



Appendix E: Lexicon

To help delineate the scope and practice of “Ōiwi healing,” and to determine what makes it uniquely different from Western, Chinese, or any other practice of medicine, requires us to first take the perspective of an ‘Ōiwi healer. Quite understandably, none of the research team members are gifted with such a perspective. While some members can trace their genealogy back to ‘ōiwi healers, a huge knowledge gap exists between those healers and what we know today. To help “decolonize” or cleanse our current general Euro-American understanding of healing, we must develop and return to an ‘ōiwi “lens” and body of knowledge. Wikipedia defines “lexicon” as the vocabulary of a person, language, or branch of knowledge (such as nautical or medical). The purpose of building an ‘Ōiwi healer lexicon is to identify words that appropriately define, describe, and explain this uniquely Hawaiian healing process. Developing a lexicon can be seen as a critical first step in a disciplined and scientific process that can be appropriately utilized in subsequent research endeavors.

The Hawaiian Dictionary represents a valuable tool to help fill existing knowledge gaps and to create a healing lexicon appropriate for the time period when ‘ōiwi healing was still an every day part of the ‘ōiwi lifestyle.

Building a lexicon from the Hawaiian Dictionary, as opposed to using existing English terms and translating them to ‘Ōlelo Hawai‘i, is not only more pramatic and useful but also a more genuine, authentic, and truthful depiction of actual Hawaiian life during that original time period. For example, the term “wahi ho‘ōla” is not a term healers in the 1900s were using. Terms like “wahi pana” and “wahi kapu” were used to describe a specific place. Although “wahi ho‘ōla” is currently used to describe a place of healing, researching the term in Hawaiian Language Newspapers yields just 10 results. Consequently, the term may not adequately or accurately describe a healing site, and its use may be of limited value moving forward.

To initiate this process of building or developing a useful lexicon, we must first identify words or terms associated with the various subcategories of healing:

- 1. Healing Practices (hana ho‘ōla)**
- 2. Healing places (wahi ho‘ōla)**
- 3. Prayers (pule)**
- 4. Healing Ceremonies/sacrifices (‘aha ho‘ōla)**
- 5. Master level of a given practice (kahuna)**
- 6. Diseases (‘eha)**
- 7. Healing plants (lā‘au lapa‘au)**

These subcategories were selected to better elaborate and explain what it means to heal, what was being healed (what type of diseases require use of wahi ho‘ōla), who was doing the healing (kahuna), what existed on the healing sites, and what methods were used to heal (i.e. prayer and plants).

The words, terms, and phrases identified in these sub-categories can eventually be utilized in subsequent research efforts. For example, it will be possible to examine Hawaiian language newspaper repositories and to further expand upon and explain the various practices, schools of knowledge, and critical places and sites associated with Ōiwi healing.

When utilizing the lexicon, all the various definitions of a given word are presented. For example, “kōhi” is a word that has five different definitions, just one having to do with healing -- “to heal a wound.” We include the other four definitions because by doing so we differentiate our unique ‘ōiwi lifestyle and thinking from the Euro-American perspective. These varied, rich, and complex definition groupings help to distinguish the uniqueness and originality of our ‘Ōiwi thinking.

This entire process and development of an appropriate and useful lexicon is critically important for both the researcher and aspiring ‘Ōiwi healer. It compels us to retrace our steps as a people and to return to a basic understanding of and appreciation for healing from an ‘Ōiwi perspective – we remember and cherish those ancient healers who long ago first created “wahi ho‘ōla”.

HANA HO‘ŌLA (Healing Practices)

Hua ‘ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
‘aha ‘aina kala hale	n. Feast given to ask pardon of the gods. Lit., feast to forgive sins.	
‘aha hele honua	n. Ceremonial measuring of the dimensions of a mana house within a place of worship; a priest carried a line to the four corner posts of the mana, and the chief sacrificed a pig; name of the line. (Malo 166–7.)	
‘aha kapu	1. A sacred assembly. 2. Sacred sennit cord belonging to a high chief and kept on a high place before his house; trespassers entering the house were killed if the cord remained in place, but if it fell down and the stranger stepped over it, this was a token of the stranger's high rank or kinship with the owner of the cord. Some chiefs had several such cords, each given a name, and some were used after the owner's death in making the kā‘ai, container for his bones.	
‘aha.maka	1. Hammock, as of tapa, fastened to the manuea, center support of a house; hammock in general. Lit., sennit meshes. 2. Cord with which edges of cracks in gourd bowls were sewn together in crisscross patterns suggestive of net mesh; the technique for such repair. 3. Strangling in lua fighting, as with green vines. 4. Secret meeting of priests to pray for a chief.	
‘ā.hina.hina	1. n. Same as ‘āhina 1, 2. 2. n. The silver-sword (<i>Argyroxiphium sandwicense</i>), a native plant found only at altitudes of 1,870 m or more on Maui and Hawai‘i; the many long silvery leaves forming a rounded rosette to 60 cm in diameter; about a hundred purplish, daisy-like flowers borne on an erect, leafy stem, which is about 1.8 m high. (Neal 845–7.) Also hinahina. 3. n. A native spreading shrub to 1 m high, (<i>Artemisia australis</i>); leaves divided into narrow segments, hoary on under side; flowers in panicles, small, daisy-like. Pounded leaves are used for asthma. (Neal 852.) Also hinahina. 4. Same as hinahina 2, Florida moss.	
aho	1. n. Line, cord, lashing, fishing line, thong, kite string. Aho kākele, aho kālewa, trolling line. Aho loa, long line, as with several hooks for deep-sea fishing or for sounding. (PPN afo.) 2. nvi. Breath; to breathe. See ahonui, pauaho, paupauaho. Aho loa, to hold the breath for a long time, as divers and chanters, or as children playing in the water (cf. nā‘ū); a long breath (cf. aholoa). ho.‘āho A narrow escape; to escape by a slim margin; to have courage; to put forth great effort (PCP a(f,s)o.) 3. idiom. It is better or preferable (used after e, sometimes in comparisons).	

Hua 'ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
	See ahona, Gram. 4.6. E aho ia, that's better. E aho nō ia, hala no ka lā, it's good enough, the day passes [it is good enough for the needs of the day]. E aho ka hele 'ana mamua o ka noho 'ana, it is better to go than to stay. E aho nāu, it's better for you.	
āhole	n. An endemic fish (<i>Kuhlia sandvicensis</i>) found in both fresh and salt water. The mature stage is āhole, the young stage āholehole. Because of the meaning of hole, to strip away, this fish was used for magic, as to chase away evil spirits and for love magic. It was also called a "sea pig" (pua'a kai) and used ceremonially as a substitute for pig. Foreigners were sometimes called āhole because of the light skin of the fish. He āhole ka i'a, hole ke aloha, āhole is the fish, love is restless [of āhole fish used in love magic].	Because of the meaning of hole, to strip away, this fish was used for magic, as to chase away evil spirits and for love magic.
ahulu	vs. Overdone, overcooked; overcultivated, as soil. 'Ai ahulu, overcooked food; fig., to pray to death, poison. (PPN afulu.)	fig. to pray to death, poison.
'ai.'aio.hua	Name given for persons sacrificed for not observing taboos during the offering of prayers by the priest (pronunciation not certain). (Kep. 139.)	
'ai.humu.humu	vt. To eat in order to destroy; to destroy wantonly or by violence or sorcery.	
'ai lolo	1. nvt. Ceremony usually marking the end of training, so called because the student ate ('ai) a portion of the head, and especially the brains (lolo), (of a fish, dog, or hog offered to the gods; to partake of the ceremony. Ua 'ailolo i ka pua'u hiwa, taking part in the ceremony marking the completion of training by eating a portion of the head of an entirely black pig. hō.ai.lolo Caus/sim. 2. vt. Skilled, adept, expert, trained, proficient. Ua 'ailolo 'oia i ka hula, he is trained in the hula."	
'aina kea	n. A good-looking variety of sugar cane, of medium height, striped red and green or yellow, pith white and brown, leaves and leaf sheaths with white markings; used in medicine. Also pū kea.	
'ai pala maunu	n.v. To eat a dab of bait. Fig., to take the leavings of others, to steal another's mate, one who does so; a beggar. He 'ai pala maunu na ka po'e loa'a (Kep. 103), an eater of bait dabs belonging to people with possessions [a scavenger, beggar].	
'aki.lolo	1. A wrasse fish of the hīnālea type (<i>Gomphosus varius</i>). Also hīnālea 'akilolo. This fish was used by priests as the pani or closing medicine for head diseases. The taro or sugar cane of the same name might substitute. Lit., brain biting. 2. A variety of sugar cane, striped with green and deep purplish-red when young, with yellow and red when older; named for the fish. 3. A variety of taro.	
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akua kā'ai	n. Stick image (general name); image wrapped in tapa; image consisting of a carved staff, with a tuft of feathers at the top, bound to its bearer by a sash (kā'ai) (Malo 80) and carried into battle; staff with a carved figure at the head, used in ceremonies to procure offspring (Malo 135, 139).	

Hua ‘ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
ālana	<p>1. nvt. Offering, especially a free-will offering, contrasting with a mōhai that was prescribed by a priest; to offer. He ‘ālana ka mea e hā‘awi aku ai e kala ‘ia mai ai ka hula o ka mea lawehala, an ‘āana is the thing given so that the sin of a transgressor will be pardoned. Ē ke kahuna ‘i‘o a me ka ‘ālana ‘i‘o, O true priest and true victim [of Christ]. Mo‘oka‘ao ... ‘ālana ā ho‘ola‘a ‘ia i mua o ka lāhui Hawai‘i, a story ... offered and dedicated to the Hawaiian people.</p> <p>2. vs. Light, buoyant, easily floating. See lana.</p>	
alani	<p>1. n. Brown seaweeds (<i>Dictyota</i> spp.), regularly divided into narrow segments. They are so bitter that they will taint other seaweeds put with them and can be eaten but little and by some are considered poisonous. Medical kahunas used them in small quantities to treat asthma. This name is sometimes qualified by the terms kai and ‘ula. Also maka and false lipoa. Cf. kūālani.</p> <p>2. An O‘ahu tree (<i>Pelea sandwicensis</i> or <i>P. oahuensis</i>), with oblong, fragrant leaves (like the mokihana of Kaua‘i), which were used for scenting tapa. The bark, was used for medicine. Also other species of <i>Pelea</i>. (PPN alani.)</p> <p>3. An upland moss.</p>	Medical kahunas used them in small quantities to treat asthma.
alena	n. A lowland perennial weed (<i>Boerhaavia repens</i>), with long, thin, prostrate branches, bearing small leaves and flowers. The swollen roots were used medicinally, acting as a diuretic. (Neal 336–7.) Anena on Nī‘ihau.	
‘anā‘anā	nvt. Black magic, evil sorcery by means of prayer and incantation; to practice this. See kahu ‘ana‘anā, kahuna ‘anā‘anā. ‘O ke kahu ‘anā‘anā aka mai ma ke kala ‘ana i ka ‘anā‘anā ‘ia mai e kekahi, the master of black magic skillful in countering the sorcery being directed at him by another.	
‘āna‘anea	Idiotic, foolish, as one under the spell of sorcery.	
‘ape	n. Large taro-like plants (<i>Alocasia macrorrhiza</i> , <i>Xanthosoma robustum</i>). (Neal 156, 162.) A number of beliefs concerning ‘ape have been recorded. ‘Ape was planted by a gate or fence because the irritating sap of the leaves was thought to ward off evil spirits; leaves were placed under tapas or mats on which the sick lay for the same reason. ‘Ape was not planted near the house for fear the residents might become sick. Varieties are qualified by the colors kea or ke‘oke‘o (white), or hiwa or ‘ele‘ele (dark). (PPN kape.)	
‘apu	<p>1. Coconut shell cup; to drink (For. 6:471). (PPN kapu.)</p> <p>2. General name for medical potions, as made of taro, yam, or herbs. Kalo ‘apu, taro used as medicine.</p> <p>3. A taro cultivar, perhaps related to the ‘apuwai. (TC3.)</p>	2. General name for medical potions, as made of taro, yam, or herbs. Kalo ‘apu, taro used as medicine.
‘auko‘i	<p>1. n. Coffee senna (<i>Cassia occidentalis</i>), a tropical American shrubby legume, each leaf with eight to ten leaflets, and with yellow flowers and narrow, many-seeded pods. Used medicinally for ringworm. (Neal 422.) Also ‘au‘auko‘i, mikipalaoa, pī hohono.</p> <p>2. Same as ‘awaiāhiki.</p>	Used medicinally for ringworm.
ehu	<p>1. Same as ‘ehu 1–4. See kēhu. (PPN efu, dust.)</p> <p>2. Same as ehuehu 2, thriving. (PPN efu.) ho‘o.ehu Caus/sim.</p> <p>3. n. Water or water mixed with fragrant herbs used in sprinkling or gently rubbing a patient to revive him from fainting.</p> <p>4. Var. name for ‘olapa 2, <i>Cheirodendron</i> trees.</p>	3. n. Water or water mixed with fragrant herbs used in sprinkling or gently rubbing a patient to revive him from fainting.

Hua 'ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
hahau	<p>1. nvt. To strike, hit, whip, beat, switch, smite, wield, thrash; to throw down, as a playing card with force; to trump; to play, as a card or kōnane pebble; to insert; whip, lash, stroke; to bat, as a ball; a blow. Hahau ikaika, to lambaste, wallop. Pepa hahau, playing cards. (PPN sasau.)</p> <p>2. vt. To offer a prayer or sacrifice; to lay before. (FS 205.)</p> <p>3. vt. To build, as by laying bricks.</p>	<p>2. vt. To offer a prayer or sacrifice; to lay before. (FS 205.)</p>
hahauhui	Same as uhauhui, a prayer.	
hai	<p>1. nvt. Offering, sacrifice; to offer, sacrifice. Cf. hai 'ai, haialo, haiau, haipule, heiau. Hai nō 'o 'Ai-kanaka iā'oe i luna o ka lele (FS 87), 'Ai-kanaka will sacrifice you on the altar. Hai kanaka, to offer human sacrifice; to kill for a human sacrifice. (PNP fai.)</p> <p>2. Same as hahai, to follow. (PCP (f,s)ai.)</p> <p>3. vt. To hire, employ. Eng. Ka hai 'ana, the employment, hiring.</p>	
hai'ai	n.v. Day sacrifice; to sacrifice by daylight.	
hālalo	<p>1. vt. To place under, lift up from beneath; to give an enema, douche. Kau li lua i ke anu Wai-'ale'ale, he maka hālalo ka lehua maka noe (UL 105), the keen chill of the cold of Wai-'ale'ale settles, centers of lehua blossoms are overturned, misty centers.</p> <p>2. n. Medicine. Cf. hālalo po'i.</p> <p>3. vt. To gaze upon, reflect. Hālalo ihola kona maka e 'imi iā Iēhowa (2 Oihn. 20.3), set himself to seek Jehovah. Hālalo ku'u na'au i nā hana (Kekah. 8.9), applied my heart to the tasks.</p>	Medicine
hana. hoohanohano	<p>1. nvt. Work, labor, job, employment, occupation, duty, office, activity, function, practice, procedure, process, deal, incident, reason, action, act, deed, task, service, behavior; to work, labor, do, behave, commit, make, manufacture, create, transact, perform, prepare, happen; to develop, as a picture; to have a love affair (FS 115); to induce by sorcery; to handle (as a court case); to conduct (as a class). (Translated by many English words, but seldom by 'work'.) Cf. hana wale, Puk. 12.47, and many examples below. Hana 'ia, made, completed, wrought. Ka ha'i 'ana i ka hana aku, active voice. Po'e hana, workers, employees. Maika'i ka hana, well done. Hana ā maika'i, fix. Ka ha'i 'ana i ka hana 'ia mai, passive verb. I ... hana, when; as; while; at the time that. I hele aku kona hana, ua lilo ka pāpale, when he went, the hat was gone. Mea hana, tool; task; offering to 'aumākua gods. Ke hana mai 'o Pele i kāna hana, when Pele does her work. Ka hana ia a ka loea, 'o ke akamai pahe'e 'ulu (chant), that is the way an expert does, smart in bowling. 'O ka hana, ua hana 'ia. the work has been done [a completed task]. Hana maika'i i ka 'āina, clear the soil well. 'A'ohe kona he ma'i maoli, he ma'i hana 'ia, his is not a natural sickness, it is induced by sorcery. Hana 'ia maila ka wai ā 'ono (Puk. 15.25), the waters were made sweet. ho'o.hana To use, employ, cause to work, carry out, administer, manage, encourage; use, employment, management, administration. Luna ho'ohana, manager, administrative head. Noho ho'ohana, to act or serve as manager. Nā mea ho'ohana, tools, implements, or anything to work with. (PNP sanga; cf. Fijian).</p> <p>2. vs. Worthless; provoked. Cf. hana wale. 'Ai mai nei hana kanaka a waiho mai nei i nā pā na'u e holoi. this worthless person ate and left the dishes for me to wash. ho'o.hana To tease, provoke, nag, plague; one who teases or provokes.</p>	; to induce by sorcery

