Maunaloa

Hanauma

Hanauma literally means “curved bay” or “hand wrestling bay.” A fishing spot of ancient Hawaiians and Hawaiian royalty, Kamehameha the Great’s favorite wife, Ka‘ahumanu, stayed at Hanauma for a month, holding hula competitions and uma (hand wrestling) contests. Hanauma Bay was also a canoe departure point for ancient navigators and royalty travelling to Moloka‘i and other islands. It is unlikely that Hawaiians had large settlements in Hanauma because of low rainfall, nutrient-poor soil, and scarcity of fresh water.

ʻIhiʻihilauʻkea

A crater west of Hanauma Bay. ‘Ihiʻihilauʻkea is acknowledged by Pele and her sister Hi‘iaka as they travel. Hawaiians named the winds and rains in each area around the islands. ‘Ihiʻihilauʻkea is the name of the wind of Hanauma. ‘Ihiʻihilauʻkea and Kaunono‘ula are ancient chiefsesses that were kind to the people of Maakapuu. The ‘Ihiʻihilauʻkea fern is endemic to Hawai‘i and grows in ‘Ihiʻihilauʻkea crater. The ‘Ihiʻihilauʻkea fern occurred in dryland forests in low elevations, but today is known to exist in only five areas of Hawai‘i.

Kahauola

A small crater near Hanauma. Kahauola means “the tail hau tree.” Hau is a lowland tree, with large yellow or red flowers. Bouyant hau wood is used to make outriggers for canoes. Hau fibers are used to make rope. The sap and flowers are used as medicine.

Kawaihoa

Kawaihoa literally means “company’s water.” At Kawaihoa point, Kāne thrust his cane into the land to bring forth fresh water, which Kāne and his brother Kanaloa used to prepare their ‘awa drink. ‘Awa is a favorite drink of Hawaiian akua Kāne and Kanaloa. The legendary spring at Kawaihoa no longer flows.

Keahupuaomaunaloa or Kuapā

Keahupuaomaunaloa is the 523 acre Maunaloa fishpond, also known as Kuapā. Kuapā literally means “fishpond wall,” and a loko kuapā is one type of fishpond that utilizes a stone wall. Keahupuaomaunaloa was the largest loko kuapā in Hawai‘i. Its kuapā was about 5000 feet long, Hawaiians raised Mullet or ‘ama‘ama in the fishpond. It is said that the pond was partially constructed by Nāmakaokahā‘i, and was connected through an underground tunnel to Ke‘elepulu fishpond in Kailua.

Nāmakaokahā‘i

A pōhaku located at Hanauma Bay. It was left by Nāmakaokahā‘i when she came to fight her younger sister Pele. “It is a dark stone which glows in the night provided it has awa. The dregs of the awa were left at the stone.” -Pukui Mrs. M.K.

Nono‘ula

A crater west of Hanauma Bay. Nono‘ula literally means “red sunburned.” Nono‘ula is associated with Pele, the Hawaiian volcano goddess. Hi‘iaka recognized Nono‘ula as kindred, and as a spring of water welling out of the mountain, Kaunono‘ula is the name of a chiefess that was kind to the people of Maakapuu, the area to the east of Hanauma Bay.

Paiʻoluʻolu

The south point of Hanauma Bay. Paiʻoluʻolu literally means “soft gently.”

Palaʻea

The north point of Hanauma Bay. Palaʻea literally means “brushed aside.”

Kohelepepele

Koko Crater is also known as Kohelepepele. Kamapua‘a and Pele shared a tumultuous relationship. Kamapua‘a, attacked Pele in Puna, Hawai‘i. Pele’s sister Kupa‘a sent her vagina to lure Kamapua‘a. He followed it to Koko, where he left an imprint before flying off to Ka‘ihili. Kohelepepele literally means “vagina labia minor.”

Kuai‘alo

The eastern rim of Maunaloa Bay and the hill above Hanauma Bay. Kuai‘alo was called “Ka‘ula o Kāne ‘apa,” which means “the back bone of Kāne ‘apa.” Kāne ‘apa, the younger brother of Hawaiian akua, Kāne and Kanaloa, was left there by his brothers because he was slow to return with fresh water from a spring on the hill. Kāne ‘apa threw himself face-down to the ground and his body remains there as Kaunono‘ula.

Pau‘e‘au

The high point of Hanauma Bay. Pau‘e‘au means “red sunburned.”

