

6 August 1982

FILE THIS as is.

I have not made any kind of index notes from this; the subject matter is too dense and at the same time fragile; and remote from our interests.

ALSO, this typing is full of errors that I have not bothered to correct.

csb

KLEIN MANN
04 December 1981
Land in Ahupuaa Waikiki

Mann: I was trying to remember when I was in -----October 1978. Would that be about right?

Lady: That's about it. He was the first speaker who came.

Mann: I enjoyed it very much. It was my first trip.

Lady: I met you down at

Mann: Well, originally not yes, down at the land ----- . That's when I first heard that you folks were all looking for the history of Manoa. The occasion of my visit today, however, is that you recall in 1978, I did volunteer to do the land history with respect to Manoa. * My efforts have not been forthcoming as punctually as I know you would like. My good friend Margaret Young, who I've known virtually all my life, I have occasional meeting at the Outrigger Canoe Club on noons at occasions each month. She constantly is giving me an ----- . The most recent time being when she had company by one of my cousins' sons ~~wife~~ ^{Johnny Comas} Jenny Mc Cormus and his wife to the Outrigger and at that time volunteered perhaps I did assume some of the feelings if I could at least come up and give a talk that I've given recently to those Sundry groups. So she said fine, here I am.

Lady: He's very -----group professionally.

Mann: The occasion of this particular talk was to present to the--what they call it the reconvening convention of the ACS staff. That's the American Congress Surveying the map. That's generally the professional surveyers' and mappers' organization in the United States of America. They had their convention in early September in San Francisco. As they do often in other professions, they will continue convention at some near-by place which is obviously Hawaii, in this case at the Sheraton. They always give me the opportunity to pick my own topic. They'd ask me for the topic so that they can publish it and I never do it because I usually don't -----during the last minute which I think is probably -----to the group. Since they were staying at the Sheraton which is in Waikiki, I thought it would be a good opportunity to spring a surprise on

the professions as well as the tourist industry as well as our own profession here with respect to Waikiki. So if I could put together a little slide and it seemed to go over pretty big although it surprised them a lot. Since then I've had occasion to give it to the ~~Rights of Hawaii~~ People and the real estate appraisers and the real property abstracters and others. So, we're here today now, and I'm prepared to ~~Am~~bellish a bit on it at the end so that we can concentrate on Manoa. But, for the time being, we'll start. The title of the talk is Ahupaa of Waikiki. Certainly there is no name that is so associated with nostalgia and romance of Waikiki. There's not a name that has been so lavishly used in poems, songs, and on film, than the name Waikiki. The likes of Stevenson, Twain, London, Vall, Hidden treat the Waikiki. You and I can remember a jumpy tune in the 20's, popular throughout the mainland and still popular now, which talks about a brown maiden getting language lessons on the beach of Waikiki. The certain one of the most beautiful modern songs from the early 40's by Andy Commings which ends the magic of Waikiki and who can forget the movie in the 30's that featured some "Sweet Leilani" and Bing Crosby in a Waikiki wedding. To most folks, when you say Waikiki, it conjures up a little scene comprising a beautiful white sand beach fringed with coco palms, boards and canoes riding the rolling surf with lovely brown maidens in the by, and Diamond Head majestic in the background. The overwhelmingly popular notion of what comes to Waikiki probably best expressed a few years ago by what I consider a very fine staff writer for the Honolulu Advister is now the retired city editor of that morning paper. In a series of articles, featuring the growth and planning, development of both Miami beach and Waikiki. Sanfrad Solberg described Waikiki as that little smidgen of valuable land containing an area of only 7/10 of a square mile. Well, that distorted view of Waikiki had been prevalent in the last 100 years and certainly and more particularly since the construction of the Ala Wai Canal in the 20's. Today in the next half an hour or so, we will depart from fantasy and go off on a trip to visit the real Waikiki as they find in ancient times. Perhaps 500-600 years ago. The lands of Hawaii were divided up and designated into Ahupaa's and ----- . Now, these are

