

**Hā-loa.** A son of Wākea, the first man, by his own daughter, Ho'ohoku-ka-lani. The oldest son was Hā-loa-naka-lau-kapalili (long stalk quaking trembling leaf); the youngest, Hā-loa, was born a shapeless mass and buried beside Wākea's house. At this spot grew a taro. A food calabash became a symbol of Hā-loa; open calabashes were ill omens if new ventures were to be undertaken, hence one did not discuss business while eating from an open poi bowl. In Ka-lā-kaua's crown was a representation of a taro leaf—a symbol of this ancestor. Another meaning of Hā-loa is "long breath," meaning long life. The name chant for Ka-welo contains the line *Nā maka o Hā-loa i luna* (For. Sel. 39), the eyes of Hā-loa above [a testimony to the antiquity of Ka-welo's ancestry]. Emerson (Malo 244) calls Hā-loa "the progenitor of all the peoples of the earth." Taro is a symbol of Hā-loa, and of the kind of taro called *lau-loa*.

**Halulu-i-ke-kihi-o-ka-moku.** A bird god said to have been born from the shoulder of his mother, Haumea. In some stories, Halulu is a man-eating bird slain by 'Au-kele (HM 492). Heiaus at Puna, Hawaii, and at Kaunolū, Lanai, were named Halulu; the man-devouring nature of the bird may refer on Lanai to human sacrifices (HM 496). *Lit.*, Halulu in the corner of the island.

**Halulu-ko'ako'a.** A god with a wind form living in the low spreading rainbow (*uakoko*). He made the winds roar. *Lit.*, coral roaring.

**Hānai-a-ka-malama.** A benevolent goddess. Persons born with her taboo could not be exposed to direct sunlight (Emerson in PH 138). According to Emerson (Malo 227), she was the wife of Hakalanileo and the mother of Kana, the stretching *kupua*. The site of Queen Emma's home in upper Nu'u-anu was perhaps named for her. *Lit.*, foster child of the moon.

**Hana-kahi.** An ancient Hilo chief, a symbol of the Hilo district (see the Dictionary). *Noho i ka la'i loa o Hana-kahi* (UL 60), living in the great peace of Hana-kahi. *Lit.*, single task.

**Haulani.** Daughter of Hina, sister of Haunu'u and Kama-pua'a; plant goddess of Kama-pua'a. (HM 207.) *Lit.*, royal ruler.

**Ha'u-lili.** A Kauai god of speech. Probably *lit.*, trilling chatter.

**Haumakapu'u.** A god who watched over fish ponds. (Malo 82.) *Lit.*, lord /with/ bulging eyes.

**Haumea.** An earth-mother goddess equated with Papa, La'ila'i, and Kāmeha'ikana, the "great source of female fertility" (HM 185) who bore children in successive generations. She is also called "[Haumea] . . . of mysterious forms, Haumea of eightfold forms, Haumea of four-hundred-thousand-fold forms . . ." (KL 232). She married Wākea and later married Hā-loa, her husband's son by his own daughter Ho'ohoku-ka-lani. Haumea had many other husbands. She is considered the mother of Pele and of Pele's many siblings who were born from her mouth or armpits. She presided over childbirth. Beckwith has summarized the many tales about her (HM 276-290). See *Ka-ulu; Puna'ai-ko'a'e; Kāmeha'ikana*. *Lit.*, red ruler.

**Haunu'u.** Daughter of Hina, sister of Haulani and Kamapua'a; plant goddess of Kama-pua'a. (HM 207.) *Lit.*, elevated ruler.

**Hauwahine.** A beneficent *mo'o* goddess living in Ka-wai-nui and Ka'ele-pulu ponds, Kai-lua, Oahu. She "slept on 'uki'uki leaves" (*moe i ka lau o ka 'uki'uki*) and yellowed their leaves. She brought an abundance of fish, punished the pond owners if they oppressed the poor, and warded off sickness (HM 126). *Lit.*, female ruler.

