

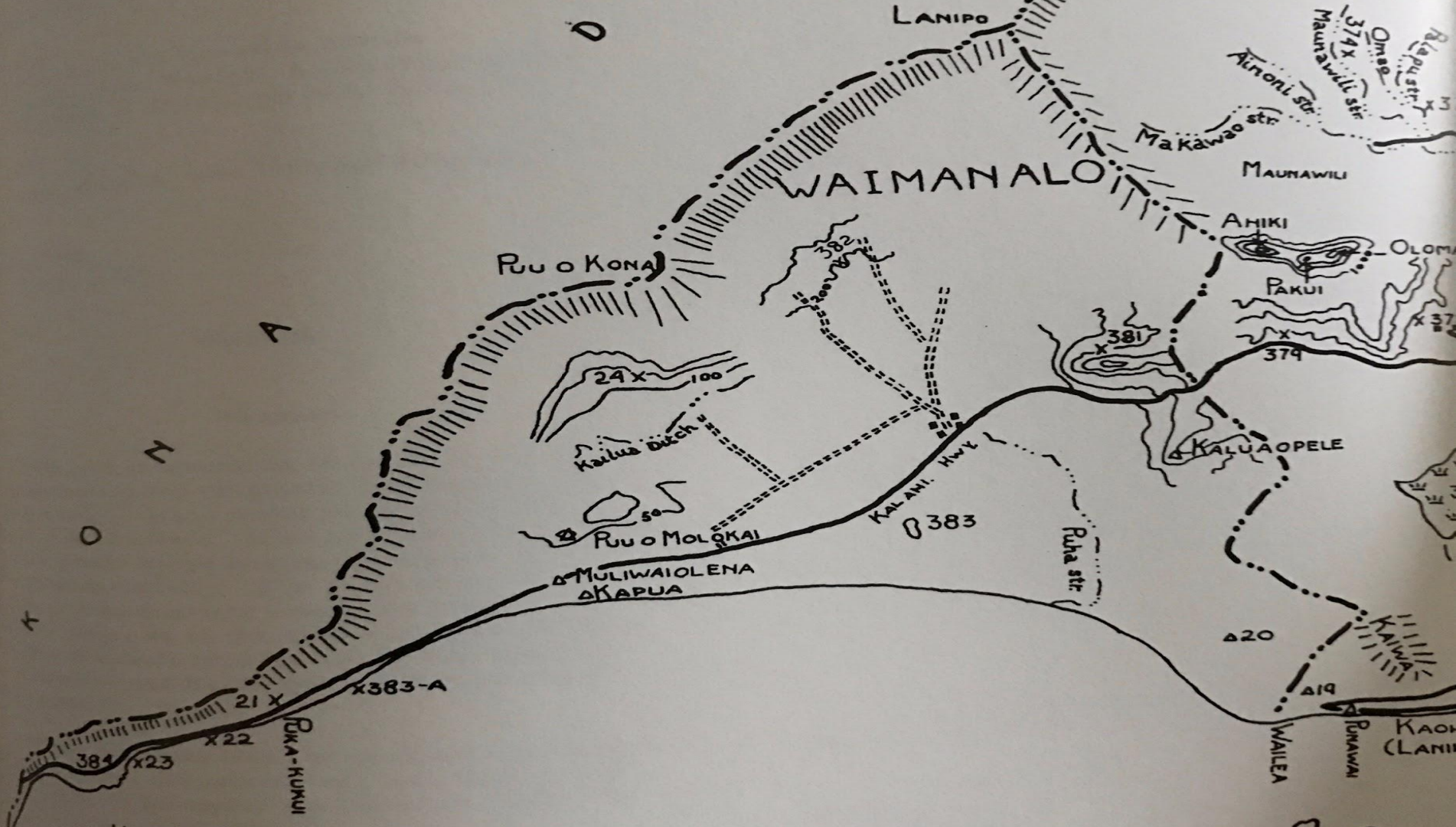


# Waimānalo



# Ahupua'a of Ko'olaupoko

(from "Hawaiian Place Names," Hawaiian Studies Institute, KSBE. Wind Names after the Slash ("/") from Nakuina, "The Wind Gourd of La'amaomao")



