

- In order to present a clearer picture of the archaeological, legendary, and historical treasures shown in this sketch, together with the place names of the areas in which they are found, two pictures are combined.
- The first, aided by sketches and descriptions by early explorers, endeavors to present, together with its environs, the royal land of Ka-maka-honu, where King Ka-mehameha I held court, lived, and passed away, as it appeared during his lifetime.
- The second picture, in order to facilitate orientation, includes some of the most prominent business houses, private properties, and other features of present day Kailua, with the exception of the concrete sea-wall which is replaced by the ancient sand beach.
- This sketch was made in 1955, with the exception of Kua-kini Highway, which was added in 1953 as a feature of the present.
- Fortunately many of the old place names and points of ancient entrance have been obtained through the kind assistance of my good uncle Mr. Na-luhia Ka-ope, of Kaha-lu'u, N. Kona.
- 1- King Ka-mehameha I's permanent residence in Ka-maka-honu, comprising three houses known collectively as Kua-kini-a-Kaa.
 - 2- Hale-Si-maie, a two-story building built by a Frenchman. It was used by the king as a council chamber and storehouse.
 - 3- King Ka-mehameha I's battery of eighteen 22-pounder guns, which after his demise were placed on the wall of the enclosure of Ka-maka-honu by Gov. Kua-kini.
 - 4- Foundation of Hale Puhia, the house in which King Ka-mehameha I was placed during his last illness, and where he breathed his last on May 8, 1825.
 - 5- In this pool King Ka-mehameha I raised tiny red shrimp (Opae'ohuna'ula) as bait for 'opelu, aku, and other fishes.
 - 6- Site of the two houses of Chief Ka-awa-a-Mahi, following whose decease Ka-mehameha came into possession of the land of Ka-maka-honu through Chief Ka-awa, the taha of Chief Na-ihe.
 - 7- This was the largest building in Ka-maka-honu, and was used as an ammunition storehouse. In it was held the historic feast upon the occasion of the breaking of the ancient tabu that forbade men and women to eat together. This event occurred about Nov. 1819, shortly before the arrival of the first missionaries.
 - 8- Chief Kua-kini's residence, with two mortars placed in front of it. It was built after King Ka-mehameha I had passed away, and during his lifetime only he, his several wives, and the young Chiefess Ke-kā-ulu-ohi, resided in the royal enclosure.
 - 9- Chief Kua-kini was never a member of the King's Council. It was only after the succession of King Ka-mehameha II, or Liholiho, that Kua-kini's sister, the Regent Ka-lā-maui, appointed her brother as Governor of the island of Hawaii. He was also known as Gov. Adams.
 - 10- Site of the residence of Chiefess Ke-kā-ulu-ohi, now occupied by the Kailua Gymnasium. In front of the house, between it and the east wall, was a spring.
 - 11- A schooner under construction for Ka-mehameha I. Nearby was a combined storehouse and workshop.
 - 12- Site of the Royal Cannon House. The structure was later used by Gov. Kua-kini as a temporary church, following the burning of the excellent large native building that was the second Moku-'ai-kaua Church.
 - 13- Site of Hii-aka Heiau, in the 'ahu-pua'a of Moe-ao-ao I. It is attributed to the celebrated ancient King 'Umi-a-Li-ia.
 - 14- Foundation of the house of the high priest of Hii-aka Heiau, located 65 feet eastward from the southeast corner of the main enclosure of the temple.
 - 15- Hale-o-papa, the first house occupied by King Ka-mehameha I. In Ka-lā before he occupied the land of Ka-maka-honu. It was located on the land of Ka-awa, at the junction of the 'ahu-pua'a Ke-pi'i and II, where Hii-aka Heiau now stands.
 - 16- Remains of the foundation of the grass hut of Princess Kua-kini, in which she died May 15, 1825.
 - 17- Site of Regent Ka-lā-maui's stone house, recently removed for modern improvement.
 - 18- Site of the first Catholic Church and School of St. Michael the Archangel, established in May, 1820, in the 'ahu-pua'a of Honu-ula.
 - 19- Site of the permanent residence of King Ka-mehameha II (Liholiho), comprising four houses known collectively as Honu-ula, at the junction of the 'ahu-pua'a of Honu-ula, and Hiana-loli I & II.