**Hawai'i-loa.** Legendary figure believed by some to have discovered Hawaii. *Lit.*, distant Hawaii.

**Hema.** Maui and Hawaii chiefs trace decent from him. He was a son of Hina-hānai-a-ka-malama by 'Aikanaka, and the father of Ka-ha'i. He went sailing to get a birth gift for his pregnant wife, but a bird picked out his eyes to use as fish bait. His son, Kaha'i, later went to rescue him. (HM 238-245.) *Lit.*, awkward. See 'Aikanaka; Hina-hānai-a-ka-malama.

**Hi'iaka-i-ka-'ale-'i.** A Hi'iaka sister. *Lit.*, Hi'iaka in the giant billow [perhaps a reference to tidal waves].

**Hi'iaka-i-ka-'ale-moe.** A Hi'iaka sister. *Lit.*, Hi'iaka in the low-lying billow.

**Hi'iaka-i-ka-'ale-po'i.** A Hi'iaka sister. *Lit.*, Hi'iaka in the breaking wave [perhaps a reference to tidal waves].

**Hi'iaka-i-ka-'ale-'uweke.** A Hi'iaka sister. *Lit.*, Hi'iaka in the uncovering billows [probably a reference to receding tidal waves].

**Hi'iaka-i-ka-poli-o-Pele.** Pele's favorite younger sister born from the mouth of Haumea rather than from the bosom, as were the many other Hi'iaka sisters (Westervelt, *Volcanoes*, p. 69, says there may have been forty sisters). Born as an egg, she was carried under Pele's bosom until she became a young beauty. She is the heroine of the epic concerning her trip from Kī-lau-ea Volcano to Kauai to find and fetch Pele's dream lover, Lohi'au; on her long and dangerous journey she transformed many evil *mo'o* into stones which are still visible (see PH). One of her forms was the *pala'a* lace fern used to treat diseases and one of the first plants to grow on new lava. As the physician of the Pele family, she resuscitated Lohi'au. She instituted the eating of fish from head to tail. She was worshiped by hula dancers. *Lit.*, Hi'iaka in the bosom of Pele.

**Hi'iaka-i-ka-pua-'ena'ena.** A sister of Pele who prepared leis and kava for Pele. The skin of any person she possessed reddened. She was also known as Kuku-'ena-i-ke-ahi-ho'omau-honua (beating hot in the perpetual earth fire), and in this guise she was a healer and guide to travelers lost in the wilderness, vanishing when they found their way. She was also known as Hi'iaka-i-ka-puaaneane (Hi'iaka in extreme old age). *Lit.*, Hi'iaka in the smoking heat.

**Hi'iaka-noho-lae.** A Hi'iaka sister, and the name of a rock beyond the seawall at Kai-lua village, Kona, Hawaii, between the Kona Inn and the end of the wall. *Lit.*, Hi'iaka guarding point.

**Hiku-i-ka-nahele.** Generally known as Hiku, this hero was the son of Kū-'ōhi'a-laka and the goddess Hina. *Lit.*, Hiku in the forest. See *Milu*.

**Hilo.** A famous Polynesian navigator for whom the town and district of Hilo may have been named.

**Hina.** Probably the most widely known goddess or demigoddess of Polynesia (PPN *singa*), frequently connected with the moon. Four well-known Hawaiian Hinas follow. 1. Wife of Akalana and mother of Māui. See *Ka-'alae-nui-a Hina* and HM 220. 2. Mother of Kama-pua'a by Kahiki'ula and referred to in chants by her mother, Ka-maunu-a-Niho, in order to save Kama-pua'a in time of peril (For. Sel. 196-203). When she failed to recognize her pig son, Kama-pua'a, in human form, she exposed herself in humiliation (For. Sel. 242-249). 3. A wife of Wākea and the mother of the island of Molokai, celebrated in the song *Moloka'i Nui a Hina*, Great Molokai Child of Hina. 4. A goddess associated with Kū (upright), with whom she had incestuous relations. *Hina* in this instance means "prostrate." When gathering medicine with their left hands, people prayed to Hina for success. See *Hiku-i-ka-nahele; Kū*.