

wave; to break or swell, as waves. *Pipipi'i i ka 'ako'ako nā li'i nui i ka 'ako'ako, i ka 'iu lani* (chant for Kua-kini), the great chiefs ascend to the crest of the waves, to the crest, to the heavenly height.

'ā.koa.koa. vi. To assemble; assembled, collected, heaped. *Pau 'ākoakoa*, all gathered together. **ho'ā.koa.koa.** To assemble, congregate, muster, throng; to collect, gather. *'Imi ā ho'ākoakoa*, to search for and gather, as data. (PPN *ka(a)toa*.)

'ā.ko'a.ko'a. n. Coral in general, coral head.

'ā.ko'a.ko'a kohe. n. Mushroom coral (*Fungia scutaria*). *Lit.*, vagina coral.

'ā.kohe.kohe. n. The crested honey creeper (*Palmeria doleij*), formerly endemic on Maui, endangered.

'akohi. n. A variety of taro. (Heb. *egowz*.)

'akoka, agoza. n. A nut.

'akoki. n. A variety of sugar cane, deep-red and green when young, changing to purple and brown-yellow; pith dark-brown; larger and stronger than 'akilolo, especially in wet districts.

'akoko. n. Endemic shrubs and trees (*Euphorbia* spp.) with jointed stems, opposite leaves, and milky sap (Neal 515-6). Buds and leaves of one species (*E. multiformis*) were chewed for debility. Also *ēkoko, koko, kōkōmālei*.

'ā.kokoko. vs. Bloody. Also *kokoko*.

'akola. Same as 'aikola, gesture and expression of contempt.

'akole. 1. vs. Poor, destitute, shiftless. 2. n. A large endemic fern (*Dryopteris unidentata*), 1 m or more high, with triangular-oblong fronds much subdivided.

'ā.kō.lea. n. 1. A native fern (*Athyrium microphyllum* syn. *A. poirotianum*) with beautiful, large, lacy fronds. See *hākonakona 1*. (Neal 25.) 2. A small mollusk (*Epitonium perplexum*). Often called *pipipi 'ākōlea* or *kōlea*.

'akole.ana. n. Accordion. *Eng.*

'ako.lika. n. Ostrich. *Eng.*

'akolo. vi. To creep, attempt to creep; to put out small roots, as potatoes.

'akolu. num. Three (as in counting in a series); three times. *Pō'akolu*, Wednesday (*lit.*, third day).

'ako.mika. vs. Atomic. *Eng.*

'ako.pie, adobie. nvs. Adobe. *Eng.*

aku. 1. nvi. Bonito, skipjack (*Katsuwonus pelamis*), an important food; to run, of *aku*. Young of this fish are called *kīna'u* and 'āhua. *Ua aku 'o Mahai-'ula* (FS 287), bonitos are running at Mahai-'ula [place at Ke-āhole quadrangle, Kona, Hawai'i]. (PPN 'atu.) 2. Part. expressing direction away from the speaker, and time either past (with *nei*) or future (without *nei*, sometimes translated *soon*). (Table 12 in Gram. 7.2.) *Aku* contrasts with *mai* and sometimes may be translated away. *Hele aku*, go away. *Kū'ai aku*, to sell. *Kēlā makahiki aku nei*, last year. *Kēlā pule aku nei*, last week. *'Apōpō ā ia lā aku*, day after tomorrow. *Nehinei ā ia lā aku*, day before yesterday. *Kēia lā aku*, later today, sometime today. *I aha 'ia aku nei?* What happened a while ago? *Na Ioane aku i nā 'ekalekia* (Hoik. 1.4), John said to the churches. *Aku* + demon. *lā* is pronounced and written as a single word, *akula*. *'Ī akula 'oia*, he said to someone far away (cf. *a'e 4*). *Aku* sometimes expresses the comparative degree: *Nā mea nui aku i kēia*, things larger than this. In an idiom, *aku* is sometimes used as a noun after the plural definite article *nā*: *I nā aku*, right away, soon. *He mea 'ai i nā aku* (Kep. 121), food will be here soon. (PPN *atu*.)