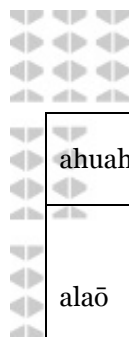
Hua 'ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
	<p>3. Same as kilohana, a tapa.</p> <p>4. Same as hahana, warm. Rare. Cf. hanahana, kōhanahana, mahana, pumehana. (PPN fana.)</p> <p>5. n. Notch, as in a tree. (PPN kausanga)</p>	
hau	<p>1. n. A lowland tree (<i>Hibiscus tiliaceus</i>), found in many warm countries, some spreading horizontally over the ground forming impenetrable thickets, and some trained on trellises. The leaves are rounded and heart-shaped, the flowers cup-shaped, with five large petals that change through the day from yellow to dull-red. Formerly the light, tough wood served for outriggers of canoes, the bast for rope, the sap and flowers for medicine. (Neal 559–60.) Of the two varieties of hau, a rare erect one (hau oheohe) was grown for its bast and a creeping one (hau) was planted for wind-breaks. (HP 196.) See 'au hau. (PPN fau.)</p> <p>2. nvs. Cool, iced; ice, frost, dew, snow (see ex., 'ale 1); a cool breeze; to blow, of a cool breeze. Cf. kēhau. Wai hua 'ai hau, iced fruit punch. (PPN sau.)</p> <p>3. Same as hahau 1; to hit, smite, beat, tap. (PPN fa'u sau.)</p> <p>4. Same as hahau 2; to lay before; to offer, as a sacrifice or prayer.</p> <p>5. n. A soft porous stone, as used for polishing calabashes. Rare.</p> <p>6. n. Mother-of-pearl shell. Rare.</p>	
hāwai	<p>1. vt. To generate steam in an earth oven by pouring on water (Kep. 163); to purify with water.</p> <p>2. n. Temporary long, gabled house in which priestesses assembled for purification ceremonies. (Malo 178.)</p> <p>3. n. Sewer.</p> <p>4. n. A variety of sweet potato.</p>	<p>2. n. Temporary long, gabled house in which priestesses assembled for purification ceremonies. (Malo 178.)</p>
he'a	nvs. Stained red, inflamed, reddened; flattened and destroyed, as by lava; blood red; a blood sacrifice, as hog or man. Cf. heka, kilihe'a, kīpalahe'a. Kā ia he'ahala o Ka-li'u (song), this destroyed pandanus of Kali'u is struck [Pele's destruction of Hi'iaka's pandanus trees].	a blood sacrifice, as hog or man
ho'ola	<p>1. See ola, life.</p> <p>2. n. Small piece of tapa; tapa in general (Kaua'i).</p>	
kahu akua	n. One who takes care of an image or a god; priest.	
kahukahu	vt. To offer food and prayers to a god or to the spirit of a deified person. Cf. 'aha'aina kahukahu.	
kahua o Mali'o	n. Place of happiness, comfort, pleasure (named for Mali'o, a mythical woman renowned for entertaining with music and for her ability in love magic).	her ability in love magic
kahuna	<p>1. Priest, sorcerer, magician, wizard, minister, expert in any profession (whether male or female); in the 1845 laws doctors, surgeons, and dentists were called kahuna. See kahu and many examples below; for plural see kāhuna. ho'o.kahuna To cause to be a kahuna or pretend to be one; to ordain or train as a kahuna. (PPN tufunga, PCP t(a, o)funga.)</p> <p>2. Oven cooking; to cook. Cf. kahu 2.</p>	

Hua ‘ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
kāhuna	1. Plural of kahuna 1. See ex., ‘ololi. 2. Same as kāhunahuna.	
kaiapōkea	n. Name of a long prayer used after the kauila celebration at a temple dedication, probably short for po’o kea, white head or bleached skull, since the sea water (kai) used was held in a skull (Malo 167, 168, 181.)	
kaikuehu	n. Enema. Cf. kaikea 4.	
kala	1. nvt. To loosen, untie, free, release, remove, unburden, absolve, let go, acquit, take off, undo; to proclaim, announce; to forgive, pardon, excuse; to substitute for (Kin. 22.13); counter-sorcery or sorcerer, proclamation, public crier, announcer; prayer to free one from any evil influence; to practice counter-sorcery. See kala ‘ōpelu, limu kala. E kala mai ia’u, excuse me. Kala ‘ana, forgiveness, absolution. ho’o.kala Caus/sim. (PPN tala.) 2. n. Screwdriver. 3. n. Surgeonfish, unicorn fish, Teuthidae; Naso hexacanthus, N. unicornis, N. brevirostris. Varieties are qualified by the terms holo ihu loa (long nose running), lemu (buttocks), li’ili’i (also pahi kaua), lōlō, maoli, moe, palaholo. See hi’ikala. He kala i’a i ‘oi ka hi’u (saying), kala fish with sharp tail [Fig., one who can defend himself]. (Probably PPN talakisi.) 4. vs. Rough, as sharkskin. ho’o.kala To sharpen, grind (so called because things were formerly sharpened by rubbing against a rough surface); sharpener; to speak roughly or harshly (Ios. 10.21). Hunahuna ho’okala, chips. (PPN tala.) 5. vs. Same as kākala 1–4. 6. vs. Long ago (usually followed by loa, wale, kahiko; when preceded by ‘a’ole, ‘a’oe, or ‘e’oe, it means “quite a while ago,” or, “for quite a long time.” E kala loa ka holo ‘ana o ka moku, the ship sailed long ago. ‘A’ole i kala ka noho ‘ana o nā haole ma’ane’i, the white people lived here quite a time ago. 7. Same as hākala, gable. (PPN tala.) 8. Same as pua kala, prickly poppy. 9. See limu kala, seaweeds. For a pun on kala 8 and 9, see Neal 367. 10. n. A sweet potato. Kinds are qualified by the colors ke’oke’o and poni. 11. Same as ‘ākala, a raspberry. 12. Same as pākalakala, a tern. (PPN tala.) 13. n. Collar. Eng. 14. n. Color. Eng.	counter-sorcery or sorcerer,
kala aloha	n.v. Sorcery to free a victim from power of the hana aloha, love inducing sorcery. Lit., to free love.	
kōhi	1. nvt. To gather, as fruit; to break off neatly, as taro corm from the stalk with a stick or knife; to split, as breadfruit; to dig (For. 4:510); splitter, as stick, stone, knife. Nā wāhine kōhi noni (FS 217), the noni-gathering women [an insult to Pele, perhaps likening her disposition to sour noni fruit]. (PPN tofi.)	3. vt. To fill or heal, of a wound. Ke kōhi maila ka ‘i’o, the

Hua ‘ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
	<p>2. nvs. Fat, rich, as food; fatness. Nā kōhi kekekele o Kapu‘u-kolu, the rich foods of Ka-pu‘u-kolu [Kaua‘i, famous for abundance].</p> <p>3. vt. To fill or heal, of a wound. Ke kōhi maila ka ‘i‘o, the flesh is beginning to heal.</p> <p>4. nvt. To hold back, check, restrain: to strain, especially as in childbirth, to travail; to hold or hold back by pressing a person's arm, as in withholding consent, or as in urging someone not to be generous; labor pains, travail. Fig., agony, fear. Cf. haukōhi, kāohi. ho‘o.kōhi Caus/sim.. Also ha‘akōhi.</p> <p>5. vs. Prolonged, as a sound; long. He kōhi ka leo, the sound is long.</p>	flesh is beginning to heal.
kuni ola	n.v. A type of kuni practiced while the sick person was still alive but showed symptoms of being prayed to death. It resulted in the death of the sorcerer and saved the life of the intended victim. To practice such. (Kam. 64:36).	
ma‘iola	n. A god of healing. (Malo 82.)	
ola	nvs. Life, health, well-being, living, livelihood, means of support, salvation; alive, living; curable, spared, recovered; healed; to live; to spare, save, heal, grant life, survive, thrive. (See Gram. 4.4.) Ola loa, long life, longevity. Ola ‘ana, life, existence. Mālama ola, financial support, means of livelihood. Nā kālā no ke ola o ka nūpepa, money for the support of the newspaper. ‘O nā lā apau o kona ola ‘ana, all the days of his life. Makamaka ola, a live friendship; a friend who extends hospitality and appreciation. I ola ‘ole nei keiki, this (beloved) child did not survive. Ua loa‘a ke kāne a ku‘u hānai, a ua ola nā iwi o ke kahu hānai, my foster child has found a husband, and the foster parent will enjoy peace and comfort in life and the body will be preserved after death; lit., the bones will live, i.e., they will not fall into an enemy's hands. Ola ka inoa, the name lives on, said of a child bearing the name of an ancestor. Ola ka pōloli, hunger is satisfied. Ola ka mō‘i i ke Akua, God save the king. E ola au i ke Akua, may God grant me life; so help me God. E ola au iā ‘oe, save me, spare my life. ho.‘ōla To save, heal, cure, spare; salvation; healer; savior. Po‘e i kū‘ai ho‘ōla ‘ia (Isa. 35.10), ransomed people. (PPN ola.)	
‘ola hou	nvi. To revive, recover, restore to health, resuscitate, save a life; resurrected; resurrection. ho.‘ōla hou To restore to life, revive, resurrect.	
olakino	n. State of health, constitution. Mea olakino, things necessary for life, as food. Kāne olakino maika‘i, able-bodied male.	
polapola	<p>1. nvi. Recovered from sickness; well, after sickness; to get well, convalesce; filling out, as after loss of weight; sprouting, as a bud. Polapola iki, a little better. ho‘o.pola.pola To cure, make get well; to fill out, as after sickness.</p> <p>2. (Cap.) nvs. Tahiti, Borabora; Tahitian. ‘Ōlelo Polapola, Tahitian language. (PCP Polapola.)</p> <p>3. Same as hē‘i, the Tahitian banana.</p> <p>4. Redup. of pola 1; flapping. Lālau koke a‘ela i ka lau‘i, ‘awapuhi, kīhae ihola a polapola ihola ma ka ‘ā‘i (Kep. 95), quickly grabbing ti leaves, ginger, tearing and flapping them about the neck.</p> <p>5. (Cap.) n. Star name, paired with the star Melemele.</p>	<p>1. nvi. Recovered from sickness; well, after sickness; to get well, convalesce; filling out, as after loss of weight; sprouting, as a bud. Polapola iki, a little better. ho‘o.pola.pola To cure, make get well; to fill out, as after sickness.</p>

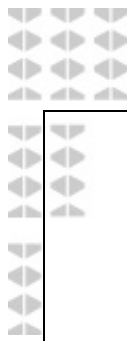
WAHI HO‘ŌLA (Healing Places)

Hua ‘ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
‘a‘ama	<p>1. n. A large, black, edible crab (<i>Grapsus grapsus tenuicrustatus</i>) that runs over shore rocks. ‘A ‘ama kua lenalena, rock crab with yellow back; fig., swift, strong warrior. (PPN kamakama.)</p> <p>2. vi. To spread and relax, as the fingers. [The ‘a‘ama crab was offered in sacrifices so that the gods would loosen (a‘ama) and grant the request.]</p> <p>3. Redup. of ‘ama 1; to talk.</p>	The ‘a‘ama crab was offered in sacrifices so that the gods would loosen (a‘ama) and grant the request.)
‘a‘e	nvt. To step over, get on top of, tread upon, trespass; to raise; to massage the back with the feet; to break a taboo or violate a law; counter sorcery; to inflict sorcery on a sorcerer; to get into by stepping up, as into a car; step. Fig., oppressed. ‘A ‘e kū, ‘a‘e kapu, to trespass, break a law or taboo deliberately; disrespectful of taboo. ‘A‘e loa, long step, long journey. Ua ‘a‘e lākou i luna o kahi la‘a, they trespassed on a taboo place; they broke an agreement, law, taboo. ‘A ‘ohe i ‘a‘e i ka wela a ka lā, not oppressed by the heat of the sun. hō.‘a‘e Caus/sim. (PPN kake.)	
‘aha	<p>1. n. Meeting, assembly, gathering, convention, court, party. Many types of ‘aha are listed below.</p> <p>2. nvi. Sennit; cord braided of coconut husk, human hair, intestines of animals; string for a musical instrument; to stretch the ‘aha cord for the outline of a house so that the posts may be properly placed; measurement of an edge or border. Ua like nā ‘aha, the sides are of equal length [as of a rectangle]. E ki‘i i ke kaula e ‘aha ai, get a cord to stake out the house with. hō.‘aha To make or braid ‘aha; to tie up a calabash. (PPN kafa.)</p> <p>3. n. A prayer or service whose efficacy depended on recitation under taboo and without interruption. The priest was said to carry a cord (‘aha). (Malo 180–1.) Ua ka‘i ka ‘aha, the prayer is rendered. Loa‘a kā kākou ‘aha, our prayer is rendered successfully. Ua lilo ka ‘aha, ā laila pule hou, the prayer has not been successfully given, so pray again.</p> <p>4. n. Millepede, so called because it coils itself up like a string.</p> <p>5. n. Any of the needlefishes of the family Belonidae. The young are called ‘aha‘aha. Varieties are qualified by the terms holowī, mele, and uliuli.</p> <p>6. n. Design supposed to resemble the continuing track of a duck, carved on tapa beaters. Also ‘ahaana and kapua‘i-koloa.</p>	<p>3. n. A prayer or service whose efficacy depended on recitation under taboo and without interruption. The priest was said to carry a cord (‘aha). (Malo 180–1.) Ua ka‘i ka ‘aha, the prayer is rendered. Loa‘a kā kākou ‘aha, our prayer is rendered successfully. Ua lilo ka ‘aha, ā laila pule hou, the prayer has not been successfully given, so pray again.</p>
‘āhai	n. Commemorative wooden or stone pillar (probably short for ‘ā hailona, symbolic stone).	
ahu	nvs. Heap, pile, collection, mound, mass; altar, shrine, cairn; a traplike stone enclosure made by fishermen for fish to enter; laid, as the earth oven. Cf. ahu waiwai, ahuwale, O‘ahu. Ahu kele, mud heap; muddy. Ahu ka pula! A heap of excreta [hence worthless; sometimes shortened to ahu only or to e ahu ana]! Ahu ka ‘ala‘ala! A heap of squid ink! Not worth much! Ahu wawā, a great din). Ahu ili, a large inheritance or transfer [said of reward, vengeance]. Ahu ‘ena‘ena, a red-hot heap [an oven]. Ahu kapanaha iā Hawai‘i ‘imi loa (Kep. 143), a mass of wondrous things in deep-delving Hawai‘i. ho.‘āhu To pile, gather, accumulate, heap up; to lay away, as goods for the future; collect; collection, mound. Fig., to resent, dislike. Hale ho‘āhu, storehouse, warehouse. Lumi ho‘āhu, storeroom. E ho‘āhu anai kahuhūmaluna o kēlā po‘e, heaping up anger against those people. (PPN afu.)	shrine, alter



ahuahu	nvi. Healthy, vigorous; strength and vigor, as of animal or plant; to grow rapidly, thrive. Also ehuehu. Ulu ahuahu, to grow fast, to be big for one's age. Ke ahuahu kō (For. 5:646), a healthy sugar-cane plant.	
alaō	ala.ō 1. vt. To swallow whole, as a fish or shrimp. Also ala'oma. Ke alaō mai nō i nā wahi 'o'opua me nā wahi 'ōpae, swallowing whole small 'o'opu fish and shrimps. 2. n. Heiau or temple that had no lele altar.	
'alaneo	1. nvs. Clear, calm, serene, unclouded, free from impediment; clearness, calm, stillness; emptiness, nothing; desolate (Ier. 50.3). 'Alaneo ka uka, 'a'ole ao, clear were the uplands, without clouds. Ē Lono i ka pō la'ila'i, ku'ua mai ka 'alaneo (Malo 183). O Lono of the clear night, let down clear skies. Hāhā nā lima i kahi e loa'a ai, a ho'oku'i me ka 'alaneo (Kel. 136), the hands grope at places to find things and collide with nothing at all. 2. vs. Of a single color or texture, especially of a feather cloak without design and made of feathers of a single kind and color. 3. n. Swelling disease, dropsy, generalized edema, kidney disease. 4. n. Name of a class of 12 male supernatural beings called papa pae mähū, said to be hermaphrodite healers from Kahiki. One at least was according to legend turned to stone and has been moved to Kūhiō Park, Waikīkī, O'ahu. See Pae-mähū in Pukui, Elbert, and Mookini, 1974.	4. n. Name of a class of 12 male supernatural beings called papa pae mähū, said to be hermaphrodite healers from Kahiki. One at least was according to legend turned to stone and has been moved to Kūhiō Park, Waikīkī, O'ahu. See Pae-mähū in Pukui, Elbert, and Mookini, 1974.
'anu'u	1. n. Stairs, jogs, steps, terrace, dais, ledge (1 Nal. 6.6). 2. n. Tower in ancient heiau, about 7 m high and 5.5 m square, as enclosed with white 'ōloa tapa. Cf. nu'u 1. 3. nvi. Sprain, strain, disjunct vertebra; to stumble, trip, sprain; to land heavily or jar, as when one steps down but there is no step; jarred. Fig., error, slip; to err. Cf. māui. 4. n. A step between two notes on a musical staff. Pili 'anu'u, to go up an interval (in music). 5. Noun indicating comparison of adjectives. 'Anu'u kumu, basic stage. 'Anu'u waena, comparative degree. 'Anu'u loa, superlative degree.	2. n. Tower in ancient heiau, about 7 m high and 5.5 m square, as enclosed with white 'ōloa tapa. Cf. nu'u 1.
'aoa	1. nvi. To bark, as a dog; to howl (Ioela 1.5), bowwow; lamentation, cry of distress; doleful creature (Isa. 13.21), sad (perhaps aoa). hō.aoa To make a dog bark or howl. (PCP (k)aoa.) 2. n. A small shellfish (Melampus castaneus), strung in leis. Also maka'aoa. (PCP ka('l)oa.) 3. Same as 'iliahi, sandalwood. (AP) 4. n. Name for sacrificial places near fishponds where semiannual offerings were made, as of taro, bananas, mullet, kohekohe sedge, and black pigs. (Ii 26.) 5. (Cap.) n. Name of a sea breeze associated with Honolulu and elsewhere. Also 'Ao'aoa or Ulu-mano. 6. n. Hour. Eng. (Ka Nonanona, 1844.)	4. n. Name for sacrificial places near fishponds where semiannual offerings were made, as of taro, bananas, mullet, kohekohe sedge, and black pigs. (Ii 26.)
haiau	Var.. of heiau. Cf. hai, to sacrifice.	

