing the point of Kalā’au, Moloka’i [the southwestern point of Moloka’i], they reached the area between Moloka’i and O’ahu. It was here that Hi’iaka saw the large fleet of canoes at rest outside of Makapu’u. The task of the fishermen of this canoe fleet, was fishing for the famous fish of Makapu’u, “ka uhu ka’i o Makapu’u” (the parrot fish cliff of Makapu’u). (The ocean below the cliff of Makapu’u was famous for its uhu fish.) Hi’iaka then turned back and looked towards the point of Kalā’au and then turned and looked again at Makapu’u and she chanted:

| | |
|---|--|
| Pali kauhuhu ka uhu ka'i o Makapu'u | At the edge of the precipice of is the parrot fish cliff of Makapu'u |
| Huki ka lani i ka lae o Kalā'au Kēlā pali makua 'ole olaila | The point of Kalā'au pulls at the heavens That is a parentless cliff there [it stands alone] |
| Ama kauwā ka pali o Ulanamawao—e | The cliff of Ulanamawao [Ulamawao] is a servant like the canoe outrigger |
| Mao wale ana i ka lani Kēlā pali ku'i hāinu i ke kai | But the skies are clearing And that sheer cliff drinks from the ocean [rises from the sea] |
| I ke kai ke akua pōloli o Moeau—e | In the sea of the hungry deity of Moeau [the point on the leeward side of Makapu'u] |
| Ola i ko lā pōloli 'Īna'i pū me ka waimaka ia E uwē mai ho'i—e Aloha 'ino no e | Be relieved of your hunger [which is] Garnished with tears Crying out O what a pity |

When Hi'iaka finished her chant, the steersman of their canoe called out from behind, and said that he had heard of masters of hula among their people of Moloka'i, but none of them have chanted as well as you... As the canoe drew closer to O'ahu, Hi'iaka turned and saw the expanse of 'Ihi'ihilauākea with the water of Kanono'ula, the plain of Ka'ea and the place called Kuamo'o-a-Kāne...

...As they continued their journey, they drew near to Makapu'u. Hi'iaka then saw the woman which dwelt along the shoreward point. Hi'iaka then chanted (November 17, 1925):

| | |
|--|---|
| Noho ana Makapu'u i ka lae He wahine ke akua pōloli Pōloli 'ai 'ole Make i ka 'ai 'ole Makapu'u nui kua ke auwē I 'ai na mākou—e Hōmai ana ho'i ua 'ai | Makapu'u dwells upon the point She is a goddess that hungers Hungers because of a lack of food Dying because of a lack of food Great Makapu'u, lamenting deity Let us have something to eat Bring forth the food. |
|--|---|

Makapu'u then answered, "perhaps if you land on the shore you might receive some food. Here you are asking from the ocean, come, land on the shore, beach your canoe." The steersman then spoke to Hi'iaka, telling her, "Say, we have food upon our canoe, perhaps we should eat prior to landing. And here you are asking the people of the land for food, when we already have food here."

Hi'iaka told them "no, we are not really hungry, we are just suggesting it to those people there on the land to understand their nature. Perhaps the people on shore will bear kind thoughts for us upon the canoe." Now, Hi'iaka knew that her companion Wahine'ōma'o was indeed hungry, but she did this to see if the people on the land would give food to her friend... If we land and that the people on shore have no food, then you will have no trouble, for you will have the food which you brought from Moloka'i.

As they continued shoreward, they also saw the group of fishing canoes which they had seen fishing for the uhu fish in the channel between O'ahu and Moloka'i also returning to the shore. They passed by them on the Makapu'u shore side, and landed their canoes on the Ko'olau side of Makapu'u, at the place which was near Waimānalo. Hi'iaka and her traveling companions landed their canoe near the place where Makapu'u dwelt in her fearful condition. When the men saw the many eyes upon the head of that supernatural (kūpua) woman, they were overcome with fear. But Hi'iaka told them, let us go to be hospitably welcomed in the house of the native of this land.

"Behold our native resident, let us go and visit the home of the one who invited us." The men denied the invitation, hiding their fear, they said, "you go, and since we have food upon the canoe, we will continue our journey by sea to Kailua of the Ko'olau." They did not truly want to go to Kailua, but they said it because they were overcome with fear from seeing this magical woman. Hi'iaka mā then left the canoe and the men quickly departed in their canoe to continue along the points of the Ko'olau

At that time, a strong wind began to blow, and also the current from the Kona (leeward) side of O'ahu began pulling at the canoe of these two men. Though they tried with all their strength to paddle, they couldn't, and the current took them around the cliffs of Makapu'u. So great was the fear of these men for the many-eyed woman [Makapu'u], that when they saw a small, calm landing on the Kona side of O'ahu, they paddled quickly to it and landed their canoe [at Kaloko, below Kealakīpapa]. The moment the crunching sound of the canoe landing on the shore was heard, the two men leapt from the canoe with their possessions and fled from the place of that fearful woman which they had seen. They fled across the plain of Ka'ea and the canoe remains at the place where they left it.

In the meantime, Hi'iaka mā, went to the place where Makapu'u was situated, waiting for their arrival. Makapu'u was the feared deity of that place, and it is because of her, that the place is called Makapu'u to this time. The native resident [Makapu'u] gave her greetings to the visitors [Hi'iaka mā], and Makapu'u then began to prepare food for her visitors. Makapu'u then invited her visitors to eat. Hi'iaka then spoke to Makapu'u, "Makapu'u, perhaps you know the nature which we two share, and that we can not partake of real food. Thus it has been from the very beginning and it is right because of our [godly] nature. The food which you have prepared, shall be eaten by our companion, Wahine'ōma'o."

Wahine'ōma'o then began to eat the meal which Makapu'u had prepared, and Hi'iaka and Pā'ū-o-Pala'e were satisfied with the food [offering of the essence of the food] which was for the gods. When Wahine'ōma'o was finished eating, they spoke with Makapu'u about the journey to fetch the man [Lohi'au] for the elder sister [Pele]. They then departed from the place of their native host with fondness.

Through the explanation of one of the hula masters ('ōlohe hula), who died not too long ago, and who saw the stone body of Makapu'u with her own eyes; she said that it was set not far from the point which is called "Makapu'u." It is a large stone, and on the head of the stone, she saw the bumps which glowed like coals in the shape of human eyes. That stone image remains in the cave to this day. Whether what the hula master said is true or not, is for you, oh good readers to decide. The woman who

revealed this information, was Naka'a Kahaunaele, and perhaps the people who dwell in the area of Kuli'ou'ou and Wai'alae will recognize her name (November 24, 1925).

Hi'iaka mā departed from the place of that supernatural woman on the point of Makapu'u, and went to the shore of Waimānalo. Wahine'ōma'o saw a woman sitting on a bluff in the wind, and she then said to Hi'iaka: "Say! There is a woman sitting on the cliffs' edge, turning side to side like a bunch grass which is held in the hand. Who is that woman?" Hi'iaka answered, "That woman which we see there is a native resident of this place. It is Mālei who you see there." Thus, Hi'iaka spoke to her friend Wahine'ōma'o.

Wahine'ōma'o then said to Hi'iaka, "Perhaps she knows who you are." Hi'iaka said, "I will call to her to see if she knows my name, but if she does not call out my name, she does not know who I am." Hi'iaka then chanted to Mālei—

| | |
|---|---|
| O wau e hele i nā lae 'ino o Ko'olau, | It is I who travel along the stormy points of of Ko'olau, |
| I nā lae maka kai o Moeau, | From the Point of Moeau which fronts the sea, |
| Hele ka wahine au hula'ana o nā pali, | The woman has traveled along the cliffs, |
| Nānā uhu ka'i o Makapu'u, | To the uhu fish observing cliff of Makapu'u |
| Na ka wahine e noho ana i Kaulu a ka makani, | To where the woman wells on the cliff in the wind |
| I Ko'olau ke ola i ka huaka'i malihini, | It is along Ko'olau, that this journey of strangers will have life |
| Kānaenae i ka lau weuweu, | A chant is offered among the grasses |
| Ola i ka pua mau'u, | Life comes through the grass flowers |
| E Mālei e, Aloha mai, | Aloha o Mālei, |
| E uwē kāua—e | Let us greet one another. |

That women who dwells along the these cliffs, heard Hi'iaka's voice, and responded, "Yes. Come o Hi'iaka-i-ka-poli-o-Pele, come here, but there is no food. This is a place without food (he kaha 'ai 'ole kēia). There is but one food here, it is the flowers of the grass that fill the stomach. One may also open the mouth to the wind, and in that way, the stomach may also be filled. That is how one is filled here. It is the food of this place at which I dwell." Hi'iaka responded to Mālei, telling her that she and her companions were not hungry, we have simply come to see the dark green cliffs of your land. Aloha to you! (December 1, 1925)

Nathaniel Emerson's (1915) version of the story provides one additional piece of information, which will be included here because it describes agricultural practices in the area. Hi'iaka had encouraged Makapu'u and Mālei to cultivate the land, to plant sweet potatoes with which to appease the hunger, they responded:

Cultivate this plain you say; plant it with sweet potatoes; see the leaves cover the hills;
then make an oven and so relieve your hunger. Impossible! (Emerson 1915:89)

Traveling a little further, Hi'iaka learned that:

It is indeed a barren land. Fish is the only food it produces. Our vegetables come from Waimanalo [Pūhā]. When the people of that district bring down bundles of food we barter for it our fish (ibid.)...