# Place Names:

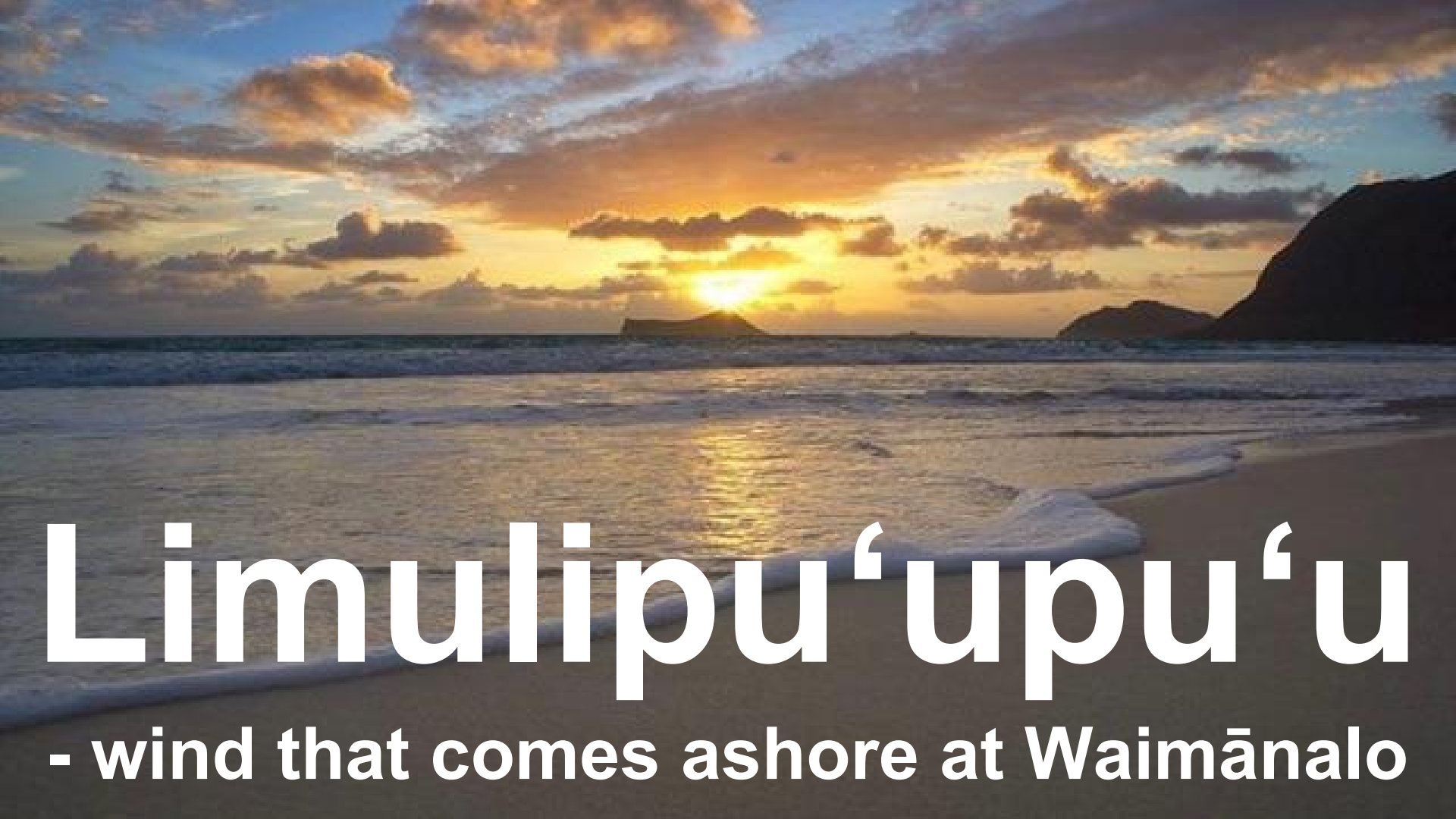
- Neawa
- Kamokowa'a
- Po'o
- Kaeha
- Mahoe
- Puoihala

