Iwiaoao (ī′-wī-ā′o-ā′o), n. The rib, one of the bones attached to the spine and tending to encircle the body-cavity.

Iwielelo (ī′-wī-ĕ-lĕ′-lŏ), n. The hyoid bone, the bone in the base of the tongue.

Iwihilo (ī′-wī-hĭ′-lŏ), n. The thigh-bone; the femur.

Iwihoehoe (ī′-wī-hŏ′e-hŏ′e), n. The shoulder-blade; the shoulder-bone; the scapula.

Iwihope (ī′-wī-hŏ′-pĕ), n. The occipital bone; the bone which forms the posterior segment of the skull.

Iwihua (ī′-wī-hŭ′a), n. The hip-bone; a large irregular bone belonging to the pelvis, and forming the principal prominence of the hip.

Iwiiwi (ī′-wī-ī′-wī), adj. 1. Showing the bones through the skin; thin; lean; bony. 2. Same as iwi.

Iwika (ī′-wī-kā′), n. The ischium; the part of the hip-bone on which the body rests when sitting.

Iwikaele (ī′-wī-kă-ĕ′-lĕ), n. The keel of a ship; the body of a canoe: E kalai i ka **iwikaele**.

Iwikala (ī′-wī-kă′-lă), n. See iwikaele.

Iwikalakua (ī′-wī-kă′-lă-kŭ′a), n. The spines on the dorsal fin of a fish.

Iwikalalo (ī′-wī-kă-lă′-lŏ), n. The rays supporting the ventral fin of a fish.

Iwikanaka (ī′-wī-kă-nă′-kă), n. A human bone.

Iwikanana (ī′-wī-kă-nă′-nă), n. The frontal bone, the bone of the anterior part of the skull, forming the skeleton of the forehead.

Iwikano (ī′-wī-kă′-nŏ), n. The preaxial bone of the fore limb; one of the two long bones of the forearm; the radius.

Iwikele (ī′-wī-kĕ′-lĕ), n. See iwi kaele.

Iwiku (ī′-wī-kū′), n. [**Iwi** and **ku**, to stand.] One of the bones of the lower leg.

Iwikuamoo (ī′-wī-kū′-ă-mo‘o), n. [**Iwi** and **kuamo‘o**, lizard.] 1. The bones of the back; the backbone. 2. A near relative of a high chief whose office was to attend the person of the chief, execute his orders, etc.; ko ke alii mau **iwikuamoo** ponoi. Laieik. p. 35. See ilamuku and poelamuku.

Iwilae (ī′-wī-la′e), n. The bone of the forehead.

Iwilei (ī′-wī-le′i), n. 1. The shoulder bone; the collar bone. 2. The measure of a yard, that is, from the breast bone to the end of the longest finger.

Iwimaha (ī′-wī-ma′-ha), n. The cheek bone. He wahi iwi ewaewa ia.

Iwiole (ī′-wī-ŏ′-lĕ), n. An adz, a tool having its blade at right angles with its handle and usually curved.

Iwiopeapea (ī′-wī-ŏ-pe‘a-pe‘a), n. The two bones between the occipital and frontal bones that form a part of the top and sides of the cranium: the parietal bones.

Iwipili (ī′-wī-pi′-li), n. 1. The double or united bones of the arm or leg. 2. The longitudinal ridge in the pili grass that was used in thatching houses.

Iwipona (ī′-wī-pō′-na), n. [**Iwi**, bone, and **pona**, joint.] 1. A joint. 2. The bones of a person separated from each other and all jumbled together: hai pu ka iwipona i ka uwe.

Iwipoo (ī′-wī-po‘o), n. Skeleton of the head; the skull bones.

Iwipuhaka (ī′-wī-pŭ′-hă′-ka), n. [**Iwi**, bone, and **puhaka**, loins.] The bones of the loins.

Iwipuhi (ī′-wī-pū′-hi), n. 1. A carved design on a tapa beater, consisting of a herring-bone figure with one or two long ridges in the center. 2. A variety of the banana plant and its fruit.

Iwipuniu (ī′-wī-pŭ-ni′-u), n. Same as iwipoo, the skull.

Iwiuluna (ī′-wī-ŭ-lŭ′-nă), n. The bone of the upper arm or fore limb; the humerus.

Iwiumauma (ī′-wī-ŭ′-mă-ŭ′-mă), n. The breastbone, the sternum.

K

K, the fifth letter of the Hawaiian alphabet. Its sound varies somewhat from the English K sound to that of the T, according as the enunciation is made at the end of the tongue or near the root. The natives on the island of Hawaii generally pronounce the letter

with the palate, that is, give it the K sound, while the natives of the island of Kauai pronounce it with the end of the tongue, that is, pronounce it as T. K has a short hard sound, as in certain combinations of K and E, as Ken, Keg, Kelp, etc. Often, in words that required more than a single K sound the T was used in place of a second K, as ketahi for kekahi. This form, however, was peculiar to the natives of Kauai, and finds no place in the average talk of the present day.

Ka (kā), art. 1. The definite article, the. It is one of the three definite articles, ka, ke, and he.

Ka (kā), adv. or conj. A word expressing opposition in passing from one thought to another: Ua olelo kaua e hele pu, aole ka oe e hele ana; You and I said we would go together but you are not going, or he kau malie ka la, o ka honua ka ke kaa nei! it is the sun, is it, that stands still, the earth, forsooth, that rolls! Ka contains the idea of some supposed error, or something wrongly done or thought.

Ka (kā), interj. An exclamation of surprise, wonder, disappointment or disgust. See kahaha.

Ka (kā), n. The long slender stem of any plant that trails on the ground; a vine: as pu ka, pumpkin vine.

Ka (kă), n. A sudden violent hit; an unnatural fling with a whirling motion of the arm. 2. A dish to bail water with.

Ka (kă), prep. Of; belonging to; it marks the relation of possession and is used before nouns and pronouns; it is similar in meaning to the preposition a, but used in a different part of the sentence. Ka (also ko) before nouns is similar in meaning to the apostrophic S in English, and signifies the thing or the things belonging to these nouns; as, ka ke alii, belonging to the chief; ka laua, that of those two.

Ka (kā). A particle; word used orally to call attention.

Ka (kā), v. 1. To bail water, as from a canoe: E ka oe i ka liu; you bail the leakage. 2. To break; to shatter; to throw violently. 3. To strike with a quick, hard stroke, as to strike fire with flint and steel. 4. To radiate or proceed in direct line from a point, as in making a fish-net or weaving; to braid or knit; to make or mend texture, as nets, woven fabric, etc. 5. To make a completion or ending of; to destroy utterly: E aho hoi e ka i ka nele lua; it were better that both should cease. Laieik. p. 197. 6. To turn over the soil; to uproot.

Kaa (ka'a), adv. Gone; absent; no more.

Kaa (ka'a), n. 1. Anything that rolls or turns, as a top or a carriage wheel; a carriage itself; a cart; wagon or chariot; a grindstone: kaa i uhiia, a covered wagon. 2. All kinds of foreign timber, except oak. 3. Same as puukaa, a rolling hill. 4. One of the twists of fiber composing a rope. 5. Primitive form of kaao, legend. From kaa, v., to roll off (orally).

Kaa (ka-ā'), n. Thread made of fiber; a very small twist or thread used to fasten a hook to the fish-line.

Kaa (ka'a), v. 1. To radiate; to go out, as rays of light from the sun; as sparks from a red hot iron. 2. To turn every way, as bones in a socket joint. 3. To roll; roll off. See olokaa. 4. To revolve; to roll, as a wheel. 5. To take effect as a cathartic. Syn: Naha. 6. To be over; to be done; to be past: ua kaa na peelua; the caterpillars are past. 7. Word expressing a continuous or protracted state: as ua kaa oia i ka mai; he is confined with long sickness. Literally, he revolves in sickness, rolls around in illness. 8. Pay; satisfy; set aside.

Kaaa (ka-a'a), n. [Ka, the, and aa should be written as separate words.] See aa.

Kaaha (kā-ă'-ha), n. [Ka, the, and aha.] 1. Cord braided from the husk of the coconut. Syn: Aha. 2. Wand or staff of authority used by a priest in blessing the sacrifice placed on the lele (altar). 3. Same as aha, a species of fish.

Kaahaaha (kā'-ă-hă-ā'-ha), v. 1. To grow; to increase in size and solidity. 2. To grow thriftily, as in plant life.

Kaahale (ka'a-hā'-le), n. [**Kaa**, a cart, and **hale**, house.] A house-like cart or carriage.

Kaahe (ka'a-hē'), v. [**Ka**, the, and **ahe**, slight breathing.] 1. To be feeble; to be near dying: Pehea o Auhea? Aole akaka ka pono ke **kaahe** ae la. 2. To labor for breath.

Kaahele (ka'a-hē'-le), v. [**Kaa** and **hele**, to go.] To travel about; to visit different parts of the country; to go here and there. To pass over or through a country.

Kaai (kā-a'i), n. Sash; belt; anything used as a girdle: Pǫai, ohao aku i ke **kaai**; Encircle and tie with a girdle.

Kaai (kā-a'i), v. 1. To bind or tie round; to gird on, as an oriental dress; to tie on, as a fillet on the head, or a girdle around the waist. Syn: Kaei. 2. [**Ka**, to tear or root up, and **ai**, food.] To take up food out of the soil; to gather the crop: ia makou e **kaai** ana, when we were pulling the crop.

Kaakaa (ka'a-ka'a), v. 1. To open, as the eyes; to look upon; to have respect for; to watch over. See hookaakaa. 2. To cause to open, as the eyes. 3. To watch: E noho oe e **kaakaa** i ka hale; you stay and watch the house.

Kaakaahiki (ka'a-ka'a-hī'-ki), v. To be actively employed; to be enthusiastic in any endeavor to attain or gain.

Kaakaalina (ka'a-ka'a-lī'-na), adj. 1. Tough; stringy; not soft or pulpy; applied to bananas. 2. Viscid; gluey. 3. Well seasoned; juicy.

Kaakaawili (ka'a-ka'a-wī'-li), v. To writhe in agony: hookaakaawili iho la oia no kona ehaeha, he writhed much, being in great pain.

Kaakalolo (ka'a-kă'-lŏ'-lo), adj. Destitute; forsaken; in condition of extreme poverty.

Kaakalolo (ka'a-kă'-lŏ'-lo), v. [**Kaa**, to roll about, **ka**, article the, and **lolo**, brain.] To be upset or disturbed in the mind because destitute.

Kaakaua (ka'a-kā'u-a), adj. Dexterous in warfare.

Kaakaua (ka'a-kā'u-a), n. 1. A class of chiefs consulted by the king in times of difficulty: he alii **kaakaua**, he alii akamai i ke **kaakaua**; koho oia i kekahi poe kanaka akamai i ke kakaolelo, ame ke **kaakaua**, i mau hoaolelo nona. 2. One skillful in managing war operations: o ka mea akamai i ke kaua, he **kaakaua** ia. **Kaakaua** also refers to the maneuvers of the armies in time of battle. 3. (Mod.) A chariot; a war carriage.

Kaakaua (ka'a-kā'u-a), v. [**Kaa**, to roll about, and **kaua**, to battle.] To maneuver in warfare to manage in the disposition of fighting forces.

Kaakolu (ka'a-kō'-lu), adj. Threefold; three-stranded, as a rope.

Kaakua (ka'a-kū'-a), adv. Fraudulently: kukini, alaila, pili nui lakou, pili hihia, pili **kaakua**. Race and then bet all together; bet promiscuously, bet fraudulently.

Kaakua (ka'a-kū'-a), n. Same as kaakukua.

Kaakukua (ka'a-kū'-kū'-a), n. [**Kaa**, rolling, and **kukua**, backward and forward.] Headache accompanied with dizziness.

Kaakumu (ka'a-kū'-mu), adj. Same as the adjective, kumumu.

Kaala (kā-ā'-la), n. 1. A mountain on the island of Oahu. 2. A lake or spring on Mount Kaala which is said to have taken its name from the mountain: Nani **Kaala**, he kiowai, na ke kehau." Beautiful is Kaala, fountain of the dewdrops. 3. A beautiful woman of Lanai described in Hawaiian mythology.

Kaala (kā'-a-lā'), n. 1. An instrument formerly used in war. 2. A form of fighting anciently taught among the chiefs: He nui ka poe ao i ke kaka laau me ke **kaala**; many people learned to fence and to sling the ala.

Kaala (kā'-a-lā'), v. [**Ka**, to hurl, and **ala**, stone used as an implement of war.] To sling the ala.

Kaalaala (kā'-ā'-lă-ā'-la), adj. Hard; vigorous, as the healthy body of a growing infant; a **kaalaala** ke keiki e hanai i ka ai; as the child becomes vigorous, feed it.

Kaalalo (ka'a-lā'-lo), v. [**Kaa**, to move, and **lalo**, down.] 1. To direct a vessel's course off the wind. **Kaalalo** ae nei makou ia Oahu: We sailed on the lee side of Oahu. 2. To talk inconsistently by way of flattery; to flatter; to act manly to secure some object. 3. To contradict one's self in talking or in telling a story.

Kaalele (ka'a-lē'-le), v. 1. To sway, as a feeble person attempting to lean on a staff; to reel. 2. To move unsteadily in walking, as one affected with palsy or dizziness.

Kaalelewa (ka'a-lĕ-lē'-wā), adj. 1. Flying; driven with the wind; standing off and on, as a ship off port; driven about in the air or on the sea. 2. Rolling in the wind: na ao **kaalelewa**, rolling clouds.

Kaalelewa (ka'a-lĕ'-lē'-wā), n. [**Kaa**, to roll, **le**, contraction of **lele**, to fly, and **lewa**, the upper regions of the air.] A rolling or rotating of anything in the air; rotation skyward. The word is used in description of clouds which float swiftly through the air. It applies to any object gyrating through the atmosphere.

Kaaluna (ka'a-lū'-na), v. [**Kaa**, to go or roll over, and **luna**, one over others in command.] 1. To domineer over; to be overbearing. 2. To sail against the wind, indicating a direction opposite to that of kaalalo. See kaalalo.

Kaamakoi (ka-a'-ma'-ko'i), n. Thread used to attach the fish-hook to the fishing line.

Kaamakoi (kā-ā'-mā'-kō'i), v. To tie or attach the fish-hook to the line.

Kaamaloo (ka'a-mă-lo'o), v. [**Kaa** and **maloo**, dry.] To wipe dry; to dry, as with a cloth.

Kaamaluna (ka'a-mā-lū'-na), v. [**Kaa** and **maluna**, above.] To oversee business; to exercise an office over others.

Kaamehai (ka'a-mĕ-ha'i), n. An illegitimate child.

Kaamehai (ka'a-mĕ-ha'i), v. [**Kaa**, to pass out from, **me**, with, and **hai**, another person.] To be unlawfully begotten.

Kaamehou (ka-ā'-mĕ'-ho'u), n. Process of attaching the fish-hook to the fish-line by the kaa.

Kaamehou (ka-ā'-mĕ'-ho'u), v. To tie the fish-hook to the fishing line with a new **kaa** or threadlike string. See kaa.

Kaamola (ka'a-mō'-la), adj. 1. Turning round; changing; not steadfast.

Kaamola (ka'a-mō'-la), adv. Loosely.

Kaamola (ka'a-mō'-la), v. [**Kaa**, rolling, and **mola**, unfixed.] To turn round loosely; to be not firm; not steadfast; not compact.

Kaana (kā'-ā'-na), v. 1. To make alike; to make a convert. Ua kaana mai ka bipi hihiu maloko o ka bipi laka. 2. To separate into parts for the purpose of allotment; to apportion.

Kaaniau (ka'a-nī-ā'u), adj. Broken; passed away, as a tabu; noa ke kapu; he kapu ka laua, noa ke kapu, the tabus of the long gods and the short gods are no more. See noa.

Kaanini (ka'a-nī'-ni), v. 1. To be agitated; to be flustered. 2. To run in agitation, as a child wishing to catch up with its parent who has started before. 3. To writhe. 4. To turn around rapidly; to whirl.

Kaanoi (ka-ā-no'i), n. [**Ka**, the, **anoi**, desire.] A desire; an eager wish.

Kaao (kā'-a'o), n. Over-ripe condition of fruit. Particularly ascribed to the cone of the hala (pandanus) tree when the nodules begin to fall off.

Kaao (kā-a'o), n. A legend; a tale of ancient times; a fable: Aole i oleloia ma na **kaao** kahiko o ko o nei poe kanaka; it is not spoken of in the ancient legends of this people. See kaa.

Kaao (kā-ā'o), v. To recite, to narrate; applicable only to fictitious and traditionary tales: I ua po nei e **kaao** ana oia ia makou; on that night he was telling us a story.

Kaao (kā'-ā'o), v. To be calm in some places while the wind blows on one side or in some parts: **kaao** ae la ka makani; to be smooth, as the sea in a calm, but not a dead calm.

Kaaoe (ka'a-o-ē'), adj. Same as kaaowe.

Kaaoe (ka'a-o-ē'), n. Same as kaaowe.

Kaaoki (ka'a-ō'-ki), v. [**Kaa**, to separate from, and **oki**, to stop.] 1. To complete; to finish off, as a canoe. 2. To beautify, as in putting on the finish: **Kaaoki** iho oe i kahi puniu a haawi mai; finish off the puniu (coconut shell cup) and give it to me

Kaaokoa (ka'a-ō'-kō'-a), adj. 1. Separate. 2. Remaining. 3. Total; undivided.

Kaaokoa (ka'a-ō'-kō'-a), v. [**Kaa**, to roll, and **okoa**, wholly.] To roll off entirely; to separate from as a whole, as: ua **kaaokoa** ka aie; the debt is wholly paid. See kaokoa.

Kaaona (ka'a-ō'-na), adj. Red or reddish brown: me he pua **kaaona** la, like a blossom dried to a reddish color.

Kaaona (ka'a-ō'-na), n. 1. Name of one of the months in the ancient Hawaiian calendar, varying in different localities. 2. A bundle of anything hung up to dry or smoke; applied to fish, sugar cane, etc., that which is smoked red or brown.

Kaaowe (ka'a-ō-wē'), adj. Poor; destitute; without means of support.

Kaaowe (ka'a-ō-wē'), n. A person who owns no land; o ka poe aina ole, he **kaaowe** ia. Syn: Kaaoe.

Kaapahu (ka'a-pā'-hu), v. [**Kaa**, to separate, and **apahu**, to cut crosswise. For euphony one "a" is omitted.] To cut off crosswise; to cut square off.

Kaapalaoa (ka'a-pā-lā'ō-a), n. (Mod.) [**Kaa**, wheel, and **palaoa**, flour.] 1. A flour mill; a grinding of flour. 2. A thrashing implement.

Kaapalaoa (ka'a-pā-lā'ō-a), v. To grind; to make flour.

Kaape (kā'-ā'-pe), adj. Disobedient to orders; obstinate; headstrong.

Kaape (ka'a-pē'), adj. Servile; cringing; fawning.

Kaape (ka'a-pē'), v. To be servile.

Kaapeha (ka'a-pē'-ha), adj. 1. Big; corpulent. 2. Distinguished; high in rank; influential.

Kaapeha (ka'a-pē'-ha), n. A large, chief-like person of great influence.

Kaapeha (kā'-ā'-pe-hā'), n. The castor oil plant on Hawaii.

Kaapuni (ka'a-pū'-ni), adj. Going or traveling about, or from place to place.

Kaapuni (ka'a-pū'-ni), n. 1. The going round, as going round a circle, an island or the world. 2. A voyage by land or sea.

Kaapuni (ka'a-pū'-ni), v. [**Kaa** and **puni**, around.] To go or roll around; to go round from place to place; to circumambulate; in law, he lunakanawai **kaapuni**, a circuit judge.

Kaau (kā'-ā'u), n. Hawaiian numeral meaning the number forty: **hookahi kaau** or one forty, that is, one, number forty.

Kaauaupuu (kă'-ă'u-ă'u-pu'u), n. A hard mottled stone used in making ulu or olohu, stones used in games. Well known on the island of Maui as **kaauaupuu**. Also called huipa.

Kaawa (kā'-ă'-wă), n. [**Ka**, dish, and **awa**, liquor made from awa root.] A large bowl used to strain or mix the awa liquor.

Kaawale (ka'a-wă'-le), adj. 1. Empty, as space or a housee. 2. Convenient; fit. 3. Free; spare; unoccupied: wa **kaawale**, spare time. 4. Free; that is, unmarried; alone.

Kaawale (ka'a-wă'-le), n. 1. A separation of persons or things; a divorce. 2. A space between two or more things; an empty space.

Kaawale (ka'a-wă'-le), v. [**Kaa** and **wale**, only.] 1. To divorce; to be separate, as persons or things; to separate, as friends. 2. To turn or roll freely. 3. To turn involuntarily or without control.

Kaawe (kă'-ā'-wĕ), n. 1. Suicide by hanging. 2. (Obs.) A tie or cravat: o ke **kaawe** kekahi mea e nani ai ka a-i kanaka, the cravat is what adorns the neck of a man. (The modern word is lei-ai.) 3. Suspenders.

Kaawe (kā'-ā'-wĕ), v. 1. To tie anything tightly around the throat; to choke by tying the throat. 2. To hang by the neck; to strangle with a cord: **Kaawe** ia ia iho a make, to commit suicide. [**Kaawe** generally applies to suicide; **li**, to a public execution by hanging.]

Kaaweawe (kā'-ă'-wĕ-ă'-wĕ), n. 1. Oppression of the chest; a disease of the neck and chest. 2. Sickness of the stomach.

Kaawela (ka'a-wē'-la), n. Jupiter, one of the planets. Syn: Aohoku.

Kaawili (ka'a-wī'-li), n. School of any kind of small fish, as iheihe, puhikii, etc.

Kaawili (ka'a-wī'-li), v. [**Kaa** and **wili**, to twist.] To writhe in pain.

Kaba (kā'-ba), n. Heb. [Biblical.] A cab, a Hebrew dry measure. It is nearly three pints.

Kae (ka'e), n. Brink or border of anything; brim or upper edge of.

Kae (kā'e), n. Same as hookae.

Kae (kāe'), v. Same as hookae.

Kae (ka'e), v. 1. To have a border or brim. 2. See hauhae.

Kaea (kā'e-a), adj. Having no appetite. See manawahua, noun (1).

Kaea (kā'e-a), n. The loss of appetite; no relish for food; o ke kaea pu wale no ia. Laieik. p. 142.

Kaea (kā'e-a), v. 1. To have no appetite; to lose the appetite for food. Syn: Kanea.

Kaee (kă'-e'e), adj. 1. Hard or stiff, as new tapa. 2. Dry.

Kaee (kă'-e'e), n. A tall climbing plant, a purgative bean (Mucuna gigantea). Known also as kaiee.

Kaee (kă'-e'e), v. To dry up by heat; to evaporate, as water in the sun. He wahi wai, aole i kaee i ka la.

Kaeee (kă'-ĕ-e'e), adj. 1. Stiff: Kaeee kela, i ka onohi o kuu maka. See kaee. 2. Ragged.

Kaeee (kā'-ĕ-e'e), n. 1. Joy; gladnes, as at the arrival of a friend.

Kaeele (kā-ē-ē'-le). Same as kaele.

Kaeelo (kā-ē-ē'-lo), v. Same as kaihelo.

Kaeeohua (ka-ĕ'-ĕ-ō-hū'-a), n. A special net made to catch small fish like the ohua.

Kaeepaoo (kā'-e'e-pā'-o'o), n. A circular pouch-like net made to fish for paoo.

Kaei (kā'-ē'i), n. 1. A belt; a girdle; a sash: Ke apo ma ka opu. 2. In geography and astronomy, a zone of the earth or heavens; na hoku o ke kaei, the planets.

Kaei (kā'-ē'i), v. 1. To gird on; to bind on, as a belt around the body: e apo ma ka opu. 2. To put on, as armor or an official or extra garment. 3. To put on, as a mourning dress or a loose garment.

Kaeipoo (kā'-ēi-po'o), n. (Mod.) 1. A turban. 2. A diadem.

Kaeka (kā'-ē'-ka), adv. Exceedingly, confusedly twisted: Ua wili kaeka ke aho; the line is confusedly tangled.

Kaeka (kā'-ē'-ka), v. 1. To be entangled, as a rope or string; e hihia, e lauwili. 2. To make tangled, confused, etc.: Ua kaeka ka upena me ka ia; the net is entangled with the fish.

Kaekae (kā'e-kā'e), adj. 1. Young, fresh and smooth, as an unmarried woman who is much desired; hence applied to a young and beautiful woman. 2. Applied to a canoe, new; smooth; without knots, etc.: he waa kaekae. 3. Soft; mellow; pleasant to the taste, as a well cooked potato.

Kaekae (ka'e-ka'e), adj. [Freq. of kae, border.] Having many edges; bordered.

Kaekae (ka'e-ka'e), n. [Freq. of kae.] The narrow edge of a rule; edge; border; brim; brink.

Kaekae (kā'e-kā'e), v. 1. To be smooth and plump; without protuberances. Kaekae ke olona; kaekae ka umeke. 2. To rub; to make smooth.

Kaeke (kā'-ē'-ke), n. 1. Small drum made of a coconut shell covered with the skin of the kala fish. 2. Drum beating. 3. Skill in beating a drum: he poe akamai i ke kaeke, skilled in drum beating. Laieik. p. 112.

Kaeke (kă'-ē'-ke), v. To beat the small drum for the hula dance.

Kaekeeke (kā'-ē'-kē-ē'-ke), n. 1. Drum made of the coconut shell. 2. The art of drumming: oia ka wa i laha mai ai ke kaekeeke.

Kaekeeke (kā'-ē'-kē-ē'-ke), v. To beat or play the drum: e pai pahu, a hookanikani. Syn: Kaeke.

Kaela (kā'e-la), n. A beam, brace of crosspiece. See kaola.

Kaele (kā'-ē'-le), adj. 1. Empty. 2. Partially filled, as a calabash with fish or food, leaving some empty space at the top. 3. Incomplete; unfinished.

Kaele (kā'-ē'-le), adv. In part; not entirely; not wholly.

Kaele (kā'-ē'-le), v. To be in great numbers. (The word is used to express wonder, surprise, amazement, etc.) Kaele hoi kanaka o kela wahi! Many are the people in that place.

Kaeleloi (kā'-ē'-lĕ-lō'i), n. The sound of the drum in ancient times; the roll of the drum.

Kaelewaa (kā'-ē'-lē-wā'a), n. 1. An unfinished boat or canoe. He waa i kapili ole ia i ka laau. See kaele. 2. The unfinished design of a canoe.

Kaelo (kā-ē'-lo), n. [Ka, belonging to, and elo, wet.] The name of one of the months in the ancient Hawaiian calendar, varying in different localities. David Malo says Kaelo was equivalent to January.

Kaena (kā'-ē'-na), adj. Boastful; self-opinionated.

Kaena (kā′-ē′-na), adv. With certainty; surely; without error, etc.; no ko'u ike i ka maikai, ko'u mea no ia i olelo **kaena** ai, from any knowledge of beauty, I can speak with confidence.

Kaena (kā′-ē′-na), n. 1. High mindedness; pride; self-exaltation. 2. Same as keena.

Kaena (kā′-ē′-na), v. To boast; to glory; to brag; to be conceited: auhea la ka mea nui i **kaena** ai oukou ia oukou iho? Where is the great thing for which you boast yourselves?

Kaenakoi (kā-ē′-nă-ko'i), n. [**Ka**, article the, and **enakoi**, anus.] The anus. (Used in the abusive expression, E hele oe a i **kaenakoi**, nearly equivalent to "Go to hell.")

Kaeo (kā′-ē′o), adj. Full, as a calabash with food: he aloha i ka ipu **kaeo**, love for the full calabash.

Kaeo (ka-ē′-o), n. Same as keeo.

Kaeueu (kā′-ē′u-ē′u), n. Joy; delight; gratification; excitement. See eueu.

Kaeueu (kā′-ē′u-ē′u), v. 1. To be the larger, as of two ropes or pieces of wood joined together. 2. To be big. 3. To excel; to go beyond.

Kaha (kā′-ha), n. 1. A scratch; a mark; a letter. 2. In mathematics, a line. 3. A strip of land along the shore; barren land. 4. Channel of a stream. See kahawai. 5. [Mod.] A kind of cloth striped lengthwise. Also known as halua.

Kaha (kā-hā′), n. Largeness; fatness; plumpness: aohe io o ke **kaha**.

Kaha (kā′-ha), v. 1. To scratch; to mark the surface of; to write; to make indefinite marks. 2. To cut; to hew, as timber. 3. To cut open, as a fish, animal, or person. 4. To depart from a straight course; to start aside. 5. To keep clear of; to withdraw from and go a different way, as in avoiding any obstruction. 6. To shoot off for the shore on incoming surf. (Laieik. p. 92.) 7. To cover over completely as by a great tidal wave. (A word used by an ancient alii (chief) of Hamakua, Hawaii, in describing the desolation caused by a famine: Ua **kaha** aku la ka nalu o kuu aina; Literally, the surf of my land, or place, has swept everything away. Surf here means famine.) 8. To desolate; to sweep away; to oppress; to create general destruction.

Kaha (kā-hā′), v. To be fat; to be plump; to be full, as a well-fed animal.

Kahaakua (kā′-hă-ā′-kū′-a), n. [**Kaha**, marks, and **akua**, god.] 1. A track of a god in a desert place. 2. The home of ghosts; place of evil spirits.

Kahaapo (kā′-hă-ā′-po), n. [**Kaha**, marks, and **apo**, hoop. Lit: an embracing mark.] 1. The circumference; he umi kapuai ke **kahaapo** o kekahi; ten feet is the circumference of some. 2. In grammar, brackets.

Kahaea (kā′-hă-ē′a), n. 1. A disease, thrush, when it spreads over the body. See ea. 2. [**Kaha**, to deprive of, and **ea**, life or breath.] One who deprives others of their natural rights. 3. A certain formation or cluster of clouds foreshadowing future events. It was such a cloud formation that warned Keopulupulu of his death by Kahahana. 4. A singular bluish appearance of the sky in the morning; a sign of rain; he kahaea ia, he aouli ua ia.

Kahaea (kā′-hă′-ē′-a), v. To extend over the heavens as a cloud, variegated, black, white, blue, etc.: **Kahaea** ka lani i na ao; The sky is overcast with clouds.

> Ua omaomao ka lani, ua **kahaea** luna,
> Ua pipi ka maka o na hoku.
> The sky is clear; above is open;
> The eyes of the stars sparkle.

Kahaha (kā′-hā′-hā′), interj. An expression of wonder, surprise or displeasure. (Hawaiians in the use of this word express a great variety of shades of meaning, according to the tone of voice, etc.)

Kahaha (kā′-hā′-hā′), v. 1. To wonder or be surprised at a thing; to be astonished at the sight of a thing or at an idea expressed by one; to marvel. 2. To hiss at; to treat with contempt. 3. To be in doubt or perplexity at what one sees or hears, and knows not how to account for; to think a thing strange. 4. To doubt; to hesitate. (This word is used with manao or naau to express doubt.)

Kahahaia (kā'-hā'-hā'-ī'a), v. [Passive of **kahaha**.] To be doubted: Ua **kahahaia** kana olelo; his word is doubted.

Kahahanai (kă'-hă-hā'-nā'i), n. [**Kaha**, a knot, and **hanai**.] 1. The string that secures the upper part of the koko (net-work which surrounds a calabash). 2. [Mod.] The radius of a circle.

Kahahui (kā'-hă-hā'i), n. [Mod.] **Kaha**, a mark, and **hui**, to unite.] 1. In music, a brace. 2. In mathematics, the plus sign.

Kahai (kā'-hā'i), n. A belt or loin band. See **kahei**.

Kahai (kā'-hā'i), v. To tie around; to bind in the form of a circle; to encircle.

Kahai (kā'-ha'i), v. 1. To decrease, as a noise; to cease; to abate, as a storm. 2. To revive after fainting; to recover temporarily.

Kahakaha (kă'-hă-kā'-ha), n. 1. An engraving; a writing. 2. (Obsolete.) Same as **hookahakaha**, a display.

Kahakaha (kă'-hā-kă'-ha), v. [Freq. of **kaha**, to mark, scratch, cut off or divide.] 1. To mark frequently; to scarify. 2. To engrave on stone or copper; to write in the sand or upon the ground: aole anei e kahakaha ko kakou naau i kekahi hena o kela kanaka? 3. To cut off; to divide frequently.

Kahakahana (kă'-hă-kā'-hă'-na), n. 1. A long narrow piece of anything; a strip: kahakahana lole, a strip of cloth. 2. Any fragment separated lengthwise from the bulk.

Kahakai (kă'-hă-kā'i), n. [**Kaha**, mark, and **kai**, sea.] 1. The seashore. 2. The region of country bordering on the sea.

Kahakeleawe (kă'-hă-kĕ'-lĕ-ā'-wĕ), n. [Mod. **Kaha**, to cut, and **keleawe**, copper.] 1. A cutting of copper; an engraving: ka mea a ka poe **kahakeleawe** i hanai. 2. A worker in copper or brass.

Kahakiki (kā'-hă-kī'-ki), v. 1. To make a roaring noise, as of violently rushing waters. 2. To cause a clattering sound, as of heavy rain and wind.

Kahakuhi (kā'-hă-kū'-hi), n. [Mod. **Kaha**, mark and **kuhi**, to point out.] Any mark or character used to direct attention.

Kahala (kā'-hā'-la), n. A species of amber fish (Seriola purpurascens.) Also known as puakahala. Color, light brown with yellow band along whole length of body.

Kahalahala (ka'-ha'-la-ha'-la), adj. 1. Tasteless; insipid; without natural flavor. 2. Not savory; unpleasant to the taste.

Kahalawai (kā'-hā'-lā-wā'i), n. [**Ka**, article the, and **halawai**, meeting.] 1. The center; principal point of. 2. Place where the kahuna, priest, performed his official duties, offered his prayers, etc. 3. Regions in the unseen where the gods are supposed to abide.

Kahalelelepo (kā'-hā'-lĕ-lĕ'-lĕ-pō'), n. A general famine when whole households stole out by night to find food.

Kahalili (kă'-hă-lī'-li), v. To exhibit wrath or displeasure from jealousy.

Kahaloa (kă'-hă-lō'-a), n. 1. A set of five tapas made for general use. 2. A set of tapas used with pebbles in revealing future events or disclosing secrets.

Kahana (kă'-hā'-na), n. A valley on the island of Oahu.

Kahania (kā'-hā-nī'-a), adj. 1. Clear. 2. Smooth shaven.

Kahania (kā'-hā-nī'-a), v. [**Kaha**, a cut, and **nia**, smooth.] 1. To be shaven; to be cut close; to be made smooth, as a shaven head: kahania ke poo o ka ohule. 2. To be clear overhead; to be unclouded. 3. To be sour; to have a biting taste: **kahania** mai nei hoi ka ai, the food has turned sour.

Kahapili (kā'-hā-pī'-li), n. [**Kaha**, a mark, and **pili**, to touch.] In geometry, a tangent of a circle.

Kahapoai (kā'-hā-pō-ā'i), n. [**Kaha**, a mark, and **poai**, to surround.] The circumference of a circle.

Kahapoohiwi (kā'-hā'-po'o-hī'-wi), n. [**Kaha**, fat, and **poohiwi**, shoulder.] The fat or muscle on the shoulder-blade.

Kahapuu (kā-hā'-pu'u), n. Same as **hapuu**.

Kahau (kā'-hā'u), n. [**Ka**, to hurl, and **hau**, a stick of the hau tree.] A game involving the hurling of light spears made of hau timber. These spears sometimes went whizzing through the air for a dis-

tance of two or three hundred fathoms.

Kahau (kā'-hā'u), v. [Ka, to brush aside, and hau, dew.] To brush off the dew. This was practiced in trapping grasshoppers. Grasshoppers were used as food in ancient Hawaii.

Kahau (kā-ha'u), v. 1. To abate, as the wind; pehea ka makani? Ua kahau iki mai, aole ikaika: e holo kakou. 2. To be diminished, as sickness; ua kahau iki mai kou mai, ua pale ka nui. 3. To abate, as a stream of water; kahau ka wai, kokoke pau.

Kahaula (kă'-hă-ū'-la), adj. Sensual as applied to dreams. See aikahaula and moekahaula.

Kahaula (kă'-hă-ū'-la), n. A sensual dream.

Kahaule (kă'-hă-ū'-le), v. To circumcise. Syn: Kaheule.

Kahawai (kă'-hă-wă'i), n. [Kaha, cut, and wai, water.] 1. A brook; a rivulet; a water course; a cascade; a stream with frequent rapids; any small stream. 2. A ravine, wet or dry; any channel formed by water or through which water flows.

Kahe (kă'-he), n. A flow of any liquid.

Kahe (kā'-he), v. 1. To run, as water; to flow, as a stream or river. 2. To flow, that is, to abound in any substance. 3. To melt; to become liquid. 4. To drop; to trickle, as tears. 5. To flow, as blood from a wound, as froth from the mouth.

Kahe (kă'-he), v. 1. To cut or slit longitudinally; to cut off: Kaha omaka, to circumcise after the Hawaiian manner; to castrate. 2. To menstruate.

Kahea (kā'-he'a), adj. Foul; filthy.

Kahea (kā'-hē'a), v. [Hea, to call.] 1. To call any one for any purpose. 2. To cry to one for help; to call upon one, as in prayer. 3. To speak; to call aloud. 4. To cry out, as in pain.

Kahea (kā'-he'a), v. To be dirty; to be foul; to be corrupt.

Kaheawai (kă'-hĕ-ā'-wă'i), v. [Kahe, to flow, a, until, wai, water.] 1. To flow; to be soft; to run like water. 2. To become liquid. 3. To proceed en masse; to move in crowds: Kaheawai kanaka, i Aala; the people flocked to Aala (Park). See holomoku.

Kahee (kā'-he'e), v. [Ka and hee, to slip; to slide.] 1. To slip flowers along from the needle or manai to the string in making wreaths. 2. To catch fish by means of a scoop net.

Kahehi (kā'-hē'-hi), v. 1. To slip; to mistake; to slip off. 2. To make a false step; to stumble.

Kahei (kā'-hē'i), n. 1. A sash; a belt; a band worn as a belt. 2. A sash passing over the shoulders, as a soldier's belt. 3. A cloth for preserving goods.

Kahei (kā'-hē'i), v. To tie round, as a girdle or belt; to gird on. Syn: Kaei.

Kaheka (kā'-hē'-ka), n. 1. Natural basin or shallow place on hard pan or rock. 2. Artificial basin or shallow pond where salt is evaporated from the salt water of the sea.

Kahekoko (kā'-hĕ-kō'-ko), n. [Kahe, to flow, and koko, blood.] 1. Hemorrhage: Ua kahe a koko i ka nahua e ke anu; blood flowed from the biting of the cold. 2. An ailment of climbers at high elevations, where hemorrhages sometimes occurred, attributed by natives to the biting cold.

Kahela (kā'-hē'-la), n. 1. The smooth undulation of the sea where there are no breakers. 2. A wide expanse of land or water with wavy outline. 3. The swell of the sea when it comes from the south along the western shore of the island of Hawaii.

Kahela (kā'-hē'-la), v. 1. To move backward and forward, or up and down on a swell of the sea. 2. To move along, as the billows:

> Kahela ka nalu o ka pae lauhala,
> Hooalai ke kai koo o Maliu-e.
> Billows sweep along the lauhala bank,
> The surf of Maliu-e sparkles.

Kahelahela (kā'-hē'-lă-hē'-la), v. To lie spread out, as the sea or as a person asleep. See kahela: Kuhela, kahelahela ka lai o Lele; The swell of the sea spreads along the quiet of Lele.

Kahele (kā'-hē'-le), n. [Ka, the, and hele, going.] Anything used to decorate the persons about to start on a journey, as flowers, wreaths, leaves, etc.

Kahenawai (kā'-hē'-nā'-wā'i), n. [Lit. **kahe-na-wai**, flowing of water.] A brook; running water.

Kaheu (kā'-hē'u), v. To weed, as in a garden; to put a garden in order; to stir up the dirt, pull up the weeds, grass, etc. See heu, v.

Kaheule (kā'-hĕ-ū'-le), v. To circumcise. Syn: Kahe.

Kaheumiumi (kā'-he-ū'-mi-ū'-mi), n., and v. Same as kahiumiumi.

Kahewa (kā'-hē'-wa), v. To miss; to make an attempt but not succeed; to be foiled in an attempt.

Kahi (kā'-hi), adj. and pron. Some; someone; consisting of a portion —used to express an indefinite quantity, number or place.

Kahi (kā'-hi), adv. and conj. Besides; as well; moreover; also: O ka ia kahi na ke akua; the fish also for the god.

Kahi (kā'-hi), n. A place; some definite place spoken of or understood; it does not admit of the definite article; often synonymous with wahi. **Kahi** kuai, a market place, or simply a market; ma **kahi** e aku, at another place.

Kahi (kā'-hi), v. 1. To rub gently with the thumb and finger. 2. To comb, as the hair. (The idea is from the motion of rubbing, polishing.) 3. To cut; to shave, as the beard. 4. To slit open, to cut longitudinally: **kahi** i ka opu, kahe i ka omaka.

Kahiau (kā'-hī-a'u), adj. 1. Lavish of gifts; wasteful of property by indiscriminate giving: he kanaka **kahiau**. See kihikau, v. 2. Finished; complete in every respect.

Kahiau (kā'-hi-ā'u), v. To finish or complete in a workmanlike manner; to bring to completeness: E **kahiau** i ka umeke a mikioi, finish off the calabash until mikioi, perfect.

Kahihi (kā'-hī'-hi), n. Entanglement; perplexity.

Kahihi (hā'-hī'-hi), v. [See **hihi**.] 1. To entangle; to choke, as weeds do plants. 2. To sue one at law; to cause one to be entangled with a law or tabu. 3. To entangle one by accusing him; to slander. 4. To block up an entrance: ua **kahihi** ka puka o ka hale e ka upena nanana, the door of the house was stopped with a spider's web.

Kahikahi (kā'-hi-kā'-hi), n. A gentle massage practiced by those skilled in the art of lomilomi (rubbing).

Kahikahi (kā'-hi-kā'-hi), v. [Freq. of **kahi**, to rub.] 1. To rub continuously. 2. To draw the thumb and fingers very gently and with a slight pressure forward and backward over any part of the body. 3. To scratch rapidly with any sharp instrument.

Kahikakaka (kā'-hi-kā-kā'-ka), n. [**Kahi**, place, and **kakaka**, to cleanse with water.] 1. A place of cleansing. 2. A pool supplied by a little stream of water in front of the halepea; a place to wash. See halepea.

Kahikalena (kā'-hī-kā'-lĕ'-na), v. To complete; to finish; to dispose of a matter so that nothing remains: Ke anai mai, **kahikalena** ku i kapa; to push is to complete to the limit.

Kahiki (kā'-hī'-ki), n. (It takes no article.) 1. The general name of any foreign country: hai mai la oia i na 'lii i kona holo i **kahiki**; he told the chiefs of his sailing to a foreign country; hence, holokahiki means any Hawaiian who has been to a foreign land.

Kahiko (kā'-hī'-ko), adj. Old; ancient; that which is long past: poe **kahiko**, the ancients, the old people; wa **kahiko**, old time.

Kahiko (kā'-hī'-ko), n. 1. The name of the first man upon the Hawaiian islands according to some genealogies: ua i hou ia mai, ma ka mookuauhau i kapaia Ololo, he kane ia kanaka mua loa, o **Kahiko** kona inoa, it is said again, in the genealogy called Ololo, that the very first inhabitant was a man whose name was Kahiko. The question here discussed is whether the first person on the islands was a man or woman. (D. Malo, chapters 3 and 4.) 2. An elderly person; an old man; elua mau mea kahiko, e kipakuia'na, e hele pela, two old men, they were being driven away. Syn: poohina.

Kahiko (kā'-hī'-ko), n. 1. Garments in general. 2. Distinguishing ornaments or robes; equipment for service. 3. The furniture of a house, especially handsome costly furniture; e hookupu paha no ko lakou waiwai, ko lakou **kahiko** o ka hale.

Kahiko (kă′-hī′-ko), v. To be or become old; to fade, as a flower or leaf: ua **kahiko** e, to become old prematurely; to be ancient.

Kahiko (kā′-hī′-ko), v. 1. To dress; to put on apparel. 2. To adorn, or deck; to cover in the way of apparel. 3. To furnish with equipment for service. 4. To invest with mark or sign of distinction. Laieik. p. 112.

Kahikohiko (kā′-hī′-kŏ-hī′-ko), v. Freq. of **kahiko**, to dress, to adorn, etc.

Kahikokaua (kā′-hī′-kŏ-kā′u-a), adj. Word descriptive of possessions requisite in warfare, as: hale **kahikokaua**, house for fighting equipment, etc.

Kahikokaua (kā′-hī′-kŏ-kă′u-a), n. Equipage for war; array or dress for battle.

Kahikolu (kă′-hī-kō′-lu), adj. Threefold; three in one.

Kahikolu (kă′-hī-kō′-lu), n. [Mod.] Three in one; the Trinity; used only in the Scriptural sense; the Godhead, Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

Kahili (kā′-hī′-li), n. [**Ka** and **hili**, to plat; to twist.] 1. A brush made of feathers bound to a stick; a broom. (Probably originally used as a fly-brush.) 2. The large brushes used by the chiefs; they were symbols of royalty on all public occasions.

Kahili (kā′-hī′-li), v. 1. To brush; to sweep, as with a broom; to sweep, as a house; to wipe or free from dust. 2. To sweep away, as the wind blows away light substances; hence, 3. To destroy. 4. To change; to be changeable.

Kahilihili (kā′-hī′-li-hī′-li), v. [Freq. of **kahili**, to brush.] 1. To use a light kahili or duster rapidly as in sweeping. 2. To scatter away; to brush off, as small dust or light substances.

Kahimoe (kā′-hi-mō′-e), n. [**Kahi**, place, and **moe**, to sleep.] A sleeping place; a bedstead.

Kahina (kā′-hī′-na), v. [**Ka** and **hina**, to fall.] 1. To fall before one; to be the victim of one's intrigue or displeasure. 2. To supplant; to take advantage of one.

Kahinalii (kă′-hī′-nā-li‘i), n. Proper name of a celebrated chief in whose days was a great flood; hence. kaiakahinalii, the flood. Syn: Hinalii.

Kahinu (kā′-hi′-nu), v. (See **hinu**.) 1. To rub over with oil; to anoint. 2. To rub over or anoint, as a sacrifice. 3. To rub or grease the runners of a sled. See holua.

Kahio (kă′-hi-ō′), n. 1. A leaning; walking with a swaying motion. See hio. 2. Variation from the perpendciular.

Kahiohio (kā′-hi‘o-hi‘o), v. To be slightly intoxicated.

Kahiolona (kā′-hī-ŏ′-lŏ-nā′), adj. Of cutting or peeling olona: ma ka hale **kahiolona**, at the house for cutting olona. Laieik. p. 206.

Kahiumiumi (kă′-hi-ū′-mi-ū′-mi), n. A beard cutter, that is, a barber. Syn: Kaheumiumi.

Kahiumiumi (kă′-hi-ū′-mi-ū′-mi), v. [**Kahī** and **umiumi**, beard.] To shave off the beard.

Kahoa (kā′-hō′-a), v. 1. To intercede; to appeal in behalf of. 2. To strike violently, as with a club or stone; to break by the use of extra force: E **kahoa** aku oe i ke poo o Malea; break Malea's head.

Kahoahoa (kā′-hō′-ă-hō′-a), v. To intercede for; to mediate in behalf of: E **kahoahoa** aku kau pule imua o Kane i loaa mai ke ola-iki, ke ola-nui a me ke ola a kau ka puaneane, let your prayer intercede with Kane that you may receive the little life, the greater life and the eternal life.

Kahoaka (kā′-hō-ā′-ka), n. 1. The spirit or soul of a person still living, supposed to be seen by priests; nona ia **kahoaka** e hihia nei, he uhane, he haili, he uhane kakaola. 2. A phantom; specter.

Kahoho (kā′-hō′-hō′), interj. Oh! Oh, my! any exclamation of wonder, amazement, surprise, etc.

Kahoho (kă′-hō′-hō′), v. To cry out in wonder.

Kahoi (kā-hō′i), v. Same as kaohi.

Kahokai (kă-hō-ka′i), v. 1. To mix up. 2. To mix with two ingredients, as earth and water.

Kaholo (kā′-hō′-lo), adj. Hasty; quick; nimble; swift.

Kaholo (kā′-hō′-lo), v. 1. To progress rapidly; to be speedy. 2. To sew with long stitches.

Kahonua (kā′-hō′-nū′a), n. 1. The side or bank of a water-course;

the bank or footing on the border of a stream. 2. Place where canoes rest or touch ground when approaching a landing.

Kahookui (kă'-ho'o-ku'i), n. [**Ka**, the, and **hookui**, a joining.] 1. Place of meeting; a designated place of assembly. 2. Place appointed by the priests to meet the gods: E na aumakua mai ka lahiki a ka lakau; No, all ye gods from East to West. Mai ka paa iluna a ka paa ilalo; From the eternal heavens to the everlasting depths. Mai ka hookui a ka halawai; from the assembly to the place.

Kahu (kā'-hu), n. 1. An honored or upper servant; a guardian or nurse for children. Hence, 2. A feeder; a keeper; a provider: **kahu hipa**, a shepherd.

Kahu (kā'-hu), v. 1. To bake in the ground as Hawaiians do; to cook food. 2. To kindle or make a fire; to burn, as lime in a pit; to burn, as brick; to burn; to consume. Syn: Puhi. **Kahu umu**, to bake in an oven. (A contracted form is kahumu.) 3. To burst forth in sentiment, rage, etc. E **kahu** ana ko ia nei, inaina; this one's wrath is bursting forth. 4. Same as hookahu, to be or act the part of a high servant or guardian.

Kahua (kă'-hū'-a), n. 1. The prepared foundation of a house, that is, the ground cleared off and leveled down on which to set up a building: ua maikai ke **kahua** o kekahi hale; the place (for the foundation) of the house is good. 2. An open space proper for an encampment; a camp ground: **kakua kaua**, a camp. 3. A place: **kahua** hehi palaoa, a thrashing floor; **kahua** mokomoko, a place where people assembled to wrestle. Laieik. p. 42.

Kahua (kă-hū'-a'), n. [**Ka** and **huwa**, envy.] Envy.

Kahua (kā'-hū'-a), v. [**Ka**, to send forth, and **hua**, a word.] 1. To designate; to point out; to direct. 2. To make plain; to expound: E **kahua** mai oe na makou, make plain to us.

Kahuahale (kă-hū'-a-hā'-le), n. [**Kahua** and **hale**, a house.] 1. The foundation of a house. See kahua. 2. A town; a village; a cluster of houses.

Kahuahanene (kā-hū'-ă-hā'-nĕ'-ne), n. [**Kahua** and **hanene**, low; vulgar.] A place used for pleasure and vile purposes.

Kahuahi (kā'-hū-ā'-hi), n. [**Kahu**, servant, and **ahi**, fire.] One who has the care of the fire; a fire builder.

Kahuahi (kā'-hū-ā'-hi), v. 1. To build a fire. 2. To tend a fire.

Kahuahoouka (kā-hū'-ā-ho'o-ū'-ka), n. [**Kahua** and **hoouka**, to attack.] 1. A battle ground; a place selected for the contest of two armies. 2. Place used for any competitive sports or contests of any description.

Kahuai (kā'-hū-ā'i), n. A baker; one who prepares or cooks the food.

Kahuai (kā'-hū-ā'i), v. [**Kahu**, to bake, and **ai**, food.] To bake food in the ground.

Kahuaina (kā'-hū-ā'i-na), n. [**Kahu** and **aina**, land.] The head man of a division of land.

Kahuakaua (kā-hū'-ā-kā'u-a), n. [**Kahua**, a place, and **ikoi**, an offensive weapon.] A place used to teach the use of the ikoi.

Kahuakaua (kā-hū'-ā-kā'u-a), n. [**Kahua** and **kaua**, war.] A field of battle.

Kahuakua (kā'-hŭ-ā-kū'-a), n. [**Kahu**, a guardian or caretaker, and **akua**, a god.] One whose office it is to take care of a god; one engaged about the altar; a priest.

Kahualea (kā-hū'-ā-le'a), n. [**Kahua**, place of action, and **lea** or **lealea**, pleasure, play, etc.] Place where people assembled for play, gaming or other pastime.

Kahuamaika (kā-hū'-ā-mā'i-ka), n. The path or groove made for playing the game maika. See maika.

Kahuaole (kā-hū-ā-ō'-le), n. [**Kahua**, foundation, and **ole**, not.] 1. A good for nothing person; a useless person. 2. A person or thing with no foundation; one without character.

Kahuaomalio (kā'-hū'-ā-ō-mā-li'o), n. [**Kahua**, foundation, and **malio**, the first dawn of morning light.] 1. Literally, the source of light and comfort. 2. Figuratively, the source of life's enjoyments, such as food, fish, mats and all the fruits of the land. 3. [**Kahua**, place, **o**, of, **Malio**, name of a

mythical woman who gave up wholly to sensual pleasures. Malio's place.] Figuratively, place of all sensual enjoyments.

Kahua-paheé (kă-hū'-ă-pā-he'e), n. 1. The level ground or floor where the game of pahee was played. 2. An athletic field.

Kahubaka (kā'-hŭ-pă'-ka), n. [Mod. **Kahu** and **baka**, tobacco.] A servant of the chiefs who has charge of their tobacco, lights their pipes, smokes a little himself, and presents it to his master.

Kahubipi (kā'-hŭ-pī'-pi), n. [**Kahu** and **bipi**, an ox or cow.] A keeper of cattle; a herdsman.

Kahuhipa (kā'-hŭ-hī'-pa), n. [**Kahu** and **hipa**, sheep.] A shepherd.

Kahuia (kă'-hu-ī'a), v. Passive form of kahu, to bake.

Kahuilaokalani (kă-hū-ī'-lă-ō-kă-lă'-ni), n. [**Ka**, the, **huila**, lightning flash, **o**, of, **ka lani**, heaven or heavens. The lightning flash of the heavens.] 1. One of the names of Kalaipahoa, supposed to be a god from a foreign country, who entered the nioi, a tree on Lanai and Molokai, hence, 2. The tree called by his name; it is very poisonous. (Ancient natives invested the lightning with a divinity.)

Kahukahu (kā'-hŭ-kā'-hu), n. The offerings or sacrifice of the first fruits consecrated to the gods.

Kahukahu (kā'-hŭ-kā'-hu), v. To offer sacrifice of the first fruits to the gods or aumakuas.

Kahuki (kā'-hū'-ki), n. Rottenness; corruption; putrefaction, especially of animal bodies.

Kahuki (kā'-hū'-ki), v. To be corrupt; to be rotten. Syn: Palakahuki.

Kahukula (kā'-hŭ-kū'-la), n. [Mod. **Kahu** and **kula**, school.] 1. A school committee. 2. One having charge of schools.

Kahuli (kă'-hū'-li), n. A change; an overthrow; an overturning.

Kahuli (kā'-hū'-li), n. 1. The singing or sounds attributed by the Hawaiians to land shells. "E lohe auanei oe i ka leo o na **kahuli** e ikuwa ana; You will hear the voices of the **kahuli** in chorus. 2. The shells or snails themselves.

Kahuli (kă'-hū'-li), v. To be changed; to be turned round; to be upset (intransitive). Hookahuli is the transitive form.

Kahulihuli (kā'-hŭ'-lĭ-hŭ'-li), adj. Unsteady; moving to and fro. See luli.

Kahulihuli (kā'-hŭ'-lĭ-hŭ'-li), v. 1. To be unsettled; to be unsteady in purpose. 2. To sway, reel or totter; to be vacillating; to be tossed about frequently, as a ship in a storm; to rock; to wave; to stand in a tottering manner. See luli.

Kahulio (kā'-hŭ-lī'-o), n. [**Kahu** and **lio**, a horse.] One who tends or feeds a horse.

Kahului (kā'-hŭ-lū'-i), n. A contest on a broad, open plain. Ina he kahua akea a malaelae, he **kahului** ke kaua kupono ma ia kahua; If there is a wide field clear of obstructions, **kahului** is the kind of kaua (contest) proper for that field.

Kahumoku (kā'-hŭ-mō'-ku), n. [**Kahu** and **moku**, a ship.] A mate of a ship; specifically, the second mate.

Kahumu (kă-hū'-mu), n. [Contraction of **kahu** and **umu**, to bake in an oven.] To bake in an oven.

Kahumu (kă-hū'-mu), v. To bake in an oven; to bake, as taro.

Kahuna (kā'-hū'-na), n. [**Kahu** and **ana**, a cooking.] 1. A general name applied to such persons as have a trade, an art, or who practice some profession. Some qualifying term is generally added; as, **kahuna lapaau**, a physician; **kahuna pule**, a priest; **kahuna kalai laau**, a carpenter; **kahuna kala**, a silversmith; **kahuna kalai**, an engraver. 2. Generally in ancient Hawaii the word **kahuna** without any qualifying term, refers to the priest or the person who offered sacrifices: O ka mea pule i ka ke alii heiau, he **kahuna pule** ia.

Kahuna (kă'-hū'-na), v. To exercise one's profession; to act the part of a professional person or **kahuna**.

Kahunaanaana (kă'-hū'-nă-ā'-nă-ă'-nā'), n. [**Kahuna** and **anaana**, sorcery.] One who uses divination or sorcery, especially one who "prays a person to death"; that is, causes death by witchcraft.

Kahunaao (kă'-hū'-nă-a'o), n. [Mod. **kahuna**, priest and **ao**, to teach.] 1. A preacher. 2. One whose business it is to impart knowledge to men.

Kahunahai (ka'-hu'-na-ha'i), n. [Kahuna and hai, to tell.] One who speaks publicly; a preacher. (The full form is kahunahai olelo.)

Kahunahoopiopio (kă'-hū'-nă-ho'o-pi'o-pi'o), n. [Kahuna and hoopiopio, to practice sorcery.] A priest or one who practices sorcery in connection with his priestly office.

Kahunahuna (kă'-hū'-nă-hū'-na), n. [Ka and hunahuna, small particles.] 1. Small particles. 2. A sprinkling of anything.

Kahunahuna (kă'-hū'-nă-hū'-na), v. To sprinkle; to sprinkle a little salt upon meat; to sprinkle salt or water in small quantities; e kapi awaawa ole i ka paakai.

Kahunakalai (kă'-hū'-nă-kā'-lāi), n. [Kahuna and kalai, to hew.] 1. One who hews out canoes; a carpenter generally. 2. An expert in sculpture; one who hews, cuts, shapes, etc., in wood or stone.

Kahunakii (kă'-hū'-nă-ki'i), n. 1. A priest who ministers in the worship of idols. 2. A foreteller; an adviser; a counselor. There are several forms of this term; as, kahuna o na kii, kahunapule kii aoao. 3. The director and guide of the high chief or king in things relating to war; ma ka wa e kaua ai, o ke kahunakii ka mea alakai mua i ke alii nui ma kana oihana.

Kahunalapaau (kă'-hū'-nă-lā'-pă-a'u), n. [Kahuna and lapaau, to heal.] A physician; a doctor of medicine.

Kahunapele (kă'-hū'-nă-pē'-le), n. 1. The priest or priestess of Pele. 2. The worshipers of Pele.

Kahunapule (kă'-hū'-nă-pū'-le), n. [Kahuna and pule, prayer.] A priest; one who publicly officiates in the exercises of religion. The modern word for any clergyman or preacher of the gospel.

Kahupuaa (kā'-hŭ-pū'-a'a), n. [Kahu and puaa, swine.] A swine herd.

Kahuumu (kā'-hŭ-ū'-mu), n. One who cooks or bakes food.

Kahuumu (kā'-hŭ-ū'-mu), v. To bake food in an oven; to cook food generally. See kahu and umu, oven.

Kahuwai (kā'-hŭ-wā'i), n. [Kahu and wai, water.] 1. One who has the charge or oversight of the division of water. 2. See kahawai.

Kai (ka'i), adj. Same as hukakai.

Kai (kai), adv. A long time; kai ka hana loa ia oe, very long the time you were doing it; e hana loa kai ka loihi, it is long to do, how very long. See kai, interj.

Kai (kai), interj. Is that so? Huh? Any word expressing displeasure; annoyance, vexation.

Kai (kai), interj. An exclamation denoting wonder, surprise, astonishment, etc. How; how much; how great: Kai ka nani! O how glorious! Kai ka hemolele! How excellent! Renowned; wonderful; kai ka luhi, what a weariness.

Kai (kă'i), n. 1. The sea; sea water; a flood: kai hooee. an overflowing flood; the surf of the sea: kai ula, the red sea; kai piha, the full sea or flood tide; kai make, the dead sea or ebb tide; kai koo, a very high surf, etc. (See these compounds). 2. A current in the sea; he kai i Hawaii, a current towards Hawaii. 3. Brine. 4. Gravy of roast meat; broth.

Kai (ka'i), n. 1. A net for fish; a snare for birds; a noose used as a trap. 2. A decayed tooth.

Kai (ka'i), v. 1. To try or learn to walk. 2. To lead; to show the way. 3. To direct with authority; to have charge of, as ke kai ana o ka aha. 4. To draw on by the offer of some good, real or apparent.

Kai (kā'-i), v. To pull up and out of the soil. Applied to the taking up of root crops or weeds; to pull up, as taro or potatoes.

Kaiahuakai (ka'i-ā-hū'-ă-ka'i), n. A large company traveling together. Syn: Huakai.

Kaiahuakai (ka'i-ā-hū'-ă-ka'i), v. [Kai and huakai, a large company.] 1. To lead a large traveling company. 2. To move onward in great numbers.

Kaiahulu (kă'i-ā-hū'-lu), n. The sea in great agitation, so as to be white.

Kaiahulu (kăi-ā-hū'-lu), v. [Kai, sea, and hulu, hairy.] To be in a foam, as the sea agitated greatly by the winds; to act, as the sea when current and wind are contrary.

Kaiakahinalii (kă'i-ā-kă-hī'-nā'-li'i), n. [Kai, sea, and Hinalii, name of a chief of Hawaii, in whose time there occurred a great flood.] The name of a great flood in ancient times which by tradition covered

the whole earth, that is, the Hawaiian islands. (See the story in D. Malo's Hawaiian Antiquities.) Hence this is the word used for the deluge in Noah's time in a translation of the Scriptures.

Kaiakahulumanu (kă'i-ā'-kă-hū'-lū-mā'-nu), n. [Kai, sea, and Hulumanu, a favorite of the king, Keaweaweulaokalani of Maui.] The name of the flood yet to come, as Kaiakahinalii is the name of the flood that is past.

Kaialii (kă'i-ă-li'i), n. A hard rock out of which hatchets were made.

Kaialile (kă'i-ă'-lī'-le), adj. Indolent; lazy; contemptuous.

Kaialile (ka'i-ă'-lī'-le), adj. Unskillful; awkward; inexpert: aole e loaa keia mea o ka manao, i ka mea kaialile lomalomaaihalale.

Kaialile (kă'i-ă'-lī'-le), v. To be indolent, lazy or indifferent; to treat with contempt any effort to be industrious.

Kaianoa (kă'i-ā'-nō'a), n. 1. A kind of fish-hook made of bone. 2. A decoy made of a shell and used as bait in fishing for aku.

Kaiapo (kă'i-ā'-po), n. [Kai, sea, and apo, to encircle.] A rising or high tide. The modern word is kaipii or kainui.

Kaiau (kă'i-āu), n. [Kai, sea, and au, current.] Where the currents move continuously in the ocean; beyond the reef. Syn: Hohonu.

Kaiau (kă'i-ā'u), n. [Kai, sea, and au, to swim.] 1. Place in the sea beyond a foothold. 2. Place in the sea capable of being swum; a swimmable sea.

Kaiaulu (kă'i-ā-ū'-lu), n. 1. The outside; the best; the figured one of a set of tapas. Syn: Kilohana. 2. Figuratively, something rather remarkable in appearance. 3. An overhanging cloud. 4. A flat elevation on a mountain trail used as a resting spot. 6. Name of a strong wind off Waianae on the island of Oahu: Pa ka makani, he kaiaulu, i na niu o Pokai.

Kaiea (kă'i-ē'-a), n. [Kai, sea, and ea, to rise.] A rising tide; a swelling of the sea; a spreading over the land.

Kaiee (kă'i-e'e), n. [Kai, sea, and ee, to get upon.] 1. A rising tide, a swelling of the sea; a spreading over the sea. Syn: Kaiea. 2. Any extraordinary ocean wave which overflows its natural limit.

Kaiee (kăi'-e'e), n. The purgative bean. Also called kaee.