Eighteenth Century References To Waimānalo

Native historian, Samuel M. Kamakau tells readers that during the latter years of Kahekili's residence on O'ahu, Kamehameha I set his eyes on adding Kahekili's kingdom to his own. In that time (ca. 1790), Kamehameha sent a messenger to discuss his intentions with the elder Kahekili, whom he respected. It is in this account that readers learn of the wealth of Waimānalo as a land of agriculture and fisheries. The messenger Ki-kane arrived before Kahekili and:

...threw down two maika stones, a black one and a white one. Ka-hekili said when he saw these stones, "This stone (the white) brings life through farming and fishing, rearing men, and providing them with food; this other stone (the black) brings war."... Kahekili as, "Is Kamehameha coming to Oahu to fight?" "Yes," answered Ki-kane. "What harbor will he choose?" "It was Kiko'o's counsel to make Waimanalo the harbor and battle sites." "It is too low there to cast sling stones to reach the heights. It is good only for food and fish. If stones are thrown from above nothing can save the battlefield. Who else gave advise"? "Ka'a-loa advised Wai-kiki as the harbor and battlefield." "That is much too low. Neither those on the sea nor those on the shore have the advantage. It is a place for cultivating food, not a battlefield. Who else?" "Ka-ua-kahi-a-kaha-ola counsels Koko as the harbor and battle field." "A wise man! He has the right idea. The provision patches of Ko'olau are far distant. There is a good site above, large enough to fight on. Go back and tell Kamehameha to return to Hawaii and watch, and when the black tapa covers Ka-hekili and the black pig rests at his nose, then is the time to cast stones..." (Kamakau 1961:150)

Shortly after Kahekili's death in 1793, one of his sons, Ka'eokūlani ruled the Maui Kingdom for a short while, but then desired to return to his home on Kaua'i (Ka'eokūlani was the father of Kaumuali'i of Kaua'i). Kalanikūpule, Ka'eokūlani's brother, had been established as the chief of O'ahu following Kahekili's death. Hearing that Ka'eokūlani (Ka'eo) was planning to return to Kaua'i, Kalanikūpule and his counselors feared that Ka'eo might try to take control of O'ahu as well. It is in this period (ca. 1794), that Kamakau tells readers that at — Kalapueo (the area where the coastal flats narrow and the cliffs draw near to the shore); Kukui (the former fishing village on the east side of Pāhonu); Muliwai'ōlena (the drainage basin the enters the sea near the vicinity of the present-day Waimānalo Beach Park); Waimānalo (the area fed by the stream which forms Pūhā) — all locations on the shore of Waimānalo Ahupua'a, were fortified and that battles were fought:

Not knowing what his plans might be they [Kalanikūpule and his counselors] made preparations for war, digging trenches and throwing up earth works at Kukui, Kalapueo, and Waimanalo [On Oahu]. At Kukui a severe battle was fought in which one of the favorites, a war leader of Ka-lani-ku-pule, was shot by Mare Mara at the stream of Muliwaiolena as he stood with a feather cloak about his shoulders directing the battle with his hands. Two days and two nights Ka'eo-ku-lani lay out at sea, then Ka-lani-ku-pule called off the fighting and the two had a friendly meeting at Kalapawai in Kailua, Ko'olaupoko... (Kamakau 1961:168)

Waimānalo Described in ca. 1822

In 1821-1822, G.F. Mathison visited O‘ahu while on a journey around the world. He provides readers with one of the earliest descriptions of travel through Waimānalo and around Makapu‘u to Kealakīpapa and Maunaloa:

From this spot [Nuuanu Pali] we descended into the plain below. And finding ourselves on the north-east side of the island, we resolved to return homewards round its eastern extremity. The remainder of our walk this day, however, was more fatiguing than agreeable. Exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, we passed over successive hills and plains, dry and barren, without trees or human habitations. We met occasional parties of natives, many of whom appeared to take pleasure in accompanying us...

At six o'clock we reached a small village about a mile from the seashore [probably not far from the present village of Waimanalo], and easily obtained a tolerable hut to pass the night in; it belonged to an English sailor, who had established himself here...

At daybreak we resumed our walk, and perceived that the ridge of hills we had already crossed the preceding day, extended to the eastern extremity of the island; so that it became necessary to make another journey over them. The path, however, over this ridge being unfrequented, and the cliff becoming very lofty as well as precipitous, our difficulties were proportionally increased. Jack the sailor accompanied us, and proved greatly superior in usefulness to our Indian guide, who knew nothing of this part of the country. Thick jungles of brushwood occasionally impeded our progress, but afforded us the opportunity of seeing many indigenous trees and shrubs...About two hours were spent in gaining the summit of the cliff; when, bidding adieu to our sailor friend, we descended through a valley thickly wooded, which sloped gradually downwards to the plain [Kealakīpapa]... [Mathison, 1825, IN McAllister 1933:193]

Waimānalo – Pūhā Agricultural System

While at Bishop Museum, Kawena Pukui translated the following description of the Waimānalo agricultural system and community as it looked in 1847:

At that time, it seemed that the valley [Waimānalo-Pūhā] was filled with breadfruit, mountain apples, kukui and coconut trees. There were taro patches, with banks covered with ti and wauke plants. Grass houses occupied the dry lands, a hundred of them here and sweet potatoes and sugar cane were much grown. It was a great help toward their livelihood.... The whole ahupuaa of Waimanalo was leased to white men except the native kuleanas and because the cattle wandered over them, they were compelled to build fences for protection. The taro patches that were neatly built in the time when chiefs ruled over the people and the land, were broken up. The sugar cane, ti and wauke plants were destroyed. The big trees that grew in those days, died because the roots could not get moisture. The valley became a place for animals. [Ka Hoonanea o Ka Manawa Kuokoa, October 26, 1906; B.P. Bishop Museum, Hawaiian Ethnological Notes]

In *Native Planters*, Handy (1940) described the ahupua‘a of Waimānalo in the 1930s as:

This ahupua‘a has only one large stream, from which it takes its name, the water of which irrigates the sugar cane now grown on the lower slopes and lowlands. Much of the lowland now under cane was formerly in taro. But wet taro was by no means limited to the lowlands irrigated from the main stream.

The old kamaaina, Edward Niaupio, named nine terrace sections whose water came from small streams and springs flowing out of the high mountain range. These sections ran for 1.5 miles in a semicircle at the foot of the mountains round the broad base of Waimanalo Valley, from below Puu Loa well toward Puu o Kona. Several of these, now covered with brush, were examined and found to be well preserved. The only taro grown in the district in 1934 was that planted by Edward Niaupio. (Handy 1940:100; *Hawaiian Planter*, Vol I).

He‘e Pu‘e Wai at Pūhā – A Visit by Queen Emma

In November 1874, dowager Queen Emma, made a tour of the island of O‘ahu. Ascending Kealakīpapa from Maunaloa, Queen Emma and a party of nearly 200 people reached Makapu‘u and descended the cliff for Waimānalo. John A. Cummins, owner of the Waimanalo Ranch and Sugar Company, hosted Queen Emma. Upon reaching the Makapu‘u bluff, overlooking Waimānalo, Emma’s party was greeted by torch-bearing “knights,” and escorted down the pali to the coast of Waimānalo, and the four mile ride to Mauna Rose, Cummins’ residence and seat of his cattle and sheep ranch and sugar plantation operations.

One of the entertainments presented for the Queens’ pleasure was the he‘e pu‘e wai (surfing in the stream wash) of Pūhā River. The men made a twenty-foot wide opening in the pu‘e one (sand bar or spit), that blocked the mouth of Pūhā. The water is said to have rushed out of Pūhā at a rate of some thirty knots. Only two men and two women dared ride the surf out into the sea. This event was evidently once commonly practiced in the vicinity, but by the time of Queen Emma’s visit, it was fairly rare. The Queen was very delighted by the show of bravery and skill in the he‘e pu‘e wai, and rewarded the “surfers” handsomely. (cf. *Pacific Commercial Advertiser*, April 25, 1874; and J.A. Cummins in *Mid Pacific Magazine*, Vol. VI, No. 3 Sept. 1913:233-243).

In 1939, Mary Kawena Pukui and Kenneth Emory of the Bishop Museum conducted site visits and oral history interviews with Charles Alona and Kealohanui Alona (grandparents of Niki Hines and Alike Ahuna — Waimānalo residents). The family of Alike Ahuna still maintains its’ family land on the shore of Waimānalo, a short distance east of Pāhonu fishpond. Among the historical accounts recorded by the Alona were the following narratives (cited in the B.P. Bishop Museum, *Ethnological Notes*):

Pūhā

The stream in Bellow’s Field is Pu-ha. [C. Alona; September 14, 1939]

Pā-honu

Pa-honu, an enclosure for turtles that was once located back of Mrs. Wall's present home.

There was once a chief who was so fond of turtle meat that he ordered a sea wall built to keep captured turtles from escaping. Every turtle caught by a fisherman was put into this enclosure. No one else was allowed to partake of turtle meat under penalty of death. No one dared to eat turtle as long as the old chief lived. [C. Alona; September 14, 1939]

Summers and Sterling (1978) note that the old E.O. Wall residence is in the area of 41-505 Kalanianaʻole Highway. They also reported that, "The pond wall which could be seen in the late 1960's was a restoration built on the original (?) foundation." (Sterling and Summers 1978:249)

Kaakaupapa

Next to Pahonu is Kaakaupapa. The old saying of this place was, "Papa ke kanaka, papa ke akua, papa na mea a pau" — "Multitudes of people, multitudes of gods, all in multitudes." [C. Alona; September 14, 1939]

Puu-kilo-i'a (Hill-for-the-sighting-fish)

East of Pu-ha, beyond a lone pine tree on the shore is Puu-kilo-i'a. Here a person stood to see whether a school of fish could be seen and from here he signaled to the men of the canoes where to go in order to surround the schools with the net. [C. Alona; September 22, 1939]

Archaeology of O'ahu (1933)

Among the sites recorded near or along the shore of Waimānalo, by J.A. McAllister were:

Site 383. Haunuanoho, near the sea side of the Mill, Waimanalo.