'akū. n. An endemic lobelia (*Cyanea tritomantha*), a small tree 2 to 3 m high, with clustered leaves (up to 78 by 20 cm), somewhat downy beneath. The leaves were cooked and eaten like cabbage. Cf. 'akū'akū.

akua. 1. vs. God, goddess, spirit, ghost, devil, image, idol, corpse; divine, supernatural, godly. *Akua* might mate with humans and give birth to normal humans, *mo'o*, or *kupua* (Nānā 23). Children of Ka-mehameha by Ke-opu-o-lani were sometimes referred to as *akua*

because of their high rank. *Kauā*, or outcasts, were sometimes called *akua* because they were despised as ghosts. *Kona akua*, his god. *Akua nō kona 'ike*, his knowledge is indeed divine. *'Ai akua*, to have a prodigious appetite, as though possessed of gods [as youthful heroes in legends]. *Nāna nō i hā'awi i ke akua*, through her given to the god [death by sorcery, cursed]. **ho'ā.kua.** To deify, make a god of; godlike, supernatural, extraordinary, divine. Cf. *hoa kua*. *Ho'ākua noho'i kāna hana*, his deeds are marvelous. *Ho'ākua ke kai*, a dangerous sea. (PPN 'atu.) 2. (Cap.) n. God (Christian). 3. n. "It" in a game of tag or hide-and-seek. 4. (Cap.) Name of the 14th night of the full moon. (PEP 'Atua.) 5. Same as *mai'a Polapola*, a banana.

akua 'ai hamu. n. Spirit eater of scraps, designation of a god sent on errands of destruction by sorcerers.

akua 'ai kahu. n. A spirit that destroys its keeper; a god sent on an evil errand who returns to destroy his keeper rather than the victim; any evil practice, as excessive drinking, gossiping. *He akua 'ai kahu ka holoholo-'ōlelo*, bearing gossip is a spirit who destroys its keeper.

akua 'ai pilau. n. Spirit eater of filth. Same as *akua 'ai hamu*.

akua 'au.makua. n. Supernatural with dual roles as *akua* to unrelated persons and 'aumakua to relatives, as formerly the four major gods to high ranking chiefs, and later only as Pele, Hi'iaka, and Laka to mortals. (Nānā 36.)

akua hana. n. A god to whom one appealed with offerings for help, as in fishing, farming, or killing an enemy. *Lit.*, work god.

akua-hā.nai. n. 1. Spirits, as of a recently dead kinsman, who were fed (*hānai*) offerings (such as food) and sent out to destroy an enemy. 2. The *kauila*, *nioi*, and 'ohe "poison" woods of Moloka'i, which were kept by sorcerers in their houses, wrapped in tapa, and to which food offerings were made daily; scraps of these woods were used as poison, and poison itself was sometimes called *akua hānai*.

akua ho'o.una.una. n. God sent on errands of destruction.

akua hulu. n. Feather image. (Ii 39.)

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).

Akua kahi.kolu. n. Holy Trinity. (Kep. 175.)

akua kahu.kahu. n. A god to whom offerings and sacrifices were made.

akua kī.hei pua. Same as 'uhane kīhei pua.

akua ki'i. n. Image representing a god.

'akū.'akū. 1. vi. Swaying, as a canoe in rough sea; not steady; bumpy, as a road. *'Akū'akū ka ihu o ka wa'a*, the prow of the canoe rises and falls. 2. vi. Hasty, poorly done, rash. 3. n. An endemic lobelia (*Cyanea rollandioides*) 1 to 1.4 m high, with rough leaves to 50 by 15 cm. The leaves were cooked like cabbage or taro tops or sweet potato leaves, with pork or salt beef. Cf. 'akū.

akua kumu.haka. n. Similar to *akua hānai 1, 2*; sent out in the shape of fireballs to kill, or inserted in a victim's food, water, or tobacco. (Kam, 64:134-5.)

akua lapu. n. Ghost, specter, apparition, evil spirit.

akua lele. n. Flying god, usually a poison god sent to destroy, sometimes in the form of fireballs (*pōpō ahi*). See *akua hānai*.

akua loa. n. A tall image, especially an image of Lono carried on a circuit of the island during the *makahiki*, harvest festival; it was called *loa*, long, because of its "long" travels. The image consisted of a staff about two fathoms long. Pieces of *pala* fern, feather leis, and skins of the *ka'upu* bird were fastened to a crosspiece tied near the top of the staff, in the center of which was a tiny carved head. A long white tapa banner was at-