Kaielo (kă'i-ē-lo), n. Same as kaihelo.

Kaiemi (kă'i-ē'-mi), n. [Kai and emi, to lessen.] A decreasing or falling tide. Syn: Kaimake.

Kaiena (kāi-e-na), adv. Applied to defective walking. Hele kaiena kela, ua eha.

Kaiena (ka'i-ē'-na), n. A manner of walking with feet far apart: helei kana hele; his gait is a straddle.

Kaiena (ka'i-ē'-na), v. To walk with the legs far apart; to sit astride.

Kaiewa (kă'i-ē'-wă), v. To live as it happens, sometimes well off, sometimes in poverty, exalted or depressed.

Kaiewe (kă'-ī-ē'-wĕ), n. [Ka, the, and iewe, navel string.] 1. The navel cord. 2. A company that follows a sick chief who is seeking to regain health. The word is used in a figurative sense to represent the followers of the chief as being the life-giving link between their chief and the unknown, unseen source of life: Ka huakai ke kaiewe o ka Lani.

Kaiheenalu (kă'i-he'e-nă'-lu), n. [Kai, sea, and heenalu, to slide down the surf. A surf-sliding sea.] A place where the sea is favorable for surf-riding.

Kaihehee (kă'i-hē'-he'e), n. An ancient tabu to violate which involved death by lumai (drowning).

Kaihehena (kă'i-hĕ'-hē'-na), n. [Kai and hehena, mad.] The raging sea. (The following names of the sea are found in a prayer of Keaninni: kaikane, kaiwahine, kaipupule, kaihehena, kaiulala, kaipiliaikee.

Kaihele (ka'i-hē'-le), n. 1. A moving or placing in regular order, as in laying stones in a pavement. 2. First trial of a child in learning to walk. Evidently suggested by the careful manner in which a little child places its feet in its first attempts at walking. 3. A proceeding in a continuous course.

Kaihele (ka'i-hē'-le), v. 1. To make a move; to transfer a piece (as in a game) from one position to another: Kaihele hoi paha kau pohaku i hiki ka'u pohaku ke hele

aku; be so good as to move your stone that my stone may go forward. (Pertinent to the game of konane.) 2. To advance in processional order. 3. To walk carefully, applied only to the first walking of a child.

Kaiheleku (kā'i-hē'-lē-kū), n. Any place in the sea where a footing may be found.

Kaihelo (kāi'-hē'-lo), n. The milk of the coconut mixed with other ingredients for food. Called also kaeelo and kaielo.

Kaihi (kā'-ī'-hi), n. 1. Dizziness. 2. Something in the head that produces dizziness.

Kaihi (kā'-ī'-hi), v. 1. To spin round like a top; to be dizzy. 2. To withhold what is another's; to keep back what is forfeited in a game; to seize without ceremony.

Kaihohonu (kā'i-hō-hō'-nu), n. [Kai and hohonu, deep.] High tide; full sea; deep water; deep sea.

Kaihoi (kā'i-ho'i), n. [Kai and hoi, to return.] A falling or low tide.

Kaihua (kā'i-hu'a), n. [Kai, sea, and hua, flowing.] Rising tide; setting in of water from the ocean to shore.

Kaii (kā'-i'i), n. [Ka, the, and ii, or iii, species of the tree fern.] The tree fern.

Kaii (kā'-ī'-i), n. A kind of net for taking fish. Syn: Kaili.

Kaii (kā'-i'i), v. 1. To strut; to be vain. 2. To deny a request; to turn away from one asking help. 3. To be stingy; to be close-fisted.

Kaika (kā'i-kā'), n. 1. A cultivated piece of ground. 2. On wet land the word designates the borders of taro patches.

Kaikahi (ka'i-kā'-hi), adj. [Kai, to apportion and kahi, one.] Few; scarce; unfrequent; here and there one. See kakaikahi.

Kaikai (ka'i-ka'i), adj. Heavy—word descriptive of what must be carried on an auamo (a carrying stick) or on the shoulder; too heavy to carry in the hand.

Kaikai (ka'i-ka'i), v. (See kai.) 1. To lift up, as the hand. 2. To lift or raise up, as the eyes to heaven. Syn: Leha. 3. To lift up or raise, as the voice in complaint; kaikai i ka leo. 4. To take up; to bear; to carry upon: kaikai no laua i ka pahu a hiki ma ka hakae. 5. To take off, as a burden; to carry away; to lift, as a weight. 6. To carry tenderly; to support; to sustain. 7. To promote; to favor; to exalt; to favor. 8. To draw towards one by some hidden agency: Heaha la ka i kaikai mai nei ia'u e ike hou ia oe? What is it that has drawn me to see you again. 9. To be led or urged on, as by strong desire: a na keia kuko, kaikai kino hou ia mai la.—Laieik. p. 196.

Kaikaiapola (kāi'-kāi'-ā-pō'-la), n. and v. Same as kakaiapola.

Kaikaina (kā'i-kā'i-na), n. The younger of two brothers or two sisters; used by a brother when speaking of a brother, or a sister of a sister. But if a brother speaks of a sister, or a sister of a brother, it is kaikunane. The word applies to the younger of two or more persons of like sex and parentage.

Kaikamahine (kā'i-kā'-mā'-hī'-ne), n. A daughter; a female descendant. (According to analogy this word for daughter should be keikiwahine, after the analogy of keikikane, but Hawaiians do not use it so.)

Kaikaowa (kā'i-kā-ō'-wā'), v. 1. (Imperative.) Seize; take; follow; the word given by Kekuaokalani for seizing boys, fish, etc., that were not his own. 2. To kidnap. 3. To seize and carry away fish, food, etc. (A word used in time of war.)

Kaikea (kā'i-kē'-a), n. 1. The fat of hogs or other animals. 2. The sap of a tree. 3. The sapwood, resembling in color the fat of animals.

Kaiki (kā'i-ki), n. Beginning of flood tide; starting of the tide to flow in.

Kaikialamea (kā'i-kī-ā'-lā-mē'a), n. 1. A wasting disease like the paaoao in children. 2. A wasting away of the flesh; emaciation.

Kaiko (kā'i-ko), n. A constable; a policeman. Syn: Makai.

Kaikoakoa (kā'i-ko'a-ko'a), n. 1. Sauce made from the insides of certain fishes and eaten with food as a relish. 2. The watery fluid of the bowels.

Kaikoeke (kā'i-kō'-ē'-ke), n. A brother-in-law; a sister-in-law; gen-

erally further designated by the word, kane or wahine.

Kaikoele (kă'i-kŏ'-ē'-le), n. A very shallow sea in a calm, too shallow for a canoe; he kai kui opihi, he malia paha.

Kaikoi (kā'-ī-kŏ'i), n. A species of taro; he kalo.

Kaikoo (kā'i-kŏ-ō'), n. A high surf of the sea: a raging swell of the sea.

Kaikoo (kă'i-kŏ-ō'), v. To fall off as a receding sea. (Laieik. p. 165.)

Kaikowa (kă'i-kō'-wā'), v. Same as kaikaowa.

Kaiku (kă'i-kū'), n. A middle tide, not high nor low. Small high tide. Syn: Kaimau.

Kaikua (kă'i-kū'-a), n. 1. A countryman; a backwoodsman. 2. Desolate place; region sparsely inhabited.

Kaikuaana (kă'i-kū'a-ă'-na), n. The elder of two brothers or sisters; used by a brother when speaking of a brother, or by a sister when speaking of a sister; but when a brother speaks of an elder sister, it is kaikuwahine. When a sister speaks of an elder brother it is kaikunane.

Kaikuahine (kă'i-kū'a-hī'-ne), n. The sister of a brother.

Kaikunane (kă'i-kū'-nă'-ne), n. The brother of a sister.

Kaikuono (kă'i-kū'-ō'-no), n. [Kai, sea, and kuono, a bay.] A gulf; a creek; an inlet of water into the land.

Kailanahuahi (kă'i-lă-nă'-hū-ă'-hi), n. [Kai and lanahuahi, a coal of fire.] Very dark or black water of the ocean.

Kaili (kā-ī'-li), adj. Plundered; a word used to describe seized property: Waiwai kaili; plundered property.

Kaili (kā'-ī'-li), n. 1. Mode of fishing with hook and line, without rod, called kaili from the twitching or hasty snatching in taking the fish. 2. Act of taking fish by this method. 3. The great feather god of Kamehameha; also called Kukailimoku.

Kaili (kā'-ī-li), n. 1. Name of a fish net from its use, to take away. 2. Extortion; a taking by force: he mea kaili.

Kaili (kā'-ī'-li), v. 1. To snatch; to take away; to take by force. 2. To take away, as one's pleasure and joy; to take away one's right; to spoil or rob one's glory. 3. To take all. 4. To labor for breath; to breathe as it were by snatches.

Kailiili (ka'-ī'-li-ī'-li), n. A narrow valley near the top of Waialeale on the island of Kauai, a resting place for kings and queens in ancient times.

Kailiili (kā'-ī'-li-ī'-li), v. To snatch or grab repeatedly; to give away and take back indefinitely.

Kailike (ka'i-lī'-ke), v. [Kai and like, alike.] To divide equally between a number of persons.

Kailikoliko (kă'i-lī'-kŏ-lī'-ko), adj. Fat or greasy; applied to gravy.

Kailikoliko (kă'i-lī'-kŏ-lī'-ko), n. [Kai, gravy, and liko, oily.] 1. Fat gravy. 2. The oily part of fat. 3. The appearance of oil poured upon water. See liko.

Kailipolipo (kă'i-lī'-pŏ-lī'-po), n. [Kai and lipolipo, blue or black.] The deep, dark blue or black sea.

Kailiponi (kā'-ī-lī-pō'-ni), n. A disease in which one falls down dead; something like apoplexy; he kailiponi ka make.

Kailiwale (kā'-ī'-lī-wă'-le), n. Seizure of the property of another; plunder; robbery.

Kailiwale (kā'-ī'-lī-wă'-le), v. 1. To take without regard to right or to consequences; to take by force. 2. To rob; to plunder.

Kailuhee (kă'i-lū'-he'e), n. That part of the sea which is dark blue, that is the deep sea. Syn: Kaiula.

Kaimahamoe (kă'i-mā'-hă-mō'-e), n. [Kai, gravy, and mahamoe, a fish.] 1. The gravy made for the fish mahamoe. 2. The fat or grease of that fish. 3. A calm, quiet sea.

Kaimake (kă'i-mă'-ke), n. [Kai and make, dead.] 1. Low water; ebb tide. 2. (Mod.) Name of the Dead Sea.

Kaimalolo (kă'i-mă'-lŏ-lo), n. [Kai, sea, and malolo, retreating.] Retreating sea; a shallow place in the sea where the tide is at rest.

Kaimalolo (kă'i-ma'-lo'-lo), n. Fishing ground where the malolo (flying fish) abound.

Kaimaloo (kă'i-mă'-lo'o), n. [Kai and maloo, dry.] Low tide; ebb tide, when many places on the sea

shore are dry, or the coral and reef are bare.

Kaimau (kă'i-mă'u), n. Middle tide, neither high nor low. Syn: Kaiku.

Kaimoku (kă'i-mō'-ku), n. A commencing of the tide to recede or return; a turning of the tide.

Kaina (kā'i-na), n. 1. An expression used at the end of a sorcerer's invocation of eternal destruction upon his victim. The word shows the ceremony is ended. 2. Contraction of kaikaina, which see.

Kaina (kă'i-na), v. [Variant of kaiia, passive of Kai.] To be led away; to be moved slowly along.

Kaina (kā'-ī'-na), v. An imperative form of the verb Kai, to lead: Kaina aku ia ku ma o; lead Ku over there.

Kaina (ka'i-na), v. [Intransitive of kai, to move.] To be moved; to be carried or borne along; to be drawn away.

Kainoa (kā'i-nō'-a), v. An impersonal verb denoting doubt, or uncertainty of opinion. Kainoa he oiaio; as if it were true. Kainoa he oiaio kana olelo; as if his word were true. The word is sometimes shortened by dropping the final a, to Kaino.

Kainui (kă'i-nū'-i), n. High sea; high tide. Syn: Kaipiha.

Kainunuki (kă'i-nŭ'-nŭ'-kī), n. [Kai, sea, and nunuki, rising and falling.] An irregular wave of the ocean; tide or wave not conforming to the general course of the tides.

Kaio (ka-ī'o). [Ka, the, and io, a hawk.] The brown hawk or kite.

Kaioe (kă'i-o'e), n. 1. A shrub or tree: he pua laau no ke kaioe, the tree blossom of the kaioe. 2. A lizard god supposed to inhabit the plant kaioe.

Kaiohua (kă'i-ō'-hū'-a), n. A place between the shallow and the deep sea, a favorite feeding place of the ohua fish.

Kaioio (kā'-i'o-i'o), adv. Unthriftily; weakly; scatteringly, describes the growing of plant life: Ulu kaioio ka nahelehele; the weeds grow scattered about.

Kaiokilohee (kă'i-ō-kī'-lō-he'e), n. [Kai, sea, okilo, to look for, and hee, squid.] 1. Squid fishery. 2. Name of a place in the sea; same as kaiau.

Kaiolena (kă'i-ŏ'-lē'-na), n. [Kai, liquid, and olena, yellow.] 1. Water prepared with salt and the yellow coloring matter of the olena plant and set apart for religious rites. 2. Dye made from the olena plant.

Kaiolena (kă'i-ŏ'-lē'-na), v. 1. To cleanse; to purify; e huikala; e hoomaemae. 2. To make yellow by dyeing.

Kaioloa (kă'i-ō'lo-ā'), n. The ceremony of tying the malo on to the god; it was done by the women of the chief.

Kaioolelepa (ka-i'o-o-le'-le'-pa), n. [Ka, the, io, bird of the hawk family, o, of, and lelepa, name of a district in the island of Hawaii. The hawk that flies over the district of Lelepa.] One of Kamehameha's fanciful appellations.

O kalani ka Io o Lelepa,
Ka alapa pii moo o ku.

Kaiopelu (kă'i-ŏ'-pē'-lu), n. 1. A place in the sea where fishermen fish for opelu. 2. A sauce or gravy used as an appetizer.

Kaiopokeo (kă'i-ō'-pō'-ke'o), n. Name of a long prayer at the dedication of a heiau, temple.

Kaipaeaea (kā'i-pā-ē'a-ē'a), n. [Kai, sea, and paeaea, the act of catching fish with rod, hook and line.] 1. Place for catching fish with rod and line. 2. A calm, smooth sea. Syn: Pohu.

Kaipapau (kă'i-pā-pa'u), n. A shallow place in the sea; shallow sea. Syn: Poana and kaiohua.

Kaipiha (kă'i-pī'-ha), n. [Kai and piha, full.] A high sea; high tide.

Kaipii (kă'i-pi'i), n. [Kai, sea, and pii, climbing.] High or rising tide. Syn: Kainui.

Kaipu (kă'i-pū'), n. Same as kaimau.

Kaipuu (ka'i-pu'u), n. A division or portion. More commonly written puu.

Kaipuu (ka'i-pu'u), v. To divide out into parts or portions. See puu.

Kaiua (kă'i-ū'-a), v. To continue; to repeat over and over: kaiua ka olelo; he olelo kuawili. E kaiua i ka hookahe i ka wai; continue to water the ground.

Kaiula (kă'i-ū'-la), n. [Mod. Kai, sea, and ula, red.] 1. The Red Sea. The sea that separates Africa and Asia. 2. Menses.

Kaiulala (kā'i-ū'-lā'-la), n. 1. That part of the ocean's surface out of sight of land. 2. A tempestuous sea.

Kaiuli (kā'i-ū'li), n. [Kai, sea, and uli, blue.] The dark blue sea; hence, the deep sea; the name of the sea beyond the kohola. Syn: Kailuhee.

Kaiulu (kā'i-ū'-lu), n. 1. The sea at full tide. Syn: Kainui and kaipiha. 2. Same as kaiaulu, the name of a wind at Waianae.

Kaiuwe (kāi-ū'-we), v. Same as kaiua.

Kaiwipoo (kā'-ī-wī-po'o), n. [Ka, article, iwi, bone, and poo, the head.] 1. The skull. 2. Calvary, the place where Jesus Christ was crucified.

Kaka (kā'-ka), n. A cluster; number of things growing together or adjusted in clusters.

Kaka (kā-kā'), n. [Mod.] The common duck.

Kaka (kā'-kā'), v. [Ka, to strike; to dash.] 1. To beat; to whip. 2. To cut and split or break wood (this was anciently done, not with against stones or rocks). 3. To an axe, but by striking sticks strike, as fire with flint and steel; ka or kaka ahi. 4. To thrash, as grain.

Kaka (kā'-ka), v. To cleanse by dipping or rubbing in water.

Kaka (kā'-kā), v. To be odorous, fragrant or otherwise.

Kakaa (kā-ka'a), adj. Rolling; revolving; spinning.

Kakaa (kā-ka'a), adj. Restless; wandering. Applied also to a condition of the eyes where the muscles which serve the eyeball suffer partial paralysis: Maka kakaa, unfixed, rolling eyes, or cross-eyed.

Kakaa (kā-ka'a), n. 1. A rolling; a moving to and fro. 2. Restlessness.

Kakaa (kā'-ka'a), v. [Ka and kaa, to roll.] 1. To roll; to turn over and over. 2. To turn round rapidly; to spin, as a top. 3. To revolve, as a wheel on an axis.

Kakaa (kā'-ka'a), v. To turn aside; to deviate; to roll about, as a canoe in a rolling sea: Kakaa ae la ka ihu o ka waa ilalo, the prow of the canoe has turned off the wind.

Kakaako (kā-kā-ā'-ko), adj. Dull; slow; crooked; underhand; mean; unfair; fraudulent.

Kakae (kā'-kā'e), adj. Spry; lively, as a child in walking.

Kakae (kā'-kā'e), v. 1. To run. 2. To be spry; to be quick.

Kakaha (kā'-kā'-ha), n. 1. Common name applied to strips of barren land along the seashore. 2. A comparatively shallow place (or bank) in the ocean where many kinds of fish abound. See aukaka.

Kakahe (kā'-kā'-he), n. A flowing as a brook; a flowing or dripping of any fluid.

Kakahe (kā'-kā'-he), v. [See kahe, to flow.] 1. To flow; to overflow; to run, as a liquid; to melt; to flow, as a melted substance. 2. To leak, as a fluid. 3. To gather or sweep along in crowds—applied to a collection of living creatures moving in the same course. See kakai.

Kakaheawai (kā'-kā'-hē-ā'-wā'i), v. [Kakahe, to flow, a, as, and wai, water.] To flow like water; to flow in great quantity.

Kakahele (kā'-kā-hē'-le), v. [Kaka and hele, to go.] 1. To go quickly; to move quickly; to be in a hurry. 2. To go recklessly.

Kakahi (kā-kā-hī'), n. Same as kakaki, an iron hoop.

Kakahiaka (kā-kā'-hī-ā'-ka), n. [Kakahi and aka, shade. Breaking the shade (of night).] Morning: kakahiaka nui, early in the morning.

Kakahiaka (kā-kā'-hī-ā'-ka), v. To be or become morning.

Kakahiki (kā'-kā-hī'-ki), adj. Lacking point or purpose in conversation.

Kakahiki (kā'-kā-hī'-ki), n. Idle conversation; waste of time in vain talk. Syn: Kakahili.

Kakahili (kā'-kā-hī'-li), n. Idle chatter.

Kakahou (kā'-kā-hō'u), adj. 1. Immature; not ripe. Applied in general to agricultural products. 2. Just buried; of recent interment.

Kakahou (kā'-kā-hō'u), v. [Kaka, to cut or break up, and hou, to stab or pierce.] To torture to death by cutting, piercing or flaying. (A mode of punishing practiced by the natives in a former age.) Also known as kakaolo, to cut up alive.

Kakai (kă-ka'i), n. 1. A company traveling together. 2. A family, including servants, dependents, etc.

Kakai (kā'-kā'i), n. 1. Name of the strings used in tying up a calabash. 2. A string to make fast to. 3. A litter, as of animals. 4. A cloud that hangs low, near the ground: E makani auanei, ke kau mai la ke **kakai** o Waimea; there will be wind, the kakai hangs over Waimea.

Kakai (kă-ka'i), v. [**Kai**, to lead.] 1. To go along in company: **kakai** ka aha i muli honua; the company followed all together. 2. To travel together, as a huakai, or caravan: **kakai** lua ka hele a kanaka. 2. To follow, as chickens do a hen. 3. To follow one after another, as in Indian file.

Kakai (kā'-kă'i), v. To gird; to tie on; to encircle with band or net. 2. To lift the aha, tabu cord, while the priests pray.

Kakaiahili (kā'-kā'i-ā-hī'-li), v. 1. To talk in a haphazard manner; to speak without thought. 2. To walk in a zigzag manner; to wander about, as one lost.

Kakaiapola (kā'-kă'i-ā-pō'-la), n. [**Kakai**, string to tie to, **a**, preposition of, and **pola**, a pendant.] 1. The tail of a kite; alaila, nakinaki na kaula hanai ame ke **kakaiapola** ame ke aho. 2. A leading string.

Kakaiapola (kā'-kă'i-ā-pō'-la), v. To lead on or compel to follow by a leading string.

Kakaikahi (kā'-ka'i-kā'-hi), adj. 1. Few; scarce; here and there one; a small number. 2. Rare.

Kakaikahi (kā'-ka'i-kā'-hi), adv. Rarely.

Kakaikahi (kā'-ka'i-kā'-hi), v. To be few; to be scarce; to be seldom occurring; hence, to be precious.

Kakaipali (kā'-kā'i-pā'-li), n. [**Kakai**, string or net-work, and **pali**, precipice.] A precipice or series of precipices enclosing or protecting the adjoining region.

Kakaipauda (kā'-kā'i-pāu'-da), n. [Eng. Mod.] A cartridge box. Also known as kapepauda.

Kakaka (kā'-kā'-ka), n. A bow for shooting arrows; a cross-bow.

Kakaka (kă'-kā'-ka), v. To be crooked; to be bent, as a bow. (Hookakaka is the transitive form.)

Kakaka (kā'-kā'-ka), v. 1. To cleanse with water; to wash. 2. To wash lightly; to rinse.

Kakakaka (kā'-kă-kā'-ka), adj. 1. Unclean; filthy. 2. Ceremonially impure.

Kakakau (kā'-kă-ka'u), n. [**Ka**, a cup, and **kakau**, to print.] A cup-like dish, usually of stone, used to hold the ink or dye with which the natives marked tapa or tattooed the skin.

Kakakau (kā'-kă-ka'u), v. To reprint; to renew the characters of.

Kakake (kā'-kă-kē'), n. A name applied in general to all potatoes unfit for poi.

Kakaki (kā'-kă-kī'), n. An iron hoop; iron from a hoop, that is, hoop iron; hookahi puaa, hookahi pauku kakaki, one hog for one piece of iron hoop. (Found in D. Malo: Mooolelo Hawaii). Syn: Kakahi. The modern word is apohao.

Kakaki (kā'-kă-kī') v. To be poor or thin in flesh: Ua hele ia a **kakaki**; he has become thin.

Kakakihi (kā'-kă-kī'-hi), v. 1. To step lightly or softly; to go quickly; to run lightly. 2. To wander without aim or purpose.

Kakakii (kā'-kă-ki'i), n. Carelessness in speaking; falsehood.

Kakakii (kā'-kā'-ki'i), v. 1. To speak without regard to truth; to be careless of what one says. 2. To be clumsy in one's mode of action; to blunder in deportment. 3. To walk crookedly.

Kakala (kă'-kă'-la), adj. Sharp; sharp pointed; rough with sharp points.

Kakala (kā'-kā'-la), n. 1. The breaking of the surf: **kakala** ka nalu. 2. Anything sharp pointed; anything small and sharp, like a needle. 3. The spur of a cock. 4. A species of worm that destroys potatoes and other vegetables; a caterpillar. Syn: Peelua. Also known as peelue.

Kakala (kă'-kă'-la), v. 1. To be rough with sharp points; to be craggy; to be sharp, as a needle, pin, etc. 2. To be inflamed with anger; to be turbulent, as an angry mob; to express anger in words. 3. To loosen; to unfasten. 4. To give up feelings of resentment; to forgive; to excuse. See kala.

Kakalaau (kā'-kā'-lā'-a'u), n. 1. A variety of hula dance. 2. Fencing with spears, an art taught in ancient times: he nui ka poe ao i ke kupololu ame ke **kakalaau**, me ke kaala, many persons learned to strike with the pololu, to fence and to throw with a sling.

Kakalaau (kā'-kā'-lā'-ā'u), v. To practice attack and defense with lances.

Kakalaio (kā'-kă'-lăi-ō'), v. 1. To have a creepy sensation, as though chilled with fright. 2. To shudder with fear. 3. To have the sensation of cold. 4. To be rough, as the skin affected with cold. See okala.

Kakalaioa (kă'-kă'-lăi-ō'a), adj. Thorny; composed of thorns.

Kakalaioa (kă'-kă-lă'i-ō'a), n. A tall spreading shrub (Caesalpinia bonducella), having seeds globose, of stony hardness and lead color.

Kakalaioa (kă'-kă'-lăi-ō'a), v. Same as kakalaio, to have a creepy sensation.

Kakalana (kā'-kă-lă'-na), v. 1. To cry out; to call aloud. 2. To proclaim throughout a kalana, or district.

Kakalawela (kă'-kă-lā'-wĕ'-la), n. A scar from burning.

Kakalawela (kă'-kă-lā'-wĕ'-la), v. [Kakala and wela, to burn.] 1. To make a scar by burning; to sear. 2. To have the color and appearance of a seared or scarred skin.

Kakale (kă'-kă'-le), adj. Thin; greatly diluted with water, as thin poi: he ai **kakale**.

Kakale (kă'-kă'-le), v. 1. To be thin; to be watery; to be nearly liquid, as thin poi. 2. To have the quality of a fluid, as thin poi or molasses. (Hookakale is the transitive form.)

Kakali (kă'-kă'-li), adv. Waitingly; in a waiting posture; in wait; watchfully. Oi noho **kakali** aku nei, o ka po no ia, have watchfully waited until night.

Kakali (kă'-kă'-li), v. To wait for some person or thing to come or be done; to expect; to continue waiting for something. See kali.

Kakalule (kā'-kā-lū'-le), adj. Not certain; variable; equivocal: kakalule ma ke kamailio ana, equivocal in conversation.

Kakana (kā'-kă-nā'), adj. Rough, as in conversation; boisterous; coarse.

Kakana (kā'-kă-nā'), n. 1. Contemptuous language; reproach; vilification. 2. An expression of scorn.

Kakana (kā'-kă'-na), n. Satan.

Kakanakana (kā'-kā'-nă-kā'-na), n. 1. A species of limu or sea moss. 2. Same as kakonakona.

Kakanalii (kā'-kă'-nă-li'i), v. To be stunted.

Kakani (kā'-kă'-ni), n. 1. A blast or blight on vegetables. 2. A small insect which lives on the outside of fruit, leaves, etc. 3. The itch.

Kakaoko (kā'-kă-ō'-ko), adj. Incorrect form of kakaako. Dull; slow; crooked; underhand; mean; unfair; fraudulent.

Kakaola (kā-kă-ō'-la), n. 1. The spirit or soul of a living person as seen by the kahuna kilokilo, juggling priest. (If many spirits were seen in company they were called oio. The ghost of a single deceased person was called kinowailua, which see.) 2. Hallucination.

Kakaolelo (kā'-kā'-ō-lĕ'-lo), n. [Kaka and olelo, word.] A counselor; an adviser; a lawgiver; a scribe; one skilled in language: kekahi poe kanaka akamai i ke **kakaolelo**, certain men skillful in judgment.

Kakapa (kā'-kā'-pa), n. 1. A small strip of land adjoining a larger piece of land belonging to another person: ina he **kakapa** o ka loi, i hookahi lalani o ua **kakapa** ai la. 2. The outside bank of a taro patch.

Kakapahi (kā'-kā-pā'-hi), n. Fencing; sword exercise.

Kakapahi (kā'-kā-pā'-hi), v. [Kaka, to strike, and pahi, knife.] To fence; to use the sword in fencing.

Kakau (kă'-kă'u), n. 1. Anything written. 2. The act of writing; hence, 3. The writing down of the names of persons who are to pay tribute.

Kakau (kā'-kā'u), v. 1. To write; to mark with a pen or pencil; to make letters. 2. To write upon; to print or paint on tapa, as in former times; to put down for remembrance. 3. To describe; to mark out; to designate; to divide out into parcels, as land. 4. To tattoo.

Kakaualii (kă'-kă'u-ā'-li'i), n. 1. A royal scribe; one whose office is

to do a chief's writing. 2. A writer of chronology.

Kakauha (kă'-kă-ū'-ha), adj. 1. Not flexible; rigid. 2. Oppressive.

Kakauha (kă'-kă-ū'-ha), v. To be stretched out, as the arm; hence, to be oppressive. (Hookakauha is the transitive form.)

Kakaukaha (kā'-kă'u-kā'-ha), v. 1. To print, paint or mark, as on the skin. 2. To tattoo.

Kakaumooolelo kā'-kā'u-mo'o-ō'-le'-lo), n. [Mod. **Kakau**, to write, and **mooolelo**, connected talk.] A recorder; a copyist; one who writes a **mooolelo** or story.

Kakauolelo (kā'-kā'u-ō-lĕ'-lo), n. [Mod. **Kakau** and **olelo**, word.] A person whose business it is to keep or write a record; a scribe; a clerk; a secretary.

Kakawahie (kā'-kā-wā'-hī'-e), n. Name of a bird. (Loxops flammea.)

Kakawelewele (kă-kā'-wĕ'-lĕ-wĕ'-le), n. A recalling to mind of some mutual agreement or stipulation; a calling back of what has formerly been in the mind: A i loaa hoi ke **kawelewele**, pono iki no ia manawa; if memory recalls (a pledge of love) it will be well for the time being.

Kake (kā'-ke), n. 1. Potatoes unfit for poi. Syn: Kakake. 2. Code language spoken and written, used generally only by Hawaiian royalty.

Kakekake (kā'-kĕ-kā'-ke), v. To be changed in the relative positions of, as cards in a pack.

Kakeko (kā'-kē'-ko), adj. 1. Powerful; strong; having great physical strength. 2. Hard; difficult: Nana **kakeko**, hard work.

Kakele (kā'-kē'-le), n. A rubbing over the surface of the body; an anointing of the skin of a person.

Kakele (kā'-kē'-le), v. 1. To slip; to slide, as on a muddy road. 2. To glide on the surface of the water; to sail about for pleasure. See **kele**. 3. To besmear, as the skin with oil. 4. To do that which will please one.

Kakepauda (kā'-ke-pă'u-da), n. [Eng.] A cartridge box. Syn: Kakaipauda.

Kaki (kā'-ki), adj. Cross; petulant; showing anger, irritation, rage, etc., in language or looks.

Kakia (kā'-kī'-a), n. A nail; a pin; a wedge. Syn: Makia.

Kakia (kā'-kī'-a), v. To wedge or fasten up tightly; to fasten in a particular place or situation with a nail, pin or wedge.

Kakini (kā'-kī'-ni), adj. [Eng. Mod.] Twelve in number; a dozen.

Kakini (kā'-kī-ni), n. (Mod.) A garment made to cover the foot and leg; a stocking.

Kakio (kā'-kī'o), n. The itch; the itching pustules of the skin. Syn: Meeau.

Kakiwi (kā'-kī'-wi), adj. Crooked; bent; pahi **kakiwi**, a crooked sword.

Kakiwi (kā'-kī'-wi), v. 1. To bend down and fasten in the earth, as in propagating plants by causing a branch to take root previous to its separation from the stock. 2. To ensnare; to catch by means of a noose.

Kakolu (kā'-kō'-lu), adj. Three-stranded; three-fold; **kakolu** ke kaula. Syn: Kaakolu.

Kakona (kā'-kō'-na), v. To stop; to hinder anything in its progress: **kakona** ke ahi, haule wale iho no; the torch fails, it falls short—spoken of the ahikao or flambeaux tossed over cliffs. Syn: Ali.

Kakonakona (kā'-kō'-nā-kō'-na), n. 1. A species of grass (Panicum torridum). 2. A species of limu or sea moss, known also as lipaha.

Kakoo (kā'-ko'o), n. 1. A sash; a girdle. 2. One who aids or supports another in an undertaking.

Kakoo (kā'-ko'o), v. 1. To bind up; to gird on, as one's loose garment with a sash; to bind round. 2. To give strength; to assist; to back up; to take the part of; to uphold.

Kakou (kā'-kŏ'u), pron. We; spoken of more than two, including the speaker and the persons addressed.

Kaku (kā'-kū'), n. The name of a long fish, a species of barracuda (Sphyraena snodgrassi). A large voracious species of wide range. Syn: Kupala.

Kakua (kā'-kū'-a), n. The worship of the gods; worship.

Kakua (kā'-kū'-a), v. 1. To bind or fasten on, as a pa-u. Syn: Kakoo. 2. To tie on, as a kihei, a garment formerly worn by Hawaiian men. To put round, as a cincture

or girdle. Syn: Kakoo. 3. To ascribe power or sacrifice to the gods; to magnify. 4. To appeal to the gods for help.

Kakuai (kā'-kū'-ā'i), n. Sacrifice offered at every meal. The offerings were mostly of bananas, fish and awa.

Kakuai (kā'-kū'-ā'i), v. To feed the spirits of the dead; to place food upon a household altar for the dead. This was formerly a common practice among the Hawaiians.

Kala (kā'-lā'), adj. Silver: puna **kala**, silver spoon.

Kala (kă'-la), adv. Spoken of time, as: aole e **kala**, long ago; long since; not very lately; not just now; a good while ago; aole e **kala** ka noho ana o na haole maanei, it is a good while that foreigners have lived here, that is, their coming here is not lately.

Aole e **kala**, E **kala** kahiko
E kalawale i makeai
E **kala** kahiko.

Kala (kă'-la), n. 1. A public crier; A person whose business it was to summon people and chiefs together in time of war. 2. A substitute. 3. The ends of a house in distinction from the sides. 4. A species of surgeon fish (Acanthurus unicornis). Color, olive, pale below; top of head and horn dark olivaceous, caudal spines pale blue; dorsal fin pale blue crossed by narrow pale yellow lines. 5. A migratory bird (Sterna panayensis) about as large as the common pigeon; plumage dark gray, white underneath.

Kala (kā'-lā' or dālā), n. [Mod.] The Hawaiian pronunciation of dollar; hence silver coin; silver in general.

Kala (kă'-la), v. 1. To loosen; to untie, as a string or rope; to let loose, as an animal. 2. To unloose; to put off, as clothes; to undress; to put off, as armor. 3. To open half way, as a door or book. 4. To absolve from a contract. 5. To put away; to take away, that is, to forgive sin or a crime; to pardon. 6. To forgive, as a debt; to release one from payment. 7. To pardon a fault; to free from imputation of blame. 8. To ask forgiveness; to acknowledge a wrong with expression of regret.

Kala (kā'-la), v. 1. To proclaim, as a public person the will of his sovereign; to cry, as a public crier. 2. To proclaim; to send for; to invite. 3. To publish; to make known by proclamation.

Kalaau (kā'-lā'-ău'), n. [**Ka**, to strike; **laau**, wood.] An ancient hula dance in which a part of the music was the striking of one stick upon another, as castanets: He **kalaau** ka hula nui a na 'lii e hana ai, A **kalaau** was the great dance which the chiefs performed.

Kalaau (kă'-lă-ă'u), v. [**Kala**, to call, and **au**, float.] To call; to call aloud. See walaau.

Kalaau (kā'-lā'-ă'u); v. [**Ka**, to cast or strike, and **laau**, stick.] To hit two sticks together in the **kalaau**, a kind of hula. See kakalaau.

Kalae (kā'-la'e), adj. 1. Clear; pure; white; calm; pleasant.

Kalae (kā'-la'e), n. 1. Clearness; whiteness. 2. A clear pure atmosphere; a calm. Laieik. p. 25. See lae and laelae. 3. Name of a section of land on the island of Molokai.

Kalaea (kă'-lă-ē'a), adv. Roughly; harshly; angrily; applied to speaking: He olelo **kalaea** wale no ka Hakau ia Umi; Hakau spake only roughly to Umi.

Kalaea (kă'-lă-ē'a), n. Roughness; rudeness in speaking; harshness.

Kalahala (kā'-lă-hā'la), n. 1. The taking away of guilt; an atonement. 2. That which takes away sin; that which absolves sin; a redeemer.

Kalahala (kā'-lă-hā'-la), v. [**Kala**, to pardon, and **hala**, guilt.] 1. To loose or absolve one from guilt or sin; to pardon sin. 2. To take away the ground of an offense, or to answer for it.

Kalahale (kā'-lă-hā'-le), adv. [**Kala** and **hale**, the end of a house.] Like the end of a house, that is, perpendicular, or nearly so; o na wahi e kiekie **kalahale** ana ma kahi aoao, he pali ia, places being perpendicularly high on one side are palis (precipices).

Kalahewahewa (kă'-lă-hē'-wă-he'-wă), v. 1. To give inconsiderately. Same as haawi naaupo. 2. To give foolishly or unwisely. 3. To

settle or bestow one's property, as a crazy man: eia ka'u, until it is all gone.

Kalahua (kă'-lă-hu'a), n. The religious ceremony of chiefly women being allowed to eat fish after a tabu: ai no hoi na wahine a pau i ka ia hou, ua kapaia keia hana ana he **kalahua**, and all the women ate of the fresh fish, this act was called **kalahua**.

Kalai (kā'-lā'i), v. 1. To hew; to cut: **kalai** laau, to hew wood; **kalai** pohaku, to hew stones. 2. To pare; to cut; to engrave; to carve out, that is, to divide out, as one's portion: **kalai** laau, a hewer of wood; **kalai** pohaku, a stone cutter. 3. To direct; to conduct or regulate; to manage.

Kalaiaina (kā'-lā'i-ā'i-na), n. 1. During the days of Hawaiian monarchy, the name of the office of the Minister of the Interior. 2. Political economy. 3. (Mod.) Political party. 4. (Mod.) A department of the cabinet.

Kalaiaina (kā'-lā'i-ā'i-na), v. [**Kalai**, to divide, and **aina**, land.] To manage or direct the affairs of the land, that is, the resources.

Kalaihi (kă'-lă-ī'-hi), adj. Assuming undue importance; boastful; proud; exalted on account of one's office or nearness to a chief: ame ka leo **kalaihi** o na kumu, and with boastful voice of the teachers.

Kalaiia (kā'-lāi'-ī'a), adj. Hewn; cut; carved; graven; engraved.

Kalaiino (kā'-lā'i-ī'-no), v. [**Kalai**, to carve out, and **ino**, wickedness.] 1. To concoct mischief; to devise a plan of evil against another. See **aiahulu**. 2. To contrive secretly to kill or destroy by witchcraft.

Kalaimoku (kā'-lā'i-mō'-ku), n. [**Kalai**, manage, and **moku**, island.] 1. One who is concerned in managing the affairs of an island. 2. One whose advice is valued in managing a people; o ka mea akamai i ke kakaolelo no ke aupuni, he **kalaimoku** ia; the person skillful as a counselor for the government is a **kalaimoku**.

Kalaipohaku (kā'-lā'i-pō'-hā'-ku), n. [**Kalai** and **pohaku**, a stone.] A stone cutter.

Kalakaka (kă'-lă-kă'-ka), adj. 1. Rough; rude; offensive to the ear. Applied to language. 2. Rough; scraggy; thorny; knotty.

Kalakaka (kă'-lă-kă'-ka), v. 1. To be craggy; to be rough; to be harsh. 2. To use coarse language.

Kalakala (kă'-lă-kă'-la), adj. Rough; sharp, as a rasp; as saw teeth.

Kalakala (kă'-lă-kă'-la), adv. Roughly; harshly. Applied in a general way to deportment and language.

Kalakala (kă'-lă-kă'-la), v. To be thorny; to have rough or sharp points, as plants or animals.

Kalakalai (kă'-lă-kă'-lā'i), v. To hew; to cut; to carve, as in wood. See **kalai**.

Kalakini (kā'-lā'-kī'-ni), n. [**Kala**, money, and **kini**, for guinea.] 1. An English gold coin. 2. Later **kini** was used in describing any gold coin: Kau kuai ana i ka wahine o Maui i ke **kalakini**, your buying a woman of Maui with gold.

Kalakua (kā'-lā-kū'-a), n. [**Kala**, rough, and **kua**, back.] The fin on the back of a fish. Syn: Kuala.

Kalakupua (kā'-lā-kū'-pū'-a), v. To be under control of some mysterious or supernatural influence, as witchcraft or sorcery. Hookalakupua is the transitive form.

Kalalau (kā'-lā-lā'u), n. 1. A tableland on Mount Waialeale, on the island of Kauai. "Nani Kalalau, he aina pali," beautiful **Kalalau**, a land of cliffs. 2. A series of palis or famous cliffs on the north side of Kauai. "Napelepele **Kalalau**, owali i ka makani," Uncertain is **Kalalau**, swinging in the wind. The words refer to the swinging ladders at Kalalau.

Kalalea (kă'-lă-le'-a), adj. 1. Prominent and long. 2. Turned up, as the nose. 3. Distorted, as the face of an angry man: maka **kalalea**.

Kalalea (kă'-lă-lē'-a), n. 1. Height; what is high up. 2. Pride; haughtiness, as in men. 3. A general name for a school of sharks. Ua ike mai nei oe i ka lalani **kalalea**? Did you see the line of sharks? (The word is applied to a number of sharks swimming in line.) 4. Name of a mountain on Kauai. (Laieik. p. 13.)

Kalali (kă'-lă-lī'), adj. 1. Making an exhibition of one's self in actions or movements of the body. 2. Quick and straightforward; applied to motion; **kalali** ka holo o

ka moku; kalali ka hele o ke kanaka mama; Swiftly sails the ship; rapidly walks the man.

Kalali (kă'-lă-lī'), n. A showing off; a display of one's self in an ostentatious manner.

Kalali (kă'-lă-lī'), v. 1. To talk in a pretentious manner; to show off; to affect ambitious display in conversation or in actions. 2. To walk stiffly or proudly; to walk like a soldier marching.

Kalamalo (kă'-lă-mā'-lō'), n. A species of grass (Eragrostis variabilis). A variety of grass said to have a curative property, and used in midwifery.

Kalamania (kă'-lă-mā'-nī'a), adj. Level; even; having an even surface, as a quiet sea.

Kalamania (kă-lă-mā'-nī'-a), n. Kala and mania, smooth.] 1. The smooth end of a house; a steep smooth hill; a pali (cliff). 2. A smooth surface.

Kalamaula (kă'-lă-mă-ū'-la), n. A species of stone out of which maika stones were made. See humuula.

Kalamo (kă'-lā'-mo), n. Word used by translators of the Scriptures for the name of a plant, calamus, mentioned in Solomon's Song 4:14.

Kalamoe (kă'-lă-mō'-e), n. A bluish species of kala or surgeon fish.

Kalamoku (kă'-lā-mō'-kū'), n. (Or kalamoho.) A species of awa fish; deep sea awa. See awa.

Kalana (kă'-lā'-na), n. 1. A sieve; a strainer. 2. The name early given by Hawaiians to white writing paper.

Kalana (kă-lă'-na), n. The name of a division of an island next less than moku, and synonymous with okana in some places.

Kalana (kā'-lā'-na), v. To sift; to strain, as through a sieve, etc. See kanana.

Kalanae (kă'-lă-na'e), n. An eye servant; a servant who works only when watched.

Kalanae (kă'-lă-na'e), v. To work only when watched.

Kalaneo (kă'-lă-ne'o), v. To be deceitful; to be two-faced. Hookalaneo is the transitive form.

Kalania (kă'-lă-nī'a), adj. Smooth, as the sea without a wave. See alania.

Kalanipaa (kă'-lă'-nĭ-pa'a), n. The broad blue sky; the fixed, strong firmament.

Kalaniuli (kă'-lă'-nĭ-ū'-li), n. The blue sky; the upper visible heavens. See apapalani.

Kalau (kā'-lā'u), v. 1. To thatch with leaves or potato vines; to thatch or line the inside of a house with leaves. 2. To work inefficiently.

Kalauae (kā'-lā'u-a'e), adj. Indisposed to work; lazy; loitering.

Kalauae (kā'-lā'u-a'e), v. 1. To be indifferent to work; to be lazy. 2. To be a hanger-on.

Kalaunuiohua (kă-lă'u-nū'i-ŏ-hū'a), n. An ancient king who lived in the time of a universal famine called Kalamania.

Kalawa (kā'-lā'-wă), n. 1. A place where a bend in the road comes again to a straight line. 2. Intermittent pains in the side, neck, etc.: eia keia eha, ua kalawa ae nei i kuu ai, here is this pain, it has just moved round to my neck.

Kalawa (kā'-lā'-wă), v. To move off to one side and partly round: ua kalawa ae la ma ke kua o ka hale; to move a little sideways and in a circular motion.

Kalawai (kă'-lă-wă'i), v. To go round; to go about; to surround. Syn: Poai.

Kalawaia (kă'-lă'-wā-i'a), n. The occupation of a fisherman; the act of taking fish. [The word takes no article. The word is written and pronounced by Hawaiians as though ka were an integral part of the word.] Syn: Lawaia and lowaia.

Kalawakua (kā'-lā'-wă-kū'-a), v. [Kalawa, to move to one side; and kua, the back.] To move sideways and round to the back.

Kale (kă'-le), adj. Thin and watery, as poi: he ai kale.

Kale (kă'-le), v. To be thin and watery, like very thin poi. Syn: Kakale and kalekale.

Kalea (kă'-lē'-a), n. 1. A choking. 2. The whooping cough.

Kalea (kă'-lē'-a), v. 1. To choke from having the windpipe obstructed, as when liquid goes the wrong way. 2. To be choked.

Kalekale (kā'-lĕ-kā'-le), adj. [Freq. of kale, thin and watery.] Thin; watery; soft; nearly fluid.

Kalekale (kā'-lē-kā'-lē), n. A fine deep-sea food fish (Rooseveltia brighami). It is often erroneously called akikiki.

Kalekedona (kā'-lē-kē'-kō'-na), n. (Mod.) A chalcedony, the name of a precious stone.

Kalele (kā'-lē'-le), n. A stay; a railing; anything used to comfort or to support.

Kalele (kā'-lē'-le), v. 1. To lean upon, as upon a cane or staff. 2. To press upon for support; to bear on.

Kalelei (kā'-lē-lē'i), v. (Mod.) [Ka, the article, and lelei, common name of a beautiful bird.] To appear beautiful, as a beautiful woman.

Kalelei (kā'-lē-le'i), v. To yield obedience to.

Kaleleku (kā'-lē'-lē-kū'), v. To press down hard; to bear on heavily. See kalele.

Kalelemuku (kā'-lē'-lē-mū'-ku), v. [Kalele, to lean or bear on, and muku, the off or starboard side of a canoe.] 1. To lean on the off or starboard side of a canoe. 2. To lead a free and easy life; to rid one's self of care.

Kalelewa (kā'-lē-lē'-wā), adj. Flying; floating, as clouds: ao kalelewa. See kaalelewa.

Kalelewa (kā'-lē-lē'-wa), v. 1. To float, as a vessel not at anchor; to stand off and on, as a vessel: aole nae i ku ka moku, kalelewa wale no, the vessel, however, did not anchor, it only lay off and on. See lewa and kaalelewa. 2. To swing backward and forward or from side to side.

Kalena (kā'-lē'-na), v. [Ka, to radiate or go out from the center, and lena, to tighten.] To stretch out for drying, as a hide; to spread out, as a cloth.

Kaleokumuu (kā'-lē'-ō-kū'-mu'u), n. [Ka, the; le for lae, a point; o, of, and Kumuu, name of a traditional person said to be a noted robber and an expert in the lua or practice of killing by breaking the bones of the victim.] The place, point or residence of Kumuu; a cone or bank on side of Waialeale, Kauai.

Kalepa (kā'-lē'-pa), adj. Trading; peddling; he mau moku kalepa kekahi, some were trading ships. (It is the custom of Hawaiians when they have put on sale articles to sell, to hoist a small flag (lepa), hence to sell, to make market.) See lepa and lepalepa.

Kalepa (kā'-lē-pa'), n. One who brings things to market; in modern times, a merchant.

Kalepa (kā'-lē-pa'), v. (Ka, to throw out and lepa, a flag or signal.) 1. To peddle; to sell from place to place. 2. (Mod.) To vend merchandise, as a shopkeeper. Kalepa was formerly used on Hawaii, maanauwa on Oahu, and piele on Kauai, for peddling.) See maanauwa and piele.

Kalepalepa (kā'-lē'-pā-lē'-pa), v. To flap, as the sails of a ship, to flap in the wind, as a flag or ensign. See kilepalepa.

Kalewa (kā'-lē'-wā), adj. 1. Hanging; swinging, as a weight on a pole. 2. Flying, as clouds. 3. Laying off and on, as a ship.

Kalewa (kā'-lē'-wā), n. 1. A swing, a contrivance for moving back and forward, like kowali. 2. A place near or in the luakini (temple) where the king and a few people were separated from the multitude.

Kalewa (kā'-lē'-wā), v. 1. To float, to be floating, as any substance in the air. Syn: Lewa. 2. To sail here and there on the water; to lie off and on, as a vessel. 3. To carry a weight suspended on a pole between two persons. 4. To be unsettled; to move often from place to place. Syn: Lewa.

Kali (kā'-li), n. 1. A waiting, a hesitation. 2. Slowness; hesitancy in speech. 3. A defect in speech; a defective utterance. 4. A loiterer. 5. The edge, as of a garment, a leaf, etc. 6. The vagina.

Kali (kā'-li), n. 1. A spine, spindle or slender rod used to thread things upon, as the kernels of the kukui nut were strung to make a torch or as flowers for a lei. 2. The string so made, as a whole: kali kukui, a string of kukui nuts or a kukui nut torch when lighted.

Kali (kā'-li), v. 1. To wait; to tarry; to stay. 2. To sojourn with one temporarily. 3. To wait for something; to await; to lie in wait. 4. To hesitate in speaking: he kali ka olelo.

Kaliali (kā'-li-ā'-li), n. The castor oil plant (Ricinus communis). Syn: Koli.

Kaliawe (kā'-lī-ā'-wē), n. Brass; copper, etc. See keleawe.

Kalii (kā'-lī'i), n. The ceremony observed when the high chief landed from a voyage with his people and his god.

Kalikali (kă-lī-kā-li), adv. Almost.

Kalikali (kă'-lī-kă'-li), n. A fine food fish (Rooseveltia brighami) of the order Serranidae.

Kalikali (kă'-lī-kă'-li), v. [Freq. of kali, to wait.] 1. To be a little behind; not quite even with something else. 2. To be not quite full; to lack something.

Kalikea (kă'-lī'-kē'-a), n. [Kali, edge, and kea, white.] A white border or fringe; white on the edge or border.

Kalikukui (kă'-li-kū'-kŭ'-i), n. Several strings of the meat of the kukui nut made into a flambeau; he kalikukui i aulamaia; a torch made of kukui nuts.

Kalilo (kā'-lī'-lo), n. A fatal disease or sickness, like mai make; a sickness so great that death only remains: he mai lilo wale aku no koe.

Kalilo (kā'-lī'-lo), v. To be dying a natural death.

Kalilolilo (kā'-lī'-lŏ-lī'-lo), v. To be about to pass away, that is, to die. See kalilo and lilo.

Kalina (kā'-lī'-na), n. 1. Old potato vines that have finished bearing. 2. Potatoes of the second growth. 3. A potato field where the old refuse potatoes and vines only remain. 4. Any old withered vine.

Kalipilau (kă'-lī-pī-lă'u), n. 1. A form of venereal disease. 2. A word used to reproach women.

Kalo (kă'-lo), n. 1. The taro (Colocasia antiquorum var. esculentum). The well-known vegetable of Hawaii. It is cultivated in artificial water beds, and also on high mellow upland soil. It is made into food by baking and pounding into hard paste. After fermenting and slightly souring, it is diluted with water, then called poi, and eaten with the fingers. (The origin of the taro plant is thus described in Hawaiian Mythology: Ulu mai la ua alualu la, a lilo i kalo, The fetus grew [when it was buried] and became a kalo).

Kalo (kă-lō'), n. [Ka, article, the, and lo, a god that killed men.] One of the class of gods called akua oikanaka: Opua ame Kalo kekahi mau akua i makau ia; Pua and Lo are gods who are feared.

Kaloa (kā'-lō'-a), n. 1. Word applied to certain days of the month sacred to Kaloa or Kanaloa. (There were three kaloa days in the native calendar distinguished respectively as Kaloa Kukahi, Kaloa Kulua and Kaloapau.) 2. The twenty-third night after Hilo, the new moon; the twenty-fourth day of the month.

Kaloakukahi (ka-lō'-a-kū-kă'-hi), n. One of the days of the month in the ancient Hawaiian calendar; the twenty-fourth day of the lunar month and one of the days of the Kanaloa tabu.

Kaloakulua (kā'-lō'ă-kū-lū'-a), n. The twenty-fourth night after Hilo, the twenty-fifth day of the month in the ancient Hawaiian calendar.

Kaloapau (kā'-lō'ă-pă'u), n. The twenty-fifth night after Hilo; the twenty-sixth day of the month in the ancient Hawaiian calendar.

Kaloha (kă'-lŏ-hā'), n. Same as kaluha.

Kalohe (kă'-lō'-he), n. A mischief maker: Nanaia ke kupu, ka eu, ke kalohe o kai, look out for the lawless, the cheat, the mischief maker of the sea coast.—Laieik. p. 104.

Kalohi (kă'-lō'-hi), n. 1. The muscles which supply strength or power. 2. The sexual organ of males. 3. [From lohi, slow, lingering.] The lingering place. 4. The pali (cliff) of Kaholo on the west side of the island of Lanai. Named Kalohi by Kamehameha IV from his being becalmed there more than a week.

Kalokalo (kă'-lo-kă'-lo), v. 1. To pray to the gods; to supplicate favors. 2. To call upon God; to ask for assistance: aka e kalokalo aku kakou i ke Akua, a nana e lileiuli lelewae, but let us call upon God, and he will blot out and wash away (our sins); he hoi a kalokalo aku i ka mea nani hiwahiwa o ka lanikolu. 3. To be-

seech; to implore; to entreat in a very humble manner.

Kaiole (kā′-lō′-le), adj. 1. Smooth; having luster, applies to hair. 2. Straight and smooth, as hair: he huluhulu **kaiole** ko ka lio, he piipii inoino ko ke kamelo.

Kaiole (kā′-lō′-le), n. 1. Straight hair. 2. Straight smooth hair, like that of Chinese; e like me ko na Pake. 3. Beautiful black hair. 4. An officer or servant whose duty it was to lomilomi or massage a chief. The **kaiole** was always a female servant. (This service when performed for a woman devolved upon a man servant who was called omau.)

Kaiole (kā′-lō′-le), v. To change the tone of the voice; to change one's voice so as not to be known.

Kaiolo (kă′-lŏ′-lo), n. A name given to the first liquor that runs off in distillation. (The last running is called kawaa. [See okolehao.]

Kalu (kă′-lū′), n. [Ka, article, and lu, to scatter.] 1. That which is scattered abroad. The falling of ripe fruit. 2. The falling of dried leaves; falling leaves. 3. Ripe fruit fallen and lying around.

Kalua (ka-lū′-a), adj. Double; two-stranded, as a rope; kalua ke **kaula.**

Kalua (kā-lū′-a), n. 1. Same as lua, **ka** is the article. 2. Same as Kaulua, name of a month.

Kalua (kā′-lū′-a), v. [Ka, to appropriate, and lua, pit.] 1. To bury; to hide under ground. 2. To bake, as animal or vegetable food. This was always done in an oven under ground. 3. To kill, dress and cook an animal for food, embracing the whole process. 4. To burn brick or lime. The latter was always burnt in a covered pit.

Kalualua (kā′-lŭ′-ă-lŭ′-a), adj. Rough, as a road; rough; uneven, as land.

Kaluanuunohonionio (kă′-lū′-ă-nu'u-nō-hō-ni'o-ni'o), n. The god that sits over the main entrance of a luakini or place of worship. Also called Lananuu. The same god was supposed to keep watch over private dwellings.

Kaluha (kă′-lū-hā′), n. A species of reed (Cyperus monocephala).

Kaluhaluha (kā′-lū′-hă-lū′-ha), n. A general name for all kinds of grass and rushes which grow in water.

Kaluhi (kā′-lū′-hi), v. 1. To be flexible; to be easily shaken, as the bough of a tree. 2. To be easily scattered, as ripe fruit or withered leaves.

Kalukalu (kă′-lu-kă′-lu), n. 1. A vegetable like the kaluha, growing chiefly at Kapaa on Kauai. 2. A very thin gauze-like tapa; pale **kalukalu.** Translated in English muffler; **kalukalu nui,** a mantle.

Kama (kă′-ma), adj. 1. Pertaining to adoption; made by adoption. The word requires the prefix hoo to give it the adjectival sense. See hookama.

Kama (kă′-ma), n. 1. Name given by women to former husbands by whom they have borne children. 2. Children generally; the second generation in a family. 3. Specifically, children adopted into the family of another; **kama** ole, childless. 4. A natural cavern, cleft or fissure in a rock: he keiki na ka pohaku; a native would call it the child of a rock.

Kama (kā′-ma), v. 1. To bind or tie up, as a bundle: E **kama** iho oe a paa ke paiai, tie up and secure the bundle of food. See kamakama. 2. To enclose in a wrapper or wrappers.

Kamaa (kā′-ma'a), n. Sandals; a kind of shoe protecting the bottom of the foot. 2. Tapa or other material bound round the feet and legs when traveling on places of scoria or other rough places. 3. [Mod.] Shoes; boots; slippers.

Kamaa (kā'ma'a), v. Not used without hoo. See hookamaa.

Kamaaha (kă′-mă-ā′-ha), n. Cord made of coconut fiber.

Kamaaha (kă′-mă-ā′-ha), v. [**Kama,** to tie up, and **aha,** cord or mat made of coconut fiber.] To tie, or bind with coconut fiber.

Kamaaina (kă′-mă-ā'i-na), n. [**Kama,** child, and **aina,** land. Lit. A child of the land.] 1. A native born in any place and continuing to live in that place. 2. One belonging to a land and transferred with the land from one landholder to another. 3. The present residents in a place; a citizen; especially one of long standing.

Kamaaloa (kā'-ma'a-lō'-a), n. [Ka-maa, sandals, and loa, long.] The runners on which a holua (sled) slides.

Kamaaloihi (kā'-ma'a-lō-ī'-hi), n. Mod. [Kamaa, sandals, and loihi, long. Lit. Long shoes.] Boots.

Kamaehu (kā'-mā-ē'-hu), n. 1. Strength; energy: ku kamaehu, to stand firmly. 2. Firmness of resolution; fixedness of purpose.

Kamaeu (kā'-ma-e'u), n. [Kama, child, and eu, mischievous.] 1. A mischievous child. 2. A vicious, lying, deceitful person.

Kamahao (kā'-mā-ha'o), adj. [Kama and hao, to wonder.] Wonderful; astonishing; surprising; unheard of; incomprehensible: ke ku ana mai o keia mea kamahao, the standing of this wonderful thing; aina kamahao, wonderful land.

Kamahoehope (ka-mā'-ho-e-hŏ'-pe), n. Same as mahoehope, one of the months in the ancient Hawaiian calendar.

Kamahoemua (ka-mā'ho-e-mū'a), n. Same as mahoemua; the name of a month.

Kamahoi (kā'-mă-ho'i), adj. Very pleasing; splendid.

Kamahoi (kā'-mă-ho'i), n. An expression of admiration; wonder mingled with admiration.

Kamai (kā'-ma'i), n. Place of prostitution or assignation.

Kamai (kā'-ma'i), v. To play the whoremonger for hire.

Kamaikahulipu (kā'-mă-ī'-kā'-hŭ'-lī-pū'), n. A canoe god to whom prayer was made when a single canoe was imperiled or capsized at sea. Also called Kama-i-kahuliwaa.

Kamaikahuliwaapu (kā'-mă-ī'-kā'-hŭ'-lī-wa'a-pū'), n. The deity who was appealed to when a double-canoe was upset. Also called Kama-i-ka-huli-honua.

Kamaiki (kā'-mă-ī'-ki), n. 1. A designation in general of any little child. 2. An expression of endearment applied to little children.

Kamailio (kā'-mă'-ī-lī'-o), n. Conversation; consultation; familiar talk.

Kamailio (kā'-mă'-ī-lī-o), v. To converse; to exchange ideas colloquially; to confer together; to consult; to talk with.

Kamaiowa (kā-ma'i-ō-wā), n. Disease of female genitals.

Kamakahi (kā'-mă-kā'-hi), n. [Kama, child, and kahi, one.] An only child.

Kamakaleioku (kā'-mă-kā-lē'i-ō'-kū'), n. Keawe's war-god. A god made of the tree called koalaukani, a species of koa.

O ka haku maka o Kalananuu,
O Kamakaleioku kalai aku Hooneenuu,
Ke ana a Kalaukani,
Kani kuhele ka ua i kaupaku o ka hale o moe-a.

Kamakama (kā'-mă-kā'-ma), n. A partitive of the noun hookamakama. See the noun hookamakama.

Kamakama (kā'-mă-kā'-ma), v. 1. [Freq. of kama, to bind or tie.] To bind; to tie; to make fast; to bind up, as a bundle; to bind on. 2. A partitive of the verb hookamakama, to prostitute. The word requires the prefix hoo to make sense. See hookamakama.

Kamakamailio (kā'-mă-kā'-mă'-ī-lī-o), n. Familiar conversation.

Kamakamailio (kā'-mă-kā'-mă'-ī-lī-o), v. To converse; to talk together familiarly; otherwise synonymous with kamailio.

Kamakamaka (kā'-mă'-kă-mă'-ka), n. 1. A cry for help; a prayer to the gods for assistance. 2. Material used to spread over the hot stones of an imu or oven to protect the food from burning. (The modern word is pale.)

Kamakane (kā'-mă-kā'-ne), n. Name applied in common to all male children.

Kamakau (kā'-mă-kău), n. [Ka, to block out, to pound, and makau, fish-hook.] The art of making the bones of men or animals into fish-hooks; o ke kanaka akamai i ke kamakau, he kanaka waiwai ia.

Kamakau (kā'-mă-kău), v. To form a fish-hook.

Kamakena (kā-mā-kē'-na), n. Same as makena, wailing. Ka is the article.

Kamakii (kā'-mă-ki'i), adj. Lazy; shirking; indolent.

Kamakii (kā'-mă-ki'i), v. To be idle; to be wandering about doing nothing.

Kamakiilohelohe (kā'-mă-ki'i-lō'-hĕ-lō'-he), n. [Kama, for Kamapuaa; kii, get; lohelohe, a small beetle-like insect found in still water.] 1. A tabu or consecration of the lohelohe for sacred use. 2. The

tabu placed upon one who seeks the lohelohe on the order of a priest. 3. A tabu worship for the chief.

Kamakini (kă'-mă-kī'-ni), n. A tabu ordered upon anything or any person.

Kamakonakahikulani (kă-mā'-kō-nā'-kā'-hī-kū'-lā'-ni), n. [Ka, the, makona, relentless; kahiku, haughty, and lani, toward the sky.] A word or phrase that implies a very contemptuous opinion of others.

Kamakuu (kă'-mă'-ku'u), n. (See makuu, ka is the article.) 1. A knob or ball of hair fastened with a knot on top of the head. 2. (Mod.) The pommel of a saddle.

Kamala (kā'-mā'-la), adj. Temporary, as the covering of a house or shelter: Hale kamala.

Kamala (kā'-mā'-la), n. 1. A booth. 2. A temporary house. 3. A stall for cattle.

Kamala (kā'-mā'-la), v. 1. To make a small shanty or hut for temporary use. 2. To thatch with the leaves of the uhi for a temporary house.

Kamalani (kă'-mă-lā'-ni), n. [Kama, child, and lani, chief.] The child of a chief, a favorite or petted child. See punahele.

Kamalani (kă'-mă-lā'-ni), v. To be treated as a favorite. (Hookamalani is the transitive form.)

Kamalena (kă'-mă-lē-na), n. The pau (garment formerly worn by Hawaiian women) or other tapa dyed with the root of the olena or turmeric.

Kamalii (kă'-mă-li'i), n. [Kama, child, and lii, little.] 1. Children, either boys or girls; the young people of a family. 2. A word of endearment, used both in the singular and plural.

Kamalole (kă'-mă-lō'-le), v. 1. To reject; to forsake one thing and seek another, as food, tapa, women, etc. 2. To repudiate; to refuse: Kamalole no hoi o a i ka makou ai, A refuses our food.