A- The southern stone wall of the enclosure of Ka-maka-honu was constructed as a protective sea-wall. It is 255 feet long, and tapers from a width of 37 feet at the junction with the south end of the west wall just outside of which, at this point, lies 'Ahu-ena Heiau, to a width of 10 feet at the entrance of Ka-maka-honu Cove, where its eastern termination forms the curving end of the little point of Ka-waka-ka-ki'i, and then extends inward for 40 feet. On this wall Gov. Kua-kini placed some of the guns removed from the line along Ka-maka-honu Cove.

B- The southern end of western wall, which ends in 200 ft. long, by 8 ft. wide, by 4 ft. high. On the outside of its lower portion it is adjoined by 'Ahu-ena Heiau. On this portion of wall Gov. Kua-kini placed most of the remaining guns at Ka-maka-honu Cove. Thus arose the mistaken impression that he placed guns in 'Ahu-ena Heiau.

C- From the south end of the west wall a section 257 ft. long by 4 ft. wide extends to meet the termination north section, which is 134 ft. long, by 8 ft. wide, by 8 ft. high. At the point of junction with the north section was an original entranceway.

D- The northern wall, 212 ft. long, by 8 ft. wide, by 8 ft. high. Between it and Wai-kaulea Flat Road, as well as all along beside the continued former course, ran an ancient trail paved with medium-sized rocks.

E- Adjoining the northern wall, and extending in the same direction, ran its continuing section about 110 ft. long, by 8 ft. wide, 8 ft. high, removed to make room for modern improvements, as was also the adjoining eastern wall, 240 ft. long, 8 ft. 8 ft. wide, by 8 ft. high.

F- The land now occupied by the American Factors, Ltd., and the Kailua Post Office, is 'Ahu-ua, in the 'ahu-pua'a of Lani-hau II.

G- 'Ahu-umi Point, also known as Ka-lae-o-'Ahu-ua. It is said that King 'Umi-a-Li-ia first landed in Kona on this point. Hence the name.

H- 'Umi-malu Beach, where the people swam, and enjoyed Kai-lua's famed surf of Hii-aka Heiau. It was constructed in the time of Gov. Kua-kini, under the supervision of Hii-aka Heiau, who also constructed the nine miles of road from Kua-malumu straight to Mauna Loa, now known as the old road.

I- 'Ahu-umi Heiau, 125 ft. long by 55 ft. wide, in the 'ahu-pua'a of Lani-hau II, was named for King 'Umi-a-Li-ia, who is said to have resided adjacent to this temple when he first arrived to live in Kona. The original name of the heiau is unknown.

J- 'Umi Heiau, approximately 105 ft. long, by 30 ft. wide, in the 'ahu-pua'a of Lani-hau II, is south of 'Ahu-umi Heiau.

K- The foundation of the house of the high-priest of this temple, approximately 28 ft. long by 18 ft. wide, and 87 ft. west of the heiau.

L- 'Ahu-puhi Spring. This spring was for the use of the common.

M- Hii-aka Heiau was erected by Gov. Kua-kini, who named it after his late brother Ke-lā-maui, son of Governor Gov. Governor of Kauai. In 1825 it became the property of King Ka-lā-kaua and his Queen Ka-pi'olani, who restored, altered, and enlarged it, and erected a pavilion on the site of a long out-house known as Hale-ololo. Thus it became called the Palace.

N- By Kōpa Pool was a stone cook-house, and near it a grass-house named 'Auwani-ia, where Princess Ke-kā-ulu-ohi's son Prince Kīne'u was raised.

O- 'Ahu-ua Heiau, now called in, it was an ancient canoe-landing (mau) in chert. Na Poho Na-'u, two legendary depressions in the rocks just in front of the northwest wing of Kona Inn.

P- Kailua-pupu Heiau, of highest class (Luakini or pōa kanaka), approximately 100 ft. long by 80 ft. wide, with a surrounding fence (pae-humu) displaying 40 impasse, was the heiau of Ka-mehameha I while he resided in Hii-aka Heiau. It was also the major heiau of Prince Liholiho before he became King Ka-mehameha II. This temple was restored and rededicated by King Ka-lani-'opu'u of Hawaii, at the time he invaded King Kamehameha's land of Maui. The high-priest at this time was Hōlo-'ā-i-ka-wai-ā-e, and 'Ahu-ua Heiau, for the use of royalty only. They are now covered.