land entities, fixed boundaries, ancient names. There are about 1,500 Ahupuaa's throughout the territory of Hawaii. And let's say about 13 and about 500 ilis. Now, these are all separate entities and the ilis are situated in some of the Ahupuaa's only. They are independent of the Ahupuaas each of which had a silent ruler or governor or land lord if you will. They all had separate names. One of the features of the Ahupuaas--many of the ahupuaas and most of the ilis is that they comprise of more than one section. Often 2-4. We call those lelies. A Leli--the idea of a leli implies that there is more than one section belonging to that particular land name. They all have the land name just as a family has a family name and in ancient times each of the lelies had its own name also. Unfortunately that many of the lelians have gone out of common parts and yet in many cases the leli names dominate particularly up here in Manoa where it's very difficult to determine what land that that particular leli belonged to. This is part of the job that I took on in 1978 and will be forthcoming in the relatively near future. I said that the names and divisions were made about 600 years ago. Therefore, you can see that this is about 400 or 500 years before of the advent of Capt. Cook. So, there had been no name changes since and any time you hear about an ahupuaa being changed and the name had been changed you can just scoff that. What you're really confronted with is developments within lands and given local names like Ainahina and such we will get to. Without further ado, perhaps we should dim the lights and I can show you the screen which constitutes the ahupuaa of Waikiki. (Slide show starts) This is not the finest map made it's a photographic reproduction of 2 or 3 tax maps such as -----purposes and which I've added a few names. The name ahupuaa of Waikiki at the bottom is probably obscure. You're looking at a tract of land from about Kewalo basin. About 9 miles of coast line all the way to what is known as Hawaii Kai. Which is the -----kulioo and beginning Maunaloa about 9 mile coast line. From the coast line to Diamond Head Tukanakunuinui Oahu's second highest peak. It's about 7 miles. Roughly about 22,000 acres. It's about the same size as the ahupuaa peak. About half the size of Oahu's largest Ahupuaa which is Honolulu. On the

other side of the Koolau, Kailua and Kaneohe will be in the map. It's about the same size as Kailua and Kaneohe combined. So, you can see it's a rather large tract of land. It's not as large as ahupuaas goal on the island of Kauai. But, a fair size on this island. One of the main things that confounds people is that in the mahele, 1948-----January, February, March the ahupuaa of Waikiki was not assigned to anyone ^{chief} ~~chief~~. It did not have a ----- and I'll explain why. It is comprised almost entirely of iliku poems there are about 75 or 80 of them. They ^{are} scattered all around and there ^{are} ~~is~~ so many that each ~~of which~~ had its own land lord. It would have been impossible for any land lord of Waikiki to determine what he had dominion over. It wasn't until many years later that it would have been discovered that had Waikiki been signed to somebody or retained by the king and retained by English crown land, eventually all the land in Waikiki that is not covered by -----kaponas would have gone to the crown or to the government. Well, as it turned out since the over throw in 1893, everything that was not assigned to anybody came to the government anyhow and if it had been crown and hadn't been sold, would have been confiscated by the other crown land and dumped into the prison ----- . So, we don't have an ahupuaa ~~chief~~ or leader. There are other ahupuaas on this island in the same category. One would be Waiahole which is almost entirely Kukais love ilikaponis so that the lands that were not sold probably would be ahupuaa unassigned and government. Waiiau would be another one. Kalihi had also -----most of the comprised -----so that the -----which would have been part of the ahupuaa became government land as under the--on the side land here. Let's start down on the bottom. You can see there Kewalo. Kewalo is the most Diamond Head ili in Honolulu. Honolulu being another same category. Kalihi, Honolulu, Waikiki, Waiahole, and Waiiau. Honolulu is also in the same category; it being almost entirely composed of ilis. Kewalo begin a rather large ----- . Kewalo doesn't go to the sea. So, that's why I said that Kewalo basin is ----- . The first ili in Waikiki -----strange enough would be Punahou. Punahou is outlined in purple. The reason

that we are studying down here is because the leli of Punahou Huluaepo, the sand plants which are down at what we call Kewalo Basin, they cut Kewalo off at the sea. So, this peice which is part of Punahou, the main peice, of course, where the school is -----residential tract mauka of. This land was land of Kalelimoku and descended to ~~Deleha~~ (?). At this particular time, when it was assigned to the missionaries, under the claim 387 which claimed all the prodistent missionary claim on all islands. So, Kukuluaueko was the leli of Punahou. As you can see, Punahou is just about where you folks describe Manoa. This brings up immediately tha names that are not land of what amount I don't know. Beginning in Honolulu, you see Pauoa which is not the land of local people. It's the value. In it, there are many ilis. Of course, Kakaako is a name that keeps expanding. It's a local name. It embrases portions of Honolulu--plops over into where ever. ANY time you see government talking about Kakaako, it seems to get further and further into Waikiki. But, that is a local name. Makiki is not the land name; it's a local name. Manoa, Moiliili, Kaimuki, Pauoa. Those are the local names in the ahupuaas it self. It should not be turned back into ----- . Before we go any furhter, let me just let me point out in circles, the Alawai Canal, and down here Kapahulu Avenue. This land within those circles it's what every body thinks Waikiki is. Facts, as I said are immediate and tourist industry----- . YOU have to laugh when you think that these names throughout the ahupuaas are given 400, 500, 600 years ago. The Alawai which is only 8 years old is now bounding what is called "Waikiki". That is about 300 square miles. While we are in Manoa, I picked on this particular kulana which is about the mauka most kulana tract in the whole ahupuaa. Huia---- anui. It's up on the Waikea pua the stream surveyed by S. P. Kalama. S. P. Kalama was -----students or early students of the Honolulu Seminary. Brilliant young man who was also a surveyer. He's also the clerk of the Mahele ----- . Probably no man knew the land names and -----as S. P. Kalama. He surveyed this -----of course he describes it to be in the ili situated Kahowai----- . Probably the most mauka of all the town and he describes it as -----kahoiwai Waikiki. I always like to bring

