

WAIAWA

'EWA, 'OAHU

The chant below comes from a nupepa account titled "Some News of Hawaii, about Oahu" dated October 8, 1892 which tells of the gods Kāne and Kanaloa over the lands of the 'Ewa District and how places (sites, land areas, fishponds and heiau) came to be named.

O ka Puhi auanei o **Hanaloa**,
O ka limu o **Kuhiawaho**,
O ka anae o **Kuhialoko**,
O ka niu kaukahi o **Hape**,
O ka luau o **Mokaalika**,
O ka wai o **Kaaimalu**,
O ka paakai o **Ninauelme**,
O kalo kaikai [kai koi] o **Kamiliwaho**,
O ka uala nahupu o **Hanapouli**,
Pupu aku i ka awa moi o **Kalahikiola**.
Inu awa no na akua mai **Kahiki** mai.

The eel is perhaps there at Hanaloa,
The seaweed is at Kuhia-waho,
The mullet are at Kuhia-loko,
The lone coconut tree stands at Hape,
The taro leaves are at Mokaalika,
The water is at Kaaimalu,
The salt is at Ninauele,
The ka-i taro is at Kamiliwaho,
The sweet potatoes are at Hanapouli,
The awa moi is gathered at Kalahikiola.
The gods from Kahiki will drink the awa.

**No diacriticals were added to the original text.*

Waiawa is an ahupua'a In the Moku of 'Ewa located on the Island of O'ahu.

The name Waiawa literally means "milkfish water," because of the awa (milkfish) that once thrived there.

This ahupua'a once housed numerous loko i'a (fishponds) and lo'i kalo (taro patches).

Waiawa loko i'a were integrated with the lo'i kalo areas, the Waiawa stream, and pūnāwai (fresh water springs).

'ŌLELO NO'EAU

Alahula Pu'uloa, he alahela na Ka'ahupāhau.

Everywhere in Pu'uloa is the trail of Ka'ahupāhau.

Said of a person who goes everywhere, looking, peering, seeing all, or of a person familiar with every nook and corner of a place. Ka'ahupāhau is the shark goddess of Pu'uloa (Pearl Harbor) who guarded the people from being molested by sharks. She moved about, constantly watching. #105

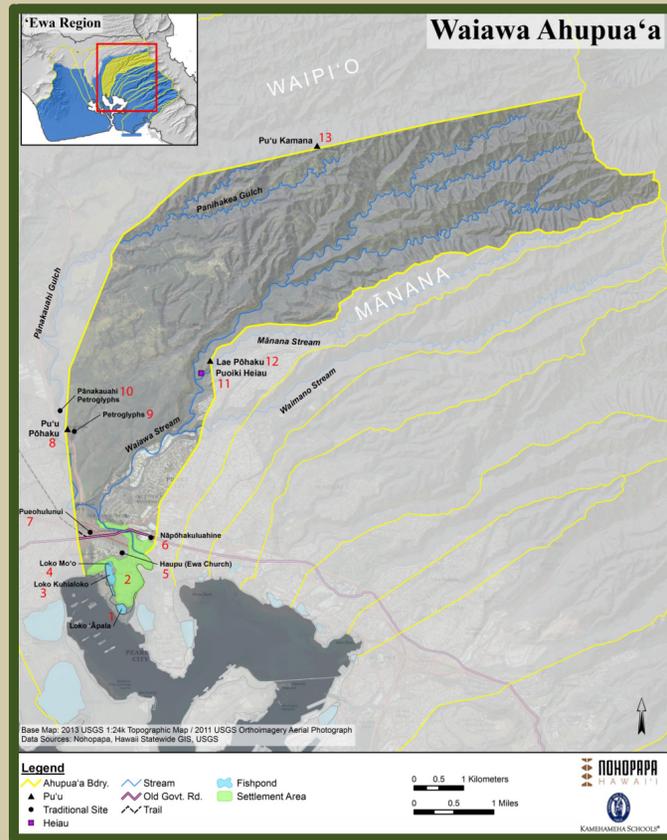
Ho'ahewa na niuhi ia Ka'ahupāhau.

The man-eating sharks blamed Ka'ahupāhau.
Evil-doers blame the person who safeguards the rights of others. Ka'ahupāhau was the guardian shark goddess of Pu'uloa (Pearl Harbor) who drove out or destroyed all the man-eating sharks. #1014

Mehameha wale no o Pu'uloa i ka hele a Ka'ahupāhau.

Pu'uloa became lonely when Ka'ahupāhau went away.

The home is lonely when a loved one has gone. Ka'ahupāhau, guardian shark of Pu'uloa (Pearl Harbor), was dearly loved by the people. #2152



Loko 'Āpala (1), fishpond at Waiawa, southwest side of the Pearl City Peninsula, opening into the Middle Loch. The present pond is only a few acres in area and is completely surrounded by a wall 225 feet long, undoubtedly of modern construction. Formerly the pond is said to have been 76 acres in extent.

Loko Kuhialoko (3), fishpond at Waiawa, southwest side of the Pearl City Peninsula, on the sea side of the Oahu Railroad. A long, narrow pond, now only a few acres in size... It formerly covered 133 acres. The wall is about 3000 feet in length and there are three makaha.

Loko Mo'o (4), fishpond just north of the railroad track in Waiawa. It formerly covered 13 acres, but is now a very small pond.

WAIAWA ECOSYSTEM

PŪNĀWAI



Fresh water springs. These naturally-occurring pūnāwai helped the Native Hawaiians be self-sufficient inland. With these water sources, many plants and creatures thrived sustainably in the 'Ewa Moku.

LO'I KALO



Taro patch. Because of the direct water source provided by the pūnāwai, the Lo'i kalo thrived. Kalo was a staple food for the Native Hawaiians. Imagine fresh water being filtered directly into your garden- no water hose needed here!

LOKO I'A



Fishpond. Three loko i'a were in Waiawa Ahupua'a: Loko Apala ('Āpala), Loko Kuhialoko and Loko Mo'o. These fishponds were another food source for the Native Hawaiians.