A small hill said to have been famous in olden days as a place of refuge (puuhonua). It is said that as soon as one side knew that there was no hope for victory in the battle being fought, the wisest course was to flee as rapidly as possible to Haunuanoho, for all the chiefs recognized the sacredness of this hill and the lives of those who reached this elevation were spared. [McAllister 1933:191]

Site 383-A. Pahonu, adjacent to the E.O. Hall land, Waimanalo.

Pahonu is said to be the name of a pond 500 feet long and approximately 50 feet wide. A line of stones, submerged at high tide, but visible at low tide, indicates its former extent. Turtles are said to have been kept in the pond for use of the alii. [McAllister 1933:192]

Site 384. The so-called "Kaupo Village," Waimanalo.

Because of the local interest in this "deserted village" the area has been set aside as a public park. This site has probably neither the great antiquity nor the

importance commonly attributed to it. In its prime, it consisted of a few fishing huts, a fishing shrine (ko'a), and possibly a small heiau. Most of the structures appear to have been built in recent times. As a public park this land is continually used by campers, which accounts for many poorly constructed windbreaks near the beach and the absence of rafters, boards, and other inflammable material, as firewood is at a premium here. Mr. Chalmers, Manager of the Waimanalo Sugar Company, was told years ago that the village was built about 1853 during the disastrous smallpox epidemic, when the Hawaiians attempted to escape the quarantine. On the official map of the Bishop Estate the area is indicated as "Koanapou." "Kaupo" is undoubtedly incorrect.

Waimānalo: Records of Native Land Use in the middle of the Nineteenth Century

In pre-western contact Hawai'i, all land and natural resources were held in trust by the high chiefs (ali'i 'ai ahupua'a or ali'i 'ai moku). The use of lands and resources were given to the hoa'āina (native tenants), at the prerogative of the ali'i and their representatives or land agents (konohiki), who were generally lesser chiefs as well. Over generations, the native residents who lived upon and were sustained by the land (extending from the fisheries to mountains), developed an intimate relationship (kinship) with the land which has been recorded in traditions of creation and Hawaiian genealogical accounts.

The Hawaiian system of land tenure was radically altered by the Māhele 'Āina (Land Division) of 1848, which evolved in response to the growing Western population and business interests in the island kingdom. The Māhele (division) defined the land interests of Kamehameha III (the King), the high-ranking chiefs, and the konohiki. As a result of the Māhele, all land in the Kingdom of Hawai'i came to be placed in one of three categories: (1) Crown Lands (for the occupant of the throne); (2) Government Lands; and (3) Konohiki Lands (Chinen 1958:vii and Chinen 1961:13). Laws in the period of the Māhele record that ownership rights to all lands in the kingdom were "subject to the rights of the native tenants;" those individuals who lived on the land and worked it for their subsistence and the welfare of the chiefs (Kanawai Hoopai Karaima... {Penal Code} 1850:22). The 1850 resolutions in "Kanawai Hoopai Karaima no ko Hawaii Pae Aina," authorized the newly formed Land Commission to award fee-simple title to all native tenants who occupied and improved any portion of Crown, Government, or Konohiki lands. These awards were to be free of commutation except for house lots located in the districts of Honolulu, Lāhainā, and Hilo (cf. Penal Code, 1850:123-124; and Chinen 1958:29). After native Hawaiian commoners were granted the opportunity to acquire their own parcels of land through the Māhele, foreigners were also granted the right to own land in 1850, provided they had sworn an oath of loyalty to the Hawaiian Monarch (Kame'eleihiwa 1992:300).

In order to receive their awards from the Land Commission, the hoa'āina were required to prove that they cultivated the land for a living. They were not permitted to acquire "wastelands" (e.g. fishponds and wetlands) or lands which they cultivated "with the seeming intention of enlarging their lots." Once a claim was confirmed, a survey was required before the Land Commission was authorized to issue any award (ibid.). The lands awarded to the hoa'āina became known as "Kuleana Lands." All of the claims and awards (the Land Commission Awards or LCA) were numbered, and the LCA numbers remain in use today to identify the original owners of lands in Hawai'i. By the time of its closure on March 31, 1855, the Land Commission issued only 8,421 kuleana claims, equaling only 28,658 acres of land to the native tenants (Kame'eleihiwa 1992:295).

The Register and Testimony books of Māhele provide important documentation on residency, land use and water use in Waimānalo, in a period when traditional use was still somewhat intact. The following narratives (including kuleana parcels in the coastal, midland, and valley regions) are excerpted from the larger collection of documentation provide by native tenants of Waimānalo (most kuleana locations coincide with parcels depicted on Register Map No. 2681 and the RPTO District sheet of 1927).

Land Tenure: A Summary of Documentation Recorded in the Māhele ‘Āina of 1848

The documentation (recorded by 81 claimants for 119 parcels of land) includes descriptions of both wetland and dryland cultivation in regions extending from near shore to the inland valleys and across the Ko‘olau Poko ridge into Kuli‘ou‘ou, Maunalua, Awawamalu, and (Keala-) Kīpapa, which were once considered ‘ili land parcels of Waimānalo (though they are now attached to the Kona District of O‘ahu). The Native Register (NR) testimonies of 1848 list more than 315 lo‘i kalo (irrigated taro pond fields) in various phases of operation; the Foreign Testimony records (described two to four years later) list more than 815 lo‘i kalo in use at Waimānalo (for a list of other cultivated crops identified in testimonies see the index below). While the records reviewed, identified only a few ‘auwai (irrigation channels) in text, the occurrence of ‘auwai, which would have supplied water to hundreds of lo‘i kalo that were beyond the kahawai (streams) would have been an important part of the cultural landscape and water use system of Waimānalo.

There were at least eight fishponds (loko, loko i‘a, or pu‘u one) identified in testimonies as well. They occurred in the area extending from Pūhā to the area below the present-day Kalaniana‘ole Highway. Additionally, both the he‘e (octopus) and uhu (parrot fish) were claimed as the i‘a kapu (restricted fish) of named individuals.

Index of Selected Native Land use Terms:

| | |
|----------|---|
| Ahupua‘a | A native land division extending from off-shore fisheries to the uplands, generally the mountain peaks. |
| ‘Alani | Orange trees. |
| ‘Auwai | Irrigation channel. |
| ‘Awa | Piper methysticum (an important Hawaiian plant), used both for ceremonial observances and social activities. |
| ‘Ili | A narrow strip of land, a land management unit within the ahupua‘a |
| Kahawai | Stream or creek |
| Kalo | Taro. |
| Konohiki | Land overseer and/or the individual who received the ahupua‘a in the Māhele. |
| Kula | An open flat land region; when claimed in individual awards, the kula is generally an area of dryland cultivation (e.g. kula ‘uala) |
| Lauhala | Pandanus trees (also hala). |

| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Lele | A portion of an 'ili land unit which is separated by another land unit or feature (enabling the tenant to have land use resources in varying environmental zones). |
| Lo'i | Taro pond fields, those either fed directly by a neighboring stream or spring, or fed by a system of irrigation channels |
| Loko or Loko i'a | Fishpond. |
| Mai'a | Banana trees. |
| Māla | A dryland garden. |
| Mo'o | A strip of land (a land management unit within the ahupua'a), generally smaller than an 'ili, and used for dry land cultivation. |
| Pā hale | House lot (71 total house sites were claimed in the Foreign Testimonies). |
| 'Uala | Sweet potatoes. |
| 'Ulu | Breadfruit trees. |
| Wauke | Broussonetia papyrifera (the paper mulberry), used to make kapa (bark cloth). |

Kula Kahakai (near-shore parcels) in Pūhā vicinity (Native Register)

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | When/How Obtained | Crops | Type of Land / Location | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|--|-----------|
| 4500:2 | Keliimama | In time of Kahalaia | | In land of Kaina: 1 mo'o 1 kula 1lo'i | NR4:311 |
| | | | kalo | | |
| | | | | In land of Kaahuwalu: 2 lo'i | |
| | | | mai'a | In land of Kauahi: 1 kula 1 pā hale | |
| 4501:2,3 | Kaahuwalu | In time of Manuia | | In land of Kealakai: 1 mo'o 1 kula, from sea to upland | NR4:312 |
| | | | kalo | | |
| | | | | In land of Mahoe: 2 lo'i | |
| | | | kalo | | |
| | | | | In land of Kaina: 1 loko i'a 1 lo'i | |
| | | | kalo | | |
| | | | | In land of Kihokea: 1 lo'i | |
| 4502:1 | Piia | In time of Lono From Keliimama | | In 'ili of Ahiki: 1 mo'o that runs to kula In land of Kauahi: 1 kula 1 pā hale | NR4:312 |
| | | | kalo | | |
| 4503:3 | Mauae | In time of Lono | | In land of Keliimama: 6 lo'i | NR4:312 |
| | | | kalo | | |