haka lele	. Altar platform, especially where human sacrifices were laid.	
haina	n. Offering, sacrifice. Cf. hai, to sacrifice. Ka haina ‘awa, offering of kava. Ka haina kanaka (KL line 2098), human sacrifice.	
hainaki	1. n. Prayer removing the taboo on land after the taxes had been collected (an example of a pule hainaki is in Malo 146–7). 2. nvt. Quarter of a roasted pig reserved for priests at the laukini service (Malo 174); to offer such.	
hai po	n. Night religious service, sacrifice (For. 6:377.)	
hai ao	n.v. Day sacrifice; to sacrifice by daylight.	
haka lele	n. Altar platform, especially where human sacrifices were laid.	
heiau ho‘ōla	n. Heiau for treating sick.	
heiau ho‘oulu ‘ai	Heiau where first fruits were offered to insure further growth. Lit., heiau for the increase of food crops.	
heiau ho‘oulu i‘a	n. Heiau where fish were offered to insure good fishing.	
heiau ho‘oulu ua	Heiau where offerings were made to insure rain.	
heiau kālua ua	n. Heiau for stopping rain, or (less frequently) for bringing rain. One such heiau named Imukālūa-ua (rain-baking oven) was in the Kaunakakai quadrangle, Moloka‘i; a land section in Puna, Hawai‘i, also has this name. Rain in leaf packages is said to have been baked in an oven.	
heiau ma‘o	n. Small temporary heiau covered with tapa stained green (ma‘o), used for the ho‘oulu ‘ai ceremony to bring food. (Malo 158.)	
heiau po‘o kanaka	Heiau where human sacrifices were offered. (FS 159.)	
heiau waikaua	n. A heiau used for services to bring success in war.	
hei kapu	n. A sacred place, as one where a priest stayed in seclusion to await a message from the gods, usually a small house on the heiau. (UL 74.)	
kahalili	1. n. Sanctified stone used by a priest in ‘anā‘anā sorcery. 2. vi. To exhibit wrath or displeasure due to jealousy..	
kahaloa	1. Short for ‘ae-o-kaha-loa, a tapa. 2. A stone brought before a priest in sorcery prayers. (And.)	
kahi ho‘oma‘ema‘e	n. Place for cleansing; purgatory.	
kanilāhuluhulu	n. Name of a temple prayer.	
kapa‘au	n. Raised place in the heiau where images and offerings were placed, and where the invisible gods were thought to dwell. Also nu‘u and lananu‘u.	
koleamoku	n. Heiau, temple, built by a chief after recovering from serious sickness, named in honor of the first man who learned the use of herbs in healing and who was deified after his death.	
lele	1. nvi. To fly, jump, leap, hop, skip, swing, bounce, burst forth; to sail through the air, as a meteor; to rush out, as to attack; to get out of, as from a car; to dismount, as from a horse; to land, disembark, as from a canoe; to undertake; to move, as stars in the sky; to move, as in checkers; a jump, leap, attack. (For lele with emotional words, see ex., hauli, kūpiliki‘i; also cf. ha‘ālele.) Mea lele, flyer. Lele māmā, fly swiftly, dart. Mea lele mua, aggressor. Ka lele mua, the first to play or speak [in a riddling contest]; the first sorcery victim (J. [Joseph] S. Emerson, 20). Kanaka lele, angel [old name]. Lele maila ia uwē (FS 57), tears poured forth. Ua lele ka hanu o Moa, Moa's breath has departed [he has died]. See also ‘uhane. I hewa nō iā‘oe i ka lele mua, it is your fault for attacking first. ‘Āmama, ua noa, lele wale (For.	10. n. Sacrificial altar or stand.



	<p>5:413), finished, free of taboo, fly on [of the taboo and prayer]. ho'olele To cause to fly; to fly, as a kite; to disembark, to embark, as on a project; to palpitate, as the heart; to enlarge or project, as pictures. Ho'olele leo, radio broadcast, broadcaster, microphone, ventriloquism, ventriloquist. Ho'olele hua kēpau, to set type. Ki'i ho'olele, enlargement of a picture. Mea ho'olele leo, microphone. Mea ho'olele ki'i, picture projector. E ho'olele mai i nā kānaka, disembark the people. (PPN lele.)</p> <p>2. vs. Contagious, as of disease.</p> <p>3. vi. Wind-blown, of the rain. Cf. leleaka, lele ua. Ua lele ku'i lua, hard-beating wind-blown rain.</p> <p>4. vs. Separate, detached, as a leaf separated from a plant for ceremonials.</p> <p>5. n. A detached part or lot of land belonging to one 'ili, but located in another 'ili.</p> <p>6. nvi. Hula step: the dancer walks forward, lifting up the rear heel with each step, with slight inward movement; sometimes with the 'uwehe step with each foot forward. This can also be done backwards; to dance thus.</p> <p>7. n. An interval of music, the difference in pitch between two tones, always followed by a number from one to six, especially lele kolu, an interval of a third, as from C to E, or lele lima, an interval of a fifth. Minor intervals are followed by hapa, as lele kolu hapa, an interval of a minor third. Lele may also be followed by pā- and a number, to skip that number of notes. Lele in this sense also occurs as a verb, to sing thus.</p> <p>8. vi. To dry up, to have passed the menopause; to evaporate. Ua lele ka waiū o Loika, Lois' breasts have ceased to contain milk. Ua lele ka wai nui o ka lepo (Kep. 89), most of the water of the dirt evaporated.</p> <p>9. vi. To shrink, as clothes.</p> <p>10. n. Sacrificial altar or stand.</p> <p>11. n. A tall variety of wild banana (<i>Musa xparadisiaca</i>), formerly planted near the altar (lele). It was offered to the gods and used for love magic. Its essence was thought to fly (lele) to the gods. It was used (for weaning (cf. lele 8): the banana was placed near the child with appropriate prayers in order to obtain the god's consent for weaning. This banana was taboo to women.</p> <p>12. n. Type of fish (no data). (KL. line 16.)</p> <p>13. vt. (followed by hapa- + digit). To count by — (digit). See below.</p>	
lewaa lani	n. Part of a heiau temple where human sacrifices were offered.	
lonopūhā	<p>1. Art of healing, especially of wounds, abscesses. A'o i ka lonopūhā, learn the healing art.</p> <p>2. A class of heiau, probably for healing.</p>	
loulu	<p>1. All species of native fan palms (<i>Pritchardia</i>). (Neal 97–9.) Hats are plaited of its leaves bleached white. Also noulu. Cf. hāwane.</p> <p>2. Umbrella, so called because the loulu palm leaf was formerly used as protection from rain or sun.</p>	4. Type of heiau said to be built for prevention of epidemics, famine, destruction; long rituals dedicating a



	<p>3. Alutera monoceros, a fish, perhaps so called because its greenish-white skin resembled the loulu palm; used in sorcery to cause death because the name contains the word lou, to hook.</p> <p>4. Type of heiau said to be built for prevention of epidemics, famine, destruction; long rituals dedicating a temple including kauila nui, fetching of the 'ōhi'a logs for images (haku 'ō hi'a), kuili and hono rituals (Ii 38).</p>	<p>temple including kauila nui, fetching of the 'ōhi'a logs for images (haku 'ō hi'a), kuili and hono rituals (Ii 38).</p>
luanu'u	Dressed out in tapa, as temple images in Lono's temple on important occasions. (And.)	
luapa'ū	n. Refuse pit in the luakini or temple enclosure. Fig., any place of destruction, Lit., damp pit. 'O ka pākela inu lama 'a ka luapa'ū ia o ke kanaka, excessive drinking of intoxicants is a cause of man's destruction.	
māpele	<p>1. Thatched heiau (temple) for the worship of Lono and the increase of food; the offerings were of pigs, not humans. (Malo 160.)</p> <p>2. A shrub, <i>Cyrtandra cyaneoidea</i>. (Kam. 76:125.) (Cf. For. 6:430, 444.)</p>	
nanahua	<p>1. Same as nanahu; ill-feeling, bitterness.</p> <p>2. n. A post temporarily set up in the back of the mana house in the heiau enclosure; later a haku 'ōhi'a image was installed in this place (Malo 166); name of the two posts at the entrance of a temple to which the 'aha (taboo cord) was fastened.</p>	
oeoe	<p>1. Redup. of oe; whistle, as of steamer or train, siren; bull-roarer, as made of kamani seed or coconut shell on a long string; long, tall, tapering, towering; a long object, pillar (preceded by ke). Pe'a oeoe, a long sail. Kani oeoe ke oeoe, the bull-roarer whistles. ho'ōe.oe To stretch out, as the neck; to reach high; to prolong, as a sound; to toll; to yodel. Uwē ho'ōeue, prolonged wailing.</p> <p>2. Same as lupe'akeke, a bird.</p> <p>3. n. Temporary booth occupied by priests during taboo days of a heiau. (Malo 163.)</p>	<p>3. n. Temporary booth occupied by priests during taboo days of a heiau. (Malo 163.)</p>
ōpū	<p>1. n. Clump, as of sugar cane, bananas, kava; cluster. Cf. pū 4. See ex., 'ahu'awa.</p> <p>2. vi. To open, as a flower; to rise, as water; to swell, as waves; to grow, as a foetus; to sit with knees gathered up. 'O Ka'ala, kuahiwi mauna kēhau, ke ōpū maila lā i Kama-oha (PH 100), Ka'ala, mountain hill with cool rain, rising there perhaps at Kama-oha.</p> <p>3. nvi. To rest, hover, live idly or lazily, exist; existence, rest. 'O ke ōpū wale iho nō kā mākou (For. 4:171), ours is a bare existence.</p> <p>4. n. A tower in a heiau. See drawing, Ii 57.</p>	<p>4. n. A tower in a heiau. See drawing, Ii 57.</p>
paehumu	<p>1. Taboo enclosure about a chief's house or about a heiau (Kep. 137). Mālama o pā ka 'auwae i ka paehumu (saying), be careful or the chin will rest on the taboo enclosure [you will get into serious trouble].</p> <p>2. Bannister.</p>	
pālama	<p>1. nvi. A sacred and taboo enclosure, especially for royal women placed under taboo; to place under taboo. (For. 5:387.) Lit., lama wood enclosure. Kapālama (place name), the sacred lama enclosure. Ua pālama 'ia ke keiki, the child is under taboo. Ke'ia'e nō wau, 'oi ka 'oi o ka pālama, mālama 'ia kō kino (song), I do say, the best of the sacred enclosures is to care for your body. ho'o.pā.lama To guard, protect, as a taboo princess in a pālama.</p> <p>2. n. Palm. Eng.</p>	



pālima	1. vt. Five times, in fives, fivefold; to divide in fives or distribute in fives. Hānau pālima, quintuplet birth. ho'o.pā.lima To divide in fives; same as above. 2. n. Temporary booth occupied by priests during taboo days of a heiau.	
unu	1. n. Small stone, pebble, stone chip; wedge, prop. Cf. unu pehi 'iole. Kohala i ka unu pa'a, Kohala with the solid stone [firmness]. ho'o.unu To place stones; to pave, macadamize. 2. n. Altar, heiau, especially a crude one for fishermen or for the god Lono. Unu kupukupu (PH 31, 202), an agricultural heiau. 3. Rare var. of inu, to drink (PNP unu; cf. Nukuoro.) 4. Rare var. of ulu 1, 2. E ka unu me ka ua Kīpu'upu'u (song), by the stirring [of the wind] and the Kīpu'upu'u rain. 5. n. Name given for a section of canoe endpiece. (For. 5:612-3.) Cf. ulu 7	2. n. Altar, heiau, especially a crude one for fishermen or for the god Lono. Unu kupukupu (PH 31, 202), an agricultural heiau.
unuunu ho'oulu'ai	n. Agricultural heiau	
wai ea	1. Aerated water. 2. Small house at the entrance of a heiau temple, where the ceremonial 'aha (cord) was stretched. (Malo 162.) 3. Sea water used for purification. Lit., water of life.	2. Small house at the entrance of a heiau temple, where the ceremonial 'aha (cord) was stretched. (Malo 162.)
waihau	1. n. A heiau where hogs, bananas, and coconuts were sacrificed, but not human beings; a heiau for mo'o spirits. 2. nvt. A small, tight bundle; to do up in such a bundle. Rare.	

PULE (Prayer)

Word	Full Definition	wehewehe haiki
'āwaha	nvi. To speak in a rude, harsh manner; rudeness. Pule 'āwaha, a prayer to bring misfortune.	
'auhauhui	Var. of uhau hui, a prayer.	
hahau	1. nvt. To strike, hit, whip, beat, switch, smite, wield, thrash; to throw down, as a playing card with force; to trump; to play, as a card or kōnane pebble; to insert; whip, lash, stroke; to bat, as a ball; a blow. Hahau ikaika, to lambaste, wallop. Pepa hahau, playing cards. (PPN sasau.) 2. vt. To offer a prayer or sacrifice; to lay before. (FS 205.) 3. vt. To build, as by laying bricks.	2. vt. To offer a prayer or sacrifice; to lay before. (FS 205.)
hahauhui	Same as uhauhui, a prayer.	
kaiapōkea	n. Name of a long prayer used after the kauila celebration at a temple dedication, probably short for po'o kea, white head or bleached skull, since the sea water (kai) used was held in a skull (Malo 167, 168, 181.)	
holua	1. Pas/imp. of holu 1. 2. n. Prayer for luakini dedication. (For. 6:27.)	
hui o Papa	n. Chorus of Papa, a prayer for the purification of women uttered in the early morning at the Hale o Papa, house of Papa, a temple reserved for women.	

Word	Full Definition	wehewehe haiki
kaiapōkea	n. Name of a long prayer used after the kauila celebration at a temple dedication, probably short for po'o kea, white head or bleached skull, since the sea water (kai) used was held in a skull (Malo 167, 168, 181.)	
kainu'u	n. Possession of an altar by a god. ho'o.kai.nu'u To take possession (referring to an action of a god). E ala e ho'okainu'u, kaiao (hula altar prayer), rise, take possession of the altar, bring light.	
kaiokauakahi	n. Name of a long prayer in a temple service. (Malo 169.)	
kalakū	1. nvt. To proclaim, announce; announcer. 'O ke kalakū 'oia ka mea kala aku me ka leo nui (Kep. 149), the kalakū is the one who announces in a loud voice. 2. vt. To release, undo, as evil by prayer. 3. vs. Chilled, shivering, bristling. Fig., angry, Cf. 'ōkala. Kalakū Hilo i ka ua, Hilo is shivering in the rain.	
kalokalo	nvi. Conversational prayer (informal appeal and not a memorized prayer or chant); to pray thus. (PPN talotalo.)	
kānaenae	nvt. Chanted supplicating prayer; chant of eulogy or praise (the chanter hesitates at regular intervals to recover breath; tone variation is greater and pitch may be higher than in the olioli); to pray thus; to sacrifice; dedication. He kānaenae aloha n'au iā'oe, ē Laka ē, ē Laka ē, e ho'oulu 'ia (hula prayer), this is a prayer I lovingly offer to you, O Laka, O Laka, inspire! (See similar ex., 'ūlāleo.) Pule kāneanae ola, prayer supplicating restoration of life.	
kauō	vt. To drag, haul, draw along, tow. Kauō huluhulu, to drag along roughly, as a canoe hull that is shredded (huluhulu), or a child who is bruised. Kauō ka hiki, possible to move by dragging. Pipi kauō, oxen. Kauō ā lupe, same as kauālupe. ho'o.kau.ō To cause to be dragged; to prolong vowels in chanting. 2. n. Yolk or white of an egg. Cf. kauō ke'oke'o, kauō melelemele. 3. n. Loud type of prayer, usually at makahiki festivals. Cf. wōwō, ho'okāwōwō.	
kāwele	1. nvi. Kind of chant with clear, distinct pronunciation, somewhat like kepakepa but slower; to chant thus. 2. nvi. A hula step: one foot makes a half circle forward and to the side without touching the floor; usually in combination with other steps as the holo or 'uwehe; to do this step. Often called 'ai kāwele, kāwele style. 3. nvt. Towel, napkin, dishcloth; to wipe or dry with a cloth. (Eng., towel.) E kāwele mai i ke pā, dry the dish. ho'o.kā.wele To wipe, pretend to wipe.	
kuawili	nvt. Long repetitious prayer said at luakini dedication ceremonies, hence repetitiousness in general; to repeat, wander, digress, perhaps senselessly. Ā i ka pule 'ana, mai kuawili wale aku 'oukou i ka 'ōlelo (Mat. 6.7), but when ye pray, use not vain repetitions	
kīpolo	n. Type of prayer used in black magic requesting that the victim be led to a place of death.	
kuili	n.v. Prayer committed to memory and recited in unison during luakini (temple) dedications (Malo 171); to repeat, pray.	
kūkawowo	1. vt. To care for young plants or seedlings. 2. vi. To spread, reach a goal (of a sorcerer's prayer). 3. vi. To rush or gurgle, as water. Rare.	