Kamalu (kā'-mă-lū'), v. [Ka, to strike, and malu, secretly.] 1. To do secretly; to steal: ua kamaluia kuu puaa e mea; my hog has been stolen by somebody. 2. To prohibit; to forbid: ua kamalu mai o mea ia makou, aole make hana; Somebody secretly forbade us to work.

Kamamake (kă'-mā'-mā'-ke), n. Same as mamake. (Ka is the article.)

Kamana (kā'-mā-nā'), n. (Eng. Mod.) Syn: Kamena. A carpenter.

Kamani (kā'-mā'-ni), adj. Smooth; not rough; resembling polished kamani wood; beautiful; shiny.

Kamani (kă'-mā'-ni), n. A littoral tree (Calophyllum inophyllum) generally planted near habitations and large grove of kamani which fornishes an excellent cabinet wood. The name occurs in old chants. A large grove of kamani which formerly existed in the valley of Halawa, Molokai, has been referred to by early navigators.

Kamani (ka-mā'-ni), v. Not used without hoo. See hookamani.

Kamaniha (kă'-mă-nī'-ha), adj. Rude; unsocial; sullen; cross and silent. (For the verbal form, see hookamaniha.)

Kamaniula (kă'-mă'-nī-ū'-la), n. A variety of the kamani, a tree much planted for the shade afforded by its spreading branches and large leaves.

Kamano (kā'-mā'-no), n. [Eng.] The salmon fish.

Kamanomano (kā'-mā'-nō-mā'-no), n. A shrub one to two feet high (Cenchrus calyculatus) which grows chiefly on old lava fields. The leaves and stem of the plant were used for medicine.

Kamapuaa (kā'-mă-pū-a'a), n. [Kama, child, and puaa, pig.] A fabled kupua or wizard, half man, half hog. He was the son of Hina and Kahikiula and a grandson of Kamaunuaniho, who robbed Olopana's bird preserve, and whose haunt was the Kaliuwaa Falls. He was worshiped as a god.

Kamapuka (kă'-mă-pū'-ka), n. 1. A persistent beggar. See auhaupuka. 2. One who seeks favors in a roundabout way.

Kamapuka (kă'-mă-pū'-ka), v. 1. To beg; to ask favors; to get from another through ardent entreaty. 2. To glory over; to boast; to obtain and show. See Auhaupuka.

Kamau (kā'-mă'u), adj. Fast adhering; constant, as a friend or beloved relative.

Kamau (kā'-mă'u), n. 1. Endurance; perseverance, especially in uncer-

tainty. 2. The small and worthless tubers of the taro that remain in the hill after the harvest. See palili. 3. A remote family relationship. 4. A friend on account of relationship, that is, a friend as well as a relative.

Kamau (kā'-mă'u), v. 1. To stop in any action; to wait or delay for a time. 2. To hold on or continue in spite of. 3. To fix or fasten temporarily. 4. To play down, as a trump card.

Kamauea (kā'-mă'u-ē'-a), n. A flickering of the breath.

Kamauea (kā'-mă'u-ē'-a), v. [Kamau, to wait, and ea, breath.] To be holding on for the present; to be barely alive.

Kamawahine (kă'-mă-wă'-hī-ne), n. [Kama, child, and wahine, female.] 1. A female child. 2. Women, in general.

Kamehai (kā'-mĕ-ha'ī), adj. 1. Unusual; beyond the common order of things; astonishing. 2. Illegitimate, in the sense of being unlawfully begotten.

Kameleona (kā'-mĕ'-lĕ-ō'-na), n. [Eng.] 1. The chameleon. 2. The mole.

Kamelo (kā'-mē'-lo), n. [Eng.] A camel.

Kamelopadi (kā'-mē'-lō-pā'-di), n. [Eng.] A camelopard, the giraffe.

Kamena (kā'-mĕ-nă'), n. [Eng.] A carpenter.

Kamiki (kā-mī'-ki), n. The god of medicine men and of thieves; also called Opelunuikauhaalilo.

Kamokumoku (kā'-mō'-kŭ-mō'-ku), v. [Ka, to go out, and mokumoku, broken.] To move, as the bowels in a diarrhea, at intervals.

Kamola (kā'-mō'-la), v. 1. To weave or entwine together loosely. 2. To be slackly twisted, as a string; to be tied in a loose manner.

Kamumumu (kă'-mū'-mŭ'-mu), n. (Plural form of kamumu.) Low, indistinct noises, as of something far away: kamumumu o na kaa, rumbling of wagons; kamumumu o ka ua; sounds of great rain at a distance; kamumumu o na wawae, sound of many footsteps.

Kana (kā'-na), adj. Employed only in idiomatic turn of speech; it conveys the sense of surprise or disapproval, as: aole no i kana mai kau hana; your action is a matter of astonishment.

Kana (kā'-na), n. The outside of the neck.

Kana (kă'-na), n. A mythical man who formerly resided at Hilo; said to have been four hundred fathoms high; he stepped over the hill of Haupu on Molokai and slipped down; he also fought with Keolaewanuiakamau.

Kana (kā'-na), pron. [Ka, prep. having the sense of belonging to, and na, prep. for, used to emphasize the force of ka.] His or hers; belonging to him or to her.

Kana (kā'-na), v. Word used only in phrase forms peculiar to the Hawaiian; it implies intense feeling, pleasurable or unpleasant, and is used only in idiomatic diction, as nana aku oe i ka hale o mea, aole o kana mai, ka nani, behold how beautiful is the house of.

Kanae (kă'-nă'e), n. 1. A pleasing effluence; a bringing out of fragrant odors. 2. Fragrance.

Ke kololio a ke kehau o ia uka,
E lawe mai ana i ka nae aala o ke kiele.
The whiff of the morning air of that upland,
Bringing out sweet odors of the kiele (a flower).

Kanaenae (kā'-nā'e-nā'e), adj. Propitiating; appeasing: eia ka mohai kanaenae ia oe e ke akua; here is a peace-offering to thee, O god. He hale kanaenae no ka lani e ola, a house offered to the god in sacrifice that the chief may live.

Kanaenae (kā'-nā'e-nā'e), n. 1. A sacrifice; an offering to the gods; a propitiatory sacrifice. (Laieik. p. 27.) 2. A conciliatory act or gift. He kanaenae hoomalielie keia ia oe, e Pele, this is a conciliatory cry to you, O Pele.

Kanaenae (kā'-nā'e-nā'e), v. 1. To pray to the gods; to offer sacrifice to the gods; e kanaenae i ke akua. 2. To appease; to quiet.

Kanaha (kă'-nă-hă'), num. adj. Forty in number; used for forty in counting ropes, cord, bundles of food and property generally, but in counting tapas iako is used.

Kanaha (kă'-nă-hă'), v. To be forty in number.

Kanahae (kă'-nă-ha'e), v. Same as kanahai.

Kanahai (kă'-nă-ha'ī), v. To decrease; to diminish; to cease; to

leave off; ua kanahai ka wela o ke kuni, the heat of the burning has ceased; kanahai ka ue, the wailing has ceased; kanahai anei ka inu rama? Aole.

Kanaho (kă'-nā'-ho), n. 1. A refuge; a place of protection. 2. One who has escaped from danger, and who is resting. 3. An almost breathless arrival.

Kanaho (kă'-nā'-ho), v. [Contraction of kanaaho.] 1. To rest after violent exertion. 2. To be safe after escaping from harm; to rest under protection after having escaped injury.

Kanahua (kă'-nă-hū'-a), adj. Crooked; stoop-shouldered. (For the verb see hookanahua.)

Kanai (kă'-nā'i), n. Name applied to certain places in the sea where the water lies smooth and calm: O kahi o ke kai e moe ana me he alanui la, he kanai ia, that portion of the sea that lies like a long mark is a kanai.

Kanaka (kă'-nă'-ka), adj. Manly; strong; stable; ame ko lakou ano kanaka no ke Akua, and with their manly character, etc.

Kanaka (kă'-nă'-ka), n. 1. A man; one of the genus homo. 2. The general name of men, women and children of all classes, in distinction from the alii or chiefs. 2. The after end of the outrigger of a canoe.

Kanaka (kā'-nă-ka), n. [Plural form of kănăka.] People in general; the mass of persons that make up a community.

Kanaka (kă'-nă'-ka), v. Not used without hoo. See hookanaka.

Kanakamakua (kă'-nă'-kā-mā'-kū'-a), n. [Kanaka and makua, parent.] 1. The state of mature age, whether one has children or not; one mature of person, full grown. 2. A man of bodily strength. 3. An eminent man. 4. A master of a household; a provider: O ka hana ia a ke kanakamakua; that is the work of a master.

Kanakano (kă'-nă'-kā-nō'), interj. [Kanaka, manly, and no, emphatic, indeed! really!] A phrase expressing applause or approbation, well done! noble! fine! manly!

Kanakolu (kă'-nă-kō'-lu), num. adj. Three tens; the number thirty.

Kanaleo (kā'-nā-le'o), v. To be deceptive; to be disposed to deceive or mislead. (Hookanaleo is the transitive form.)

Kanaloa (kā'-nā-lō'-a), n. 1. A deity, brother of Kane. See kukanaloa. 2. A species of fish. Same as pakaiele. 3. Security; firmness; the state of being immovable.

Kanaloa (kā'-nā-lō'-a), v. To be established; to be unconquerable.

Kanaloakukahi (kā'-nā-lō'-ā-kū-kā'-hi), n. Same as kaloakukahi, one of the days of the month.

Kanalu (kă'-nă'-lu), n. The priests of Ku who served at the luakini (temple): ua kapaia na kahuna o ia aoao na kahuna o Kanalu, no ka mea o Kanalu ke kahuna mua; the priests of that order were called Kanalu because Kanalu was the first kahuna or priest.

Kanalua (kā'-nă-lū'-a), adj. Wavering; fickleminded; fearful of a result.

Kanalua (kă'-nă-lū'-a), num. adj. [Kana, tenfold, and lua, two.] Two tens; twenty; elua umi, umi lua.

Kanalua (kă'-nă-lū'-a), n. Doubt; uncertainty as to what to think or how to act.

Kanalua (kā'-nā-lū'a), v. To be in doubt; to hesitate between two things; to be in doubt how to act in a certain case or how to account for an event.

Kanana (kă'-nă'-na), n. 1. A sieve or strainer. 2. (Mod.) Writing paper: Ua makaukau ka hulu, ka inika a me ke kanana, the quill, ink and writing paper are ready.

Kanana (kă'-nă'-na), v. 1. To sift, as flour; to winnow, as grain. 2. To strain; to pour through a strainer, etc., with a view to separating the good from the poor. 3. To sift, that is, to try one's moral character.

Kananana (kă'-nā'-nā'-na), v. To separate what is evil from the good. See kanana.

Kananuha (kă'-nă-nū'-ha), adj. 1. Dull; stupid; slow or dull at answering. 2. Stubborn; obstinate; obdurate.

Kananuha (kă'-nă-nū'-ha), v. 1. To be dull. 2. To be sullen, stubborn, gruff, gloomy, ill-tempered.

Kanapi (kă'-nă-pī'), n. (Mod.) A centipede.

Kanapi (kă'-nă-pī'), v. 1. To emit a sharp sudden cracking sound; to snap. 2. To fail to discharge when desired, as a gun.

Kanapuu (kă'-nă-pu'u), v. To be bent upwards: Ua **kanapuu** ke oa; the rafter is bent upward. See anapuu.

Kanawai (kă'-nă-wă'i), n. [**Ka**, preposition, of, belonging, relating to; **na**, sign of the plural, and **wai**, water.] 1. Lit. What belongs to the waters, that is, rights of water courses contained almost everything the ancient Hawaiians formerly had in common in the shape of laws; hence the name **kanawai** has in more modern times been given to laws in general. 2. A law; an edict; a command of a chief. 3. More modern meaning, a legislative enactment.

Kanawai (kă'-nă'-wa'i), v. 1. To put under the law; to forbid a thing to be done: aole nae makou i **kanawai** i ka puhi baka no ka ilihune: we did not, however, forbid (put under the law) the smoking of tobacco. 2. To put one's self under a law; that is, to obey a law.

Kanawailua (kă'-nă'-wă'i-lū'-a), n. 1. [**Kanawai**, law, and **lua**, double.] The Book of Deuteronomy, that is, a repetition of the laws of Moses. 2. Rule or laws of the lua, an ancient Hawaiian art of self-defense.

Kanawao (kă'-nă-wā'-o), n. 1. A hard striped pebble found in brooks and used in slinging. Used also as a sinker in fishing with hook and line. 2. Small insect that feeds on the leaf of the kalo (taro plant).

Kanawi (kă'-nă-wī'), v. To be poor; to be thin in flesh.

Kane (kā'-ne), n. 1. The male of the animal species; opposite to wahine, female. 2. A husband. 3. An eruption or formation of whitish flakes on the skin. 4. One of the more distinguished heathen gods of the ancient Hawaiians, also called Kane-i-ka-wai-ola, Kane of the Living Water. 5. A certain day in each month set apart for the worship of the god, Kane.

Kane (kā'-ne), v. To be or act the part of a husband: I kane oe na Lahopa; be a husband to Lahopa.

Kanea (kă'-nē'-a), adj. Nauseous.

Kanea (kă'-nē'-a), n. The loss of appetite; slight sickness; weakness; listlessness.

Kanea (kă'-nē'-a), v. 1. To have no appetite for food; to feel sick; to loathe food. 2. To be slow and listless about work.

Kaneapua (kā'-nĕ-ā'-pū'-a), n. A younger brother of Kane and Kanaloa. They were all left on Lanai.

Kanegaru (pronounced kā'-nĕ-kă-lū'). n. (Mod.) A kangaroo.

Kanehai (kā'-nē-ha'i), v. To decrease; to make smaller; to subside, as wind, storm, or rain.

Kaneiahuea (kă'-nē'-i-ā'-hū-ē'-a), n. 1. Name of a celebrated steersman of the canoe by night. 2. One skillful in managing a canoe by night or by day.

Kaneikapualena (kā'-nĕ-ī-kă-pū'-ă-lē'-na), n. [**Kane**, a god; **i**, in; **ka**, the; **pualena**, daybreak. Lit. Kane-in-the-early-morning.] Kawelo's war god.

Kaneki (kā'-nē'-ki), v. 1. To be full to overflowing, as a stream in a freshet, or as one's temper in the heat of passion. 2. To be near trouble; to be nearly overflowing, as a river: ua hele ka wai a **kaneki** wale i ka pua o ke uki, the water nearly overflows the top of the uki (a plant).

Kanekupua (kā'-nĕ-kū-pū'-a), n. A mock fight on the arrival of a high chief: Ua kapaia keia kaua ihe ana he **kanekupua**, thus fighting with spears was called a **kanekupua**.

Kanemake (kā'-nĕ-mă'-ke), adj. [**Kane**, husband, and **make**, dead.] Widowed.

Kanemakua (kā'-nĕ-mă'-kū'-a), n. 1. Elder brother of a woman's husband. 2. A surety for a brother's wife. The older brother of a married man sustained the relation of **kanemakua** to his younger brother's wife. 3. Specific name of the malolo fisher's god; a deity who was supposed to assist the fishermen in driving the malolo into the nets.

Kanemare (kā'-nĕ-mā'-re), n. Mod. 1. A married man. 2. A bridegroom.

Kanenuiakea (kā'-nĕ-nū'-ī-ā-kē'-a), n. [**Kane**, a god, **nui**, great, and **akea**, extensive. Lit. Great comprehen-

sive Kane.] The principal of a class of gods who exercised the chief direction and oversight over the athletic sports of the people. The class was said to have numbered fifteen of which **Kanenuiakea** was the head. The individuals in the class are as follows: Kanekii, Kanehakia, Kanelele, Kaneikamakaukau, Kanekohola, Kaneikaalei, Kaneikokea, Kanepaina, Kanepohakaa, Kanemakua, Kaneholopali, Kaneikapualena, Kaneikapuahakea, Kaneikawaiola.

Kanepaina (kā'-nĕ-pā'-ī'na), n. A god in the class of Kanenuiakea, represented by an insect resembling a grasshopper.

Kanepolu (kā'-nĕ-pō'-lu), n. 1. A chief on the Island of Oahu, who was killed by falling from a ledge one or two feet high: Make o Kanepolu i ka pali uuku, **Kanepolu** was killed by a small ledge of rock. 2. Name of a ledge or projecting ridge in Kailua, Oahu.

Kanepuaa (kā'-nē-pū'-a'a), n. 1. The god of husbandry; ke nuhu nei, alia i oki ka aina a ka hewahewa a heu. (**Kanepuaa** was represented in dark clouds. E, **Kanepuaa**, e; e kela ao eleele e, e malu ke kihapai a kaua, Oh, **Kanepuaa**, oh yonder dark cloud, protect our kihapai or field.) 2. Name also used for Kamapuaa. 3. Prayer of the husbandman.

Kani (kă'-ni), adj. Sounding; singing; squeaking; making a noise.

Kani (kă'-ni), n. A singing; a ringing sound; a report, as of a gun; the sound of a trumpet, or of musical instruments.

Kani (kă'-ni), v. To be conveyed in sound. (For the transitive form, see hookani.)

Kaniaau (kă'-nĭ-ā'-ă'u), n. Mourning for the loss of a wife or husband; deep seated grief; solemn mourning.

Kaniaau (kă'-nĭ-ā-ă'u), v. 1. To mourn; to grieve for the loss of husband or wife. 2. To wander about in sorrow; to go from place to place in despondency. 3. To be greatly afflicted, so that the sight of objects bringing the deceased to mind would be distressing.

Kaniahiaa (kă'-nĭ-ā'-hĭ'-ā-ā'), v. 1. To weep immoderately and lament for one absent, as a man for a beloved wife. 2. To mourn so excessively that sleeplessness ensues.

Kaniai (kă'-nĭ-ā'-ĭ'), n. [**Kani** and **a-i**, neck.] 1. The throat. 2. The larynx; the Adam's apple. 3. The trachea or windpipe.

Kaniaukani (kă'-nĭ'-ău-kă'-ni), n. 1. The name of Kamehameha's return from Oahu to Hawaii; ua kapa kela hoi ana o **kaniaukani**. 2. The jewsharp.

Kanihia (kă'-nĭ'-hī-a), adj. Love-sick; suffering from love: E noho kanihia aloha ae ana au ia oe, I languish with love for you.

Kaniie (kă'-nĭ-ĭ'e), n. 1. Sound of the *ie* stick used in beating tapa. 2. A hard metallic sound.

Kanikani (kă'-nĭ-kă'-ni), adj. Sounding; giving or causing a sound.

Kanikani (kă'-nĭ-kă'-ni), n. The sound of any tinkling instrument.

Kanikani (kă'-nĭ-kă'-ni), v. [Freq. of **kani**, to make a sound.] 1. To tinkle, as a small bell. 2. To sound, as any sharp noise. 3. To cry out with a shout: kanikani pihe aku la ka aha, "ka wahine maikai, e!" the woman is beautiful!—Laieik. p. 165.

Kanikau (kă'-nĭ-kā'u), adj. Mourning: hale **kanikau**, house of mourning.

Kanikau (kă'-nĭ-kā'u), n. A dirge; mourning; lamentation.

Kanikau (kă'-nĭ-kā'u), v. [**Kani**, to sound, and **kau**, a song.] 1. To mourn for the loss of friends. To lament; to bewail; as for the dead. 2. To compose a dirge, or to sing one extemporaneously. To compose an elegy. See kumakena.

Kanikoha (kă'-nĭ-kō-hā), v. [**Kani**, to sing, and **koha**, to crack.] 1. To cackle like the ao, a bird of the mountains. 2. To sound suddenly and loud, like the crack of a rifle.

Kanikoko (kă'-nĭ'-kō'-ko'), n. 1. One so old that carrying him in the koko or net is the only mode of conveyance. 2. The caring for an old person, as choice articles are protected from harm in the koko.

Kanikoo (kă'-nĭ-ko'o), n. A man, so old that he cannot walk without a staff.

Kanilehua (kă′-nĭ-lē′-hū′a), n. [Kani, to drink, and lehua, flower of the lehua tree.] A mist-like rain peculiar to the lehua forests—the mist that drinks of the lehua bloom.

Kanimoopuna (kă′-nĭ-mo'o-pū′-na), adj. Pertaining to grandparents.

Kanimoopuna (kă′-nĭ-mo'o-pū′-na), v. [Kani, to have, and moopuna, grandchild.] To have a grandchild or grandchildren.

Kanini (kă-nī′-ni), v. Same as konini.

Kanipuka (kă′-nĭ-pū′-ka), n. General name for a door, gate, entrance, etc. Syn: Ipuka.

Kaniu (kā′-nĭ-ū′), n. 1. Smart blow; a hard knock. 2. The effect of a hard stroke; the hurt that follows a forcible stroke with the hand, fist, stick, etc.

Kaniu (kā′-nĭ-ū′), v. To strike a sharp ringing blow with hand or fist: E noho malie oe o Kaniuia aku auanei e au ko poo; Keep still or I'll box your ears (slap your head).

Kaniuhu (kā′-nĭ-ū′-hū′), adj. Sighing; sorrowing on account of oppression or wrong; distressed; sad.

Kaniuhu (kā′-nĭ-ū′-hū′), n. [Kani, sound, and uhu, a cry of grief.] Sorrow; sighing; complaint; groaning; trouble; sorrow; groaning from oppression: Noho no lakou me ke kaniuhu ole iloko o lakou iho, they live without complaint within themselves.

Kaniuhu (kă′-nĭ-ū′-hū′), v. [Kani, to sound, and uhu, complaint.] 1. To complain of pain of body; to groan with pain or grief. 2. To coo or mourn like a dove. 3. To mourn, as in affliction. 4. To sigh on account of oppression. 5. To be sad; to be sorrowful.

Kaniuli (kă′-nĭ-ū′-li), v. To put out the lips as signifying disapproval, dissent or persistence.

Kaniuu (kă′-nĭ-u'u), n. A sound the source of which is unknown, as a sudden falling of anything.

Kaniuu (kă′-ni-u'u), v. To have a sharp, quick sound.

Kaniwahie (kă′-nĭ-wā′-hī′-e), adj. [Kani, hard or ringing sound, and wahie, wood used for fuel.] Hard; not easily shaped; difficult to treat, as a piece of hard wood.

Kaniwawae (kă′-nĭ-wā′-wa'e), adj. [Kani, sounding, and wawae, foot.] Of or belonging to a foot soldier: na kanaka kaniwawae, foot soldiers or footmen.

Kaniwawae (kă′-nĭ-wā′-wa'e), n. 1. A footman. 2. A foot soldier; infantry.

Kano (kā′-no), A stiffening; a state of erection.

Kano (kă′-no), n. 1. The two bones of the lower arm or the two bones of the lower leg. 2. A cubit in measure. 3. The body of a tree in distinction from its branches. 4. That part of a tool which is held in the hand when used.

Kano (kă′-no), v. Same as uma, an ancient Hawaiian sport. 1. To wrestle or throw down, using the forearm (kano). 2. To measure strength with another by locking arms or legs in attempt to throw the other.

Kano (kā′-no), v. To stiffen up; to make stiff; to cause to stand erect; to cause erection.

Kanoa (kā′-nō′-a), adj. Circular, applied to a dish containing awa, and to a taro patch: E poepoe kanoa, e kae kanoa, round, as a kanoa, edged like a kanoa.

Kanoa (kā′-nō′-a), n. 1. A round spot of land lower than the surrounding land. See ponaha. 2. A circular cup-like vessel used for filtering liquid awa.

Kanoenoe (kā′-nō′-ĕ-nō′-e), v. [Noe, the northeast trade wind.] 1. To blow strongly; applied to the trade winds: ke kanoenoe mai nei no ka makani. 2. To be unsteady, as applied to the wind. 3. To be partly intoxicated.

Kanokano (kā′-nŏ-kā′-no), adj. Stiff; not flexible.

Kanokano (kā′-nŏ-kā′-no), v. To be set up.

Kanono (kă′-nŏ′-no), n. A snapping sound like the crack of a pistol; a reverberating, roaring noise.

Kanono (kă′-nŏ′-no), v. To ring, as a bell; to sound; to make a noise by striking aganst a sonorous body, as a clock hammer.

Kanowa (kā′-nō′-wa), n. Same as kanoa, a cup.

Kanu (kă′-nu), adj. Relating to plants or seeds: mea kanu, seed

or a vegetable for planting; laau kanu, a tree for planting.

Kanu (kă'-nu), n. A burial; a planting; concealing in the earth.

Kanu (kă'-nu), v. 1. To bury, as a corpse; to cover with earth. 2. To plant, as seed. 3. To transplant. 4. To hide in the earth. 5. To set firmly in the earth.

Kanu (kă'-nū'), v. To be sullen; to be stubborn.

Kanueeina (kă'-nŭ-ē'-ē'-ī'-na), v. 1. To fix and smooth down, as the wet ruffled feathers of a fowl. 2. To make straight; to make smooth.

Kanulu (kă'-nū'-lu), adj. Low, deep, heavy, as applied to sounds.

Kanulu (kā'-nū'-lu), n. 1. An excelling; an increasing; said of sound. 2. Vibratory sound, as of distant thunder.

Kanulu (kă'-nū'-lu), v. To have a heavy deep sound, as the voice of a person with a cold.

Kanunu (kă-nū'-nu), adj. Large; very fat; he hee kanunu kau.

Kanunu (kă-nū'-nu), n. Enlargement physically, said of increasing size; fullness: Kanunu hoi kela keiki; how fleshy is that child.

Kanupapahuwili (kă'-nŭ-pă-pā'-hŭ-wī'-li), n. A setting firmly in the ground by a process of tamping.

Kanupapahuwili (kă'-nŭ-pă-pā'-hŭ-wī'-li), v. [Kanu, to set in the earth, papahu, to tamp, and wili for kawili, to mix.] To set solid in the ground by mixing earth with water and driving the mixture down with frequent strokes, said of setting posts.

Kao (kā'-ō), interj. [The article ka and o.] A word or phrase expressing surprise or wonder.

Kao (kă'o), n. 1. A peacemaker; an intercessor. 2. A goat; kao hele, scapegoat. So translated in the Scriptures. 3. A light spear.

Kao (kā'o), n. Same as kaao, a legend.

Kao (kă'o), v. To intercede; to mediate; to separate contending parties; to prevent one from accusing or slandering another: ua kao mai oe ia'u.

Kao (kā'-ō), v. 1. To call aloud in a sense of warning; to cry out as in cautioning against anything that may cause harm. 2. To plead; to call by way of entreaty. Syn: Uwalo. 3. To throw or cast a dart or javelin.

Kaohi (kā'-ō'-hi), v. To keep in possession; to continue to hold; to restrain from departure: kaohi na lii iaia e noho, aole oia i ae mai; the chiefs urged him to stay, but he did not consent.

Kaohihiu (kă'-o-hī'-hī'-u), n. [Kao, goat, and hihiu, wild.] The gazelle or wild goat.

Kaokaa (kā'-ō-ka'a), n. Ancient game in which a small gourd is spun as boys spin a top.

Kaokanaka (kă'o-kă'-nā'-ka), n. Designation of satyr as found in a translation of the Scriptures.

Kaokao (kā'o-kā'o), n. A form of venereal disease.

Kaokao (ka'o-ka'o), n. 1. A rain cloud on the point of precipitation. 2. First drops of a shower.

Kaokao (ka'o-ka'o), v. 1. To be prominent; to project above the skin. 2. To be red and hard.

Kaokeiki (kă'o-kē'-ī-ki), n. Young goat. Syn: Keikikao.

Kaokoa (kā'-ō-kō'-a), adj. Whole; unmutilated: he ia kaokoa, okioki ole, mai ke poo a ka hiu, a fish whole, uncut from head to tail.

Kaokoa (kā'-ŏ-kō'-a), n. The being independent; a standing aloof; a separation from. (The word is applied to those who deny allegiance or obligation to any one.)

Kaokoa (kā'-ŏ-kō'-a), v. [Ka and okoa, different.] 1. To be whole; to be undivided. 2. To stand aloof from; to be independent of.

Kaola (kā'-ō'-la), n. 1. A stick or beam laid across a house from foot of rafter to rafter to strengthen it; a beam; the beam of a house. 2. Mod. Any strong piece of lumber or metal used as a bar, beam or rail, as in fences, gates, etc. Used in the Scriptures to describe the confines of darkness, as: na kaola o ka po, the bars of night.

Kaolahao (kā'-ō'-lā-hā'o), n. [Kaola and hao, iron.] An iron bar.

Kaolele (kā'-ō-lè'-le), n. (Kao, dart, and lele, to fly.] A dart; a javelin; a sky-rocket.

Kaolo (kă'-ō'-lo), n. A zigzag pathway down a hill.

Kaomi (kā'-ō'-mi), n. The northeast trade wind. See moae. 2.

Name of a noted Hawaiian agitator.

Kaomi (kā'-ō'-mi), v. 1. To press down, as with a lever; to bear down upon a thing. 2. To squeeze; to press together. 3. To crush.

Kaomiwaina (kā'-ō'-mī-wā'i-na), n. A wine press.

Kaona (kā'-ō-na), n. Name of an agitator and religious fanatic who caused a popular disturbance on the island of Hawaii when a deputy sheriff of the district was killed.

Kaoo (kā'-o'o), n. 1. A girding or exercising constraining force on some part of the body to relieve pain. 2. A drawing tighter of the girdle or malo. 3. A multitude traveling together. 4. A crowd of people.

Kaoo (kā'-o'o), v. 1. To bind. 2. To tighten. 3. To be in an overwhelming crowd. 4. To be in straits.

Kaopa (kā'-ō'-pa), adj. Lame; stiff. See oopa.

Kaopa (kā'-ō'-pa), n. [Ka, article the, and opa, a limping.] Defective walking; lameness.

Kapa (kā'-pa), n. 1. The cloth beaten from the bark of the wauki or paper mulberry, also from the mamaki and other trees; tapa. 2 Cloth of any kind; clothes generally; kapa komo, a coat; a dress. 3. A bank; a shore; the side of a river, pond or lake; the side of a taro patch; the side of a wood or land; the side of a road. Syn: Aoao. 4. The labium of a female. Plural: kapakapa.

Kapa (kā'-pa), n. Slight blows or taps heard at intervals; intermittent tapping.

Kapa (kā'-pā'), n. A class of eels that play havoc among all kinds of fish. See puhikapa.

Kapa (kā'-pa), v. 1. To designate or point out by title. 2. To attach a nickname to.

Kapa (kā'-pā'), v. 1. To squeeze or press with the hands, as refuse awa is pressed to extract the liquid. 2. To strain with a strainer

Kapaailalo (kā'-pa'a-ī-lā'-lo), n. Any place on the earth in distinction from heaven; o kahi e pili ana i ka honua, ua kapaia o kapaailalo. —D. Malo.

Kapaailuna (kā'-pa'a-ī-lū'-na), n. 1. The arch of the heaven above, supposed to be firm and strong. 2. Any place in the air or above the earth; o kahi e pili ana i ka lani ua kapaia o kapaailuna. 3. The antithesis of Kapaailalo; the eternal heavens.

Kapaau (kā'-pā-a'u), n. A particular place in a temple (heiau). A place reserved for the priests, and where the sacrifices, offerings or victims were assembled in front of the lele or altar. Also called ka nuu.

Kapae (kā'-pā'e), n. The act of turning aside anything from its proper use, or from moral rectitude.

Kapae (kā'-pā'e), v. 1. To pervert; to turn aside; to turn aside from moral rectitude. 2. To turn aside from the direct road in traveling. To turn aside from following a person. 4. To turn aside from obedience to law. 5. To turn a thing from its designed use or object. (When a commander in battle ordered a soldier to throw a spear at an opponent who was in reality the soldier's friend, the soldier would throw his spear where it would do no injury, and yet he would pretend to obey. He would thus be said to kapae the spear. The word was much used formerly as applied to the mismanagement of a chief's property, to designate a kind of embezzling. 6. To misappropriate.

Kapaeolelo (kā'-pāe-ō-lē'-lo), v. To change the meaning of a word or phrase from its common meaning; to explain.

Kapahai (kā'-pā-ha'i), n. The limit or boundary of; edge; border.

Kapai (kā'-pa'i), n. Any kind of remedy prepared for external use: he popo kapai, a ball for rubbing (lomi).

Kapai (kā'-pa'i), v. [Ka and pai, a blow with a flat surface.] 1. To pound gently with the fist as on one's flesh to promote circulation. 2. To anoint the body with ointment. 3. To break in pieces; to separate into parts by force. 4. To break up wood for fuel.

Kapakahi (kā'-pā-kā'-hi), adj. [Kapa, side, and kahi, one.] 1. One-sided; uneven; crooked. 2. Partial to one party to the injury of an-

other: lawe **kapakahi**, to act with partiality.

Kapakahi (kă′-pă-kă′-hi), v. 1. To act partially. 2. To put out of square.

Kapakai (kă′-pă-ka'i), v. [**Kapa**, aside, and **ka'i** (contraction of **kaukai**), to wait for.] To wait in expectation of, or looking for an event to happen; to wait looking for the result of another's action.

Kapakakeu (kă′-pă′-kă-ke'u), v. Same as kapakeu.

Kapakapa (kă′-pă-kă′-pa), adj. Fictitious; assumed, as one's name; he **inoa kapakapa**, an assumed name for any purpose.

Kapakapa (kă′-pă-kă′-pa), n. 1. The labia of females. Singular is kapa. 2. The crotch of men.

Kapakapa (kă′-pă-kă′-pa), v. [Freq. of kapa to call or name.] 1. To call by assumed or fictitious names. 2. To call in a familiar manner. 3. To call as a suppliant: E **kapakapa** ae no hoi oe i kou mau aumakua, call or invoke your ancestral gods.

Kapakeu (kă′-pă-ke'u), v. 1. To talk insanely. 2. To dispute in a garrulous manner.

Kapakomo (kă′-pă-kō′-mo), n. [**Kapa**, cloth, and **komo**, to enter in, that is, to put on.] A garment; wearing apparel.

Kapakuina (kă′-pă-kū-ī′-na), n. [**Kapa**, the native cloth, tapa, and **kuina**, uniting by stitches.] The five tapas which when sewed together for bed clothing are called kuinakapa.

Kapala (kă′-pă′-la), n. 1. A writing; a printing; a stamping. 2. A blotting out by daubing.

Kapala (ka-pă′-la), n. See pala (**ka** is the article).

Kapala (kă′-pă′-la), v. 1. To blot; to daub; to strike or blot out. 2. To stain; to spot; to paint or print tapa or cloth. See palapala and hapala.

Kapalaau (kă′-pă′-lă-ă′u), n. 1. An ahupuaa (district) on the westerly side of Niihau. 2. The place where the sun sets: kokoke ka la e hiki i **Kapalaau**, the sun will soon reach **Kapalaau**, the setting place.

Kapalalu (kă′-pă′-lă-lū′), adv. Badly; awkwardly; uncertainly; away from. Kani **kapalalu** ka pu, the gun fires uncertainly.

Kapalau (kă′-pă-lă′u), n. [**Kapa**, garment, and **lau**, leaf.] 1. A temporary covering or garment made of leaves. 2. The leaves with which the corpse of a chief was bound up previous to burial.

Kapalili (kă′-pă-lī′-li), n. 1. A trembling or palpitation, as of the heart. 2. The vibration of the tongue in pronouncing the French "R."

Kapalili (kă′-pă-lī′-li), v. 1. To shake rapidly, as a reed or leaf in the wind. 2. To move rapidly, as the tongue in speaking rapidly. 3. To palpitate, as the heart either by fear or joy; **kapalili** ka houpo. 4. To be in fear. 5. To tremble.

Kapalulu (kă′-pă-lū′-lu), n. A tremulous sound, as a fly buzzing near the ear.

Kapalulu (kă′-pă-lū′-lu), v. 1. To move about irregularly and quickly, as in effort to fly away or escape. 2. To flap the wings rapidly, as a bird in its endeavor to get out of the fowler's snare. 3. To move; to tremble; to shake. 4. To make a tremulous or buzzing sound.

Kapanaha (kă′-pă-nă′-ha), n. 1. A light form of insanity. 2. A delusion.

Kapaoka (kă′-pă-ō′-ka), n. The Polynesian pronunciation of Sabaota—Sabaoth, Hebrew word for armies.

Kapapa (kă′-pă′-pa), v. 1. To scramble about, as a person having fallen down in the dark feels about him; hina wale i ke ala **kapapa**. 2. To feel one's way. 3. To search by feeling.

Kapapaku (kă-pă-pă-kū′), n. Same as papaku.

Kapapalani (kă-pă-pă-lă′-ni), n. The heavens and its spiritual powers. Syn: Apapalani.

Kapapaulua (kă′-pă′-pă-ū′-lū′a), n. 1. A man defeated in battle and doomed to be sacrificed upon the altar (lele). 2. The practice of striking the canoe sides with paddles when fishing for the ulua. 3. The quick succession of sounds so made by fishermen to drive the fishes into the nets.

Kapapaulua (kā'-pā'-pă-ū'-lū'a), v. To sacrifice a human being.

Kapapea (kā'-pā-pe'a), n. [Kapa, cloth, and pea, filthy.] 1. Filthy rags. 2. Garment worn by women in the halepea. See halepea.

Kapauu (kă'-pă-u'u), n. A quivering of a net in taking fish.

Kapauu (kă'-pă-u'u), v. 1. To flutter or flap; to splash or spatter in the water, a process employed by fishermen to drive fishes into a net. See kapeku. (Formerly the word was used on Kauai and Oahu, while kapeku was more popular on the other islands. Kapeku is the word in general use among native fishers.) 2. To be agitated; to be disturbed; to be worried: Ua kapauu ka lani, the lani (chief) is worried.

Kapawa (ka-pā'-wă), n. Same as pawa.

Kapea (kā'-pe'a), v. 1. To lay hold of; to seize, as a criminal. 2. To accuse falsely. See hoopea. 3. To bring charges of evil without cause against a good man.

Kapeapea (kā'-pe'a-pe'a), n. Anything made by crossing sticks to form a netlike barrier.

Kapeapea (kā'-pe'a-pe'a), v. To put across; to intersect; to interfere with.

Kapehe (kā'-pē'-he), n. A companion; an assistant; a fellow worker; an associate in any work or business.

Kapehe (kā-pē'-he), v. Same as kupehe, to go softly.

Kapeke (kā'-pē'-ke), v. 1. To be out of joint, as a limb. 2. To limp, as a lame person. 3. To make a misstep. 4. To miss in attempting to do a thing; to make a mistake. 5. To be turned aside, or drawn back as one's malo or loincloth, exposing the body.

Kapekei (kā'-pē-ke'i), v. Same as kapekeu.

Kapekepeke (kā'-pē'-kĕ-pē'-ke), adj. Unsteady; hesitating; doubtful; unlike at different times.

Kapekepeke (kā'-pē'-kĕ-pē'-ke), adv. Doubtfully; irresolutely; unsteadily; superficially.

Kapekepeke (kā'-pē'-kĕ-pē'-ke), n. 1. Inconstancy; fickleness. 2. Doubt; hesitancy.

Kapekepeke (kā'-pē'-kĕ-pē'-ke), v. [Kapeke, to slip, to make a misstep.] 1. To stand unsteadily, to totter; to roll; to be about to fall. 2. To walk unsteadily; that is, not from one's own condition, but from the nature of the ground on which one is walking. 3. To be unsettled in mind or opinion; to be in doubt. 4. To be inconstant; to be fickle. 5. To fasten or put up a thing carelessly or insecurely: ua paa kapekepeke no, aole i paa pono.

Kapekeu (kā'-pē-ke'u), adj. Quarrelsome; disagreeable.

Kapekeu (kā'-pē-ke'u), v. 1. To be quarrelsome. 2. To be on unfriendly terms.

Kapeku (kā'-pē'-ku), n. One who assists the fishermen by driving the fish into the nets.

Kapeku (kā'-pē'-ku), v. 1. To splash the water, as fishermen do to drive fish into a net. 2. To dash about in the water, as a fish does when suddenly frightened. See kapauu, to flutter.

Kapekupeku (kā'-pē'-kŭ-pe'-ku), v. Freq. of kapeku.

Kapeleleu (kă'-pē'-lē-lē'u), n. The name of Kamehameha's voyage when he went to take possession of his kingdom; so called from the kind of canoes he went in: ua kapaia kela hele ana o kapeleleu, the voyage was called kapeleleu. See peleleu.

Kapena (kā'-pē'-na), n. (Eng.) 1. A captain or master of a ship: i kapaia 'ku ai Kapena Kuke o Lono, Captain Cook was called Lono. 2. A captain; a military officer.

Kapena-kuke (kā-pē'-nă-kū'-ke), n. Captain Cook's name as pronounced by Hawaiians.

Kapi (kā'-pī), v. 1. To scatter in drops or particles; to sprinkle. The word usually requires an explanatory word or phrase to free it from ambiguity: as, kapi i ka paakai, sprinkle with salt; kapi i ka lehu, sprinkle with ashes; kapi i ka wai, sprinkle with water, etc. 2. To salt; to preserve with salt.

Kapihi (kă-pī'-hi), n. Same as pihi, button.

Kapii (kă'-pi'i), n. A class of the personal attendants of a chief.

Kapiki (kā'-pī'-ki), n. 1. Poi made of water-soaked taro: Kapiki ka makou poi. 2. (Eng.) The Ha-

waiian pronunciation for the word cabbage.

Kapili (kā′-pī′-li), v. [See pili.] 1. To join or unite together in various ways. 2. To fit different substances together. 3. To put or fit together, as the different parts of a house or ship or other work of the kind: **Kapili laau**, to work at carpentry; **kapili moku**, to build a ship; ua popopo ke kia moku, hoi hou oia e **kapili**, the mast of the ship was rotten, he returned to repair it. 4. To repair or mend what is broken. 5. To plaster; to besmear. 6. To make fast by the use of plaster.

Kapilialo (kă′-pī′-lĭ-ā′-lo), n. 1. A girl or woman who is a favorite. 2. A mistress or paramour. See pilialo. 3. An unknown land peopled with inhabitants whose race is unknown: he pilikua, he kanaka ano e.

Kapilikua (kă′-pī′-lĭ-kū′-a), n. 1. An imaginary country of which nothing is known as to race or location; he kanaka pili makua, ma ke kaao ana e loaa mai ai. See kapilialo. 2. A giant.

Kapilimanu (kā′-pī′-lĭ-mă′-nu), n. [**Kapili**, to make fast by the use of plaster, and **manu**, a bird.] The art of catching birds with bird lime (pilali), etc.: i ko'u pii ana iuka i ke **kapilimanu**.

Kapilimoku (kā′-pī′-lĭ-mō′-ku), n. 1. The art of ship building. 2. A ship builder.

Kapilimoku (kā′-pī′-lĭ-mō′-ku), v. To build, but especially to calk ships. See kapili.

Kapilipili (kā′-pī′-lĭ-pī′-li), v. 1. To fit one thing to another; to join two things so as to make one; to unite. 2. To set or place as a fixture. 3. To fix blame on another; to complain of another, as an excuse for one's self. See kapili.

Kapio (kā′-pi'o), n. A snare.

Kapio (kā′-pi'o), v. [**Ka** and **pi'o**, to be bent.] To catch with trap or snare.

Kapipi (kā′-pī′-pī), v. To sprinkle, as salt, blood, or water.

Kapipine (kă′-pī′-pī′-ne), n. (The opposite of kamaioa which is applied to males.) **Kapipine** i huiia me ke kamaioa, a female associated with a male.

Kapo (kă′-po), n. A fabled goddess said to be related to Pele, and to be a sister of Kalaipahoa. See Kahuilaokalani.

Kapola (kā′-pō′-la), v. 1. To bind up in a wrapper; to fold up in a tapa; e wahi, e kapola. 2. To wrap with a bandage; to bind with repeated turns.

Kapolapilau (kā′-pō′-lă-pī-lă′u), n. A filthy bandage.

Kapoo (kă′-po'o), n. 1. Place where anything disappears. 2. A cavity; a depression; the armpit. Hollow place at the juncture of the wing of a fowl with the body.

Kapoo (kă′-po'o), v. To enter into, in the sense of disappearing; to sink into and out of sight: ua **kapoo** ka la, the sun has gone down; ua **kapoo** ka iole iloko o ka lua, the rat has disappeared in the hole.

Kapoopoo (kā′-po'o-po'o), v. 1. To descend; to go down. 2. To be uneven; to be rough, as a broken surface; to abound in ruts or little holes, as an ill-kept highway. See kapoo.

Kapu (kă′-pu), adj. 1. Prohibited; forbidden; hence, 2. Sacred; consecrated; holy; devoted.

Kapu (kă′-pu), n. 1. The system of religion that existed formerly in Hawaii. It was based upon numerous restrictions or prohibitions, keeping the common people in obedience to the chiefs and priests; but many of the tabus extended to the chiefs themselves: Eha na po **kapu** ma ka malama hookahi, there were four tabu nights (days) in a month: First, Kapuku; second, Kapuhua; third, Kapukaloa; fourth, Kapukane. 2. A restriction; a restraint; a consecration; a separation. 3. Any restrictive or prohibitory order. 4. Mod. A tub.

Kapu (kă′-pu), v. 1. To be set apart for some particular person or special purpose. 2. To be prohibited. 3. To be made sacred or devoted to sacred usage. (For the transitive form see hookapu.)

Kapuahi (kă-pŭ-ā′-hi), n. [**Kapu**, place of, and **ahi**, fire.] 1. A fireplace. 2. The pan of a musket or gun. 3. A censer for sacrifice. 4. An oven. 5. The vagina.

Kapuahihao (kă′-pū-ā′-hī-hā′o), n. [**Kapuahi**, fireplace, and **hao**, iron.]

1. An iron stove; an iron furnace. 2. The place or circumstances of affliction, used in a figurative sense.

Kapuai (kă′-pŭ-a′i), n. 1. The sole of the foot. 2. A footprint; a footstep. 3. Mod. A foot in measure (twelve inches). 4. Paw: **kapuai manamana**, the paw of an animal. (The Hawaiians have no word for foot in distinction from wawae, leg; but wawae includes often both foot and leg; so lima signifies arm including the hand, but there is no specific word for hand.)

Kapuaikoloa (ka-pū-ai-kō-lō′-a), n. A carved design on a tapa beater, consisting of a series of Gothic arches.

Kapuamoe (kă′-pŭ-ā′-mō′e), n. 1. Place set apart for a class of chiefs called Niaupio. 2. A tabu where everybody was required to prostrate himself when the chief passed; he alii niaupio no, he **kapuamoe** no kona.

Kapuanoho (kă′-pŭ-ā′-nō′-ho), n. A tabu conceded to the order or class of Niaupio. A tabu requiring all the people to sit when the king's calabash or other utensil was carried by; he alii nui, he niaupio no, he **kapuanoho** nae kona. See kapuamoe.

Kapuapua (kă-pū′-ă-pū′-a), n. 1. A species of banana resembling the lele. 2. The tail feathers of a bird.

Kapuapua (kā′-pū′a-pū′a), n. Any indefinite or uncertain place: Aia i hea? Aia i **kapuapua**, i ka auwaa ipanana; Where is he? He is off in the fleet of wandering, questionable canoes.

Kapuhi (kā′-pū′-hi′), n. 1. A master of an animal. 2. A nurse of a child. 3. A provider. See hookapuhi.

Kapuhili (kā′-pū′-hī′-li), n. A species of fish. See puhikii.

Kapukapu (kă′-pŭ-kă′-pu), n. Honor; praise; dignity; separation from what is common. See kapu.

Kapukapu (kă′-pŭ-kă′-pu), v. 1. To be sacred; to be entitled to reverence. 2. To be difficult to approach because of rank, dignity, station, etc. A **kapukapu** no hoi me ou mau kaipuahine.—Laieik. p. 99, And also difficult to approach like your sisters. For the transitive form, see hookapukapu.

Kapukapulani (kă′-pŭ-kă′-pŭ-lă′-ni), v. To be repellent in manner; to be distant and ill-natured; to be haughty. (Lit. to have the appearance of heavenly sacredness.)

Kapukawai (kă′-pŭ-kă-wa′i), adj. Handsome; regal; attractive.

Kapukawai (kă′-pŭ-kă-wa′i), v. 1. To be handsome; to be noble in appearance; to be princely in carriage and attire. 2. To be so clean and beautiful that no water is required to cleanse or beautify.

Kapule (kā′-pū′-le), adj. More than ripe; almost rotten.

Kapule (kā′-pū′-le), v. To be overripe, spoken of fruit.

Kapulu (kā′-pū′-lu), adj. 1. Dirty; filthy. 2. foolish. 3. Sottish.

Kapulu (kā′-pū′-lu), v. 1. To be unfaithful in business. 2. To be careless; to be slovenly.

Kapulupulu (kā′-pū′-lū-pū′-lu), v. 1. To be slovenly; to be shiftless; to be negligent of one's person; to be dirty, unkempt, or carelessly dressed.

Kapuni (kā′-pū′-ni), adj. Overspreading; widely diffused: he ua **kapuni**, a rain over all the islands.

Kapuni (kă′-pū′-ni), n. 1. The circumference of a thing; a surrounding; a circuit. See puni. 2. One who lived and died in his birthplace: He kapuni o Keoua no Kaawaloa; Keoua was a **kapuni** of Kaawaloa.

Kapuo (kā′-pū-ō′), n. A call or watchword announcing the approach of a sacred personage, or the carrying out of religious ceremonies, as: Kapu o, e moe; The tabu is on, prostrate yourselves.

Kapuwai (kă′-pū-wa′i), n. Tub of water, or literally water tub.

Kapuwohi (kă′-pŭ-wō′-hi), n. 1. A tabu less than a kapu niaupio, that is, a relaxation of the kapu niaupio; o ke alii **kapuwohi**, aole oia ame kona lawe kahili; o Kamehameha I. he **kapuwohi** kona. 2. A tabu accorded to the relatives of a king (wohi).

Kasia (kā′-sī′-a), n. (Eng.) Cassia, an odoriferous herb.

Katarakete (kā′-tă-rā′-kĕ′-te), n. (Heb.) The cormorant, a bird.

Kau (kă′u), n. 1. The summer season, as dist. from hooilo, the

winter. (The Hawaiians had only the two seasons.) 2. A period of time when one lives; a lifetime: a i ke **kau** i ke alii, ia Kamehameha, in the lifetime of Kamehameha. 3. A time for any particular purpose; a specified time. 4. A time of indefinite length: kau ai, a fruitful season; kau wi, a time of famine. 5. The Milky Way. 6. The center piece in the game of puhenehene, also called puukapu. 7. The middle finger of the hand. 8. A setting of the sun, derived from the kau in the game of puhenehene: mai ka la hiki a ka la kau, from the rising to the setting sun.—D. Malo, chap. 5, verse 11. 9. A frame or place fitted for setting or placing things. 10. A perch. 11. A pole raised longitudinally over a canoe like the ridge pole of a tent, over which the ahu or mat was spread in stormy weather.

Kau (kāu), pron. Yours: **kau** keia; this is yours.

Ka'u (ka'u), pron. (An oblique case of au.) Of me; mine; belonging to me. Also a prefix pronoun, my; mine; of me.

Kau (kă'u), v. 1. To hang; to hang up; to suspend. 2. To hang, tie or gird on: **kau** i ka pahi kaua; gird on the sword. 3. To place or put upon. 4. To promulgate; to make known. 5. To overhang, as the heavens over the earth. 6. To hover. 7. To rest. 8. To descend and rest; to alight. 9. To embrace. 10. To appear; to be up. 11. To cease.

Kaua (kă'u-a), n. A war; a battle; an army drawn up for battle: Poe **kaua**, a host, an army.

Kaua (kā'-ū'a), pron. We two; you and I.

Kaua (kă'u-a), v. 1. To war; to fight, as two armies. 2. To make war upon or against. 3. To fight for; to battle.

Kaua (kā'-ū'-a), v. 1. To invite to stay: Aole o maua mea nana e **kaua** mai, a liuliu ko maua noho kuewa ana, there is no reason why we two should stay and lengthen out the time of our sojourning. See kaohi. 2. To detain; to urge to stay.

Kauahoa (kā'u-ă-hō'a), adj. Cross; morose.

Kauahoa (kā'u-ă-hō'-a), n. [**Ka**, the, and **uahoa**, hard, unkind.] 1. A hard-hearted person. 2. A sour disposition.

Kauai (kă'u-a'i), n. One of the Hawaiian islands.

Kauaikanana (kā'u-ā'i-kă'-nă'-nā'), n. (A phrase rather than a word.) An attitude of recumbent repose.

Kauaka (kāu'-ă-kā'), n. 1. A person crazy, noisy with constant muscular motion. 2. One making a show or pretense.

Kaualau (kā'u-a-lā'u), n. The plantain, a plant resembling the banana.

Kaualii (kā'u-ă'-li'i), n. A person of no rank invested with the title of alii or chief.

Kaualio (kā'u-ă-lī'-o), n. [**Kaua**, war, and **lio**, a horse.] 1. A warrior on horseback. 2. Cavalry, in distinction from infantry.

Kauamai (kā'-ū'-ă-ma'i), v. [**Kaua**, to invite to stay, and **mai**, a verbal directive.] To invite or urge to stay by; to draw or influence towards one's self.

Kauapaio (kă'u-ă-pā'i-o), n. 1. A combat where there is striking back and forth. 2. A verbal combat.

Kauaula (kā'u-ā'-ū'-la), adj. Strong; raging; furious; applied to the trade winds when they break over the hills back of Lahaina: he leo o ka makani **kauaula** kau i lohe iho nei.

Kauaula (kă'u-ā'-ū-la), n. A kind of soft porous stone used in rubbing to make smooth or even.

Kauaula (kā'u-ā'-ū'-la), n. A strong wind from the mountains, occasioned by the breaking over of the trade winds; often destructive at Lahaina.

Kaue (kă'u-ē'), adv. [**Kau**, impend, and **e**, previously or consequently.] By consequence; by reason of; hence.

The word requires a phrase or sentence to make sense, as: Pepehua o Kuakua ma kona hale, **kaue** ka weli a puni kauhale; Kuakua was killed in his own house, hence fear hung over all the village.

Kauea (kă'u-ē'a), adj. Having no appetite. Syn: Kaea. See kanea.

Kauekekei (kă'u-ē'-kē'-ke'i), adj. Short, as a coat or gown; too short.

Kauha (ka-ū'-ha), n. The rectum. (Uha is the word, ka the definite article.)

Kauhakake (kă'u-hă'-kă-kē'), adj. Short. Syn: Kauekekei.

Kauhale (kă'u-hă'-le), n. [Kau, place, and hale, house.] 1. A small cluster of houses; a village. 2. A house or residence of a person. 3. A place where a house has been, or where one is to be.

Kauhau (ka-ū-hau'), v. Same as uhau, to strike with a whip.

Kauhekekei (kă'u-hē'-kē-kē'i), adj. Short. Syn: Kauekekei.

Kauhilo (kă'u-hī'-lo), v. To fasten with a rope the sticks of a native building while in the course of erection; he aho mai waho mai o ka hale i ka manawa e kauhilo ai; alaila, kauhilo ia ka hale a pau.

Kauhiuhi (kā'-ū'-hī-ū'-hi), n. The uhiuhi, a forest tree (Mesoneurum kauaiense) whose timber was used for the boards of the native sled (holua) and for oo (ancient agricultural implement).

Kauhola (kă'u-hō'-la), n. Disease of apoplectic nature resulting in a sudden loss of consciousness.

Kauhola (kă'u-hō'-la), v. To open; to expand; to unfold, as a tapa; as a flower in blooming. Syn: Uhola.

Kauholo (kă'u-hō'-lo), v. 1. To follow for the purpose of inflicting harm in return for insult or injury. 2. To send after, and try to get one to return. See kaukolo.

Kauholopapa (kă'u-hō'-lō-pă'-pa), n. 1. One known only to those of like lineal descent to be a chief; an illegitimate son of a chief who knew he was of royal blood but did not know his pedigree. Such a one would not allow his clothing to be placed on the same frame or shelf as another chief, so he was called alii-kau-holo-papa, a clothes-rack chief.—D. Malo, Hawaiian Antiquities, chapter XVIII, v. 24. Ua kapaia oia he alii kauhola papa, no ka mea, ma ka holopapa i ikeia ai kona alii ana. 2. A stick, pole or shelf on which to hang tapa.

Kauhua (kă'u-hū'a), n. 1. Enlargement of the body due to pregnancy. 2. The state of pregnancy. 3. Tendency toward nausea which frequently accompanies the condition of pregnancy. 4. The act of writing words or thoughts.

Kauhua (kă'u-hū'a), v. To form in the mind; to originate. 2. To conceive; to become pregnant. 3. To swell out, as one with child. See hookauhua. 4. To put down in letters; to reduce to writing.

Kauhuhu (kă'u-hŭ'-hu), n. 1. The edge of a precipice. 2. The pole running lengthways of the house to which the tops of the rafters are fastened; a ridge pole. 3. A species of shark also called niuhi.

Kauila (kă'u-ī'-la), adj. Pertaining to the kauila ceremony: kapu kauila, tabu incident to the dedication of a heiau.

Kauila (kă'u-ī'-la), n. A species of hard reddish wood. Same as kauwila.

Kauila (kă'u-ī'-la), v. To offer special sacrifices during the dedication ceremonies of a heiau: Hoomakaukau no ka la e kauila ai ka heiau; make ready for the day when the heiau will be set apart for sacred uses.—Laieik. p. 165.

Kauilahuluhulu (kă'u-ī'-lă-hū'-lŭ-hū'-lu), n. 1. The prayers used at a religious ceremonial in dedicating an ancient temple. 2. Sacrifice of a man and woman who violated the kauila tabu.

Kauilahuluhulu (kă'u-ī'-lă-hū'-lŭ-hū'-lu), v. To offer human sacrifice for violation of the tabu connected with the special ceremonies of the kauila.

Kauilamahu (kău-ī'-la-mā'-hū'), n. A tree (Cheirodendron gaudichaudii) 30 to 50 feet high, called also olapa and mahu.

Kaukahi (kă'u-kā'-hi), n. [Kau, canoe, and kahi, one.] 1. A single canoe. Ma ke kaulua o' Keopuolani, a ma ke kaukahi o Hoapili, he waa aole i hoapipi ia, he waa hookahi. 2. A oneness; a perseverance; steadiness in doing a thing; ma ka kaukahi kana hana ana, aole ma ka lauwili; a singleness of purpose.

Kaukai (kă'u-kaʻi), v. To wait for an event to happen, or for any change in affairs; kaukai aku nei ka pono, it is better to wait awhile.—Laieik. p. 67.

Kaukali (kă'-ŭ-kă'-li), adj. Following as a consequence: He hauoli ka

ukali o ka lanakila; gladness follows victory.

Kaukali (kă'-ŭ-kă'-li), n. [Ka, the, and ukali, a following.] That which results from a cause: Aole hoi kakou i haalele i ke kuko a me ka wahahee, ka ukali; We have not yet forsaken covetousness and lying, that which results (from covetousness).

Kaukama (kă'u-kă'-ma), n. (A phrase rather than a word.) 1. Your first-born. 2. Your adopted child. 3. Your first in estimation or affection, said of a husband or wife.

Kaukama (ka'u-kă'-ma), n. Cucumber.

Kaukanawai (kă'u-kā'-nā-wă'i), n. One who makes laws; a law-giver.

Kaukanawai (kă'u-kā'-nā-wă'i), v. [Kau, to appoint, and kanawai, law.] To establish or appoint, as a law; as a king or legislature.

Kaukani (kă'u-kā'-ni), n. A thousand.

Kaukau (kă'u-kă'u), n. 1. A heap of stones in a field used as a temporary altar on which the fruit of the field is laid as an act of worship. 2. Act of fishing for ulua from cliffs or rocks on the seashore. 3. A snare to catch birds. 4. An appeal to one's sense of justice or compassion. (Laieik. p. 76.)

Kaukau (kă'u-kă'u), v. 1. To set or fix, as a snare or net for birds. 2. To deliberate with one's self; to weigh in the mind: Pehea la ka loihi o ko'u kaukau ana? How long shall I take counsel in my soul? 3. To counsel; to advise or admonish in a kindly way. (Laieik. p. 71.) 4. To explain; to make clear. 5. To eat or drink. (Kaukau in this sense is said to be a corruption of a Chinese word. It is used by foreigners in conversation with natives, and vice versa.)

Kaukaualii (kă'u-kă'u-ă-li'i), n. The name of a class of chiefs below the king; a prince. O na 'lii malalo o ke alii nui. (The poe kaukaualii were generally the descendants of chiefs where the father was a high chief and the mother a low chief, or no chief at all.)

Kaukaulele (ka'u-ka'u-lē'-le), adj. 1. Nimble; active; jumping. Joyful; expressing happiness.

Kaukoko (kă'u-kō'-kō'), v. [Kau, to put upon, and koko, a net woven in meshes to hold or carry anything.] To carry anything with a koko and auamo (carrying stick). See auamo.

Kaukolo (kă'u-kō'-lo), n. 1. A moving on and after something, as roots of plants in search of moisture. 2. A creeping or crawling along.

Kaukolo (kă'u-kō'-lo), v. 1. To chase; to follow; to pursue. 2. To persevere in asking a favor until obtained; e hoomoo, e hookoikoi. 3. To run and spread out, as the roots of a tree just under the surface of the ground.

Kaukukui (kă'u-kŭ-kū'-i), adj. Of or belonging to a candlestick or lamp.

Kaukukui (kă'u-kŭ-kū'-i), n. Place on which to set a lamp.

Kaula (kă'u-la), n. 1. A rope; a strong cord; a string. 2. A cord or tendon in the animal system. 3. Kaula uila, a chain of lightning. 4. In geometry, the chord of an arc of a circle. 5. Thong of a whip. 6. Stroke or cut of a whip.

Kaula (kă'u-la), n. A prophet; one who preaches or announces future events.

Kaulaelae (kă'u-la'e-la'e), v. [Kau, to overhang, and laelae, bright, clear.] 1. To be plainly seen above; to be unclouded. 2. To stand out clearly.

Kaulahao (kă'u-lă-hā'o), n. [Kaula, rope, and hao, iron.] Iron chain; a rope made of iron.

Kaulai (kă'u-la'i), n. The act of drying what is wet; things so put up to dry.

Kaulai (kă'u-la'i), v. To hang or put out in the sun to dry; kapili ma ka poi, a pili ka welu ma ka laau, kaulai aku i ka la a maloo.

Kaulalei (kă'u-la-le'i), n. [Kaula, string, and lei, wreath.] 1. Cord on which the things which make a lei or wreath are strung. 2. String of wreaths. 3. A long cluster of fruit growing together.

Kaulaluahine (kă'u-lă-lū'-ă-hī'-ne), n. The rope running from the prow of a canoe to the after end and

employed to lash the ahu, or mat used for protection from the high seas. O ke **kaulaluahine** e moe ana ma ka aoao o ka waa, oia ka mea e paa ai ka ahu; the **kaulaluahine** lying along the side of the canoe, that is the thing that holds the ahu.

Kaulana (kă'u-lă'-na), adj. Universally known, noted or remarkable for some quality; celebrated; notable.

Kaulana (kă'u-lă'-na), n. 1. Fame; report; renown. 2. Place to put things on: **kaulana waa**, a rest for a canoe. 3. Place to rest. See oioina.

Kaulana (kă'u-lă'-na), v. To be or become famous or renowned; to be celebrated for some quality: ua **kaulana** aku keia wahi no ka naauao, this place is famous for intelligence; a **kaulana** aku i na aina e, to be renowned even to foreign lands. See **hookaulana**, to make famous.

Kaulanaaa (kă'u-lă'-nă-ā'ā'), n. [**Kaulana** (adj.), and **aa**, stony.] A common resting place on a road pointed out as such by a heap of stones.

Kaulanaolelo (kă'u-lă-nă-ō-lē'-lo), n. [**Kaulana**, a putting, and **olelo**, word or command.] 1. Formerly used as synonymous with hooilinaolelo, or kauoha, that is, the will of a deceased person. (These words are also obsolete. The modern word is palapalahooilina or palapalakauoha.) 2. The person to whom property is willed or bequeathed; an heir; devisee. Syn: Hooilina.

Kaulawaha (kă'u-lă-wā'-ha), n. A bridle.

Kaulawaha (kă'u-lă-wā'-ha), v. [**Kaula**, rope, and **waha**, mouth.] 1. To bridle; to rein in; to restrain, as a horse. 2. Fig. Applied to the tongue.

Kaulawahine (kā'u-lă-wă'-hī-ne), n. [**Kaula**, prophet, and **wahine**.] A prophetess.

Kaulei (kā'u-lē'i), adj. 1. Insecure; without secure foundation; not of solid situation, site, or position. 2. Not firmly established; deceptive; without secure foundation; applied to men seeking happiness in life and failing.