Kula Kahakai (near-shore parcels) in Pūhā vicinity

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | When/How Obtained | Crops | Type of Land / Location | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---|-------|---|-----------|
| 6976 | Kaluahinenui | In time of Kinau, from Kaupena | | In 'ili of Kahikiea: 1 loko i'a 1 kula 1 upland 2 of above are named Imihia and Kalepeamoa 1 loko named Kukalaua | NR 5:410 |
| | | From Puniwai | kalo | 2 lo'i | |
| | | From Kawaihalau | kalo | 1 lo'i | |
| | | From Leleuwouwo | | 1 māla | |
| | | From Kanehoalani | | 2 māla | |
| | | From Makalae | | 1 māla | |
| | | From Kumaunahina | kalo | 3 lo'i | |
| 8612:1 | Kanehoalani | given by parents In time of Kamehameha I | | In 'ili of Kamokulama: upland named Kapupuu kula named Pukalua shore fishery named Apuakea | NR 4:368 |
| | | In time of Lono to this time of Poki. Kuihelani is the landlord | | In 'ili of Poki at Puahia: 1 mo'o 1 kula 1 pā hale | |
| | | | kalo | In 'ili of Kaualii at Panene: 1 lo'i | |
| | | | kalo | In 'ili of Naeole at Puamanoa: 2 lo'i | |

Kula (Flat lands) Clustering of Kuleana Below the Present-day Kalaniana'ole Highway

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | When/How Obtained | Crops | Type of Land / Location | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--|------------------------------|--|-----------|
| 4067:1,2 | Kahihina | From Keliimama From Kaio. Got all 3 parcels in the time when M. Kekuanaoa made a circuit of the island | | 1 mo'o 1 kula 1 mountain area | NR 4:220 |
| 4492:2,3,4,6 | Makai | From Kehau In time of Kaiakoili | kalo hala | In the land of Mana, Pouli: 4 lo'i 1 kula In the land of Kaanaana: 4 lo'i (1 weed grown) 1 kula (upland) 1 pā hale In land of Kamahalo: 1 hala grove In the land of Kealakai: 1 stream | NR 4:309 |
| 4493:1,2 | Mana | In time of Kaiakoili Kawaa is konohiki | kalo kalo | In the land of Kapouli: 8 lo'i (5 of which are overgrown with weeds) In land of Paneonea: 1 kula 1 pā hale In land of Keliimama: 4 lo'i In land of Kamahalo: 1 loko | NR 4:310 |
| 4497 | Kahoowaha | In time of Kahalaia | kalo kalo hala | In the land of Kaakau: 4 lo'i In the land of Ihu: 2 lo'i In the land of Kamahalo: 1 hala grove 1 pā hale | NR 4:311 |

Kula (Flat lands) Clustering of Kuleana Below the Present-day Kalaniana'ole Highway

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | When/How Obtained | Crops | Type of Land / Location | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------|---|-----------|
| 4498 | Kaio | In time of Manuia | | In the land of Kealakai: in Kouhou 1 mo'o In the land of Mahoe: kalo 2 lo'i 1 upland kula named Kalamea In the land of Kehau: 1 kula | NR 4:311 |
| 4499:1 | Kalauoho | In time of Kalolo | kalo | In the land of Kawaihalau: 2 mo'o In 'ili of Puuhala: 1 kula (sea to upland) 1 pā hale claim | NR4:311 |
| 4504-B & B:1 | Namakahiki | In time of Kalolo | | In the land of Keliimama: 1 mo'o 1 kula 1 pā hale In the land of Kalauoho: kalo 1 lo'i In the land of Kaanaana: 1 loko In the land of Mahoe: kalo 1 kula 1 lo'i In the land of Amokihi: 1 kula In the land of Kumaunahina: kalo 2 lo'i In the land of Puniwai: 1 mo'o 1 kula 1 pā hale | NR4:311 |

Kula (Flat lands) Clustering of Kuleana Below the Present-day Kalaniana'ole Highway

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | When/How Obtained | Crops | Type of Land / Location | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--|-------|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| 10214:1,2 | Makaalaea | From Kaoao | kalo | In the 'ili of Kailiili 2: 5 lo'i | NR 4:526 |
| | | From Amokihi all in time when Kekuanaoa made circuit of the island | uala | 1 māla | |

Kula (Flatlands) Clustering of Kuleana Extending Inland and Along Waimānalo Stream Branches from Kalaniana'ole Highway

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | When/How Obtained | Crops | Type of Land / Location | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---|--------------------------------|---|-----------|
| 235 B or 2637 | Kaalehu | In time of Lono | 'uala 'uala 'uala hau | In 'ili of Waikupanaha next to Keaniani 2 māla 'uala in kula of Paka 1 māla 'uala at Kamoku 2 māla 'uala at Mooiki 1 pā hale at Pakaikai belonging to Pahoni 1 hau tree at Hahakea | NR 3:577 |
| 2356 | Kekoanui | In time Lono From Mauae | | In 'ili of Kaniku: 1 mo'o-below Kaoao | NR 3:464 |
| 2561 | Nahinu | From Kumuhau In time of Lono Poki is the konohiki | kalo kalo 'awa | In 'ili of Kaaukai: some lo'i in Kamakainoa In 'ili of Kaulukanu: 2 lo'i in mo'o of Pu In 'ili of Kekuanaoa: 1 māla 'awa at Mole in the uplands | NR 3:556 |
| 2591 | Puhau | From Ihu From Kaiwikalua From Kahemolele | kalo kalo kalo kalo | 5 lo'i 2 fallow lo'i 4 lo'i: 3 lo'i in land of Mau 1 lo'i in land of Kekoanui 1 cultivated kula | NR 3:568 |

Poki is the konohiki
 In time of Lono

1 mo'o kula
 1 kula at Waiahiika
 1 pā hale

Kula (Flatlands) Clustering of Kuleana Extending Inland and Along Waimānalo Stream Branches from Kalaniana'ole Highway

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | When/How Obtained | Crops | Type of Land / Location | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--|---------------------------|---|-----------|
| 2593 | Pu | From Poki | | In 'ili of Kauluhonu under Kīpapa of the ahupua'a. | NR 3:569 |
| 2641:1 | Holau | All in the time of Lono | | In 'ili of Pohakunui: 1 mo'o In 'ili of Maunalua: 1 mo'o in lele of Keawawa, Kona In 'ili of Wawamalu: 1 steep māla 'uala named Ohua In 'ili of Kaeo: māla 'uala In 'ili of Kekupuohu: 1 lo'i at Kapuiki | NR 3:578 |
| | | Poki is Konohiki | 'uala 'uala kalo | | |
| 2648:1,2 | Ili | From Kahoohanohano | | 1 'ili of Kaulukanu 1 lele at the sea of Keoneula 1 māla in upland of Paoi, mo'o of Kahi | NR 3:579 |
| 2649:1,2 | Kapule | From Kalua | kalo 'uala kalo | In 'ili of Kumuhau: 4 lo'i 1 māla 'uala In land of Kealoha: 1 pā hale In land of Kaholo: 1 lo'i | NR 3:580 |
| 5875:1 | Kaaukai | From Poki | kalo kalo | 1 loko named Kaweloloko which has 4 small lo'i adjoining it with 3 other lo'i inland of Kiimakaiwa | NR 5:170 |
| 5883 | Kahiona | In time of Lono until the time of Poki | | 1 mo'o named Paoi? In 'ili of Puahia: | NR 5:173 |

| | | | | | |
|------|--------|---|------|---|----------|
| | | | kalo | 1 upland place named Kawaiki 1 lo'i at Kaweloloko | |
| 5949 | Paeole | From Poki but caring for it In Poki's name | kalo | 14 lo'i close to Hoonee 1 lo'i at Hoonee or named Hoonee | NR 5:187 |

Kula (Flatlands) Clustering of Kuleana Extending Inland and Along Waimānalo Stream Branches from Kalaniana'ole Highway

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | When/How Obtained | Crops | Type of Land / Location | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--|--------------|---|-----------|
| 7085 | Kalua for Halo'i | From Kaupena in 1846 | kalo | In 'ili of Kumuhau 3: 7 lo'i 1 pā hale In 'ili of Kahikiea: 2 mo'o; 1 kula adjoins them | NR 5:276 |
| 10207 | Molea | From Kawahalei in 1845 | kalo kalo | In 'ili of Kumuhau 2: 3 lo'i poalima 8 lo'i 1 pā hale | NR 4:524 |
| | | From Mauae | kalo | 1 lo'i | |
| 10392 | Nohopono | From Mauae | kalo | In 'ili of Kaoao: 6 lo'i 1 kula 1 pā hale | NR 4:547 |
| | | From Puoa who lives under them in time when Kekuanaoa made circuit around island | kalo | 1 lo'i | |
| 10393 | Napuuone | From Molea; who he lives under | kalo | In 'ili of Kumuhau 2: 8 lo'i 1 pā hale | NR 4:547 |
| 10747 | Puoa | From Mauae | kalo | In 'ili of Kaoao: 6 lo'i an 'auwai | NR 4:584 |
| | | From Paeole | uala kalo | 1 kula 'uala 1 lo'i at Hoona | |