# Waimānalo Stream





He'e Pūnāwai



# Limulipu‘upu‘u

- wind that comes ashore at Waimānalo

# Ua - Apuakea

Hi'iaka and Wahine o mao journeyed from Kailua. A woman spied and saw that Hi'aka was beautiful, like the early morning light. The woman didn't realize it was Hi'iaka. She said to her daughter, "Apuakea nui, Say what beautiful women those are coming this way. But one of them is more beautiful. Your charm and beauty are very much like her." Hi'iaka then chanted, "O Apuakea nui, beautiful woman. Your beauty has been compared, You are beautiful, beautiful indeed." It is a rain patterns that goes over hala trees of Kekele and Luiuku.





# Jonah Kūhiō Kalanianaʻole

## Department of Hawaiian Homelands

In 1921, with the enactment of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act, the United States set aside approximately 200,000 acres of land to establish a permanent homeland for native Hawaiians, who were a landless and “dying” people.



# JONAH KŪHIŌ KALANIANA'OLE

## Prince for our People



**J**ONAH KŪHIŌ KALANIANA'OLE, defined by his name as a "royal chief without measure," created a legacy for Hawai'i that is renowned, remembered, and revered today. In his lifetime he was a royal protégé, a prisoner, a politician, and most important, a prince of the people.

Kūhiō was the youngest child of High Chief David Kehelepelei Pi'i'koi and Victoria Kūhiō Kinoike Kekaulike (the sister of Queen Kapi'olani), born on March 26, 1871 in Kōloa. Kūhiō, along with his brothers David Kawānanakoa and Edward Kei'ihonouli, was educated in Honolulu and in San Mateo, California. Kūhiō continued his studies in England and earned a degree in business.

King Kalākaua and Queen Kapi'olani, to assure the continuity of the Kalākaua dynasty, adopted their nephews, Kūhiō and Kawānanakoa, and named them princes by royal proclamation in 1884. Kalākaua also sponsored Kūhiō for a year in Japan with hope that he would marry a Japanese royal to solidify ties with that nation. The prince returned home (unmarried), and served on the royal cabinet as the minister of the kingdom's Department of the Interior.

In 1895, following the overthrow of Queen Lili'uokalani, Kūhiō took part in a counterrevolution led by Robert William Kalanihiapo Wilcox against the Republic of Hawai'i. The prince was charged with misprision of treason and served his sentence of one year in prison. During his imprisonment,



a *kaui*'s chiefless, Elizabeth Kahanu Kāzuwāi, visited him each day, and after his release, the two married on October 8, 1896.

Kūhiō and his princess left Hawai'i on a self-imposed exile and

traveled extensively through Europe. In 1899, the prince served in the British Army in the Second Boer War against the independent Boer (Dutch-settled) republics of Trans-

vaal and Oranje Vrijstaat in southeast Africa.

Kūhiō returned home and engaged in the politics of post-annexation Hawai'i. He was active in the Home Rule Party, while his brother Kawānanakoa led the Democratic Party. At the time, the Republican Party mainly represented the business interests of those responsible for the overthrow. Nonetheless, the prince joined the Republicans in 1901, and by doing so helped his new party gain significant support from Hawaiian communities.



In 1902, Kūhiō won a landslide victory and unseated Robert Wilcox (of the Home Rule Party) as Hawai'i's non-voting delegate to the U. S. Congress. He was sworn in to the Fifty-eighth Congress on March 4, 1903, at the age of 31. Kūhiō won a total of ten elections and during his 19-year tenure in Congress was effective in building alliances and coalitions with colleagues who had the privilege of a vote.