Word	Full Definition	wehewehe haiki
kūkulu kumuhana	v. To pool thoughts and prayers to solving common problems, as during ho'oponopono (Na_na_ 78–80); to set up topics for discussion, as an agenda.	
lelea	n. Prayer uttered by a priest as a chief drinks kava, so that the essence of the kava will fly (lele) to the gods. (PPN lelea.)	
nūpolupolu	vs. Scattered, thick, as flowers. 'O a'u lehua i 'aina e ka manu a mā.ui i ke kai, nūpolupolu akula i ke kai o Hilo (prayer to Kapo), my lehua blossoms picked by the birds and bruised by the sea, scattered there on the sea of Hilo	(prayer to Kapo)
olo 'awa	n. An address to a deity accompanied by an oblation of kava.	
oneoneihonua	n. Name of a death-bringing prayer or for a heiau dedication (For. 4:148–9, 6:119).	
'ōpele	1. Swollen. 2. Protected by taboo, so named for 'Ōpele, the patron of the fish 'ama'ama, who lived near Kolekole Pass, Wai-'anae, and who called 'ama'ama by prayer to certain places where they would be protected from fishermen by taboo for several months. Rare	who called 'ama'ama by prayer to certain places where they would be protected from fishermen by taboo for several months. Rare
pāhola	1. To spread about, extend, diffuse; spread too thin, dissipated. Cf. hohola. E pāhola mai i kou aloha maluna o mākou (prayer), spread forth your love to us. ho'o.pā.hola To cause to spread, have spread. 2. To stupefy fish by drugging with 'auhuhu, the poison spreading (pāhola) through the water.	E pāhola mai i kou aloha maluna o mākou (prayer), spread forth your love to us.
pule pale	n. Prayer to ward off evil influence. Lit., protecting prayer.	
pale'ōpua	vt. To pardon offenses, as by a priest's offering, in pagan times only. Rare. Lit., ward off billowy clouds.	
pi'ikuma	n. A type of ancient prayer. (For. 6:23.)	
poke'o	1. nvs. Child, childhood; preadolescent. 2. Rare. var. of pake'o. 3. n. A type of ancient prayer. (For. 6:17.)	3. n. A type of ancient prayer. (For. 6:17.)
polo	1. vs. Large, thick, plump. Polo hana 'ole, fat one who does no work [especially one depending on his mate]. 2. vt. To poke, stab. 3. n. Special prayer offered to the spirits of the dead. (Kep. 23.) 4. Var. of pololei 2, and also usually followed by the epithet kani kua mauna. 5. n. Polo. Eng. 6. (Cap.) n. Star names. See below.	3. n. Special prayer offered to the spirits of the dead. (Kep. 23.)
pule	1. nvt. Prayer, magic spell, incantation, blessing, grace, church service, church; to pray, worship, say grace, ask a blessing, cast a spell. (Probable derivatives are pulepule, pupule, and 'ōpulepule.) Many types of prayer are listed below. Lāpule, Sunday; lit., prayer day. Kahuna pule, minister. Pule a ka Haku, the Lord's prayer. Iā'oe ka pule a kākou, will you say grace; pray. Ua hele anei 'oe i ka pule? Did you go to church? ho'o.pule To cause to pray, to feign praying. (PPN pule) 2. n. Week. Kēlā pule, kēia pule, weekly. Puka pule, weekly issue. Kēia pule a'e, next week. Kēia pule a'e a ia pule aku, week after next. Kēlā pule aku nei,	

Word	Full Definition	wehewehe haiki
	last week. 3. Same as 'ōpule 1.	
pule 'aha	Same as 'aha 3.	
pule hai	n. Sacrificial prayer.	
pule hāmau	n. Silent prayer.	
pule hana aloha	Love magic; to practice love magic. There follows a pule hana aloha, prayer to evoke love. E hiaala, e hele iāia e ulukū ai, e moe 'ole ai kona pō, keep awake, go to him and disturb, so his night is sleepless.	
pule he'e	n. An octopus prayer: according to Emerson (Malo 111), such prayers were said to an octopus lying spread on the ocean floor (he'e mahola) while it was being tempted with a cowry hook; the octopus once caught was offered to a deity for the curing of a patient; the prayer might also be said over the patient. Emerson gives such a prayer.	
pule ho'opmaika'i	nvt. A blessing; to ask a blessing, grace.	
pule ho'omau	n. Same as pule ho'ouluulu 'ai; to continue praying. (Malo 177) Lit., continuation prayer.	
pule ho'onoa	n. Prayer to lift or free from taboo.	
pule ho'onoho	n. Prayer calling on a god to possess an individual or a hula altar.	
pule ho'opōmaika'i	nvt. A blessing; to ask a blessing, grace.	
pule ho'ounauna	n. Prayer sending gods or spirits of deified persons on errands of destruction. Lit., sending prayer.	
pule ho'owilimo'o	vi. To turn, twist, writhe, as a reptile. ho'o.wili.mo'o a. Same as above. Lele mai ke kanaka mālaiaioa me ka ho'owilimo'o, me ka hō'oni puhi 'ana o kona kino, the tall slim man leaped in with a twist and turn, his body moving like that of an eel. b. Ceremony during luakini or war temple dedication. For a pule ho'owilimo'o see Malo 185. c. Quadrille dance.	b. Ceremony during luakini or war temple dedication. For a pule ho'owilimo'o see Malo 185.
pule hui	1. A prayer in unison. 2. Short for pule huikala.	
pule huikala	n. A purification prayer. (Malo 97.)	
pule hulahula	1. nvt. Ballroom dancing with partners, American dancing, ball; massed hula dancing; to dance. (PEP (f,s)ula(f,s)ula.) 2. Rare redup. of hula 1–3; twitching, fluttering. Hulahula ka maka, throbbing of an eyelid [considered by some a sign of rain or of coming grief]. 3. nvt. Ceremonial killing of a pig and offering it to the gods during the long ceremonies dedicating a luakini temple. (Malo 170, 183.)	3. nvt. Ceremonial killing of a pig and offering it to the gods during the long ceremonies dedicating a luakini temple. (Malo 170, 183.)
pule ipu	n. Gourd prayer offered during ceremonies, accompanying removal of a boy from his mother to the men's eating house; the sacrificed pig's ear was placed in a gourd hanging about the neck of an image of Lono; the child was referred to in the prayer as a gourd.	
pule kāhea	n. Prayer calling on family gods.	
pulekakoli	n. Purgatory. Eng.	

Word	Full Definition	wehewehe haiki
pule kala	n. Prayer of protection from any evil, as of hula teachers before a program. Cf. also Malo 113. Lit., removal prayer.	
pule kameha'i	n. A black magic prayer, as to destroy a victim.	
pule kuni	n. Prayer uttered as a part of kuni, black magic.	
pule mahiki	n. Prayer to cast out spirits. See mahiki.	
pule 'ohana	nvi. family prayer; to pray, of a family.	
pule pale	n. Prayer to ward off evil influence. Lit., protecting prayer.	
pule 'umi	n. A black magic prayer which was uttered without drawing breath. Lit., throttled prayer.	
pule wī	n. A prayer for life of the chief and of the assemblage. (Kep. 25.) Lit., famine prayer.	
pūpūweuweu	1. n. Clump of grass; clump of greenery, especially as placed on the hula altar to the goddess Laka. 2. A chant prayer to Laka after a period of training in the hula to free the taboo.	
uhau	Var. of hahau. (Neh. 3.2.) Uhau i ke kau, to present a chant; to strike, as in sorcery or as a blow (GP 66). Uhau akula ia i ka pua'a me ke alo o 'Iwa (FS 21), he laid a pig down before 'Iwa. 'Ehia āu manawa i uhau ai iāia? How many times did you hit him?	
uhauhui	nvt. Presentation of a prayer, especially in 'anā'anā sorcery; to present such a prayer.	
'ūlāleo	n. An intense emotional appeal to the gods, as in chant; a voice from the spirits. Eia nō ka 'ula lā, he 'ūlāleo, he kānaenae aloha iā'oe, ē Laka (chant), here is a sacred thing, a calling appeal, a chant of affection for you, O Laka. See inoa 'ūlāleo.	
'ulono	nvt. To cry out, as a prayer or lamentation; such crying. Ka 'ulono 'ana o ka po'e ha'aha'a (Hal. 9.12), the cry of the humble.	
'ulono kū	n. A prayer as to a god not an 'aumakua, family god.	
uwalo	nvt. To call out, as for help; to resound; a call. Cf. walo. Ke akua uwalo i ka la'i (chant), the god calling out in the calm.	
wai lana	1. nvs. Calm, quiet, as the sea; still water. 2. nvs. Banished, as for unworthy conduct; exile. (Perhaps wai 4, to leave, + -lana, nominalizer; Gram. 6.6.2.) 3. n. A prayer uttered to free a taboo period.	
waipā	n. Request, prayer, as to the gods. Pēlā ka'u waihā me ka'u waipā aku iā'oe, ē ke akua, such is my request and prayer to you, O god.	

‘AHA HO‘ŌLA (Ceremony and Sacrifice)

Hua ‘ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
heihei ho‘oheihei	<p>1. nvi. Race, as foot race, canoe race, horse race; to race. He kanaka ikaika e heihei ana (Hal. 19.5), a strong man running a race. ho‘o.hei.hei To run swiftly, take part in a race, pretend to race, cause to race.</p> <p>2. Redup. of hei 1–3; to festoon, drape. Cf. pā‘ū heihei. ho‘o.hei.hei To ensnare, entrap; to mend, as a net or wire fence.</p> <p>3. vt. To enthrall, enchant. Noho ‘oia mehe mea lā ua heihei ‘ia, he sat like one entranced; enchanted; in a daze. ho‘o.hei.hei Caus/sim.; to fascinate, flirt; to ward off possible sorcery by imitating the gestures of the kahuna.</p>	enchant
-heihei	ho‘o.hei.hei To beat, as a heiau drum; sound of heiau drum.	
hi‘ali	<p>1. n. Food offering to the gods.</p> <p>2. vt. To stir, as a fire; to signal with the hands. Rare.</p>	
hono	<p>1. nvi. To stitch, sew, mend, patch; a joining, as of mountains. Cf. pāhonohono. E hono ana i kā lākou mau ‘upena (Mat. 4.21), mending their nets. (PPN fonono.)</p> <p>2. n. Back of the neck, brow of a cliff.</p> <p>3. vs. Bad smelling (less common than hohono). Cf. mimi hono.</p> <p>4. n. Rite at the end of kapu loulou rituals during which chiefs sat without shifting positions while a kahuna prayed for as long as an hour. (Ii 44.) (PPN fonono.)</p>	4. n. Rite at the end of kapu loulou rituals during which chiefs sat without shifting positions while a kahuna prayed for as long as an hour. (Ii 44.) (PPN fonono.)
huikala	nvt. To absolve entirely, forgive all faults, excuse, cleanse and purify morally; pardon, atonement, absolution; ceremonial cleansing. Cf. Malo 199. E huikala ‘oukou iā ‘oukou iho (Oihk. 20.7), sanctify yourselves.	
Ipu kua‘aha	n. Container for sacred objects; gourd calabash covered with a sennit net and suspended by a handle composed of four cords; food offerings were placed inside for the god Lono. (Neal 748.) Also ipu-o-Lono.	
Ipuokāne	n. Shell container of the hiwa green coconut used in ceremonies honoring the god Kāne.	
Ipu ‘ōlelo	n. Speaking gourd, a gourd containing pebbles and other objects used in divination; oracle.	
IpuoLono	<p>1. n. A variety of taro used as offering to the gods; it may be qualified by the terms kea and ‘ula‘ula.</p> <p>2. An agricultural heiau; a heiau where ceremonies seeking to obtain rain were held.</p> <p>3. Shell of the yellow-husked or lelo coconut.</p> <p>4. Same as ipu kua‘aha.</p>	
‘Tu	<p>nvs. Lofty, sacred, revered, consecrated; such a place. Ka-‘iu-lani (personal name), the royal sacred one. Noho ihola ke kahuna nui i ka ‘iu (For. 6:41), the high priest occupied the high consecrated spot [while others marched in the makahiki circuit]. hō.‘iu To make lofty, sacred; to elevate; shy, reserved.</p> <p>2. n. Taboo isolating menstruating women in a special hut.</p>	2. n. Taboo isolating menstruating women in a special hut.
‘Tui	n. Ceremonial feeding by the high chief of the messenger carrying the image Lono about the island during the makahiki festivals. (Malo 148.)	

Hua 'ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
kai kala	n. Salt water and 'ōlena root used to remove evil influences. Lit., freeing salt water.	
kai 'ōlena	n. Water of purification composed of sea water or water with salt and 'ōlena (turmeric root); to purify thus.	
kai'oloa	n. Ceremony of tying fine white tapa ('oloa) as a malo on an image. (Malo 148, 154.)	
kai'okia	vi. Separated by sea, spared, set apart, separated (see kânāwai). Ma ka inoa o kona kânāwai mau, kai'okia kânāwai, no laila, 'a'ole, he luku hou 'ana a Lono-i-ka-makahiki (For. 4:291), in the name of his customary law, sea-separation law, so there was no more destruction by Lono-i-ka-makahiki. Ke hō'ike mai nei ke akua, ua kai'okia ka make o āu mau keiki, the god reveals that your children are spared.	
kākua	vt. 1. To bind or fasten on, as a sarong or belt. Cf. hahau kākua. Ka 'ohu kākua o Kī-lau-ea, the mist that forms a sarong for Kī-lau-ea. (PCP taatua.) 2. To worship the gods, especially by food offerings; to appeal to the gods.	
kākū'ai	v. To sacrifice food (fish, bananas, kava) to the gods, as at every meal; to feed the spirits of the dead; to deify a dead relative by food offerings and prayer; to dedicate the dead to become family protectors ('aumākua) or servants of 'aumākua (Beckwith, 1970, p. 123); to transfigure, transfiguration (Kam. 64: 64, 91). (Contraction of kākua 'ai.) See kino ahi.	
kalakupua	nvs. Under control of a mysterious or supernatural power; magic. See kupua. ho'o.kala.kupua Magic; to do wondrous acts; a magician, enchanter, witchcraft; extraordinary fisherman, elusive thief. He ikaika ho'okalakupua, extraordinary or supernatural strength. See kupua.	
kāle'a	nvi. Prayer calling on the 'aumākua, family gods, for help; to pray thus. Cf. le'a, successful, clear. Ma nā pule kāle'a, he pule kāhea ... i nā 'aumākua (Kep. 55), and kāle'a prayers, prayers calling ... the family gods.	
kāmakamaka	1. vi. Fresh, alive, as of leaves or fresh fish; to lay green leaves on an oven (Kep. 163); mulch (rare). 2. n. Prayer asking forgiveness. Cf. maka, fresh, raw, and kalokalo. ho'o.kā.maka.maka To ask forgiveness, to seek restoration of friendship. 3. vt. To tie securely with ropes. Cf. kama 2.	2. n. Prayer asking forgiveness.
kāmauli	n. Thank offering to the gods for abundant crops (Malo 199); ceremony to purify warriors returned from war. Cf. maui, seat of life.	
kānāwai	nvs. Law, code, rule, statute, act, regulation, ordinance, decree, edict; legal; to obey a law; to be prohibited; to learn from experience. Fig., ti leaves, as used in religious ceremonies as a plant respected by spirits. Since some early laws concerned water (wai) rights, some have suggested that the word kânāwai is derived from wai, water; this seems doubtful in view of the many ancient edicts of gods that have no relation to water (also cf. wai 4 and derivatives). Perhaps the most famous kânāwai is the kânāwai kai'okia promulgated by the god Kāne after the flood of Kahinali'i, promising that ever afterwards the sea would be separated ('okia) from the land (i.e., not encroach on the land). Persons swore oaths by this and other kânāwai. The kânāwai of Kū was that no one might lean backwards (kiki'i) during ceremonies; that of Ku-kaua-kahi that no one might bend forward (kūpou); that of Kānehekili, that no one might whisper (hāwanawana) during ceremonies; that of Ka-hō-ali'i, that the white kā'upu bird (kā'upu kea) must be used as his symbol during the makahiki. See below and Kam. 64:13–17 and note 9. 'Aha kau kânāwai, legislature, law-making body. Kânāwai (ho'opa'i) kalaima (karaima), penal code, criminal code. Buke kânāwai ho'okahi, sole statute law. Kânāwai e pololei ai ka ho'okolokolo 'ana, code of procedure; lit., law which is correct in holding court. Kânāwai o Pelekania	Fig., ti leaves, as used in religious ceremonies as a plant respected by spirits.