this up . I'm subjected to another -----generally -----But, I like to bring this one up because if any man knows who it was, it was S. P. Kalama. Of course, all the awards, all the kulianas, awarded in any of these areas are all described in -----Waikiki. There are, as I said, 80 ilis. Every one of them is called the ili of something. It's the authority. You go along Kewalo ili, you go along Kalawa ili which is the space over here, and along Nuuanu Valley and you get up into Nuuanu Valley and you're along huakaa which is the mauka most ili in Hawaii. Till you get to konapuni -----come back along the -----Koolaulea -----Waimanalo till you get to that great ----- . This particular line, black line where my arrow is is called Koolaupoi. Because Waimanalo really is in the common words meaning Waimanalo. The ancient boundary of Koolaupoki -----you can see at koaponpon. It wasn't until 1856 when the district of court which went all the way down to Makapuu point to the boundary of Moanalua and ----Kona. It changed the district of Kona to Honolulu by adding Maunaloa to it and making the district of Honolulu to all the way to Moanalua to Makapuu Point. Everything from my arrows is from ----- . Then it's back along the scene along all the fish ponds all the way back to as far as Kewalo Basin. In lower Manoa and else where, is the ili of Kanewai. You're probably familiar with Kanewai Park down by the University. This particular push kind of ground is now in the University complex. This was awarded to ----- . They have to be ----- came down to Torekamaumau and he gave Bishop Estate the ----- . One of the interesting features, however, as with this one and the others is that it has a leli. The leli is the leli of Kahala. Kahala is at least 10 times bigger than what is known as the main portion which leaves me to be quiet in description on lelis used when they talk about -----humane hard section and the lelis being small or -----peice of leli. I could give you at least 50 percent of the cases where the so called lelis are much larger and more important than the birth of the -----religion described. Kahala certainly ----- . Kahala is in pink. It's lot of the ili ----- . IT abuds Kapahulu at black point. Boundaries are ----limestone coprse. Then you get to a

point opposite of where there is a -----waukana chant. That's the boundary of the ----- . This particular peice is treated a little differently, of course, ----- and eventually it came into the estate whether Kamehameha's half sister was -----Puahi, first cousin Bernice Puahi. When Bernice Puahi died, in her will she made-certain requests and certain -----to Liliokulani. -----Kahala during her life. So, from 1884-----administered Kahala -----she died at which time -----may subdivide very shortly after about 1922. First Bishop Estates then Kahala lots. Going back, let's hit this one here.this is outlined in dark green is Kapahulu. If Diamond Head is the most prominent, renoun natural monument in Hawaii's certainty, Kapahulu should be the most renoun ili because that's the land that ----- . It has two peices that it's almost like -----from Waialaeiki -----which cuts it in half so that the two peices -----mauka ----- . Maleli is up here mauka. The yellow would be a large portion of the iliokekio. This is in yellow. Right in the middle of that is ahleli of Kapahulu, Kaeia. One of the reasons that I picked on Kapahulu and Kekio in this demonstration to the surveyers is to disprove what has been denounced by the supreme court of 1880 that there is no such thing as an ili within an ili. -----of tast delt with the -----which is in the ----- . The boundaries from this forbidden course ----- ili was taken to the supreme court ² chief justice judge in ruling -----a decision off the top of his hat to stay there of. We are not aware of an ili within an ili. We think it impossible as we say. Because no evidence that used on that -----hearing or in the proceedings alone. That little state has been taken to be the actual fact. There are dozens and dozens of cases where you have peices of an ili in another ili. This is one of the cases. Judge -----his book also copies and he says--he's a little more infatic he says, It never has been ----- . Another case down here is Hamohamo. One of the peices of land that went to Liliokulani, still in her estate. -----right in the middle of every-----auaukai. -----one of the peices outside. Wailupe is a beautiful. It's comprised of several peices. The main peice --valley--residential section . The old fish pond is still ----- .The main taro lands which is the leli

which are up in Paumoa valley up where Carls long tract is are all by the ili -----.
For many years it was awarded to Kamaa. Some time in 1800 or so, Judge Perry bought it.
Byt the atoll he -----behind ----- . END OF TAPE