Kaulei (kă'u-le'i), v. 1. To place carelessly; to place in an insecure way. 2. To be insecure; to be not firm in standing or position.

Kauleilei (kă'u-lē'i-lē'i), v. Same as **kaulei**, to be insecure.

Kaulele (kă'u-lē'-le), adj. 1. Moving as with wings; flying. 2. Over and above; added on; enlarged; very great: He aloha **kaulele** ia oe e ka hoaluhi; extra aloha to you, fellow laborer.

Kaulele (kă'u-lē'-le), adv. With addition; excessively: ke aloha **kaulele** aku nei au ia oe.

Kaulele (kă'u-lē'-le), n. 1. Something over or more than the ordinary quantity or number. 2. An addition made to something; an enlargement; that which is added to complete the bargain. 3. Something beyond what is due or customary.

Kaulele (kă'u-lē'-le), v. [**Kau** and **lele**, to be separated from.] 1. To add something on; to enlarge; to be or do something besides what was proposed, as in making a bargain; to add more so as to satisfy. 2. To add or send over; to make abundant; to increase: manao iho la au, e **kaulele** aku i ko'u aloha maluna o lakou; it was in my mind to send my aloha to them.

Kauleo (kă'u-lē'-o), v. 1. To exhort; to urge or request one to do a thing; to enjoin, as a duty. 2. To charge; to command one to say or do something to or for another.

Kaulia (kău-lī'-a), v. [Passive of **kau** for **kauia**. Sometimes written **kauhia**.] To be hung up; to be suspended.

Kauliilii (kă'u-li'i-li'i), v. [**Kau** and **liilii**, little.] 1. To divide out in small quantities; to make distributions on a small scale. 2. To be scattered.

Kaulike (kă'u-lī'-ke), adj. 1. Just; equitable. 2. In geometry, parallel: kaha **kaulike**, parallel lines.

Kaulike (kă'u-lī'-ke), n. Justice; uprightness; no partiality.

Kaulike (kă'u-lī'-ke), v. [**Kau** and **like**, alike.] 1. To balance or hang even. 2. To make alike; to make no distinction; to be just; to be equal; to be right. Syn. with ewaewa ole. 3. To be just as good; to be as well as; ua pololei,

ua **kaulike** keia mea me ka naauao. 4. In law, to deal in equity or righteously; to decree, decide or do that which is just, equitable and right without regarding the letter of the statute law.

Kauloloa (kă'u-lŏ'-lō'a), v. 1. To ask frequently for a thing; to tease in order to obtain a thing requested: a loaa i kekahi kanaka ke koi hao, a lohe ke alii, alaila **kauloloaia** aku la, a lilo mai la. Syn: Kaukolo. 2. To speak to anyone often as to an offense.

Kaulua (kă'u-lū'a), adj. [**Kau**, place or put, and **lua**, for elua, two.] Double, applied to two like things put or used together for a common purpose, as: **waa kaulua**, double canoe.

Kaulua (kă'u-lua), n. A pair; a span; a yoke—any word signifying two of a kind.

Kaulua (ka'u-lū'a), n. 1. Slackness; delay; procrastination; hesitation. 2. Last month of the Hawaiian year, corresponding to February. (This varied in localities.)

Kaulua (ka'u-lū'a), v. To be slack; to be remiss in fulfilling a promise; to delay the time of doing a thing. See **hookaulua** and **hookaukaulua**.

Kaulua (kă'u-lū'a), v. [**Kau**, place or put, and **lua**, two.] 1. To put two together; to yoke or harness together, as two animals. 2. To double in number or quantity.

Kaulualio (kă'u-lū'-ă-lī'-o), v. To put two horses together.

Kaulumaloo (kă'-ū'-lū-mă'-lo'o), n. The dry growth; drought.

Kaumaha (kă'u-mā'-ha), adj. 1. Heavy loaded, as a person or a beast of burden; burdensome. 2. Applied to the mind, painful.

Kaumaha (kă'u-mă'-ha), n. 1. Weight, as of a burden. 2. Weariness; heaviness; depression of spirits: **Nui ke kaumaha** o kona naau no ko lakou luku wale ana, great was the sorrow of his heart at such a slaughter. 2. A sacrifice; a service rendered to God.

Kaumaha (kă'u-mā'-ha), v. 1. To be heavy, as any substance. 2. To be weary with carrying a heavy burden. 3. To suffer oppression from rigorous service. 4. To be weary for want of sleep. 5. Applied to the mind, to be downcast in mind; to be heavy-hearted; to be sad; to be sorry; to be grieved. See **hookaumaha**. 6. To offer in sacrifice; to kill a victim for sacrifice; to offer a gift upon an altar.

Kaumakaiole (kă'u-mă'-kă-ī'-ō-le), n. Extreme old age. Syn: Nihokahi (one tooth) and haumakaiole.

Kaumakaiole (kă'u-mă'-kă-ī'-ō-le), v. To be so old as not to be able to see, or to see clearly. (Generally haumakaiole is used.)

Kaumihau (kă'-ū'-mī-hă'u), n. A tabu in force on the night before going into battle when men were separated from their wives.

Kaumoo (kă'u-mo'o), v. [**Kau**, to place, and **moo**, a division of land.] 1. To designate the limits of a **moo aina**, a small division of land. 2. To mend a fracture with a splint. 3. To splice; to fasten the long pieces that run lengthways of a canoe.

Kaumuku (kă'u-mū'-ku), adj. Deficient in length; too short.

Kaumuku (kă'u-mū'-ku), v. To be too short; unfit because cut too short.

Kauna (kā'u-na), adj. 1. Four; the composite number four. 2. Appearing in the heavens.

Kauna (kāu'-na), n. 1. [Contraction of kau ana.] 1. An appearing in the heavens; he po **kauna** mahina, a night when the moon was shining. 2. [Eng., town.] A town, a village.

Kaunakoma (kā'u-nă-kō'-ma), n. [**Kauna**, four, and **koma**, a comma.] Quotation marks.

Kaunaoa (kā'u-nā'-ō'a), n. A species of poisonous coral.

Kaune (ka'u-ne'), adj. Slow; inactive.

Kaune (ka'u-nē'), n. Delay; slowness in doing a thing; a lagging behind.

Kaune (ka'u-nē'), v. To be slow; to be dilatory; to walk or move leisurely; to cause delay.

Kauneinei (kā'u-ne'i-ne'i), v. [**Kau**, to put upon, and **neinei**, short.] To just barely reach a place; to barely fit.

Kaunoa (kā'u-no'a), n. The dodder, a parasitic plant.

Kaunu (kău'-nu), v. 1. To provoke sexual excitement. 2. To consult together on a place of assignation, used generally of love interviews.

Kaunuanalau (kă-ū'-nū'a-nă-lă'u), n. A species of fish-hawk. Syn: Kaupu.

Kauo (kā'u-ō'), adj. Drawing; pulling; dragging along: bipi **kauo**, a laboring ox.

Kauo (kā'u-ō'), n. Yolk of an egg; **kauo** moa; **kauo** ke akua hulu.

Kauo (kă'u-ō), v. 1. To draw or drag along; to haul, as a load. 2. To endure; to incline to do a thing. 3. To pray for special blessings at the time of the new year.

Kauoalupe (kă'u-ō'-ā-lū'-pe), v. 1. To carry without much care, as a man wounded in battle. 2. To free from danger; to drag away from a dangerous place.

Kauoe (kă'u-o'e), n. 1. An office in the king's train. 2. A king's body-guard.

Kauoha (kă'u-ō'-ha), n. 1. A will, verbal or written; a command; a charge; a dying request. (A written will is now called palapalakauoha or palapalahooilina.) 2. A covenant; a commission; a judicial decision. 3. A determination; a decree.

Kauoha (kă'u-ō'-ha), v. 1. To give a dying charge; to make a bequest or a parting charge; hence, to make a will. (Ancient wills, of course, were verbal.) 2. To give a charge on any subject; to command; to put in charge, as one dying or going away: **kauoha** ae la oia (o Kamehameha) ia Kauikeaouli e noho i alii no Hawaii nei; he (Kamehameha) gave in charge to Kauikeaouli to reign as king over the Hawaiian islands. 3. To commit into the hands of another. 4. To give orders concerning a person or thing. 5. To write down; nolaila, ke **kauoha** aku nei au i ko'u manao ma keia palapala, i ike oe i ko'u manao.

Kauokahiki (kā'uō'-kă-hī'ki), n. Anything so heavy that removal can be made only by dragging.

Kauokuu (kă'u-ō'-ku'u), n. [**Kau**, time of, and **okuu**, name of a great pestilence.] A sickness or pestilence which formerly spread over the Hawaiian islands: Ua kapaia ka inoa o kela mai (ahulau) he **kauokuu**; the name of that sickness was **kauokuu**.

Kauolani (kā'u-ō-lă'-ni), v. 1. To express admiration of a chief or his deeds. 2. To express admiration generally. See pailani, to praise.

Kauolupe (kă'u-ō'-lū'pe), v. Same as kauoalupe, to rescue.

Kauowaa (kău'-ō-wa'a), n. [**Kauo**, to drag, and **waa**, canoe.] The work or business of drawing down canoes from the mountain when finished or partly so.

Kaupaku (kă'u-pă'-ku), n. [**Kau** and **paku**, a partition.] 1. The ridge pole of a house. 2. [Mod.] A roof.

Kaupaku (kă'u-pă'-ku), v. To thatch the ridge of a house: alaila, **kaupaku** a paa, pau ia hana. A house thatched with pandanus leaves as a rule carried a cap of amau or dry ti leaves; if thatched with pili grass the ridge was covered with kalamalo, a kind of grass with a furzed top.

Kaupale (kă'u-pā'-le), n. Something, real or imaginary, coming or placed between two things to separate them; a boundary line between two lands; a partition in a house; a dam, etc.

Kaupale (kă'u-pā'-le), v. [**Kau** and **pale**, to ward off.] 1. To separate; to put a mark or sign of partition; to cause a division; to stand between; to set or put, as an obstruction or division; to raise a slight partition between, so as to stop a child; to fence or partition off. 2. To resist temptation: hookaupale aku ia hewa.

Kaupaona (kău'-pāo'-na), n. 1. Scales for weighing; steelyards or other instruments for weighing. 2. The weight of a thing.

Kaupaona (kă'u-pā'o-na), v. 1. To weigh, as with scales or steelyards. 2. To weigh out, as goods or money, that is, to pay out. 3. To weigh morally, as the deeds of men, as one's life and character.

Kaupe (ka'u-pē'), v. To be put down; to be humbled; to be crushed. Syn: Pe.

Kaupili (kă'u-pī'-li), n. 1. A being inseparably united, as two or more. 2. Mutual love. 3. A bosom friend. 4. Beloved wife: Syn: Pilialo.

Kaupili (kă'u-pĭ'li), v. To be united, as man and wife; to love one another.

Kaupoohiwi (kă'u-po'o-hī'-wī), adj. [**Kau**, to place; **poohiwi**, shoulder.] Descriptive of what is placed on the shoulder; applied to a musket: Ua mahuahua iki ae na pu **kaupoohiwi**. The number of muskets (shoulder-guns) was a little increased.

Kaupoohiwi (kă'u-po'o-hī'-wī), v. [**Kau** and **poohiwi**, the shoulder.] To put or place on the shoulder; to shoulder, as something heavy, as firearms.

Kaupouna (kă'u-pō'-ŭ-na), n. [Another spelling of kaupaona, but seldom used.] Steelyards and scales for weighing.

Kaupu (kă-ū'-pū), n. A large black bird the size of a turkey, found mostly on the islands of Nihoa and Kaula. A kind of fishing eagle.

Kaupua (ka-ū'-pū'-a), n. Same as opua.

Kauwa (kă'u-wā'), adj. 1. Servile; befitting a servant. 2. Inclined to serve; ready to act the part of a servant.

Kauwa (kă'u-wā'), n. 1. A servant; in the most general sense, one who serves or does the business or labors for another. 2. Any subject of a king or chief. 3. A household or domestic servant. 4. A slave; an order of men who sacrificed themselves on the death of a chief.

Kauwahi (kău'-wā'-hi), adj. Some; something; some place; any one place or thing. (It also has a pronominal force.) See kau, place.

Kauwahi (kău'-wā'-hi), n. Some; some part; a part of a thing. A parcel indefinitely large; **kauwahi o ke koko**, some of the blood. (Kauwahi as a substantive rarely takes the article, except when it refers to place. It has always the idea of a partitive.)

Kauwai (kă'u-wā'i), v. 1. To pour out, as water; to lead along, as a small stream; to pour into; to fill with water. 2. To moisten with water. 3. To irrigate.

Kauwakane (kă'u-wā'-kā'-ne), n. [**Kauwa**, servant, and **kane**, male.] A man servant.

Kauwalupe (kă'u-wā'-lū'-pe), v. [**Kauwa**, servant, and **lupe**, kite.] 1. To carry; applied to persons who unceremoniously carry away a friend who is in danger. 2. To carry away hastily; to drag out of danger without ceremony.

Kauwau (kā'-ū'-wa'u), n. [**Ka**, the, and, **uwau**, to scratch the skin.] The mange.

Kauwawahine (kă'u-wā'-wă-hī'-ne), n. [**Kauwa**, servant, and **wahine**, female.] A maid servant.

Kauwelu (kă'u-wē'-lu), v. [**Kau**, to hang, and **welu**, a shred or fragment of tapa.] To set in view conspicuously a piece of cloth as a signal or sign. (These signals were used to impart knowledge of appointed times and seasons, tabus, warnings, etc.

Kauwewe (kă'u-wē'-we), n. 1. A cover, or what is put on top of an imu, oven, in baking food. 2. A ruffle for the neck. See pihapiha.

Kauwila (kă'u-wī'-la), adj. A day or time under a tabu: a kokoke i ka la **kauwila**.—Laieik. p. 164. Pertaining to the tabu known as **kauwila**; **kapu kauwila**.

Kauwila (kă'u-wī'-la), n. 1. A tree (Alphitonia excelsa), often attaining 50 to 80 feet in height. It is nowhere common except in Waimea, Kauai. 2. Wood of the **kauwila** tree, remarkably close grained, hard, and heavy, on which account the natives used it for making spears, mallets for beating tapa and other tools. It turns black with age. Also known as kauila, and on Maui as o'a.

Kauwila (kă'u-wī'-la), v. 1. To perform a special ceremony in consecrating a temple, heiau, when a special sacrifice was placed upon the altar, lele. 2. To assemble and prepare material for consecrating the heiau: E hoomakaukau no ka la e kauwila ai ka heiau. Laieik. p. 164. See kauila, to offer sacrifice.

Kauwili (kă'u-wī'-li), v. 1. To mingle in with other things. 2. To gather on to a moving thing, as people join on to a traveling party.

Kauwo (kă'u-wō'), n. 1. Seed; offspring; increase: If Nahienaena had had a son, the old chiefs would say "Ua loaa ke ke **kauwo**."—D. Malo. 2. A supporter; a sustainer. 3. A succeeder; one

who comes in the place of another.

Kauwo (kā'u-wō'), v. Same as kauo, to draw.

Kauwoha (kā'u-wō'-ha), n. Same as kauoha.

Kauwowo (kā'u-wō'-wo), v. (Same as Kawowo.) 1. To increase or grow rapidly. 2. To increase rapidly, as a people or race; applied to the peopling of Hawaii from the first man.

Kawa (kā'-wā), n. 1. Top of a precipice from which a swimmer leaps into a pool of water. 2. A precipice from which a suicide plunges; a lele aku i ka make me he kio **kawa** la. See lelekawa. 3. A deep pool of water with an overhanging precipice, from which swimmers dive.

Kawa (kā'-wā), n. 1. An extension. 2. The distance between two objects.

Kawa (kā'-wă'), v. 1. To strike secretly; to stab in the dark. 2. To assassinate. 3. To kill and rob.

Kawaa (kā'-wă'a), n. 1. A method of putting to death by throwing the victim overboard from a canoe far out at sea. 2. A method of deep sea fishing which consists in drawing the nets by movements of canoes controlled by the fishermen. 3. The song of a bird, probably the bristle-thighed curlew, which seems to say: "I **kawaa**, e holo, ua nui ke kai o ke aumoe."

Kawaa (kā'-wă'a), v. 1. To cast overboard from a canoe into the ocean. 2. To sacrifice or execute by throwing overboard far out at sea.

Kawae (kă'-wă'e), v. [**Ka**, the article, and **wae**, the very smallest and meanest of oha (sprigs of the taro plant).] To treat in a mean manner; to underrate; to estimate another as though that other were a mean little taro sucker.

Kawaewae (kā'-wă'e-wă'e), n. A kind of stone, coral or volcanic rock used in polishing canoes.

Kawaha (kā'-wă'-ha), adj. 1. Vacant, as a space. 2. Hollow, as a groove.

Kawaha (kā'-wă'-ha), v. 1. To furrow; to make a long furrow or groove. 2. To be hollow, as a log or pillar.

Kawai (kā'-wă'i), v. 1. The second brew made from the ti root after the first, called okolehao, is extracted. Also called pokii, being after or final. 2. The coloring matter or residuum when water is poured on the brew the second time. 3. The partly colored water itself. 4. The liquor obtained from cane, etc., after most of the intoxicating matter is extracted; aohe ikaika o keia rama, he **kawai** wale no; there is no strength in this rum, it is nearly all water.

Kawaikamama (kă'-wa'i-kă-mā'-mā'). A phrase equivalent to, "the water makes it easy."

Kawaikamama (kā'-wa'i-kă'-mă'-ma), v. To be drowsy; to be overcome by sleepiness.

Kawakawa (kă'-wă-kă'-wă), adj. 1. Wet; damp with fine rain. 2. Saturated: Ua hele wale kahi moe a **kawakawa** i ka mimi; the bedding is saturated.

Kawakawa (kă'-wă-kă'-wă), n. The bonito or little tunny (Gymnosarda alletterata). Color, blackish blue above, lighter below, becoming silvery on belly; back marked with about twelve oblique wavy lines separated by bluish silvery interspaces. Very popular as a food fish. Called, when young, oeoe.

Kawakawa (kă'-wă-kă'-wă), v. 1. To be wet with water or rain. 2. To be very wet.

Kawakawau (kă'-wă-kă'-wă-ū'), adj. Damp, as mats or grass: He mau moena **kawakawau** loa keia o kakou, these are very damp mats of ours. See kawau.

Kawakawau (kă'-wă-kă'-wă-ū'), v. 1. To be damp. 2. To be damp and cold. 3. To be wet with perspiration, as the body, or the bed where one sleeps.

Kawalawala (kā'-wă'-lă-wă'-la), adj. 1. Few; scattering; not close; kauhale **kawalawala**, scattered houses. 2. Unintelligible, referring to speech. 3. Insufficient, inadequate, unsatisfactory: He maona kawalawala; unsatisfactory is the eating.

Kawalawala (kā'-wă'-lă-wă'-la), adv. Insufficiently, inadequately, unsatisfactorily.

Kawalawala (kā'-wă'-lă-wă'-la), n. Fewness; scarcity.

Kawalawala (kā′-wă′-lă-wă′-la), v. 1. To be scattered; to be placed helter-skelter; to be strewn about having irregular intermediate spaces lying between. 2. To be separated without reference to rule or order. (Hookawalawala is the transitive form.)

Kawau (kā′-wă-ū′), n. 1. Dampness. 2. Moisture that comes of vapor or fog.

Kawau (kā′-wă‘u), n. 1. A metallic or clangorous sound. 2. A tree (Xanthoxylum dipetalum), formerly used by the natives for tapa beating boards (kua-kuku-kapa).

Kawau (kă′-wă-ū′), v. To be wet and cold; to be damp.

Kawau (kā′-wa‘u), v. To keep back; to detain; to stay; to delay.

Kawauke (kā′-wău′-ke), n. Same as wauke.

Kawauke (kā′-wă′u-ke), v. [Ka, to strike, and wauke, the plant that furnishes the bark for tapa.] 1. To cut down the wauke plant. 2. To shred the bark of the wauke.

Kawea (kā′-wē-ā′) n. Same as kawelea.

Kawelau (kā-wē′-lău′), n. Same as welau.

Kawele (kă′-wĕ′-le), adj. Slow; lingering, as a disease; o ka hookuli ka mea e **kawele** nei ia poe.

Kawele (kā′-wĕ′-le), n. [Eng.] A towel; a napkin; a wiping cloth.

Kawele (kā′-wĕ′-le), v. To dry by rubbing with a towel.

Kawele (kă′-wĕ-le), v. To work slowly or moderately, as at rowing a canoe, or cultivating the soil.

Kawelea (kā′-wĕ′-lē-ā′), n. A species of lizard fish (Trachinocephalus myops). Also known as welea. Color, pale grayish, silvery below; side of back with three wavy stripes of dull yellow.

Kawelewele (kā′-wĕ′-lĕ-wĕ′-le), n. 1. Certain short ropes that hang from the projection of the iako of a canoe. See iako. 2. A goatee.

Kawewele (kā′-wĕ′-wĕ′-le), n. 1. The person at the end of a long rope where many persons are drawing a heavy weight; o kama ke akua i kawewele. 2. The canoe at the head of the line or train of canoes drawing the lau or rope hung with leaves in the method of fishing called hukilau.

Kawelewele (kā′-wĕ′-lĕ-wĕ′-le), v. 1. To work slowly or moderately. 2. To work carefully. See the verb kawele.

Kawelo (kā′-wĕ′-lo), n. A variety of sweet potato.

Kawewe (kă′-wĕ′-wĕ), v. 1. To be brittle, to be easily broken and snapping with a crackling noise. 2. To clatter, as dishes. 3. To make a rustling noise. 4. To be dry; to be unfruitful, as potatoes without water.

Kawi (kā′-wi′), v. To press; to squeeze, as grapes or any substance in order to extract the juice. Syn: Kowi.

Kawili (kā′-wī′-li), n. The art of catching birds with bird lime, etc.: pela no oia i papa aku ai i ka poe **kawili** manu oo; so also he forbade those who caught full grown birds.

Kawili (kā′-wī′-li), v. 1. To mix together different ingredients, as flour and water in making bread; to stir up together. See wili. 2. To insnare birds with bird lime.

Kawilikaeka (kā′-wī′-lī-kā′-ē′-ka), v. [**Kawili**, to mix, and **kaeka**, to entangle.] 1. To entangle; to go this way and that; to involve. 2. To go over and over again. 3. To interweave.

Kawilimanu (kā′-wī′-lī-mă′-nu), n. [**Kawili** and **manu**, a bird.] A method of catching birds with bird lime; he lawaia manu. Same as kapilimanu.

Kawiliwili (kā-wī′-li-wī′-li), n. Same as wiliwili.

Kawowo (kă′-wŏ′-wŏ), n. 1. A thrifty growth; a healthful increase. 2. The first growth of vigorous seedling plants; plants growing thriftily.

Kawowo (kă′-wŏ′-wŏ), v. 1. To be of vigorous growth; to grow luxuriantly. 2. To grow; to increase; to spread out. 3. To increase, as a prosperous people.

Ke (kē), art. The. A form of the definite article ka. **Ke** is used before all nouns beginning with the letter k. A few nouns beginning with the letter p have **ke** also for their article, and a still smaller number beginning with the letter m. Nouns whose first letter is a have both ka and **ke** for their article; that is, some nouns

take one and some the other, but no one noun, without a radical change of meaning, takes both forms of the article. Nouns beginning with o, like a, take both forms of the article. Before all other letters, whether vowels or consonants, ka is the form of the article.

Ke (kē), conj. If, introducing a condition or supposition, as: **Ke** hele au; if I go. E ike oe ke hele mai oe; you will see if you come.

Ke (kē), interj. An interjection implying contempt, disgust, negation, aversion, dislike, etc.

Ke (kē), particle. 1. **Ke** used before a verb and nei after it, mark the present tense of the indicative mood. **Ke** with the subjunctive mood marks the future tense. After the verbs hiki, always, and pono, generally (both used as auxiliary verbs), **ke** is used before the infinitive instead of e.

Ke (kē), v. 1. To flatten; to adjust to a surrounding level, as in removing a hummock or heap of earth.

Kea (kē'-a), adj. White, pellucid; clear. Syn: Keo.

Kea (ke'a), n. 1. A male animal reserved for propagating its kind; male of virile power. 2. A tightness of the chest attended with difficulty of breathing. 3. Two different parts of the body; thorax. The **kea** paa, the chest, the **kea** hakahaka, the abdomen, elua kea, o ke pea paa ame ke kea hakahaka.

Kea (kē'-a), v. To shoot or throw arrows. See keapua.

Kea (ke'a), v. 1. To hinder; to object to. 2. To put across so as to intercept.

Keaawaileia (ke'a-ā-wa'i-lē-i'a), n. A fishhook with more than one barb.

Keahakahaka (ke'a-hā'-kă-hā'-ka), n. [**Kea**, and **hakahaka**, empty.] The part of the body in men and beasts which embraces the abdomen, as keapaa does the chest.

Keai (kē'-ă'i), v. [**Ke** and **ai**, food.] To thrust away food; to fast. Syn: Hookeai.

Keakea (kē'-ă-kē'-a), adj. White; clear.

Keakea (ke'a-ke'a), adj. In the form of several crosses, as sticks under a piece of timber to carry it: a **keakea** a amo aku.

Keakea (kē'-ă-kē'-a), n. 1. The semen of males. Syn: Kekea.

Keakea (ke'a-ke'a), n. An obstruction; anything used to close a way or passage.

Keakea (ke'a-ke'a), v. [**Kea**, to hinder.] 1. To hinder. 2. To object to that which would be to the advantage of another. 3. To keep back; to restrain one from doing a thing; to prohibit; to resist.

Keakealani (kē'-ă-kē'-ă-lă'-ni), n. [**Keakea**, male seed, and **lani**, heavenly or sovereign.] 1. Sovereign descent; divine origin. 2. A descendant of the highest, as was Keawe.

Keaku (ke-ā'-kū'), n. A large cave on the eastern side of the valley of Kailiili, on the island of Maui.

Keakualapu (kē'-ă-kū'-ă-lā'-pu), n. [**Ke**, the, **akua**, god, and **lapu**, ghost.] 1. The ghost god; a phantom; an apparition. 2. One of the two red coats which Vancouver gave to Kamehameha I. The other coat was called kekupuohi.

Kealia (kĕ-ā'-lī'-a), n. 1. Lowlands so close to the sea that the soil becomes moist from the salt water. 2. A place where the salt water is brought or caused to flow inland, the sea then shut out and the water evaporated, leaving the salt, which may be gathered up.

Keamaumau (kē-ā'-ma'u-ma'u), n. Same as amaumau.

Keao (kĕ-ā'o), n. The period between sunrise and sunset; the light of day.

Keapaa (ke'a-pa'a), n. 1. The chest of man or animal, that is, the portion of the body included within the ribs, as distinguished from keahakahaka, the abdomen.

Keapua (ke'a-pū'a), v. [**Kea**, to shoot, and **pua**, the blossom of the sugar-cane; hence, an arrow.] To throw or shoot arrows of sugar-cane. (This was a favorite sport of children; formerly it was a game among men.)

Keawakoo (kĕ-ā'-wă-ko'o), n. Name of a kanoa or cuplike depression in the landscape near the top of Waialeale on Kauai. The place is said to have been named after a deity called **Keawakoo** represented by a stone idol near the spot.

Keawe (kĕ-ā′-wĕ), n. The bearer. The word is used by itself or compounded with other words.

Keawenuikauohilo (kĕ-ā′-we-nū′i-kău′-ō′-hī′-lo), n. Proper name of a god belonging to the class called akua noho, supposed to dwell with or take possession of men.

Kedera (kĕ′-dē′-ra), adj. [Eng.] Pertaining to cedar: laau **kedera**, cedar timber.

Kedera (kĕ′-dē′-ra), n. [Eng.] A cedar tree; cedar wood.

Kee (ke'e), adj. 1. Crooked; out of proper form; distorted. 2. False.

Kee (ke-e′), n. A species of stone out of which stone-axes were made.

Kee (ke'e), n. Crookedness; want of uprightness in conduct; wrong doing: mai hai aku i ke **kee** o ko kakou aina; aka, e hai aku i ke ala ame ke onaona ame ka peekue o ka naauao; tell not of the crookedness of our country, but speak of its beauty, its fragrant airs and our manifold intelligence. I hiki aku oe imua o Umi, mai hoike aku i ke kee o ka aina; If you appear before Umi do not proclaim the ill fame of the land.

Kee (ke'e), v. To be bent; to be crooked.

Keehana (kē′-ē-hă′-na), n. 1. A place to rest a thing on. 2. Ground stamped upon or trodden by the foot. 3. Foot-print. 4. A foot-stool; a place to put the feet upon. 5. A prop; a supporter; keehanawawae. 6. A place for the feet, that is, a floor, a pavement.

Keehanawawae (kē′-ē-hă′-nă-wă′-wă'e), n. A foot-stool, etc. See keehana.

Keehi (kē′-ē′-hi), n. The stirrup of a saddle. 2. A kick.

Keehi (kē′-ē′-hi), v. 1. To kick. 2. To stamp with the foot. 3. To kick at; to despise. 4. To rebel. 5. To strike or hit upon, as a beam of light: i ka manawa e **keehi** iho ai na kukuna o ka la i ka piko o na mauna, when the rays of the sun shall hit the top of the mountains.

Keehilae (kē′-ē′-hī-lă'e), adj. Proud; haughty; disdainful.

Keehina (kē′-ē′-hī′-na), n. [A different spelling of keehana and keehanawawae.] A footstool, etc.

Keekee (ke'e-ke'e), adj. Unreasonably obstinate.

Keekee (ke'e-ke'e), v. To be obstinate; to be unreasonable.

Keele (kē′-ē′-le), adj. Great, as a noise; great, as a land; large; excelling; very great: Keele kou aloha, Your aloha is great.

Keele (kē′-ē′-le), v. 1. To be greatly troubled or perplexed: **keele** ka pioo ana o ka mai a ola; the patient was exceedingly troubled until cured. 2. To be over anxious.

Keeleawaa (kē′-ē′-lē-ā′-wă'a), adj. [**Keele**, excelling, and **awaa**, groove or furrow.] Having frequent ditches or gullies: **keeleawaa** ke ala; the way is rough, up and down.

Keemoa (ke'e-mō′-a), adj. Having lost one's affection or attachment for another and looking at that other with indifference.

Keemoa (ke'e-mō′-a), v. To be sour; to be crabbed; to be ill-natured.

Keena (kē′-ē′-na), n. 1. A room; an apartment in a house. 2. A drawer of a bureau: **keena** kapu, a sanctuary. 3. A place partitioned off for special purpose: **Keena** moe, bedroom; keenahana, office or workshop.

Keeo (kē′-e′o), n. 1. Dissatisfaction; displeasure; anger. 2. Resentment.

Keeo (kē′-ē′o), v. (Syn: Kaeo.) 1. To be angry; to be indignant at what is wrong. 2. To be suddenly excited; to rage. 3. To disagree; to be opposed to; to object.

Keha (kē′-ha), v. 1. To be puffed up with pride. 2. To make a display of one's self. 3. To lie down stretched out at full length with face upturned, head on pillow and entire body wrapped in tapa. This form of repose was called moe **keha**. 4. To lean the head back on a support: e moe me ke kaa o ke poo i ka uluna me ka lolii ana i ke kapa a paa.

Kehakeha (kē′-hă-kē′-ha), adj. Swaggering; lofty; proud; boastful.

Kehakeha (kē′-hă-kē′-ha), n. Pride; arrogance.

Kehakeha (kē′-hă-kē′-ha), v. [Freq. of keha, to be puffed up.] To be proud; to be haughty; to be arrogant.

Kehaluha (kē′-hă-lū′-hā′), v. To imitate the dancing and chanting of the masters.

Kehanawawae (kē'-hā'-na-wă-wā'e), n. [Contraction of kee-hanawawae.] A foot-stool.

Kehapa (kē'-hā'-pa), v. To be less than was expected; to be insufficient.

Kehau (kē'-ha'u), adj. Frosty; rainy, etc.; hoahele, hoa o ke anu **kehau** o ke kakahiaka.

Kehau (kē'-ha'u), n. 1. The gentle land breeze at night on the west side of Hawaii. See hau. 2. The mountain breeze in the morning or evening: e o'u poe hoa o ka la wela o Lahainaluna ame ke **kehau** anu o ke kakahiakanui. 3. A mist; a cold, watery vapor: mostly of the mountainous regions. See kewai. 4. Frosty air.

Kehena (kē'-hē'-na), n. A place where refuse is thrown; a place like the Gehenna of the Scriptures; hell.

Kehina (ke-hi'-na), n. A place for putting the feet; a foot-stool. Syn: Keehana and keehina.

Kehu (kē'-hu), n. [**Ke**, the, and **hu**, contracted form of **ehu**, spray, vapor, mist.] Mist spray, vapor: **Kehu** kai o Waialua, the sea spray of Waialua.

Kei (kē'i), interj. An exclamation expressing wonder, surprise, astonishment, etc.

Kei (kē'i), n. 1. A boast; glorying; pride; high-mindedness. 2. The name of a species of hard rock out of which stone axes were made. See the noun, haakei, haughtiness.

Kei (kē'i), v. Same as the verb haakei.

Keia (kē'-ī'-a), pronoun. This, referring to something present or just said; this person; this thing.

Keikei (kē'i-kē'i), v. [Redupl. of **kei**.] To be honored; to be glorified or glorious: **Kekei** Lahaina i ka ua paupili, grand is Lahaina of the paupili rain.

Keiki (kē'-ī'-ki), n. [**Ke**, to push, and **iki**, small.] 1. Offspring; a shoot of a plant. 2. A child. 3. An offspring, whether a child or grown person. 4. A descendant of any generation. 5. The young of animals.

Keiki (kē'-ī'-ki), v. [**Ke**, the, and **iki**, small, diminutive.] Hardly a verb without a prefix. See hookeiki.

Keikiaiwaiu (kē'-ī-kī-ăi-wăi-ū'), n. [**Keiki**, offspring, and **waiu**, milk.] 1. Any young suckling. 2. A sucking child; an infant.

Keikihiapo (kē'-ī-kī-hī'-ā'-po), n. [**Keiki**, child, and **hiapo**, first born.] The first born of a family.

Keikihipa (kē'-ī'-kī-hī'-pa), n. Mod. [**Keiki**, offspring, and **hipa**, Hawaiian pronunciation of sheep.] A lamb.

Keikihoki (kē'-ī'-kī-hō'-ki), n. [**Keiki**, offspring, and **hoki**, an ass.] The young of an ass.

Keikikane (kē'-ī'-kĕ-kā'-ne), n. [**Keiki**, child, and **kane**, male.] A son; a male child.

Keikikao (kē'-ī'-kī-kā'o), n. [**Keiki**, offspring, and **kao**, goat.] A kid. Syn: Kaokeiki.

Keikipapa (kē-ī'-kī-pă'-pa), n. [**Keiki**, descendant, and **papa**, an ancestor.] 1. A resident; a descendant; one who among many others, is a descendant of some great man, who lived perhaps several generations back; but it is on the condition that said descendants continue to reside on the ground where their ancestor did. 2. A native born as distinguished from kanaka e, or malihini.

Keikipipi (kē-ī'-kī-pī'-pi), n. [**Keiki**, offspring, and **pipi**, an ox or cow.] A calf.

Keikipipikane (kē-ī'-kī-pī'-pī-kā'-ne), n. [**Keikipipi**, calf, and **kane**, male.] A young bullock.

Keina (kē'-ī-na), n. Four units. The number four. Generally written kauna.

Kekahi (kē'-kā'-hi), adj. and pron. One; some; some one; a certain one. See kahi.

Kekahuna (kĕ-kā'-hū'-na), n. [**Ke**, article, the, and **kahuna**, priest.] 1. The preacher. 2. The Book of Ecclesiastes.

Kekaloakamakamaka (kĕ'-kā'-lō-ă-kā'-mă'-kă-mă'-ka), n. Name of the prayer in ancient worship said in setting aside the timbers used in building a temple.

Kekanalii (kē'-kă'-nă-li'i), v. A misspelling of kakanalii, to be stunted.

Kekauha (kē'-kă'-ū-ha), adj. Stretched out; straight and stiff. Syn: Kakauha, which is in more general use.

Keke (kē'-ke), n. 1. A shore bird called turnstone (Arenaria inter-

pres). See akeke. 2. A species of puffer-fish (Tetraodon hispidus) with a prickly skin.

Keke (kē'-kē'), v. 1. Cover up. (A word used to children in charging them to put down their clothes. 2. To circumcise.

Keke (kĕ'-kē'), v. [The intensive of **ke.**] 1. To strive together; to contend. 2. To scold; to be angry at; to provoke. 3. To show fight.

Kekea (kē'-kē'-a), n. 1. The semen of males. Syn: Keakea. 2. An albino.

Kekee (kē'-ke'e), adj. 1. Crooked; twisted. 2. Incorrect; contrary to the rule of right. 3. Cross; petulant.

Kekee (kē'-ke'e), adv. 1. Crookedly. 2. Erroneously: **hana kekee**, to do unrighteously.

Kekee (kē'-ke'e), n. A kind of fish which swims near the surface of the water. Called also aha and ihiihi.

Kekee (kē'-ke'e), v. To be crooked; to be twisted; to be out of shape.

Kekekaha (kē-kĕ-kā'-ha), v. Same as kikakaha.

Kekeko (kē'-kē'-ko), v. 1. To be small; to be small and low of stature. 2. To have a turned up nose: e **keko** e ihukoki, e kokikoki, to have a nose like that of a bulldog.

Kekene (kē'-kē'-ne), adj. Envious; jealous: I aku la au, no ke aha? No ka opu **kekene** o Moo. I said what for? For the envious disposition of Moo.

Kekene (kē'-kē'-ne), v. 1. To be jealous of; to envy. 2. To be evilly disposed; to be perverse.

Kekenuku (kē'-kē'-nū'-ku), n. A quarrel without resorting to force.

Kekenuku (kē'-kē'-nū'-ku), v. [**Keke,** to contend, and **nuku,** to scold.] To rise up, as two persons in order to fight, and after scolding at each other awhile, separate without fighting. Also written kekeanuku.

Kekewe (kē'-kē'-wĕ), adj. Swelled; full, as the belly; **kekewe** ka opu.

Kekewe (kē'-kē'-wĕ), v. To be bloated; to be swelled as with fat or dropsy.

Keki (kē-kī'), n. 1. [**Ke,** the, and **ki,** the root of the ti plant.] The root of the ti plant. 2. [**Ke,** the, and **ki,** lock.] The lock

Keko (kē'-ko), n. Mod. 1. Name applied to any quadrumanous animal. 2. A monkey.

Kekokeko (kē'-kŏ-kē'-ko), adj. 1. Pertaining to a small man or woman; short; little; **keko, ihu kumene, kokikoki.** 2. Offensive to the sight because of disfigurement of the human face.

Kekuielua (ke-ku'i-ĕ-lū'a), n. An art of warfare formerly practiced. Syn: Kuialua.

Kekupuohi (kē'-kū'-pŭ-ō'-hi), n. A red coat which Vancouver gave to Kamehameha I. The other of the two coats was called keakualapu.

Kela (kē'-la), adj. Excelling; going beyond; preceding; great above another.

Kela (kē'-lā'), pron. [**Ke,** the, and **la,** there.] That; that person; that thing; that fellow (more emphatic and definite than ia); he; she; it. It is used in opposition to keia, this. It is used when the noun to which it refers has just been used.

Kela (kē'-la), v. 1. To exceed; to go beyond. 2. To project out beyond another thing. 3. To be more.

Kelakela (kē'-lă-kē'-la), v. Redupl. and intensive of kela, to exceed.

Kele (kē'-le), adj. Reached or arrived at by sailing: he moku **kele** i ka waa, an island reached by a canoe.

Kele (kē'-le), n. The fat of animals, grease or whatever induces slipperiness. See kelekele.

Kele (kē'-le), v. 1. To be surrounded; to be enveloped: Kuu moku **kele** i ke kai; my island surrounded by the sea. 2. To sail on or out. 3. To sail off and on: e **kele** wale ana ka waa mawalo; the canoe is sailing off and on outside.

Keleawe (kē'-lē-ā'-wĕ), adj. Pertaining to copper, brass, tin, etc.: ipu **keleawe,** a brass or copper kettle.

Keleawe (kē'-lē-ā'-wĕ), n. 1. Brass. 2. Copper. 3. Tin. 4. Polished steel: **keleawe** melemele, yellow copper, that is, brass.

Kelekele (kē'-lĕ-kē'-le), adj. 1. Fat; oily; rich; greasy (said of food). 2. Muddy; slippery (said of a road).

Kelekele (kē'-lĕ-kē'-le), n. 1. Fat; grease. 2. Fat meat as opposed to io, the lean meat of an animal.

3. The fat part of a hog. 4. Mud; mire; slush.

Kelekele (kē'-lĕ-kē'-le), v. [Redupl. of **kele**, to sail.] To sail about in a boat for pleasure; to glide easily here and there.

Kelero (kē'-lē'-ro), n. (Gr.) A lot in casting lots.

Kelewai (kē'-lĕ-wă'i), n. 1. Tapa made from the waste of a better grade of tapa. 2. A coarse kind of tapa made from the bark of the mamaki tree.

Kelewai (kē'-lĕ-wă'i), v. 1. To be liquid-like: **Kelewai** ka ai, the poi is thin. 2. To be muddy; to be slippery, as very thin mud.

Kelo (kē'-lō'), with a prolonged "o"), interj. Hawaiian pronunciation of "Sail ho!"

Kelou (kē-lo'u), n. Same as kilou, a hook.

Kemau (kē-ma'u), n. [**Ke**, the, and **mau**, a shortening of amaumau.] Same as amaumau, the fern.

Kemoa (kē-mō'a), v. Same as keemoa.

Kena (kē'-na), adj. 1. Weary; heavy; sad; sorrowful. 2. Filled to satiety.

Kena (kē'-na), n. 1. Weariness; depression; dejection; depression of mind under unmitigated toil. 2. The feelings of a tired parent towards a child that refuses to obey; weariness, anger and love all combined.

Kena (kē'-nā'), pron. [Variant of kela.] He; she; that person: Aohe kekahi la kula e like me **kena** olelo; There was not a single day's school, as he said.

Kena (kē'-nā'), v. 1. To command; to order to be done; to give orders; to compel. (Laieik. p. 176.) 2. To send to, as an officer on business: **kena** aku la o Kamehameha i kona poe kanaka e imi i ka laau ala; Kamehameha sent his men to look for sandalwood. 3. To give orders in case of emergency.

Kena (kē'-na), v. 1. To be weary; to suffer under hard labor. 2. To be grieved. 3. To be satisfied.

Kenakena (kē'-nă-kē'-na), v. [Dupl. of kena, to be grieved.] To weep; to mourn; to suffer inconvenience; to be bitter.

Kenakena (kē'-nă-kē'-nā'), v. [Freq. of the verb kena, to command.] To command; to give orders.

Keneta (kĕ-nē'-ta), n. (Eng.) A cent, the hundredth part of a dollar.

Keni (kē'-ni), v. To walk very softly, so as to make no noise with the feet. **Syn: Nihi.**

Kenikeni (kē'-nĭ-kē'-ni), n. 1. Old native word for knife. 2. Ten cents; a dime. 3. Native name applied to the Lahaina cane.

Kenikeni (kē'-nĭ-kē'-ni), v. To furnish, make or assemble a complete outfit, as of furnishings for a habitation, articles of attire, food, fish, canoes, nets, etc.

Keo (ke'o), adj. White; clear; glistening white. See kea.

Keo (kē-o'), n. [**Ke**, the, and **o**, pin.] The pin.

Keokeo (ke'o-ke'o), adj. 1. Proud; haughty: Keo no hoi o A; A is proud. 2. White; clear.

Keokeo (ke'o-ke'o), n. Something white or glistening.

Keokeo (ke'o-ke'o), v. To be white; to be whitened. (Hookeokeo is the transitive form.)

Keoloewa (kē-ō'-lŏ-ē'-wă), n. A goddess belonging to the class of Kapo, called akua noho, and a patroness of the healing arts.

Kepa (kē'-pa), adj. Of or belonging to the **kepa**, almond tree.

Kepa (kē'-pā'), n. A spur, so named from its use or motion on the heel; he kui e hoeha ai i ka lio ma na aoao.

Kepa (kē'-pa), n. Word used by the translators of the Bible for the almond tree.

Kepa (kē'-pa), v. 1. To snap, as with the teeth; to champ the teeth, as a boar. 2. To turn; to bite suddenly. 3. To scrape, as dirt from a stone or board.

Kepakepa (kē'-pă-kē'-pa), v. To dance or chant (olioli) rapidly to the accompanying notes of an ipuhula, or hula drum.

Kepani (kē'-pā-nī'), adj. Japanese.

Kepani (kē'-pā-nī'), n. [Mod.] A Japanese.

Kepau (kē'-pă'u), n. 1. A general name of substances fusible by heat, as tar, pitch, rosin, lead, pewter, etc. 2. The name given by Hawaiians to printer's type: o ke **kepau** i paiiai ka manao o

ke kanaka; the type by which the thoughts of men are printed.

Kepaupoka (kē'-pă'u-pō'-kā'), n. [Kepau, fusible substance, and poka, a ball or bullet.] Lead; a mass of lead.

Kepia (kē'-pī'-a), n. 1. The matter about the face of one who has sore running eyes. See piapia. 2. Oil that stands and becomes partly dry.

Kepoda (kē'-pō'-da), n. Name applied by the translators of the Scriptures to the porcupine. (Isaiah 34:11.)

Kepue (kē'-pū'-e), n. A kind of hard stone out of which ancient axes were made. Syn: Humuula.

Kepuka (kē'-pū'-ka), n. A curious or wizard art; a sleight of hand trick; a trick of legerdemain.

Kepuka (kē'-pū'-ka), v. 1. To play curious tricks. 2. To practice sleight of hand. Word coined since the introduction of such amusements. See puka.

Keratio (kē'-rā-tī'-o), n. Word used by the translators for the carob pod mentioned in the Scriptures.

Keroko (kē'-rō'-ko), n. (Biblical.) Saffron, mentioned in Solomon's Song.

Kerokodile (kē'-rŏ'-kŏ-dī'-le), n. A crocodile or Leviathan, as mentioned in a translation of the Book of Job.

Keruba (kē'-rū'-ba), n. A cherub. See translation of Paul's letter to the Hebrews.

Kerubima (kē'-rŭ-bī'-ma), n. Cherubim.

Kerusolito (kē'-rŭ-sō'-lī'-to), n. The chrysolite mentioned in Revelations.

Kerusopera (kē'-rū-sŏ'-pē'-ra), n. (Gr.) A chrysoprasus, a precious stone spoken of by Saint John in Revelations.

Keu (kē'-u), adj. Remaining over and above; additional.

Keu (ke'u), adj. 1. Very angry; cross. 2. Fault finding.

Keu (kē'-u), adv. Superfluously; beyond a limit.

Keu (kē'-u), n. 1. In arithmetic, a remainder. 2. A portion extra, more.

Keu (ke'u), n. 1. Surliness; pettishness; anger, expressed in words. 2. A harsh, coarse sound, as the croak of a mud-hen, owl, etc.: Ina e lohe oe i ke keu o ka alae, if you hear the croak of the alae. Laieik. p. 149.

Keu (kē'-u), v. To be more; to have a remainder. This word is used in counting or in specifying a general amount, with something over, thus: pa kauna a keu, four each and something over, or four and some besides; pa umi a keu, ten and upwards; pa kanaha a keu, forty and more; pa lau a keu, four hundred and over; the fraction over the definite sum is not specified. See hookeu.

Keu (ke'u), v. 1. To contradict; to scold; to find fault; to show a bad disposition; to be morose. 2. To complain in a fault-finding manner.

Keueue (kē'-ū'e-ū'e), v. [Ke, to push, and ue, to move.] To push against; to oppose one; to treat harshly. Also written keueuwe.

Keukeu (ke'u-ke'u), adj. [Redupl. of adjective, keu.] Censorious.

Keukeu (kē'u-kē'u), n. A reduplication of the noun, ke'u.

Keukeu (ke'u-ke'u), v. [Redupl. of keu.] 1. To be continually complaining. 2. To utter words of complaint.

Kewa (kē'-wă), n. An expecting or looking for something to happen in the future; an anticipation.

Kewai (kē'-wa'i), adj. 1. Spoiled; rotten, as an egg. 2. Over ripe; on the point of decay. 3. Abounding with water; thin as liquid.

Kewai (kē'-wa'i), n. 1. Wind from a place of rain. 2. A mist connected with rain some distance off; pili ke kewai, kuhaluka ka mauna. 3. The moisture which settles on mats and walls inside of a house from the dampness.

Kewakewai (kē'-wă-kē'-wa'i), v. To be addled, as an egg; to be spoiled.

Kewe (kē'-wĕ), adj. 1. Contorted; convulsive. 2. Perverted; twisted out of meaning—said of language.

Kewikewi (kē'-wi-kē'-wi), v. Same as kiwikiwi.

Ki (kī), adj. Close; parsimonious: kanaka ki. Syn: Pi, miserly.

Ki (kī), n. A shrub (Cordyline terminalis) very common in all islands at the lower edge of the woods. It is from six to twelve feet high. The natives understood how to ferment a kind of liquor from the root, and

at a later period learned to distill from it a strong spirit called okolehao, from the whalers' iron try pots which were used in the distilling process. The leaves, called lai or laui, served as wrappers for food and as plates, and were also used for thatching. They afford an excellent forage for cattle. 2. Name given by bird-catchers to the amakihi, also called by the natives Pupua lenalena, from the yellow feathers in the tail. See amakihi. 3. (Eng.) The key of a lock.

Ki (kī), v. 1. To pull the trigger of a gun; hence, to shoot: alaila ki mai la na haole i koe i ka pu, to discharge fire-arms; ina e ae oe i kuu lio, e ki koke aku au ia oe i ka pu, a make oe. 2. To squirt water, as with a syringe. 3. To blow from the mouth, as fishermen blow the oil of the kukui nut and coconut from the mouth in order to quiet the surface of the sea. 4. To lock or fasten with a key. 5. To sift; to strain.

Kia (kī'-a), n. 1. A pillar or inner post of a house which supports the ridge. 2. A pillar or post set up for any purpose. 3. The mast of a ship or any vessel. 4. A standing idol: he kia hoailona, a standing image of worship; kia ao, a pillar of cloud; kia ahi, pillar of fire. 5. One who entraps or catches birds or fish; kia manu, a bird catcher. (Laieik. p. 106.) 6. The name of the material used in catching birds. 7. The rod on which the slime, kepau, is placed, or the trap which insnares the fish. 8. A spike or nail for fastening boards or timbers. Syn: Makia.

Kia (kī'-a), v. To do, finish or complete an act. The word requires a prefix or a succeeding word to complete the sense, as: Ka kia, to drive by knocking; to nail; to spike; kia manu, to catch birds with snare or trap; e kia i kela ia, insnare that fish; e kia aku i kela kanaka a make; do that man to death with a sorcerer's prayer or by any other way.

Kiaahi (kī'-ă-ā'-hi), n. [Kia, pillar, and ahi, fire.] A pillar of fire; a fire pillar.

Kiaaina (kī'-ă-ā'i-na), n. [Kia, pillar, and aina, land, the pillar or support of the land.] A governor; a governor of an island; a ruler.

Kiaao (kī-ă-ā'ō), n. [Kia, pillar, and ao, cloud.] A pillar of cloud or cloud pillar.

Kiaha (kī'-ā'-ha), n. 1. A drinking dish; a cup; a mug; a tumbler: kiaha ooma, a pitcher. 2. A basin.

Kiahaaha (kī'-ā'-hă-ā'-ha), v. To pour water, as out of a kiaha, or cup-like contrivance.

Kiahamanu (kī'-ā'-hă-mă'-nu), n. A species of the fish called oopu. Also known as nawao and nuukole. Of very active habit, often transferring itself from one pool to another by leaping.

Kiai (kī-a'i), n. 1. A guard; a watchman. 2. The time of a watch.

Kiai (kī-a'i), v. 1. To watch over; to guard; to take charge of; to look out for; to act the part of, or to do the duty of a guard. 2. To wait for; to expect; to think.

Kiaipo (kī'-a'i-po'), n. [Kiai, watch, and po, night.] A night watch; a watch in the night.

Kiaipoo (kī'-a'i-po'o), n. [Kiai, watch, and poo, the head.] A head guard; title of the person who guarded the king for the time being: ua kapaia ua kanaka la, kiaipoo; that person (who guarded the king) was called kiaipoo.

Kiaipuka (kī'-a'i-pū'-ka), n. [Kiai, guard, and puka, a door or gate.] A porter; a guard at a gate.

Kiakahi (kī'-ă-kā'-hi), adj. With one accord; agreeing; noho kiakahi ma ka pono; alike; in unison; applied to opinion or action. See kuikahi.

Kiakahi (kī'-ă-kā'-hi), n. [Kia, mast, and kahi, one.] 1. A one-masted vessel; a sloop. 2. Firmness of purpose; adherence to a fixed plan; constancy. 3. A person of fixed purpose.

Kiakolu (kī-ă-kō'-lu), n. [Kia, mast, and kolu, three.] A ship having three masts: he kiakolu, a three-masted ship.

Kialo (kī'-ā'-lo), n. 1. A digging out. 2. A wrenching or twisting off.

Kialo (kī'-ā'-lo), v. 1. To dig out, as the eye. See poalo. 2. To twist out, as a tooth. 3. To reach after, as in drawing something to one.

Kialoa (kī'-ă-lō'-a), n. 1. A long, light and beautifully finished ca-

noe. 2. A tall, well-proportioned, beautiful woman.

Kialua (kī'-ă-lū'-a), n. [Kia, mast, and lua, two.] A brig or schooner having two masts: he moku kialua, a vessel of two masts.

Kiapa (kī'-ă-pā'), n. 1. A swift sailing canoe. 2. A vessel equipped with cross spars (a later meaning).

Kiauau (kī'-ă'u-ă'u), v. 1. To smooth; to smooth down; to take wrinkles out of tapa or clothes. 2. To walk or run lightly; e mama i ka hele ana; e mele pale waa. 3. To encourage with oli, or song, as was the custom when great numbers of workmen were drawing their canoes from the forests to the seashore.

Kiawe (kī'-ā'-wĕ), n. The algaroba tree (Prosopis juliflora); also the fruit or pod of the tree.

Kiaweula (kī'-ā-wĕ-ū'-la), n. 1. A shade of red, applied to the clouds; ina he ulaula ke ao, ua ula ia, he kiaweula. 2. Faint colors of the rainbow.

Kida (kī'-ka), n. [Heb.] Cassia.

Kie (kī'ĕ), adj., n., v. Same as kiekie.

Kieei (kī'-ĕ-ē'i), v. Plural form of kiei.

Kiei (kī'-ē'i), v. 1. To look into; to scrutinize; to peep at: oi imi aku i ka manao, oi huli aku, oi halalo aku, a kiei aku, a nana iho; a kiei malalo o ka papale o na haole, they peeped under the bonnets of the foreigners (women). 2. To look at one by stretching the head around or over something; to look over in order to see anything. 3. To look slyly; e nana malu. 4. To watch the conduct of one: ke kiei mai nei no ia i ka poe uhai kanawai. 5. To look at a particular object; kiei aku la au makai a mauka, a holo aku la au, I looked seaward and inland and ran away. 6. To look through a door or crevice to see something. (Laieik. p. 174.)

Kieke (kī'-ē'-ke), n. A bag; a pocket; a satchel; a bag for carrying provisions: Kieke kahuhipa, a shepherd's bag. See eke.

Kiekie (kī'-ĕ-kī'-e), adj. High; lofty; exalted; separated; holy.

Kiekie (kī'-ĕ-kī'-e), n. A height; a high place: ke kiekie, the high one, that is, God; ua like ke kiekie me ka loa, the height is like the length.

Kiekie (kī'-ĕ-kī'-e), v. (Syn: Kie.) 1. To be lofty; to be high, as a mountain. 2. To be lifted up; to be raised high, as a material object. 3. To be proud; to be self-exalted; to think one's self above or better than others.

Kiekiena (kī'-ē-kī'-ē'-na), n. [Kiekie, high, and ana, being.] 1. Being high; rising high. See palipali. 2. A tableland.

Kiele (kī'-ē'-le), n. An odoriferous shrub; he laau aala. Some say it was brought from a foreign country, but the word is found in two ancient meles at least:

He **kiele** ka alau niu
No hana lau aala ai na 'lii.
O ka lau o ke **kiele** i aala;
E ka lani, ai mai ai mae,
Aala no mai ka lau a ke kumu.

Kiele (kī'-ē'-le), v. 1. To emit a fragrant odor: o ka lau o ke kaa i kiele i aala, the leaf of the kaa sent forth odor. 2. To perfume garments with a scent made from the leaves of the kiele and kaa: E kiele iho oe i keia kapa, perfume this garment with kiele.

Kielei (kī'-ĕ-lē'i), n. A form of dancing with the feet and legs far apart: he kielei kekahi hula; kieli is a kind of dance.

Kielei (kī-ĕ-lē'i), v. Incorrect form of kihelei.

Kiha (kī'-ha), n. The movements or convulsions in the act of sneezing; sneeze.

Kiha (ki-hā'), n. The rise and fall of a canoe in a heavy sea.

Kiha (kī'-ha), v. To sneeze. Syn: Kihe.

Kiha (ki-hā'), v. 1. To rise and pitch, as a canoe in a heavy sea. 2. To belch.

Kihae (kī'-hā'e), v. To tear off; to divest of: Ka makani kihae oho o ka lauki o Luakaha; the wind that tears off the covering of the ti plant of Luakaha. See uhae, to rend.

Kihaehae (kī'-ha'e-ha'e), v. To tear to pieces; to rend into small parts. See haehae.

Kihamu (kī'-hă'-mu), v. [Ki, and hamu, to eat fragments.] 1. To eat proudly or daintily; to taste this and that, as though tasteless.

2. To be over nice; to be squeamish.

Kihapa (kī-hă'-pa), v. 1. To be half covered; to have only a kihei over one shoulder. 2. To have only one-half the head shaved. 3. To be unfinished; to be incomplete.

Kihapai (kī'-hā'-pā'i), n. 1. A small division of land just below a pauku in size. 2. A cultivated patch of ground, a garden, a potato patch, a field, a small farm, etc., belonging to the people as distinguished from the chief's, which was called koele. 3. A particular department in business or office. (Formerly the ceremonies of religion were divided into several departments; it was the business of one to keep the altar in order, of another to offer the sacrifice, etc.; these different departments or offices were called kihapai.)

Kihau (kī'-ha'u), adj. Frugal; saving.

Kihau (kī'-ha'u), adv. In a frugal manner; sparingly: E ai kihau kakou; let us eat sparingly.

Kihau (kī'-ha'u), v. To be moderate; to abstain from excess.

Kihawahine (kī'-hă-wa'-hī'-ne), n. A goddess who took on the form of a lizard and dwelt at Mokuhinia, Lahaina. Certain fish also, as the akupa, olali, hilu, were said to be possessed of this deity.

Kihe (kī'-he), v. To sneeze. Syn: Kiha.

Kihe (kī'-he), v. 1. To dive down, as the bow of a vessel in a heavy sea. 2. To dive, as one dives under the surf. 3. To roll or dive, as a porpoise.

Kihe (kī'-hē'), v. [Contraction of kihae, to tear off.] 1. To strip; tear lengthwise. 2. To become a demi-god.

Kihee (kī'-he'e), v. To pour out after straining, as is done in drinking awa: e kihee mai oe i ka awa o kakou, pour out our awa.

Kihehe (kī'-hē'-hē'), v. 1. To be or become deified; to pass or live invisibly in the air. 2. To be made a god of.

Kihei (kī'-hē'i), n. The garment formerly worn by Hawaiian men. A loose garment of tapa thrown over one shoulder and tied in a knot. It was thrown off in working.

Kihekihe (kī'-hĕ-kī'-he), v. [Reduplication of kihe, to sneeze.] 1. To have a fit of sneezing. 2. To pant or struggle for breath; to cough severely, as deep-sea divers do after rising to the surface.

Kihele (kī'-hē'-le), v. To hook; to fasten with a hook, briars, or anything crooked.

Kihelei (kī'-hĕ-lĕ'i), v. 1. To stand with the legs spread apart. 2. To straddle. Syn: Kukihelei.

Kihene (kī'-hē'-ne), n. 1. A bundle, as potatoes done up for carrying. 2. A vessel or utensil made of twigs or rushes and lined with leaves, a native basket.

Kihi (kī'-hi), n. 1. The outside corner or projection of a thing; the apex of an angle. 2. The edge of a garment. 3. The border of a land or country. 4. The extremity of a thing: ke kihi o ka pepeiao, the tip of the ear; ke kihi o ka aahu, the border of a garment. 5. The corner, as of a board; the sharp point of a leaf. 6. The commencement of evening, when darkness begins, as: ke kihi o ka po. Syn: Kau. 7. Nickname applied to a cross-eyed person.

Kihi (kī'-hī'), n. A variety of sweet potatoes (uala paa), the ancient potato of Hawaii. It is yellow and is used in the preparation of certain medicines.

Kihikau (kī'-hĭ-kă'u), v. To give lavishly and until all is gone: i ke kihikau au, a ua pau. See kahiau.

Kihikihi (kī'-hĭ-kī'-hĭ), n. 1. The curving of the horns of the moon; that is, the extremities are kihikihi. 2. The curve of the wings of a bird. 3. The broad part of an ancient cocked hat, the brim of which was turned up and made sharp corners: ua kihikihi ke poo, curved are their heads, referring to Captain Cook's officers with their cocked hats on. 4. A species of fish, the Moorish idol (Zanclus canescens) white with black bands. 5. A species of surgeon fish (Zebrasoma veliferum) black with six bands of white and yellow.

Kihikihi (kī'-hĭ-kī'-hi), v. [Freq. of kihi.] 1. To be full of corners. 2. To be bent. 3. To have a number of angles. See hookihikihi.

Kihiloa (kī'-hĭ-lō'a), adj. 1. Crooked; twisted out of shape; having many angles. 2. Blundering; wandering; not straightforward; false.

Kihimoe (kī-hĭ-mō'-ĕ), n. One of the five points or corners where the stone called noa in the game of puhenehene is concealed. See puhenehene.

Kihipoohiwi (kī'-hĭ-po'o-hī'-wi), n. [Kihi, corner, and poohiwi, shoulder.] Generally synonymous with poohiwi, the shoulder, but really means the corners, points or sides of the shoulders.

Kihipuka (kī'-hĭ-pū'-ka), n. One of the five points, puu kapu, in the game of puhenehene.

Kihoe (kī'-hō'-e), v. To have no fixed abiding place; to lead a roving life; to move from one place to another.

Kiholo (kī'-hō'-lo), n. 1. A large hook, formerly made of wood, used to catch the shark and other large fish. 2. A famous fish pond on the island of Hawaii called Kamehameha fish pond. It was destroyed by a lava flow in 1859.

Kii (ki'i), n. 1. An image; a picture: i ko lakou ike ana i ke kii o ko lakou mau hale. 2. An idol; a statue; kii kalaiia, a graven image; kii palapalaia, a picture; kii hooheeheeia, a molten or cast image; kii akua, images of gods for worship; he laau ke kii no na kanaka ame na 'lii, the common people and the chiefs have idols of wood; kii ku, a standing image; kii pohaku, an image of stone; kii onohi, pupil of the eyes.

Kii (ki'i), v. 1. To go after a thing. 2. To fetch. 3. To send for a person or thing. 4. To take from another. 5. To procure for one. 6. To require of one.

Kiiakua (ki'i-ă-kū'-a), n. An image representing a god. See kii.

Kiihelei (ki'i-hē'-le'i), adv. 1. Branching apart; straddling. 2. Not compactly; in a disorderly manner: Pehea hoi i kiihelei ai ke kanu ana o kou mau laau? How is it that your trees are planted in so disorderly an arrangement?

Kiihelei (ki'i-hē'-lē'i), v. [See helei, to spread open.] 1. To stand, sit or walk with the legs wide apart. 2. To straddle: Ua ku kiihelei, oia ma kela aoao a ma keia aoao o ke awa.

Kiihooheheeia (ki'i-ho'o-hē'-he'e-ia), n. A molten or cast image. See kii, an image.

Kiikalaiia (ki'i-kā'-lāi'-i'a), n. [Kii, image, and kalai, to hew.] A carved idol; a graven image.

Kiikau (ki'i-ka'u), adj. Pertaining to clouds divided into black or white strips: he ao onohi opua kiikau.

Kiikau (ki'i-ka'u), n. Drifting clouds marked with different colors.