Hua ʻōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
	(Beritania) i kākau puke ʻole ʻia, British common law; lit., law of Britain not written in a book. Mamuli o ke kânāwai, according to law; legal. Hoʻolilo i mea pono ma ke kânāwai, to legalize, make lawful. Hoʻolohe ʻole i ke kânāwai, lawless. Ua kânāwai au i ka hele malaila, I have learned not to go there. E hele pū me ke kânāwai, to go legally (with ti leaves). Nā Kânāwai he ʻUmi, the Ten Commandments. Kū ʻole i ke kânāwai, illegal, contrary to law. hoʻo.kā.nā.wai To impose a law, especially to vow not to associate with certain persons or places until certain conditions are fulfilled. Hoʻokânāwai akula ia i kona wahi i hele ai, ʻaʻole e hele hou; hoʻokânāwai akula i nā makamaka, he made a vow not to go again to that place; he made a rule not to associate with the friends.	
kapu kai	n. Ceremonial sea bath for purification, purification by sea water, as after contact with a corpse or by women after menstruation.	
kapukapu kai	Same as kapu kai; to purify by sprinkling with salt water (kava, ordinarily taboo to women, might be made noa or free of taboo by sprinkling the place in this fashion; usually termed pī kai).	
kapu lama	n. A ritual for the god Lono-i-ka-ʻou-aliʻi (Lono at the chiefly supremacy). (Kam. 64.7.) Lit., torch taboo.	
kapu loulu	n. A ritual for the god Lono-i-ka-ʻou-aliʻi. (Kam. 64.7.) Lit., loulu palm taboo.	
kapu ʻōhiʻa kō	n. Sacred rituals for cutting an ʻōhiʻa log and dragging (kō) it to the coast to be made into a canoe. (Kam. 76:136–8; a note in Kam. 76:146 compares Kamakau's description with Malo's.) See malu koʻi.	
kauila	<p>1. A native tree in the buckthorn family (<i>Alphitonia ponderosa</i>), found on the six main Hawaiian islands, with alternating leaves, oblong to narrow and woolly below; its hard wood was used for spears and mallets. (Neal 541.) Its wood was one of three kinds from trees on Mauna Loa, Molokaʻi, that were rumored to be poisonous from that location alone, and were used in black magic. The three trees were called kālai pāhoa; the others were ʻohe and nioi.</p> <p>2. A native tree in the buckthorn family (<i>Colubrina oppositifolia</i>), found only on Oʻahu and Hawaiʻi, with opposite leaves, ovate and to 15 cm long. Its hard wood was valued for spears and tools, and was not reputed to be poisonous. (Neal 541.) Called oʻa on Maui. Cf. ʻānapanapa.</p> <p>3. Taboo ceremony consecrating a temple; ceremonial readorning of images with feathers.</p> <p>4. Hard, reddish rock resembling ʻalā.</p> <p>5. A kind of black, tough sugar cane. Also māikoiko, kō ʻeleʻele.</p> <p>6. See puhi kauila.</p>	3. Taboo ceremony consecrating a temple; ceremonial readorning of images with feathers.
kaumaha ʻai	n. Food offering to the gods. Pule kaumaha ʻai (Kep. 55), prayer before eating.	
kīhāpai	<p>1. Small land division, smaller than a paukū; cultivated patch, garden, orchard, field, small farm; parish of a church, diocese; department of a business or office; formerly various religious duties were divided into kīhāpai, as tending the altar, offering sacrifices.</p> <p>2. Madagascar periwinkle (<i>Catharanthus roseus</i>, syn. <i>Vinca rosea</i>), a perennial herb or small shrub, from tropical America, grown for ornament; flowers rose-purple or white. (Neal 689.)</p>	formerly various religious duties were divided into kīhāpai, as tending the altar, offering sacrifices.
kuʻikuʻipapa	n. Prayer closing makahiki festivals. (For. 6:45.)	

Hua 'ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
kūkulu kumuhana	v. To pool thoughts and prayers to solving common problems, as during ho'oponopono (Na_na_ 78–80); to set up topics for discussion, as an agenda.	
kūloa	Same as kūlō'ihī, kūlō; name of the lengthy ceremonies on the night before graduation day in hula; a “long waiting” with feasts and ceremonies lasting for hours; lengthy religious prayers, ceremonies. He lā kēlā e kūloa ai i nā mea 'ai i ulu mai (For. 6:125), that was the day for long prayers to get food to grow.	
kuoha	n. Love prayer used by a kahuna hana aloha to invoke love in one of the other sex. Cf. oha.	
lau 'awa	1. Kava leaf. 2. First two or three taro leaves, as offered with kava leaves with prayers for a good food supply.	
le'ale'a	1. Redup. of le'a 1; to have a good time; fun, gaiety (see ex. henehene), amusement. Le'ale'a no'ono'o 'ole, thoughtless gaiety, frivolous. Puni le'ale'a wale, fond of pleasure only, frivolity. Nā mākuā kāne le'ale'a o kāua (GP 56), our uncles who have sported with us. ho'o.le'a.le'a Redup. of ho'ole'a; to amuse oneself, have fun; amusement. Po'e ho'ole'ale'a i kānaka (Epeso 6.6), men-pleasers. (PNP lekaleka). 2. n. Name of a prayer to Kū, Kāne, Lono, and the 'aumākua (family gods). (Kep. 23).	
leiau	n. An ancient type of prayer. (For. 6:23.)	
lele	1. nvi. To fly, jump, leap, hop, skip, swing, bounce, burst forth; to sail through the air, as a meteor; to rush out, as to attack; to get out of, as from a car; to dismount, as from a horse; to land, disembark, as from a canoe; to undertake; to move, as stars in the sky; to move, as in checkers; a jump, leap, attack. (For lele with emotional words, see ex., hauli, kūpiliki'i; also cf. ha'alele.) Mea lele, flyer. Lele māmā, fly swiftly, dart. Mea lele mua, aggressor. Ka lele mua, the first to play or speak [in a riddling contest]; the first sorcery victim (J. [Joseph] S. Emerson, 20). Kanaka lele, angel [old name]. Lele maila ia uwē (FS 57), tears poured forth. Ua lele ka hanu o Moa, Moa's breath has departed [he has died]. See also 'uhane. I hewa nō iā'oe i ka lele mua, it is your fault for attacking first. 'Āmama, ua noa, lele wale (For. 5:413), finished, free of taboo, fly on [of the taboo and prayer]. ho'o.lele To cause to fly; to fly, as a kite; to disembark, to embark, as on a project; to palpitate, as the heart; to enlarge or project, as pictures. Ho'olele leo, radio broadcast, broadcaster, microphone, ventriloquism, ventriloquist. Ho'olele hua kēpau, to set type. Ki'i ho'olele, enlargement of a picture. Mea ho'olele leo, microphone. Mea ho'olele ki'i, picture projector. E ho'olele mai i nā kānaka, disembark the people. (PPN lele.) 2. vs. Contagious, as of disease. 3. vi. Wind-blown, of the rain. Cf. leleaka, lele ua. Ua lele ku'i lua, hard-beating wind-blown rain. 4. vs. Separate, detached, as a leaf separated from a plant for ceremonials. 5. n. A detached part or lot of land belonging to one 'ili, but located in another 'ili. 6. nvi. Hula step: the dancer walks forward, lifting up the rear heel with each step, with slight inward movement; sometimes with the 'uwehe step	11. n. A tall variety of wild banana (Musa xparadisiaca), formerly planted near the altar (lele). It was offered to the gods and used for love magic. Its essence was thought to fly (lele) to the gods. It was used (for weaning (cf. lele 8): the banana was placed near the child with appropriate prayers in order to obtain the god's consent for weaning. This banana was taboo to women.

Hua ‘ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
	<p>with each foot forward. This can also be done backwards; to dance thus.</p> <p>7. n. An interval of music, the difference in pitch between two tones, always followed by a number from one to six, especially lele kolu, an interval of a third, as from C to E, or lele lima, an interval of a fifth. Minor intervals are followed by hapa, as lele kolu hapa, an interval of a minor third. Lele may also be followed by pā- and a number, to skip that number of notes. Lele in this sense also occurs as a verb, to sing thus.</p> <p>8. vi. To dry up, to have passed the menopause; to evaporate. Ua lele ka waiū o Loika, Lois' breasts have ceased to contain milk. Ua lele ka wai nui o ka lepo (Kep. 89), most of the water of the dirt evaporated.</p> <p>9. vi. To shrink, as clothes.</p> <p>10. n. Sacrificial altar or stand.</p> <p>11. n. A tall variety of wild banana (<i>Musa xparadisiaca</i>), formerly planted near the altar (lele). It was offered to the gods and used for love magic. Its essence was thought to fly (lele) to the gods. It was used (for weaning (cf. lele 8): the banana was placed near the child with appropriate prayers in order to obtain the god's consent for weaning. This banana was taboo to women.</p> <p>12. n. Type of fish (no data). (KL. line 16.)</p> <p>13. vt. (followed by hapa- + digit). To count by — (digit). See below.</p>	
limu kala	<p>n. Common, long, brown seaweeds (<i>Sargassum echinocarpum</i>), their stems covered with short branches, bearing rather stiff, twisted, more or less toothed, narrow leaves. Rarely eaten raw because of toughness (though edible); used in ceremonies to drive away sickness and to obtain forgiveness (see kala 1). May be qualified by the terms lau li‘ili‘i or lau nui. Also ‘ākala.</p>	<p>used in ceremonies to drive away sickness and to obtain forgiveness (see kala 1)</p>
lolo	<p>1. n. Brains, bone marrow. Kau ka lā i ka lolo, the sun rests on the brains [it is noon; usually now without other connotation, but formerly believed a time with great mana as a man's aka (shadow, image) was no longer visible and was thought to have entered his sacred head—Nānā 123–4]. Lolo ‘eleu, active mind or intelligence. (PPN lolo, oily; PEP brains; cf. lololo 2.)</p> <p>2. nvs. Religious ceremony at which the brain of the sacrificed animal was eaten (such ceremonies occurred at a canoe launching, start of journey, completion of instruction); to have completed the lolo ceremony, hence expert, skilled. He lolo ‘au moana, seafaring expert. A‘o ihola ‘o Hale-mano i ka hula ... pau ke a‘o ‘ana, lolo ihola i ka pua‘a (FS 275), Hale-mano learned the hula ... after learning, a pig was offered ceremonially.</p> <p>3. n. Pithy, white sponge in a sprouting coconut. Also iho.</p> <p>4. n. Long slender pole placed above the second ridgepole of a house, functioning as a batten for the attachment of additional layers of thatch. Also lolo ‘iole.</p> <p>5. n. First brew made from ti root.</p> <p>6. Short for hīnālea ‘akilolo, a fish. (PCP lolo.)</p> <p>7. Same as holowa‘a, sheath covering coconut flowers.</p>	<p>2. nvs. Religious ceremony at which the brain of the sacrificed animal was eaten (such ceremonies occurred at a canoe launching, start of journey, completion of instruction); to have completed the lolo ceremony, hence expert, skilled. He lolo ‘au moana, seafaring expert. A‘o ihola ‘o Hale-mano i ka hula ... pau ke a‘o ‘ana, lolo ihola i ka pua‘a (FS 275), Hale-mano learned the hula ... after learning, a pig was offered ceremonially.</p>

Hua 'ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
	8. interj. Serves you right! I told you so!	
lulu	<p>nvi. Calm, peace, shelter, lee, protection, shield, cloak; to lie at anchor; to be calm; to shield. Cf. lulu ali'i, pālulu. E lulu hiwalani ana 'oe (chant), you are sheltering the royal favorite. Lulu 'ia ke kai (Nak. 72), the sea has calmed. ho'o.lulu</p> <p>a. To lie quietly in calm water, as a ship in port; to be calm; to gather together, as objects, or to wait, as for transportation, See kahua ho'olulu. Ki'i lā'au ho'olulu (Kam. 64:18), fixed wooden images [as at Hale o Keawe]. Hale ho'olulu, depot, waiting station. Ho'olulu lei, to offer leis on an altar; the prayer uttered while making an offering of leis; lit., to make leis repose in peace and quiet. (PPN ruru.)</p> <p>b. To chum, for fish; this type of fishing and fisherman.</p>	<p>Ho'olulu lei, to offer leis on an altar; the prayer uttered while making an offering of leis; lit., to make leis repose in peace and quiet. (PPN ruru.)</p>
māhanahana	<p>1. Redup. of mahana 1; smarting, painful; unpleasant odor, as of flatulency; bad-smelling, lukewarm. Ka pa'i māhanahana, a slap that smarts. ho'o.mā.hana.hana To make warm, heat. (PPN mafanafana.)</p> <p>2. Redup. of mahana 2. ho'o.mā.hana.hana To relax rigor of taboo during a long rigorous session. (Malo 160, 176.)</p>	<p>ho'o.mā.hana.hana To relax rigor of taboo during a long rigorous session. (Malo 160, 176.)</p>
māhiki	<p>1. vi. To jump, leap, hop, move up and down, vibrate; to spatter; to teeter, seesaw; to weigh, as on scales; a seesaw. ho'o.mahiki To cause to leap, jump, etc. (PPN mafiti.)</p> <p>2. vt. To cast out spirits, exorcise, especially with mahiki shrimps; to treat in turn, as troubles in ho'oponopono family therapy (Na_na_ 75-7). Mahiki ana i nā mea 'ino, treating the deep troubles.</p> <p>3. n. Any kind of shrimp used ceremoniously.</p> <p>4. Same as 'aki'aki, a grass used to exorcise evil spirits, especially when shrimps are not available.</p> <p>5. vt. To pry; peel off, as a scab; to appear. Mahiki ka lā i ka 'ilikai, the sun came forth on the horizon.</p> <p>6. Same as 'uku kai, a sand hopper.</p> <p>7. n. A variety of taro.</p>	<p>2. vt. To cast out spirits, exorcise, especially with mahiki shrimps; to treat in turn, as troubles in ho'oponopono family therapy (Na_na_ 75-7). Mahiki ana i nā mea 'ino, treating the deep troubles.</p> <p>3. n. Any kind of shrimp used ceremoniously.</p>
Ma'iola	n. A god of healing. (Malo 82.)	
malu'ōhia	n. Taboo ceremonies when an 'ōhi'a tree was cut to be carved into images; the log itself. (Kam. 76:136.) Cf. malu ko'i.	
mānewanewa	<p>1. nvi. Grief, sorrow, mourning; exaggerated expression of grief, as by knocking out teeth, cutting the hair in strange patterns, eating of filth, tattooing the tongue, removing the malo and wearing it about the neck; to do such. ho'o.mā.newa.newa To display violent grief; to free oneself from black magic and regain health by extravagant conduct, as going nude or eating of filth or drinking 'auhuhu juice. (PPN manewanewa.)</p> <p>2. vs. Unkind. ho'o.mā.newa.newa To treat unkindly.</p> <p>3. Var. of hīnawenawe, hīnewanewa, weak, spindly. 'O ka hahu 'ape mānewanewa (KL. line 370), the weak young 'ape plant.</p>	<p>to free oneself from black magic and regain health by extravagant conduct, as going nude or eating of filth or drinking 'auhuhu juice. (PPN manewanewa.)</p>

Hua 'ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
	4. n. Name given for a beach grass; used in leis on Lā-n	
maoloha	n. Large-meshed net used at makahiki ceremonies. It was filled with food and held at each of the four corners. The priest prayed, and the net was shaken. If the food did not fall out, the priest predicted famine. Perhaps this was named for a legendary net called kōkō a maoloha. During a famine Waia miraculously lowered this net from heaven and filled it with food. He shook the net, and food was scattered for the benefit of the starving people. (Malo 151, 155.)	
māwaewae	1. Redup. of māwae 1, 2; a ceremony for a child, held a few days after birth, during which the mother was given special food. 2. n. A seaweed.	a ceremony for a child, held a few days after birth, during which the mother was given special food.
moku lehua	n. Solemn feast after the cutting (moku) of an 'ōhi'a log for a temple image; cluster of lehua trees.	
mōlia	vt. To set apart for the gods; to sacrifice or offer to the gods; to bless; to curse. E mōlia mai e make, curse so [he] shall die. (PNP moolia.)	
molīa ola	n. Sacrifice and prayer for life and safety; one who sacrifices himself that others may live, as Christ; passover; Easter (Oih. 12.4). 'Aha'aina mōliaola, the feast of the Passover. Ua mōhai 'ia 'o Kristo, kō kākou mōliaola no kākou (1 Kor. 5.7), Christ our passover is sacrificed for us	
niu hiwa	n. A variety of coconut, with husk of fruit dark green when mature and shell black. Used ceremonially, medicinally, and for cooking. (HP 190.) Lit., dark.	
noho lihilihi	n.v. Strict way of life, rigid observance of taboos; rigid way of sitting during ceremonies; genteel deportment, etiquette; to observe proper decorum, circumspect conduct. (Kep. 125, 141.)	
oeoe	1. Redup. of oe; whistle, as of steamer or train, siren; bull-roarer, as made of kamani seed or coconut shell on a long string; long, tall, tapering, towering; a long object, pillar (preceded by ke). Pe'a oeoe, a long sail. Kani oeoe ke oeoe, the bull-roarer whistles. ho. 'ōe.oe To stretch out, as the neck; to reach high; to prolong, as a sound; to toll; to yodel. Uwē ho'ōeue, prolonged wailing. 2. Same as lupe'akeke, a bird. 3. n. Temporary booth occupied by priests during taboo days of a heiau. (Malo 163.)	