Beginning of tape 2*****

tend to call it Niu Valley. It's only been called Niu Valley for the last 20 years.
That phrase came from the first subdivision that was done mauka of the ----- . It was
called Niu Valley estates or something like that. I don't know. Of course, calling
the whole valley Niu valley is just wrong because 1. there are really 2 valleys.
Go out there are you will see the -----very prominent ridge. Matter of fact, one
of the commances why Alexander Alex was to his son Isac of the east camp. And
further more, how could you call anything that's on the flats and of the beach Niu
Valley. It's Niu. One of the important things for ----questions -----you say well
this New amp alele and it certainly does the most unlikely place down here. It's
about 6 acres. Those of us who are part Hawaiian like to think the Hawaiians are
the most marvelous navigators to be able to find or bumble into us -----Hawaii
and then to be able to go back and forth at least twice, I guess, from once they
came. They were great navigators. Well, they had to be great ----- source because
time Niu was -----under his -----and its leli was named Kauai mahole. It's right
across the and in the Alawai canal----- . The reason that I say that I'm having
great problems the name Kauaiaa was translated as fragrant water. Those of us who
have grown up here remember what we call ----- . So, Kauaiaa ----is named little
leli of Niu which was awarded to Alexander Adams. Here's a peice of -----it's
also outlined in orange. Because it is really part of the ----- . What happened
is that Wailupe in the Minele was divided one half to King and one half to Kamaka.
The kings portion was retained by him so that when the government -----his crown
left . Well, in the survey of the award to Kamaka, the suveyer survayed the taro
lands of this Palolo Valley and survered ----in the valley . He diliberatly left
out the pond and a few acres along side which were labeled the king's half. Well,

those who have studied this wonder why would the king's half be just this small Kamaka having the rest. One theory was, well, fish ponds were very valuable. Well, as it turns out, most of the fish ponds at Tabumohela were in disrepair. Very few fish ponds of the ----and else where in relationship to the ----- were even in production. So, I wouldn't buy that theory especially since the taro lands were certainly as equal in value as well as the fish. And his taro and there were many, many kulianas. What happened is that Kulioo, the two of them -----one here which is the piko portion and Kulioo two. Kulioo two was really is a leli--I just happened to find this about 52 years ago Charles R. Bishop applying for boundary certificate of the land of Maunaloa, his surveyer and his map shows that the crown land Moanalua of Hawaii and the crown leli of the crown portion of the ili of Wailupe is here. So, the fish pond and the -----plus Wailupe and Kulioo two were really the crown's portion of the of the----- . I have spoken of Hamohamo. This is land of the First Hawaii Keawehe -----as well as the great grandfather of Leileokulani. -----special land because it went out of Keokaulolu's estate by gift to the daughter before her death. ----- . And in the mortgage, to James Isaac Dowsen, from all the -----who killed Kalolu which include ----- . There was a provision that in case a foreclosure forcing the foreclosure sale, Hamohamo would be the last to take it over. It was obviously a very, very important matter to that tract ----- . Down in the -----picked on this because that's where the Royal Hawaiian Hotel is. The ilio -----its only about 4 acres. Perhaps the most valuable land in the territory of Hawaii. Yet, it was sold by not Kamehameha, but the heirs of Kalehiana to -----Kamehameha. He paid \$200.----- . It kind of makes you sick that everything has gone up so much. This is the end of my talk with respect to the film. We have left out till now, Manoa which is, of course, you realize now is a portion of the ahupuaa of Waikiki. There are other ilis out there. Full of ilis. We've talked about two kahoi rights . That's Punahou, there's Kuluwalu. in fact one of the lelis of Kuluwalu is right down here next to the leli Punahou. About where Ward Ware House is. What happened is that Charles Kanehina

was given only the taro lands of Koowalu. Which meant that the taro lands had to be surveyed out nationally. It also meant that the lands didn't go to Charles Kanehina who were government lands. Strangely enough, the government we kingdented (?) hang on to the other fortunate one. I think this was inadvertant -----but, since it wasn't handled in the mahele-----, the unassigned portion of Koowalo became retained by the government. And, of course, subject to be granted out to residents and to other people in that area. Are there any questions concerning this particular film? I'd like to just briefly close with the map of Manoa just to point out the single land owners-----.