Kiikea (ki'i-kē'-a), n. A medicine made from the bark of the breadfruit tree crushed together with the tender shoots of the coconut. It is used as an ointment.

Kiikii (ki'i-ki'i), v. 1. To swell; to enlarge. 2. To be full from overeating.

Kiiku (ki'i-kū'), n. [Kii, image, and ku, to stand.] A standing image or idol.

Kiimanana (ki'i-mă'-nă'-na), v. 1. To be enlarged. 2. To be bloated, swelled, as a dead body in process of corruption.

Kiina (kī'-ī'-na), v. 1. Send for; send and take, expressing command. (It is used often in a passive sense: Kiina mai la ia e na kahu ma ke kaulua; He was sent for by his guardians on a double-canoe.) 2. Go get and bring away; Ua kiina mai nei na waa, the canoes have been sent for.

Kiipalapala (ki'i-pă'-lă-pă'-la), n. [Kii and palapala, writing.] 1. A picture; a portrait. 2. A picture for worship.

Kiipohaku (ki'i-pŏ-hā'-ku), n. [Kii, image, and pohaku, stone.] A stone idol. See eho.

Kiipua (ki'i-pū'-a), adj. Going about, as an idle person who is more or less mischievous: nahili, lalau.

Kika (kī'-kā), adj. 1. Strong; energetic, as a magistrate in applying the law to transgressors. 2. Having force; impressive; having authority.

Kika (kī'-kā'), n. A cigar.

Kikaha (kī'-kā'-ha), adv. Passing by a former friend; not recognizing one with whom he was formerly acquainted: e wawau, e hele loa ma ke alanui, e aloha ole.

Kikaha (kī'-kā'-ha), v. To turn about and go in another direction. See kaha.

Kikakaha (kī'-ka'-kā'-ha), v. 1. To pitch into; to dash against; to rush together, as two cocks when fighting. See kaka. 2. To move off a straight course, as if to shun or keep away from.

Kikakala (kī'-kā-kā'-la), v. 1. To strike with the spurs, as fighting cocks do. 2. To draw up with a hook in fishing for squid.

Kikakapu (kī'-kă-kā'-pu), n. A species of butterfly fish (Chaetodon lunula). It is found among coral reefs, and is noted for bright colors and great activity. The kikakapu was used in the practice of witchcraft.

Kikala (kī'-kă'-la), n. 1. The hollow of the back between the hips. 2. The name of the bone called coccyx. 3. The hip: ke kikala ame ka uha. 4. The buttocks; the posteriors.

Kikalapai (kī'-kă'-lă-pa'i), n. The sunken hips of a person not well formed; papai, pananai.

Kikaliki (kī'-kā-lī'-ki), n. Cigarette.

Kikama (kī'-kā'-ma), n. White tapa made from the wauke.

Kikamu (kī'-kā'-mu), n. 1. A social gathering which has become quiet for some reason. 2. Small fish gathered around a hook which they do not bite.

Kikamu (kī'-kā'-mu), v. 1. To be suspicious. 2. To shrink from approach.

Kikanalei (kī'-kā'-nă-le'i), v. To sit on the heels; to squat.

Kikaola (kī'-kă'-ō-la), n. [Ki, the key of a lock, and kaola, a cross beam.] A cross-bar; a beam or bar used to shut in or out.

Kikau (kī'-kă'u), v. To give freely; to bestow upon others with good will. See kihikau.

Kike (kī'-ke), n. [Mod.] Kitten; kitty.

Kike (kī'-kē'), v. 1. To break or strike, as with a hammer; to knock; to rap. 2. To give and take in a conversational way, as in repartee or dialogue; to speak by turns.

Kikeekee (kī'-ke'e-ke'e), adj. 1. Crooked; zigzag, as a path: he kikeekee ke ala, not straight. 2. Wrong, in a moral sense; perverted: mai hele oe ma ke ala kikeekee o ka aina o kaua, o kuia auanei oe a hina; aka, e hele oe ma ke ala pololei; go not in the crooked path of our land, lest ere long you stumble and fall, but go in the straight path. (Pololei means straight or upright.)

Kikeekee (kī'-ke'e-ke'e), n. A winding or crooked path.

Kikeekee (kī'-ke'e-ke'e), v. To crook; to bend. See kee. 2. To form or move in short turns; to proceed in a zigzag course.

Kikeke (kī'-kē'-kē'), v. 1. To knock, as at a door for entrance. 2. To strike frequently upon, as in cracking a nut. See kike, to break.

Kikenenei (kī'-kē'-nĕ-ne'i), adj. Too short; contracted.

Kikenenei (kī'-kē'-nĕ-ne'i), v. 1. To draw in; to contract. 2. To draw or lift up; to throw or cast up; to put upon something.

Kikepa (kī'-kĕ'-pa), n. The lapping of one thing over another; a folding over.

Kikepa (kī'-kĕ'-pa), v. 1. To fix or place a thing in a one-sided manner. 2. To lean over on one side. 3. To cover one side of the head. 4. To overlay or be overlaid. 5. To bite or snatch with the teeth.

Kikepakepa (kī'-kĕ'-pă-kē'-pa), v. 1. To dress or adorn in a grotesque manner; to dress fantastically. 2. To cut the hair fantastically. 3. To adorn the person differently from the fashion. 4. To disfigure one's self, as in ancient times when a chief died, the people knocked out their teeth, and lacerated their bodies.

Kiki (kī'-kī'), adv. 1. Quickly; suddenly; violently; in a hurry. Kiki is often used as an adverb of intensity after verbs of action or condition, and signifies very, exceedingly, etc., as: holo kiki, he ran swiftly; paa kiki, very tight; Hele kiki aku la, i iki ole o Papa ia ia; he went hastily that Papa might not see him.

Kiki (kī'-kī'), n. 1. A quick, hard stroke, as a cock striking its spurs in fighting. 2. Bundles done up for carrying on a stick. 3. The leaves used in tying up bundles of potatoes or other things. 4. A bird, resembling a plover, usually caught with a net.

Kiki (kī'-kī'), v. [A freq. and intensive of ki, to shoot or squirt.] 1. To spurt, as water pressed through

a small orifice. 2. To eject black matter, as the squid. 3. To practice masturbation. 4. To flow swiftly, as water from the bottom of a full barrel. 5. To do a thing vehemently; to run very swiftly; to fly furiously at, as one cock at another, or as a hen in defense of her young.

Kiki (kī'-kī'), v. To paint the face or hair white with lime or clay (palolo).

Kikialo (kī'-kī'-ă'-lo), v. [Kiki, from ki, to do, and alo, the presence of one.] 1. To move or do quickly whatever is to be done. 2. To get into action now. 3. To do in the presence of.

Kikialo (kī'-kī'-ă-lo), v. To fish with a scoop net.

Kikiao (kī'-kī'-ăo), n. 1. A sudden bursting forth of passion. 2. A sudden gust of wind; a squall; a strong wind.

Kikihi (kī-kī'-hi), adj. Having corners like a cocked hat: ua kapaia 'ku e makou, o ka papale he poo kikihi; said of anything crescent shaped: aole like me ke poo kikihi a Kane; he poo kikihi, a half-mooned cocked or military hat. See kihi-kihi and kihi.

Kikihi (kī'-kī'-hi), n. 1. A sailing about in a canoe with a sail. 2. Walking about quickly. Both (1) and (2) are generally used with a prefix: as he holo kikihi. 3. The brim of a broad-brimmed turned up hat. 4. A door frame. 5. The side posts of a door; the door casing. Also called kukuna and kikina. The door itself is now generally puka.

Kikihi (kī'-kī'-hi), v. To dodge; to move in quick turns, as in turning short corners.

Kikii (kī'-ki'i), v. 1. To lie on the back with upturned face. 2. To lie still with the face upward as though in imitation of an image.

Kikiki (kī'-kī'-ki), adj. Close; oppressively hot, as a room filled with people; kikiki ka wela a ka la. Applied to the heat of the sun. See nopu.

Kikiko (kī'-kī'-ko), adj. Dotted; spotted, as paper, tapa, or the skin.

Kikiko kī'-kī'-ko), v. To make a point, dot, etc.; to print; to tattoo the skin; to make marks or letters on the skin. See kiko.

Kikilo (kī'-kī'-lo), adj. Afar off; at a great distance.

Kikilo (kī'-kī'-lo), n. A far away and indefinite portion of time either past or future: I ko kakou mau kupuna i hala aku i o kikilo, concerning our ancestors of old. Pehea na lahui i o kikilo? How will it be with nations in the distant future?

Kikimo (kī'-kī'-mo), v. 1. To bow or bend forward, as the head when one is going to sleep in a sitting posture. 2. To nod with drowsiness. See kimo.

Kikina (kī'-kī'-na), n. 1. A being hurried; a hurrying; an urging. 2. A time of; a season.

Kikina (kī'-kī'-na), v. 1. To be in haste. 2. To be urged on to; to be compelled. (For a transitive form of the verb, see hookikina.)

Kikio (kī'-ki'o), v. To evacuate the bowels. Syn: Kio.

Kikipa (kī'-kī'-pa), v. [Ki and kipa, to turn aside.] 1. To call upon one. 2. To go frequently to a neighbor's. 3. To make a circuit to avoid one. 4. To turn aside from a straight road, or from one's regular business.

Kikiwi (kī'-kī'-wī), adj. Bent and rounded at the point like a duck's bill; crescent-like.

Kikiwi (kī'-kī'-wi), v. [Ki and kiwi, to bend.] 1. To bend or bow the head. 2. To nod from drowsiness. 3. To bend over; to bow down. 4. To proceed with an unsteady gait.

Kiko (kī'-ko), adj. Striped; spotted; speckled.

Kiko (kī'-ko), n. 1. A small spot, dot or point. 2. A spot on the skin. 3. The figure marked on the skin in tattooing. 4. Punctuation marks. 5. The dot or mark made as a sign indicating something or some event. 6. The cock of a firearm.

Kiko (kī'-ko), v. 1. To pluck; to pull off, as fruit from a tree. 2. To pick up, as a fowl does its food. 3. To peck or break the shell, as a chicken in hatching. 4. To mark by a sign, symbol or other token.

Kikoa (kī'-kō'-a), v. [Contraction of kikoia, the passive form of the

verb kiko.] Picked up; marked; checked: **Kikoa** na lae o na kane ame na wahine; the foreheads of men and women were marked or dotted.

Kikohoomaha (kī'-kŏ-ho'o-mă'-ha), n. [Kiko, point, and hoomaha, causing rest.] The points or characters used in writing which indicate pauses or rests for the voice in reading, as comma, semicolon, period.

Kikohu (kī'-kō'-hu), v. To spot; to make a spot with coloring matter: e kikohu iho oe i ka pau. See kohu.

Kikohukohu (kī'-kō'-hŭ-kō'-hu), n. 1. Spots on a garment. 2. A blemish; an imperfection.

Kikohukohu (kī'-kō'-hŭ-kō'-hu), v. To daub; to spot; to make unclean; to spatter, as ink in writing.

Kikoi (kī'-kō'-i), v. 1. To do a little here and there; to do things irregularly. 2. To be bold in reproving; to reprove indiscriminately. 3. To interrupt the attention of a hearer. 4. To supersede; to forestall.

Kikokahi (kī'-kŏ-kā'-hi), n. [Kiko, point, and kahi, one.] A period; the point in punctuation (.).

Kikokiko (kī'-kŏ-kī'-ko), adj. 1. Spotted; speckled; having spots of different colors. 2. Striped.

Kikokiko (kī'-kŏ-kī'-ko), v. 1. To discolor with spots. 2. To nibble, as fish at the bait.

Kikokikoi (kī'-kŏ-kī'-kō'-i), adj. Here and there; irregular.

Kikokikoi (kī'-kŏ-kī'-kō'-i), v. To skip about, as in working in one place and then in another; to skip about in reading: kuhikuhi lelele, to point here and there. See kikoi.

Kikokoma (ki'-ko-ko'-ma), n. [Kiko, point, and koma, comma.] A semicolon. See kikohoomaha.

Kikola (kī'-kŏ-lā'), n. One who records or checks the day's work; a timekeeper.

Kikola (kī'-kŏ-lā'), v. [Kiko, to mark or check, and la, day.] To verify by mark or other sign the daily advancing of anything; to make a daily record of by kiko, or small points or marks.

Kikoluko (kī'-kŏ-lū'-ko), adj. Colored in stripes.

Kikoluko (kī'-kŏ-lū'-ko), v. To mark in long parallel lines with a variety of colors.

Kikomoe (kī'-kŏ-mō'e), n. [Kiko, point, and moe, to lie down.] 1. A hyphen (-).

Kikoni (kī'-kō'-ni), n. The art or trade of finishing canoes after they are dug out and shaped.

Kikoni (kī'-kō'-ni), v. 1. To smooth off and finish a canoe after it is dug out. 2. To prepare and make soft the wauke bark for making tapa; ka wauki i kikoniia a palupalu maikai. 3. To quickly pierce or lance a swelling. 4. To rap one gently on the forehead.

Kikonia (kī'-kŏ-nī'-a), n. [Mod.] The stork so translated in the Scriptures.

Kikonikoni (kī-kō'-nĭ-kō'-ni), v. [Freq. form of kikoni, to rap.] To knock gently and often.

Kikoninau (kī'-kŏ'-nī'-nău), n. [Kiko, point, and ninau, question.] The interrogation point (?).

Kikoo (kī'-ko'o), n. 1. An arm or anything bent; a bow: He kaka, he mea e panai ka pua; a bow, a thing to shoot arrows. 2. A span; a measure made by the thumb and forefinger: Aha kikoo i koe o ko ia la maikai ia ia nei; that person is four points less handsome than this. 3. A line across the arc of a circle; the chord of an arc. 4. The bent bow was called kikoo in shooting: kikoo kakaka, a bow.

Kikoo (kī'-ko'o), v. 1. To stretch out the hand to take something, or to do something. 2. To extend the hand in making a gesture. 3. To stretch or spread out the wings, as a bird about to fly.

Kikookoo (kī'-ko'o-ko'o), v. 1. To reach as far as one can for a thing; to stand on tip-toe and reach as high as one can. 2. To stretch one's self.

Kikoola (kī'-ko'o-lā'), adj. Carelessly performed; entangled; topsyturvy; mixed together confusedly.

Kikoola (kī-ko'o-la), n. The sun's rays stretching upward just before sunrise.

Kikoola (kī'-ko'o-lā'), v. To huddle together; to put together confusedly; to fill a container without any order.

Kikoookala (kī-ko'o-ŏ-kā-lā), n. Same as kikoola.

Kikopuiwa (kī'-kŏ'-pū-ī'-wă), n. [Kiko, point, and puiwa, surprise.] The exclamation point (!).

Kikowaena (kī'-kŏ'-wā'e-na), n. [Kiko, point, and waena, the middle.] The center of a circle.

Kila (kī'-la), adj. Strong; stout; able; bold; having superior force.

Kila (kī'-la), n. (Eng.) 1. Steel; a flint-steel for striking fire. 2. A general name for chisels: ka hao ma ka maka o ke koi, the iron at the edge of the adze; ka hoaka o na kila o na hale kaa, the flashing of steel of the chariots.

Kilaha (kī'-lă'-ha), n. [Ki and laha, to spread out.] 1. An enlarging; a swelling out: ke kilaha o ka opu, the broadening of the abdomen. 2. A being made broad or wide and ample; capaciousness.

Kilakila (kī'-lă-kī'-la), adj. 1. Tall; strong; stout; imposing, as a person. 2. Great; brave; applied to a person. 3. Majestic; inspiring admiration. Ku kilakila o Mauna Kea, Mauna Kea stands in majestic grandeur.

Kilakila (kī'-lă-kī'-la), n. Height; grandeur; magnificence; applied to a mountain.

Kilakila (kī'-lă-kī'-la), v. 1. To express admiration of one: Kilakila ia e ku mai la; long may she (Laieikawai) stand there. (Laieik. p. 165.) (As we say, long live the king.) 2. To be beautiful. 3. To have poise that commands admiration.

Kilea (kī'-lē'-a), n. 1. A prominent hill on the island of Molokai where Kana, a noted character in tradition, fought with Kapepeekauila, also known as Haupu. 2. Small but prominent hills: Mai pii au i puu kilea, i ka hoolehelehe.

Kileo (kī'-lē'-o), n. 1. The pistil of flowers. 2. The larynx.

Kilepa (kī'-lē'-pa), v. 1. To float in the wind, as a tapa or a piece of cloth fastened to a stick. 2. To indicate by a sign. See lepa, a small flag.

Kilepalepa (kī'-lē'-pă-lē'-pa), n. The fluttering or floating of a flag or colors. Ike aku la oia i ke kilepalepa a ka pea o ka waa, He saw the fluttering of a canoe's sail. Laieik. p. 26.

Kilepalepa (kī'-lē'-pă-lē'-pa), v. [Freq. of kilepa.] To flap or flutter in the wind, as an ensign, flag or sail.

Kili (kī'-li), n. See kilioopu.

Kili (kī'-li), v. [Abbreviation of kilihau.] 1. To rain gently. 2. To rain in very small drops.

Kilihau (kī'-lī-hā'u), v. 1. To fall gently, as a soft shower. 2. To diminish, as the termination of a shower.

Kilihehe (kī'-lī-hē'-hē'), adj. Obstinate in opinion.

Kilihehe (kī'-lī-hē'-hē'), v. To be obstinate; to be unmanageable.

Kilihuna (kī'-lī-hū'-na), v. To be scattered into small pieces like fine rain. See lelehuna.

Kilika (kī'-lī'-ka), adj. Silken: lole kilika, silk cloth.

Kilika (kī'-lī'-ka), n. (Eng.) 1. Silk 2. Native name of the black mulberry (Morus nigra). The plant was originally introduced for the leaves used in feeding silk worms.

Kilika (kī'-lī-kā'), v. 1. To fall in few drops, as rain. 2. To decrease, as rain. 3. To grow small. 4. To eat sparingly.

Kilikaa (kī'-li-ka'a), v. To fall or drop a little at a time. Syn: Kilika.

Kilikilihau (kī'-lī-kī'-lī-hā'u), adj. Diminishing; softening; ceasing.

Kilikilihau (kī'-lī-kī'-lī-hā'u), v. [Freq. of kilihau.] 1. To fall gently as mist or fine rain; to sprinkle. 2. To sprinkle, as a little salt; aole ua, ke kilikilihau wale mai la no. 3. To blow gently, as the wind; kilikilihau ka makani. See kilihau.

Kilikilihuna (kī'-lī-kī'-lī-hū'-na), n. 1. Sprinkling, of rain. 2. Particles, of rain, dust, etc. Syn: Huna.

Kilioopu (kī'-lī-ŏ-ō'-pu), n. 1. Name of a reed or tall coarse grass (Cyperus auriculatus): E hele oukou e uu mai i pua kilioopu; Go and gather flowers of the kilioopu.—Laieik. p. 192. 2. A wind of Waihee, Maui.

Kilipoipoi (kī'-lī-po'i-po'i), v. 1. To clap; to strike the palms together. 2. To move the middle or waist to and fro in rapid uninterrupted course; to wiggle.

Kilo (kī'-lo), n. 1. A star-gazer: o ka mea nana lani, he kilo lani no ia. 2. A predictor of future events from the observation of the stars,

from the barking of dogs, the crowing of cocks, etc. 3. An astrologer; a magician; a soothsayer; an enchanter. 4. A judge; a prophet: o Kahiko ke alii pono, a akamai ia, he kahuna ame ke kilo: Kahiko was a good king, he was wise, he was a priest and a prophet. 5. Same as aniani, a mirror. 6. Collection made by gleaning.

Kilo (kī'-lo), v. 1. To act the part of a spy; to find out in order to bring to light. 2. To watch omens; to give heed to signs in order to forecast events. 3. To watch or look earnestly at for the purpose of discovering something. 4. To glean; to gather what remains in the soil after the crop is removed: Ihea aku nei oukou? I uka kilo uala, Where have you been? Inland gleaning potatoes.

Kilohana (kī'-lŏ-hā'-na), adj. Fine; beautiful; excellent; best.

Kilohana (kī'-lŏ-hā'-na), n. 1. The outside, and most beautifully printed sheet of a set of five sleeping tapas. The group was called kuinakapa. 2. The very best as contrasted with that which was poorer: ka mea maikai loa i huipuia me na mea ino. 3. A hillock or heap of stones used as a resting place: he puu hoomaha.

Kilohee (kī'-lŏ-he'e), n. [Kilo, to look for, and hee, squid.] 1. The act of searching the sea for squid. 2. Squid fishermen. 3. Name of a place in the sea beyond the kuaau, reef, and synonymous with hohonu, the deep sea, a place where fishermen look for squid.

Kilohi (kī'-lō'-hi), adj. Proud; self-opinionated.

Kilohi (kī'-lō'-hi), n. Pride; vanity; a high opinion of one's self.

Kilohi (kī'-lō'-hi), v. 1. To look at one's self, one's person, features, dress, etc., with admiration; to be proud of one's dress or person. 2. To act with self-complacency. 3. To be vain; to exhibit vanity in any way. 4. To scrutinize, as one's character; to examine; to observe.

Kiloia (kī'-lŏ-i'a), n. A searcher of the sea or streams for fish.

Kiloia (kī'-lŏ-i'a), v. [Kilo, to look at, and ia, fish.] To look as a fisherman looks into the water for fish: Heaha kana e hana la? E kiloia ana; What is he doing? He is looking for fish.

Kilokilo (kī'-lŏ-kī'-lo), adj. 1. Pertaining to omens. 2. Magical; pertaining to hidden wisdom.

Kilokilo (kī'-lŏ-kī'-lo), n. 1. A guess at the future; a prediction; a watching the appearance of clouds for signs. 2. An enchantment. 3. A diviner; one who fortells events by magic; a fortune-teller.

Kilokilo (kī'-lŏ-kī'-lo), v. 1. To tell fortunes by magic; to act the sorcerer. 2. To examine carefully. 3. To question concerning future events; to study the language of the stars: E koho honua wale no me ka manao wahahee. See kilo.

Kilokilohoku (kī-lŏ-kī'-lŏ-hŏ'-kū'), n. [Kilokilo and hoku, a star.] An astrologer; a star-gazer.

Kilokilolani (kī'-lŏ-kī'-lŏ-lă'-ni), n. An astrologer. See kilolani.

Kilokilouhane (kī'-lŏ-kī'-lŏ-ŭ-hā'-ne), v. and n. [Kilo and uhane, the spirit.] 1. To foretell the condition of one's soul as being safe or near death, as living or as about to suffer. A species of necromancy based upon falsehood, much practiced in former times. 2. One who communicates with the aumakua, or spirits, concerning the things which should be revealed to the people in general.

Kilolani (kī'-lŏ-lă'-ni), n. [Kilo and lani, heaven.] One who looks at the stars; a star-gazer; an astrologer. (Isa. 47:13.) One who pretends to predict the future by watching the stars. Syn: Kilokilolani.

Kilomakani (kī'-lŏ-mă-kă'-ni), n. [Kilo and makani, wind.] One who prognosticates the future by observing the winds.

Kilou (kī'-lo-ū'), n. 1. A quiet nook; a place favorable for sleep. 2. A lonely spot.

Kilou (kī'-lō'u), n. A hook. See lou. to bend.

Kilou (kī'-lō'u), v. To hook; to fasten on to, as with a hook; to catch with a hook; to take fish with a hook.

Kilowahine (kī'-lŏ-wă'-hī'-ne), n. [Kilo and wahine, a woman.] 1. A prophetess; a sorceress. 2. A woman fortune teller. 3. One whose office was to discover the

character of a woman by lines in the hand.

Kilu (kī'-lu), n. 1. A small gourd or calabash for small, choice things. 2. A small gourd used at play: o ke **kilu**, he ipu no ia i kalai kapakahi ia ma kahi o ke au; a game attended with gambling and licentiousness. 3. The name of the game itself: he paani ino o ke **kilu** i ka po.—Laieik. p. 114. O ke **kilu** ka mea e olioli ai na mea akamai i ke mele. (**Kilu** was a play for grown people, puheoheo for children.) See puheoheo.

Kilu (kī'-lu), v. 1. To play at the pastime called kilu; a ma ka wa e **kilu** ai. 2. To be wet; to be very damp; to be drenched with rain: ua **kilu** wale i ka lumaia e ka ua, covered by water from the rain.

Kilua (kī'-lū'-a), n. 1. A liar; a deceiver; a falsifier. 2. A lie; a deceit; a falsehood.

Kilua (kī'-lū'-a), v. [**Ki**, contraction of **kii**, an image or resemblance, and **lua**, double.] To be two-faced; to be deceitful.

Kimebala (kī'-mĕ-bā'-la), n. (Gr.) A cymbal.

Kimo (kī'-mo), n. A game played in former times, exhibiting the muscular strength of the arm and skill of the hand in catching and holding: ka pai ana i kekahi pohaku me ka hoolei ana i ka pohaku liilii iluna me ka apo ana ae me ka pohaku nui me ka lima i kekahi pohaku uuku.

Kimo (kī'-mo), v. 1. To strike, as with a stone, a stick or a sword; to thrust with a stick. 2. To pound, bruise or mash, as in pounding poi. 3. To go headlong or head first, as down a cliff: **kimo** e mai ke poo a make loa; he went head first and was killed. 4. To strike, as with a stick in the game of puhenehene. 5. To bend over or forward, as in making a bow. 6. To nod, as with drowsiness.

Kimokimo (kī'-mŏ-kī'-mo), n. An up-and-down motion, as of a trip-hammer.

Kimokimo (kī'-mŏ-kī'-mo), v. 1. To cut with an ax, as in smoothing at with repeated strokes, as in quarrying; tamping, or smoothing off any rough surface; to strike off the inside of a canoe. 2. To hew, shave or smooth off the inside of a canoe. This was done with a koi, or small adze, with many repeated strokes.

Kimomo (kī'-mŏ-mō'), v. To strike; to pound; to bruise; to break, etc., as in breaking or bruising bait for fishing. Syn: Kimokimo.

Kimopo (kī'-mŏ-pō'), n. 1. Secret rebellions; assassinations in the night. 2. Assassins; persons of rebellious disposition. 3. Night robbers and plunderers; ma ka papu (ma Kauai), ke **kimopo** ana.

Kimopo (kī'-mŏ-pō'), v. [**Kimo**, to strike, and **po**, night.] To kill in the dark; to assassinate; to rob in the night; to lie in wait to kill; to do a thing in the dark and in secret: a po iho, **kimopo** iho la na kanaka; during that night men committed assassinations.

Kimopoo (kī'-mŏ-po'o), v. [**Kimo**, to bend, and **poo**, the head.] To bow down; to bend the head forward: e kulou ilalo mamua ke poo. 2. To go headlong, as in diving headforemost.

Kina (kī'-nā'), adj. 1. Sinful; wicked; bad; defiled. 2. Having a blemish: hipa kane **kina** ole, a ram unblemished.

Kina (kī'-nā'), adv. Not well; badly done.

Kina (kī'-nā'), n. 1. A blemish, as in a person or body of an animal. 2. Sin; error; wickedness: **kina** ole, without fault, sinless. 3. Any troublesome untoward event or circumstance that prevents the realization of one's hopes: ma na aina kula he hoomanawanui ka hana no na **kina**, he poko, he la, he hauoki, he pulua ame kahi mau kina e ae.

Kina (kī'-nā'), v. To be blemished; to be defective; to be defaced; to be disfigured: E kina auanei ko helehelena; Your features may be disfigured.

Kinai (kī'-nā'i), v. 1. To quench; to extinguish, as fire. 2. To put out a light: ua **kinai** loa ia ka malamalama. 3. To extinguish, as life; to kill by strangling, striking or piercing, as: oo keiki.

Kinaina (kī'-nă'i-na), n. 1. The putting out of life; the end of life. 2. The end of a road, or where it vanishes. 3. A mourning for the life, or loss of one dead. 4. The

extinguishing or ending of anything.

Kinakina (kī'-nă-kī'-nā'), v. To call angrily; to call or command in loud peremptory tones. See hookikina which is the better word.

Kinana (kī'-nă'-na), n. A mother bird and her brood. 2. A brooding place.

Kinanahale (kī'-nă'-nă-hā'-le), n. Place where a house stands, including grounds, etc., devoted to domestic life.

Kinanape (kī'-nă-nă'-pe), adj. Crammed full; filled; stuffed, as with food.

Kinau (kī'-na'u), n. A species of fish also called kawakawa. 2. A species of small eel living in the sand. This eel is said to take its color from the sand in which it lives.

Kinaunau (ki'-na'u-na'u), n. A stain, said of one's character; a defect; a fault.

Kinaunau (ki'-na'u-na'u), v. To be defective in character; to be full of moral failings or little vices.

Kinemona (kī'-ne-mo'-na), n. (Eng.) Cinnamon, the odoriferous bark of a tree. A word coined by the translators of the Scriptures.

Kini (kī'-ni), n. 1. The number 40,000. 2. Any number indefinitely great. 3. Kinsfolks; relatives. 4. (Eng.) Tin; as, pa kini, a tin plate; so written instead of pa tini. 5. Gin.

Kiniholo (kī'-nī-hō'-lo), n. [Kini and holo, to run.] A game of ball, similar to baseball.

Kinikini (kī'-nī-kī'-ni), adj. Numerous; multitudinous; very many: me he hale puka kinikini la, like a house with many windows.

Kinikini (kī'-nī-kī'-ni), n. A multitude; a number indefinitely large.

Kinikinipuu (kī'-nī-kī'-nī-pu'u), n. Place of many puu or hillocks standing near each other. Syn: Olowalupuu.

Kinilau (kī'-nī-lă'u), n. An unnumbered multitude, said of great numbers of persons or things collectively: kinilau akule, a multitude of akule fish.

Kinipopo (kī'-nī-pō'-pō'), n. Playing at ball; a general term for all the games of ball-playing.

Kinipopo (ki'-nī-pō'-pō'), v. To play ball in the various games.

Kino (kī'-no), n. 1. The body of a person as distinguished from its appendages, limbs, neck, etc. 2. The body of a person as distinguished from uhane, the soul: okoa ke kino, okoa ka uhane. 3. A person; an individual; one's self: kuhi oia me kona kino iho, he thought with himself. 4. The body; the substance; the principal part of a thing; he keokeo ke kino o ko'u kapa; main part of anything.

Kino (kī'-no), v. Same as hookino.

Kinoakalau (kī'-nŏ-ā'-kă-lă'u), n. [Kino, body, and akalau, many shapes or shadows.] The spirit or ghost of a living person. See wailua, akalau and kinowailua. There were formerly persons, mostly priests, who pretended to see the ghosts, souls or spirits of living people. They would inform a person that they had seen his spirit, and that this was a sign that some great calamity was about to befall him. The priests did this for the purpose of extortion.

Kinohi (kī'-nō'-hi), n. 1. The beginning; the first of a series. 2. Origin; the first in time; first state. 3. The beginning of the world. 4. The name of the first book of the Bible, Genesis. (Kinohi never takes the article. It is indefinite or obscure as to point of time.)

Kinohinohi (kī'-nō'-hī-nō'-hi), adj. Printed, as calico; spotted: kikokiko, onio.

Kinohou (kī'-nŏ-hō'u), adv. At first; before.

Kinohou (kī'-nŏ-hō'u), n. The starting time of anything undertaken. Syn: Kinohi.

Kinomake (kī'-nō-mă'-ke), n. [Kino, body, and make, dead.] A dead body of man or animal. Syn: Kupapau.

Kinopu (kī'-nō'-pu), n. The scent of tobacco; o ka poe a pau i lawe i ke kinopu, ua okiia ka lakou mau ipu.

Kinora (kī'-nō'-ra), n. (Heb.) 1. Name of a musical instrument; a harp, as rendered by the translators of the Bible.

Kinowailua (kī'-nō-wa'i-lū'-a), n. [Kino, body or substance, and wailua, shadowy.] A poetical name for a spirit or ghost of a dead

person. See kinoakalau and kakaola.

Kio (kī'-o), adj. Practicing in a military school, as the chiefs in former times had mock fights for practice: he kaua paani, he kaua lealea, he kaua kio, etc.; he kaua pahukala kahi inoa.

Kio (kī'-o), n. 1. Name applied in a general way to games imitative of warlike encounters. 2. A projection; a bunch on a large body. 3. A bubo, a form of syphilis.

Kio (ki'o), n. 1. Excrement. 2. A pond or puddle of water, especially if filthy. See kiowai and halokowai. 3. A cistern. 4. A pool. 5. A water sluice. 6. The dregs or settlings of liquor. 7. The part of a potato root which branches off from the main root.

Kio (ki'o), v. To evacute the bowels.

Kioahi (ki'o-ā'-hi), n. [Kio, pool, and ahi, fire.] A fiery pit; a place or torment; hell: a poino mau ka poe hewa i ke kioahi a ka po mau loa.

Kioe (kī'-o'e), n. 1. A cup; a spoon or ladle. 2. The motion of the forearm and wrist in paddling or dipping.

Kioe (kī'-o'e), v. 1. To skim off the scum of a liquid. 2. To skim the cream from milk. 3. To dip up any liquid, as with a ladle.

Kioe (kī'-ō'-e), v. To turn the head with a rotary motion, as in search of something, said of a bird watching for its prey.

Kioea (kī'-ō-ē'a), n. 1. A species of bristle-thighed curlew (Numenius tahitiensis), which has long legs. It is found on Molokai. 2. The voice of a bird on Molokai (the kioea probably): kani mai la ua manu la, penei: "Kioea, kioea, kioea, lawekeo, lawelawekeo." 3. Localities where birds assemble: ua kapaia kela mau lae mahope o kekahi manu olaila, he kioea.

Kioea (kī'-ō-ē'a), v. 1. To be long in an upright or perpendicular way. 2. To extend; to stretch out. 3. To be lifted up; to stand high, as on long legs (see the noun): ua like ke kiekie me ke kioea.

Kioeoe (ki'-ō'e-ō'e), adj. [A contraction of kiaoeoe.] Long; tall, as the mast of a ship. See oeoe.

Kioeoe (kī'-o'e-o'e), v. [Freq. of kioe, to dip.] To dip into and withdraw; to ladle.

Kioki (kī'-ō'-ki), adj. 1. Fat; plump; rolling, as the flesh of fat animals. 2. Muscular. 3. [Contraction of maokioki.] Variegated; marked with different shades, said of the gradations of light or color on the sea. Same as maokioki.

Kiokio (kī'-ŏ-kī'-o), adj. Piping; of or belonging to a pipe; a musical instrument.

Kiokio (ki'o-ki'o), n. [A plural form of kio.] 1. A group of little puddles or mud-holes. 2. Anything variegated, as cloth; as spots in the sea, some places calm and some ruffled; anything unequal in appearance.

Kiokio (kī'-ŏ-kī'-o), n. A wind musical instrument; a pipe.

Kiokio (kī'-ō-kī'-o), n. A sticking out; a standing out beyond a plane surface: Na kiokio pali, the spurs or lateral projections of a precipice.

Kiokio (ki'-o-ki'-o), v. Same as hokiokio, to play on a pipe.

Kiokioki (kī'-ō'-ki-ō'-ki), adj. [Intensive of kioki.] Muscular; applied to young strong men's shoulders.

Kiola (kī'-ō'-la), v. 1. To lay down a substance for inspection: Kiola aku la na mea i koe i ka lakou. Laieik. p. 193. 2. To overthrow; to cast down; to reject, as a people for their moral worthlessness. 3. To throw away as worthless or improper to be kept.

Kiolaola (kī'-ō'-lā-ō'-la), v. 1. To throw or cast frequently, as stones or other missiles. 2. To throw back and forth. 3. To scatter.

Kiolea (kī'-ō-lē'-a), n. 1. A high seat; an exalted station. 2. A rickety seat on an elevated place; hence, 3. An unsafe state or condition.

Kiolea (kī'-ŏ-lē'-a), v. [Variant of kioea.] 1. To be long. See kioea. 2. To be elevated.

Kiolei (ki'o-le'i), v. To assume a crouching posture.

Kiolena (ki'o-lē'-na), n. A place for coloring tapa.

Kiolena (ki'o-lē'-na), v. 1. To spread out to dry, as tapa. Syn: Hoomahola. 2. To whiten in the sun. 3. To dip or immerse in dye.

Kiolepo (ki'o-lē'-po), n. [Kio, a pool, and lepo, dirt.] A puddle; a place of filth; a collection of mud, water and filth.

Kioloa (kī'-ō-lō'-a), n. Same as kialoa, a small canoe.

Kiona (ki'-ō'-na), adj. Of or belonging to excrements.

Kiona (ki'-ō'-na), n. 1. A place for throwing excrements: he wahi hooleī honowa; a dung hill. 2. A privy or back-house.

Kionaha (kī'-ō-nă'-ha), v. [Ki and onaha, crooked.] To be bent; to be crooked; to be curved. (Hookionaha is the transitive form.)

Kioopoi (kī-o'o-po'i), n. 1. A measure of poi; the quantity of poi taken up by a single dip. 2. The act of dipping out poi.

Kioopoi (kī'-o'o-po'i), v. To take out poi by dipping.

Kiope (ki-ō'-pe), v. See oopa, lame. To be lame in the legs; to limp. See kaopa.

Kiowai (ki'o-wa'i), n. [Kio, collection, and wai, water.] 1. A collection of water; a puddle; standing water. 2. A fountain. Syn: Punawai.

Kiowao (ki'o-wā'-o), n. A cool wind accompanied by moisture or fog common in high elevations on all the Hawaiian islands.

Kiowea (kī'-ō-wē'a), n. Same as kioea.

Kipa (ki'-pa), adj. Same as hookipa.

Kipa (ki'-pa), n. Kindness; hospitality; access to one.

Kipa (ki'-pa), v. 1. To pass within; to turn from the direct path. 2. To turn in and lodge; to stay with one, temporarily. 3. With ae: to turn from; to turn aside.

Kipaepae (kī'-pā'e-pā'e), n. 1. Stone steps for entering a house. 2. A pavement. See paepae.

Kipai (ki'-pa'i), n. The driving away or expulsion of animals that do not belong to one. Syn: Kipaku.

Kipai (kī'-pa'i), v. To drive off or expel, as dogs or chickens belonging to others: ke kipai ana i ka mea e hoomalu ana i kana mau keiki. Syn: Kipaku.

Kipaipai (kī'-pa'i-pa'i), n. A cover for temporary use only; a spread composed of leaves, grass, rushes, etc.

Kipaipai (ki'-pa'i-pa'i), v. 1. To cover or spread with some common material. 2. To pave a road temporarily as with stones or other materials.

Kipaku (kī'-pă'-ku), n. A banishment; an expulsion.

Kipaku (kī'-pă'-ku), v. 1. To drive away forcibly; to expel or turn out of a house or place of residence. 2. To put away, as a wife; to cast out; to turn off. 3. To put away, as property unlawfully obtained; kipaku o kapulc i ka upena a Kauanehu; Kapulc drove away Kauanahu's net.

Kipalale (ki'-pă-lă-lē'), adj. Without method; not orderly; without system.

Kipalale (kī'-pă-lă-lē'), n. 1. A rushing; a hurry; a rapid flow, as a swollen stream of water: i na kipalale a na waiahulu, by the rushing of muddy water. 2. Disorder; tumult.

Kipalale (ki'-pă-lă-lē'), v. [Palale, scattered.] To be spread out; to be extended in disorderly manner, as a rushing stream.

Kipaopao (kī-pā'o-pā'o), v. To strike; to pound, as with a hammer; to beat; to bruise. See paopao.

Kipapa (kī'-pă'-pa), n. 1. The topping off of a wall. 2. The filling up of a hole with stones: kipapa pohaku, a pavement. 3. A backload of anything; a burden: He-aha kau haawe? He kipapa ai no Koolau mai nei. What is your burden? A bundle of food from Koolau. Syn: Haawe.

Kipapa (kī'-pă'-pa), v. 1. To pave; to lay a pavement of stones. See kipaepae and kipaipai. 2. To balance on the top of the surf; to turn sideways, as on a surf-board in the surf. 3. To be close together. 4. To protect and support when another condemns.

Kipapalale (kī'-pă'-pă'-lă-le'), n. A diffused or scattered condition of, as in separating a heavy burden into parts so that the parts may be balanced on an aumaka, or pole to carry baggage on.

Kipapapohaku (kī'-pă'-pă-pō'-hā'-ku), n. [Kipapa, pavement, and pohaku, a stone.] A stone pavement.

Kipapau (kī'-pă-pă'u), v. To walk down a declination, as in going down a high hill.

Kipawale (kī'-pă-wă'-le), n. 1. The coming upon with no expressed

purpose. 2. An intruder. 3. Intrusion.

Kipawale (kī'-pă-wă'-le), v. [**Kipa**, to turn in and lodge, and **wale**, gratuitously.] 1. To go and sit unbidden in another's house. 2. To enter another's premises with dishonest intentions. 3. To happen in; to come in by chance.

Kipe (kī'-pē'), adj. Tending to bribery; inducing one to commit bribery.

Kipe (kī'-pē'), n. 1. A bribe; a gift to pervert judgment. 2. Property given to avoid punishment: he waiwai e haawi malu ia e pakele ai ka hihia ma ke kanawai, o lilo i ka hoohewaia. 3. One who practices bribery.

Kipe (kī'-pĕ'), v. To bribe; to offer secretly a reward for some wrong doing; to give something secretly to screen one from justice: e haawi malu i ka waiwai i mea a pakele ai.

Kipe (kī'-pē'), v. 1. To stone; to pelt with stones. 2. To pelt or strike, as hail or rain in a storm. Syn: Kipehi.

Kipea (kī'-pe'a), v. 1. To cross one stick with another. 2. To build a shanty or temporary shed for a shelter. 3. To erect a secret building where one may hide. See pea.

Kipeapea (kī'-pe'a-pe'a), v. Same as kipea.

Kipehi (kī'-pē'-hi), v. [**Ki** and **pehi**, to pelt with stones.] 1. To throw clubs or stones: **kipehi** aku la ia i ua wahi manu la, a pa aku la kona wawae a hai. See kipe. 2. To throw at; to strike with something thrown. 3. To assail with rough language.

Kipepa (kī'-pē'-pa), n., v. See kikepa.

Kipi (kī'-pi), adj. Seditious; rebellious.

Kipi (kī'-pi), adv. Rebelliously; seditiously.

Kipi (kī'-pi), n. 1. A rebel. 2. Rebellion, opposition and resistance to lawful authority. 3. A breaking up or overturning of a government: he ku e, he pepehi a he mokuahana, revolution.

Kipi (kī'-pi), v. 1. To resist lawful authority; to rebel; to revolt. 2. To withhold allegiance: **kipi** hou iho la o Kanekoa a kaua me Keoua. 3. To upturn; stir up with any sharp instrument, as in tilling the soil.

Kipikipi (kī'-pī-kī'-pi), adj. Rebellious; acting in frequent rebellions.

Kipikipi (kī'-pī-kī'-pi), n. 1. Commotion; tumult, as people in a state of revolt: he poe **kipikipi**, rebels. 2. A striker; a boxer; one given to striking.

Kipikipi (kī'-pī-kī'-pi), v. [Freq. and intensive of **kipi**, to rebel.] 1. To stir up sedition; to fight. 2. To fight, as in a melee: e hakaka maluna, malalo, e paio me ka inoino. 3. To strike at continuously with any sharp pointed tool, said of digging up the ground in the process of cultivation.

Kipikua (kī'-pī-kū'-a), n. [**Kipi**, to dig up, and **kua**, to strike obliquely, as in kua laau, to cut down a tree.] Pickaxe.

Kipo (kī'-pō'), v. To break; to break open, as a box or chest: e hoonaha, e wawahi; alaila, **kipo** iho la i ka pahu i ka pohaku.

Kipoda (kī'-pō'-da), n. (Heb.) An animal or bird mentioned in Scripture, the bittern or porcupine. (Isa. 14:23.)

Kipoipoi (kī'-po'i-po'i), adj. Concealing.

Kipoipoi (kī'-po'i-po'i), v. To cover up; to conceal.

Kipola (kī'-pō'-la), n. The wrapper fastened around anything which one carries to market, as fowls, fish, etc.

Kipola (kī'-pō'-la), v. 1. To warm, as a sick person in order to favor the operation of medicine. 2. To wrap up anything in order to carry it; to infold and bind in a bundle.

Kipolapola (kī'-pŏ'-lă-pŏ'-la), v. To warm a sick person; to apply whatever will tend to warm a sick person.

Kipolo (kī'-pō'-lo), n. A prayer for the death of an enemy: he hua pule. A word used in a sorcerer's prayer which is equivalent to lead on to the place of death.

Kipona (kī-pō'-na), n. Variety of color. Variable places in the sea, some calm, some ruffled: Hiki i na **kipona** ino o Kohala.

Kipona (kī'-pō'-na), v. 1. To diversify in color; to dye or mark with various colors: E kipona iho oe i kuu lei, Mark my wreath with a

variety of colors. 2. To be variable, as spots in the sea in a calm. Syn: Kiponapona.

Kiponapona (kī'-pŏ'-nă-pŏ'-na), v. To be variegated in color, as the sea, sometimes calm, sometimes rough: e kiokioki e like me ke kai i kekahi manawa malie, e kipona.

Kipopo (kī'-pō-pō'), v. To hit slightly with a succession of knocks; to strike rapidly against a hard surface.

Kipou (kī'-po'u), v. [Ki and pou, post of a house set in the ground.] 1. To drive down, as a stake in the ground. 2. To lean, as the post of a thatched house; to bend over.

Kipu (kī'-pū'), v. 1. To turn the paddle, as in back-paddling in a canoe: Kipu iho la lakou i na hoe; they turned back the paddles, that is, paddled backwards. 2. To turn away; ka huahua i ke kipu. 3. To fold tightly around one, as a large tapa.

Kipuka (kī'-pū'-ka), n. 1. A snare for taking birds; a sliding noose. 2. A variation or partial change in form, said of landscape or cloud pictures. 3. An opening; a calm place in a high sea; a deep spot in a shoal. 4. An open place in a forest; a clear place in a lava field. 5. The cloak or poncho of a woman's riding habit, such as worn by Hawaiian women in riding horseback.

Kipukapuka (kī'-pŭ'-kă-pŭ'-ka), adj. Full of openings.

Kipulu (kī'-pū'-lu), adj. Enriching; making fruitful: ka ua noe anu hookipulu lehua o na pali.

Kipulu (kī'-pū'-lu), n. 1. Fertilizer. 2. Anything or any process which fertilizes the soil.

Kipulu (kī'-pū'-lu), v. To apply manure or any fertilizer to the soil to enrich it; to dress with mulch.

Kipuni (kī'-pū'-ni), v. 1. To gird on; to wrap around, as a coat or cloak around the body: e kipuni i ka aahu. 2. To be completely surrounded or covered. 3. Fig. Encircle: E kipuniia makou i ka pono, i ke aloha, etc., let us be encircled with righteousness, with love, etc.

Kipupu (kī'-pŭ-pū'), v. To turn away; to hold off: Kipupu mai nei hoi ka ua; the rain holds off. Syn: Kipu. 2. To set an oar back little by little. 3. To brace back the oar little by little. 4. To be hindered or impeded in some way. 5. To draw back or refuse to go when invited or ordered, or pulled by the arm; to be unwilling.

Kipuupuu (ki'-pu'u-pu'u), n. 1. The thought that arises in one's mind when he hears that another has slandered or spoken evil of him; a mental disturbance. 2. A wishing of evil to one who has injured us. 3. A chilly wind accompanied with rain common in Waimea, Hawaii: Maele au i ke kipuupuu o Waimea, I am chilled by the kipuupuu of Waimea.

Kiu (kī'u), n. 1. A spy: I kou hoi ana, ea, mai hoolike ia oe me na kiu; hoouna mai la oia i poe kiu; he sent forward a company of spies; ki mai ua poe kanaka kiu la i ka lakou pu, that company of spies fired their guns. 2. A strong moderately cold northwest wind. Also known as malualua or maluakiiwai, holua and hoolua.

Kiu (kī'u), v. 1. To spy; to act the part of a spy by watching another's conduct or movements: e kiu malu, to inspect secretly. 2. To notice with care; to observe for special purpose.

Kiuhoopulu (kī'u-ho'o-pū'-lu), n. 1. The business or action of a person sent as a spy. 2. Cunning practice.

Kiuhoopulu (kī'u-ho'o-pū'-lu), v. [Kiu, to spy, and hoopulu, to flatter.] To act with cunning in order to entrap one: e hana maalea e punihei ai.

Kiwaa (kī'-wă'a), n. The name of a mythical bird mentioned in old legends. Also called kiwaha.

Kiwaawaa (kī'-wă'a-wă'a), adj. 1. Broad-shouldered; stout, as a strong man. 2. Rough; rutty; uneven; not smooth; not level.

Kiwaawaa (kī'-wă'a-wă'a), n. A tapa used for various purposes, but of a rough texture: he huna hoopulu kuku na ka wahine; he pau manoanoa; term applied to mamaki tapa before it reaches the stage of completion.

Kiwaawaa (ki'-wă'a-wă'a), v. To be rough; to be uneven.

Kiwawa (kī'-wă'-wă'), n. 1. Wauke bark partly beaten into tapa; the thick tapa matter when partly beat-

en out, or ready for beating. See kiwaawaa. 2. Confusion of voices. Syn: Hauwawa.

Kiwi (kī'-wi), adj. Sideways; lateral.

Kiwi (kī'-wi), n. 1. The horn of any animal, as an ox or cow: kiwi hipa, a ram's horn. 2. Any crooked thing; a crooked horn; a sickle. 3. A pulling here and there, as a fish caught with a hook.

Kiwi (kī'-wī), v. 1. To turn from a natural shape or position. 2. To fall or tumble down. 3. To pull obliquely, as a fish that is fast to a hook, that is, to bend the line out of its natural place. 4. To bend or to be crooked. 5. To bend forward or sideways, as a sleepy person; to nod. 6. To turn a little one side or edgeways. 7. To walk crookedly; he kiwi ka hele ana.

Kiwikiwi (kī'-wī-kī'-wī), v. [Freq. form of kiwi, to bend, turn, nod, etc.] To pull frequently at different angles: hopu mai la ke kanaka iwaho, hookiwikiwi, iho la, a hemo ae la. See hookiwikiwi.

Ko (kō), adj. Drawn, dragged, pulled, etc.

Ko (kō), n. 1. Sugar cane. 2. Sugar and all candied sweets. 3. In music, the second ascending note.

Ko (kō), prep. Of; the sign of possession or property, answering often to the apostrophic "s" in English, thus: ko na, of him, of her, of it, that is, his, hers or its (seldom, however, in the neuter); ko kakou, of us, that is, our, ours; ko lakou, of them, theirs, etc. It has the same meaning as o, but is placed in another part of the sentence. Ko is used also before proper and common nouns in the same way. Sometimes ko and o are both used, as: Ko o nei poe kanaka, of, or what belongs to the people here, or the o may be taken as a noun of place.

Ko (kō), pron. [Contraction of kou.] Your; yours. Thy; thine; of thee.

Ko (kō), v. 1. To be fulfilled; to be brought to pass. 2. To be conceived. 3. To become pregnant. 4. To win in a dispute. 5. To draw or drag, as with a rope; to tow.

Koa (kō'-a), adj. Brave; bold, as a soldier.

Koa (kŏ-ā'), adj. 1. Dry; without moisture. 2. Sterile, barren; unfruitful, said of land. 3. Unsteady; not fixed or regular in habits.

Koa (kō'-a), adv. Boldly; without fear: e olelo koa, speak boldly.

Koa (ko'a), n. The horned coral; the coral rock. Syn: Akoakoa.

Koa (kō'-a), n. The koa, a forest tree (Acacia koa). Sometimes spoken of as the Hawaiian mahogany. 2. A soldier; a warrior.

Koa (kŏ-ā'), n. 1. A mean beggar; one who lives by the practice of begging. 2. A mistake; a blunder or error in the use of language or in action.

Koa (kŏ-ā'), v. 1. To be dry; to be without moisture: maloo, mauu ole. 2. To be unfruitful; to bear no fruit, as a plant or tree: e hua ole mai i ka hua. 3. To speak unwittingly; to speak in jest. 4. To make a mistake in speaking: to use words carelessly: e olelo kikoola.

Koa (kō'-a), v. To have no fear; to be bold; to be valiant; to act the soldier: E ikaika oe, e koa hoi, be strong and be unafraid.

Koaa (kō'-ā'-ā'), n. 1. The name applied in general to unfruitful plants: aole hua, he koaa. 2. Name applied to a certain type of the sweet potato: He uala hua ole ke koaa, the koaa is an unfruitful potato.

Koaa (kō'-ā'-ā'), v. 1. To be dry; to be juiceless, said of overdone roasted meats; to be roasted till hard and destitute of natural flavor. 2. To be unfruitful, as plants in dry ground.

Koae (kō'-a'e), adj. White; of a whitish color; bright.

Koae (kō'-a'e), n. 1. A red-tailed tropical bird (Phaethon rubricauda). Also known as kaula. The feathers of this and another species, called the salmon-tailed tropical bird, were highly esteemed for use in the making of kahilis. 2. A snapper fish (Bowersia ulaula). Also known as ulaula. Color, brownish or purplish olivaceous above, pale on side, under parts nearly white. 3. A variety of the sweet potato.

Koaea (kō'-ā'-ē'-a), adj. 1. Dry, lacking juice; not succulent; destitute of the distinctive fluids which characterize substances used for

food. 2. Dry; unfruitful; bearing no fruit.

Koai (kō'-a'i), v. 1. To stir with a circular motion of the hand. 2. To wind round; to tie about; to creep round like a circling vine; to gird round, as a pau, or girdle, upon the body: e koai i ka pau. See kaei and koali.

Koaiai (kō'-ă'i-ă'i), v. To move round with the hand; to stir, as one does tea. See koai.

Koaie (kō'-ā-i'e), n. [Koa, the koa tree and ie, the mallet used in beating tapa.] A species of the koa tree (Acacia koaia), a general name applied to dwarf koa trees growing singly. Also called koa oha. 2. Timber derived from the koaie.

Koaka (kō'-ă'-ka), adj. Lustful; licentious; unchaste: He keiki koaka nae (Halaaniani).—Laieik. p. 128.

Koaka (kō'-ā'-ka), n. 1. One who marries wives and puts them away again: he moekolohe pinepine. 2. A profligate.

Koaka (kŏ'-ā'-ka), n. The Hawaiian pronunciation for quarter; a quarter of a dollar.

Koaka (ko'a-kā'), n. [Koa, coral, and ka, to dash.] Name of a place or places where two or more opposing currents meet on coral shoals causing a disturbance of the sea.

Koaka (kŏ'-ā'-ka), v. 1. To be continually changing one's residence; to lead a vagabond life. 2. To marry wives and go and leave them. 3. To act the debauchee.

Koakea (ko'a-kē'-a), n. [Koa, coral, and kea, white.] The white coral of the ocean.

Koakoa (ko'a-ko'a), n. The coral of the ocean; the coral rock. Generally written akoakoa. Syn: Koa and akoakoa.

Koakoa (ko'a-ko'a), adj. 1. Furnished; supplied; having what is necessary for comfort: Kuonoono, koakoa ka noho ana. Syn: Kuonoono. 2. Brave; bold; daring; impudent; he olelo koakoa ko kekahi alii kanaka; the opposite of hopepe and oheke. Syn: Koa.

Koakoa (kō'-ā-kō'-a), adj. Rascally; tricky; knavish.

Koakoa (ko'a-ko'a), v. 1. To live in one place; not to move or rove about from one place to another; not to visit here and there. Syn: Kupene. 2. To have a special attachment for a place.

Koakoana (ko'a-kō'-ă'-na), adj. Thrifty, saving, frugal, etc.: O ke kahikau wale iho la ka hoi ka Kauhi aohe wahi mea a koakoana iho, Kauhi gives away lavishly, with no sense of saving anything.

Koakumuole (kō'-ă-kŭ'-mŭ-ō'-le), n. A koa tree of that name toward the mountains from Kahihikolo; the tree was devoted to Kamapuaa.

Koala (kō'-ă'-la), adj. Cooked; broiled on the coals.

Koala (kŏ'-ă'-la), n. A clot or a coagulated mass that fails to come away with the after-birth.

Koala (kō'-ă'-la), v. To cook on the fire; properly, to lay on the coals.

Koala (kŏ'-ă'-la), v. To leave a remnant; to have something left over.

Koalaala (kō'-ă'-lă-ă'-la), n. 1. A slight, hasty repast. 2. Breakfast.

Koalaukane (kō'-ă-lă'u-kā'-ne), n. Same as koaie.

Koali (kō'-ā'-li), n. The plant convolvulus (Ipomoea tuberculata), he mea hihi kolo; a stout glabrous twiner with a tuberous root; also known as koali ai. The roots were used as a cathartic.

Koali (kō'-ă'-li), v. To creep around; to twine about, as a vine; to run and grow thickly together, as the convolvulus. See koai.

Koana (kō'-ă'-na), adj. Clear, as water when the dirt has settled at the bottom.

Koana (kō'-ă'-na), n. 1. A small part or piece of anything; a fragment; a particle; ka maawe o ka papale a o ka moena. Syn: Koena. 2. A bladder.

Koana (kō'-ă'-na), v. To remain; to be over and above.

Koanaawa (kō'-ă-nă-ā'-wa), n. Remnant or refuse of the awa root which remains in the cup after pouring out the liquid.

Koanaawa (kō'-ă'-nă'-ă'-wa), v. To treat one harshly to whom one has given property to take care of; to be hard upon one; to be evil disposed. See keemoa.

Koaniani (kō'-ā'-nĭ-ă'-ni), n. 1. A soft cooling wind. 2. A place cooled by a gentle breeze. 3. The blowing of a cool breeze; he peahi koaniani.

Koaniani (kō'-ă'-nĭ-ă'-ni), v. 1. To blow, as a fresh breeze; ke

koaniani mai nei ka makani. See aniani. 2. To blow softly or gently, creating coolness. 3. To make or cause a breeze, as with a fan: e **koaniani** me ka peahi.

Koapaka (kō'-ă-pă'-ka), adj. 1. Valiant; brave. 2. Successful, as a combatant.

Koapaki (kō'-ă-pă'-kī'), n. 1. A soldier well cared for; an active soldier. 2. A tree thoroughly manured. 3. A careful cultivating. 4. A tree well taken care of, and hence applied to other things well cared for.

Koaweoweo (kō'-ă-wĕ'-ō-wĕ'-o), n. A species of cane which has joints striped with white and red.

Koe (kō'-e), adj. Remaining; enduring.

Koe (kō'-e), n. The remainder; what is left; an excess; an overplus; a surplus. Syn: Koena.

Koe (ko'e), n. The angleworm.

Koe (kō'-e), v. To be that which remains; to be a fraction of; to be left after a number or quantity has been withdrawn. See hookoe.

Koe (kŏ'-e), v. 1. To throw off with the fingers. 2. To scrape.

Koea (ko'e-ā), adj. 1. Disobedient to orders; self-willed; taciturn; lazy; indolent; indisposed to go when ordered. 2. Close-fisted; niggardly. 3. Not easy of approach; not gracious.

Koea (ko'e-ā'), n. 1. A person inclined to indolence. 2. A person indisposed to yield to the wish of another.

Koea (ko'e-ā'), v. 1. To refuse a favor; to be unkind: i ole makou e aaka a **koea** iho, that we may not be stubborn and refuse. 2. To be hard hearted; to be cruel.

Koeau (ko'e-ā'u), n. A design on a tapa beater, consisting of parallel waving lines with their apices in line.

Koehaeha (kō'-ē'-hă-ē'-ha), adj. Hot; uncomfortable by reason of heat; sultry: **koehaeha** ia wahi i ka la.

Koehaeha (kō'-ē'-hă-ē'-ha), n. 1. Pain of mind; sorrow; sadness. 2. Supersensitiveness. 3. One who is hard, unobliging or morose. 4. One who is jealous.

Koehana (ko'e-hā'-na), adj. Warm; applied to weather: mehana, welawela.

Koehana (ko'e-hā'-na), n. 1. Warmth; heat, as of the sun: ka wela o ka la. 2. A stand; place from which a show or display may be viewed. 3. Place occupied by the actors in the game of mokomoko, boxing. 4. Unremitting work; continuous labor.

Koehonua (kō-ĕ-hō'-nū'-a), n. 1. A great remainder; big balance. 2. A remnant of work.

Koekoe (ko'e-ko'e), adj. Chilly from being wet; chilled; cold.

Koekoe (ko'e-ko'e), n. Dampness; cold; chilliness: i ke anuanu ame ke **koekoe** o ua wahi nei la.

Koekoe (kō'-ĕ-kō'-e), n. A break in the surface made by a scratch.

Koekoe (ko'e-ko'e), v. To be wet and cold; to be cold from being wet.

Koekoe (kō'-ĕ-kō'-e), v. To break the surface of a thing by rubbing with anything rough or sharp-pointed; to mar the surface by scratching.

Koele (kŏ'-ē'-le), adj. Dry, as the ground; dry, as bones: **koele** na iwi o Hua ma i ka la, dry are the bones of Hua and his company in the sun. (Hua was a chief whose people and himself died while traveling in the sun.)

Koele (kō'-ē'-le), n. A small division of land, less than a kihapai; hence, a field planted by the tenants for the hakuaina (landlord); a garden belonging to the chief, but cultivated by his people.

Koele (kŏ'-ē'-le), n. 1. The sound of the tapa mallet as it hits the log on which the fabric is spread for beating. 2. Sound which comes of a quick audible beat, as the tick of a watch cr the stroke of a tapa mallet. 3. A very tall person.

Koele (kŏ'-ē'-le), v. 1. To strike; to beat; to tick, as a clock. 2. To make a resonant sound, as that of the tapa mallet, ticking of a watch or the constant strokes of a smith's hammer.

Koeleele (kŏ'-ē'-lĕ-ē'-le), adj. 1. Contentious; quarrelsome. 2. Boisterous; turbulent; making a noise.

Koeleele (kŏ'-ē'-lĕ-ē'-le), v. 1. To make a sound frequently by striking; to sound often. See kanikani. 2. To be dry, as a place without rain and under the heat of the sun: **koeleele** aku o Ikua.

Koelelua (kŏ′-ē′-lĕ-lū′-a), v. To be equal in numbers or strength, length, breadth, etc.

Koelepalau (kō′-ē′-lĕ-pā′-la′u), n. A pudding made of potatoes and the milk of the coconut.

Koeli (kō′-ē′-li), n. [Ko, cane, and eli, to dig.] The sugar-cane planted or put under ground; he ko malalo o ka lepo no Halalii. Syn: Kokea.

Koelo (kō′-ē′-lo), n. That which is fastened at the top and hangs, as a signal, colors, a streamer, etc. See kowelo and welo.

Koelo (kō′-ē′-lo), v. To move about irregularly in the wind, as a flag. Syn: Kowelo.

Koeloea (kō′-ē′-lŏ-e'a), adj. [Koelo, moving in the air, and ea, light dust easily subject to disturbance.] 1. Dust; moving wind; a dust cloud. 2. Gusty; subject to gusts.

Koeloelo (kō′-ē′-lŏ-ē′-lo), v. [Freq. form of the verb koelo, to flutter in the wind.] To float or flap in the wind.

Koena (kō′-ē′-na), n. 1. The remainder; an overplus; a remnant of something larger or more numerous; hence, 2. The ruins of anything; what is left.

Koene (kō′-ē′-ne), v. 1. To be safe or secure from harm; to be under protection. 2. To move cautiously as if in search of shelter or safety. Hookoene is the better word.

Koha (kō′-hā′), adj. Cracking; sounding with a sudden noise.

Koha (kō′-hā′), n. A cracking of a whip; a report of a pistol; a sudden squeak. (A smaller sound than poha.)

Kohaha (kō′-hā′-hā′), adj. 1. Large; increased in size; swelled up. 2. Plump, as a fat animal.

Kohahe (kō′-hā′-he), adj. Desolate; without inhabitants.

Kohahe (kō′-hā′-he), v. 1. To be desolate. 2. To be destitute. 3 To be deserted, without inhabitants.

Kohaka (kō′-hā′-ka), v. [Mispronunciation of koaka or kuaka for quarter.] A quarter (of a dollar). Syn: Hapaha.

Kohala (kō′-hă′-la), n. The northern district of Hawaii.

Kohana (kō′-hă′-na), adj. Naked; destitute of clothing; not even a malo.

Kohana (kō′-hă′-na), adv. Nakedly: holo kohana, fled in nakedness; ku kohana, to stand nakedly, that is, to be in nakedness.

Kohana (kō′-hă′-na), n. Nakedness; an utter destitution of clothing: hele wale, aole kapa.

Kohana (kō′-hă′-na), v. To be naked; to be destitue; to be needy. Hookohana is transitive form of the word.