Hua 'ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
ohe	<p>1. All kinds of bamboo; reed (Mat. 27.48); flute; pipe, hose, tube; bamboo tube for preserving fish. Puhi 'ohe, to play a wind instrument; player of a wind instrument. Hula 'ohe (UL 135), dance to the music of the nose flute. (PPN kofe.)</p> <p>2. A coarse, jointed, native grass (<i>Isachne distichophylla</i>), to 190 cm high, with stiff, pointed leaves and open flowering panicle.</p> <p>3. A native bamboo-like plant (<i>Joinvillea ascendens</i>), with stem about 3 m high, 2.5 cm or less in diameter, unbranched; leaf blades 60 to 90 cm by 8 to 13 cm, pointed and plaited; flowering panicle about 30 cm long. (Neal 166.)</p> <p>4. A native tree (<i>Reynoldsia sandwicensis</i>), an araliad, with leaves about 30 cm long, each leaf with seven to eleven broad leaflets with scalloped edges. (Neal 652.) The wood of this kind of tree growing at Mauna Loa, Moloka'i, was reputed to be poisonous, was used for making poison images, and is the tree form of Kapo, a goddess. See kālaipāhoa, kauila. This tree growing elsewhere was not considered poisonous and was used for making stilts, hence it was also called 'ohe kukulu'ae'o or 'ohe-o-kai or 'ohe-ma-kai.</p> <p>5. A native variety of taro, thriving at altitudes above 450 m; leaf stem light-green, tinged with reddish-brown (perhaps like some variety of bamboo); the corm pink-tinted, making excellent poi. (Whitney 58.) The term may be qualified by the colors 'ele'ele, kea or ke'oke'o, 'ula'ula. Lele nō ka 'ohe i kona lua, the 'ohe leaps into its hole [a legendary reference; each in his own place].</p> <p>6. Variety of fish (no data).</p>	
olo 'awa	n. An address to a deity accompanied by an oblation of kava.	
pahu heiau	n. Temple drum.	
pālima	<p>1. vt. Five times, in fives, fivefold; to divide in fives or distribute in fives. Hānau pālima, quintuplet birth. ho'o.pā.lima To divide in fives; same as above.</p> <p>2. n. Temporary booth occupied by priests during taboo days of a heiau.</p>	
pana kai	<p>1. v. To flip, as salt water with finger or fingers during a purification ceremony.</p> <p>2. vs. To heel over, ts a vessel. Rare.</p>	
pani	<p>1. nvt. To close, shut, block (For. 5:460–1), dam (For. 5:509), dike, substitute, replace, represent, fill a breach or vacancy; closure, stopper, valve, cork, plug, lid, cover, gate, blockade, door, agreement (GP 14), substitute, vice- (sometimes preceded by ke). Cf. pani hakahaka. Pani 'ino, to slam or close forcefully. ho'o.pani To cause a closing, pretend to close. (PCP pani.)</p> <p>2. n. Final bit of food closing a period of treatment by a medical practitioner, commonly but riot always sea food; final gift in a ho'okupu ceremony. Cf. aeāea, 'akilolo 1.</p> <p>3. n. Odd-shaped pandanus key that fits, like a keystone at the bottom of a pandanus cluster; when this is knocked out, the others fall easily.</p> <p>4. n. The bottom of a coconut when cracked off by blows around the base of</p>	<p>2. n. Final bit of food closing a period of treatment by a medical practitioner, commonly but riot always sea food; final gift in a ho'okupu ceremony. Cf. aeāea, 'akilolo 1.</p>

Hua ʻōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
	<p>the nut; it fits like a lid (pani).</p> <p>5. n. Disease with severe pain at the solar plexus and choking.</p> <p>6. n. Pan. Eng. Rare.</p>	
pāpaʻa	<p>1. nvs. Cooked crisp, as pig; overdone, burned, parched; scab, of a sore; crust. Cf. palaoa pāpaʻa, pāpaʻa palaoa and saying, kūmau 2. ʻIli pāpaʻa lā, sunburned or tanned skin. ʻAʻohe nao ʻai i ka pāpaʻa, what a calamity to eat the burned food [a calamity]. hoʻo.pā.paʻa To make crisp, brittle; to burn, scorch. Hoʻopāpaʻa palaoa, to toast bread. Palaoa hoʻopāpaʻa, toast. Also paʻapaʻa. (PEP paka.)</p> <p>2. n. Slice, as of bread; uncut piece. Cf. pāpaʻa hao, pāpaʻa lepo, pāpaʻa palaoa, pāpaʻa pelena.</p> <p>3. n. Cluster of tiny red and yellow feathers tied together fanwise, as presented to a chief to be used for featherwork. Also paʻaʻāa 1.</p> <p>4. n. A red sugar cane with light-brown fibers; it has an odor similar to burnt sugar, hence its name. Used in love sorcery.</p> <p>5. n. Bark, as of trees.</p> <p>6. Same as pākiʻi 2, fish.</p> <p>7. (Cap.) n. Wind names. See below.</p>	4. Used in love sorcery.
papa hana	<p>1. Work method, plan, stratagem, policy, program, agenda, project; workbench. ʻO ka papa hana kēia a Kuaʻuaʻu, this is Kuaʻuaʻu's method [that of a famous medical practitioner].</p> <p>2. Ceremony for the gods, as in offering kava.</p>	
papahola	<p>1. Face of a clock or watch.</p> <p>2. Level pavement beside a heiau. (Malo 162.)</p> <p>3. Priests who prohibited noise during taboo.</p> <p>4. Division of spoils among the victors. Rare.</p>	
pāpaiʻawa	nvi. Ceremonial offering of kava, especially to free one from the necessity of completing an oath or vow; to perform such a ceremony. (Laie 475.)	
papa lani	n. Heavenly stratum, heaven and all the spiritual powers; upper regions of the air, upper heavens, firmament.	
piʻialiʻi	n. A native variety of taro, one of the oldest varieties grown in Hawaiʻi; formerly known as one of the royal taros and desirable as an offering to the gods; today, an important wet-land poi taro. Leaves and corm are tinged with pink. (HP 28, Whitney.) This name may be qualified by the colors ʻeleʻele, keʻokeʻo, ʻulaʻula. See ex., hanoa.	
pī kai ʻōlena	v. To sprinkle with sea water or salt water, with a bit of ʻōlena root, to purify or remove taboo.	

Hua ‘ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
pōpolo	<p>1. The black nightshade (<i>Solanum nigrum</i>, often incorrectly called <i>S. nodiflorum</i>) a smooth cosmopolitan herb, .3 to .9 m high. It is with ovate leaves, small white flowers, and small black edible berries. In Hawai‘i, young shoots and leaves are eaten as greens, and the plant is valued for medicine, formerly for ceremonies. (Neal 744). Also polopolo. The fruit is hua pōpolo. ‘olohua, polohua, pū‘ili. Because of its color, pōpolo has long been an uncomplimentary term: see lepo pōpolo. In modern slang, Blacks are sometimes referred to as pōpolo. See pōpolohua. (PPN polo, PEP poopolo).</p> <p>2. An endemic lobelia (<i>Cyanea solanacea</i>), a shrub to 2.5 m high; in young plants the leaves are large, sinuate, thorny on both sides; in mature plants the leaves are unarmed; flowers 5 cm long light-colored; fruit a large orange berry.</p> <p>3. The native pokeberry. See pōpolo kū mai.</p> <p>4. Same as maiko, a fish. Ni‘ihau.</p>	formerly for ceremonies. (Neal 744)
polo.polo	Same as pōpolo, the plant.	
pua‘a kau	n. Hog offered as sacrifice.	
pua‘a lau	n. Name for plants that might replace pig in some sacrifices, a favorite being young taro leaves. Others were ‘ama‘u, hāpu‘u, kūkaepua‘a, kukui, olomea, and ‘uhaloa. They were considered the plant forms of the pig demigod, Kama-pua‘a. Lit., leaf pig.	
pua‘alohelohe	n. Larvae of dragonfly (lohelohē) used ceremonially as an offering.	
puakai	<p>1. Same as pūkai 1.</p> <p>2. nvs. Red of tapa or malo dyed with noni juice (Malo 49); a red tapa used in kuni ceremonies. See wauke puakai</p>	a red tapa used in kuni ceremonies. See wauke puakai
pū ‘awa	n. Kava plant or root portion, formerly used as offerings: see ‘ike 1.	
pūlimu	n. A ceremonial cleansing for the sick: taboo food articles were burned. (Malo 110.)	
uko‘o	n. A human sacrifice or pig substitute, as made after a chief was a victim of sorcery, in order to protect the living.	
‘ūlili	<p>1. n.v. Wandering tattler (<i>Heteroscelus incanum</i>), a slender regular winter migrant to Hawai‘i, slaty above and white with dusky bars and streaks beneath. It breeds in Alaska and the Yukon. The cry of the bird; to cry thus. ho‘ū.lili To act like the tattler bird. (PPN ku(u)lili.)</p> <p>2. n. Police whistle; ancient type of bamboo whistle; sound of these whistles. The whistles are said to be named for the cry of the tattler.</p> <p>3. n. A bamboo tube used for blowing on a fire; to use this tube.</p> <p>4. n. A musical instrument consisting of three gourds pierced by a stick; a whirring sound is made by pulling a string, thus twirling the gourds.</p> <p>5. n. Hula step similar to ‘uwehe, except that only one heel at a time is raised; this step has a distinctive beat.</p> <p>6. Same as hū, small gourd used as a spinning top; to spin this top.</p> <p>7. vs. Steep, as a mountain road.</p> <p>8. vs. Firm. Kaula ‘ūlili, strengthening cords holding the canoe cover (‘ahu</p>	9. n. A religious ceremony in ‘anā‘anā, sorcery.

Hua 'ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
	<p>uhi wa'a) in place. See wai 'ūlili.</p> <p>9. n. A religious ceremony in 'anā'anā, sorcery.</p> <p>10. Var. of hulili. Ku'u 'ia maila kekahi ānueue i 'ūlili 'ia (Laie 581), let down a rainbow that sparkled. (PCP kulili, cf. Marquesan ku'i'i.)</p> <p>11. n. Poles separating bannisters, as on stairs; rails of hōlua sleds.</p>	
uluālana	n. Offering, especially as made to priests for them to offer to the gods.	
uluulu lei	n. Leis offered to the gods. ho'o.uluulu lei Hula altar where fresh leis were placed during hula instruction.	
'umihau	n. Offering of pig between two armies before starting battle. (Malo 197.)	
'upena 'alihi	n. Name given for a net spread over a patient by a medical kahuna in order to catch evil spirits.	
wai hā	n. Water upon which the breath (hā) of the priest has been expelled in order to impart mana; to give mana by breathing upon an image or person; to request earnestly in prayer. See ex., waipā.	
wai huikala	n. Water for purification.	

KAHUNA (Master Level of a Given Practice)

Hua 'ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha
'elehonua	nvs. Priests' name for west.
'elelani	nvs. Priests' name for east
'elemoe	<p>1. vs. Dark, still, as sea or forest. Kai 'ōma'o, 'elekū, 'ele hiwa, 'elemoe, 'elewawā (chant for Ka-lā-kaua), sea green, jet-black, sacred black, silent black, tumultuous black.</p> <p>2. n. Priests' name for south.</p>
heie	n. Helper or apprentice to a priest.
kahuna 'ai pilau	n. Filth-eating sorcerer [insulting term].
kahuna 'anā'anā	n. Sorcerer who practices black magic and counter sorcery, as one who prays a person to death. Cf. kahu 'anā'anā.
kahuna ho'ohāpai keiki	n. Medical expert who induced pregnancy. (Kam. 64:98.)
kahuna ho'opi'opi'o	n. Malevolent sorcerer, as one who inflicts illness by gesture, as rubbing his own head to give the victim a severe headache or head injury. Sometimes the victim might imitate the gesture and send the affliction back to the sorcerer. Cf. ho'oheie.
kahuna ho'oulu 'ai	n. Agricultural expert.
kahuna ho'oulu lāhui	n. Priest who increased population by praying for pregnancy.
kahuna hui	n. A priest who functioned in ceremonies for the deification of a king (Malo 105) or who detected symptoms of sorcery in one sick or dead (Handy 72: 322).
kāhunahuna	vi. To sprinkle tightly, especially with salt. Cf. huna, fine.
kāhuna imu	n. Place where food is cooked in an underground oven, as in a cookhouse; tending of the oven.
kahuna kālāi	n. Carving expert, sculptor.
kahuna kālāi wa'a	n. Canoe builder.
kahuna ki'i	n. Caretaker of images, who wrapped, oiled, and stored them, and carried them into battle ahead of the chief.
kahuna kilokilo	n. Priest or expert who observed the skies for omens.
kahuna lapa'au	n. Medical doctor, medical practitioner, healer. Lit., curing expert.
kahuna makani	n. A priest who induced spirits to possess a patient so that he might then drive the spirits out, thus curing the patient. Lit., spirit priest. (Kam. 64:138.)
kahuna nui	n. High priest and councilor to a high chief; office of councilor.

Hua ‘ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha
kahuna po‘o	n. High priest.
kahuna pule	n. Preacher, pastor, minister, parson, priest. Lit., prayer expert.
kanalu	n. Priests of Kū serving in the luakini temple, said to be named for the first such priest. (And.)
kāula wahine	n. Prophetess, priestess.
kelea	n. Process by which a priest cleansed himself of impurities (kele) from contact with the dead.
kia	<p>1. n. Pillar, prop, post, pole; mast of a ship, spar; nail, spike; rod used in snaring birds with gum; one who so snares birds; fish trap. Cf. kia‘āina, kia hō‘ailona, kia manu. (PPN tia.)</p> <p>2. nvt. To concentrate or direct, especially in sorcery; evil force of black magic; a sorcerer might concentrate his prayers (kia i ka pule) to the destruction of an individual or object; to aim, as a gun. Cf. kākia, mākia.</p> <p>3. vt. To steer. Eng.</p> <p>4. Also dia n. Deer, hart. Eng.</p> <p>5. Also sia nvs. Dear. Eng.</p>
limalima	<p>1. vt. To handle, use the hands; to pilfer, filch.</p> <p>2. vt. To hire. ho‘o.lima.lima To rent, hire, employ, lease, charter; paid, hired; a lease, rental. Ho‘olimalima hou, sublease. Ka mea ho‘olimalima, lessee, tenant. ‘Āina ho‘olimalima, leased land. Kanaka ho‘olimalima, hired man. Ka‘a ho‘olimalima, hired car, taxi. Ho‘olimalima manawa pau ‘ole, perpetual lease. Ho‘olimalima no ka manawa e ola ana, life-time lease. He ho‘olimalima makahiki ha‘aha‘a, minimum annual rent.</p> <p>3. vt. To massage. Rare.</p> <p>4. n. Prayer in which the priest gestured with his hands; the ceremony was called ho‘opi‘i i nā ‘aha limalima, the limalima assembly rises.</p>
makani	makani
makani noho	n. Spirit that possesses a medium and speaks through him. Lit., spirit that takes possession.
maunu	n. Bait; objects used in black magic, as hair, spittle, parings, excreta, clothing, food leavings. Maunu ‘ai ‘ole, bait that fish will not take. (PPN maunu.)
mo‘okiko	n. Epithet for a sorcerer who practices black magic. Lit., pecking lizard.
mo‘o kahuna	n. Genealogy of succession of priests; history of the priesthood.
mo‘o kū	n. Priests of the lineage of Kū, devoted to the worship of Kū.
mo‘o Lono	n. Priests of the lineage of Lono, devoted to the worship of Lono.
nīnau uhane	n.v. One with familiar spirits, necromancer; to speak through familiar spirits (Oihk. 19.31). Lit., soul asking.
‘ololī	vs. Narrow. See ex., ‘ololā. He ala ‘ololī kō nā kāhuna (saying), priests have a narrow path.
Palikū	<p>1. n. Initial point of a genealogy line. (Malo 2.)</p> <p>2. Priests of Lono (Malo 159); ancient order of priests (AP)</p>
papa kahuna	n. Priestly class.
pi‘opi‘o	Redup. of pi‘o 1. ho‘o.pi‘o.pi‘o Redup. of ho‘opi‘o; a form of imitative magic in which the practitioner, while concentrating, touched a part of his own body, thereby causing injury to his victim's body in the same place, as a chest pain or headache. If the intended victim saw the gestures, he might imitate them and thereby send the black magic back to the original practitioner. Both practices were ho‘opi‘opi‘o. (PPN pikopiko.)
po‘oko‘i	n. Sorcerer.
puhi okaoka	n. A name applied to priests versed in all branches of the profession, as divining, meteorology, healing. (For. 6:59.) Probably lit., to blow to bits.