Lady: Do you think, that perhaps -----.

Mann: No, 1920's it was when it started, I think the law of 1918. 1928-----
-----1960.

Lady: -----built a house on the Ala Wai and -----.

Mann: I'm going on 59 and I can recall my dad taking me down here and seeing the big pipes and the gushing out of the pouring water. I guess that would be in this little turns.

Lady: -----this little area-----.

Mann; Kewalo. Kewalo is, it is quite obviously the most Diamond Head ili in Honolulu. The main portions where old plantations houses were, there was a peice that was sought to be included that went -----cases in the Supreme Court the Plains of Holohua down on Beraintania Street you know where all of those old lots in the vicinity of the Art Academy and -----east. That's -----. There are some Kewalo peices that go all the way up Mauka. I don't know if you can see it or not on this map. But it would be on the Honolulu side of that line. There's quite a large peice of Kewalo in Palolo Valley. Now, unfortunately, the street Kewalo is another thing that drives me nuts. That's a perfect case. Kewalo--most of Kewalo streets start in -----in the Waikiki portion. Kewalo, as I said is on the Honolulu side of this wall. Let's see if I can find it. One of these strees is Wilder. It's right in here. Kewalo Street. It starts down below I suppose. Do you know this is not unusual. We have streets like Kahala Avenue that starts in Kapahulu. King starts where Diamond Head swings around

in Kapahulu; goes through Kahala; then gets into Waialai Nui and ends Kalaalaki Way. Waialai Avenue. This is Waialai Nui, Waialai iki here. It starts way back here. This is Pauoa and it cuts through Kapahulu before it gets to Waialai. Kahala. I can think of Kahala Avenue which at least some of it is in Kahala. Kahala Mall, Kahala Book stores, Kahala Professional building, Kahala schools, Kahala Park, Kahala Hilton, Kahala beach parks not one of them in Kahala. This goes on all the way around -----places like Waihee. There's a beautiful school, an elementary school in Waihee it's called Kahaluu elementary school . Everywhere you go, Waipahu, out in Waipahu, they live in next to the United States Government thing. They take land names and they assign them to zip code areas. YOU know Waipahu, does anybody live in Waipahu side? -----Cutter Ford -----.....

Everyone: Loyal Garner.

Mann: Loyal Garner sings Cutter Ford Aiea. Cutter Ford is in the land of Waimalu. But, it has an Aiea zip so--you know there is no chance it is no way that we can change-----
----- . Everybody is stuck. YOU wake up, you were born, and they have to put down your zip and that's it. That's really it.

Lady: What happened to Holeuliuli.

Mann: Hole uliuli? It's the largest of all ahupuaas. People think that the only place in the -----.

Lady: Station.

Mann: Station. It starts up all the way up Waikele and Scholfield Barracks comes around the whole area to Aikahi Point. It's the biggest ahupuaa on this island. -----
Right where the Honolulu Wornell Station was.

Lady: -----what did you say that most northern point in Manoa by the Waiakea pua.

Mann: Oh, Waiakea pua. Kahoiwai ----- . There are two kahoiwai's.

Lady: How do you spell that?

Mann: K-a-h-o-i-w-a-i. Kahoiwai. The two lands and they were both a mahele signed to the king and both signed to the government. But, this peice here happens to be a kuliana in the ili. There are many kuliana's. The farthest one mauka that I could find is

Awaia nuinui.

Man: Surveyed by S. P. Kalama.

Man: Is the entire Kalihikey area owned by Calina.

Mann: No, you see, -----

Man: Just Diamond Head and that wole area.

Mann: Well, right here, you can see that Kaimuki embraces mainly Kapahulu, but you see it's not all of Kapahulu, it's only in this area, and some of Pahoua, some of Kekio, some of Waialai Iki. This is Wailai Iki, the sticks in here. -----Wailai Iki. The sticks in here.

Janet: Why should that be.

Mann: You have to ask the Hawaiians 500 years ago. It's one of these oddities. You have.....

Janet: Is there any natural formation.

Mann: No, there is not. No. There might have been in those days. There might have been channels going out. We have no idea. Any tropiographical features that might have been ----- . We see that Captain -----you see the slivers going up in dissecting other lands.

Lady: What governed the division of Manoa in the time of the Mahele. I mean, people were already living there and putting their claim.