From Haole under whom
he lives

1 pā hale

Kula uka (Inland slopes) Along North Branch of Waimānalo Stream to Back of Pali

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/ Awardee | When/How Obtained | Crops | Type of Land / Location | Reference |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|
| 2635 | Kahunanui | In time of Puhiea | kalo kalo kalo | In 'ili of Kinimaka in Ohea: 1 lo'i in mo'o of Hikaalani 4 lo'i in mo'o of Mahu 1 lo'i in mo'o of Kahapuna | NR 3:576 |
| 2645:1,2 | Paumano | | kalo kalo kalo 'awa 'awa | In mo'o of Kukaniaua: 3 lo'i In land of Puniwai: 4 lo'i 5 lo'i at Pawa'a In 'ili of Kinimaka: 1 māla 'awa In mo'o of Pulu in 'ili of Pohakunui at Mole: 1 māla 'awa | NR 3:579 |
| 3207:1 | Ihu | In time of Lono Kawelookalani is konohiki | kalo kalo | In 'ili of Waikupanaha along road of Keaniani: 2 lo'i in land of Kaniku 1 mo'o at Mooiki 1 pā hale at the shore In land of Kaalehu: 3 lo'i | NR 4:121 |
| 3265:1 | Lauheaiku (Kauheaiku) | In time of Lono | kalo 'uala wauke | In land of Kaalehu: 1 mo'o In land of Mauae: 2 lo'i In 'ili of Mooiki: 3 māla 'uala 1 māla wauke In land of Kaina: 1 māla 1 pā hale | NR 4:123 |

| | | | | | |
|--------|---------|-----------|------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 3575:1 | Kalauao | From Lono | | In land of Ihu: 3 lo'i | NR 4:141 |
| | | | kalo | | |
| | | | | In land of Paukeaho: 1 lo'i | |
| | | | kalo | 1 pā hale | |

Kula uka (Inland slopes) Along North Branch of Waimānalo Stream to Back of Pali

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | When/How Obtained | Crops | Type of Land / Location | Reference |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|--|---------------|---|-----------|
| 5346 | Pahulu | In time of Lono Kaaukai is konohiki | | In the Ahupua'a: 1 mo'o In mo'o of Nahu at Ohea: 1 māla mai'a 1 māla 'ulu | NR 5:42 |
| 5390:1,2 | Kikaalani (Hikaalani) | Puniwai is konohiki | mai'a 'ulu | In 'ili of Ohea: 3 mo'o 3 kula In mo'o of Mahu: 4 māla mai'a | NR 5:50 |
| | | Kaaukai is konohiki | orange | In Ahupua'a: 1 kula pā hale 1 orange tree garden (māla 'alani) | |
| | | Oneanea is konohiki | | at Kaelepulu: 2 lo'i 1 pā hale | |
| | | In time of Lono 2nd claim in 1844 | kalo | | |
| 7088:1,2 | Kahopuna | | | In 'ili of Wailea, mo'o of Kaulu: 7 lo'i 1 small kula | NR 5:276 |
| | | From Puniwai | | In mo'o of Kaohe: 13 lo'i 1 kula 1 pā hale | |
| | | | kalo | In Puniwai's mo'o: 2 lo'i | |

| | | |
|---------------------------|------|--------|
| From Puniwai, Mahu, & Iao | | 3 māla |
| From Kuahili | kalo | 4 lo'i |
| From Ihu | kalo | 4 lo'i |
| all in time of Kinau | | |

Kula uka (Inland slopes) Along North Branch of Waimānalo Stream to Back of Pali

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | When/How Obtained | Crops | Type of Land / Location | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------|-------|-------------------------|-----------|
| 7089:1,2 | Kaiwinui | From Puniwai | | 1 mo'ō named Opuohua | NR 5:277 |
| | | | kalo | 2 large lo'i | |
| | | | kalo | 15 small lo'i | |
| | | | | 1 small kula | |
| | | | | 1 pā hale | |
| | | From Keoni | kalo | 3 lo'i | |
| | | all in time of Kinau | | 8 cultivated māla | |

Kula uka (Inland slopes) Along Southern Branch of Unnamed Northern Stream to Back of Pali

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | When/How Obtained | Crops | Type of Land / Location | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---|-------|--|-----------|
| 2643:1,2 | Maaha | | | 1 'ili named Hikini: Kahuaiki is the upland, Kaiki is the sea | NR 3:578 |
| 8611:2 | Kaholo | Got it in time of Lono and held it until the time of Poki. Kuanaoa is the konohiki | | 1 'ili named Kuaihinale and the upland named Olomana | NR 4:367 |
| 10216 | Mahu | From Puniwai in time of Kinau | | In 'ili of Wailea: | NR 4:526 |
| | | | kalo | 1 mo'ō named Kawaielieli | |
| | | | | 30 lo'i | |
| | | | | 1 kula | |
| | | | | 1 pā hale | |
| | | | kalo | In ahupua'a of Kiimakaiwa: | |
| | | | | 22 lo'i | |
| | | | | 2 māla | |

Kula (Flatland) Region in Vicinity of old Waimānalo Mill (above present-day Kalanianaʻole Highway)

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | When/How Obtained | Crops | Type of Land / Location | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--|-----------------------|--|-----------|
| 3576:1 | Kalawaianui | Got it in 1846 | | At Kealakaalaea: 2 moʻo In ʻili of Mooiki: 1 kula In land of Ihu: 1 pā hale In ʻili of Pohakunui: 1 kula | NR 4:141 |
| 3578:1 | Kauowai | Poki is Konohiki From Lono | kalo 'uala | In ʻili of Kamokulama in land of Kanehoalani 8 loʻi 1 kula 1 kula 'uala 1 pā hale | NR 4:141 |
| 10215 | Mauae | | kalo (fishery) | 3 ʻili: Kaoao, Paka & Pokaa on these ʻili: 8 loʻi of his own In ʻili of Kaoao and Paka: 5 poalima 2 kai kapu (restricted fisheries) named Awaawamalu and Paka; uhu (parrot fish), the iʻa kapu (restricted fish) of Awaawa heʻe (octopus) the iʻa kapu of Paka Awaawa has 3 kula from ascent of Makapuʻu to Ohua, these are kulas of Kaoao Pakalua and Kukui are the kulas of Paka | NR 4:526 |
| | | From Kaniku at time Kekuanaoa made circuit around the island From Poki; got it in the time of Puhiea and lives | kalo | In ʻili of Pokaa: 1 loʻi poalima | |

under them

1 kula
1 pā hale

Kula uka (Inland slopes) Along Southern Branch of Unnamed Stream to Back of Pali

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | When/How Obtained | Crops | Type of Land / Location | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|-------|---|-----------|
| 2638 | Kepaa | From Lono Poki is Konohiki | | 1 mo'o 1 kula named Kaliliokii which is adjacent | NR 3:577 |
| 2640 | Naili | in time of Lono | | 1 mo'o at Pohakunui In 'ili of Poki: 1 kula In mo'o of Maluihi: 3 lo'i In 'ili of Kekupuohi: 1 māla 'awa in upland of Kapuiki | NR 3:577 |
| | | | kalo | | |
| | | | 'awa | | |

MISCELLANEOUS CLAIMS (NOT AWARDED)

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | When/How Obtained | Crops | Type of Land / Location | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--|-------|---|-----------|
| 2639 | Kumaunahina | Got it from father who got it in time of Kamehameha I (registered Dec. 31, 1847) | | In 'ili of Kinimaka at Wailea at Paleo 1 pā hale 1 kula 1 mo'o In 'ili of Kinimaka at Ohea: 1 lo'i In 'ili of Waikupanaha in mo'o of Ihu: 2 lo'i | NR 3:577 |
| 2644 | Kainakaalua | In time of Puhiea (registered Dec. 27, 1847) | kalo | In mo'o of Hikaalani: 9 lo'i (2 of which are his) In 'ili of Kaalo In mo'o of Pahulu: 2 lo'i | NR3:578 |
| 2646 | Kapalu | In time of Lono (registered Dec. 31, 1847) | | In 'ili of Kaupena: 1 mo'o in Puha In 'ili of Ohea: | NR 3:579 |

kalo
2 lo'i at Pukani
In 'ili of Kinimaka:
1 pā hale at Wailea

Miscellaneous Claims (not awarded)

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | When/How Obtained | Crops | Type of Land / Location | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|---|-------|---|-----------|
| 2647 | Pulehu | From Kuakini (registered Dec. 27, 1847) | | In 'ili of Puha: 1 mo'o named Kaieie | NR 3:579 |
| | | From Kuanaoa | | 1 'ili at Kailiili with a loko | |
| | | From Kaupena | | 1 'ili named Kahikiea | |

Kula Kahakai (near-shore parcels) in Pūhā vicinity (Foreign Testimony)

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | How Obtained & Witness | When | Crops | Type of Land and Where | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------|---|----------------|
| 4500:2 | Keliimama | from Kanona Mauae (w) | in time of Kahalaia | kalo | in 'ili of Ahiki: 4 lo'i 1 pā hale bounded by a kahawai | FT11-Pt. 1:193 |
| 4501:2,3 | Kaahuwalu | from ancestors | | kalo hala | in 'ili of Puha: 12 lo'i 1 loko i'a 1 pā hale 1 plot of lauhala trees | FT11-Pt. 1:196 |
| 4502:1 | Piia | from Lono | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Ahiki: 5 lo'i 1 pā hale bounded by a kahawai | FT11-Pt. 1:194 |
| 4503:3 | Mauae | from his father | in time of Kalola (prior to 1791) | kalo | in 'ili of Ahiki: 6 lo'i 1 pā hale bounded by a kahawai | FT11-Pt. 1:195 |
| 8612:1 | Kanehoalani | from ancestors | | kalo | 23 lo'i | FT11-Pt. 1:198 |

1 pā hale bounded by a kahawai

Kula (flatlands) below Kalaniana'ole Highway

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | How Obtained & Witness | When | Crops | Type of Land and Where | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|-------|---|----------------|
| 234 D | Makaula | from Kawaihalau | 1846 | kalo | in 'ili of Kahuila: 6 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:202 |
| 234 E | Mano | from Kaawa | 1846 | kalo | in 'ili of Mahailua: 6 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:206 |
| 234 N | Puana | from Kawaihalau Kawaihalau (w) | in time of Kalola | kalo | in 'ili of Nonolio: 3 lo'i 2 pā hale bounded by a kahawai | FT11-Pt. 1:231 |