‘EHA (Diseases)

Hua ‘ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha
‘anako’i	n. Inflammatory swelling of a lymph gland, venereal tumor, bubo.
‘apa’apa	1. Redup. of ‘apa 1; to procrastinate, deliberate, slow. hō.‘apa.‘apa To slow down others; to lag, dillydally, bother. He ‘aumakua ho‘oluhi, hō‘apa‘apa i ke kahuna, a family god who bothers and interferes with the priest. 2. nvt. Guile, deceit; to practice such. (1 Pet. 2.22, Roma. 1.25.) See ‘apake‘e.
‘ea hanu pa‘a	n. Condition of frequent colds. Lit., ‘ea with hardened breath.
‘ea kūka‘a	n. Disease with swelling symptoms.
kāiki‘alamea	A wasting disease, emaciation. (AP)
kākaiawī	n. Ancient name of a disease, the symptoms of which suggest appendicitis in various stages.
kākelokelo	vs. Slimy, as mucus; to hang, as mucus.
kāmeha‘i	1. n. A portion of the body (nail, hair, etc., the “bait” of a person believed killed by sorcery, placed in a spot where the supposed murderer will contact it and be killed, as in a bathing place; also used in kuni sorcery. (Kam. 64:126–7.) 2. vs. Unusual, surprising, astonishing. He mea hou kāmeha‘i kēlā, that is surprising news. 3. n. Illegitimate child, since the identity of the father may be unknown.
kapuahikuni	1. Smallpox, Also kamolapoki 2. Small stone container in which the sorcerer burned his “bait” (hair, spittle, etc., of his victim).
kīkala hāne‘ene‘e	n. Pyelitis, kidney disease; sacroiliac strain; lumbosacral slipped disks. Lit., sliding hips.
kīkīpani	1. n. Conclusion, last, end, every last one. 2. nvi. Severe stomach pains that make breathing difficult; to endure such. ‘A‘ole nō he nahu maoli o kona ‘ōpū ā kīkīpani ho‘i i kona houpo, it was not a normal ache in his stomach, but a pain that made breathing difficult. E noho maila i loko o ka hau‘oli ... ua wehe ‘ia ke kīkīpani o ka makemake, living happily ... every desire satisfied.
kole	1. vs. Raw, as meat; inflamed; red, as a raw wound or as red earth. Cf. hakukole, kolekole, mākole, ‘ōkole ka‘aka, koaka. Kole ka ihu, nose inflamed with cold. Kole ka waha, wrangling and quarrelsome. Kole ke ahi, fire that won't burn because of the dampness of the wood. Kole ka ‘āina, the land is bare and red. Mālama o kole ka lae, careful or your forehead will be skinned. ho‘o.kole Same as ho‘okolekole. (PPN tole.) 2. n. Weak and spent, as an old plant. Cf. ‘akole, mū‘okole. 3. n. Surgeonfish (Ctenochaetus strigosus). Kole maka onaona, sweet-eyed kole [said of attractive people, as the eye of this fish is considered beautiful]. 4. nvt. Story; to tell stories, talk. Eng.
kolela	n. Cholera. Eng. See ex., one‘ā
kūpaka	vt. To kick, thrash, as one in anger or as a child having a tantrum; to writhe, twist, struggle (Isa. 21.3); contorted. Ua hikiwawe kona make ‘ana me ke kūpaka ‘ole, his death came quickly without a struggle.
laulaha	vs. Spread far and wide, as news, widespread; circulated, publicized; of common or general knowledge; spread contagiously, as a disease. Lit., much spread. Nā mana laulaha o ke kia‘āina, general powers of the governor. ho‘o.lau.laha To spread, circulate, publicize, make known.
luaiele	1. To live a dissipated life, reckless of health; to dissipate. See -iele. Luaiele wale iho nō i ‘ō i ‘ane‘i, going here and there [as a fickle lover]. 2. Swaying. Nani ka ‘ōiwi o ka lā‘au i ka luaiele ‘ia e ka makani, beautiful the body of the tree swayed by the wind [some are handsome even in adversity or dissipation]. ho‘o.lua.iele Caus/sim. Ho‘oluaiele i ka mana‘o (Cleghorn 59), distressing the thoughts.

Hua ‘ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha
ma‘i ahulau	n. Epidemic, pestilence.
ma‘i‘aiake	n. Tuberculosis. Lit., lung-eating sickness.
ma‘i ali‘i	n. Royal disease, leprosy (so-called because the first leper was said to have been a chief).
ma‘i hilo	n. Venereal disease, gonorrhea. Lit., braiding disease.
ma‘i hohola	n. Heart failure. Rare.
ma‘i ho‘oka‘awale	n. Leprosy. Lit., separation disease.
ma‘i huki	n. Convulsion, fit. Lit., pulling disease.
ma‘i kia‘i kino	n. Illness due to natural causes rather than to sorcery or gods. (Kam. 64:96.) Lit., disease guarding body.
ma‘i kipa	n. Disease caused by an evil spirit. Lit., visiting sickness.
ma‘i laha	n. Contagious or infectious disease.
ma‘i lena	n. Jaundice. Lit., yellow disease.
ma‘ima‘i	Redup. of ma‘i, sick; chronically sick, ailing, sickly. ho‘o.ma‘i.ma‘i To pretend to be sickly.
ma‘i pūhā	n. Ulcer, running sore.
ma‘i pu‘upu‘u li‘ili‘i	n. Smallpox. Lit., disease with many little pimples.
ma‘i pu‘uwai	n. Heart disease, heart attack.
ma‘i uhola	n. Heart failure. Rare.
ma‘i ‘ula	n. Measles. Lit., red sickness.
nae‘oai kū	n. Severe asthma.
nae‘ōpuakau	n. A disease, accompanied by shortness of breath (nae). Cf. wai‘ōpua.
naio	1. Pinworm, as in the rectum; white specks in feces; larvae, as of mosquitos; worm in dung or in taro. See pala naio. (PCP ngaio). 2. Inferior taro left in the field after the crop is removed. 3. The bastard sandal-wood (Myoporum sandwicense), a native tree, with hard, dark yellow-green wood, scented like sandal-wood. Leaves are narrow-oblong, pointed, grouped at branch ends; flowers are small, pink or white; fruit, small, white, round. (Neal 791). Cf. ‘a‘aka. 4. Name of a seaweed." worm in dung or in taro.
naio ‘ai kae	n. Dung-eating pinworm, said contemptuously of slanderers.
nalulu	nvi. Dull headache; dull pain in the stomach, queasy; to have such pains. Nalulu ka ‘ōpū, uneasy stomach. ho‘o.nalulu To cause a pain in head or stomach. Ho‘onalulu ho‘i keiki, the children give [me] a headache. (PNP nga(a)lulu).
na‘o	nvs. Spittle, phlegm, mucus; slimy. (PPN ngako.)
nawe	1. Var. spelling of naue. Ua nawe pakika (Kep. 87), moving slippery rain. 2. vi. Panting for breath, as after exercise or from illness. Rare.
nonohua	nvi. Diarrhea; to have symptoms of diarrhea; disgust; to be vile. ‘Oia ia mau ‘ōpala o ka mana‘o nonohua (Kel. 26), such was the rubbish of vile thoughts.
nū	1. nvi. To cough; to roar, as wind; grunting, as of pigs; cooing, as of doves; patter, as of rain; groaning, deep sighing, moaning; mentally agitated, worried, grief-stricken. Ka ua nū hele ma ka moana, the rain coming pattering over the open sea. ho‘o.nū To moan, groan, sigh, hum, roar, etc. Ka ua ‘awa‘awa e ho‘onū lā i uka, the bitterly cold rain pattering in the uplands. (PPN nguu.) 2. Short for nuku, beak. See ‘alae nū kea. 3. Same as lū 1, to scatter, etc. 4. n. The letter “n”. 5. n. News. Eng. See nū hou. 6. n. Gnu. Eng.

Hua ‘ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha
	7. n. A crescendo followed by a decrescendo in music.
numonia	n. Pneumonia. Eng.
ōha‘i	vs. Imperfectly healed, as a broken limb. Cf. ha‘i 1. ‘A‘ohe ikaika kēia lima, he lima ‘ōha‘i, this arm isn't strong, it's imperfectly healed.
‘ōhune wela	n. A heat rash, prickly heat. Pi‘i ka ‘ōhune wela, to get a heat rash.
‘okunukunu	vs. To have a cough, to cough constantly.
‘ōlepolepo	vs. Somewhat dirty, murky, sullied; to sully. Fig., to offend. A kāhiko noho‘i nā maka‘āinana i ‘ole e ‘ōlepolepo nā maka o ke ali‘i ke nānā mai (Kep. 165), the commoners were dressed up so as not to offend the eyes of the chiefs who might look upon them. ‘ōlepolepo ka ‘ōpū, the stomach is out of order, needs cleansing.
ōpū‘ōhao	s. Name of a disease in which the abdomen becomes enlarged and hard, while the limbs are enervated; the dropsy; ka opu me ka nanaia alikiliki lalo o ka lemu.
‘o‘opu hue	n. Swellfishes, puffers, balloon fishes, globefishes (Arothron meleagris and Chilomycterus affinus); not related to ‘o‘opu; these fish contain poison which is sometimes removed by those who like the flesh, especially the Japanese; the poison is sometimes fatal; considered by some an ‘aumakua. Lit., gourd ‘o‘opu. Also makimaki.
pailua	nvs. Nausea; nauseating, abominable. ho‘o.pai.lua To cause nausea, vomiting; nauseating, sickening, revolting, disgusting, loathsome. Nā mea lele ‘ē a‘e apau e kolo ana, me nā wāwae ‘ehā, he mea ia e ho‘opailua ‘ia e ‘oukou (Oihk. 11.23), all other flying things that creep, which have four feet, shall be an abomination unto you.
palakī‘o	n. A venereal disease.
palapū	nvs. Wound, flesh injury; soft, as a boil ready for lancing. Ma kona mau palapū ua ho‘ōla ‘ia mai kākou (Isa. 53.5), with his stripes we are healed.
palū	n. Flu, influenza. Eng.
pāmake	vs. Fatal, of disease; to be near death. Lit., touch of death. Cf. pāola.
papakū	1. n. Foundation or surface, as of the earth; floor, as of ocean; bed, as of a stream; bottom. Papakū kia, slab holding a canoe mast. 2. vs. Upright (this is said in answer to the question “pehea ‘oe?” and means “I’m fine”). Cf. papa moe. 3. n. A disease with severe constipation (AP) or accompanied by vomiting, back pains, belching, red eyes (Ka Leo a ka Lahui, Feb. 7, 1893).
piwa ‘ele‘ele	n. Black plague.
piwa lenalena	n. Yellow fever. Ua loa‘a i ka piwa lenalena, gotten the yellow fever [lazy; a pun on lena meaning “yellow” and “lazy”].
pokohe	n. Kidney disease, urinary leakage. Rare.
poluā	n. Nausea, retching. Cf. poluea.
poluea	nvs. Nausea, dizziness, seasickness; hangover; seasick, qualmish, dizzy. (Cf. -ea.) ‘O Ka‘ala, kuahiwi mauna kēhau ... poluea iholā i lalo o Hale-‘au‘au (PH 100), Ka‘ala, hill mountainous and dew-covered, dizzy [to gaze] below at Hale-‘au‘au.
pōniu	1. nvs. Dizzy, giddy; dizziness; to rotate, whirl, spin, revolve, gyrate. Ke aloha pōniu ‘ailana, dizzy with love and compassion. ho‘o.pō.niu To revolve, spin. 2. Same as lolo, coconut sponge. 3. n. The balloon vine or heartseed (Cardiospermum halicacabum), a slender, herbaceous, tropical vine, with finely subdivided leaves, small white flowers, and 2.5 cm-wide balloon-like fruiting capsules, each with three seeds (black with a white heart-shaped scar). Hawaiians formerly used the whole plant as a magic remedy for dizziness, wearing it as a lei and eating a little, before throwing it away into the ocean. (Neal 532.) Also hale-a-ka-i‘a, ‘inalua, pōhuehue uka.
po‘ohū	1. nvs. Wound, swelling, as on the head. Po‘ohū ka lae, his forehead is bruised [he has paid dearly]. Po‘ohū ka lae i ka ‘alā, lumps in the forehead from the hard volcanic rock (a large fee).

Hua ‘ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha
	Po‘ohū ka lae, kahi i ka pohue, lumps in the forehead, rub with a gourd [get the remedy for trouble].
	2. Prolonged resonance, as of a gong or as heard after striking a certain kind of stone. Rare.
po‘o hua‘i	n. Splitting headache. Po‘o hua‘i lama, a splitting headache or hangover caused by liquor.
pu‘u ‘ako	n. Throat inflammation.
pu‘upau	n. Sore throat with swelling on sides of the neck; throat cancer. Lit., destroyed throat.
uha hemo	n. Hemorrhoids.
uhalalē	vs. Obese. Cf. halalē. Rare.
ulupō	1. vs. Dark or dense as growth. Kona, mauna uliuli, mauna ulupō, Kona, green mountain with dense flora. 2. n. Sudden sickness or stroke, the sign of which is a cock crowing at untimely hours; such crowing was also believed to indicate the arrival of visitors or a ship. (Kam. 64:91.) 3. n. A fish said to resemble the pāpiopio. Also lūpō.
waiiki	n. A kidney disease that impedes urination. Lit., little water.

LĀ‘AU LAPA‘AU (Healing Plants)

Hua ‘ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
‘aina kea	n. A good-looking variety of sugar cane, of medium height, striped red and green or yellow, pith white and brown, leaves and leaf sheaths with white markings; used in medicine. Also pū kea.	
hā‘uke‘uke	n.1. An edible variety of sea urchin (<i>Colobocentrotus atratus</i>). The teeth were used for medicine. (KL. line 23.) Varieties are qualified by the terms kau palī (cliff-perching), kai ‘ina, and ‘ula‘ula. 2. Ringworm. 3. Motif on tapa stamp.	2. Ringworm.
hau‘oki	1. nvs. Chilled to the bone, stiff with cold; frost, ice, cold; icy wind. 2. n. A medicine made of hau bark for women in labor.	
hi‘iaka	n.1. First part of the names of the twelve younger sisters of the goddess Pele; the youngest and most famous was Hi‘iaka-i-ka-poli-o-Pele. See PH 2. (Not cap.) A rare variety of taro with bronze-red leaf and stem, used in medicine. 3. (Not cap.) A variety of sweet potato.	2. (Not cap.) A rare variety of taro with bronze-red leaf and stem, used in medicine.
hoene	1. nvi. A soft sweet sound, as of song; to sound softly, rustle, sigh, as the wind 2. Var. of ‘owā 5. Mākahi hoene, a net mesh somewhat larger than the width of a finger. 3. nvt. To use a douche or enema; enema, medicine, injection, abortion. Nā hoene wai ‘akika ho‘omake ‘ano‘ano pūponika, acid solution for killing bubonic germs.	3. nvt. To use a douche or enema; enema, medicine, injection, abortion. Nā hoene wai ‘akika ho‘omake ‘ano‘ano pūponika, acid solution for killing bubonic germs.
honua‘ula	n. A variety of sugar cane, a dark brown-red mutant of manulele, with purple leaf sheaths and leaves. (HP 221, 225.) It was formerly used in medicine, and is one of the best canes for eating raw.	formerly used in medicine

Hua 'ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
honu 'ea	n. Hawksbill turtle (<i>Chelonia</i>); the shell of this turtle was used as medicine for the disease called 'ea and was used for combs and fans.	
'ilie'e	n. Wild plumbago (<i>Plumbago zeylanica</i>), a native of tropics of the Eastern Hemisphere to Hawai'i, a shrub with white tubular flowers and thin, oval leaves that were used medicinally; the sap was used to blacken tattoo marks. (Neal 667.) Also 'ilihe'e, hilie'e; lauhihi on Ni'ihau.	
'Ōo hala	n. Small white seeds in a hala key, eaten by children and used as medicine. Cf. hala 'i'o.	
ho'oka'a	<p>1. vi. To roll, turn, twist, wallow, wind, braid, revolve; to scud or move along, as clouds; to wield, as a club; rolling, twisting, turning, sloping. See ex., pōhaku 1. Pu'u ka'a, sloping, rolling hill. Ka'a i ka lepo, to wallow in the mud or dirt. Ka'a ka lolo, the brain spins; dizziness; perturbation; fig., destitution, poverty. ho'o.ka'a To cause a rolling, turning. (PPN taka.)</p> <p>2. n. Vehicle, carriage, wagon, automobile, car, cart, coach, buggy. Uku ka'a, carfare, transportation charge. Nui nā ka'a, many cars, heavy traffic.</p> <p>3. vi. To go past, pass by, reach; to be in a state of; to be located at; to take effect, as medicine; gone, absent, past, turned over, transferred, delivered. Ka'a loa lākou i waena o ka waha o ua mo'o nei (For. 5:413), they went straight into the middle of the mouth of this lizard. Ua ka'a 'oia i ka ma'i, he is confined with illness. Ka'a iho nō ā ka'a iho nō i ka ma'i, sick again and again. Ka'a i ka lawa, it's enough, sufficient. He mau lā e ka'a a'e, several days gone by. Ka'a ka pilikia mahope, the trouble is gone.</p> <p>4. vi. To pay; paid. Ua ka'a ku'u 'ai'ē, my debt is paid. ho'o.ka'a To pay a debt, disburse, avenge (FS 85). Ho'oka'a hapa, partial payment.</p> <p>5. vi. To manage, run, be in charge of; given, as work to a person; well versed, skilled (used very broadly to indicate custom, nature, character, habit: see ka'a hele, ka'a kaua, ka'a lolohi, ka'a ma'i, ka'a moena, ka'a nema, ka'a nemo). Ka po'e i ka'a aku ka mālama 'ana i nā mea ana ua, the people charged with taking care of the rain instruments. Ua ka'a ka hana iā'oe, the work has passed on to you. (Probably PPN taka.)</p> <p>6. n. Resin. Cf. hūka'a, lā'au-ka'a, kēpau ka'a.</p> <p>7. vt. To wipe dry with a cloth, as dishes. Ka'ū.</p> <p>8. n. Pulley.</p> <p>9. See hoana ka'a.</p> <p>10. n. Tale, legend (now replaced by ka'ao).</p>	to take effect, as medicine;
kaikea	<p>n.1. Sap, sapwood. (And.)</p> <p>2. Fat, as of pork. (Isa. 34.6.)</p> <p>3. White sea foam, especially as washed up on a beach.</p> <p>4. Enema composed of sea water and raw crushed kukui nuts. Also kaikuehu and kaikū.</p>	4. Enema composed of sea water and raw crushed kukui nuts. Also kaikuehu and kaikū.
kaio'e	n. A plant mentioned in poetry, as ka nani o ka pua kaio'e, the beauty of the kaio'e blossoms; a lizard god of the same name is associated with this plant.	
kaliali	A tree or plant used in medicine. (And.)	