Kohanahana (kō′-hă′-nă-hă′-na), v. [Ko and hanahana, to be warm.] To be hot; to be warm; to burn. See hanahana.

Kohe (kō′-he), n. 1. The vagina. 2. A mortise.

Kohe (kō′-he), v. Incorrect form of kohi or kaohi. To restrain; to hold back.

Kohea (kō′-hē′-a), v. 1. To be warm and clear, as applied to agreeable weather. 2. A loose flowing garment; a kimono.

Koheako (kō′-hĕ-ă′-ko), n. A disease of females, attended with pain or difficulty in passing urine.

Kohekohe (kō′-hĕ-kō′-he), n. A common plant (Eleocharis obtusa) found in taro patches and stagnant water.

Kohekohea (kō′-hĕ-kŏ′-hē′-a), v. To be clear, as the sky; to be serene; without clouds; to be calm; to be warm; to be agreeable, applied to the weather. Syn: Kohea.

Kohekohepapa (kō′-hĕ-kō′-hĕ-pă′-pa), n. 1. A sore and ulcerated throat. 2. An eating sore. 3. A form of syphilis. 4. A variety of the kohekohe plant. See kohekohe.

Kohelemu (kō′-hĕ-lē′-mu), adj. 1. Dull; inattentive; inactive. 2. Disobedient.

Kohelemu (kō′-hĕ-lē′-mu), v. To practice the most degrading forms of licentiousness.

Kohelua (kō-hĕ-lū′-a), n. A species of fish-hook fitted with two barbs or prongs on the same side of the shank.

Koheluapaa (kō′-hĕ-lū′-ă-pa'a), n. A kind of fish-hook with two barbs.

Kohenalo (kō′-hĕ-nă′-lo), n. A slender corrugated stone used for smoothing wood or stone.

Kohenalo (kō′-hĕ-nă′-lo), v. To use the **kohenalo** stone; to file; to rasp.

Koheo (kō′-hē′-o), v. 1. To show off; to make a show; to parade one's self. 2. To walk about, as a hen with her wings loose or partially spread open: me ka upaupa ana o na eheu. 3. To fly up on a perch: e lele a kau maluna.

Koheoheo (kō′-hē′-ŏ-hē′-o), adj. Deadly; poisonous: apu **koheoheo**, the poisonous cup, the contents of which were made up of several posonous ingredients, designed for suicide or for the execution of criminals by the order of a chief, the person presenting the cup saying, "He wahi mea ola ia."

Koheoheo (kō-hē′-ŏ-hē′-o), adj. Describing a frock coat as distinguished from a jacket or dress coat: he lole **koheoheo**.

Koheoheo (kō′-hē′-ŏ-hē′-o), n. 1. A mixture containing a deadly poison: he mea awaawa e make ai. 2. Deadly medicine of a sorcerer. 3. A kind of play among children, as swinging a rope to be jumped over. 4. A certain stick or buoy which floats a fishhook. 5. A tubular wind musical instrument with three holes supplied with wind through the nostrils.

Kohi (kō′-hi), n. A piece of fat.

Kohi (kō′-hi), v. 1. To dig; to make a hole in the ground; to dig, as a well. Syn: Eli. 2. To hold back; to check; to restrain, as in restraint of one's forward movement. 3. To separate from or disunite.

Kohia (kō′-hī′-a), v. 1. To signal by a rub or pressure of thumb and finger not to consent. 2. The word also has the force of an imperative: **Kohia** aku ka ilio, Hold off the dog.

Kohiai (kō′-hī-ă′i), v. [**Kohi**, to dig, and **ai**, food.] To dig food from the ground, as potatoes.

Kohikohi (kō′-hī-kō′-hi), n. 1. The act of separating or sorting the good from the bad fish after a large haul. 2. A culling process.

Kohikohi (kō′-hĭ-kō′-hi), v. 1. To separate; to pick out; to separate worthless food from the good. 2. To separate the good from the bad fish after a great haul; to cull.

Kohikohikupalala (kō′-hī-kō′-hĭ-kū′-pă-lă-lă′), n. An ancient pastime, a kind of children's lottery; a guessing for something hidden in earth or sand.

Kohiku (kō′-hĭ-kū′), v. 1. To consume needlessly; to waste. 2. To waste and destroy food in time of war.

Koho (kō′-ho), v. 1. To choose generally; to select without regard to number. 2. To choose one of two persons; to make a choice among two or more objects. 3. To choose one of two or more uncertain things. 4. To choose, that is, to determine; to decree. 5. To guess, as a riddle.

Kohohonua (kō′-hŏ-hŏ′-nū′-a), v. [**Koho**, to choose or name, and **honua**, without cause or reason for.] 1. To ask for or choose in a general way, without specification. 2. To ask for; to beg, as for land, fish or any definite object desired: **kohohonua** i ka aina; he begged for land; **kohohonua** i ke akua i waiwai, he asked the god for property.

Kohoko (kō′-hō′-ko), n. A disease of the womb. Also called opu-lauoho.

Kohokoho (kō′-hŏ-kō′-ho), v. [Freq. of **koho**.] 1. To choose or guess frequently. 2. To cast lots for a thing. 3. To guess, conjecture, surmise, etc., as in guessing at a riddle. 4. To choose some person to draw near to in the sense of attachment or affection.

Kohola (kō′-hō′-la), n. 1. A reef; a dry place in the sea a little way from the main land. 2. A place of very shallow water some distance from the shore, like Kalia on Oahu; also some places still more shallow or dry, as at Kona on Molokai.

Kohola (kō′-hŏ-lă′), n. A whale.

Koholua (kō′-hŏ-lū′-a), n. 1. An abortive instrument of polished bone. 2. The word was applied figuratively to the decisive methods of the high chiefs. He papa **koholua** oi ke alii; the chief is a sharp **koholua**.

Kohomua (kō′-hŏ-mū′-a), n. [**Koho**, to choose, and **mua**, first.] A first choice, and one greatly desired.

Kohu (kō′-hu), adj. 1. Agreeable; suitable; fit; convenient; becoming. 2. Alike; similar: he maka **kohu** haole keia. 3. Pleasing; proper; well proportioned.

Kohu (kō'-hu), adv. In a becoming manner.

Kohu (kō'-hu), n. 1. The sap of plants or vegetables, particularly if colored, and such as may be drawn or extracted from the juice of vegetables. 2. Ink or any fixed coloring matter for printing or coloring tapas or cloth; pale ink. 3. The fixing or permanency of the color. 4. Resemblance; likeness.

Kohu (kō'-hu), v. 1. To be fit, appropriate or proper. 2. To be good in appearance; to be in harmony with. 3. To take or receive color from one, that is, to resemble physically or morally: ua **kohu** i ka makuahine, he takes his color from his mother (physically, the color of the skin, or, figuratively, her character). 4. To be imprinted, as a mark or figure upon something.

Kohukohu (kō'-hŭ-kō'-hu), adj. Attractive; inviting to the eye; showy.

Kohukohu (kō'-hŭ-kō'-hu), v. [Freq. form of the verb **kohu**.] To be very fit; to be marked frequently.

Koi (kō-ī'), adj. Shrill; sharp; fine, as a voice in a high key.

Koi (kō'-i), n. A compulsion; an urging, etc.

Koi (ko'i), n. 1. Ax; adze. 2. Any tool used to give a smooth or plain surface. (See compounds of koi for the specific names.)

Koi (kō'-i), v. 1. To urge; to entreat; to ask earnestly; to implore. 2. To tempt. 3. To flow over, as water flows over a dam. 4. To put on a string or rod, as in stringing flowers for a wreath or placing kukui nuts on a rod for a candle.

Koia (kō'-ia), pron. [**Ko**, of, and **ia**, that, him, her.] 1. Of him; his: ka welau wale no o **koia** la lima, only the end of his finger. 2. Belonging to; the property of: **koia** nei waa, this one's canoe.

Koieie (kō'-ī'e-ī'e), n. 1. A rapid current, sucking in and carrying off everything. 2. The things thus swept away. 3. Water sports; games played in water. 4. The stillness that precedes the turning of the tide.

Koieie (kō'-ī'e-ī'e), v. [**Ko**, to draw, and **ieie**, a running or flowing, as of the movements of the tides.] To move with force, as a rapidly flowing tide or rushing stream.

Koiele (kō'-ī-ē'-le), v. 1. To drive; to force; to push on; to urge over much. See koi. 2. To overflow; to rush here and there, as overflowing water; to drive on, but in the wrong road.

Koiholu (ko'i-hō'-lu), n. [**Koi** and **holu**, to bend.] An adze, that is, a bent axe.

Koii (kŏ'-i'i), adj. Fresh; vigorous; green; flourishing, as young healthy plants.

Koii (kŏ'-i'i), n. 1. A growing strongly; an increasing vigorously —said of growing plants. 2. Excitement of the genital organ of the male. See kola.

Koii (kō'-i'i), v. [**Ko**, drawn, and **ii** or **iii**, small, diminished.] To be diminished; to grow less, as water flowing a long distance: **koii** ka wai.

Koikahi (ko'i-kā'-hi), n. [**Koi** and **kahi**, to cut or shave.] A plane; a tool for planing boards or timber.

Koikoi (ko'i-ko'i), adj. 1. Heavy; weighty. 2. Substantial; honorable; valiant, as persons of integrity: poe **koikoi**, honorable persons. 3. Applied to words or speech: full of meaning; emphatic; also, rough; inconsiderate: olelo **koikoi**, a rough speech.

Koikoi (ko'i-ko'i), n. 1. Substance; strength; spirit. 2. Honor; substance. 3. Weight; heaviness; solidity. 4. Rigor; severity. See hookoikoi.

Koikoi (ko'i-ko'i), v. 1. To be heavy; to have material weight. 2. To be weighty; to be important; to have influence.

Koikoi (kō'-ī-kō'-i), v. [Freq. of **koi**, to urge, to insist upon.] To urge persistently.

Koili (kō'-ī'-li), v. [**Ko**, to draw, and **ili**, a descent. Literally to draw down.] 1. To set; to go down, as the moon; to set, as the moon on the surface of the sea: ke kau ana o ka mahina maluna o ka ili o ke kai i ka manawa e napoo aku ai, the resting of the moon on the surface of the sea when going down. 2. To sink out of sight; to pass beyond one's vision.

Koilipi (ko'i-lī'-pi), n. [**Koi** and **lipi**, sharp; tapering.] An axe.

Koina (kŏ′-ī′-na), n. 1. A pressure; a compulsion; a forcing. 2. A requisition; something required, as a debt, cost, charge, etc. See koi.

Koine (kō′-ī′-ne), v. To move slowly; to step carefully, as a sick person: Ke **koine** ae nei o A; A is .walking by very slowly.

Koiuiu (kō′-ī′u-ī′u), adj. Very distant; very high.

Koiuiu (kō′-ī′u-ī′u), v. To be afar off; to be high up; to be at a great distance. Syn: Poiuiu. See iuiu.

Koiula (ko'i-ū′-la), n. 1. A rising smoke. 2. A rainbow-like cloud.

Koiula (ko'i-ū′-la), v. To rise or ascend and spread out, as smoke; to float in the air; to ascend, as a cloud.

Koka (kō′-kā′), adj. Dry, as land; dry; barren; hard, as a dry soil.

Koka (kō′-kā′), v. 1. To stuff anything into the mouth. 2. To fill the mouth with anything to prevent utterance of sound.

Kokaa (kō′-ka'a), n. Lean meat. Syn: Pakaa.

Kokahe (kō′-kā′-he), n. 1. A false assertion; a lie; an untruth. 2. Those who live without any fixed abode. 3. A hanger-on.

Kokakoka (kŏ′-kă-kō-kā′), v. [Intensive of koka.] To put stuffing into the mouth; to stuff the mouth full. See koka.

Kokala (kŏ′-kă′-la), n. [Ko and kala, a fish.] 1. The sharp thorns on the back of the kala fish. 2. The dorsal fins of any fish. 3. A young kala fish.

Koke (kō′-ke), adj. 1. Quick; soon. 2. Near; not far off.

Koke (kō′-ke), adv. Quickly; immediately; quickly, as in moving from place to place.

Koke (kō′-kē), n. A very swift runner: O Makoa ko Kamehameha **koke**; Makoa was Kamehameha's runner.

Koke (kō′-kē′), v. 1. To strike together; to hit. See uke and puke.

Kokea (kō′-kē′a), n. [Ko, sugarcane, and kea, white.] The white cane; called also opukea or ainakea.

Kokeano (kō′-kĕ-ā′-no), adj. Silent; deserted; uninhabited.

Kokekoka (kō′-kĕ-kō′-kā′), v. To punish or strike one for an offense, real or imaginary.

Koki (kŏ′-ki), adj. [Contraction of nukoki.] Short-nosed; snub-nosed, like a monkey: kekokeko, keko, ihu kumene, kokikoki.

Koki (kō′-kī′), n. The extremity; the tiptop; the limit in height of anything, as tree, house, hill, mountain, etc.

Kokiki (kō′-kī′-kī), n. 1. A sinking or bending; a sagging. 2. A bending branch of a tree; the highest top of a tree, especially a bending twig or branch; a place where a branch divides off.

Kokikoki (kō′-kī-kō′-ki), adj. [Redupl. of koki.] See koki.

Kokio (kō′-ki'o), n. A small tree (Gossypium drynarioides) of the cotton family.

Kokio (kō′-kī′-o), v. (Imp. mood and spoken in contempt.) Stop; don't go with.

Kokiokea (kō′-ki'o-kēa), n. A tall shrub (Hibiscus arnottianus), also called hauhele.

Kokiokeokeo (ko-ki'o-ke'o-ke'o), n. Same as kokio-kea.

Kokio-ula (kō′-ki'o-ū-la), n. The red kokio flower (Hibiscus kokio), also called pualoalo.

Koko (kō′-ko), adj. 1. Rainbow-hued; descriptive of fine rain or mist when taking the colors of the rainbow, as: ua **koko**. 2. Reddish appearance of falling rain where the light shines through it: e ku ana ka punohu i ka moana, ame ka ua **koko**.—Laieik. p. 25.

Koko (kō′-kō′), n. 1. The carrier for a calabash made of braided strings: alaila, hanaia kekahi **koko** hakahaka: A paa na kanaka eha ma na kihi eha o ua **koko** la; An open net was made and four men held the net by the four corners. Syn: Aaha. 2. A belching of wind from the stomach.

Koko (kō′-ko), n. 1. Blood: **koko** hala ole, innocent blood. 2. (Mod.) Chocolate or cocoa. 3. A small tree (Euphorbia corifolia) ten to twenty feet high. It was much used as firewood. Also known as akoako.

Koko (kŏ′-kō), n. Crow of a rooster.

Koko (kō′-kō′), v. 1. To feel; to squeeze; to press, as in massaging. 2. To set a broken bone; to replace a bone by pressure. 3. To pull this way and that; to pull or drag along. 4. To tie up the

strings of a calabash. 5. To push; to jostle, as in a crowd.

Koko (kŏ-kō'), v. 1. To be full. 2. To be great with young. Syn: Ua ko.

Kokoa (kŏ'-kō'-a), n. (Mod.) Chocolate.

Kokoe (kŏ'-kō'-e), v. 1. To cut with a single, quick pulling stroke. 2. To cut or scratch with a sharp instrument. 3. To divide with a thin, keen edge. 4. To look away from; to look with disdain or suspicion.

Kokohi (kŏ'-kō'-hi), n. 1. The pains of childbirth. 2. The sadness or fear felt in time of a storm. 3. The storm cloud itself.

Kokohi (kŏ'-kō'-hi), v. To cut off by a single stroke.

Kokohiku (kŏ'-kō'-hĭ-kū'), v. To lay waste a land; to pull up the food and throw it away: hele mai la ia, a kokohiku i na kalo o Waipio, he came and laid waste the taro of Waipio. Syn: Kohiku.

Kokohu (kŏ'-kō'-hu), v. To be spotted; to be marked; to be daubed.

Kokohuawaina (kŏ'-kŏ-hū'-ă-wa'i-na), n. [Mod. koko, blood, and huawaina, grape.] Wine.

Kokoi (kŏ'-kō'-i), n. A jet; a spurt.

Kokoi (kŏ'-kō'-i), v. 1. To spurt; to eject, as water; to cast out suddenly. 2. To flow as a passing body of water. 3. To rush in concert, as a crowd: Kokoi hele na kanaka no Hawaii; people are rushing to Hawaii. 4. To stand up to: Kokoi ka waa i ka makani; the canoe stands up to the wind.

Kokoke (kŏ'-kō'-ke), adv. 1. Near to; close by: e hele kokoke mai, draw near. 2. Almost.

Kokoke (kō'-kŏ'-ke), v. 1. To be near to; to be in favor with. 2. To be on friendly terms.

Kokoki (kō'-kŏ-kī'), adj. High; extended, as the end or top of a thing. See koki.

Kokoko (kō'-kŏ'-ko), adj. Bloodthirsty, like a person with his blood up; raging with anger; ready for murder or any deed. See koko, blood.

Kokoko (kŏ'-kō'-ko), n. [Koko, blood.] The act of eating fish or other meat with the blood; that is, raw.

Kokokohe (kō'-kŏ-kō'-he), n. A friendship arising from a form of sodomy.

Kokokohe (kō'-kŏ-kō'-he), v. To commit a form of sodomy.

Kokokooha (kō'-kŏ-ko'o-hā'), n. 1. Very small and inferior potatoes. 2. Water-soaked potatoes.

Kokolau (kō-kō-lă'u), n. Same as kookoolau.

Kokole (kŏ'-kō'-le), n. Any food crop stinted with weeds or drought.

Kokolo (kŏ'-kō'-lo), v. [Ko and kolo, to creep, to stoop.] 1. To go on the hands and knees; to crawl. 2. To walk with the back bent, as a humpbacked person. 3. To creep in growing, as a vine.

Kokomo (kŏ'-kō'-mo), adj. 1. Sinking; entering in. 2. Full to the limit; full to the verge of sinking.

Kokomo (kŏ'-kō'-mo), n. A sinking; a going into or under; a going down from overloading; Ua kokomo o A no ke kaumaha o kona ai i ke eke kala.

Kokoni (kŏ'-kō'-ni), n. Twitching, jerking, throbbing of the muscles.

Kokoni (kŏ'-kō'-ni), v. 1. To throb; to beat, as the pulse. 2. To be in pain; to suffer distress: e kokoni ka aha ia ia hea o Lono. 3. To suffer pain accompanied with twitching of the muscles. See koni.

Kokonoie (kŏ'-kō'-nŏ-i'e), v. To grow strong; to become strong following a period of weakness.

Kokoo (kŏ'-ko'o), n. A co-mate; a companion. (With a numeral suffix the word defines the number of persons associated.)

Kokooha (kō-ko'o-hā'), n. Same as koloaha, a variety of potato.

Kokoohia (kŏ'-ko'o-hī'-a), adv. How many? Asked in reference to the number of persons or things together. See ehia, adv.

Kokookolu (kŏ'-ko'o-kō'-lu), n. Three together.

Kokoolua (kō'-ko'o-lū'-a), n. 1. A second staff; hence, 2. A second; an assistant; a helper; a companion; a union of two. 3. Twofold; two together; two persons in concord.

Kokoou (kŏ'-ko'o-ū'), adj. Cold; damp; muddy and damp. Syn: Koou.

Kokope (kŏ'-kō'-pe), v. (Syn: Kope.) 1. To defend from. 2. To push

away; to parry. 3. To shovel, as dirt.

Kokopuna (kō'-kŏ-pū'-na), n. Menstrual blood of a virgin.

Kokowe (kō-kō'-we), v. To run swiftly; to be light; to pass along rapidly. **E kokowe** ana kau hele i hea?

Kokua (kō'-kū'-a), n. 1. Help; assistance; what is given in charity; entertainment; hospitality. 2. The Holy Spirit; the Comforter, as referred to in the Gospel of John.

Kokua (kō'-kū'-a), v. [**Ko**, contraction, of **koo**, a brace, and **kua** back.] 1. To brace up, as a falling house. 2. To assist in business or an undertaking. 3. To help; to help one who is poor or in distress. 4. To bind or tie on, as a garment. Syn: Kakua. 5. In deliberative bodies, to second a motion.

Kokuli (kō'-kū'-li), n. Ear wax.

Kola (kō'-la), adj. 1. Hard; rigid. 2. Unripe; said of any fruit which can not be ripened.

Kola (kō'-la), n. 1. The tail feathers of a cock. 2. Sexual excitement. 3. A wedge; a cleat.

Kola (kō'-la), v. 1. To be spread out; to grow; to be enlarged; to be thick together; to extend beyond, as the tail of a cock. 2. To be excited, as the animal passions.

Kolahi (kō'-lă'-hi), n. White sugar cane. Syn: Lahi and kokea.

Kolaila (kō'-lăi'-la), pron. Of this or that.

Kolakola (ko'-la-ko'-la), v. [See **kola**, to be spread out.] 1. To be enlarged; to be opened up, as the opening of a flower from the bud. 2. To be sexually excited.

Kolane (kō-lā'-ne), n. Same as konane.

Kolani (kō-lă'-ni), n. A kind of hula: he **kolani** kekahi hula. A kind of dance where the dancers indulge in extraordinary gyrations.

Kole (ko'-le), adj. 1. Raw, as meat not fully cooked. 2. Inflamed; red, as an inflamed wound. 3. Used proverbially, as you are denied; you are nothing, as in the sentence **kolekole** kou maka, that is, the corner of your eye is red or pulu; down! you see that you are up a stump. See also kolekolemaka. Equivalent to "nothing doing."

Kole (kŏ'-le), n. 1. Redness; the being red, as raw flesh.

Kole (kō'-le), n. A brown fish about eight to ten inches long. It takes its name from the redness of its eyes.

Kole (kŏ'-le), v. 1. To be red, like raw meat. 2. To be inflamed, as the eyes; as a wound. 3. To be raw, as flesh with the skin off.

Kolea (kō'-lē'-a), n. 1. A stepfather or stepmother. 2. A parent-in-law; a father-in-law, makuakane **kolea**, or a mother-in-law, makuawahine **kolea**: he kane hou na ka makuahine, he wahine hou na ka makuakane. 2. The Pacific golden plover (Charadrius fulvus); a migratory bird which makes its appearance about the end of August and leaves again early in May. A popular game bird.

Kolea (kō'-lē'-a), n. A tree fifteen to twenty feet high, of the genus Suttonia.

Kolea (kō'-lĕ'-a), v. 1. To make a friend of one; to form a friendship quickly and without object: e hoomakamaka wale aku no; to be on very friendly terms with one for the present. 2. To seek relationship; to look for evidence of kinship.

Kolealea (kō'-lĕ'a-lē'a), n. [**Ko** and **lealea**, to please.] 1. The action of hushing or stilling children when they cry. 2. A giving up to natural gratifications.

Kolekole (kō'-lĕ-kō'-le), adj. Reddish; raw, as meat; red; flushed with red.

Kolekole (kō'-lĕ-kō'-le), n. Red earth; red clay found in different places; he alaea, he lepo ulaula.

Kolekole (kō'-lĕ-kō'-le), v. [Redupl. of **kole**, to be red.] To be raw; not cooked, as meat.

Kolekolea (kŏ'-lĕ-kŏ'-lē-a), n. Same as moano.

Kolekolea (kŏ'-lĕ-kŏ'-lē'-a), n. Another name for the kahuli.

Kolekolemaka (kŏ'-lĕ-kŏ'-lĕ-mā'-ka), n. Incorrect form of kolekole ko maka. An epithet expressing scorn, and generally accompanied by a pulling down of the lower eyelid: Eia kau, **kolekole ko maka**; this is what you get, redness of the eye.

Koli (kŏ'-li), n. A meteor.

Koli (kŏ′-lī′), n. 1. The castor-oil plant. 2. The castor bean. Syn: Kaapeha.

Koli (kō′-li), v. 1. To pare; to shave off little by little; to whittle: e koli i ke oho, to shave or cut the hair; e koli i ke kukui, to trim the lamp; e koli i ke kila, to shave off with a chisel. 2. To sharpen, as a pen with a knife; to trim off the outside, as the fringe of a cloth.

Kolii (kŏ′-li‘i), n. [Kolii, to be greasy.] The oil of the castor-oil plant.

Kolii (kŏ′-li‘i), v. 1. To spread and disappear; to be diffused, as oil dropped on water; to vanish gradually. 2. To be greasy.

Kolikoli (kŏ′-lī-kŏ′-li), v. To cut off frequently; to cut off; to cut short; to trim.

Kolikoliko (kō′-lī′-kŏ-lī′-ko), v. 1. To swell out; to enlarge. 2. To be fat. 3. To have the appearance of grease floating on the surface of water. See likoliko.

Kolili (kŏ-lī′-li), n. Same as koolili.

Kolili (kŏ′-lī′-li), v. 1. To drop or leak out. 2. To rush out, as pent up water; to flow swiftly, as water from a deep cistern. 3. To flutter, as a flag in the wind; to wave, as a flag in one's hand: e hookolili ana i ka welau o ka maile.—Laieik. p. 120.

Koliliu (kō′-lī′-li‘u), adj. Dimly seen, as fine print by a person of defective vision: ka ia ano koliliu, ka hele ana e ka lani. See poliuliu.

Koliuliu (kō′-li‘u-li‘u), adj. Far off; indistinct; very remote.

Koliuliu (kō′-li‘u-li‘u), n. 1. An indistinct sound heard from afar. 2 A whisper from some other world. 3. Something from afar: inu wai koliuliu o Hilo. 4. Something seen afar off, as a person, but so far as not to distinguish anything particularly.

Koliuliu (kō′-li‘u-li‘u), v. To be not clear on account of remoteness or obstruction of vision or hearing.

Kolo (kō′-lo), v. 1. To creep on all fours, as an infant. 2. To crawl, as a worm. 3. To grope, as a blind man. 4. To crouch. 5. To stoop, as an inferior to a superior. 6. To creep or crouch clandestinely; to move secretly. 7. To grow or run, as a lateral branch of a vine. 8. To creep, run or penetrate, as the fine roots of a tree or plant into the earth: kolo lea ke aa malalo, to take root downward. 9. To pull; to drag along. Syn: Koko and kauo.

Koloa (kŏ′-lō′-a), n. A duck; specifically, a muscovy duck. 2. [Literally, long cane.] Name of a long cane fashioned like a shepherd's crook and used as a weapon to assail or defend. This long cane is said to have given a name to a district on Kauai.

Koloa (kō′-lō′-a), n. A district on the island of Kauai.

Koloaha (kō′-lŏ-ā′-ha), n. A variety of potato abounding in water and used principally in making potato mash. Syn: Kokooha.

Koloapuupuu (kō′-lŏ-ā′-pu‘u-pu‘u), n. A wind usually accompanied with rain and common in Waimea on the island of Hawaii.

Koloau (kō′-lŏ-ā′u), v. 1. To be stretched out; to be thin and long. 2. To stretch out one's self.

Kolohe (kō′-lō′-he), adj. Polluting; vile.

Kolohe (kŏ′-lŏ′-he), adj. Roguish; playful; mirthful; jolly.

Kolohe (kō′-lō′-he), adv. Mischievously; badly; vilely.

Kolohe (kŏ′-lŏ′-he), adv. Roguishly.

Kolohe (kō′-lō′-he), n. 1. Mischief; evil; that which is bad in conduct. 2. Pollution; defilement. 3. Moral baseness.

Kolohe (kŏ′-lŏ′-he), n. 1. Roguishness. 2. A person pleasantly mischievous; a joker

Kolohe (kŏ′-lŏ′-he), v. To be mischievous; to be roguish; to render one's self obnoxious by petty annoyances.

Kolohe (kō′-lō′-he), v. 1. To pollute; to lead away from rectitude; to seduce. 2. To trick; to defraud; to cheat. 3. To be morally bad.

Kolokio (kŏ′-lŏ-kī′-o), n. Bird catchers; persons who caught birds with a long rod and bird-lime: kolokio manu o Kaile ka uka nahele o Laa, the bird catchers of Laa (Olaa) and Kaile.

Koloko (kō′-lō′-ko), n. [Ko, of, and loko, the inner part.] That which pertains to the inner part; that which belongs within; the inside

or inner parts of a thing; interior portion.

Kolokolo (kō′-lŏ-kō′-lo), n. 1. The loud rumbling at the close of a peal of thunder. 2. Word used in calling domestic animals.

Kolokolo (kō′-lŏ-kō′-lo), v. 1. To seek evidence of; to look for proof. 2. To examine facts, incidents, etc., that lead to the substantiation of any truth. 3. To crawl toward another person in order to give an account of yourself. 4. To gobble, as a turkey. 5. To call, applied to beasts or birds. 6. To be vexed; to be irritated.

Kolokolohai (kō′-lŏ-kō′-lŏ-ha'i), n. A chief or a common person whose character is respected for probity and virtuous conduct; a term of respect: nona ka lala kau **kolokolohai.**

Kolokolokio (kŏ′-lŏ-kŏ′-lŏ-kī′-o), n. 1. A calling of birds by imitating their notes. 2. Bird-catchers, well known in the past throughout the districts of Puna, Hamakua and Kohala on the island of Hawaii.

Kolokolonahe (kō′-lŏ-kō′-lŏ-nă′-he), adj. Euphonious form of kolonahe. See kolonahe.

Kolokolonahe (kō-lŏ-kō′-lŏ-nă′-he), n. Euphonious form of kolonahe, which see.

Kololio (kŏ′-lŏ-lī′-o), n. Rapid movement of wind or water around or between barriers.

Kololioiki (kŏ′-lŏ-lī′-ŏ-ī′-ki), n. A gentle current; a light flow of water in a stream.

Kololu (kō′-lŏ-lū′), adj. 1. Soft; tender; not hard or firm, said of a new born child or new growth of bone. 2. Easily impressed, readily influenced one way or another.

Kolona (kō′-lŏ′-na), n. (Eng.) A colon (:).

Kolonahe (kō′-lŏ-nă′-he), adj. Gentle; mild; peaceful; blowing softly; fanning, as a gentle breeze.

Kolonahe (kō′-lŏ-nă′-he), n. [**Kolo,** draw or pull, and **nahe,** gently.] A gentle, pleasant breeze: he makani e aniani mai ana.

Kolopu (kŏ′-lŏ-pū′), adj. Full; well fed; well proportioned throughout; full fleshed.

Kolopua (kŏ′-lo-pū′-a), adj. Sweet, said of one's breath; fragrant.

Ua hala kuu lehua ala Kookoolau
I ka nae **kolopua.**

Kolopupu (kŏ′-lŏ-pŭ′-pū′), adj. [**Kolo,** to crawl, and **pupu,** doubled.] Old; lean; withered, as a very aged person.

Kolopupu (kō′-lŏ-pŭ′-pū′), n. 1. An aged infirm person. 2. An advanced stage of old and infirm age.

Kolu (kō′-lu), adj. The simple form for the number three; with the article, ke **kolu,** the third. The common forms are akolu and ekolu.

Kolu (kŏ-lū′), n. (Eng.) Glue: e like me he **kolu** la ka linalina; like glue is the adhesiveness.

Kolua (kō′-lū′-a), n. The act of putting into an oven under ground. See kalua.

Kolua (kō′-lū′-a), v. [**Ko,** to be completed, and **lua,** an excavation.] To cook food underground. (The Hawaiians made their ovens underground.) See kalua.

Koluilui (kō′-lū′ī-lū′-i), n. Continued ringing sounds in the ear.

Kolulu (kō′-lū′-lu), v. 1. To be or to act as a guard or defense. 2. To parry off; to defend from evil: e paku, e alai. Syn: Palulu.

Koluna (kō′-lū′-na), adj. [**Ko,** prep. of, and **luna,** above, overhead.] 1. Relating to the things overhead. 2. Belonging to the topmost: aole e papaa koluna ai, the food on top will not be burnt.

Koma (kō′-ma), n. (Eng.) A comma.

Komako (kō′-mă′-ko), n. (Eng.) The Hawaiian orthography for tomato, an edible fruit. The Hawaiians generally call the fruit of the tomato ohia.

Komala (kō′-mā′-la), adj. Pleasant; bright; clear.

Komali (kŏ′-mā′-li), adj. 1. Glistening; sparkling. 2. Bright, as moonlight.

Komaluna (kō′-mă-lū′-na), n. [Mod. **Koma,** comma, and **luna,** above.] 1. The apostrophe (’), as: ke ’lii, the chief. 2. The glottal stop (‘), which generally signifies that the letter K has been dropped, as: ko‘u and no‘u.

Kome (kō′-me), n. (Heb.) Bulrushes: he waa **kome,** a bulrush canoe.

Kome (kō′-me), v. Same as komi.

Komekome (kō′-mĕ-kō′-me), v. 1. To begrudge; to be reluctant to part with. 2. To secrete in consequence of grudging. 3. To hold back; to grudge in giving, as a wife when her husband is disposed to give, or as a husband when the wife is disposed to give.

Komi (kō′-mi), v. 1. To press together; to bear down; to press down into a small space. 2. To rub down smooth, as ruffled tapa; to rub or press, as a folded paper: i ka hau **komi** o ke kakahiaka. Syn: Kaomi and kowi.

Komikomi (kŏ′-mi-kŏ′-mi), adj. Put away; secreted; stolen.

Komikomi (kō′-mĭ-kŏ′-mi), v. 1. To press; to make smooth. 2. To belittle or to attend to trifles in dealing. 3. To be stingy; to be close; to urge for the last mite; to lay aside secretly. See komekome.

Komo (kō′-mo), adj. That which relates to putting in, filling or inserting.

Komo (kō′-mo), n. 1. The name of anything that enters; a tenon. 2. Anything that is entered, as a finger-ring; a thimble, etc. 3. The filling up of any empty space; ka piha o ka mea hakahaka.

Komo (kō′-mo), v. 1. To enter; to go into. 2. To be loaded to the proper limit, said of a canoe; to be freighted: Ua **komo** ka waa. 3. To dress; to attire.

Komoa (kō′-mŏ′-a), n. The tail feathers of a cock. Syn: Koomoa.

Komoaina (kō′-mŏ-ā′ī-na), v. [**Komo**, enter, and **aina**, land.] To enter upon an inheritance; to take possession of a land.

Komohale (kō′-mŏ-hā′-le), n. The act of dedication on entering a new house; house-warming.

Komohale (kō′-mŏ-hā′-le), v. [**Komo**, enter, and **hale**, house.] 1. To dedicate a house (after which it was proper to use it). 2. To enter a new house as a habitation.

Komohana (kō′-mŏ-hā′-na), adj. Western; pertaining to the west.

Komohana (kō′-mŏ-hā′-na), n. 1. The sinking or going down of the sun. 2. The west, the place where the sun enters the sea.

Komokomo (kō′-mŏ-kō′-mo), n. 1. The act of fitting a garment to a person until it fits well. 2. A disease, epilepsy. A demoniacal possession perhaps. 3. A game that resembles boxing.

Komokomo (kō′-mŏ-kō′-mo), v. To play the game of **komokomo**; to strike with the fists; to box.

Komolima (kō′-mŏ-lī′-ma), n. [**Komo** and **lima**, the hand.] A finger-ring; a thimble.

Komolole (kŏ′-mŏ-lō′-le), n. Apparel; a change of clothes or raiment.

Komolole (kŏ′-mŏ-lō′-le), v. [**Komo** and **lole**, cloth; clothes.] 1. To dress; to put on clothes. 2. To fit a dress to a person.

Komowale (kŏ′-mŏ-wā′-le), n. A trespasser.

Komowale (kŏ′-mŏ-wā′-le), v. [**Komo**, to enter in and **wale**, gratuitously.] To enter without permission or invitation; to trespass; to intrude.

Komui (kō-mū′-i), v. To be smitten with great heat. Syn: Konui.

Kona (kŏ-nā′), adj. 1. Fierce; angry; blustering, violent.. 2. Brusque.

Kona (kō′-na), n. 1. South (opposite of **koolau**, which is north). 2. The southwest wind; also the south wind. 3. The rain accompanying a south wind: He ua **kona**, he ua nui loa ia; a kona rain is a very great rain. 4. The south or southwest sides of the Hawaiian islands.

Kona (kō′-na), pron. His, hers, or its.

Kona (kŏ′-nā′), v. 1. To be ugly; to be rigid; to be obdurate; to be unyielding. 2. To be violently against; to be strongly opposed to. 3. To have contempt for; to despise. 4. To disregard.

Konahau (kō′-nā-hă′u), v. 1. To be cool, as the atmosphere; as an airy room. 2. To be very cold.

Konahau (kō′-nā′-hā′u), v. 1. To be fat, as an animal. Syn: Konahua. 2. To be greasy.

Konahea (kō′-nă-hē′-a), n. A fine westerly rain accompanied by a moderately cold wind.

Konahilimaia (kō′-nă-hī′-lī-ma-i′a), n. [**Kona**, a rain, **hili**, to thatch or braid, and **maia**, banana leaves.] Protracted rains that cause mountain climbers to make temporary shelters of banana leaves.

Konahua (kō′-nā′-hū′-a), adj. Fat; fleshy, as a man or an animal.

Konahua (kō′-nā′-hŭ-a), n. 1. The inner fat of animals. 2. The fat of hogs, etc. 3. A kidney.

Konakona (kō′-nă-kŏ′-nā′), adj. Undesirable; contemptible.

Konakona (kō′-nă-kō′-na), adj. Strong; not easily tired.

Konakona (kō′-nă-kŏ′-nā′), n. Dislike; disregard; contempt.

Konakona (kō′-nă-kŏ′-nā′), v. 1. To be undesired; not to be liked. 2. To be despicable; to be contemptible.

Konakona (kō′-nă-kō′-na), v. 1. To be rough; to be uneven. 2. To be exceedingly strong.

Konakonea (kō′-nă-kŏ′-nē′-a), v. To be restored to health after sickness; to receive strength after weakness. Syn: Konekonea.

Konaku (kō′-nă-kū′), n. A heavy rain which falls in large drops and is accompanied by a strong south or southwest wind: He kona hili maia ke konaku; A banana thrashing Kona is the Konaku. See kona.

Konalani (kō′-nă-lă′-ni), n. A fine warm rain with southerly wind.

Konale (kŏ′-nă′-le), adj. 1. Bright; clear; unobscured. 2. White. 3. Quiet; still: Aiai e like me ka mahina i ka po malie loa; he mahina konane konale; bright like the moon on a very quiet night.

Konalelewa (kō′-nă-lē′-lē′-wa), n. A variety of the aawa fish, also called awa uleholu and ea and konalewalewa. See aawa.

Konalewalewa (kŏ′-na-lē′-wa-lē′-wa), n. Same as konalelewa.

Konamoe (kō′-nă-mō′-e), n. A class of the kona rains; a cold rain. Syn: Konahea.

Konane (kō′-nă′-ne), adj. Bright; clear; unobscured; white: na po mahina konane, bright moonlight nights.—Laieik. p. 181.

Konane (kō′-nă′-ne), n. A game resembling checkers; a kind of punipeke: he mea hana lealea e like me ka punipeke. The stones are placed in black and white squares. A player removes one stone and the other jumps, as in checkers: ua lilo oe ia'u ke konaneia; you are mine by the game konane. —Laieik. p. 59.

Kone (kō′-ne), n. (Eng.) A cony; a species of hare.

Koneka (kō-nĕ′-ka), n. A cornet.

Konekonea (kō′-nĕ-kō′-nē′-a), adj. 1. Restored; recovered again from sickness. 2. Shaven, as the head. 3. Bald.

Konekonea (kō′-nĕ-kŏ′-nē′-a), v. 1. To be shaved smooth, as the head. 2. To be bald or smooth, as the forehead. 3. To be hard and dry. 4. To be strong, as a well person. 5. To be restored from sickness; to be recovered from disease.

Konene (kō′-nē′-ne), v. 1. To grow strong; to recover health gradually after a period of illness. 2. To move the iliili, or small stones, used in the game of konane. 3. To be very hard and dry.

Konenene (kō′-nĕ-nē′-ne), v. Same as konene and konekonea, to recover from illness.

Konerisa (kō′-nĕ-rī′-sa), n. Name of a foreign bird, the kite. Syn: Korenesa.

Koni (kō′-ni), adj. Beating; throbbing; painful.

Koni (kō′-ni), n. 1. The beating or throbbing of the pulse or heart. Syn: Api. 2. The thumping, as on a melon to try its ripeness. 3. A trial of strength or ability: makemake na kamalii i ka hele no ke koni o ka wawae. 4. Eager wish, to do, obtain or enjoy.

Koni (kō′-ni), v. 1. To try; to taste; to test by tasting. 2. To try, as one's constancy or affection. 3. To throb, as the pulse; to be in pain of body or mind; to be jealous; to suffer from apprehension or fear. 4. To try the quality of a thing by experiment: hookoni hele aku la lakou i kahi e.ono ai ka wai; they went along tasting till they found sweet water.

Konia (kŏ′-nī′-ā′), adj. Disobedient; perverse; unyielding.

Konikoni (kō′-nī-kō′-ni), adj. 1. Feeling deeply; ardent. 2. Active; busy: he aloha huihui konikoni ana iloko o'u.

Konikoni (kō′-nī-kŏ′-ni), v. 1. To nibble, as little fishes nibble at a baited hook. 2. To twitch.

Konini (kŏ′-nī′-ni), adj. Convalescent; getting well from sickness.

Konini (kŏ′-nī′-ni), v. 1. To revive after fainting. 2. To be convalescent. 3. To grow up, as a plant; to spring up, as a shoot, after a period of wilting.

Koniniu (kō′-nī-nī′-u), n. Dizziness which results from rotary motion.

Kono (kō'-no), v. 1. To solicit; to invite; to persuade; to ask. 2. To notify to come or do. 3. To cite.

Konohiki (kŏ'-nŏ-hī'-ki), n. 1. The head man of an ahupuaa, a land division. 2. A person who has charge of a land with others under him: o ka mea ai aina, he **konohiki** ia; the one who occupies land (under a chief) is a konohiki. 3. An agent who managed the chief's lands.

Konokona (kŏ'-nŏ-kŏ-nā'), v. 1. To be despised. 2. To be displeased with. Konakona is often used.

Konokono (kŏ'-nŏ-kō'-no), v. [Freq. of kono, to invite.] 1. To invite. 2. To urge on or stir up to action; to incite.

Konu (kō'-nu), a suffix used with waena, middle. The center; the central point; the middle. See waenakonu. (**Konu** is used to render waena more emphatic and definite, as the middle point: the very center of a place or thing. Alone it conveys no meaning.)

Konui (kō'-nū'-i), v. To be smitten with great heat, as from the sun's rays.

Konuwaena (kō'-nū-wāe'-na), n. Same as waenakonu.

Koo (ko'o), adv. Equivalent to fold, as how many fold? Koolua, two-fold; kokookolu, three-fold; koowalu or kowalu, eight-fold, etc.

Koo (ko'o), n. 1. A prop; a brace for holding anything up. 2. The sprit of a canoe's sail. 3. A pole used to impel a canoe. 4. A doubling; ehia **koo**?

Koo (kō'-o'), n. 1. A vacant place in a crowd: Eia no kahi **koo** iki; here is a little vacant space. 2. Leisure; unoccupied time. Aohe ana wahi **koo** iki o ka la; he has no leisure during the day.

Koo (ko'o), v. 1. To support; to establish; to brace oneself. 2. To prop up anything likely to fall. 3. To lay on in folds, as in pleating a dress.

Koo (kŏ-ō'), v. 1. To loosen; to slacken. 2. To be separated; to be loose.

Kookapu (ko'o-kā'-pu), n. A tabu which involved the death penalty.

Kookapu (ko'o-kā'-pu), v. To forbid on pain of death: **kookapuia** ae la ka puaa ame ka niulelo.

Kookoo (ko'o-ko'o), n. 1. A staff; a cane for supporting a weak person; a rod: **kookoo** hao, an iron rod; a shepherd's crook. 2. Fig. A stay; a supporter; a staff, that is, means of livelihood.

Kookoohao (ko'o-ko'o-hā'o), n. [**Kookoo**, staff, and **hao**, iron.] An iron staff; a rod of iron.

Kookoolau (ko'o-ko'o-la'u), n. A class of small plants of the genus Campylotheca employed as remedies, sometimes called the Hawaiian tea plant. Syn: Kokolau.

Kookoolua (ko'o-ko'o-lū'a), n. Same as kokoolua which is a more correct form.

Kookoou (ko'o-ko'o-ū'), adj. Damp; wet; **kookoou** me he kapa pulu la. Syn: Koou.

Kooku (ko'o-kū'), n. 1. The slope on the side of a mountain or hill. 2. A road or path leading up hill. See piina.

Kooku (ko'o-kū'), v. To swell; to enlarge; to puff up, as a ruffle.

Koola (kō'-ō'-la), n. 1. Sexual excitement of a male bird. 2. Virile power.

Koola (kō'-ō'-la), v. To be enlarged. See kola.

Koolau (ko'o-lā'u), n. 1. North. 2. General name of lands or districts on the north side of the Hawaiian islands.

Koolili (ko'o-li-li), n. Syn: Kolili. 1. The quivering motion of an arrow as it flies through the air. 2. The twinkling of the eyelids. 3. The undulating motion of the atmosphere under the direct rays of the sun.

Koolua (ko'o-lū'-a), v. 1. To be in pairs. 2. To go in pairs: E **koolua** aku oukou a pau; You all go forth in pairs. 3. A canoe which can carry no more than two persons.

Koomoa (ko'o-mō'-a), adj. Long tailed; waving like the tail feathers of a cock; long and bent like a cutlass.

Koomoa (ko'o-mō'-a), n. The long feathers in a cock's tail.

Koomoomo (kō'-ō'-mŏ-ō'-mo), n. [Mod.] Candy.

Koona (kō'-ō'-na), n. A remnant; the remainder of water in a calabash. Syn: Koena.

Koonei (kō'ŏ-ne'i), n. [**Ko**, of or belonging to, and **onei**, of here or of

this place.] Adv. noun. That which belongs to a place: **koonei** kanaka; people of this place; **koonei** kauhale, houses of this region.

Koou (kŏ'o-ū'), adj. Wet with water; cold; damp; chilly from moist clothes; moist, also, as mats, house, etc. Syn: Kou.

Kopa (kō'-pa), n. 1. A shrub (Cyathodes tameiameiae) the fruit of which is made into beads. Known also as pukeawe or puakeawe, maiele and on Lanai, as kawau. See pukeawe. 2. [Eng.] Soap; kula **kopa** lole, the fuller's field.

Kopalani (kō'-pă-lā'-ni), n. [**Ko**, sugar-cane, and **palani**, red.] A variety of sugar-cane characterized by a very red stem.

Kope (kŏ'-pe), n. 1. A shovel; a spade; a scoop for lading flour. 2. General name of any utensil used to gather, take up, throw, scrape, as shovel, hoe, rake, scoop, etc.

Kope (kō'-pe), n. (Mod.) 1. Coffee. 2. The coffee plant; the berry of the coffee tree.

Kope (kŏ'-pe), v. 1. To shovel, as dirt. 2. To paw; to scratch. 3. To defend from; to parry, as a blow; to turn aside from.

Kopeahi (kō'-pĕ-ā'-hi), n. [**Kope**, shovel, and **ahi**, fire.] A fire shovel.

Kopekope (kō'-pĕ-kō'-pe), adj. 1. Morose; silent; taciturn; ill-natured. Syn: Opukopekope. 2. Avaricious.

Kopela (kō'-pĕ'-lā'), n. 1. The sun-dried berry of the coffee plant; cured coffee.

Kopelehu (kō'-pĕ-lē'-hu), n. [**Kope**, shovel, and **lehu**, ashes.] A fire shovel. See kopeahi.

Kopena (kō'-pē'-na), n. Scorpion.

Kopera (kō'-pē'-la), n. (Mod.) Camphor.

Kopewai (kō'-pĕ-wa'i), n. [**Kope**, coffee, and **wai**, water.] The fresh ripe coffee in the hull.

Kopi (kō'-pi), v. To salt, as fish or meat; to sprinkle on salt; to preserve in salt. Syn: Kapi.

Kopiko (kō'-pī'-ko), n. 1. A kind of grass. Syn: Opiko. 2. A small tree fifteen to twenty feet high belonging to the genus Straussia. The timber is used for kuas, blocks in making tapa; it is also used for fuel.

Kopili (kō'-pī'-li), n. 1. Gifts presented to a child on its birthday. 2. A small white tapa put over the gods and altar while prayer was said. Syn: Oloa. 3. Thin transparent tapa made from fragments or waste matter of the wauke bark.

Kopilinui (kō'-pī-lī'-nū'i), n. 1. A religious service when the altars and sacrifices were covered with white tapa; ua kapaia ua la la he la **kopilinui** no ke kopili ana o ka Lananuumamao. 2. Day set apart for a religious ceremony when the Lananuumamao (one of the gods outside the temple) was invested with the oloa, or white cloth.

Kopina (kō'-pī'-na), n. (Eng.) A coping on the top of a building.

Kopipi (kō'-pī'-pī), v. 1. To sprinkle, as water or salt, or as a perfume. See kopi. 2. To sprinkle over. Syn: Kahunahuna.

Kopole (kō'-pō'-le), n. A method of cooking by wrapping food in leaves and covering with embers. See puelehu.

Kopukea (kō'-pū-kē'a), n. A variety of sugar cane. Same as ainakea, opukea and kokea.

Kora (kō-la), n. (Heb.) A cor, a dry measure.

Koraka (kō'-lă'-ka), n. (Gr.) A raven.

Korebana (kŏ'-lĕ-bā'-na), n. (Gr.) Corban; a gift; consecrated property.

Korenesa (kō'-lĕ-nē'-ka), n. [Mod.] Name of a bird, the kite, in Deut. 14:13.

Koreneta (kŏ'-lē-nē'-ka), n. [Eng. Mod.] A cornet, a musical instrument. Chronicles 15:28. The later form is koneka.

Koriana (kŏ'-lī-ā'-na), n. (Eng.) Coriander; the seed of the coriander.

Korineta (kō'-lī-nē'-ka), n. A cornet. Same as koreneta.

Korona (kŏ'-lō'-na), n. (Eng.) 1. A crown; the official headdress of a king or queen. Syn: Leialii. 2. A rosary.

Kou (kŏ'-ū'), adj. Moist; wet; damp; chilly from moisture. Syn: Koou.

Kou (ko'u), n. A large shade tree (Cordia subcordata), growing generally near the sea. The timber is good for many purposes, and espe-

cially for cups, bowls, dishes, etc. The wood takes a polish. This tree was formerly much planted by the natives around their houses, but it is now nearly extinct.

Kou (ko'u), pron. Your; yours; thy; thine; of thee; of you; of yours; possessive case of oe. See kau.

Kou (ko'u), pron. My; mine; of me; possessive case of au or wau, and formed like them. It is doubtless a contraction of ko ou.

Kou (kō'-ū'), v. To look; to look about; to look here and there: e nana, e imi i o i o.

Kou (ko'u), v. To cluck, as a hen.

Kouga (kō'-ū-kā'), n. (Eng.) The cougar.

Koukou (ko'u-kō'-ū'), adj. Moist, as a healthy skin when somewhat cold; damp; chilly, as a tapa or house. Syn: Kawakawau.

Koukou (ko'u-kŏ-ū'), adj. 1. Heavy, as a canoe or anything which sinks in the water instead of floating lightly. See koikoi. 2. Water-logged.

Koukou (ko'u-ko'u), n. Harsh sound of a bird calling to its mate or its brood.

Koukou (ko'u-ko'u), v. [Freq. of Kou.] To cluck or croak.

Koula (kō'-ū'-la), n. [Ko, sugar-cane, and ula, red.] A variety of sugar-cane, which is of a reddish color.

Kowa (kō'-wā'), n. [Koa and wa, a space.] 1. A vacant space between two things, as: 2. The spaces between the fingers or toes. 3. A strip or space of water between two lands; hence, channel of a harbor; a strait or sound.

Kowa (kō'-wā'), v. To be separated so as to form a narrow pass or passage between. (Hookowa, to make a space between; to separate.)

Kowaa (ko-wa'a), n. 1. A rope made of hau bark for dragging canoes from the forests where they were made to the seashore. 2. A rope or string for drawing or dragging a canoe or other things: he ili hau, he mea kowaa ia; he akua kowaa o Kanepuaa, a canoe hauling god was Kanepuaa.

Kowaa (kō'-wa'a), v. To drag; to draw; to move a canoe by drawing.

Kowaha (kō'-wā'-ha), n. 1. A soft wauke fiber used in making the kopili (fine white tapa). 2. The young shoots of the wauke plant used for medicine. Eia kona laau, o ka popolo me ke kowaha; Here is his medicine, the popolo with the kowaha.

Kowakowau (kō'-wă-kō'-wă-ū'), adj. Damp; cold. Syn: Kokoou.

Kowali (kō-wă'-li), n. 1. A child's game of swinging a rope. (There were two kinds.) 2. A certain stick or buoy on which to float or hang a fish hook. 3. A stout trailing plant, a variety of convolvulus (Ipomoea insularis) common in the lower woods of the Hawaiian islands. Also known as kowali awahia.

Kowali (kō'-wă'-li), v. 1. To swing to and fro, as a rope for children to jump over. 2. [Ko, draw, and wali, mixed.] 1. To mix, to stir by using a drawing or rotary motion. 3. To mix very thoroughly; to stir until the component parts of any mixture are united in one consistent mass.

Kowalipehu (kō'-wă'-lĭ-pē'-hu), n. A variety of convolvulus which bears a delicate white flower. Also called kowali ai from the fact that the tips of the vines were used for food.

Kowau (kō'-wă-ū'), n. 1. The testicles. 2. The eggs of fishes.

Kowelo (kō'-wĕ'-lo), v. [Ko and welo, to float in the wind.] 1. To drag or trail behind, as the train of a garment. 2. To stream or float in the wind, as colors or an ensign. See koelo.

Kowi (kō'-wī'), v. 1. To press; to squeeze together. 2. To wring out, as water. Syn: Kawi.

Kristiano (kă-lĭ-kĭ-a'-no), n. A Christian; a follower of Jesus Christ.

Ku (kū), adj. Suitable; adaptable; belonging to; befitting. Syn: Kupono.

Ku (kū), n. [Shortened from ili kupono.] 1. A term describing one of the two features of an ili, or subdivision of an ahupuaa. 2. A portion of land which does not pass with all the land from one owner to another but whose ownership is fixed: lilo ka aina i ku; The land has become fixed. 3. One of the days of the month. (There were four ku days, called kukahi, kulua, kukolu and kupau,—the third,

fourth, fifth and sixth days of the month. 4. Name of one of the Hawaiian gods.

Ku (kū), v. 1. To arise; to rise up, as from a sitting posture. 2. To rise up to do a thing or for a specified purpose. 3. To rise, as war. 4. To stand erect. 5. To stand, that is, to stop still; to let down an anchor (generally written kuu). **Ku iho la makou ia nei**, We anchored (stood, stopped) at this place. 6. To be like; to resemble: **Ua ku ke keiki i ka makua**; the child resembles the parent. 7. To be hit. 8. To extend from one place to another. 9. To be fit.

Kua (kū'-a), n. 1. The back of the head of a person or animal in distinction from the face: **He kahi mahope o ke poo o ke kanaka, a o ka holoholona.** 2. The top of a ridge or high land. See kualapa. 3. The woman's house; one of the six houses of an ancient Hawaiian residence. 4. Same as kuapa'a.

Kua (kŭ'-a), n. 1. The hewn stick, block or wood on which tapa is beaten. 2. The anvil of a blacksmith. 3. An ox yoke from its similarity to the tapa block.

Kua (kū'-a), v. 1. To strike in a horizontal direction; hence, 2. To cut or hew down, as a tree with an axe: **alaila kua laau ala o Kalanimoku**, then Kalanimoku cut down sandal-wood. 2. To hew, as wood or stones; to cut out, as stone from a quarry: **ke kua pohaku oe**; to cut, as coral: **hele aku la makou e kua puna.** 3. To overthrow; to destroy (cut down), as an idol.

Kuaaha (kū'-ă-ā'-ha), n. 1. An altar set up in a dwelling; place in a private dwelling set apart for worship. 2. The equipment for such an altar.

Kuaaina (kū'-ă-ā'i-na), adj. Of or pertaining to the upland country; rude; away from refined society.

Kuaaina (kū'-ă-ā'i-na), n. [Kua, high land, and aina, land.] 1. The back country; up the mountain where there are no chiefs; the country in distinction from a village or city. Mar. 6:56. 2. The inhabitants or people of the back country: **o ka poe i noho ma ke kua o ka mokupuni, ua kapaia he kuaaina, he inoa hooino nae ia.** 3. Ignorant, uninstructed people; the ignoble; back-woods people: **Ka poe makaainana, na wahi kokoke ole mai i kahi alii.**

Kuaana (kū'-ă-ā'-na), n. [Shortened form of kaikuaana.] The older of two children of the same sex; as, kai-kuaana, the older of two own brothers or of two own sisters: **ka hoahanau mua ma ka hanau ana.** 2. A first brewage of liquor. Mixtures that follow the first brew are called pokii.

Kuaau (kū'-ă-ā'u), n. [Ku, stand, a, and au, swim.] Place in the sea inside of a reef where one may either stand or swim.

Kuae (kū-a'e), n. The keel of a canoe. Syn: Kuamoo.

Kuahana (kū'-ă-hă'-na), n. [Kua, for akua, god, and hana or hahana.] A class of gods who killed men. Same as akua hoounauna.

Kuahaua (kū'-ă-hā'-ū'-a), adj. Proclaiming; calling together, as the people of a chief: **mamuli o ka olelo kuahaua**, according to proclamation. Laieik. p. 162.

Kuahaua (kū'-ă-hā'-ū'-a), n. 1. A proclamation. 2. A vocal summoning of the people to assemble.

Kuahaua (kū'-ă-hā'-ū'-a), v. 1. To call out all the people, as a chief; to call together on business; to assemble all the people. 2. To proclaim; to make known by public announcement.

Kuahea (kū'-ă-hē'-a), n. A region on the side of a mountain below the kuamauna, hillock on the side of a mountain, and where trees begin to diminish.

Kuaheleloa (kū'-ă-hē'-lĕ-lō'-a), v. To wander about continuously from place to place. Syn: Wailana.

Kuahelemai (kū'-ă-hē'-lĕ-mă'i), n. Same as kuhelemai, a gambling game.

Kuahilo (kū'-ă-hī'-lo), v. To ramble in telling a story; to make a long story. Syn: Hilohilo.

Kuahilohilo (kū'-ă-hī'-lŏ-hī'-lo), v. [Freq. of kuahilo.] To talk without coming to the point.

Kuahine (kŭ'-ă-hī'-ne), n. A sister of a brother: **E kuu lani, eia ko kuahine, o Kahalaomapuana, ka mea au e aloha nui nei**; Here is your sister, Kahalaomapuana, the one whom you greatly love. Laieik. p. 176.

Kuahiwi (kū'-ă-hī'-wi), n. [**Kua**, back, and **hiwi**, summit.] 1. The top or summit of a mountain. 2. Mountains or a mountainous country. 3. A single mountain.

Kuahu (kū'-ă'-hu), n. An altar for sacrifice: **kuahu okoa**, a whole altar. He wahi e hoomoa ai na mohai.

Kuahua (kū'-ă-hū'-a), n. 1. A humpbacked person. Syn: Kuapuu. 2. A rising above the general surface of anything.

Kuahua (kū'-ă-hū'-a), v. [**Kua**, back, and **ahua**, a raised place.] 1. To bend upward, as the back. 2. To rise above water, as a whale's back. 3. To be bent upward. 4. To be humpbacked.

Kuahui (kū'-ă-hu'i), n. Two poles tied temporarily over the frame of a house which is being built; he aho mawaho o ka hale i ka manawa e kauhilo ai.

Kuahulu (kū'-ă-hū'-lu), n. 1. Earring. 2. Wild vegetables eaten in time of famine.

Kuahulu (kū'-ă-hū'-lu), v. To resort to wild plants for food: Ua **kuahulu** keia, he pia ka ai.

Kuai (kū-āi), adj. Of or belonging to trade: he hale **kuai**, a house for sale, or a house where sales are made, that is, a store; waiwai **kuai**, goods or property for sale.

Kuai (kū'-āi), v. 1. To rub one thing against another. 2. To grind by rubbing one surface against another. 3. To rub or stir round, as in sifting flour.

Kuai (kū'-ă'i), v. 1. To barter one thing for another. (This was the ancient idea of selling and buying, as Hawaiians formerly had no common circulating medium.) 2. To traffic or exchange one commodity for another. After coin began to circulate, **kuai lilo mai** signified to buy, and **kuai lilo aku**, to sell. At present, the phrase is contracted into **kuai mai**, to buy, and **kuai aku**, to sell.

Kuaiako (kū'-ă-ī-ā'-ko), n. Brace over which the iako, or sticks which secure the ama, longitudinal stick of an outrigger canoe, are lashed on to a canoe. There are two of these **kuaiako** on each canoe, called **kuaiako mua** and **kuaiako hope**. (Laieik. p. 17.)

Kuaihooola (kŭ'-ā'i-ho'o-ō'-la), v. [**Kuai**, to buy, and **hooola**, to save alive.] To ransom. (**Kuaihoola** is the more correct form.)

Kuaihu (kū'-ă-ī'-hu), v. To repeat over and over.

Kuailo (kū'-ā'-ī-lo), v. 1. To declare or explain some enigma or mysterious expression: e hai mai i ka nane nalowale loa, loaa ole i ka imiia. 2. To call for an explanation or solution of a riddle or puzzling enigma.

Kuaino (kū'-ā-ī'-no), v. 1. To turn back to an evil course after having forsaken it. 2. To be bad; to be wicked.

Kuaio (kū'-ā-io), n. A border of raised earth which marks the separating line between taro patches or cultivated fields. Syn: Kuauna.

Kuaiole (kū'-ă-ī-ō'-le), n. The upper ridge pole of a house which secures the ends of the rafters to the kauhuhu, or lower ridge.

Kuakahi (kū'-ă-kā'-hi), n. 1. A place not known, but considered to be far off: oi noho kou uhane ma puu **Kuakahi**, while your spirit dwells in **Kuakahi** assembly. 2. Place supposed to be a rendezvous for departed spirits. It is said there were three of these places designated respectively as puu **Kuakahi**, Kualua and Kuakolu. 3. The third generation of a series, that is, the third from the parent, makua; second, the child, keiki; third, the grandchild, **kuakahi**: moopuna **kuakahi**, a grandchild: he keiki na kana keiki aku.

Kuakahiki (kū'-ă-kă-hī'-ki), n. [**Ku**, reaching, **a**, to or unto, and **kahiki**, distant country.] 1. Something afar off in another land; I **kuakahiki** ka pule; Let the prayer reach unto **kahiki** (a far away place). 2. Something done so long ago that it is forgotten.

Kuakaikai (kū'-ă-kā'i-kā'i), n. Swelling of cheeks and abdomen.

Kuakaikai (kū'-ă-kā'i-kā'i), v. To be full fleshed. Syn: Uulukai.

Kuakala (kū'-ă-kā'-la), n. A medicine mixed up with some liquid and taken as a purgative. The name of the plant is naule or puakala, thistle.

Kuakalikea (kū'-ā'-kă'-lī-kē'a), adj. [Word used in profane language.

Kua, for kuapae, kali and kea.] Filthy; corrupt; dirty; foul.

Kuakea (kū'-ă-kē'-a), adj. White.

Kuakea (kū'-ă-kē'-a), v. To be white as chalk or as salt on or about salt ponds: ua hele a kuakea i ka paakai.

Kuakea (kū'-ā'-kē-a), v. [Ku, stand and akea.] To stand openly; to be public.

Kuakeahu (kū'-ă-kĕ-ā'-hu), n. 1. An unseen imaginary place at a great distance. 2. The country people, poe kuaaina, that live far from the metropolis: a hala loa kou uhane ma kuakeahu.

Kuakeao (kū'-ă-kĕ-ā'o), n. Same as kuakeahu.

Kuaki (kū'-ā'-ki), v. 1. To feel sad at the loss of a bet in gambling: Kuaki paha, pili oia i kona waiwai a pau loa, a ilihune, a pupule maoli kahi poe i ka minamina nui; he wagered all his property, became poor, and others became crazy on account of great grief. 2. To regret; to be disappointed.

Kuakoko (kŭ'-ā-kŏ'-ko), adj. Of or belonging to childbirth.

Kuakoko (kŭ'-ā-kŏ'-ko), n. 1. Pain; distress, as of a woman in childbirth. He kuakoko nei ka wahine, o ka mea ikaika loa no ia, a hiki mai ke kuakoko hanau. 2. The results of uncontrolled emotions.

Kuakoko (kŭ'-ā-kŏ'-ko), v. To travail; to have the pains of childbirth.