Kula (Flat lands) Clustering of Kuleana Below the Present-day Kalaniana'ole Highway

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | How Obtained & Witness | When | Crops | Type of Land and Where | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------------|---|-------|--|----------------|
| 234 O:1 | Upena | from Lono Kanehoalani (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Iole: 18 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:233 |
| 234 Q | Holae | from Kuhia Kanihonui (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) had it until death in 1848 widow (Haole) is heir | kalo | in 'ili of Kae: 6 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:210 |
| 234 S | Wahineopunui | from Lono | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Makakalo: 5 lo'i 1 pā hale bounded by a kahawai | FT11-Pt. 1:232 |
| 234 U | Iole | from Kaili Hikaalani (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Kaulukanu: 12 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:226 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------------|------------|--|---|------|--|----------------|
| 234 V | Kiha | from Kuhia Kanihonui (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Kaee: 7 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:210 |
| 234 W & W:1 | Kealakai | | | kalo | in 'ili of Puha: 6 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:207 |
| 234 X | Kawaihalau | from Puana Puana (w) | in time of Kamehameha I (prior to 1812) | kalo | in 'ili of Nonokio: 7 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:202 |
| 234 Y:1 | Kalawaia | from Kinau (prior to 1839) Hoaole (w) | | kalo | in 'ili of Iole: 5 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:203 |

Kula (Flat lands) Clustering of Kuleana Below the Present-day Kalaniana'ole Highway

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/ Awardee | How Obtained & Witness | When | Crops | Type of Land and Where | Reference |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|---|----------------|
| 235 E | Kukiahu | Kanehoalani (w) | | kalo | in 'ili of Makakalo: 5 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:231 |
| 235 I | Kalili | from Piimoku Kauwa (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Kapuiki: 4 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:213 |
| 234 L | Kauwa | from Kahalaia (prior to 1826) | in time of Kinau | kalo | in 'ili of Mahailua: 5 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:206 |
| 235 O | Kaakau | from Iao Kanihonui (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Kumuhau: 14 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:208 |
| 4067:1,2 | Kahihina | from Keliimama Kamahalo (w) | since 1846 | kalo | in 'ili of Ahiki: 6 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:200 |

| | | | | | | |
|--------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|----------------|
| 4492:2,3,4,6 | Makai | from Kaanaana Kaleone (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Kapouli: 9 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:191 |
| 4493:1,2 | Mana | from Kaiahoili Piia (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Kapouli: 11 lo'i 1 pā hale bounded by a kahawai | FT11-Pt. 1:191 |
| 4497 | Kahoowaha | from Keoni (foreigner) Kamahalo (w) | in time of Manuia had it till death in 1849. Koahou, his son is heir | kalo hala | in 'ili of Kuliouou, Waimanalo: 6 lo'i 1 pā hale in 'ili of Puahia: 1 plot of Lauhala | FT11-Pt. 1:197 |
| 4498 | Kaio | | | kalo maia & 'uala | in 'ili of Puha 6 lo'i 1 kula | FT11-Pt. 1:175 |

Kula (Flat lands) Clustering of Kuleana Below the Present-day Kalaniana'ole Highway

| <u>L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s)</u> | <u>Claimant/Awardee</u> | <u>How Obtained & Witness</u> | <u>When</u> | <u>Crops</u> | <u>Type of Land and Where</u> | <u>Reference</u> |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|
| 4499:1 | Kalauoho | Makaula (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Nonokio: 6 lo'i 1 pā hale bounded by a kahawai | FT11-Pt. 1:192 |
| 4504 B & B:1 | Namakahiki | from his father | in time of Kalola | kalo kalo | in 'ili of Ahiki: 6 lo'i bounded by Puha kahawai in 'ili of Mooiki: 1 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:195 |
| 10214:1,2 | Makaalaea | from Kaoao Keohonui (w) | 1846 | kalo | in 'ili of Kailiili: 10 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:216 |

Kula (Flatlands) Clustering of Kuleana Extending Inland and Along Waimānalo Stream Branches from Kalanianaʻole Highway

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | How Obtained & Witness | When | Crops | Type of Land and Where | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|---|-------|--|----------------|
| 234 G | Nueku | from Kekuanaoa Haole (w) | 1840 | kalo | in 'ili of Kapuiki: 5 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:234 |
| 234 K:1 | Piimoku | from Kekupuohi Mano (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Kapuiki: 17 lo'i bounded by a kahawai | FT11-Pt. 1:211 |
| 234 L or 3391 | Paukeaho | from Mauae | 1846-1849 Konohiki took it away; claimant was fined. Worked on fine but didn't go to poalima (taxation) days | kalo | in 'ili of Kaulukanu: 5 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale bounded by a sea beach | FT11-Pt. 1:216 |
| 234 R:1,2 | Haole | from Lono Nueku (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Keone: 4 lo'i (on stream) 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:230 |

Kula (Flatlands) Clustering of Kuleana Extending Inland and Along Waimānalo Stream Branches from Kalanianaʻole Highway

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | How Obtained & Witness | When | Crops | Type of Land and Where | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|--|----------------|
| 235 B or 2637 | Kaalehu | from ancestors Piimoku (w) | | kalo | in 'ili of Waikupanaha: 9 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale in Pahonu at beach | FT11-Pt. 1:171 |
| 2356 | Kekoanui | from Kahauna | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Kaoao: 4 lo'i bounded by a kahawai in 'ili of Kaulukanu: 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:183 |
| 2561 | Nahinu | from Kuaana Piimoku (w) | 1839 | kalo | in 'ili of Kaulukanu: 2 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:177 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|--------|------------------------------|--|------|--|----------------|
| 2591 | Puhau | from Lono Pulu (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Waikupanaha: 12 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:189 |
| 2593 | Pu | from Kekuaanoa Kaholo (w) | 1846 | kalo | in 'ili of Kaulukanu: 4 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:180 |
| 2641:1 | Holau | from Lono Keoni (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Pohakunui: 7 lo'i bounded by a kahawai | FT11-Pt. 1:224 |
| 2648:1,2 | Ili | Kaalehu (w) | in time of Liholiho (prior to 1824) | kalo | in 'ili of Kaulukanu: 2 lele 26 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:169 |
| 2649:1,2 | Kapule | 1846 | from Kalua | kalo | in 'ili of Kumuhau: 4 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:170 |
| | | | from Kaholo | kalo | in 'ili of Kaoao: 1 lo'i | |

Kula (Flatlands) Clustering of Kuleana Extending Inland and Along Waimānalo Stream Branches from Kalaniana'ole Highway

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/ Awardee | How Obtained & Witness | When | Crops | Type of Land and Where | Reference |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|---|----------------|
| 5875:1 | Kaaukai | from Poki Piimoku (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Kaweloloko: 14 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:173 |
| 5883 | Kahiona | from Kapau Nahinu (w) | 1846 | kalo | in 'ili of Puahia: 7 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:185 |
| 5949 | Paeole | 1846 | from Poki Kekuaanoa (w) | kalo | in 'ili of Hoonee: 12 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:177 |
| 7085 | Kalua | from Kaupena Kekuaanoa (w) | 1846 until death in 1848 | kalo | in 'ili of Kumuhau: 7 lo'i bounded by a kahawai | FT11-Pt. 1:184 |

| | | | | | | |
|-------|-----------|--|--|------|---|----------------|
| | | | widow- Kahaoao & son Holoï are heirs | | 1 pā hale | |
| 7087 | Kealoha | from Kinau (prior to 1839) Haole (w) | in time of Kinau until death. Nania, daughter is heir | kalo | in 'ili of Kaoao: 14 lo'i 1 pā hale bounded by a kahawai | FT11-Pt. 1:219 |
| 7090 | Kekuanaoa | from Kekuanaoa Paeole (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Kumuhau: 12 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:187 |
| 8002 | Ahia | from Kinau Kanehoalani (w) | (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Pukani: 7 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:219 |
| 10392 | Nohopono | from Kekuanaoa Nahinu (w) | 1846 | kalo | in 'ili of Kaoao: 6 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:184 |
| 10393 | Napuuone | from Moolea Kaholo (w) | 1846 | kalo | in 'ili of Kumuhau: 8 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:178 |

Kula (Flatlands) Clustering of Kuleana Extending Inland and Along Waimānalo Stream Branches from Kalaniana'ole Highway

| .C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/ Awardee | How Obtained & Witness | When | Crops | Type of Land and Where | Reference |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|------|-------|---|----------------|
| 10747 | Puoa | from ancestors Kekoanui (w) | | kalo | in 'ili of Kaoao: 6 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:179 |

Kula uka (Inland slopes) Along North Branch of Waimānalo Stream to Back of Pali

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/ Awardee | How Obtained & Witness | When | Crops | Type of Land and Where | Reference |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|---|----------------|
| 234 I | Pahanua | from Lono Kanehoalani (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Waikupanaha: 4 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:235 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|--------------|------------------------------|---|------|--|----------------|
| 234 T | Wahinemaikai | from Kekuanaoa Hikaalani (w) | in time of Lono and Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Luamano: 22 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:223 |
| 2635 | Kahunanui | from Lono Kapule (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Ohea: 8 lo'i | FT11-Pt. 1:227 |
| 2645:1,2 | Paumano | from Puniwai Kapule (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Ohea: 5 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:228 |
| 3207:1 | Ihu | from Kawelokalani Naeole (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Waikupanaha: 5 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale at beach | FT11-Pt. 1:221 |
| 3265:1 | Lauheaiku | from Kaalehu Kapuahi (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Waikupanaha: 2 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:226 |
| 3575:1 | Kalauao | from Puhau Paukeaho (w) | in time of Lono | kalo | in 'ili of Waikupanaha: 9 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale at beach | FT11-Pt. 1:215 |

