Ho'ihoi kūlanala wahī pana
RESTORING SACRED PLACES

Keauhou & Kahalu'u

Listening to the Voice of These Lands
The lands of Kahalu'u and Keauhou hold special significance for Hawaiian civilization. Ancient inheritance has been passed down for centuries in the ancient place names, historical sites and cultural practices of today.

Here, the natural upslope topography drew evening rains, making the land more livable by providing fresh water. Once densely populated, easy shoreline access allowed for fishing and travel by canoe. The sweeping coastal views enjoyed today were prized for their strategic significance in combat and served as an early warning during threats of invasion.

Ahu Pā'a
Moku (island districts) were subdivided into smaller land wedges called ahupā'ā. Generally, ahupā'ā extend from the mountain to the sea and contain all the resources needed for sustainable living. Mānua (upland) field systems were cultivated for crops, while the mānua (seaward) focus was on ocean resources such as fishing and salt preparation. Natural resources were of paramount importance and every person within the community shouldered the responsibility of sharing resources and melane 'īna (caring for the land).

These lands are comprised of three ahupā'ā: Kahalu'u, Keauhou I and Keauhou II. These ahupā'ā hold some of Hawaii's most culturally significant ancient sites.
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REFERENCES
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GLOSSARY
Kupuna elder, grandfather
Ma–lama 'a–ina care for the land
Moku island district
Mo'o lizard, water spirit
Pua'a hog; a form of Lono
Pu–lo'ulo'u standard
Uka (mauka) upland
Wai freshwater
Ahupuna land division, generally mountain to the sea
Ali'i chief, ruler
Heiau place of worship
Ho–lua sled
Kahuna priest, expert
Kai (makai) sea (seaward)
Kapu taboo, prohibition
Kī'ala stone god used to attract fish
Kupuna elder, grandparent
Mālama 'a–ina care for the land
Māloa island district
Mo'o lizard, water spirit
Pua'a hog; a form of Lono
Pu–lo'ulo'u standard
Uka (mauka) upland
Wai freshwater