DESCRIPTION OF MOKU (ANCIENT DISTRICTS of O‘AHU)

There were six large land divisions in ancient O‘ahu, each having a source of fresh water for all the ahupua‘a within a moku/district, and access to each area of resource, from reef to coast to midlands and mountains.

WAIALUA (CENTRAL DISTRICT)
Retrieved from http://doe.k12.hi.us/myschool/map_oahu.htm
Schools in the Moku Waialua on O‘ahu

The Waialua Complex includes two elementary schools and one middle-high school. Located in the Leilehua-Miilani-Waialua Complex-Area (Central District), Haleiwa Elementary, Waialua Elementary, Waialua High & Intermediate schools make up the North Shore area of the complex.

Description of This Moku

Waialua is the northwestern district of O‘ahu, from Ka‘ena Point in the west, to Kapaeloa at Waimea Bay. It was known in ancient times for its fishing grounds and gods. "Waialua" means "two waters," which has been referenced to mean: a lo‘i (taro pond), or a pool at Kemo'o; or the name of a bad chief named Waia, who was "dubly (lua‘i) disgraced." According to David Malo, an early Hawaiian historian, Waia was "so absorbed in the pursuit of pleasure that he disregarded the instructions of his father to pray to the gods, to look well after the affairs of the kingdom, and to take good care of his people so that the country might be prosperous."

In ancient times, the ruling chiefs of O‘ahu lived near the center of the island and the famous birthing stones of Kukaniloko in Wahiawa; the chiefs were fed by the fish of 'Uko‘a fishpond in Waialua. The sin of O‘ahunui, the cannibal king, caused their home in central O‘ahu to be cursed by Kāne, the god of life, and the chiefs have not lived there since that time. The district of Waialua also contains the famous "leina a ka 'uhane" ("spirit leap") near Ka‘ena Point, where spirits of the recently departed leapt into the sea from an uplifted limestone rock and were met by ancestors who guided them safely to the land of spirits.

The ahupua‘a from west to east are Ka‘ena, Keālia, Kawaihāpai, Mōkūle‘i (or Hinakokea), Ka‘ala (or Pu‘uka‘ala), Kamananui, Pa‘ala‘a, Kawaiola, and Kāpaeloa.

For much more on this, go to these sites:
http://www.gonorthshore.org/history.htm
Koʻolaupoko (Windward District)

Schools in the Moku Koʻolaupoko on Oʻahu

This moku splits the Castle-Kahuku complex that includes thirteen elementary, one intermediate, and two high schools (one is a combination intermediate & high school). The schools in the Castle section of the complex include: Castle High, King Intermediate and the Hakipuʻu Learning Center Public Charter School (PCS). This moku also includes the Kailua-Kalaheo complex which has the following schools: Kailua High, Olomana School (for students at risk), Waimanalo Elementary & Intermediate and Ke Kula O Kamakau Lab PCS.

Description of This Moku

Unlike many other moku on Oʻahu, Koʻolaupoko has only been urbanized on one-quarter of its land. This is largely due to the topography of this moku. In spite of this small amount of urbanization, the moku has changed greatly since ancient times. This moku receives the most rain on Oʻahu, 300 - 350 inches annually. The lands are well watered by streams; Kāne'ohi Bay, with the only barrier reef in Hawai‘i, has a protected lagoon known for its abundance of fish and its numerous fishponds, where mullet and milkfish were fattened. The delicious uhu, or parrot fish, is the famous fish of this land, from Kāne'ohi Bay to Maunalua Bay. The land section of Kualoa was sacred to the chiefs, and the home of the famous Tahitian voyaging chief, Laʻamaikahiki, while he lived in Hawai‘i. Kaulu is the most well-known demigod of Koʻolaupoko, similar to Kamapuaʻa of Koʻolauloa and Maui of Wai‘anae.

According to legend, during the Makahiki festival several Akua (Gods) appeared. Akua Loa traveled in a right circle around the island and Akua Poko journeyed to the left. Eventually, they met at the ahupuaʻa division between Kualoa and
Ka’a’awä. As a result, the names Koolauloa and Koolaupoko were given to the moku to represent the meeting of the Akua.