As a statesman, Kūhiō shaped the foundation for Hawai'i's modern government structure. For example, he was responsible for instituting the county system still in place today, and he sponsored the first bill for statehood for Hawai'i in 1915. The prince is better known for advocating the passage of the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act by Congress in 1921. He was so committed to supporting the rehabilitation of his people and is attributed with the following quote:

*"The Hawaiian race is passing. And if conditions continue to exist as they do today, this splendid race of people, my people, will pass from the face of the earth... The legislation proposed seeks to place the Hawaiian back on the soil, so that the valuable and sturdy traits of that race, peculiarly adapted to the islands shall be preserved to posterity."*

There is evidence in local newspapers as early as 1912



showing support in the Hawaiian community for a homestead program that would reverse the dirt state Kūhiō observed. The *Hawaiian Gazette* reported that a hail of women "had a desire to go back to the soil, build little homes, cultivate the land and raise their families upon soil that they could call their own." Challenged with lack of support of the Gov-

ernor of Hawai'i and fellow congressmen, Kūhiō formed the Hawaiian Civic Club to mobilize his Native Hawaiian constituency. He wanted to form a group of Hawaiians who would dedicate themselves to help elevate and promote their social, economic, civic and intellectual status, and become outstanding citizens and leaders in their communities. This movement started in 1918, and has evolved into the Association of Hawaiian Civic Clubs, an organization that is still very active in the advocacy of political issues that impact the Hawaiian community.



In July 1921, President Warren Harding signed the Hawaiian Homes Commission Act and created the Hawaiian homestead program we know today. Although the final act included a 50% native blood-quantum requirement (Kūhiō preferred no such requirement) and a provision for leased land instead of granting fee-simple parcels, this program would still help the Hawaiians who most needed it. Kūhiō served on the first Hawaiian Homes Commission, but passed away on January 7, 1922, before the first homestead was settled at Kāiamaui, Molokai. Today, more than 10,000 Hawaiian families live on homestead lands still administered by the Hawaiian Homes Commission.

Jonah Kūhiō Kalaniana'ole is memorialized for his leadership, his tenacity, and his commitment to elevate his people, and this legacy keeps Kūhiō in the hearts of Hawai'i as Ke Ali'i Māka'āinana, a prince for our people.

# Luhia the mo‘o kāne of Waimānalo

Luhia was a mo‘o kāne who lived in Waimānalo, not far from a stream. He used to visit around while people were eating and ask what they were having. One day he found some people who had cooked ‘o‘opu in tī leaf bundles. He called to his people, these ‘o‘opu (kind of mo‘o), and they came streaming out of the bundles in the form of live lizards.

Hence the saying, “Puka ma ka apua”- “out of the handle of the tī-leaf bundle” when a person gets away scot free from pilikia.

Mary Kawena Pukui (Informant, June 2, 1953)

# “Ōlelo No‘eau

*Ka pali nānā uhu ka‘i o  
Makapu‘u*

The uhu observing cliff of  
Makapu‘u

The sea surrounding Makapu‘u Point,  
O‘ahu is the favorite haunt of the uhu  
(parrotfish)

Sterling, Elspeth P., and Catherine C.  
Summers. Honolulu, HI: Bishop Museum P,  
1978. 243-244.

Pukui, Mary K. Honolulu, HI: Bishop  
Museum Print, 1983.



# **‘Olomana, Lani Pō, Pu‘u o Kona**





**Lua 'Iwi Kupapa'u o nā 'Iwi Kūpuna**

# Kaiona





NO  
TNT

RESPECT  
INDIVIDUAL  
CULTURE

NATION STATE OF HAWAII  
INDEPENDENT & SOVEREIGN







**“Waimānalo mau a mau” -  
808 Urban**