Kula uka (Inland slopes) Along North Branch of Waimānalo Stream to Back of Pali

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | How Obtained & Witness | When | Crops | Type of Land and Where | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------------|--|----------------|
| 5346 | Pahulu | from Lono Kalaikau (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo 'ulu | in ahupua'a: 9 lo'i 1 pā hale has 'ulu trees which brother planted | FT11-Pt. 1:190 |
| 5390:1,2 | Hikaalani | from Lono Kuahili (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo kalo orange | in 'ili of Ohea: 10 lo'i 15 lo'i 1 pā hale bounded by a kahawai 4 orange trees | FT11-Pt. 1:186 |
| 7088:1,2 | Kahopuna | from ancestors Kuahili (w) | | kalo | in 'ili of Ohea: 7 lo'i | FT11-Pt. 1:187 |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|----------|----------------|--|--|---|----------------|
| 7089:1,2 | Kaiwinui | from ancestors | | | 1 pā hale in 'ili of Ohea and in mo'o of Opuohua: 10 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 3 lo'i | FT11-Pt. 1:176 |
|----------|----------|----------------|--|--|---|----------------|

Kula uka (Inland slopes) Along Southern Branch of Northern Stream to Back of Pali (xxx stream name)

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/ Awardee | How Obtained & Witness | When | Crops | Type of Land and Where | Reference |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------|--|----------------|
| 234 C:1,2 | Kaluhikaua | from Lono Keoni (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Pohakunui: 20 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:229 |
| 235 D | Kuahili | from ancestors Kaanaana (w) | | kalo | in 'ili of Mooiki: 8 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:212 |
| 235 OO | Keoni | from Lono Kapule (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Kupuna: 28 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:228 |

Kula uka (Inland slopes) Along Southern Branch of Northern Stream to Back of Pali (xxx stream name)

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/ Awardee | How Obtained & Witness | When | Crops | Type of Land and Where | Reference |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--------------|--|----------------|
| 2643:1,2 | Maaha | from ancestors Piia (w) | | kalo | in 'ili of Alekini: 7 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:201 |
| 8611:2 | Kaholo | from Kaaukai Paeole (w) | 1846 | kalo | in 'ili of Kiimakaiwa: 2 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:178 |
| 10216 | Manu | from Puniwai Naeole (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo kalo | in 'ili of Wailea: 21 lo'i 8 lo'i bounded by a kahawai | FT11-Pt. 1:222 |

Kula (Flatland) Region in Vicinity of old Waimānalo Mill (above present-day Kalanianaʻole Highway)

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | How Obtained & Witness | When | Crops | Type of Land and Where | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------|---|----------------|
| 234 P | Hoaole | from Kaiouli Kawaauhau (w) | in time of Kahalaia (prior to 1826) | kalo | in ʻili of Kaluapalolo: 25 loʻi 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:203 |
| 234 Z | Kawaauhau | from Ahia Kalawaia (w) | 1846 | kalo | in ʻili of Kaluapalolo: 19 loʻi 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:204 |
| 3576:1 | Kalawaiianui | from Hinamoo Paukeaho (w) | 1846 | kalo ʻuala | in ʻili of Kealakaalae: 19 loʻi 1 pā hale at beach 1 ʻuala field | FT11-Pt. 1:217 |
| 3578:1 | Kauowai | from Kanehoalani Kalawaiianui (w) | in time of Lono | kalo ʻuala | in ʻili of Mokulama: 8 loʻi 1 ʻuala field 1 pā hale at beach | FT11-Pt. 1:217 |
| 10215 | Mauae | from Puhiea Kawaauhau (w) | 1840 | kalo | in ʻili of Pokaa: 15 loʻi bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:174 |

Kula uka (upland plains) Along southern branch of Waimānalo Stream to back of Pali

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | How Obtained & Witness | When | Crops | Type of Land and Where | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|------------------------|----------------------------------|-------|---|----------------|
| 235 C | Kaanaana | from parents Mano (w) | | kalo | in ʻili of Mooiki: 17 loʻi bounded by a kahawai 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:214 |
| 234 H | Luahele | from Lono Holau (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in ʻili of Pohakunui: 13 loʻi 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:230 |

Kula uka (Inland slopes) Along Southern Branch of Stream to Back of Pali (xxx stream name)

| L.C.A. Number and Parcel(s) | Claimant/Awardee | How Obtained & Witness | When | Crops | Type of Land and Where | Reference |
|-----------------------------|------------------|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|--|----------------|
| 234 K:2 | Piimoku | from Kekupuohi Mano (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo kalo | in 'ili of Kapuiki: 7 lo'i bounded by a kahawai 10 lo'i | FT11-Pt. 1:211 |
| 234 M | Pulu | from Lono Halulea (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Pohakunui: 16 lo'i | FT11-Pt. 1:237 |
| 235 F | Kinolau | from Lono Kapuahi (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Pohakunui: 5 lo'i 1 pā hale at beach | FT11-Pt. 1:232 |
| 2638 | Kepaa | from Poki Keoni (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo | in 'ili of Pohakunui: 25 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:225 |
| 2640 | Naili | from ancestors Kauhalalii (w) | | kalo | in 'ili of Pohakunui: 11 lo'i 1 pā hale | FT11-Pt. 1:223 |
| 2641:1 | Holau | from Lono Keoni (w) | in time of Kinau (prior to 1839) | kalo kalo | in 'ili of Pohakunui: 4 lo'i 3 lo'i bounded by a kahawai | FT11-Pt. 1:224 |

Summary of Two Oral History Interviews at Waimānalo (November 15, 1999)

On November 15, 1999, Kepā Maly conducted two recorded oral history interviews in Waimānalo in conjunction with historical research which coincided with the field work conducted as a part of the Waimānalo-Inoa'ole Drainage Field Study. During the interviews, Lisa Ferentinos (a Waimānalo resident and student of the Waimānalo watershed) assisted Maly in eliciting specific information that would help describe the condition of, and changes in the Waimānalo Watershed in the life time of the interviewees. During the week of November 3rd-7th, Maly developed an oral history questionnaire guide (in consultation with watershed team members) which incorporated selected “watershed” history questions into the standard approach to conducting oral history interviews. That questionnaire (Figure 1) is attached here, as it provides readers with an introduction to the methodology employed during the interviews recorded on November 15th.

Both of the primary interviewees cited below, had worked for Waimānalo Plantation in the period from 1933 to 1946, and are lifelong residents of Waimānalo. The interviewees were Mr. Thomas Lapera (joined by his wife, Lani (Holi) DeCastro-Lapera) and Mr. Masato Yamada (joined by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hines).

The interviews include personal family background such as — place of birth; family members; how the interviewees became familiar with sites, features, and history of Waimānalo; detailed accounts of Waimānalo Plantation operations, including land and water use; and historical descriptions of Waimānalo Village. During the interviews, historical maps of Waimānalo (dating from 1880 to 1956) were referenced, and when appropriate, sites and features discussed, were marked at approximate locations on the maps. While the interviews were recorded, full transcripts have not yet been developed, though copies of the recordings were returned to the interviewees for their family collections.

We are greatly indebted to Mr. and Mrs. Lapera, Mr. Masato Yamada, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph (Nickie Ahuna) Hines, for their willingness to share some of their personal history and recollections of Waimānalo. It is through the experiences of our elders, that we have an opportunity to better understand our natural and cultural landscapes. 'O wau nō me ka mahalo nui iā 'oukou a pau!

The following notes are a synopsis of key — land and water use, and watershed — documentation recorded during the interviews. The notes include both direct quotes and paraphrased excerpts from the recorded interviews, and have been arranged so as to tie various thoughts and observations together.

Waimānalo Watershed Resources Oral History Study

Interviewee–Family Background:

Name: _____ Phone _____
#: _____

Address: _____

Interview Date: _____ Time: _____ to _____ Location: _____ Interviewer: _____

Date of birth? _____ Where were you born? _____

Parents? (father) _____ (mother) _____

Grew up where? _____ Also lived at? _____

Raised by? _____

How did you become familiar with the Waimānalo streams and ditch/irrigation systems?

What changes have you noticed in the streams and irrigation ditches (named / location)?

- in width and depth of be level;
- in stream and ditch alignments;
- original dimensions compared to present;
- presence of vegetation rather than free flowing water;
- in access, fishing, gathering...

Have you noticed changes in the type of sediment in the streams?

- size of particles (for example gravel versus silt)

Have you noticed any changes in aquatic life (for example 'o'opu, 'ōpae, pua...)?

Do know of regular maintenance or dredging which was done on streams or ditches?

Have you observed changes in stream (ditch) side vegetation; areas cleared and when?

Do you recall years of floods?

- personal experiences (impacts on property).
- heard of from elders.

Do you have, or know where old photographs of stream and ditch areas could be seen?

Do you know anyone else that we might speak to about the Waimānalo streams or irrigation systems?

Figure 1. Waimānalo Watershed Resources Oral History Study

Tom Lapera was born at Wailua Plantation in 1919, and moved to Waimānalo in 1931 at the age of nine. L. Lani (Holi) DeCastro-Lapera, born 1937, moved to family land at Waimānalo in ca. 1947. The interview was conducted at their family home in the 'ili of Kumuhau, situated a short distance makai of the Kailua reservoir.