Kuakolo (kŭ'-ă-kō'-lo), v. 1. To follow after. 2. To persist in pursuit of. Syn: Kaukolo.

Kuakolu (kŭ'-ă-kō'-lu), n. The fifth in a series of generations; a great great grandchild; the child of a great grandchild; he kupuna kuakolu. See kuakahi.

Kuaku (ku'a-kū'), adj. Sarcastic; ironically spoken.

Kuakua (kŭ'-ă-kū'-a), n. 1. A section or piece of a fish net: kuakua upena. 2. A small section of land. See koele or hakuone.

Kuakua (kŭ'-ă-kū'-a), v. 1. To chip; to hack; to chop. 2. To cut down, as a tree; to cut; to hew out, as a canoe: o ke koi keia e kuakua ana i ka waa; this is the ax to hew out the canoe. See kua.

Kuakuai (kŭ'-ă-kŭ-a'i), v. [Kuai, to rub.] 1. To rub with pressure; to polish; to grind. 2. To wear by rubbing.

Kuakuaku (kŭ'-ā-kŭ-ā'-ku), n. 1. A newly made taro patch. 2. The process of hardening the floor and banks of a newly made taro patch.

Kuakupi (kŭ'-ă-kū'-pī'), n. An abscess on the back. Syn: Kuapuhi.

Kuala (kū'-ā'-la), adj. Pertaining to usury: Uku kuala, usury.

Kuala (kŭ'-ā'-la), adv. Usuriously; giving upon usury.

Kuala (kŭ'-ā-lā'), n. The dorsal fins of a fish.

Kuala (kū'-ā'-la), n. 1. Hard taro, cooked but not mashed. 2. A turning over; a leaping over; a somersault. 3. A throwing with the palm of the hand up.

Kuala (kū'-ā'-la), v. 1. To turn a somersault. 2. To take or exact usury. 3. To overpay; to pay over and above. 4. To turn upside down. 5. To throw with the palm of the hand up.

Kualaau (kū'-ā-lā'-ā'u), n. [Kua, to hew, and laau, wood.] A hewer of wood.

Kualakai (kū'-ā-lā-kā'i), adj. Large; fleshy; full; very fat.

Kualakai (kū'-ă-lā-kā'i), n. 1. A sea-slug (Nudibranchiata), called also pilikoa. 2. The eating of fresh fish pressed to a pulp and mixed with other ingredients. (The malolo was the fish frequently served in this manner.) 3. A swelling of the body from eating rich food or from disease.

Kualakai (kū-ă-lā-kā'i), v. [Kuala, to toss with the hand, and kai, a liquid dressing for food.] 1. To prepare raw fish for food by pressing to a pulp: Kualakai iho ka ia, Press the fish to a pulp. (So called because the food thus prepared was tossed into the mouth.)

Kualana (kū'-ă-lā'-na), adj. 1. Lazy; not disposed to work: o ka noho o ka ohua kualana. 2. Deserted; abandoned; given up, as when a rower lays down his paddle from fatigue. 3. Not sinking; floating; komo ole, lana.

Kualana (kū'-ă-lā'-na), n. 1. Indolence; laziness. 2. A lazy fellow: nui ka poe kualana e noho aina ole ana; o ke kanaka hoopili wale he kualana ia; he who joins himself to another without work is a lazy fellow, a kualana. 3. A man who roves about without a chief or

haku, or any support, or any one to depend on.

Kualana (kū'-ă-lā'-na), v. [Kua, the back, and lana, floating.] 1. To be idle; to be indifferent to all business; to wander about without object. 2. To be uninterested, as one who does not understand; to be without comprehension or perception: Lilo oukou i ka olelo haole, a kualana makou.

Kualanapuhi (kū'-ă-lā'-nă-pū'-hi), n. The office of the person who kept the flies off the king when he slept: o ka mea kahili i ko ke alii wahi e moe ai, he kulanapuhi ka inoa.

Kualani (kū'-ă-lā'-ni), adj. Sour.

Kualani (kū'-ă-lā'-ni), n. Something that is sour; sour food. Syn: Palanioa.

Kualapa (kū'-ă-lā'-pa), n. A ridge of land between two ravines. Syn: Lapa.

Kualapa (kū'-ă-lā'-pa), v. 1. To stretch out, as a headland; to project, as a cape. 2. To be ridgy. See lapa.

Kualapehu (kū'-ă-lă-pē'-hu), n. A man whose office it was to lomilomi, massage, a chiefess.

Kualau (kū'-ā-lā'u), n. Heavy local showers accompanied with or driven by light winds.

Kualauwili (kū'-ā'-lā'u-wī'-li), v. To be circuitous in conversation; to wander here and there in one's talk. Syn: Lauwili.

Kualehelehe (kū'-ă-lĕ'-hĕ-lĕ'-he), adj. Skillful in the use of language.

Kualehelehe (kū'-ă-lĕ'-hĕ-lĕ'-he), v. [Kua, to cut, and lehelehe, the lips. To hew or shape with the lips, that is, speech.] 1. To converse with many words. To talk fluently; aka, o keia pae aina i kualehehehe ia e Binamu. 2. To argue or reason with many words; to use language persuasively. 3. To influence conduct by skill in talking.

Kualena (kū'-ā'-lē'-na), v. To stretch or spread out in order to free from wrinkles. See lena.

Kuali (kū'-ā'-li), v. 1. To be white. 2. To be glistening, sparkling, shining, etc. (Hookuali means to whiten; to make white.)

Kualiali (kū'-ă-lī-ă'-li), adj. White, as lime; as white paper, etc.

Kualii (kū'-ă-li'i), n. Any living thing, animal or plant, below ordinary size or dwarfed.

Kualiilii (kū'-ā-li'i-li'i), v. [Kua and liilii, to be small; to be little.] To abate; to slacken; to decrease in heat.

Kualilii (kū'-ā-lī'-li'i), v. Same as kualiilii.

Kualono (kū'-ă-lō'-no), n. [Kua and lono, to hear.] 1. The space on the top of a mountain; a place of silence. 2. A knoll, small hill or protuberance on the top of a mountain. 3. A range of hills.

Kualua (kū'-ă-lū'-a), adj. Repeating; doing a thing twice.

Kualua (kū'-ă-lū'-a), adv. Twice; the second time.

Kualua (kū'-ă-lū'-a), n. The fourth in descent; a great grandchild: he moopuna, he keiki na kana keiki; the fourth generation.

Kuamaha (kū'-ă-mā'-ha), n. The side of the head; the bones back of the ear. See iwimaha and mahamaha.

Kuamaka (kū'-ă-mă'-ka), v. To cut down prematurely; to cut while green, not fully matured.

Kuamakani (kū'-ā'-ma-ka'-ni), adj. 1. Not sinking; floating. 2. Without constraint; free, as the wind; inconstant; komo ole, lana, kuamakani. 3. Facing the wind; windy; exposed to the wind.

Kuamauna (kū'-ă-mā'u-na), n. [Kua, back, and mauna, a mountain.] A protuberance or hillock on the side of a mountain.

Kuamiami (kū'-ă'-mĭ-ă'-mi), n. 1. The motion of a turning hinge. 2. Any motion imitating that of a hinge. 3. The motion of sexual intercourse. 4. A term of reproach applied to one just married.

Kuamiami (kū'-ă'-mĭ-ă'-mi), v. 1. To make a motion like the working of hinges. See ami, a hinge. 2. To express the intercourse of the sexes. 3. To laugh at; to mock; to express contempt.

Kuamoamo (kū'-ă'-mŏ-ă'-mo), v. [Ku, noted Hawaiian god, and amoamo, to wink at.] 1. To dishonor the god Ku; to curse the gods. 2. To curse; to swear. 3. To reproach; to quarrel. (From this word comes amuamu or kuamuamu, to use reproachful language.)

Kuamoo (kū'-ă-mo'o), adj. Of or pertaining to the backbone: iwi kuamoo.

Kuamoo (kū'-ă-mo'o), n. [Kua, back, and moo, a lizard.] 1. The backbone of a man or animal. Syn: Iwikuamoo. 2. A road or frequented path. (This was the word used formerly on the island of Hawaii for path or road; the word alanui is now used. 3. A way; custom. Syn: Aoao. 4. The keel of a canoe. Syn: Kuae.

Kuamoooleleo (kū'-ă-mo'o-ō-lē'-lo), n. [Kuamoo, road, and olelo, speech, language.] 1. Spoken record or history given in regular order with no interval or break; continuous story. 2. A style of speaking; a dialect.

Kuamuamu (kū'-ă'-mŭ-ă'-mu), n. Blasphemy; a reviling of sacred things; reproachful language. 2. Songs in which opprobrious language is freely used.

Kuamuamu (kū'-ă'-mŭ-ă'-mu), v. 1. To blaspheme, curse, etc. 2. To abuse with scurrilous language. Syn: Amu and amuamu.

Kuana (kū'-ă'-na), n. Standing; position; attitude.

Kuanaka (kū'-ă-nă'-ka), n. 1. [Kua and naka, not solid.] An extensive disease up and down the back resembling kuapuhi, an abscess on the back. Also called kuananaka. 2. A piece of hard coral used in polishing. 3. A variety of sea slug (Nudibranchiata).

Kuanalu (kū'-ă-nă'-lu), n. The place in the outer surf just before it breaks; or the place where the waves break: ikeia'ku ekolu oukou e ku mai ana ma kuanalu. Laieik. p. 130.

Kuanea (kū'-ă-nē'-a), n. 1. Lonely place; a place wasted and forsaken. 2. Dry, barren land, hence, 3. Applied to one who lacks ordinary intelligence: an awkward, ignorant person.

Kuanoo (kū'-ă-no'o), adj. 1. Thoughtful; meditative. 2. Expert; possessing ability to understand.

Kuanoo (kū'-ă-no'o), n. [Kua and noo, contraction of noonoo, to think.] A place on the top of a mountain; a place for thinking or meditation.

Kuanui (kū'-ă-nū'-i), adj. [Kua, back, and nui, great.] 1. Big-backed, that is, awkward, in doing something more than was required, and thus spoiling what he tried to do; or doing a thing in his own way in opposition to the will of him for whom he works. 2. Obstinate; self-willed: he alii kuanui a chief who will have his own way; aole kuanui o Parao, he hewa maoli no.

Kuao (kū'-ā'o), n. A cloud standing in an upright position.

Kuapa (kū'-ā-pā'), n. Wall of a fishpond.

Kuapa (kū'-ā-pā'), n. A crab of the species paiea, but with a hard shell. Known also as papa.

Kuapaa (kū'-ă-pa'a), adj. 1. Severe; harsh toward servants. 2. Laborious; hard worked; slavish; hurried with work; kauwa kuapaa, a slave. 3. Parched on one side:

Kuapaa (kū'-ă-pa'a), n. 1. A variety of caterpillar destructive to plants. 2. Breadfruit which remains on the trees long after the season is over and is parched on the side next the sun. 3. Coral reefs which are alternately exposed and submerged by the flow of the tides. 4. Marine mollusk, described by natives as about two inches long and covered on the back with about eight very hard scales, whence its name kuapaa, hard back. 5. A kind of crab with an extra hard back.

Kuapaa (kū'-ă-pa'a), v. [Kua, back, and paa, hard.] 1. To harden the back, that is, to be hard upon one; to oppress. 2. To be compelled to do; to be under a master.

Kuapapa (kū'-ă-pă'-pa), adj. Peaceful; quiet; resting in confidence. quietness; rest from turbulence or anarchy. 2. A heap; an assemblage of things placed one upon another.

Kuapapa (kū'-ă-pă'-pa), n. 1. Peace; he ulu kuapaa.

Kuapapa (kū'-ă-pă'-pa), v. [Kua, to cut down, and papa, a board.] 1. To hew out boards or planks. (Formerly one log made but one board.) 2. To cut down and shape a log for a poi board. 3. To place one upon another; to pile on; to heap up. 4. To be united, as people under one chief. 5. To be at peace; to live quietly: hele mai ia nei, kuapapa o ko kakou noho

pu ana: we came here (Lahainaluna), peaceful has been our living together.

Kuapapanui (kū'-ă-pă'-pă-nū'i), n. 1. Peace and quiet in government. 2. Peace following a treaty of mutual benefit; a great peace. 3. Perfect enjoyment. 4. A having of anything beyond the usual course.

Kuapapanui (kū'-ă-pă'-pă-nū'i), v. [Kuapapa and nui, great.] 1. To enjoy quietness and satisfaction under the same ruler; to be free from the turmoils of war. 2. To be at ease; to live quietly, as without much care, and out of the bustle of business. 3. To be peaceful and happy, as the effect of a virtuous life. 4. To have excessively; to do to the utmost degree.

Kuapoi (kū'-ă-pō'-i), n. 1. The weather board on the front part of a canoe. 2. The knee pan: moe pono ka iwi ihu maluna o ka ihu e like me ke kuapoi maluna o ka waa. 3. Name of a bone in the arm or hand.

Kuapoi (kū'-ă-pō'-i), v. [Ku, to rise, a, and, poi, overspread.] To be full fledged, as birds or any kind of fowls; applied to young birds when almost fully grown: kuapoi na manu; the birds are fully fledged.

Kuapolao (kū'-ā-pō'-la'o), n. 1. A small amount of tribute (hookupu) for a king or high chief. 2. A small pile of treasure (waiwai) collected for the king.

Kuapuhi (kū'-ă-pŭ'-hi), n. [Kua, back, and puhi, to burst or break open suddenly.] An abscess on the back.

Kuapuiwi (kū'-ă-pŭ-ī'-wi), n. Long residence in a place. Syn: Kulaiwi.

Kuapuu (kū'-ă-pu'u), n. [Kua, back, and puu, a protuberance.] A hump- or crooked-backed person.

Kuau (kū'-ă'u), n. 1. That part of an implement which is held in the hand when used. Syn: Kano. 2. The stick or mallet with which the tapa is beaten out. Syn: Ie kuku or kuku kapa. 3. The handle of a knife, file, auger, etc.

Kuaua (kū'-ā-ū'a), n. A fall of rain; a passing shower. (Laieik. p. 181.)

Kuauahope (kū'-ā-ū'a-hō'-pe), n. The latter rain. See kuaua.

Kuauakahi (kū'-ā-ū'a-kā'-hi), n. [Kuaua, a rain, and kahi, one.] The principal or single rain during the summer months: ka ua hookahi o ka makalii, the one rain of the summer.

Kuauamua (kū'-ā-ū'a-mū'-a), n. 1. The first rain of a season. 2. Any former rain. See kuaua.

Kuauha (kū'-āu-hā'), n. Advice; council: E kali ana au o ka loaa mai o ke kuauha; I am waiting for advice.

Kuauha (kū'-āū-hā'), v. To be advised: E kali ana au o ke kuauha ia mai, I am waiting to be advised.

Kuauhau (kū'-ă'u-hă'u), adj. 1. Relating to what is registered or retained as historical: palapala kuauhau, a genealogical register. 2. Distinguished for skill in kuauhau (lineage).

Kuauhau (kū'-ă'u-ha'u), n. 1. A genealogy; a pedigree: Mai manao kakou he pololei loa keia kuauhau; let us not think that this genealogy is strictly correct. 2. A person skilled in genealogy or tradition; an historian: He mea ike-ike kuamoo alii.

Kuauhau (kū'-ă'u-ha'u), v. [Ku, shortened form of kuamoo, path, and auhau, lineage.] 1. To be recorded in genealogy, in history or tradition: o na kupuna mua o ko Hawaii nei i kuauhauia, the first ancestors of Hawaii which are noted in genealogy. 2. To have the knowledge of genealogies; to know the path of the descent of chiefs: e ike i ke kuamoo kupuna alii mai kahiko mai.

Kuaula (kū'-ā'-ū'-la), adj. Red.

Kuaula (kū'-ā'-ū'-la), n. Thick tapa made from the bark of the mamake shrub and stained red.

Kuauna (kŭ'-ā'-ŭ-na), n. 1. The bank of a stream. 2. The side or border of a taro patch. Syn: Kuaio. Ke hele nei makou ma na kuauna poho; we are traveling at present on the borders of taro patches liable to sink in.

Kuaupaa (kū'-ă'u-pa'a), n. A bundle of pololu (spears) carried by the chief and officers of an army when going into battle.

Kuawehi (kū'-ă-wĕ'-hi), n. [Kua, back, and wehi, a dark color.] 1. A disease affecting the shoulders.

2. Sign or symptom of this disease. 3. Variety of small caterpillar marked with black fuzz on the back.

Kuawili (kū'-ă-wī'-li), n. 1. A prayer used at the dedication of the highest order of heiau (temples) and continued all day. 2. Indirectness, repetitions and irregularity in work.

Kuawili (kū'-ă-wī'-li), v. [**Kua** and **wili**, to twist.] To repeat over and over again without meaning; to wander from the point in speaking.

Kubita (kū'-bī'-ta), n. [Eng.] 1. A cubit in measure; eighteen inches. 2. Iwi **kubita**, he iwi hailima e pili pu ana me ka ili kano, one of the bones of the forearm joined to the wrist.

Kue (kŭ-ē'), n. 1. Opposition; strife; commotion. 2. Opposer.

Kue (kŭ-ē'), v. [**Ku**, to stand, and **e**, opposite.] 1. To be opposed; to be contrary; to be against; to resist; to act contrary to authority. See **hookue**.

Kue (ku'e), v. To push with the elbows.

Kuea (kŭ-e'a), n. A wanderer; a friendless man.

Kuea (kŭ-e'a), v. [Contraction of **kuewa**.] To wander about; to have no home. Syn: Kuewa.

Kuee (kū'-ĕ-ē'), n. Disagreement; dissension; opposition of sentiment.

Kuee (kū'-ĕ-ē'), v. [**Ku**, to stand, and **ee**, with a meaning stronger than **e**.] 1. To disagree; to contend in words. 2. To do contrary to; to oppose. 3. To rise up against; to attack. 4. To bicker; to quarrel.

Kueeohua (kū'-e'e-ŏ-hū'-a), n. Incorrect form of kaeeohua.

Kuehu (kū'-ē'-hu), v. [**Ku** and **ehu**, to drive away.] 1. To drive away. 2. To stir up; to make turbid, as water. 3. To shut off, as water running over land. 4. To shake off as dust from a mat. 5. To let go; to cast away, as a thing not desired.

Kuehu (kū-ĕ'-hu), v. To brandish or move something one way and the other, as in communicating by signals; to wave: Kuehu ae la oia i ka lepa o kona aahu; he waved the fringe of his robe.—Laieik. p. 22.

Kuehuehu (kū'-ē'-hŭ-ē'-hu), v. [Freq. of kuehu.] 1. To throw dust or dirt. 2. To toss up and down; to shake. 3. To signal.

Kuekaa (kū'-e-ka'a), v. 1. To turn upside down, as in seeking for something. 2. To turn over and over.

Kuekue (ku'e-ku'e), n. 1. A joint; a protuberance; the knuckles; the wrist bones; ka puupuu o ka hailima; the elbow, etc. (qualified by some other word). 2. Any bony protuberance.

Kuekuehu (kŭ'-ē'-kŭ-ē'-hu), v. Same as kuehu, to drive away.

Kuekuelima (ku'e-ku'e-lī'-ma), n. The elbow.

Kuekuene (kū'-ē-kŭ-ē'-ne), v. [**Kue** and **kuene**, to lay out or prepare for.] 1. To act the part of a steward; to apportion food. 2. To separate; to apportion; to divide and assign to.

Kuekueni (kŭ'-ē-kŭ-ē'-ni), v. 1. To shake; to tremble; to move; to vibrate. 2. To swing back and forth, as in waving a kahili. See hookuekuene.

Kuekueo (kū'-ē-kū-e'o), v. To be unable to move or change position from illness or accident; to be almost dead, not conscious: Ua hele ka hoi o Mea a **kuekueo**; Mea has passed to unconsciousness.

Kuekuewawae (ku'e-ku'e-wā'-wa'e), n. 1. The heel. 2. The ankle joints.

Kuelu (kū'-ē-lū'), v. To loosen; to fall off, said of fruit that drops when it comes to perfection.

Kuelu (kŭ'-ē'-lu), v. To float in the wind; to flutter, swing or vibrate in the air.

Kuemaka (ku'e-mă'-ka), n. [**Kue**, brow, and **maka**, eye.] The eyebrows.

Kuemakapali (ku'e-mă'-kă-pă'-li), n. [**Kuemaka**, eyebrow, and **pali**, a precipice.] The brow of a hill.

Kuemi (kŭ-ē'-mi), v. [**Ku**, to stand, and **emi**, to shrink back.] To stand or retreat, as from something feared.

Kuene (kŭ-ē'-ne'), n. [Mod.] A steward; a treasurer.

Kuene (kū'-ē'-ne), n. 1. A small quantity of anything; a fraction, as half a glass of rum or water: he wahi **kuene** ai uuku, a little food. 2. Detraction; slander.

Kuene (kū'-ē'-ne), v. 1. To measure for the purpose of laying out the foundation of a house. 2. To frame; to lay out, as the frame of a building. 3. To set up; to put in order, as seats for a multitude; to set up the posts of a house. 4. To supervise and apportion supplies, as a steward; to act the steward: ke hooko nei oia, ke **kuene** nei; e lana 'e ka pepeiao ke kueneia nei.

Kuenehale (kŭ'-ē'-nĕ-hā'-le), n. [**Kuene**, to frame or lay out, and **hale**, house.] 1. The knowledge of the several trades of house building. 2. One skilled in framing and finishing a house: o ka ike i ka mahiai, o ka ike i ka lawaia, o ka ike i ke **kuenehale**, ame ke kaupaku.

Kueo (kū'-ē'-σ), adj. Unsteady; insecure, referring to a foothold.

Kuewa (kū'-ē'-wă), n. 1. One who has no place to live, no friends. 2. A fugitive. 3. A vagabond. 4. A wanderer.

Kuewa (kū'-ē'-wă), v. 1. To wander about; to be unstable. 2. To be friendless; to wander about without a home.

Kuha (kū'-ha), adj. Pertaining to saliva.

Kuha (kū'-ha), n. Saliva; spittle.

Kuha (kū'-ha), v. To spit; to spit upon.

Kuhaiki (kŭ'-hā'-ĭ-ki), adj. 1. Narrow; contracted; too small or narrow. 2. Worried; alarmed; uneasy.

Kuhaiki (kŭ'-hā'-ĭ-ki), v. [**Ku**, stand, and **haiki**, narrow or close.] To be straightened.

Kuhakakai (kū'-hā'-kă-ka'i), v. [**Ku**, to stand, and **hakakai**, to be swelled.] 1. To be swelled out, as a fat person. 2. To be swelled with disease; hence, 3. To be weak; to be sickly.

Kuhakuha (kū'-hă-kū'-ha), v. [Freq. form of **kuha**.] To spit upon frequently.

Kuhalahala (kū'-hă'-lă-hă'-la), v. 1. To make a bargain and then break it. 2. To find fault with; to grumble; to express chagrin. 3. To envy one his prosperity or wealth, and procure his death by the pule anaana (a form of sorcery): i opuinoino ia mai no ka hanohano.

Kuhaluka (kū'-hă'-lū'-ka), adj. [**Ku**, to stand, and **haluka**, to be pressed together promiscuously.] Many; numerous; huddled together; going in great companies: pili i ke kewai, ku haluka ka mauna.

Kuhanaole (kū'-hă'-nă-ō'-le), adj. 1. Lazy; idle. 2. Standing idle.

Kuhanaole (kū'-hă'-nă-ō'-le), v. [**Ku**, stand, **hana**, work, and **ole**, not.] 1. To be lazy; to be idle; to do nothing. 2. To stand around with nothing to do.

Kuhao (kū'-ha'o), adj. 1. Standing firmly and acting alone: he ua kuhao, rain from a single cloud or without a cloud. 2. Independent.

Kuhao (kū'-ha'o), v. [**Ku**, to stand, and **hao**, firm, tight.] 1. To stand; to stand alone. 2. To stand alone morally.

Kuhapa (kū'-hă'-pa), n. A fitting only in part.

Kuhapa (kū'-hă'-pa), v. [**Ku**, to fit, and **hapa**, partly.] 1. To be incorrect, or correct only in part in speaking. 2. To be a misfit.

Kuhapahapa (kū'-hă'-pă-hă'-pa), v. To be incorrect frequently in speaking.

Kuhauhau (kū'-ha'u-ha'u), v. [**Ku**, stand, and **hau**, expression of anger.] To bristle; to show anger by snapping with the teeth.

Kuhe (kū'-he), n. 1. A change of color in the skin in consequence of being long in the water, as purple, blue, brown, etc. 2. A variety of the oopu fish, found alike in the sea and in fresh water streams. Known also as okuhekuhe and oopu akupa.

Kuhea (kū'-hē'-a), adj. 1. Calling; insnaring, as of birds: makaala ke kanaka **kuhea** manu; Watchful is the man who insnares birds. 2. Noisy; boisterous.

Kuhea (kū'-hē'-a), n. 1. One who imitates the cry or song of birds to call them into a snare. 2. A hunter of birds. 3. A sudden and loud outcry.

Kuhea (kū'-hē'-a), v. [**Ku** and **hea**, to call.] 1. To call; to cry aloud; to make a noise; to call out. See kahea. 2. To shout.

Kuheamanu (kū'-hē'-ă-mă'-nu), n. 1. An imitator of bird song. 2. A fowler, so used by translators of the Bible.

Kuhekuhe (kū'-hĕ-kū'-he), n. [Freq. of **kuhe**, a change of color.] 1. Changeable colors, as black, green, blue. 2. Thick, dark.

Kuhela (kū'-hē'-la), adj. Moving forward in wavy motion; sweeping along; carrying everything before it: Na nalu **kuhela** mai waena moana e pahola ana i ke kowa o Alenuihaha, the sweeping billows from mid ocean carrying through Alenuihaha channel.

Kuhela (kū'-hē'-la), n. The high unbroken swell of the sea as it moves along.

Kuhela (kū'-hē'-la), v. To rise and move along, as the swell of the sea; to pass along standing or rising high, as a high swell of the sea; to rise, as a high surf. See kahela and kahelahela.

Kuheleloa (kū'-hĕ'-lĕ-lō'-a), adj. Of or belonging to a state of banishment.

Kuheleloa (kū'-hĕ'-lĕ-lō'-a), n. 1. A person stripped of everything, banished, and sent off to live where he can. 2. A banishment.

Kuheleloa (kū'-hĕ'-lĕ-lō'-a), v. [**Ku**, to rise, **hele**, to go, and **loa**, distance.] 1. To be sent off from one's house, land and neighborhood. 2. To wander about continuously from place to place. See wailana. **Kuaheleloa** is the proper word.

Kuhelemai (kū'-hē'-lĕ-mă'i), n. [**Ku**, to rise, **hele**, to move, and **mai**, this way.] A gambling game; he koi, he hooleilei. Also called kuahelemai.

Kuhepa (kū'-hē'-pa), v. [**Ku** and **hepa**, false.] 1. To be untrustworthy; to be uncertain what one will do, as a servant or neighbor. 2. To break one's word; to deceive. 3. To trifle in conversation; to equivocate.

Kuhepahepa (kū'-hĕ'-pă-hĕ'-pa), adj. 1. Doubtful; different from what was expected; aole ike maopopo; having an imperfect knowledge of a thing. 2. Untrustworthy; incorrect; false.

Kuhewa (kū'-hē'-wă), adj. 1. Coming suddenly; seizing upon, as a disease; striking unexpectedly, as the wind: he mai **kuhewa**, sudden or unwarned sickness.

Kuhewa (kū'-hē'-wă), v. [**Ku**, to be hit, and **hewa**, wrongly or unwittingly.] 1. To be hit or seized upon without previous warning. 2. To be hit by mistake, as in missing a mark aimed at and hitting something aside.

Kuhi (kū'-hi), n. A gesturing with the hand to regulate singing, time, etc.; the use of the baton or hand in directing music: a na lakou (ka poe hula), e ao i ke **kuhi** a paa ke kuhi o ua mau mele la.

Kuhi (kū'-hi), v. 1. To infer; to surmise without certain knowledge of; to suppose; to imagine: **Kuhi** lakou he lokoino ko na kanaka o Hawaii, they inferred the people of Hawaii were of bad disposition. 2. To point out; to point at with the finger.

Kuhialaea (kū'-hī-ă-lā'-ē-a), n. [**Kuhi**, to point, and **alaea**, red coloring matter.] A certain class of priests of Lono, whose office it was to mark the limits of lands with the alaea (red coloring matter).

Kuhiano (kū'-hī-ă'-no), n. [**Kuhi** to point out, and **ano**, meaning of.] Word used to indicate the meaning, nature or character of anything.

Kuhihewa (kū'-hī-hē'-wă), n. An error in judgment or opinion.

Kuhihewa (kū'-hī-hē'-wa), v. [**Kuhi**, infer, and **hewa**, wrong.] To mistake; to judge erroneously; to err; to have a wrong opinion.

Kuhikuhi (kū'-hī-kū'-hi), adj. 1. Sweet, as sugar. 2. Fat, as the fat of a well-fed animal; overfat; sickeningly fat.

Kuhikuhi (kū'-hī-kū'-hi), v. [Freq. of **kuhi**.] 1. To show; to point out; to designate; to direct one to a particular place. 2. To make signs with the hand; to point the finger; to direct by the hand: **kuhikuhi** heiau, to direct the ceremonies of the temple service. 4. To make known. 5. To teach. 6. To be fat; to be rich with fatness, as food. 7. To be sweet or pleasant to the taste, as highly-seasoned food.

Kuhikuhinia (kū'-hī-kū'-hī-nī'-a), adj. Pleasant to the taste; delicious; applied to food. See kuhinia.

Kuhikuhipuuone (kū'-hī-kū'-hī-pu'u-ō'-ne), n. 1. A class of priests in ancient times who were consulted and gave advice concerning the building and location of temples

(luakini). 2. One who interprets signs and omens to show favorable or unfavorable issues.

Kuhilani (kū'-hĭ-lă'-ni), adj. Proud; haughty; high-minded; boastful.

Kuhilani (kū'-hĭ-lă'-ni), n. A reader of signs in the heavens.

Kuhilani (kū'-hĭ-lă'-ni), v. 1. To domineer. 2. To conduct one's self in a lordly manner.

Kuhili (kū'-hī'-li), adj. 1. Colored; having artificial color; daubed. 2. Mixed with coloring matter, as wauke before it is pounded and thus colored in the bark: ka onohi ula me he wauke kuhili la, the red colored cloud like the stained wauke.

Kuhili (kū'-hī'-li), v. [Ku, and hili, general name for barks used in dyeing.] To stain or dye with dark red colors.

Kuhina (kŭ'-hī'-na), n. 1. One that carries the orders and executes the commands of the king or highest chief; the highest officer next the king. (Kalanimoku was the kuhina of Kamehameha.) 2. An officer of the king's guard.

Kuhina (kŭ'-hī'-na), v. To bear the commands or to execute the orders of the chief.

Kuhinia (kū'-hĭ-nī'-a), adj. Fat; rich; sweet (spoken of food).

Kuhinia (kū'-hĭ-nī'-a), n. 1. The fat of hogs. 2. Sweetness or richness of food. 3. The unpleasant sensation after eating too much or too rich food.

Kuhinia (kū'-hĭ-nī'-a), v. 1. To be satiated with food: E ai iho oe a kuhinia; you may eat to the full. 2. To be fat; to be round; to be plump. To be sickeningly fat; to be greasy.

Kuhinu (kū'-hī'-nu), v. 1. To rub over with any oily substance. 2. To cause to shine by the application of grease; to polish.

Kuhipa (kū'-hī'-pa), v. Same as kuhepa, to be deceitful.

Kuhipahipa (kū'-hī'-pă-hī'-pa), v. 1. To be uttered indistinctly; to mutter. 2. To be unintelligible.

Kuhiwa (kū'-hī'-wa), v. To be under a non-religious tabu; to be under a secular tabu; to be subject to a chief and under his control, as distinguished from the freedom of the people: ua omea ia (ka aina) he kuhiwa.

Kuho (kŭ-hō'), n. Sound caused by a sudden vertical drop of some heavy substance into water.

Kuho (kŭ-hō'), v. To drop heavily all at once into deep water. Kuho aku la ia iloko o ke kai.

Kuhoho (kū'-hŏ-hō'), n. That which is deep; a deep ravine.

Kuhokuho (kŭ'-hŏ-kŭ'-hō'), v. [Freq. of kuho, to drop vertically into water.] To fall or plunge into a wave.

Kuhonu (kū'-hō'-nu), n. A species of crab-fish, very popular as food.

Kuhouana (kŭ'-hō'u-ă'-na), n. [Ku, to rise, hou, and ana, participial termination.] 1. A rising anew; a rising again; a resurrection. 2. A recovery from illness.

Kuhoupoo (kŭ'-hō'u-po'o), v. [Kuho, to drop heavily into deep water, and poo, the head.] To dive head-first into the water.

Kuhua (kŭ'-hū'-a), adj. 1. Stiff, as paste or any heavy liquid. 2. Firm, as jelly.

Kuhuhua (kŭ'-hŭ'-hū'-a), adj. Paste-like, said of thick gravy. Thick, as liquid. Syn: Kuhua.

Kuhukuku (kŭ'-hŭ'-kŭ-kū'), n. 1. A dove. 2. Cooing of a dove.

Kuhukuku (kŭ'-hŭ'-kŭ-kū'), v. To coo; to make sounds like the call of a dove.

Kui (kū'-i), n. Any pointed instrument of metal or wood, as needle, nail, pin, spike, bolt, screw, etc.

Kui (kū'i), v. 1. To stick together; to join. 2. To stitch or sew together. E kui lehua, to braid lehua blossoms into a wreath. Laieik. p. 145.

Kui (ku'i), v. 1. To pound with the end of a thing; to pound with a hammer or mallet; to knock out, as the teeth; mai kui wale i na niho a hemo. 2. To pound, as poi: a kui i kana ai, and he pounded his food. 3. To beat out, as metals. 4. To pound up; to break fine. 5. To smite; to injure; to smite with the hand. 6. To sound, as thunder: kui iho la ka hekili maluna. 7. To sound abroad; to sound or spread abroad, as fame or report: kui aku la ka lono. 8. To be heard, as a report.

Kuia (kŭ'-ī'a), adj. [The past participle of ku.] 1. Fitted. 2. Stumbling. 3. Not sharp; blunt. 4.

Doing over and over again. 5. Meeting.

Kuia (kŭ-ī'a), n. A short spear.

Kuia (kŭ-ī'a), v. 1. To stumble; to strike against an obstacle in walking. 2. To waver, to be unsettled in opinion.

Kuiai (ku'i-ă'i), n. [**Kui**, to pound, and **ai**, food.] 1. The act of pounding poi or food. 2. One who prepares food by mashing or beating it.

Kuialua (ku'i-ă-lū'-a), n. A warlike art taught in former times: He nui ka poe i ao i ke ka ala me ke kui alua; Many persons were taught to use the ikoi (a missile resembling a boomerang) and the lua. 2. A form of assailing by throwing missiles. 3. The god of the games of ikoi and lua.

Kuiaumoe (ku'i-āu'-mō'-e), n. 1. The name given by those about the chief to those below them in privilege, though better persons: o ka poe i komo ma ke **kuiaumoe**, o ka poe lakou o pohokano, he kukuiolelo wale no ia. 2. A class of privileged persons in a chief's retinue.

Kuiee (kū'-ī-ē'-ē), v. [**Kui** and **ee**, the armpit.] To secure or carry under the arm; to fold up and put under the arm.

Kuielua (ku'i-ĕ-lū'-a), n. Same as kuialua.

Kuihao (ku'i-hā'o), adj. Pertaining to a blacksmith.

Kuihao (kū'-ī-hā'o), n. An iron spike; a nail, iron kui (any pointed instrument).

Kuihao (ku'i-hā'o), n. A blacksmith. Also called amala or amara.

Kuihao (ku'i-hā'o), v. [**Kui**, to pound, and **hao**, iron.] To forge; to work iron, as a blacksmith.

Kuihe (ku'i-hē'), adj. Doubting; hesitating; advancing and retreating.

Kuihe (ku'i-hē'), v. [**Kui** for **kuia**, to waver, and **he** for **hee**, giving up, or **ku**, to stand, and **hee**, to slide.] 1. To doubt; to hesitate; to be unbelieving; to hesitate to obey or believe a statement: alaila, kuihe iho la kela no ke aloha i na makua, then she hesitated on account of love for her parents. See kanalua. 2. To be undecided; to waver.

Kuihewa (ku'i-hē'-wā), v. [**Kui**, to strike, and **hewa**, wrong.] To strike or hit by mistake.

Kuikahi (ku'i-kā'-hi), adj. Peaceful; quiet: olelo **kuikahi**, a league, a covenant, or treaty.

Kuikahi (ku'i-kā'-hi), adv. Together; in common; peacefully.

Kuikahi (ku'i-kā'-hi), n. 1. A union of sentiment or feeling. 2. A state of peace; satisfaction. 3. A covenant; a treaty. 4. A treaty of peace and amity.

Kuikahi (ku'i-kā'-hi), v. [**Kui**, to unite, and **kahi**, one.] 1. To have things and interests united. 2. To be at peace: ua **kuikahi** ke aupuni; the kingdom is in a state of peace. 3. To be conducive to peace: he mea anei ia e **kuikahi** ai? is that a thing to make peace? I **kuikahi** ai ka ainoa o ke aupuni, that the breaking tabu might be peaceably done throughout the kingdom.

Kuikawa (kū'-i-kă-wā'), adj. [**Ku**, to stand; **i**, preposition, in; **ka**, the, and **wa**, space: To stand in the space.] 1. Free; not bound to any chief. 2. Not subject to any one's control; not in bondage. (This phrase is sometimes written in one word as above, and sometimes in four, as **ku i ka wa**.)

Kuikawa (kū'-ĭ-kă'-wā'), v. To be noncommittal; to be unpledged to any opinion or course.

Kuike (kū'ī'-ke), adv. At once, on sight: E uku **kuike**; pay on sight or at once. (Used principally in making compensation or discharging obligations.)

Kuike (kū'-ī'-ke), v. [For ku i ka ike, stand by the seeing.] 1. To know by sight. 2. To understand beforehand, as aia a **kuike** au he pono ke hele, alaila hele; when I know in advance it is proper to go, then I go.

Kuike (ku'i-kē'), v. [**Kui**, and **ke**, to push away.] 1. To smooth off a place; to leave nothing rough: ua **kuikeia** a pau loa, it is all smoothed over. 2. To strike right and left indiscriminately. 3. To destroy until nothing is left, as in war. 4. To tax heavily: **kuike** i ka auhau nui, i na kamalii ame na mea a pau, they were heavily taxed, children and everyone else.

Kuikele (kū'-ī-kē'-le), n. [**Kui**, pin, and **kele**, slippery.] A needle for sewing.

Kuikepa (ku'i-kē'-pa), n. 1. The work of making the god named Lonomakua. 2. Model or image of the god Lonomakua.

Kuikepa (kū'-ī-kē'-pā'), n. See kepa.

Kuikepa (ku'i-kē'-pa), v. To cut across the grain in the working of woods.

Kuikui (ku'i-ku'i), adj. 1. Placed over against; contrary. 2. Striking or blowing strongly, as the wind; he makani **kuikui**. Syn: Pakuikui, which is more frequently used.

Kuikui (ku'i-ku'i), n. A medicine, made into a drink from the sap of the akoko tree.

Kuikui (ku'i-ku'i), v. [Intensive of **kui**, to strike.] 1. To strike often; to beat; to smite or buffet, as a person. 2. To splice; to add on to; to enlarge or increase by addition.

Kuikui (kū'-ī-kū'-i), v. To link together; to fasten together with links.

Kuikuiwale (ku'i-ku'i-wā'-le), n. A pounding or bruising to death; an ancient method of killing.

Kuila (kū'-ī-la), n. 1. A kind of foreign cloth: he lole hinuhinu paa loa. 2. Woven cloth; cloth woven with a twill.

Kuileiula (kū'-ī-lē'i-ū'-la), n. 1. One whose duty it is to decorate the apparel of an alii, a chief. 2. An expression of admiration for one's chief, as clothed with rainbow-colored tapas: o ke **kuleiula** au o ke alii. Used in song.

Kuili (kū-ī'-li), n. [Contraction of kuawili, a petition.] The name of a prayer which lasted all night. See kuawili, a prayer.

Kuilua (ku'i-lu'-a), v. [**Kui**, to add, and **lua**, two; double.] To add on; to double by adding to a thing: e **kuilua**, e **kuilua** mai i ka pono ia lakou, add on, increase the goodness to them, that is, increase continually in goodness. E **kuilua** iho ka ikaika, double the strength.

Kuina (kū'-ī'-na), n. [**Kui** and **ana**, a uniting.] 1. A sewing, that is, a set of sleeping tapas, generally five, sewed together, which answered the purpose of sheets. 2. A seam; a place where pieces of tapa or cloth are united. 3. (Mod.) A sheet.

Kuinehe (kū'-ī-nē'-he), adj. 1. Still, without a rustling sound: o ka lani **kuinehe** uwe, the heaven uttering sorrowful sounds, or the king in solitary grief. 2. Unnaturally quiet; weird, wild; without living things, as the solitude of a primeval forest.

Kuipalu (ku'i-pă'-lu), adj. Broken fine; bruised; pounded.

Kuipalu (ku'i-pă'-lu), v. [**Kui**, to break, and **palu**, soft or fine.] 1. To bruise or pound fine, that is, soft. 2. To break up; to break fine. To break down; to demolish, as idols: **Kuipaluia** na akua kii. 3. To beat or bruise.

Kuipe (ku'i-pē'), v. [**Kui**, to beat, and **pe**, crushed flat. The full form is kui a pe.] To beat down; to bend over flat: i **kuipeia** e ka makani Apaa, beaten down flat by the Apaa wind.

Kuipehi (ku'i-pē'-hi), n. Hesitancy; distrust; an objecting.

Kuipehi (ku'i-pē'-hi), v. 1. To be in doubt; to hesitate in acting. 2. To go with hesitancy. 3. To distrust one's friendship or offer. See kuihe.

Kuka (kū'-kā'), n. 1. A council for transacting business; a caucus meeting preparatory to business. 2. A reasoning on a subject; an inquiry; **kuka** olelo, a consultation.

Kuka (kŭ'-ka), n. [Mod.] Coat; surtout.

Kuka (kū'-kā'), v. 1. To think to one's self; to revolve in one's own mind. 2. To consult together, as persons considering how a thing is to be done. 3. To consider deliberately. 4. To consult together, as a council of state: **kuka** iho la lakou no ke kaua ana: they consulted together respecting the war; **kuka** hewa, to think or devise mischief.

Kukaa (kū'-ka'a), n. 1. A roll; a bundle of cloth or tapa; a large bundle: hookahi punahele, hookahi **kukaa**, each intimate friend, one bundle (piece) of cloth. 2. A pack which is made by a rolling up; that which is rolled up for safe-keeping or transportation. See kaa, to roll. 3. In a modern interpretation, wholesale.

Kukaa (kū'-ka'a), v. [Ku, to stand, and kee, to roll.] To roll up, as a bundle of tapa or cloth; to make a kukaa or roll; to swell up; e pehu.

Kukaawale (kū'-ka'a-wā'-le), adj. Standing off; separate; alone: he hale kukaawale, a house standing separate.

Kukaawale (kū'-ka'a-wā'-le), v. [Ku, to stand, and kaawale, alone; apart.] To stand by one's self; to stand alone.

Kukaawe (kū'-kā'-ā'-wĕ), adj. Safe; protected.

Kukaawe (kū'-kā'-ā'-wè), n. A convoy; a guard to protect person or property.

Kukaawe (kū'-kā'-ā'-wĕ), v. 1. To be made safe; to be placed in custody of for protection from harm. 2. To be convoyed.

Kukae (kū'-kā'e), n. Excrements; dirt; filth: he honoa. See honawa.

Kukaea (kū'-kā'-e'a), n. [Ku, a rising, and ea, dust raised by the wind.] 1. A cloud of dust; dust storm. 2. A person whose movements resemble a whirlwind.

Kukaekoloa (kū'-kā'e-kō-lō'-a), n. 1. A species of grass found at Koloa. 2. Ducks' dung.

Kukaeloli (kū'-kā'e-lō'-li), v. [Kukae and loli, to dirty.] 1. To spot; to stain. 2. To be spotted or stained with black spots.

Kukaena (kū'-kā-ē'-na), adj. Angry.

Kukaena (kū'-kă-ē'-na), n. [Ku, rise up; ka, article the, and ena, great heat. Ku and kaena, wrath.] Anger; rage; unappeasable wrath.

Kukaena (kū'-kă-ē'-na), v. To be angry; to be enraged.

Kukaenalo (kū'-kă'e-nă'-lo), n. [Kukae and nalo, a fly.] 1. A name given by Hawaiians to unbleached or brown cotton cloth. 2. Beeswax: he kepau e hoohele ai i na lopi humuhumu; a wax that causes sewing threads to move.

Kukaepele (kū'-kă'e-pĕ'-le), n. [Kukae and Pele, the goddess of volcanoes. Lit. The excrements of Pele.] 1. Sulphur; brimstone. 2. Matches.

Kukaepopolo (kū'-kă'e-pō'-pŏ'-lo), n. A person whose father was a chief and his mother not; a term of reproach signifying dark or doubtful origin. Syn: Kulu.

Kukaepueo (kū'-kă'e-pū-ē'-o), n. 1. A species of grass. 2. A species of sea-weed; a variety of salt-water limu or moss with grass-like shoots.

Kukaeuli (kū'-kă'e-ū'-li), n. 1. The black or blue liquor in the hee or squid; the soft matter of the squid used for bait. 2. Term applied to a prostitute in early days.

Kukaeuwau (kū'-kā'e-ū-wa'u), n. Scent left by the uwau bird in its haunts.

Kukaha (kū'-kā'-ha), v. [Ku, to stand, and kaha, to turn away.] To stand sideways: e ku ewa ae ma ke kua, to stand aslant, as in yielding room for passing.

Kukahekahe (kū'-kā'-hè-kā'-he), n. An incredible story; a lie; an untrue story.

Kukahekahe (kū'-kā'-hè-kā'-he), v. 1. To relate falsely. 2. To become a great talker with jests and laughter. 3. To tell a great many stories or anecdotes: e lilo loa ma ke kamailio ana me ka lealea; e hai waha aku i na olelo he nui wale.

Kukaheu (kū'-kă-hē'u), v. [Ku, stand, and heu, short fine hair. Literally, the fur stands up.] To show anger by one's demeanor.

Kukahi (kū'-kā'-hi), n. Name of a day of the month or of the moon. The second day after Hilo; the third day of the month.

Kukahua (kū'-kā-hu'a), adj. 1. Thick; fat; soft, as a fat animal. 2. Good to look at; well rounded; full.

Kukai (kū'-ka'i), n. The name of a rope fastening two or more fish nets together.

Kukai (kū'-ka'i), v. 1. To give and return mutually; to exchange, as in giving and taking. 2. To respond or repeat, as in recital: Kukai olelo. 3. To lead on; to help on; to tide over.

Kukaihu (kū'-kā-ī'-hu), v. [Ku, to set up, ka, the, and ihu, nose.] To turn up the nose; a phrase signifying contempt.

Kukaikahi (kū'-ka'i-kă'-hi), adj. Same as kukakaikahi.

Kukaikahi (kū-ka'i-kă-hi), v. Same as kukakaikahi.

Kukaikea (kū'-kā'i-kē'-a), adj. [Kukai and kea, white.] 1. Faded, as cloth. 2. Ceasing to interest, as the same words, thoughts or story

often repeated: kukaikea ka olelo i ka lohe pinepine, not interesting is the story often heard.

Kukaikea (kū'-kă'i-kē'-a), v. To be uninteresting; to excite no attention.

Kukailimoku (kū'-kă'-ī-lī-mō'-ku), n. Name of Kamehameha I's war god.

Kukaiolelo (kū'-ka'i-ŏ-lē'-lo), n. 1. Words often repeated. See kaiua. 2. A recital. 3. One who recites; a narrator.

Kukaiolelo (kū'-ka'i-ŏ-lē'-lo), v. To repeat over and over.

Kukakaikahi (kū'-kă'-ka'i-kă-hi), adj. Scattered; spread.

Kukakaikahi (kū'-kă'-ka'i-kă'-hi), v. To stand scattered; to be spread abroad.

Kukakalaioa (kū'-kă'-kă-lā'i-ō'-a), adj. 1. Wild; rough; rude; untamed; bristling up. Like the kakalaioa; thorny. 2. The sensation on the application of cold water. 3. Resembling one's sensation when shivering with cold.

Kukakalaioa (kū'-kă'-kă-lā'i-ō'-a), n. [Ku, like, and kakalaioa, a rough prickly shrub.] Wildness; rudeness; resembling the kakalaioa.

Kukakuka (kŭ'-kă-kŭ'-kā'), v. [Kuka, to think.] 1. To ask one's self; to reflect. 2. To hold a consultation. To consult together how to manage a difficult matter. 3. With naau or iho, to consult or think within one's self; to muse; to think. 4. To devise good or evil.

Kukakukai (kŭ'-kă'-kū-ka'i), v. Frequentative of kukai.

Kukala (kū'-kă'-la), adj. Of or pertaining to a public proclamation.

Kukala (kū'-kă'-la), v. [Ku, to stand, and kala, to call out.] To proclaim publicly.

Kukala (kū'-kā'-lā), v. [Mod.] To cry goods for sale, as an auctioneer.

Kukamoo (kū'-kā'-mo'o), v. [Kuka, to consult, and moo, history, or moo may be a shortening of mookuauhau, a genealogy.] 1. To consult the history of descent. 2. To study ancient customs. 3. To refer to the mookahuna or genealogy of the ancient priests.

Kukanaloa (kū'-kă'-nă-lō'-a), adj. Describing the variety of banana sacred to Kanaloa.

Kukanaloa (kū'-kă'-nă-lō'-a), n. 1. The day or days sacred to the worship of the god Kanaloa. 2. A variety of banana, called kukanaloa because devoted to use in the worship of Kanaloa; also called moa.

Kukanono (kū'-kă-nō'-no), n. A word by which the superlative degree of any quality or condition of being, is expressed, as in: kukanono hoi ka wela, the heat is excessive. That which is superlative.

Kukanono (kū'-kă-nō'-no), v. To be more than the ordinary; to be excessive.

Kukaoo (kū'-kă-ō'-ō), n. One of the names of the god of husbandry. See Kanepuaa.

Kukapakahi (kū'-kă'-pă-kā'-hi), v. [Ku, to stand, and kapakahi, sideways.] 1. To stand bent over; to stand leaning sideways. 2. To stand awry; to stand out of square.

Kukapalani (kū'-kă'-pă-lă'-ni), n. A gathering of the fish called palani; school of palani.

Kukapalani (kū'-kă'-pă-lă'-ni), v. To smell bad.

Kukapu (kū'-kă'-pu), adj. 1. Unviolated. 2. Applied to a young woman obedient and kind to her parents: he wahine kukapu, a chaste woman.

Kukapu (kū'-kă'-pu), n. 1. Chastity. 2. A chaste person.

Kukapu (kū'-kă'-pu), v. [Ku, to be, and kapu, chaste.] 1. To be chaste; to be inviolate. 2. To be set apart.

Kukaula (kū'-kău'-la), n. Practice of fishing in deep waters where the fishermen find the largest specimen of the deep sea fishes, as the ulaula, kahala, opakapaka, etc.

Kukawowo (kū'-kă-wŏ'-wŏ), n. 1. The gurgling of water when poured into the bung hole of a cask: ke kani ana o ka wai iloko o ka pahu i ka manawa e ukuhi ai. 2. The sound of rushing waters.

Kukawowo (kū'-kă-wō'-wŏ), v. [Ku, to hit or pierce, and kawowo.] 1. To proceed with speed; to overwhelm and sink into, as waters sweep over dry land and sink into the earth. 2. Used as in priestcraft. To reach and penetrate; to get at and enter, said of prayers. 3. To speak incisively; to speak with severe censure.

Kuke (kū'-ke), n. 1. A thin kind of adze, chisel-shaped and about

an inch or inch and a half in width, used for the finer work in handicraft. 2. [Eng.] A cook.

Kuke (kū'-ke), v. 1. To nudge; to push gently. 2. To hunch or push off, that is, to give a hint with the elbow to go.

Kukeauau (kū'-kē-a'u-a'u), v. [Ku, to pierce, and au, or auau, a variety of the sword fish.] 1. To lie in wait for; to injure, as by slander or by violence. 2. To assault by physical or defamatory acts.

Kukeku (kū'-kĕ-kū'), n. 1. A pushing here and there with elbows and shoulders. 2. The scattering of dust before the wind; the violent blustering of the waves of the sea.

Kukeku (kū'-ke'-ku), v. 1. To push with elbow or shoulder. 2. To bluster; to rage.

Kukekuke (kū'-kĕ-kū'-ke), v. [The intensive of kuke.] To push forcibly with the elbow.

Kukele (kū'-kē'-le), adj. Slippery.

Kukele (kū'-kē'-le), n. A slipping; a sliding of the feet in walking.

Kukele (kū'-kē'-le), v. [Ku and kele, to slip; to slide.] 1. To slip easily; to glide about, as a pleasure boat in smooth water. 2. To be muddy; to be slippery, as a bad road.

Kukia (kū'-kī'-a), adj. Firm; steady; not easily moved.

Kukia (kū'-kī'-a), v. [Ku, to stand, and kia, a pillar.] 1. To stand up, as a pillar. 2. To stand firm; to be steady in purpose; to be not easily moved.

Kukihelei (kū'-kī'-hĕ-le'i), v. [Ku, to stand, and kihelei, straddle.] To stand with the legs apart; to straddle.

Kukini (kū'-kī'-ni), adv. In the manner of a race; to run, as in a race; e holo kukini.

Kukini (kū'-kī'-ni), n. 1. A post; a messenger. Syn: Elele, messenger. He mea mama i ka holo. 2. A runner in a race; one who contends with another in a race course. The kukini was formerly an officer of the government, whose duty it was to carry orders to different parts of the island. They were esteemed according to their fleetness: wae mai oia (o Kamehameha) i mau kukini nana; he chose some runners for himself.

Kukini (kū'-kī'-ni), v. 1. To run, as in a race; to run swiftly. 2. To run round from place to place on an errand. 3. To hasten; to hurry on; to go anywhere. 4. To run on an errand for mischief.

Kuko (kū'-ko), adj. Lusting; kanaka kuko.

Kuko (kū'-ko), n. Strong desire; lust: kuko hewa, lust; kuko umi ole, unrestrained desire; covetousness.

Kuko (kū'-ko), v. 1. To desire strongly; to lust after; to set the mind and desire upon; to covet. To expect; to cherish evil in the heart; e lia, e manao ino maloko; kuko no ia i ke kaua ame ka make o Kaahumanu, he greatly desired war and the death of Kaahumanu. 2. In reference to idolatry, to go after; to yield to other gods.

Kukoaeahawai (kū'-kŏ-a'e-ā-hā'-wai), n. 1. The full flowing of water in a water course with mud and dirt: a pau ia, kukoaeahawai ma ia la hookahi no; when that was over there was a flowing of water with mud on the same day. 2. A mud flow.

Kukoeae (kū'-ko'e-a'e), n. 1. Name of a class of temporary heiaus or places of worship made for protection against famine. 2. Name of a heiau or temple: hoolaleia ka laau o ka heiau hou, he kukoeae ua heiau la; prepare the timber for the new heiau, a kukoeae that heiau shall be.

Kukohana (kū'-kō-hă'-na), v. [Ku, stand, and kohana, naked.] 1. To stand naked; to strip off one's clothes; to be naked. 2. To go about without clothing: e hele aole kapa e uhi ana ia ia iho.

Kukohoonui (kū'-kŏ-ho'o-nū'i), n. [Kuko, desire, and hoonui, to increase.] The desire of hoarding up; covetousness; ka uluku me ka hiaa; sleepless with desire.

Kukolu (kū'-kō'-lu), n. The name of a day of the month, the third Ku or the fourth day after the new moon.

Kukona (kū'-kō'-na), adj. Cross; of sour temper; sullen; defiant: A ike aku la ia Hinaikamalama e hele ana me ka maka kukona; and saw Hinaikamalama walking with

a sullen countenance.—Laieik. p. 203.

Kukona (kū'-kō'-na), n. Sourness of disposition; easily put out and made angry.

Kukonukonu (kū'-kō'-nū-kō'-nu), adj. Excessive; overmuch; to a great degree.

Kuku (kŭ'-kū'), adj. 1. Crowded; standing thickly together. 2. Thorny; prickly; having many sharp points: laau **kuku**, thorns; prickly bushes.

Kuku (kŭ'-ku), n. The operation of beating out tapa.

Kuku (kŭ'-kū'), n. 1. A rising or standing up: nana aku la oia i ke **kuku** o na opua; he saw the rising of the opua or pointed clouds. Laieik. p. 48. 2. Name in common of thorns or spines.

Kuku (kū'-kū'), n. Mod. The cuckoo.

Kuku (kŭ'-kŭ'), v. 1. To strike; to beat, as in pounding tapa; ua kukuia ke kua me ka pulu kapa i ka hale; the block with the fresh bark is beaten in the house. 2. [Ku, to stand.] To stand up together; to stand erect and stiff, used only in the plural: E **kuku** ae ka lehulehu; let the multitude stand up. 3. To rise up, as a thought in the mind. 4. To be agitated, vexed, perplexed: **Kuku** mai la na manao iloko o'u; thoughts are stirred within me.

Kuku (kū'-kū'), v. To shake off; to remove something by shaking.

Kukua (kŭ'-kŭ-ā'), n. A variety of large crab. Syn: Kukuau.

Kukua (kū'-kū'-a), n. Temporary faintness; a swoon.

Kukua (kū'-kū'-a), v. To be dizzy; to be faint.

Kukuahi (kū'-kŭ-ā'-hi), adj. Plainly visible; prominent.

Kukuahi (kū'-kŭ-ā'-hi), v. [Kuku, contraction of **kukulu**, to set up, and **ahi**, fire.] 1. To set up a fire; to make a high fire in the open. 2. To be built on an eminence; to be set up on high; to be prominent: **Kukuahi** kauhale o Alewa, the houses of Alewa are conspicuous.

Kukuakakalaioa (kū'-kū'-ă-kă'-kă'-lā'i-ō'-a), v. To bristle up; to be wild; to act as an untamed animal; as a wild boar.

Kukuau (kū'-kū-ā'u), n. A variety of crab. Same as kukua.

Kukue (kū'-ku'e), n. 1. A lame person; one deformed or somewhat twisted. See **hapakue**. 2. Club-foot.

Kukuee (kū'-kŭ-ē'-ē'), v. [Ku, to stand, and **kuee**, opposition. Lit. to stand opposed to.] To contend with; to oppose; to bicker; to quarrel, as two persons.

Kukuhe (kū'-kū'-he), v. To be dark colored; to be black or blue.

Kukuhi (kŭ'-kū'-hi), v. 1. To pour water into a calabash or barrel; to fill with water. Same as **ukuhi**. 2. To take out by dipping.

Kukui (kū'-kū'-i), n. 1. The name of a tree (Aleurites moluccana). The nut was formerly used to burn for lights; the tree produces also the gum pilali; the body of the tree was sometimes made into canoes; the bark of the root mixed with charcoal was used in coloring canoes black. 2. Nut of the kukui tree. 3. Lamp; torch; contrivance for producing artificial light. 4. Fig. One who leads another; a leader; a guide.

Kukui (kū'-ku'i), v. [Kui, to publish.] 1. To publish; to spread. as a report. 2. To make famous. 3. [Kui, to add to.] To join one thing to another. Same as pakui.

Kukuiahi (kū'-kū'-ī-ă'-hi), n. Lamps of fire.

Kukuiolelo (kū'-ku'i-ō-lĕ'-lo), n. 1. Story tellers. 2. A company of people talkative and noisy at night when they should be asleep. O ka poe o Pohokano (a place in Kaupo, Maui) he **kukui olelo** wale no—the people of Pohokano are simply story tellers.

Kukuiolelo (kū'-ku'i-ō'-lĕ'-lo), v. [Ku-**kui**, to piece out, and **olelo**, words or speech.] To recite; to recount, as in narration.

Kukuiwanaao (kū'-ku'i-wă'-nă-ā'o), n. The people about the chief who talk and sing and tell stories all night. O ka poe noho me ke alii ma ke **kukuiwanaao**, he poe lakou no makou; the people about the chief who talk and sing all night are our people.

Kukuiwanaao (kū'-kū'-ī-wă'-nă-ā'o), n. Morning lamp; the morning star.

Kukuku (kŭ'-kū'-ku), adj. 1. Worm-eaten, describing that which is eaten into by the huhu, a worm

that bores into wood. 2. Enfeebled; worn out.

Kukuku (kū'-kŭ-kū'), n. 1. A rising, as of anger; mental tumult. 2. Great stir; agitation, as a boiling, bubbling, surging, etc. 3. [Mod.] The soapwort.

Kukuku (kū'-kŭ-kū'), v. [Reduplication of the word **ku**, to stand.] 1. To stand together; to be united in action. 2. To act pompously; to display vanity by one's own actions.

Kukukuku (kū'-ku-kū'-ku), n. A dove.

Kukula (kŭ'-kū'-la), v. [Eng. **Kula**, school.] To have school, that is, to attend school; to go through the exercises of school: alaila, **kukula** iho la kakou i kakahiaka nui, then we attended school early in the morning. See kula.

Kukule (kŭ'-kū'-le), n. A variety of the marigold. A beautiful blossom; the beautiful opening of the petals of a flower; the opening of a flower. See melekula.

Kukule (kŭ-kŭ'-le), n. 1. Debility; imbecility. 2. A kind of disease; an indisposition to move; applied to persons, to animals and to fowls.

Kukule (kŭ-kū'-le), v. 1. To be dumpish; to be loth to move, as in some kinds of disease. 2. To be imbecile.

Kukuli (kū'-kū'-li), n. The bone in front of the knee joint; the knee-pan.

Kukuli (kŭ'-kū'-li), n. An unpleasant sensation produced by food.

Kukuli (kū'-kū'-li), v. [**Ku**, stand, and **kuli**, the knee.] 1. To kneel; to bow the knee. To kneel in reverence: **Kukuli** hoomaikai, to kneel in prayer; to worship. 2. To crouch; to lie down, as a beast; to stand on the knees.

Kukulu (kū'-kū'-lu), n. 1. The place where the sky apparently meets the horizon: na **kukulu** eha, the four cardinal points of the compass, that is, everywhere; na **kukulu** o ka honua, the points or ends of the earth. Isa. 45:22. The border or edge of a country; ka pea kapu o **kukulu** o Tahiti. Laieik. p. 167. 2. A pillar; a post.

Kukulu (kū'-kū'-lu), v. 1. To set up on end; to erect, as a tent. To make fast in a perpendicular position. 2. To set up, as the frame of a native house; to build, as a house. 3. To set up, as an idol. 4. To stick up, as a stake. 5. To pile; to heap up. 6. Figuratively, with hale: to perpetuate a family; to build a name: **kukulu** inoa.

Kukulu (kŭ'-kū'-lu), v. [**Kulu**, to drop.] To drop a little at a time, as a fluid.

Kukuluaeo (kū'-kū'-lŭ-ā-e'o), n. 1. Stilts. 2. A very thin person with very long legs. 3. Name of a bird, the Hawaiian stilt (Himantopus knudseni). Back and wings deep black with gloss of green. Bill black; legs very long, hence its name.

Kukuluakau (kū'-kū'-lŭ-ā-kau), n. [**Kukulu**, point, and **akau**, north.] The north, that is, the north point.

Kukuluhema (kū'-kū'-lŭ-hē'-ma), n. [**Kukulu**, point, and **hema**, left; the south.] The south; the south point.

Kukulupapa (kū'-kū'-lŭ-pă'-pa), v. [**Kukulu**, to pile up, and **papa**, rank.] To pile in regular order; to classify; to arrange in ranks.

Kukulupapai (kū'-kū'-lŭ-pa'-pa'i), v. [**Kukulu**, to put up or erect, and **papai**, temporary shelter or abode.] To make a shed or shelter for temporary occupation.

Kukuma (kū'-ku'-ma), n. A variety of the crab known as paiea.

Kukuna (kū'-kū'-na), n. 1. The rays of the sun or any luminous body. 2. The radii of a circle; the spokes of a wheel. 3. The end posts of a native house which verge towards the center. 4. The side posts of a door, that is, of an ancient Hawaiian house. 5. A gate post: eha **kukuna** i kukuluia no ka pa, well posts; a elua **kukuna** i kukuluia no ka punawai.

Kukuni (kŭ'-kū'-ni), adj. Burning; very hot; feverish; **kukuni** keia la, this day has a fever, that is, it is very warm. See kuni and wela.