Mann: Oh, yes, well, you see, Manoa is here again. It's one of the oddities. You have land entities and you have local names superimposed haphazardly on everybody. And their not defined. I challenge anybody to define Kakaako or Kaimuki or Manoa. Where's Manoa end how far down. Top of the ridge to here? What top. From here down here where? It's just a feeling you get from Manoa. It must be at least, what did I say--75-80 ilis in Waikiki. Nui, Wailupi, Waialai Iki, Waialai Nui, Kapahulu, Kekio. That's only a half a dozen of them, and your already back to here. So that the other 75 are all compressed in down here, or up into Palolo Valley or Manoa Valley you see. So you've got lots of lands to seek in those two valleys.

Lady: The names all go back 500 years?

Mann: The names of the lands yes. And their divisions

Lady: Well, now, the smaller divisions that you have--those names you have...

Mann: Now, most of the big -----were all awarded by Neal ----- . It was the strangest thing. The law was passed in 1845. Provision for getting the land warned ----- one of the provisions was to have a survey. Well, there were no surveyers there wasn't a might of paya they could even charge and there was no time to do all these. The -----expired in two years. It was extended until about 1855. I that law hadn't been changed, ----- what happens was in 1852, ----- which allowed the land commission to make awards by name only without the survey if the person to whom the award was made was in the mahele. So, 95 percent of all your ahupuaas and ilis were made by name only.

Lady: ??????

Mann: -----These were the reigning family the alii plus the ----- . Many of the people who had -----not alii-----and close associates which could handle the hapoles--the German people, Stevenson, Stevens, Beckwheat.

Lady: ????????

Mann: What was the name of that?

Lady: Keolani.

Mann: Keolani. It might be a leli. This is one of the things that's going to be hard to figure out. We have the mahele book and we have the list that complement--lists of unassigned lands. But, most of the unassigned lands are on the outside islands. Maui, ----- . One of the confusing things is that if there was an ili there, many of the lelis had their own names. Just as I pointed out Kahala is the leli name of the -----of Kaniwai. It will be interesting to tract yours to see if it is in the mahele book or coming down from the land commission board under a claim not related to the mahele.

Lady: -----Maui-----.

Lady: Keolemo. Originally it came from Honowili.

Mann: Do you have the Elise award number of that?

Lady: No.

Mann: Maybe you can call up the Lyons. You folks have this map, I'm sure of this, I saw it.

Lady: But we got a different version of it.

Mann: I remember it too. I wasn't sure of ----- . Is this right? Most of the land that you will see here are sure ----- . I'm reading upside down which is not so good. Okay, we're up here in grant 200. It shows right here. The name given here is Kalekula. There is no land named Haukule, so I'm guessing that it is the leli name of another leli----- . And the reason I say that is right here by the ----- . Here is one of the two Kahaumakaawe's. The Kahaumakaawe is divided in one half to Kahau and one half to the king. The king -----retained that as crown land and if he had sold it, it would have cost between 1894 and -----Out at sea lands and uncle Sam -----adn back to the church of Hawaii. But, he did sell. And he sold to Kekoanoa this camp. Mahau got this half. And, you'll see that the land name up here is Ahekualama. There is no land in Ahekualama. It's the name of this particular leli of Ahekau. It's the leli of Kahaumakaave. In other words, the land name that you find in the Mahele book, is Kaaumakaave. But this piece of it, if you think of family of Smith's, you got John, James, William and Robert. Those are the lelis, but the name Smith is the ili name. And I'm saying that in Manoa and in Palolo, you find that the names John Smith Robert William, become more prominent and you forget the Smith's. Do you see what I mean. And that's what you can see. Most of these names, I've checked them all, I don't find them in the Mahele book, they're not listed. But, here is a perfect clue, you see, see how prominent Ahehualama is given on this map. It's the leli name of Kahaumakaava. And I'm suspecting that when I finish my job for you, I will be able to analyse all of these land names in the same fashion.

Lady: We're here.

Mann: Oh, your here. Keaulana. 2209 _____?_____. Okay, that is a claim in Kaaipu. Is it in Kaaipu?

Lady: Yes.

Mann: So now Kaapu, and theres two Kaapu's. You know this one goes to Stevenson under claim 11029. The other one to Akahi. Or these bishops. Cousin Adam (?) by her will, her lands went to Mrs. Denise.

Lady: Who was Kumaia.

Mann: I don't know. He was nothing more than a grantee.

Lady: Okay. That was it.

Mann: Yes, he's nothing more than a grantee. _____? _____ perfect slang for the government. I believe that's out of Kaaipu also.

Lady: Right, yeah.