Hua 'ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
kāmole	<p>1. n. The primrose willow (<i>Ludwigia octovalvis</i> syn. <i>Jussiaea suffruticosa</i> var. <i>ligustraeifolia</i>), a perennial herb .6 to 1.2 m high, distributed through the tropics in wet places. Its yellow flowers develop singly at the axils of the narrow leaves. Fruiting capsules are cylindrical, many-seeded. The plant is used medicinally. (Neal 648.) This name may be qualified by the terms lau li'i and lau nui. See alohalua.</p> <p>2. A kind of knotweed (<i>Polygonum glabrum</i>), air American perennial herb 30 to 90 cm high, with narrow pointed leaves 5 to 25 cm long and many small flowers and fruits borne in terminal panicles. It belongs in the buck wheat family and grows in damp spots.</p>	
kanakamaikai	n. The 'ilima flower used medicinally. (Neal 553.) Lit., good person.	
kaneikalau	n. Combination of the juices of 'ōlena root and mānienie grass used medicinally.	
kāwili lā'au	n.v. To mix ingredients, drugs, medicine; pharmacist, druggist.	
kīkānia	<p>n.1. Weed (RSV), tares (KJV) (Mat. 13.25); zizania. Gr. See pōpolo kīkānia.</p> <p>2. Cockleburs (<i>Xanthium</i> spp.), coarse herbs, bearing tenacious burs about 2.5 cm long. (Neal 838.)</p> <p>3. Same as kīkānia haole.</p>	
kuakala	n. Medicine made of pua kala plant and taken as treatment for pyorrhea, neuralgia, stomach ulcers.	
kui laau	n. Wooden peg, especially as made of hardwood and used in mending bowls.	
lā'au 'aila	n. Castor-oil plant; Lit., oil plant. Also kolī, pā'aila, ka'apehā, kamākou.	
lā'au ala	n. Fragrant wood, especially sandalwood.	
lā'au hamo	n. Salve, ointment. Lit., rubbing medicine.	
lā'au hānō	<p>n.1. Asthma medicine.</p> <p>2. Jimson weed (<i>Datura stramonium</i>), a cosmopolitan weed, related to nānāhonua (<i>Brugmansia candida</i>), a coarse annual herb with white or pale purple or blue trumpet-shaped flowers 5 to 10 cm long and spiny fruits about 5 cm long. The plant is strongly narcotic and poisonous. A drug called stramonium, extracted from dried leaves and flowering tops, is used to treat asthma. Also kīkānia, kīkānia haole. (Neal 750.)</p>	
lā'au	<p>1. nvs. Tree, plant, wood, timber, forest, stick, pole, rod, splinter, thicket, club; blow or stroke of a club; strength, rigidness, hardness; male erection; to have formed mature wood, as of a seedling; wooden, woody; stiff, as wood. Kumulā'au, tree. Ua hele ke kino ā lā'au, the body is stiff in rigor mortis. ho'o.lā'au To form mature wood, as of a shrub; to gather in trees, as birds. (PPN ra'akau.)</p> <p>2. nvs. Medicine, medical. Ho'ohuihui lā'au, pa'ipa'i lā'au, chemistry.</p> <p>3. nvi. Lump or knot in the flesh, as eased by the rubbing kahi massage; to feel such a knot or stiffness; cramp. Charley horse; to have a cramp.</p> <p>4. n. Picture frame.</p> <p>5. n. General name for canoe endpiece. See lā'au hope, lā'au ihu.</p> <p>6. For nights of the moon beginning with Lā'au see below and Malo 31, 35. (PEP La'akau.)</p>	<p>2. nvs. Medicine, medical. Ho'ohuihui lā'au, pa'ipa'i lā'au, chemistry.</p>

Hua ‘ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
lamakū	1. n. Large torch, formerly 60 to 90 cm tall, with the light coming from burning kukui nuts strung on a coconut midrib and wrapped in dried ti leaves and placed at the tips of bamboo handles; signal fires; lantern (Lunk. 7.16); sparks, as of a torch (Isa. 50.11). Lamakū o ka na‘auao, torch of wisdom [said of great thinkers]. 2. Name for a medicine applied to sores.	
lei ole	1. n. Dog-tooth lei. 2. Same as ‘ana, pumice stone used for medicine and for polishing.	
lele wai	v. To purge, cleanse, purify with water of purification.	
lepo uli	n. Ashes of certain woods mixed with water, as for medicine. Lit., dark earth.	
liawahine	n. Kukui blossoms used as medicine, named for a woodland goddess. Lit., female desire [or fear]. Also kihawahine.	
liki	1. nvi. To boast, brag, exult; boaster. See kūkaliki. Kū ka liki i Nu‘u-anu, boasting like Nu‘u-anu [said of a boaster]. 2. vt. To tighten, gird on; to pucker; stiff, as a limb. Cf. kāliki, pūliki. E liki mai ‘oe ā pa‘a ke kaula, tighten the rope securely. 3. n. Astringent, as medicine. 4. n. A substance or glaze, such as juice of ti roots, that prevents colors from fading or mixing, a mordant.	
lumaha‘i	1. Certain twist of the fingers in making string figures, perhaps named for a place on Kaua‘i. 2. A medicine. (Kam. 64:110.)	
manulele	n. A native variety of sugar cane, the stems green striped with yellowish and reddish brown, the pith brown, the leaves purplish. Used medicinally, also in love sorcery. See ex., kā‘awe. (HP 221; Neal 79.) Lit., flying bird.	
māwai	n. Cathartic medicine. Rare.	
nahā	. vs. Cracked, broken, as a dish; smashed to bits, as masonry; to act as a purgative; to split; loss of virginity. See ex., ko‘okā. Lā‘au nahā (FS 129), purgative. ‘Aila nahā, ‘aila ho‘onahā, castor oil. Umauma nahā (FS 195), hunger. ho‘o.nahā To smash, shatter, crack, split; to take a purgative (PEP ngahaa.) 2. vi. To blot out from sight. Holo akula lākou ā nahā nā moku o Hawai‘i nei, ā nalowale ka ‘āina (For. 4:161), they sailed on until the islands of Hawai‘i here were blotted out of sight and the land disappeared.	
‘o‘opu hue	n. Swellfishes, puffers, balloon fishes, globefishes (Arothron meleagris and Chilomycterus affinis); not related to ‘o‘opu; these fish contain poison which is sometimes removed by those who like the flesh, especially the Japanese; the poison is sometimes fatal; considered by some an ‘aumakua. Lit., gourd ‘o‘opu. Also makimaki.	
paka	1. vt. To remove the dregs, such as fibers, from herbs used for medicine; to strain. 2. vt. To criticize constructively, as chanting; to look for flaws in order to perfect; to teach, correct. 3. n. Raindrops, patter of rain, especially of big drops. ‘O ka ua paka kahi, paka lua, pakapaka ua, paka ua, kūlokuloku (chant for Kua-kini), the rain	

Hua ‘ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
	<p>falling in single drops, in double drops, the many drops, raindrops, rain in streams. Hana ka uluna i ka paka o ka ua, work the pillow during the dropping of rain [i.e., might as well rest when it's raining]. (PCP pata).</p> <p>4. Same as kākala, cartilage.</p> <p>5. n. Ka‘ū name for ‘ōpakapaka, a fish.</p> <p>6. n. Tobacco (<i>Nicotiana tabacum</i>), a hairy annual herb from tropical America, which may grow nearly 2 m high, introduced to Hawai‘i in about 1812. It was tried out unsuccessfully from 1908 to 1929 as a possible industry. Plants are now growing both wild and cultivated. (Neal 752). Wild tobacco (<i>Nicotiana glauca</i>). (Neal 751).</p> <p>7. n. Butter (usually follows waiū). Eng.</p> <p>8. Also bata n. Curds. (Kin. 18.8, KJV). Eng.</p> <p>9. n. Bugger. Eng.</p>	
pakelo	<p>1. vi. To slip out, as an animal from a trap or a fish from the hand; slippery, slick, slipping, sliding; to thrust, as a spear. See ex., uhu 1. ‘Ōlelo pakelo, to talk in a wily, slippery fashion. ho‘o.pakelo Caus/sim. (PCP pa(a)telo.)</p> <p>2. n. A purgative in which a slimy substance made of hau bark is drunk.</p> <p>3. n. A seaweed.</p>	
pālā‘au	vt. To heal, as with herbs. ‘O Hi‘iaka ke kāula nui, nāna i hana, nāna i pālā‘au i nā ma‘i apau (prayer), Hi‘iaka the great priest, she acts, she treats all ailments.	
palahuki	vs. Rotten, as a banana stump; overripe, as banana fruit with juice dripping and black skin, as used in medicine.	
pānini ‘awa‘awa	n. The true aloe (<i>Aloe vera</i> syn. <i>A. barbadensis</i>), a rosette-shaped plant from Africa and the Mediterranean region, with narrow, thick, pale-green leaves, 30 cm long or longer, with prickly edges. The leaves yield a medicine used to treat some kinds of blisters or burns. (Neal 196–7.) Also ‘aloe.	
pi‘a	n. A kind of yam (<i>Dioscorea pentaphylla</i>), a climber with lobed leaves known throughout Pacific islands and in tropical Asia. It bears small aerial and subterranean, edible tubers. (HP 215, Neal 230–1.)	
pī‘ai	<p>1. Same as pī‘ao 1. Kaua‘i.</p> <p>2. n. Any berry-like fruit, as of māmakī, olonā, ‘ōhelo. Rare.</p>	
pi‘ikū	<p>1. nvi. To climb a steep slope; to climb, as a coconut palm by grasping the trunk with the hands and walking up with the feet; a steep climb.</p> <p>2. n. A medicine made of the sap of young kukui nuts, used as a gargle for sore throat and thrush; if swallowed it causes nausea and looseness of the bowels.</p> <p>3. n. Transpiration, water drops on leaves of plants. Rare. Cf. wai hua.</p>	2. n. A medicine made of the sap of young kukui nuts, used as a gargle for sore throat and thrush; if swallowed it causes nausea and looseness of the bowels.
poni	1. nvt. To anoint, consecrate, oil, crown, ordain, appoint, inaugurate; to daub; ointment. Ha‘i‘ōlelo poni a ke kia‘āina, governor's inaugural address. Ipu ‘alapaka poni (Luka 7.37), alabaster box of ointment. ‘Oia ka lā poni mō‘ī, i poni ‘ia ai nā ali‘i, that was the coronation day on which the monarchs were crowned. ho‘o.poni To anoint, crown, ordain, consecrate, inaugurate. (PPN pani.)	

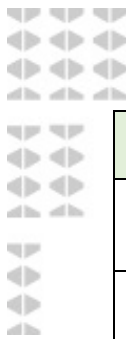
Hua 'ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
	<p>2. nvs. Purple, any purplish color (a color associated with the first glimmer of dawn). Cf. poni li'ulā, poniponi. He poni uliuli ā he poni 'ula'ula kō lākou lole (Ier. 10.9), dark-purple and reddish-purple were their clothes.</p> <p>3. n. A variety of taro, used as medicine. The term poni may be qualified by the colors 'ele'ele or uliuli, kea, 'ula'ula.</p> <p>4. Same as mai'a 'oa, a banana.</p> <p>5. n. A variety of sweet potato. (HP 142.)</p> <p>6. n. A variety of yam. (HP 169.)</p>	
ponopono	<p>1. vs. Neat, tidy, in order, arranged, cared for, attended to, administered. ho'o.pono.pono</p> <p>a. To put to rights; to put in order or shape, correct, revise, adjust, amend, regulate, arrange, rectify, tidy up, make orderly or neat, administer, superintend, supervise, manage, edit, work carefully and neatly; to make ready, as canoemen preparing to catch a wave (For. 5:127). Cf. luna ho'oponopono, mea ho'oponopono. Ho'oponopono 'ole, slovenly untidy, disorderly, careless, thoughtless, uninhibited, blunt, reckless. Ho'oponopono hou, to revise, reorganize, re-edit. Noho ho'oponopono 'ole, sitting in a careless or indecent way. Kāna ho'oponopono 'ana i ka 'āina (Laie 495), his apportioning of the land [on becoming chief]. Ka ho'oponopono waiwai 'ana (For. 5:129), the financial arrangements, adjustments. Ho'oponopono waiwai, administrator or executor of an estate; to administer an estate. Hale ho'oponopono, administration building. Ka ho'oponopono 'ana, regulation. Kānāwai ho'oponopono 'ia, revised law.</p> <p>b. Mental cleansing: family conferences in which relationships were set right (ho'oponopono) through prayer, discussion, confession, repentance, and mutual restitution and forgiveness (Na_na_ 60).</p> <p>2. Redup. of pono 1.</p> <p>3. vs. Comfortably well off, wealthy. Ponopono ka nohona, comfortably well-to-do.</p>	
po'olānui	n. Young stage of dragonfly, between the larval stage (lohelohe) and adulthood (pinao); beggarticks. Lit., great sun head.	
pōpō kāpa'i	n. Ball of medicinal herbs used for massage.	
pōpō lā'au lapa'au	n. Medicine wrapped in leaves.	
pua kala	<p>n.1. The beach or prickly poppy (Argemone glauca), a Hawaiian species closely related to a southern United States species, a gray, prickly plant with stiff, lobed, toothed leaves and fragile, white-petaled flowers. Formerly, Hawaiians used the yellow juice to relieve pain. Lit., thorny flower. Also kala, naule, pōkalakala. See lū 2, Neal 367.</p> <p>2. A native prickly lobelia (Cyanea solenocalyx), a shrub with large ovate or oblong, prickly leaves and hairy, purple flowers, found in gulches of Moloka'i.</p> <p>3. The spear thistle (Cirsium vulgare), a coarse, prickly European weed, 60 to 150 cm high, with large, spiny, lobed leaves, and dark-purple, spiny flower heads about 5 cm (Neal 857.)</p>	

Hua ‘ōlelo	Wehewehe Piha	Wehewehe Haiki
pūko‘ako‘a	<p>1. Redup. of pūko‘a 1, 2. Hina-ka-‘ōno-hipūko‘ako‘a (name), Hina the many-colored rainbow bit.</p> <p>2. n. A somewhat calcified green seaweed (Halimeda sp.), erect but not stiff, about 10 cm high, branching and spreading in fan shape, with round to triangular, flattened joints. Used medicinally, pounded up with laukahi (Plantago) and applied as a poultice to boils. The name may be qualified by the terms lau li‘i and lau nui.</p>	
pūlo‘ulo‘u	<p>1. Redup. of pūlo‘u.</p> <p>2. n. A tapa-covered ball on a stick (pahu) carried before a chief as insignia of taboo.</p> <p>3. n. A steam bath, as for certain illnesses. ho‘o.pū.lo‘u.lo‘u To take a steam bath.</p>	
‘ūpī	nvt. Sponge; syringe, enema; to squirt, squeeze, spray through an orifice; to squish-squash, as the noise made by walking with shoes full of water; to extract by pressing and wringing; to express; to give an enema.	

Appendix F: Major Outbreaks in Hawai‘i

During the 19th century, a succession of deadly epidemics and pandemics were introduced and flooded through Hawai‘i. Through the examination of these wahi ho‘ōla in Kona and the natural resources that surround them, we learn of their importance and the roles that these healing places played historically during the epidemics and pandemics that our kūpuna faced. In times of these great sicknesses, these wahi ho‘ōla and their natural resources were sometimes places applied to for health and well-being. The timeline below is a chronological sequence of these devastating outbreaks in Hawai‘i to provide additional context to the historical references of wahi ho‘ōla during these times.

Year	Disease	Island Effected	Notes	Source
1778-79	Syphilis. Gonorrhea	All	Gonorrhea (ma‘i hilo, paia) and syphilis (kaokao) and probably tuberculosis are introduced by Captain’s Cook’s sailors. Alcohol in the form of grog is first served to people of Kaua‘i.	Sharks Upon the Land by Seth Archer Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)
1804	‘Ōku‘u (Typhoid fever, cholera, or dysentery)	O‘ahu	5,000-15,000 died	Sharks Upon the Land by Seth Archer Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)
1818	(Unidentified respiratory) "Catarrh and fevers"	O‘ahu	60 died	Sharks Upon the Land by Seth Archer Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)
1824-25, 26?	(Unidentified respiratory) Influenza? "Epidemics of cough"	O‘ahu	60 died (Marin) Killed thousands	Sharks Upon the Land by Seth Archer Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)
1826	Whooping cough	Maui, O‘ahu	"Many Deaths" (Marin); an "epedemic" with great "morality" (Kotzebue)	Sharks Upon the Land by Seth Archer
1832	Whooping cough		Killed thousands	Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)
1834	(Unidentified respiratory)	Maui, O‘ahu		Sharks Upon the Land by Seth Archer
1839	Mumps		Kills "great numbers"	Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)
1840-1870	Leprosy	Maui	4,000 died	Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)
1844-45	Influenza	O‘ahu	Influenza is brought to Hawai‘i by California gold miners	Sharks Upon the Land by Seth Archer Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)
1848-49	Measles, influenza, whooping cough	Hawai‘i, Kaua‘i, Ni‘ihau,	As many as 10,000 died	Sharks Upon the Land by Seth Archer Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)



Year	Disease	Island Effected	Notes	Source
		Maui, O'ahu		
1853-54	Smallpox (1st)	Hawai'i, Kaua'i, Ni'ihau, Maui, O'ahu	As many as 6,000 died	Sharks Upon the Land by Seth Archer Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)
1860	Measles, whooping cough		Prostitutes are required to register; of 512 who register, 207 have venereal disease and receive free medical care at Queen's Hospital.	Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)
1861	Smallpox (2nd)		282 died	Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)
1870	Scarlet fever	Maui		Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)
1873	Smallpox (3rd)		11 died	Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)
1882	Smallpox (4th)		282 died, introduced from China	Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)
1888	Whooping cough	O'ahu	104 died	Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)
1890	Diphtheria	O'ahu	104 died	Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)
1895	Cholera		64 died	Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)
1899	Bubonic plague	O'ahu	61 died	Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)
1900	Tuberculosis			Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)
1911	Yellow fever	O'ahu		Papa Ola Lokahi (2016)



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