The ahupua’a from west to east are: Kualoa (or Holopali), Hakipu’u, Waikâne (or Kiliua), Waiâhole, Ka’alaea, Waihe’e, Kahalû’u, He’eia, Kâne’ohe (or Ulumano), Kua’a’ohe (or Mololani), Kailua (or Malanai), Nu’uanu (or Puahiohio), Waimânalo (or Limulipu’upu’u), and the island called Mokoli’i more commonly known as Chinaman’s Hat.

Go to these sites for more information:
http://koolaupoko.com/menu.htm
http://apdl.kcc.hawaii.edu/~oahu/stories/koolaupoko/index.htm

Ko’olauloa (Windward District)

This moku splits the Castle-Kahuku complex that includes thirteen elementary, one intermediate, and two high schools (one is a combination intermediate & high school). Since this school district complex division overlaps with the moku above we will only list the Kahuku schools here. Upper level schools in the Kahuku complex include: Kahuku High & Intermediate and Lâ’ie Elementary.

Description of This Moku

Ko’olauloa is the northeastern district of O’ahu, from Waimea Bay on the North Shore to Ka’a’awä on the windward coast. ("Ko’olau" means "windward"; "loa" means "long"). The valleys from Lâ’ie to Kahana are well-watered and fertile. The most famous god of this land was Kamapua’a, "Pig-Child," whose home was in
the valley of Kaliuwa’a (Sacred Falls) in Kaluanui. The gods Kāne and Kanaloa wandered through this district, creating springs and fishing. Fish is abundant; the coastline is also noted for its shark gods and shark men (mano kanaka).

According to legend, during the Makahiki festival several Akua (Gods) appeared. Akua Loa traveled in a right circle around the island and Akua Poko journeyed to the left. Eventually, they met at the ahupua’a division between Kualoa and Ka’a’awa. As a result, the names Koolauloa and Koolaupoko were given to the moku to represent the meeting of the Akua.

The ahupua’a from west to east are Waimea, Keahuohapu’u, Pupukea, Paumalu, Kaunala (or Peapueo), ‘Opana, Kawela, Hanakao’e, Kahuku (or Ahumanu), Keana, Malaekahana, Lâ’iewai, Laniloa, Lâ’iemalo’o, Kaipapa’u, Hau’ula (or Lanakila), Mâkoa, Kapaka, Kaluanui, Punalu’u (or Moa’e), Kahana (or ‘Âhiu), Ka’a’awa (or Holopalo), and Ka’o’io.

For more on this go to:
http://apdl.kcc.hawaii.edu/~oahu/stories/koolauloa/index.htm

‘Ewa Moku (Central District)

Retrieved from http://doe.k12.hi.us/myschool/map_oahu.htm

Schools in Moku ‘Ewa on O‘ahu

Middle and High schools in this area include: Aiea High School, Campbell High School, School, Kapolei High School, Moanalua High School, Pearl City High School, Radford High School, Waipahu High School

Science in Hawai‘i: Nā Hana Ma Ka Ahupua’a – A Culturally Responsive Curriculum Project
Retrieved &/or adapted in part from:
Description of This Moku

'Ewa is in the Southwest district of O'ahu with lands surrounding the estuary of Pu'uloa (Pearl Harbor), from Hālawa in the East to Honouliuli in the West. "Ewa" means "crooked" or "unequal." The lands around Pu'uloa are watered by streams running down from the Ko'olau Mountains, while the western plains, where homeless spirits without family or friends wandered, are dry. The estuary of Pu'uloa was noted for its abundance of seafood and for its guardian shark goddess, Ka'ahupahau, its fish goddess, Kaihuopala'ai, and its mo'o (water lizard) goddess, Kanekua'ana, who brought, then took away, the oysters from which Pearl Harbor got its name.

Click on the hyperlinks above or go to http://apdl.kcc.hawaii.edu/~oahu/graphics/ for a variety of maps on this information.

The Moku of Wai'anae on O'ahu is fully explored in a separate document in this folder. See page A-110.

The Moku of Kona on O'ahu will be added to the Web site. Our apologies that it is not available now.