Mann: I think we brought this up last--what was it--what was the actual one or two or three? Do you recall?

Lady: Three.

Mann: A lot times, the people that named these streets named it after not only the--not the land, but the awoi(?). That's a perfect case.

Lady: It should be in here.

Mann: It's right pass the castle, right mauka. Right across from C and Cook's.

Janet: There's 30. Here 30.

Mann: This is Kaaipu. Wailele _____? _____ land. It's not in the mahele because it's already been panneled and the Prodistant Mission filed its claim under CAP7.

Lady: How did this peek puu get named Mount Olympus? That's how it's -----know it's name. (voices all at once, can't understand.)

Lady: The Alexanders.

Lady: The Alexander boys, they -----

Lady: They named it.

Lady: They were Puhanou kids.

Janet: They were taking breif (?) history or something.

Lady: The same as Tantalus too.

Lady: The same as Tantalus, and then Olympus and then something else.

Mann: 1848 or 1849. It's a little after 1849.

Lady: It's in the Punahou book.

Mann: I remember somebody telling me that and I forgot _____?_____.

Lady: Where is the division between Manoa alii and Manoa _____?_____ if there is one.

Mann: I don't know that division. See, I thought as knowledgeable a place names, but these place names are very hazy. You can never get two people to agree on where a place begins and ~~on~~ ends. Because it has no set line. Like the land names, after the death of the land commission~~er~~, you had all of these awards by name only, which had to be sooner or later a legislative act. Several are proper ~~pro~~ceedings. It's good that they did when they did because by 1875, most of the kamainas ^a, ^{who} they could tell where the land boundaries were ^{were lead.} ~~with it~~. You can trace out all of the lands awarded by name only and the mahele _____?_____. It subsequently went to private parties whose traces _____?_____. With the government you have to give up this

END OF SIDE 2

Lady: 1882 it says.....

Lady: It says 1904.

Mann: Yeah. This is...1882 is the earliest of T. D. (Edie) Baldwin. This mutant sign is the _____ trace. There is another one.

Lady: Ours is older now.

Lady: No, ours is '62.

Lady: Oh, that is additions.

Ladies: Yes, yes.

Mann: Yes.

Lady: The ~~cloth~~ are indicators as this one does.

7

Lady: In missionary records, it says that the land, Kalanimalpu appropriated land to the mission for taro and sweet potato land. Two pieces of land. One was on the side of Ualakaa, and the other one was, I think, Ualakaa was sweet potato land. Do you have any idea?

Mann: No, no. Did it come up in the subsequent land commission ^{claims} ~~queues~~ (?)?

Man: I put it in the church claims.

Lady: They don't mention it after they got the Punahou land. It's never mentioned again that I found. They probably gave up on it.

Mann: I'm certain that this is correct on Punahou. The action that partly description on the award didn't take all the affidavits and grants of my _____ picked on the rest of what was Punahou that was not claimed in the language, you see it's covered by _____.

Lady: There is Punahou up in here too.

Mann: Oh, really?

Lady: Big section of 70 some odd acres I think.

Lady: Woodlawn.

Mann: Well, that's Punahou school, but that's up in Koowalu.

Lady: They had that up until the late 40's and then they traded in of something.

Mann: But under the Punahou title?

Lady: They got it later though. 1854 I think.

Lady: You know when they got it.

Mann: And they called it Punahou?

Lady: Yeah.

Lady: It belonged to Punahou until 1948.

Mann: I don't mean that it belonged to Punahou, I'm talking about is it the land of Punahou.

Lady: No, no, no.

Mann: I was talking of the land of Punahou. Yes, I know that this is a large tract.

Lady: Yes, this is something they owned.

Lady: Peg (?) and I have met you down at the land office at one time, and we noticed volumes in the office there

Mann: On the right hand side?

Lady: Yeah, and Hawaiian. And those arrogant translators there. Course you can read them.

Mann: No, well, people have had special use for them, especially at the ~~athletic~~ office. And what those volumes are of what we call the copy bond all of the land commission boards were copied into original volumes like temp (?). And this is in the 1850's and the index was of all the claims. And about within the next 10 or 20 years, they decided that they should have a copy. Something could happen, you know, if there is a fire. So, the ministry up here got some people to copy and _____ these _____. The original volumes are in the archives if you need any copies for legal purposes, and then ^{you} all on film. You then get the record office to copy from the film. The copy volumes are up, the ones you saw, up in the new annex there.

Lady: Who translates them if it's done _____?

Mann: Well, you get translators. ^{IF} You can't do it yourself, you get somebody.