Keahupuaomaunaloa

Keahupuaomaunaloa means “the shrine of the baby mullet at Maunaloa.” Keahupuaomaunaloa is the 523 acre Maunaloa fishpond, also known as Kuapā. Kuapā literally means “fishpond wall,” and a loko kuapā is one type of fishpond that utilizes a stone wall. Keahupuaomaunaloa was the largest loko kuapā in Hawai‘i. Its kuapā was about 5000 feet long, Hawaiians raised Mullet or ‘ama‘ama in the fishpond. It is said that the pond was partially constructed by Nāmakaokahā‘i, and was connected through an underground tunnel to Ke‘elepulu fishpond in Kailua.

Hanauma

Hanauma literally means “curved bay” or “hand wrestling bay.” A fishing spot of ancient Hawaiians and Hawaiian royalty, Kamehameha the Great’s favorite wife, Ka‘ahumanu, stayed at Hanauma for a month, holding hula competitions and uma (hand wrestling) contests. Hanauma Bay was also a canoe departure point for ancient navigators and royalty travelling to Moloka‘i and other islands. It is unlikely that Hawaiians had large settlements in Hanauma because of low rainfall, nutrient-poor soil, and scarcity of fresh water.

ʻIhiʻihilauʻkea

A crater west of Hanauma Bay. ‘Ihiʻihilauʻkea is acknowledged by Pele and her sister Hi‘iaka as they travel. Hawaiians named the winds and rains in each area around the islands. ‘Ihiʻihilauʻkea is the name of the wind of Hanauma. ‘Ihiʻihilauʻkea and Kaunono‘ula are ancient chiefsesses that were kind to the people of Maakapuu. The ‘Ihiʻihilauʻkea fern is endemic to Hawai‘i and grows in ‘Ihiʻihilauʻkea crater. The ‘Ihiʻihilauʻkea fern occurred in dryland forests in low elevations, but today is known to exist in only five areas of Hawai‘i.

Kahauola

A small crater near Hanauma. Kahauola means “the tail hau tree.” Hau is a lowland tree, with large yellow or red flowers. Bouyant hau wood is used to make outriggers for canoes. Hau fibers are used to make rope. The sap and flowers are used as medicine.

Kawaihoa

Kawaihoa literally means “company’s water.” At Kawaihoa point, Kāne thrust his cane into the land to bring forth fresh water, which Kāne and his brother Kanaloa used to prepare their ‘awa drink. ‘Awa is a favorite drink of Hawaiian akua Kāne and Kanaloa. The legendary spring at Kawaihoa no longer flows.

Keahupuaomaunaloa or Kuapā

Keahupuaomaunaloa is the 523 acre Maunaloa fishpond, also known as Kuapā. Kuapā literally means “fishpond wall,” and a loko kuapā is one type of fishpond that utilizes a stone wall. Keahupuaomaunaloa was the largest loko kuapā in Hawai‘i. Its kuapā was about 5000 feet long, Hawaiians raised Mullet or ‘ama‘ama in the fishpond. It is said that the pond was partially constructed by Nāmakaokahā‘i, and was connected through an underground tunnel to Ke‘elepulu fishpond in Kailua.

Nāmakaokahā‘i

A pōhaku located at Hanauma Bay. It was left by Nāmakaokahā‘i when she came to fight her younger sister Pele. “It is a dark stone which glows in the night provided it has awa. The dregs of the awa were left at the stone.” -Pukui Mrs. M.K.

Nono‘ula

A crater west of Hanauma Bay. Nono‘ula literally means “red sunburned.” Nono‘ula is associated with Pele, the Hawaiian volcano goddess. Hi‘iaka recognized Nono‘ula as kindred, and as a spring of water welling out of the mountain, Kaunono‘ula is the name of a chiefess that was kind to the people of Maakapuu, the area to the east of Hanauma Bay.

Paiʻoluʻolu

The south point of Hanauma Bay. Paiʻoluʻolu literally means “soft gently.”

Palaʻea

The north point of Hanauma Bay. Palaʻea literally means “brushed aside.”

Kohelepepele

Koko Crater is also known as Kohelepepele. Kamapua‘a and Pele shared a tumultuous relationship. Kamapua‘a, attacked Pele in Puna, Hawai‘i. Pele’s sister Kupa‘a sent her vagina to lure Kamapua‘a. He followed it to Koko, where he left an imprint before flying off to Ka‘ihili. Kohelepepele literally means “vagina labia minor.”

Kuai‘alo

The eastern rim of Maunaloa Bay and the hill above Hanauma Bay. Kuai‘alo was called “Ka‘ula o Kāne ‘apa,” which means “the back bone of Kāne ‘apa.” Kāne ‘apa, the younger brother of Hawaiian akua, Kāne and Kanaloa, was left there by his brothers because he was slow to return with fresh water from a spring on the hill. Kāne ‘apa threw himself face-down to the ground and his body remains there as Kaunono‘ula.