Mr. Lapera's father maintained the Waimānalo Plantation irrigation system in the area extending from the lake (reservoir) below the present-day highway (area of golf course); including the Kailua and Maunawili reservoirs, and the field flume system which extend across the sugar fields towards Makapu'u Point. The younger Mr. Lapera accompanied his father on his daily inspections of the irrigation and field system, and was later employed to do the same for the Waimānalo Plantation Company.

- The water irrigation system was divided into sections and fed into individual fields. The water was taken from Maunawili and Kailua reservoirs for the sugarcane which was cultivated from the area around Kailua Reservoir to vicinity of present-day Olomana golf course. There were also at least three other reservoirs which were maintained at various periods of time, these included: the Pūhā vicinity reservoir, makai of the highway and present-day golf links; the Tai Li reservoir (near Mokulama Street); and the Wing King Reservoir (near the Makapu'u side of Waikupunaha Street).
- There were four or five main streams in Waimānalo, between Kumuhau and Inoa'ole. When there were big rains, every valley on the mountain had a waterfall. The present reservoirs, established by the plantation, acted as catchments which fed the flume and irrigation ditches, and watered the sugarcane fields. (Stream 1—Kumuhau; Stream 2; Stream 3—the Kaikaina-Mekia Street vicinity; Stream 4—Kaulukanu Street; and Stream 5—Inoaole. Mr. Lapera took care of water system from Stream 1—Kumuhau to Kunishige's (Kuni's Shop) at Poalima Street.
- From the pine trees at Bellows (Mel's Market vicinity) to Shriners it was all sand. The Sugarcane was cultivated from the Maunawili mountain side out to the sands, beyond the Bellow's pine trees. After big rains, they had to go in fields and lift up cane, because water overflowed streams, Maunawili Reservoir, and ditches, and ran over sugar cane. In those days (ca. 1930 to 1940s), the streams were kept open. Even after the plantation gave up in the '40s, they had people who came to take care of the flume and reservoirs.
- During the period that Mr. Lapera was growing up, the reservoir would overflow during big rains, but the spillways and ditches were maintained. Later when the plantation closed, and demands for water use were less, but someone would still come up and open the reservoir gates in order to drain the reservoirs and keep them from backing up. It was clean before, but now, because the State didn't upkeep the flumes and gates, all the debris (natural and materials deteriorated from the irrigation flume system) have accumulated and filled up the old flow ways.
- Since 1931 to present there have been changes in rainfall and cycles. Floods before were bigger and more frequent. Over the years, the small ditches have become large rivers with deep cuts. In the 1920s to 1950s, there were still 'ōpae (shrimps) in the streams, and watercress was grown at various locations up stream. The 'o'opu were caught as well, and during the high waters, they would go out to the ocean at Bellows. But now, there are none, I haven't seen 'o'opu for years. I've also seen changes in reefs fronting Bellows. before there were more rocks exposed, now the silt has filled in the papa (reef flats).

- The ocean gets dirtier now after rains than it did when we were young. The river didn't carry as much dirt and debris out to the ocean, as now. There is a real difference in the water. Even the green algae that comes up now in the ocean at Bellows, wasn't there before. We used to catch moi, pāpio, 'ōio, kuahonu. The pua and mullet came up the river behind the runway, now they've all disappeared.
- What's hurting Waimānalo now is that the ditches are not maintained. Before, the ditch system was maintained on a daily basis. The debris was always cleaned away, even after the plantation closed. But later under the State, the Kailua and Maunawili reservoirs, and ditches were not maintained. Because the system is not maintained, the water has returned to following the natural (and some manmade) contours. The water naturally wants to flow the way it did, and because people are living in areas where no one was before, there's plenty pilikia. When the State comes in and does something today, it's just piece meal. But they have to look at the whole system from mountain to the shore.
- The Laperas also recognize that some of the people living in Waimānalo are also contributing to the water flow problems. Some people have no regard for the land, they just go throw trash into, or cover the dry beds, so they get all blocked up. They don't realize that when they constrict the water way, and the storms come the water has to flow somewhere. So education, informing residents about the nature of the Waimānalo water system and land history is important.
- Both Mr. and Mrs. Lopera recommend that the State maintain the reservoirs, spillways, and ditches as a system. They do not feel that the present proposal to just open up the Kailua reservoir (removing a portion of the earthen wall) is a good one. They also asked, "Who will be responsible when their home, and the homes of the Kalamas, Harts and other families are impacted?" They strongly recommended that the State come talk to the old families of Waimānalo, the people who know the land, before they start making all kinds of changes, otherwise they're just going to throw away the money.

Mr. Masato Yamada was born at Waipahu in 1917, moved to Waimānalo in 1922. His father worked for the Waimānalo Plantation as a carpenter, and he built the plantation flumes and worked on various construction projects for the plantation. Mr. Yamada's interview includes detailed descriptions of plantation train system and field work, and Waimānalo Village from ca. 1925 to the 1960s. At the age of 16 (1933), Mr. Yamada went to work for the Waimānalo Plantation where he became a machinist. He remained on the plantation (one of the last employees) until it was closed and the machinery sold, in ca. 1946.

- All mauka lands were in sugar when he was a youth. Went to the mauka lands above the Maunawili Ditch gather mountain apples, bananas, rose apples. All the land below Maunawili Ditch was sugarcane. In some areas where they could open the land above the ditch they planted sugar, but it was scattered and not irrigated.
- Mr. Yamada noted that we don't have rain like before. Waimānalo used to rain a lot. Almost every year, the rain was regular, but some years, it would rain for three days, three nights. Heavy rain, no stop. Then we'd have floods, and all the sugarcane would fall down. The farmers also lost their papaya trees and plants, because the soil was soft. Get rain for three days and three nights, but we don't have that kind of weather now. When we had a lot of rain, that polo field would be all flooded, the water would go right over the road. But

now, you don't see that for how many years. It used to happen often, but now, you don't see it go over the road that often. We used to get heavier rains. Now, compared to before, is dry.

- When it rained before, the plantation used sent men out by the mouth of the river (at Pūhā) to open the sand. When the big floods came, the water would build up. So the men would go open the mouth and let the water go out to the sea. That's when all the fish came out. All the fish would go out into the ocean, pāpio and all kinds. Āholehole and what ever, all go out. They get in at the same time, but then stuck. They had to open up the stream mouth. The ocean would come all muddy.
- Mr. Yamada also recalled that when he was out in the fields, working on equipment, and the land was plowed, they found evidence of earlier residences. Mostly china like that, probably form older plantation camps, before my time. The Mill was in Kaikaina Street vicinity, on the side of Kahawai Stream. Plantation office was by the present-day Jack-in-the-Box. The pond by the Mill was a cooling pond. Hot water came out of the mill, and the cool water went into the mill. Mill stopped processing sugar around 1946.
- Kailua ditch extended out towards Makapu'u, and sugar was planted almost out to area Shriners; most of Hawaiian Homes was in sugar. The sand-loamy lands of Bellows field and out towards Makapu'u produced high sugar content cane, better than the mauka lands. The dirt ditches were always maintained, the grass and debris cleared. They hana wai (irrigated) the fields.
- The land has changed, no more sugar, and the things that we knew, so now, it is hard to pinpoint what was where. All ditches used to feed water to the outlying sugar fields. There was also a big pond in Bellows, and the water was taken for irrigation. The area was past present-day golf course ponds. And below there, had the lower pond, not too far back from the ocean, where the runway is now. There were always wild ducks and other birds there.
- When he was a young (before starting to work and later as a young man, he knew Alona (Mrs. Hines granduncle), Mrs. Carlbaum (an elder Hawaiian woman) and the other old Hawaiians. He would follow them when they went fishing. In front of the Bellows area, we mostly caught pāpio and awa 'aua, moi, and used to get 'ō'io too. We used to go kā moi over there, but cannot find moi now. Kā moi is when you get two nets, and two people pound in stakes to tie off the nets and cross over, and we paipai [strike the water to drive the fish into the net]. But those days, the ocean brought in a lot of limu when the weather was rough. The sandy beach used to be full of limu, all kinds of limu (manaua, pahapaha and līpoa). The limu was thick. The only problem it would get all stuck on the nets too. Nowadays, I don't see limu come up on the sand, no more. Maybe the turtle eating all the limu.

Mrs. Hines added that they gathered limu 'ele'ele, huluhulu waena, and the pahapaha or limu lū'au, a green lettuce seaweed from there before days. The turtles also used to come and eat the limu there and nest.

Mr. Yamada also recalled that the āholehole, Samoan crabs, and some of the ocean fish used to live in the ponds behind the dunes. There also used to have plenty shrimp mauka, but we didn't go bother. Crayfish used to have plenty too, because of the plantation, and the Filipinos used to go catch plenty. I never did go get 'ōpae or 'o'opu.

- The stream by Frankie's Drive-in was the bigger stream. Where the stream comes out in the ocean, it was just like an under tow, it was so strong. We almost lost one man while we were out fishing. Nowadays, no. Before, the flow was much stronger. Now is different.
- Nowadays, you see the ocean water in front of Bellows turn green. My day, we didn't see that in the ocean. We would see that in the standing stream or the ponds, but not the ocean. I notice it from my boat too, in certain areas, right in front of Bellows, though not necessarily where the stream comes out. I don't know what makes it green, and I don't remember that when I was young.
- Mr. Yamada stated that he had heard, but that he doesn't know if story is true, that during the war, and after, the military buried equipment and barrels in the dunes. I didn't see with my own eyes, but that's what I heard. It was the military, or the construction company (Hawaiian Dredging), they were the contractor for making the runway. We worked Saturday and Sunday at Bellows, and then five days a week we worked plantation. I worked in the machine shop.
- Describes circumstances around World War II, attack at Bellows and Mokapu, and landing of mini-submarine at Bellows...