Janet: I just think of it being something for the state use some of that excess funds for to get those old books translated permanently.

[voices all at once.]

Man: I think we should have a ~~title~~ ^{title} search up here where everything is already done. There is no way of hiding one.

Mann: Yeah. Yeah. Any time you get a title searched, somebody has to translate.

Lady: That's where those people make their money. They wouldn't want to have it all done in English now. Come on now.

Lady: Klein, have any of your methods or ways of discovering things, did you locate exactly where the ahu _____ was in Manoa?

Mann: I've never been challenged. It would be a great thing to do.

Lady: Yeah, we just can't pin point it.

Mann: Well, let me just give you a hint. Go to the mahele ~~book~~^{book} and figure out who is getting the biggest shares and for what reason. It may help. Kaahumanu's heir was a daughter Kinau whose heir was Victoria Kama^{ala}umau. So I would certainly go to every land that Kama^{KANI}umau's father dealt with in the mahele in the ahupuaa of Waikiki particularly in that portion that's in Manoa Valley. That's how you do it, cause you'd have to see all the Waikiki ones. Make a list of all the Waikiki ones and then that's all here that down here and _____ and that's over here and that's over here and finally work yourself up into Manoa. It might very well be

Lady: But does the name Manoa appear in any of it? And the clue.

Mann: Ah, Manoa does not appear at all in the mahele book. Waikiki is the only land they have. But, the kula^N surveys, I'm sure that there is one to Kaulana would be in Kaaipu, Waikiki. Maybe Manoa Valley. Now, she had to have lived on some land.....^[KAAHUMANU]

Lady: Alright, now they named an area it was on the map...what was it...Puawau, Puamaumau, or wau...Puka.

Lady: Yeah, there is one on **that**.

Mann: Pukaomaumau?

Lady: Yeah.

Mann. Right. Pukaomaumau. Now, what is, is that any connection with ~~it~~...

Lady: Well, there was a name ~~it~~, I guess there were two thoughts on the--either named after her, after the green shadows on her house or the opening to the valleys are the green-----

Mann: I take a very dim view about names of lands and ilis named after things of relatively recent vintage. They just didn't have it. If it's a land name, if it's a local name, you know, you get Aina Hina. How many people live in

Aina Hina know the^{y're} in Wailupe. You know.

Lady: Pukaomaumau is now known as

Mann: Well, all I know is that it's on the map. Now it's not a land name. You won't find it in any mahele. If it's a land name, or if it's perhaps if it's not in the ili, it might be a lele name. On the other hand, it might be a local name. It might be, you don't know.

Lady: I think it probably is a local name. I mean this land was named after she came into the valley according to all that I've read so far.

Mann: All of these questions. The hardest is the--it's a hard job because of the proliferations of ~~e~~le names, lele names, and local names.

Janet: One thing I don't understand about what you're talking about. You said that there were ilis within other ilis. Why were the ones that were within another ili not a lele of the first one.

Mann: Oh, they are. Any time, I thought I made it clear. Any time there is more than one piece of an ili, one is the lele of the other, ~~if you might~~.

Janet: I see, okay.

Mann: And I have the names to go along with the theory that there is an important one which is the large one and all the leles are ^{small and} far flung. Kahala is described as a lele. It must be ten times bigger than the piece that Kaniwai discovered in the ~~English anyway (?) and in many cases~~. But lele ^{is} ~~implies~~ that there is more than one piece. Which you call a lele is up to you. Their ^{y're} all leles in each other. ^{The y're} all members of the same family--Robert, John, William, Janie.

Lady: Alright by now the Smiths would there would be nobody who owned an ili.

Mann: Yes.

Lady: There would be?

Mann: Yeah. And if you owned the ili, you owned all the ----

Lady: All the lele.

Mann: All the lele. That's the whole attitude.

Lady: Even though this is an ili within an ili. Another words....

Mann: Originally. Now, I'm talking about originally, a land was a land. And if it had four pieces, it's the family. Now after the mahele, of course, it was sold. You can sell this piece. You can carve this piece out and of course that is where our problem comes in and ~~vandals of course~~ _____

Lady: I just can see ^{feuds} ~~feuds~~ coming from crossing somebody else's land again into another person's.

Mann: Oh yes, you see in those days, they knew exactly where they were. Everybody's conscious about what land.

Lady: How was the land passed?

Mann: Anciently by conquest. Who^{ever} was in charge had the privilege to pass it on. The last great _____ BREAK IN TAPE.

Lady: Were the missionaries after _____

TAPE IS GARBLED AND THEN ENDS.