Kukuni (kŭ'-kū'-ni), n. [From kukuni, to kindle fire.] The prayer of a sorcerer; he pule anaana. A sorcerer's prayer was always accompanied with fire on an ape leaf.

Kukuni (kŭ'-kū'-ni), v. [**Kuni**, to kindle; to turn.] To kindle, as a fire. Hal. 18:8. To burn, as a sacrifice. To kindle a fire generally.

Kukunu (kū'-kū'-nu), n. See kukuna, the side posts of a house.

Kula (kū'-la), adj. [Mod.] Golden; made of gold.

Kula (kū'-la), n. 1. The country in the rear of the sea shore; the open country back from the sea. Lit. The name of the region of a mountain near its base, next below the pahee; it is a region where people may live and houses may be built. It extends to the region called kahakai, or sea shore. 2. Any open uncultivated land. 3. A field for cultivation. 4. Uncultivated land in the neighborhood of a city, i. e., suburbs. 5. A field; a pasture. 6. Upland in distinction from wet or meadow land. 7. Place for landing from deep water; spot where a canoe or a swimmer touches bottom. 8. Place where birds gather in crowds. 9. Name of an ancient god who could overleap fences and mountains, perch on straws and converse with other gods. 10. A basket-like fish trap. 11. [Eng.] A school; a place of instruction: ua kukulu ia keia **kula** i wahi e imi ai i ka naauao. 12. [Mod.] Gold. 13. Name in common of ornaments made of gold.

Kula (kū'-la), v. 1. To be in, or to have perpetual solitude, as to live in uncultivated and uninhabited places: e paa mai ka meha o ka la, e uhi mai ka malu. 2. To teach; to impart instruction. 3. To learn.

Kulai (kū'-la'i), n. 1. A knocking down of a person with a view to killing him. 2. A running over one. 3. A thrusting at one to kill him. 4. A blow; a rap.

Kulai (kū'-la'i), v. 1. To push over from an upright position. 2. To knock down; to overthrow. 3. To dash in pieces; to destroy. 4. To shake; to wave; to brush off, as with a weapon: ke **kulai** mai la ka lio i ka nalo; the horse brushes off the flies.

Kulaia (kū'-lā'-ī'-a), adj. Festal. La **kulaia**, festal day.

Kulaia (kū'-lā'-ī'-a), n. A feast day; a day in commemoration of some event.

Kulaina (kŭ'-la'i-na), n. [A derivative of **kulai**, to knock down.] 1. A being cast down; an overturning; an overthrow; a being knocked to pieces. 2. A being made ashamed; abusive treatment; maltreatment.

Kulaina (kŭ'-la'i-na), v. To be broken down.

Kulainakawa (kŭ'-la'i-nă'-kā'-wă), n. [**Kulaina**, ill-treatment, and **kawa**, a bathing pool.] 1. Term applied to a young girl ravished in a kawa or bathing place. 2. The act of ravishing while bathing; rape in a bathing pool.

Kulaiwi (kū'-lā-ī'-wi), adj. Pertaining to one's native land.

Kulaiwi (kū'-lā-ī'-wi), n. 1. Long residence in a place. Syn: Kuapuiwi. 2. Common name of a native.

Kulakai (kū'-lā-ka'i), n. Title of a god of husbandry. Also called Kamapuaa and Kanepuaa.

Kulakula (kū'-lă-kū'-la), n. 1. A game like nine-pins. 2. Untillable land; land unfit for cultivation.

Kulakulai (kŭ'-lă-kū'-la'i), n. 1. A wrestling; a scuffling; a throwing another down. 2. Another name of the game called uma.

Kulakulai (kŭ'-lă-kū'-la'i), v. To wrestle; to scuffle. See kulai.

Kulala (kū'-lā'-lā'), n. [**Ku**, stand, and **lala**, branch or twig of a tree.] Any plant propagated by slips or scions.

Kulala (kū'-lă-lā'), n. [Mod. **kula**, school, and **la**, day.] Day school in distinction from night school.

Kulalani (kū'-lā'-lă'-ni), adj. Standing in rows; standing in line for presentation.

Kulalani (kū'-lā'-lă'-ni), v. [**Ku**, to stand, and **lalani**, a row.] To be or to stand in a row; to be equal each to each: he **kulalani** wale no ka onionio, the spots stand in straight lines.

Kulana (kŭ'-lă'-na), adj. Nodding; bending the neck: he poo **kulana** ka kela wahine. See kunewa.

Kulana (kŭ'-lă'-na), n. A bending or dropping forward.

Kulana (kū'-lă'-na), n. [**Ku**, to stand, and **lana**, to float.] 1. A place where many things are collected together, as a village, a garden; a meeting or collection of persons: e hele ana oukou i hea? E hele ana i o, i ke **kulana** pule, that is, to a meeting which is held only once at a place or occasionally. 2. Reputation; station; rank; po-

sition; standing. 3. The quiet spot on the surface which follows the striking together of two seas. Also called **kulananalu**. 4. A place in a **hulili** or fortification where the men stand to throw their spears. 5. The location of a house: na kulana o ka hale. 6. Situation; relative position of any person or thing.

Kulana (kū'-lă'-nă), v. Same as kulanalana, to be unsettled.

Kulanahale (kū'-lă'-nă-hā'-le), n. [**Kulana**, a collection, a site, and **hale**, house.] 1. A village. A cluster of houses; a town; a city: ma ko kakou noho ana ma keia **kulanahale**, ma Lahainaluna nei, by our living at this village, at Lahainaluna; more generally written kulanakauhale. 2. A house site.

Kulanaheenalu (kū'-lă'-nă-he'e-nă'-lu), n. [**Kulana** and **heenalu**, to swim on the surfboard.] Place or village where a good surf came in so that the people might have the pleasure of riding on the surf. (A good surf was considered an important appendage to a village.)

Kulanakauhale (kū'-lă'-nă-kă'u-hā'-le), n. A large or small town, village or city; also often synonymous with kulanaheenalu, as the terms were interchangeable. Syn: Kulanahale.

Kulanalana (kū'-lă'-nă-la'-na), n. A false step; a stumbling.

Kulanalana (kū'-lă'-nă-lă'-na), v. [**Ku**, stand, and **lanalana**, not fixed, not firm. Literally, to stand trembling.] 1. To be unsettled; to be of doubtful mind; to be hesitating. 2. To stand unfixed; to be shaky or tottering. 3. To reel, as one drunk.

Kulananalu (kū'-lă'-nă-nă'-lu), n. Place where the surf breaks; where the surf rider starts his run.

Kulanihakoi (kū'-lă'-nī-hă'-ko'i), n. [**Ku**, the god, Ku, represented in rain and storm, **lani**, heaven, and **hakoi**, heavy.] What is above or on high; a supposed place in the heavens from which the waters of rain came; the windows of heaven: Ina i nui ke ao eleele ma ua poipu la, ua manao, ia aia maloko olaila o **Kulanihakoi**, nolaila mai ka hekili, ka uila, ka makani, ka ua, ka ino nui.

Kulapa (kū'-lă'-pa), v. [**Ku**, to stand, and **lapa**, to jump about.] 1. To frolic; to jump about in sport; to skip in sportive pranks. 2. To struggle, as in efforts to be free; to twist, turn, wring, as one in distress. 3. To break up the ground preparatory to cultivation.

Kulauka (kū'-lā-ŭ'-ka), n. 1. Another name of Kupulupulu, god of the canoe-makers whose territory extended from the lower limits of the forests to the mountain tops. 2. [**Ku**, a god, and **uka**, inland.] The gods of the mountains as distinguished from kuakai, gods on the sea shore.

Kule (kū'-le), n. A fish (Synodus) which burrows in the sand: he **kule** ka inoa o ka ia noho ma ke one, Kule is the name of the fish in the sand. Known also as ulae.

Kule (kū'-le), v. 1. To seize or take another's. See kulekule. 2. To meddle in the concerns of others for personal or selfish purpose. 3. To be removed; to be turned out or ousted.

Kulea (kū'-le'a), adj. Successful; competent; able: ua **kulea** ka hana.

Kulea (kū'-le'a or kū'-lē-ā), adv. Successfully; in a happy manner; completely; perfectly.

Kuleana (kŭ'-lĕ-ā'-na), n. 1. A part, portion or right in a thing. Ownership. 2. A right of property which pertains to an individual. 3. Interest in, as interest in a friend; a portion belonging to a friend. 4. One's appropriate business: hookahi o kaua makamaka, o ka imi naauao, oia hoi ko kaua **kuleana** e noho ai ma keia kulanakauhale. 5. In modern times, **kuleana** often refers to a small land claim inside another's land, that is, a reserved right in favor of some claimant; the original term was synonymous with lihi, an attached piece of land which another was allowed to cultivate and had some claim to. 6. A just claim. 7. A cause; a reason.

Kuleana (kŭ'-lĕ-ā'-na), v. To cause: Aole hoi he makani o keia lua wai e **kuleana** ai la hoi ka aleale ana o ka wa; there is no wind in this well to cause the waters to ripple. Laeiik. p. 15.

Kulehu (kū'-lē'-hu), v. [Ku, to stand, and lehu, ashes.] To place in ashes; to cook by the heat of ashes. To roast in the fire or hot ashes. See pulehu.

Kulekule (kŭ'-lĕ-kŭ'-le), adj. 1. Unsettled; unfurnished; lacking in conveniences; the opposite of kuonoono and koakoa: noho wale aku no lakou aole kulekule; disturbed. 2. Turned upside down.

Kulekule (kŭ'-lĕ-kŭ'-le), v. To be ousted from house to house, or from place to place.

Kulele (kū'-lē'-le), v. [Ku, to stand, and lele, to fly.] 1. To drive or scatter away, as some light or small thing; to drive away, as with a puff of wind; kulele ka makani. 2. To cause to lele or fly away. See hoolele.

Kuleleiwi (kū'-lĕ-le-ī-wi), adj. Liable to be turned away or deposed.

Kuleleiwi (kū'-lē'-le-ī'-wī), v. To be made destitute; to be despoiled.

Kuleleiwi (kū'-lĕ-lē-ī-wī), v. To be in disagreement; to be in a state of dissension. Ina pela oe e hana ai, e kuleleiwi ana ko kaua nohona; If you do thus, you and I will be out of harmony.

Kuleleula (kū'-lē'-lĕ-ū'-la), adj. Bending; arching, as the rainbow.

Kuleleula (kū'-lē'-lĕ-ū'-la), n. Column of clouds exhibiting the colors of the rainbow.

Kulepe (kū'-lē'-pe), n. A violent blast of wind accompanied with rain, generally in the middle of a channel.

Kulepe (kū'-lē'-pe), v. 1. To divide lengthwise; to split through the middle; to split open; to lay open as in dividing a fish from head to tail. 2. To make a hole in the ground: kulepe ekuia a awaawa. Syn: Awaawaa. 3. To blow hard, as the wind in the middle of a channel.

Kuli (kū'-li), adj. 1. Deaf. 2. Deaf and dumb.

Kuli (kū'-li), n. 1. Deafness. 2. Inattention to duty. 3. A deaf person. One unable from deafness to join in conversation. 4. The knee.

Kuli (kū'-lī'), n. A bribe to secure silence.

Kuli (kū'-li), v. 1. To be stunned with noise; to be deafened; not able to hear. 2. To be silent; be quiet. 3. To give or pay something as a reward for keeping a thing secret. Same as kipe, to bribe. See hookuli.

Kulia (kū'-lī'-a), n. That fortune or lot which falls to one. Same as ulia.

Kulia (kū'-lī'-a), v. [For kuia, "l" inserted. Used imperatively.] 1. Stand up; be present; present yourself: kulia kou ikaika; let your strength come out. Laieik. p. 104. 2. To confront; to push or put forward: Kulia aku i ke akea; Place it before the public.

Kuliana (kū'-lĭ-ā'-na), n. 1. The desire for a gift or present as the price of silence. 2. That which is given to a participant in an act for the purpose of keeping that participant quiet. 3. A being deaf for a purpose; a pretending not to know.

Kulihiamoe (kū'-li-hī'-a-mō'e), v. [Kuli, deaf, and hiamoe, sleep. Literally, to be deaf from being sleepy.] To doze; not to hear through drowsiness.

Kulihilihi (kū'-lī'-hĭ-lī'-hi), v. 1. To stand edgewise, as though just ready to fall. [Ku, to be hit, and lihi or lihilihi, the edge of a thing.] To be hit obliquely. To be caught or hooked on the side or slightly, as a fish; to be grazed or hit slightly, but not seriously injured.

Kulikuli (kŭ'-lĭ-kŭ'-li), v. 1. To stun with noise; to be confused with noise so that one cannot think. 2. Used imperatively, hush; be still; keep silence; referring to what another says. See kuli.

Kulina (kū'-lī'-na), n. [Mod.] Corn; maize.

Kulina (kū'-lī'-na), v. [Kuli and ana, being deaf.] To hear partly or indistinctly, less than lohe. Syn: Mahui.

Kulipee (kū'-lĭ-pe'e), v. [Kuli, knee, and pee, to hide.] 1. To be lame. 2. To be fatigued. 3. To be topsy-turvy; to be confused; to be sick; to be weak; to be feeble. 4. Figuratively, to be out of sight, unnoticed, ignored.

Kulipolipo (kū'-lī'-pŏ-lī'-po), adj. In a great degree; extremely.

Kulipolipo (kū'-lī'-pŏ-lī'-po), n. That which is deep.

Kuliu (kū'-li'u), n. 1. One who shows distinctive traits. 2. Skill in execution.

Kuliu (kū'-li'u), v. To think deeply; to have a penetrating mind.

Kulo (kū'-lō'), v. [**Ku**, to stand, and **lo**, for **loa**, long.] 1. To stand long; to wait long; to stay for. 2. To continue doing a thing; to persevere.

Kuloa (kū'-lō'-a), v. 1. To wait in expectation. 2. To wait some time; to wait until food is ripe. 3. To procrastinate: e hooloihi ai i ka manawa e waiho ai. Syn: Kulo.

Kuloa (kū'-lō'a), n. See hokuloa.

Kuloihi (kū'-lŏ-ī'-hi), v. [**Ku**, to stand, and **loihi**, long. 1. To stand during a long period; to last long. 2. To wait long; to be long about accomplishing anything.

Kuloko (kū'-lō'-ko), adj. [**Ku**, pertaining to, and **loko**, the inner part.] Relating to affairs within; concerning things inside, not beyond; relating to internal or home affairs; opposite of kuwaho.

Kulokuloku (kū'-lō'-kŭ-lō'-ku), v. To flow in little streams as a bubbling spring. Syn: Halokoloko.

Kulolalola (kū'-lō'-lă-lō'-la), adj. 1. Stiff, as the limbs; not obeying the will. 2. Standing helpless. 3. Unable to stand firmly.

Kulolalola (kū'-lō'-lă-lō'-la), v. [**Ku** and **lola**, paralyzed.] 1. To be stiffened; to be paralyzed; to stand inertly. 2. To act as an idiot. 3. To be weak or imbecile. 4. To be slow and awkward. See kulomaloma.

Kuloli (kū'-lō'-li), n. 1. Name of a variety of wauke (mulberry) on the island of Hawaii at Palilua. 2. A person who has no wife nor children; one without a relative.

Kulolia (kū'-lō-lī'-a), adj. Inseparable: kuu hoa **kulolia**, my inseparable friend.

Kulolia (kū'-lō'-lī'-a) adv. Inseparably; in a manner not to be separated: Ua pili **kulolia** maua; we two are united inseparably.

Kulolia (kū'-lō-lī'-a), v. 1. To share in a common fortune or fate. 2. To be inseparable.

Kulolo (kū'-lŏ'-lo), n. A pudding made of taro and coconut, or of breadfruit and coconut: imi oia i **kulolo**, he mea ono loa ia ai. (Called paipaiee when made of breadfruit.)

Kulolohili (kū'-lŏ'-lŏ-hī'-li), v. 1. To be long in doing a thing; to be very slow. 2. To converse or tell a story with many episodes and much unnecessary matter; to lengthen out, as a story.

Kulomaloma (kū'-lō'-mă-lō'-ma), n. 1. Dullness; awkwardness; stupidity; inertness. 2. An awkward person.

Kulomaloma (kū'-lō'-mă-lō'-ma), v. [**Ku**, to stand, and **loma**, slow; awkward.] 1. To do a thing very slowly and awkwardly; to act as one partially paralyzed. 2. To be slow; to be without skill.

Kulono (kū'-lō'-no), n. A straight ascending and smooth surface, as the side of a cliff: E pii kulono i ke alo o ka lani; go straight up into the face of the sky.

Kulono (kū'-lŏ'-no), n. Small holes in the bottom of a calabash or other vessel where the water may drop through. Syn: Kunono.

Kulou (kū'-lō'u), v. [**Ku**, to stand, and **lou**, to bend.] 1. To bow the head; to bend forward. 2. To stoop in order to look down. 3. To bow with respect to another.

Kuloupoo (kū'-lō'u-po'o), v. [**Kulou**, to bend forward, and **poo**, the head.] 1. To dive into the water with the head down, that is, head foremost. 2. To turn, as a somerset. 3. To leap down a precipice head first. Same as kuwalapoo.

Kulu (kū'-lu), n. 1. A drop of water. 2. Leak from aloft; the water that comes down in alternate drops. 3. Name in general of liquor distilled through a pipe. Okolehao is called also **kulu**. 4. Dysentery. 5. Gonorrhea. 6. The second night after the full moon, when darkness sets in just before the moon rises; the 17th day of the month in the old Hawaiian calendar. 7. A person whose father was a chief and his mother a commoner. Syn: Kukaepopolo.

Kulu (kū'-lu), v. 1. To drop, as water: kulu ka lani, the heavens dropped water, that is, it rained. To drop, as tears: na waimaka o kela mea keia mea e **kulu** i lalo; to distill from. Hence, 2. To leak, as the roof of a house. 3. To run in drops; to trickle. 4. To be

drowsy; to be in a tranquil state of mind as though half asleep.

Kulua (kū'-lū'-a), n. 1. The third day and night after the new moon. 2. The union of two things. 3. A pair of twins.

Kulua (kū'-lū'-a), n. A person whose father is a chief and his mother is not: ina he alii ka makuakane, a he alii ole ka makuahine, ua kapaia ka laua keiki he **kulua**, a he waiki kahi inoa, he kukaepopolo kahi inoa; o ke ano o ia mau olelo, he alii akaka ole.

Kulua (kū'-lū'-a), v. [Contraction of **kuluia**, passive of **kulu**, to drop or leak, as water.] Leaked: Ua **kulua** ka hale o kakou i ka po nei; our house leaked last night.

Kuluaumoe (kū'-lū-ă'u-mo'e), n. Midnight; the stillness of midnght.

Kuluhiamoe (kŭ'-lŭ-hī'-ă-mō-e), v. Same as **kuluihiamoe**.

Kului (kū'-lu'i), n. A small tree or shrub (Nototrichium sandwicense).

Kuluihiamoe (kŭ'-lū'-ī-hī'-ă-mo'e), v. To overcome with sleep.

Kuluiki (kū'-lŭ-ī'-ki), adv. Daintily; little by little.

Kuluiki (kū'-lŭ-ī'-ki), v. [**Kulu**, to be asleep, and **iki**, little.] 1. To be partially asleep; to doze. 2. To be constantly doing a little at a time; to persevere; to persist, as the continual falling of water drops through a leak. 3. To enter in little by little; to soak through, as water.

Kulukahiohio (kū'-lŭ-kā'-hi'o-hi'o), adj. [**Kulu** and **hio**, to lean over.] To be partially drunk; to reel to and fro. See **kahiohio**.

Kulukulu (kū'-lŭ-kū'-lu), v. [Freq. of **kulu**, to drop.] 1. To drop continuously in drops or little bits. 2. To be given to talking; to talk much about things of little importance.

Kuluma (kŭ'-lū'-ma), v. To be neighborly; to be acquainted; to be well known. Akahi no a ike, aole i **kuluma**; we have met but once, are not acquainted.

Kuma (kū'-ma), adj. 1. Pitted; rough, as the skin from scars of sores; set thick together. 2. Dark colored, as clouds. See **kumakuma** and **hakumakuma**.

Kuma (kū'-mā'), n. [**Ku**, a name, and **ma**, denoting attendance or retinue.] Ku and party; Ku and company.

Kuma (kū'-ma), v. Same as **kupa**.

Kumaka (kū'-mă'-ka), adj. Thoroughly understood; fully known.

Kumaka (kū'-mă'-ka), v. [**Ku**, to be hit, and **maka**, the eye.] 1. To know certainly; to apprehend fully: e ike maopopo, e ike lea; ike maka, know by sight. 2. To be in sight of.

Kumakaia (kū'-mă'-kā'-ia), n. A traitor; one who is apparently friendly, but is in reality a betrayer.

Kumakaia (kū'-mă'-kā'-ia), v. To betray; to ambuscade.

Kumakalehua (kū'-mā'-kă-lē'-hū'-a), n. 1. The ceremony prescribed when the lehua tree is cut down to be used in building a temple or heiau. 2. The action of putting or hanging bananas, a hog, or a man, as sacrifices upon the tree which was to be used in building a heiau.

Kumakalehua (kū'-mă'-kă-lē'-hū'-a), v. [**Ku**, to put, place; **ma**, at, on; **ka**, article, the; and **lehua**, the lehua tree.] To hang, as a bunch of bananas, a hog, or a man (a transgressor) as sacrifices upon the tree which was to be used in building a heiau, temple. (Such a tree was generally a lehua; hence the term.)

Kumakapa (kū'-mă'-kă'-pa), adj. Untamed.

Kumakapa (kū'-mă'-kā'-pā), v. [Rather a phrase than a word: **ku**, stand; **ma**, at, and **kapa**, side of a road.] 1. Stand away from; stand aside. 2. Stand out of the way.

Kumakapa (kū'-mā'-kă'-pa), v. To be wild; to be unapproachable.

Kumakena (kū'-mā'-kē'-na), adj. Mourning; hale **kumakena**, house of mourning.

Kumakena (kū'-mā'-kē'-na), n. 1. A mourning; a lamentation for the dead when great multitudes raised their voices in lamentation. 2. The general mourning that followed the death of the king or high chief, when the people wailed, knocked out their teeth, lacerated their bodies, and at last fell prostrate 3. A mourning or sorrow for the loss of property, house, goods, etc., and the distress that fol-

lowed; no ka pilikia o ka noho ana. See kanikau.

Kumakena (kū'-mā'-kē'-na), v. To mourn; to wail; to lament for the dead. To grieve; to be in distress for the loss of a relative or friend: e uwe aloha me ke kanikau.

Kumakuma (kū'-mă-kū'-ma), adj. Rough; uneven; not smooth.

Kumakuma (kū'-mă-kū'-ma), n. 1. Rough, as the surface of akoakoa or coral. 2. Rough or pitted, as the skin of a person after having the small-pox. 3. Rough blemish on one's skin.

Kumano (kū'-mā'-no), n. 1. The head of a water course. 2. A reservoir. 3. A dam which confines a brook or stream of water; he poowai, he pu, he manowai.

Kumano (kū'-mā'-no), v. [Ku, for kukulu, to build; mano, place where water is collected.] To make a mano; to build a barrier in a stream for the purpose of raising water to a desired level.

Kumebala (kū'-mĕ-bā'-la), n. [Gr. Mod.] A cymbal, a musical instrument: kumebala walaau, tinkling cymbal.

Kumene (kū'-mē'-ne), adj. Dull; blunt; flat, said of a nose: He keko ihu kumene; a monkey with a blunt short nose. See mene.

Kumimi (kū'-mī'-mī'), adj. Feeble; frail; not vigorous.

Kumimi (kū'-mī'-mī'), n. Weakness; feebleness. Said of stunted plants and animals.

Kumimi (kū'-mī'-mi), n. A species of very poisonous small crab.

Kumimi (kū'-mī'-mī'), v. To grow in a weak manner; to be sickly.

Kumino (kū'-mī'-no), n. [Biblical.] Cumin, an herb.

Kumomole (kū'-mō'-mō'-le), v. [Ku and momole, smooth.] To be straight up and down, as a smooth precipice; to be smooth and steep, as a precipice that cannot be climbed. See mole.

Kumooalii (kū'-mo'o-ă-li'i), n. A race or line of kings; a dnyasty.

Kumu (kŭ'-mu), n. 1. The bottom or foundation of a thing, as the bottom of a tree or plant, but not the roots; as, kumu laau, the bottom of a tree; kumu maia, banana stumps for planting; the stump of a tree; the stalk or stem of plants; the butt end of a log, etc.; hence, 2. The beginning of a thing, as work or business. 3. The foundation, that is, the producing business. 4. Teacher. 5. Pattern; a model. 6. A first cause; origin; place of beginning; fountain head. 7. An article of traffic by exchange. (Formerly all trade among Hawaiians consisted of barter, and the price of a thing was not a cash price, but one article became the kumu of another if it could be exchanged for it.) 8. A great multitude in a common herd, as: kumu puaa, herd of swine. 9. That part of an instrument which when used is held in the hand.

Kumu (ku-mū'), n. A variety of goat fish (Pseudupeneus porphyreus)—Color, rich rosy red on back and top of head; paler on side with broken marks along center of scales. Formerly forbidden to women to eat.

Kumu (kū'-mu), v. See hookumu.

Kumualakai (kū'-mŭ-ā'-lā-ka'i), n. [Kumu and alakai, to lead; to guide.] 1. A leading teacher; a school teacher directing to higher pursuits. 2. A guide.

Kumuao (kū'-mŭ-a'o), n. [Kumu, teacher, and ao, to teach.] An intensive and giving definitiveness to kumu.] 1. A teacher; an instructor.

Kumuea (kū'-mŭ-ē'-a), n. [Kumu, handle, and ea, tortoise shell.] The ea or tortoise shell on the handle. A tortoise shell handle.

Kumuha (kū'-mū'-ha), n. A contraction of kumuuha.

Kumuhele (kū'-mŭ-hē'-le), n. The crotch. Also called nihinihi.

Kumuhipa (kū'-mŭ-hī'-pa), n. [Kumu, source or that which produces, and hipa, sheep. Lit. a sheep kumu.] Flock of sheep. Ohanahipa is a better form.

Kumuhoohalike (kū'-mŭ-ho'o-hā-lī'-ke), n. Pattern of a thing.

Kumuhoola (kū'-mŭ-hō'-ō'-la), n. [Kumu, price, and hoola, to save from danger.] A ransom; a price paid for deliverance from death. Mat. 20:28.

Kumuhoolaha (kū'-mŭ-ho'o-lā'-ha), n. [Kumu, the producing cause, and hoolaha, to spread abroad.] Seed; applied to animals; means of propagation.

Kumuhoolike (kū'-mŭ-ho'o-li'-ke), n. A pattern; a copy. Same as kumuhoohalike.

Kumuhou (kū'-mŭ-hō'u), n. [Kumu, teacher, and hou, new. Lit. A new teacher.] The Holy Spirit.

Kumuipukukui (kū'-mŭ-ī'-pŭ-kŭ'-kū'-i), n. [Kumu and ipu, cup, and kukui, torch.] A candlestick; a lamp.

Kumukahi (kŭ-mŭ-kā'-hi), n. Origin; beginning or occasion of any thing.

Kumukuai (kū'-mŭ-kū'-ă'i), n. [Kumu, price, and kuai, to buy.] 1. The thing paid for an article in barter. 2. In modern times, the price of an article in cash.

Kumukui (kū'-mŭ-ku'i), n. 1. A boxing teacher. 2. A fencing master. Laieik. p. 44.

Kumukumu (kū'-mŭ-kū'-mu), n. The stumps or roots of what is cut off; the short hairs with the roots left after dressing a hog; the roots or stumps of the beard after shaving; the short stumps left after breaking off weeds instead of pulling them up.

Kumukumu (kū'-mŭ-kū'-mu), v. 1. To be short, as the remnant of what is cut off. 2. To be cut short or shaved close, leaving the stumps or kumu, that is, the roots or stumps of hair or beard when shaved. 3. To be blunt, dull or short.

Kumulau (kū'-mŭ-lā'u), n. [Kumu, the producing cause, and lau, a leaf.] 1. That which propagates or brings forth often; a producer; a breeder. 2. A vegetable that produces much, as the stump of a tree that throws out many sprouts; so of other vegetables producing their own kind. 3. A female, human or animal, that produces many offspring. Lit. The bringers forth, as a hen that has hatched more than once, a sow that produces pigs often, etc. 4. Fig. Applied to chiefs, because they nourished or fed men. 5. Also, figuratively, a fruitful source of evil or good, generally the former: ua lilo kekahi o ua mau hewa la i kumulau hoolaha no ka hewa; some of those vices became the principal source of spreading evil. 6. The leaf or sprout that grows out of the root or stump.

Kumuleomele (kū'-mŭ-lē'-ō-mē'-le), n. [Kumu, foundation, and leo, voice, and mele, a song.] 1. The rules of music. 2. Title of a song book.

Kumumaomao (kŭ'-mŭ-ma'o-ma'o), n. 1. An easterly wind at Oahu. 2. A stone from which maika stones were made. Greenish colored stone from which the olohu or rolling stones are made.

Kumumu (kū'-mŭ'-mū'), adj. Dull; blunt; obtuse; dull, as an edged tool.

Kumumu (kū'-mŭ'-mū'), v. 1. To be blunt; to be obtuse. See kumukumu. 2. To have the qualities of something broken or cut off. 3. To be dull, as a tool.

Kumumumu (kū'-mŭ'-mŭ'-mu), n. 1. Cartilage. 2. Crackling.

Kumuohai (kū'-mŭ-ō'-hă'i), n. [See kumu and ohai, a large flowering shrub or tree.] The bush or body of the ohai tree.

Kumuone (kū'-mŭ-ō'-ne), n. 1. A stone out of which maika stones were made. 2. Rock made of sand. 3. Bank of sand.

Kumupaa (kū'-mŭ-pa'a), n. [Kumu, the beginning, and paa, fixed.] 1. That which is firmly fixed; a solid foundation. 2. [Mod.] The principal, a sum of money placed at interest in distinction from panee, interest paid for the use of money.

Kumupaa (kū'-mŭ-pa'a), v. [Kumu, bottom or foundation, and paa, immovable.] 2. To be fixed firmly.

Kumupakoli (kū'-mŭ-pā'-kō'-lī'), n. [Kumu, foundation, and pakoli, first three notes in the Hawaiian scale.] The staff or five lines on which music is written. See pakoli.

Kumupepeiao (kū'-mŭ-pē'-pĕ'i-ă'o), n. The mastoid process or bone of the ear.

Kumupipi (kū'-mŭ'-pī'-pi), n. [Kumu, flock, and pipi, cow.] A flock of cattle. Pua pipi is better.

Kumupuaa (kū'-mŭ'-pŭ-a'a), n. [Kumu, flock, and puaa, a pig.] A herd of swine.

Kumuuha (kū'-mŭ-ŭ'-ha), n. [Kumu, bottom, and uha, the termination of the colon.] The bottom of the intestines; the rectum; the amo, place of egress.

Kumuwai (kū'-mŭ'-wa'i), n. [Kumu, beginning, and wai, water.] A

water spring; a fountain; the head of a water course or stream.

Kumuwaina (kū'-mŭ'-wā'i-na), n. [Mod. **Kumu**, stalk, and **waina** (Eng.), vine.] A grape vine.

Kuna (kū'-na), n. 1. A form of the itch. 2. A variety of fresh water eel said to have been introduced from abroad.

Kunae (kū'-nā'e), v. [**Ku**, stand, and **nae**, difficulty in breathing.] To stand or move about in order to gain relief from any disease causing hard breathing.

Kunae (ku'-na'e), v. [**Ku**, stand, and **na'e**, name of a native plant that becomes exceedingly inflexible or unyielding when wet.] To stand firmly against opposition.

Kunaenae (kū'-na'e-na'e), v. To stand alone; to stand unmoved. See kunae.

Kunahelu (kū'-nā-hē'-lu), v. 1. To be strong smelling; to have an unpleasant odor. 2. To be mouldy; to smell of mould and age. See punahelu.

Kunahihi (kū'-nā-hī'-hi), adj. 1. Shivering. 2. Bristling. 3. Ferocious; wild; fierce. 4. Applied to words, fierce: ka olelo ikaika ame ke kunahihi, strong language with fierceness.

Kunahihi (kū'-nā-hī'-hi), n. 1. Ferocity; wildness in appearance; a standing up of the hair. 2. Chilliness.

Kunahihi (kū'-nā-hī'-hi), v. [**Ku**, to stand, and **hihi**, thick together.] 1. To stand erect, as the hair. 2. To have the hair standing erect, as a person. 3. To be rude or wild. 4. To shudder; to feel the sensation of cold water.

Kunahua (kū'-nā-hū'-a), v. To be ungainly in posture; to walk awkwardly. To bend forward in walking. See kanahua.

Kunaina (kŭ'-na'i-na), adj. Pushed over; thrown down; laid prostrate.

Kunaina (kŭ'-na'i-na), v. To be overthrown; to be pushed over; to be laid prostrate.

Kunakuna (kū'-nă-kū'-na), n. [**Ku**, to stand, and **na** for **ana**.] 1. A standing; the things standing up, that is, the side posts of a door; lapauila. 2. Side supports.

Kunakuna (kū'-nă-kū'-na), v. [Reduplicative of **kuna**, a form of itch.] A sore; a kind of itch; a species of disease. Syn: Kuna.

Kunana (kū'-nā'-nā), n. Name of Keliimaikai's goat.

Kunana (kū'-nā'-na), n. Same as kulana, a position, situation, location, etc.

Kunana (kū'-nă'-na), v. Same as kulana or kulanalana.

Kunana (kū'-nā'-nā'), v. [**Ku**, stand, and **nana**, to look at.] To stand looking about; to stand and watch.

Kunanahale (kū'-nă'-nā-hā'-le), n. 1. A number of houses near together. 2. A place where a house may be built. 3. A place where a house once stood. See kulanahale.

Kunane (kū'-nă'-ne), n. A game played on a flat surface with black and white stones. It resembles the game of checkers. Same as konane.

Kunane (kŭ'-nā'-ne), n. The relationship of a brother to a sister, generally with the prefix kai; as, kaikunane, the brother of a sister.

Kuneki (kū'-nē'-ki), n. 1. A crowd of people. 2. The condition, the inconvenience of a crowd. 3. A fullness; an overflowing.

Kuneki (kū'-nē'-ki), v. 1. To be full; to overflow; to be over and above. 2. To be crowded, as people. Also written kuaneki and kuineki. See neki.

Kunewa (kū'-nē'-wă), n. 1. Heaviness for want of sleep; fatigue. 2. An unsteady motion.

Kunewa (kū'-nē'-wa), v. 1. To nod or drop the head forward, as from sleepiness or fatigue. 2. To stagger. See newa.

Kunewanewa (kū'-nĕ'-wă-nĕ'-wă), adj. Having strength exhausted; weary to the point of tottering.

Kunewanewa (kū'-nĕ'-wă-nă'-wa), n. 1. A heavy weariness. 2. A staggering through weakness for want of food: E hoomanawanui i alo ai kaua i ka pololi ame ka hune, i ke anuanu koekoe ame ke **kunewanewa**; Continue steadfast that you and I may avoid hunger and want, the damp chill and weariness.

Kunewanewa (kū'-nĕ'-wă-nĕ'-wă), v. [**Ku**, to be hit, and **newanewa**, staggering.] 1. To be staggeringly weary; to be so overcome as to be about to fall. 2. To stagger like a drunken man; to reel as

one hit by a heavy blow on the head.

Kuni (kū′-ni), n. 1. A fever; the ague. 2. The heat of the sun. 3. A mark made with fire, a live coal or heated iron; tattoo mark. 4. The name of a prayer connected with sorcery and with praying people to death. 5. The practice of sorcery; the same as anaana.

Kuni (kū′-ni), v. 1. To kindle, as a fire. To light, as a lamp. 2. To blaze up and burn, as a fire; to consume with fire. 3. To burn, as a sacrifice. 4. To burn, as a fever. 5. To touch off, as a cannon. 6. To scorch or burn, as with a blaze of fire. 7. To burn or put a mark upon; to stamp; to fix indelibly on the skin, as in tattooing.

Kunia (kŭ′-nĭ-ā′), adj. [Same as konia, disobedient.] 1. To be disobedient; not to yield to one's wishes. 2. To be close.

Kuniahi (kŭ′-nĭ-ā′-hi), adj. Word descriptive of the way fire is applied: pu kuniahi, gun fired by touching fire to the vent; kani ka pu kuniahi, the cannon sounded when fired.

Kuniahi (kŭ′-nĭ-ā′-hi), n. One who tends a fire. Same as puhiahi.

Kuniahi (kŭ′-nĭ-ā′-hi), v. [Kuni, to kindle, and ahi, fire.] To kindle a fire.

Kunihi (kū′-nĭ′-hi), v. [Ku, to stand, and nihi, to turn edgeways.] 1. To turn a thing edgeways; to set up on edge; to lay on one side; to stand up prominently, as a ridge of uncut hair on the head. 2. To stand sideways.

Kunihinihi (kū′-nĭ′-hi-ni′-hi), adj. Narrow; having a thin edge.

Kunihinihi (kū′-nĭ′-hĭ-nĭ′-hi), n. 1. The edge of a precipice. 2. A tuft of hair extending from the forehead over the top and down the back part of the head. 3. The ridge of a war helmet.

Kunihinihi (kū′-nĭ′-hĭ-nĭ′-hi), v. [Ku, to stand, and nihi, on edge.] 1. To stand up, as a pali, precipice, that cannot be climbed; to be precipitous, said of the crest of a range of mountains. 2. To stand or be perilously near to a downfall or ruin; to stand on the narrow edge of anything.

Kuninihi (kū′-nĭ′-nĭ′-hi), n. Narrow edge. Same as kunihinihi.

Kuninihi (kū′-nĭ′-nĭ′-hi), v. Same as kunihinihi.

Kuniponipo (kū′-nĭ′-pŏ-nĭ′-po), adj. Same as kulipolipo.

Kuno (kū′-nō′), v. [Ku, stand, and no, an intensive strengthening the ku.] To stand firmly; to stand in spite of. (Should be written separately.)

Kunokunoku (kū′-nō′-kŭ-nō′-ku), v. The same as kulokuloku.

Kunokunou (kŭ′-nŏ′-kŭ′-nō′u), v. [Freq. of kunou.] 1. To bow often. 2. To nod the head in derision. To bow or wag the head in scorn. 3. To notify by motions of the head.

Kunoni (kū′-nō′-ni), v. To progress very slowly, as: welawela maoli oe e kunoni ae nei; very warm are you as you go slowly by.

Kunono (kū′-nŏ′-no), adj. 1. Full of small holes, as a calabash that leaks. 2. Weak; feeble; without strength. 3. Bright red.

Kunono (kū′-nŏ′-no), n. 1. Small or fine holes in any container, as a calabash. 2. A small idea; a little thought: he wahi kunono manao iki no nae. 3. A red color.

Kunonopa (kū′-nŏ-nō′-pa), v. 1. To stand as though not sure of one's foothold. 2. To be awkward or helpless from weakness of the limbs; to be helpless, as a person with the palsy; to be weak. 3. To lean over, as a tall man.

Kunou (kŭ′-nŏ′u), v. 1. To make signs for one to do a thing. 2. To bow gently or slightly with respect to one or in recognition. 3. To nod or beckon with the head in order to communicate something secretly. Laieik. p. 17. To hint to one by a motion of the head.

Kunounou (kū′-nō′u-nō′u), n. A species of wrasse fish. Another name for kupoupou.

Kunu (kū′-nu), n. A cough.

Kunu (kū′-nu), v. 1. To have a cough; to cough. 2. To roast meat on the coals.

Kunukalea (kū′-nŭ-kă′-le′a), n. [Mod.] Whooping cough.

Kunukunu (kŭ′-nŭ-kŭ′-nu), n. 1. Expression of discontent at the haku, overseer, for his requiring too much labor. 2. Anger laid up and cherished in the mind. E noi aku ia ia me ka hoowahawaha

ole ame ke **kunukunu** ole; ua noho ia i keia wahi me ka hoomanawanui ame ke **kunukunu** ole.

Kunukunu (kŭ'-nŭ-kŭ'-nu), v. 1. To express discontent or disagreement in undertones. 2. To cherish secret dissatisfaction, said of those who grumble covertly about things in general. 3. To groan; to complain, as an oppressed people.

Kununa (kū'-nū'-na), adj. Pertaining to anything cooked over the coals. Broiled; roasted.

Kuo (kū'-ō'), v. To cry with a loud voice; to lift up the voice in weeping for joy: e aloha nui mai me ka uwe.

Kuoha (kū'-ō'-ha), n. A prayer used to cause a man to love his wife and a wife to love her husband.

Kuoho (kū'-ō'-ho), n. A kind of fishhook, so called from its resemblance to the top of a shell (leho).

Kuoi (kū'-ō-ī'), v. 1. To move slowly, as a vessel with little wind. 2. To rock or reel to and fro, as a vessel in a calm. 3. To reel or stagger, as a fowl drenched in water.

Kuoili (kŭ'-ō-ī'-li), adj. 1. Steep, as a road up hill. 2. Hard to do; not easy, said of passing over precipitous trails: Kuoili ka piina o Nuuanu; steep is the ascent of Nuuanu.

Kuoili (kŭ'-ō-ī'-li), v. [**Ku**, to stand, and **oili**, to ascend.] 1. To walk a steep road up hill. 2. To go cautiously as in walking up or down a steep place.

Kuokoa (kū'-ŏ-kō'-a), adj. Standing aloof or separate from; existing in independence of anything else.

Kuokoa (kū'-ŏ-kō'-a), v. [**Ku**, to stand, and **okoa**, another.] 1. To stand aside by one's self; to be independent. 2. To stand aloof from assisting or injuring another. 3. To cast off the authority of a king or ruler; to rebel.

Kuokuolo (kū'-ŏ-kŭ'-ō'-lo), v. [The intensive of **kuolo**.] To make a vibrating motion, as in rubbing or polishing; to rub; to polish, as in scouring a utensil.

Kuola (kū'-ō'-la), v. [**Ku**, to stand, and **ola**, life.] 1. To stand alive and safe; to escape some great danger. 2. To be without a scar or blemish after hostile encounter.

Kuolo (kū'-ō'-lo), n. A small drum; a timbrel. The hula drum; he ipu hula; he hula paipu. Same as kuolokani.

Kuolo (kū'-ō'-lo), v. To make a vibrating motion; to rub; to polish; to scour; to scratch.

Kuolo (kŭ'-ō-lo), v. 1. To shake, as a fluid in a bottle or cask. 2. To tremble, as the voice. 3. To cause a vibrating sound.

Kuolohia (kū'-ō'-lŏ-hī'-a), n. A species of grass (Rhynchospora laxa), also called puukoa.

Kuolokani (kū'-ō'-lŏ-kă'-ni), n. [**Kuolo**, a hula drum, and **kani**, to sound.] An ancient Hawaiian musical instrument used at hulas and on other occasions of amusement and dissipation; a timbrel. 2. (Biblical.) Psaltery.

Kuoloku (kŭ'-ŏ'-lŏ-kū'), n. The voice or trilling song of a singing bird: **kuoloku** ka leo o ka manu kani lea.

Kuoloku (kŭ'-ŏ'-lŏ-kū'), v. To sing like a bird; to sound vibratory notes; to warble. See kuolo.

Kuolono (kū'-ŏ-lō'-no), n. Hillocks or protuberances on the tops of the mountains: a o na puu maluna pono iho o ke kuahiwi, e ku lalani ana, a ku hookahi paha, ua kapaiaku ia he kuolono. Same as kualono.

Kuoni (kū'-ō'-ni), v. [**Ku**, stand, and **oni**, to move.] 1. To walk gently or softly; to move lightly. 2. To fall back or behind another on account of a slow movement. Same as kunoni.

Kuono (kū'-ō'-no), n. 1. Place in a room made by the receding of the wall; a secluded nook. 2. In geography, a bay; a gulf; a recess of the sea into the land. He wahi kai e poopoo ana iloko o ka aina; A little sea intruding upon the land. See kaikuono.

Kuonoono (kū'-ō'-nŏ-ō'-no), adj. Well furnished; supplied: **kuonoono** ole, unsteady, unsettled. **Kuonoono** is applied to persons who thrive by industry.

Kuonoono (kū'-ō'-nŏ-ō'-no), n. 1. An inheritance; a settlement. 2. A settled place, that is, a place of rest.

Kuonoono (kū'-ō'-nŏ-ō'-no), v. To be comfortably settled; to be well furnished with things for comfort

and convenience; to be above want.

Kuoo (kū'-o'o), adj. 1. Fearless; ready; prompt in action; vigilant. 2. Serious; sober minded.

Kuoo (kū'-o'o), v. [Ku, to stand, and oo, mature; prepared.] To stand ready; to be prepared for any event; especially to be prepared against evil. 2. To be unexcited; to be calm; to be fully awake to circumstances. 3. To be sober; to be earnest.

Kuou (kū'-ō-ū'), adj. Indolent; indifferent; listless.

Kuou (kū'-ō-ū'), v. 1. To rest the head on anything. 2. To incline the head; to bend the head forward. 3. To be listless. 4. To be downcast; to manifest sorrow or discouragement by a downcast posture.

Kuouelena (kū'-ō'-ū-ē-lĕ'-na), adj. Listless; indifferent.

Kuouelena (kū'-ō'-ū-ē-lĕ'-na), v. [Kuou, indifferent; e, by; lena, laziness.] 1. To be lazy. 2. To lack interest in anything. 3. To be slow to act because unconcerned.

Kuoulena (kū'-ōu-lē'-na), adj. Loyal; faithful.

Kuoulena (kū'-ō'u-le-na), n. A coarse kind of tapa, called also akoa; o ke paupau akoa, o ke paupau kuoulena no ia.

Kuoulena (kū'-ō'u-lē'-na), v. To stand firmly by; to be loyal.

Kupa (kū'-pa), n. One native-born or naturalized in a place; a long resident or native of a place: he kamaaina kahiko; kupa ai au; a native-born who eats (enjoys) the land (au, poetic for aina). 2. A variety of caterpillar. See peelua. 3. A variety of the shell fish, leho. 4. [Eng.] Soup. 5. A maker of barrels, casks, kegs, etc.; a cooper.

Kupa (kŭ-pā'), v. 1. To dig out; to dig a trench. 2. To clean off or dig out the inside of a canoe: a kupa ia oloko o ka waa; to turn up ground.

Kupa (kū'-pa), v. 1. To be a citizen. 2. [Eng.] To act as a cooper; to do the work of a cooper.

Kupaa (kū'-pa'a), adj. 1. Unmovable; constant, as a memorial pillar. 2. Unshaken in mind or purpose. 3. Firm; strong, as an arm; fixed, as a plan; olelo kupaa, an ordinance; a covenant; a statute.

Kupaa (kū'-pa'a), adv. Firmly; in a manner not easily moved.

Kupaa (kū'-pa'a), v. [Ku, to stand, and paa, fast.] 1. To stand fast or firmly, as a material object. 2. To stand fast morally; to continue constant, as a person intent upon his purpose; e hoomanawanui.

Kupai (kū'-pā'i), n. [Mod.] From the English, goodbye.

Kupai (kū'-pa'i), v. To be bulky, said of a number of things assembled or piled up without order: Kupai ka ukana ma ka uwapo; the freight is piled up on the wharf.

Kupaianaha (kū'-pă'i-ă-nā'-ha), adj. Wonderful; unaccountable; strange, as a story or the relation of an event good or bad; it is used as an intensive. See kupanaha.

Kupaka (kū'-pă'-ka), n. 1. A writhing; a bending this way and that. 2. A tearing; a treaty with violence.

Kupaka (kū'-pă'-ka), v. 1. To writhe; to twist; to bend this way and that; to move one way then another, as in anguish or anger. 2. To throw the limbs about, as in great pain. 3. To strive with contortions of the body. Kupaka ae la aole e hiki, he struggled without success.

Kupakaki (kū'-pă'-kă-kī'), v. 1. To act tumultuously; to be turbulent. 2. To thrash about as an angry, drunken person.

Kupakupa (kŭ'-pă-kū'-pā'), v. Reduplication of the verb kupa, to dig out.] 1. To dig a trench. 2. To hew out a canoe; to slice or chip off, as with an adze.

Kupala (kū'-pă'-la), n. 1. Another name of the kaku, a fish. 2. Same as pala.

Kupalaha (kū'-pă-lā'-ha), n. [Ku, stand, and palaha, down.] General name of Kamehameha's movable heiaus, temples.

Kupalii (kū'-pă-li'i), adj. 1. Small; dwarfish; diminutive, as a dwarfish person. 2. Humble; not of high rank; pertaining to the common people.

Kupalii (kū'-pă-li'i), n. 1. A variety of the awa plant distinguished by

a very small leaf. 2. A short person; one of low stature. 3. One of low rank; person of humble station; a common citizen.

Kupalii (kŭ'-pă'-li'i), v. To be little; to be dwarfish; to be diminutive.

Kupaliiaiau (kū'-pă-li'i-ă'i-ā'u), n. [**Kupalii**, a plain citizen; **ai**, to eat or derive benefit from; and **au**, a period of time.] 1. A person who derives the benefits incident to continuous service under a number of masters. 2. A person who has lived many years, or to old age under many alii or chiefs.

Kupaloloi (kū'-pă-lŏ'-lo'i), v. 1. To drum with the fingers on the drum or pahu at a hula or other gathering: kupaloloi ka leo o ka pahu e kani i Mauoni; the sound of the drum trills at Mauoni. 2. To cause a vibration of sound; to trill.

Kupalu (kū'-pă'-lu), n. 1. Material used to attract or entice. 2. Lure.

Kupalu (kū'-pă'-lu), v. 1. To stuff with food; to give a person or animal as much as he can eat. To fatten; to nourish; to feed highly. Hence, 2. To make a favorite of one. 3. To prepare the bark for kuku or the manufacture of tapa by causing it to become soft and malleable.

Kupaluia (kū'-pă'-lŭ-ī'a), adj. Fatted; well fed.

Kupaluia (kū'-pă'-lŭ-i'a), n. 1. A fatling; a well-fed animal. Mat. 22:4. 2. A taming, as of fish by feeding: ka hoohauna ana i laka mai ka ia.

Kupaluia (kū'-pă'-lŭ-ī'a), v. Passive form of the verb kupalu, to fatten.

Kupanaha (kū'-pă-nă'-ha), adj. Wonderful; strange.

Kupanaha (kū'-pă-nă'-ha), adv. Wondrously; unaccountably.

Kupanaha (kū'-pă-nă'-ha), n. A wonder; a strange event. See kupaianaha.

Kupanaha (kū'-pă-nă'-ha), v. To be wonderful.

Kupaoa (kū'-pă'-ō-a), n. A low decumbent shrub (Raillardia scabra), the root of which was used to dye and scent tapa.

Kupaoa (kū'-pă-ō'-a), n. 1. Any substance emitting odor. 2. Fragrance; perfume.

Kupaoa (kū'-pă-ō'-a), n. 1. An odorous plant (Raillardia scabra) used to scent tapa. 2. Fig. What gives character to life: o ke **kupaoa** ia e hoope ai i na uhane, that is the plant which gives scent to souls, that is, their peculiar character.

Kupapaku (kū'-pă'-pă-kū'), n. 1. A place deep down in the ground: olalo o **kupapaku**, down to the limit. 2. Limit of depth; point beblow which it is not possible to progress further. 3. Rock surface below a surface of soil. Syn: Papaku, bedrock.

Kupapaku (kū'-pă'-pă-kū'), v. To be or stand on bedrock.

Kupapalani (kū'-pă'-pă-lā'-ni), n. 1. A very ancient alii [chief]. 2. Chief of the highest papa (order).

Kupapalani (kū'-pă'-pă-lā'-ni), v. [**Ku**, to reach, **papa**, rank, and **lani**, title of royalty.] To be of high rank; to have reached a place among the lani, the highest.

Kupapau (kū'-pā-pa'u), adj. Of or belonging to a dead body: hale **kupapau**, a tomb.

Kupapau (kū'-pā-pa'u), n. A dead body; a corpse; a deceased person: lawe aku la lakou i ke **kupapau** o Lono, the people carried away the dead body of Captain Cook; eia ke kauoha a ke **kupapau** ia'u, here is the last charge of the deceased to me.

Kupapaula (kū'-pă-pă-ū'-la), v. To stand with the side or broadside to the wind, as a house; to blow directly on, as on the side of.

Kupau (kū'-pă'u), adj. Fearful; shrinking.

Kupau (kū'-pā'u), n. Name of the fifth day after the new moon or the last of the Ku-tabu; that is, the sixth day of the month in the old Hawaiian calendar.

Kupe (kŭ'-pe), n. That part of a canoe, forward and back of the lashings, that secures the outrigger to the boat.

Kupe (kŭ'-pe), v. To manage or direct a canoe, as the man with the steering paddle; to direct the bow of a boat or canoe; e hoopololei ae i ka ihu.

Kupee (kū'-pe'e), n. 1. An ornament, generally a string of shells (pupuhoaka): kupee gula—gold bracelet. 2. A bracelet; **kupee** lima. 3. A fetter: **kupee** keleawe, a fetter of brass; laau **kupee**, stocks.

Kupee (kū'-pe'e), v. 1. To bind with fetters; to fasten with fetters. 2. To bind; to tie fast. 3. To orna-

ment the wrist or arm with bracelets; to put ornaments on the arm.

Kupehe (kū'-pē'-he), n. A quiet movement, as that of a person; an unsteady movement, as that of a weak person; hakupe, he **kupehe.**

Kupehe (kū'-pē'-he), v. To go softly Syn: Kapehe.

Kupehi (kū'-pē'-hi), v. To throw at; to pelt; to cast stones at: e hoolei i ka pohaku. See kipehi and pehi.

Kupekia (kū'-pē-kī-ā'), n. The fear of evil; nervousness.

Kupele (kū'-pē'-le), n. 1. A medicine. 2. A process of breaking up the inside parts of anything, as in excavating.

Kupele (kū'-pē'-le), v. 1. To bruise, as fruit to soften it; to soften; to pound up, as taro; rub to pieces. 2. To feed full or till surfeited, as a parent does a child or a pet dog: e kupele i ka ilio. 3. To dig out the inside of by the process of **kupele** or softening and breaking up, said of digging out the inside of a log in the making of a canoe. 4. To mix up or work over poi the day after it is made. Huli ka waha (ka waa) iluna, alaila **kupele** maloko. See hoowali. 5. To dig out the inside of a canoe.

Kupeleleu (kū'-pē'-lē-lē'u), v. [**Ku,** stand, and **peleleu,** broad, extended.] 1. To stand in a broad or spreading posture, as one who blocks up the door or a narrow passage. 2. To be broad, as one with spreading or bulky baggage on his back: He aha kau e **kupeleleu** nei? What are you doing standing so big here?

Kupene (kū-pē'-ne), v. 1. To live steadily in one place, instead of roving about. 2. To be indisposed to action.

Kupenu (kŭ'-pē'-nu), v. 1. To dip into liquid. 2. To color by dipping into dyestuffs. 3. To plunge into water; to immerse forcibly. See lumai.

Kupenupenu (kū'-pē'-nŭ-pē'-nu), v. The frequentative of kupenu.

Kupeulu (kū'-pē-ū'-lu), adj. Old; worn out, as a canoe: pehea ko oukou waa? he wahi waa **kupeulu** no hoi; How is your canoe? It is even a canoe worn out.

Kupeulu (kŭ'-pē-ū'-lu), n. 1. An old broken worn out canoe, without sail or other conveniences. 2. A canoe with a large or blunt ihu, forepart: ina nui ka ihu, he **kupeulu** kahi inoa.

Kupikio (kū'-pī-kī-ō'), v. 1. To be greatly agitated; to be in commotion as water disturbed by the wind. 2. To rage or be in commotion, as an angry multitude. 3. To be troubled, as the mind.

Kupikipikio (kū'-pī'-kī-pī'-kī-ō'), adj. Troubled; raging, as: kai **kupikipikio.**

Kupikipikio (kū'-pī'-kī-pī'-kī-ō'), n. 1. The agitation of water when the surface is thrown out of its level; the commotion of the waves of the sea in a storm. 2. The raging of a multitude. 3. The agitation of the mind.

Kupikipikio (kū'-pī'-kī-pī'-kī-ō'), v. [Intensive form of **kupikio.**] 1. To be in commotion generally. 2. To rage, as the sea when wind and current are opposite. 3. To be furious; to be agitated, as a people in a popular tumult. 4. To be agitated, as the mind.

Kupilikii (kū'-pī'-lī-ki'i), v. 1. To stand close together so as to crowd. 2. To be confused. See pilikia.

Kupinai (kū'-pī-na'i), adj. Noisy; confused with noise: aloha na hoa **kupinai,** wawa hanehane o ua hale nei.

Kupinai (kū'-pī-na'i), n. 1. A great crying; a general or universal lamentation where multitudes are wailing together. 2. The echo of mourning or lamentation. 3. An echo; a reverberation of sound, as from a precipice. 4. A great and confused noise of people.

Kupinai (kū'-pī-na'i), v. [**Ku,** to rise or to go, and **pinai,** thick together.] 1. To mourn; to wail; to make a great and confused noise, as of wailing. 2. To go from house to house or from place to place. 3. To be thronged with numbers of people; to stand thickly together, as people in a crowd. 4. To reverberate, as a sound; to echo back a sound.

Kupinapinai (kū'-pī'-nă-pī'-na'i), v. 1. To come and stand close together, as people day after day. 2. To return repeatedly; to come back often: **Kupinapinai** ka alalauwa.

the alalauwa (little red fish) recur often. Syn: Kupinepine.

Kupinepine (kū'-pĭ'-nē-pĭ'-ne), v. [Ku, to stand; pinepine, often.] To return repeatedly. Syn: Kupinapinai.

Kupipi (kū'-pī'-pi), adj. [Ku, to stand, and pipipi, crowded.] Close together; thick, as people standing together. Kupipipi is the more correct form.

Kupipi (kū'-pī'-pī), n. A species of fish (Abudefduf sordidus) which resembles the maomao in form and color. Same as aoaonui.

Kupipi (kū'-pī'-pī'), v. See kapipi, to sprinkle.

Kupipipi (kū'-pĭ-pī'-pi), v. [Ku, to stand, and pipipi, thick together.] To stand close together, as a multitude; to be confused.

Kupo (kū'-pō), n. 1. A species of fish net: he upena kupo. 2. A variety of scoop net. Also written kupoo.

Kupoepoe (kū'-po'e-po'e), v. [Ku, to fit, and poepoe, round.] 1. To be fitted round, that is, well furnished, as one wearing much tapa. 2. To have much property. 3. To be fully furnished.

Kupohu (kū'-pō'-hu), n. [Ku, to stand, and pohu, calm.] A calm; the state of the sea when there is no wind; a calm of wide extent.

Kupola (kū'-pō'-la), v. 1. To roll up, as a bundle; to tie up together. See kapola. 2. To wither and roll up, as the under or dead leaves of bananas. Same as kukaa.

Kupololu (kū'-pŏ'-lŏ-lū'), n. 1. Art or skill in the use of the pololu, a long spear. 2. The striking or stabbing one with a pololu: he nui ka poe ao i ka lono maka ihe, me ke kupololu.

Kupono (kū'-pō'-no), adj. 1. In geometry, upright; perpendicular; kaha kupono, a perpendicular line. 2. Morally upright; honest; conscientious. 3. Adapted to; suitable.

Kupono (kū'-pō'-no), n. A training or state of being fitted for.

Kupono (kū'-pō'-no), v. [Ku, to stand or to fit, and pono, right.] To be right or to act uprightly; to be just; to be true. 2. To fit; to be fit; to be adapted to a purpose.

Kupou (kū'-pō'u), v. To bend or bow forward, as in drowsing, or if one hits his foot and stumbles forward: a kupou iho la kona poo ma ka waha o ka ipu. Laieik. p. 211.

Kupouli (kū'-pŏ'-ū'-li), v. 1. To be darkened: kupouli ka naau i ka ona i ka baka. 2. To be overcome with mental or moral delusion; to be mentally blank; to be mentally unsound.

Kupoupou (kū'-pō'u-pō'u), n. Wrasse fish (Cheilio inermis). Color, olive green varying toward rusty red.

Kupu (kū'-pū'), adj. Thick, as paste.

Kupu (kū'-pu), n. 1. A vegetable growth; a sprout. 2. Offspring; offshoots from a single source.

Kupu (kū'-pu), v. 1. To sprout; to spring up; to grow, as vegetation; to shoot out buds; to open out, as leaves or blossoms. 2. To grow large; to increase. 3. Fig. To grow up or increase, as good or evil.

Kupua (kū'-pŭ-ā'), adv. In a united manner.

Kupua (kū'-pū'-a), n. 1. A sorcerer; a witch; a wizard. 2. A person of extraordinary powers of body or mind; one able to do what others cannot; O Aiwohikupua keia, ke kupua kaulana a puni na moku.—Laieik. p. 100. (Sorcerers, wizards and witches are frequently spoken of in old Hawaiian kaao and mele, as people who existed and were fully believed in.)

Kupua (kū'-pŭ-ā'), n. A standing together; unity; concord.

Kupua (kū'-pŭ-ā'), v. [Ku, stand and pua, a collection of individuals, group, flock, etc.] To stand together; to stand united; to be brought together, as single persons or things are formed into a single mass, group or flock.

Kupueu (kū'-pŭ-e'u), n. 1. A person who excels in doing good or in doing mischief: ma ke ahiahi o ua la hoouka kaua nei o na kupueu. Laieik. p. 109. 2. An expert.

Kupukupu (kū'-pŭ-kū'-pu), n. 1. Any vegetable that springs up spontaneously, as the sprouts which start up from the roots that remain in the ground after a crop is harvested. 2. Any odoriferous plant.

Kupukupuula (kū'-pŭ-kŭ'-pŭ-ū'-la), n. A low straggling shrub (Plumbago zeylanica). The acrid juice of the plant is considered poisonous and was employed for dark tattooing. Also known as ilieo or iliee.

Kupulii (kŭ'-pŭ-li'i), n. [**Kupu**, offspring, and **lii**, little.] A small man, but not properly aa, a dwarf; it applies to slowness of growth in men, animals and vegetables.

Kupuna (kŭ-pū'-na), n. 1. A paternal or maternal grandparent. 2. A father of two or more generations back. 3. A forefather or ancestor. 4. A patriarch: no na **kupuna** mua o ko Hawaii nei, concerning the first fathers (ancestors) of the Hawaiian race.

Kupunakane (kŭ'-pū'-nă-kā'-ne), n. [**Kupuna**, grandparent, and **kane**, male.] A grandfather. A paternal ancestor of several generations back: o Kukanaloa ke **kupunakane** o kekahi poe o Hawaii nei.

Kupunawahine (kŭ'-pū'-nă-wă'-hī'-ne), n. [**Kupuna**, grandparent, and **wahine**, female.] A grandmother. A maternal ancestor of several generations back.

Kupuni (kū'-pū'-ni), v. [**Ku**, to stand, and **puni**, around.] To stand around; to surround, as an enemy.

Kupuohe (kū'-pŭ-ō'-he), v. To shoot forth as a branch or growth, as the young shoots of the bamboo.

Kupuohi (kū'-pŭ-ō'-hi), adj. Quick growing; early maturing, as men or plants.

Kupuohi (kū'-pŭ-ō'-hi), v. [**Kupu**, to shoot up, and **ohi** or **ohe**, bamboo.] 1. To grow up quickly, as a vegetable of quick growth. 2. To grow quickly, as a child that has grown to maturity early; to grow tall and slender.

Kupuohiohi (kū'-pŭ-ō'-hĭ-ō'-hi), v. [**Kupu**, to grow, and **ohiohi**, vigorous.] To grow thriftily; to shoot forth rapidly: Ohiohi ke kupu o ka laau; vigorous is the growth of the plant.

Kupuu (kū'-pu'u), n. Hard, dry food. Food cooked and eaten without any further preparation than the cooking: He wahi **kupuu** ko makou aina; we have a little hard taro for our meal. See **kupu** and **aikupuu**.

Kurina (kū'-rī'-na), n. [Eng. Mod.] Corn; corn meal: **kurina wali**, corn meal.

Kuu (ku'u), n. 1. A releasing; a letting go. 2. The act of taking fish in a net. (This idea is more from letting down the net than from insnaring the fish.) 3. Name in general of all nets for catching fish, except the scoop net called **kioe**.

Ku'u (ku'u), poss. pron. My; mine; belonging to me; what belongs to me.

Kuu (ku'u), v. 1. To let go; to loosen; to release; to slacken, as a rope that is too tight; to let down, as by a rope; to let down from the shoulder. 2. To loose, that is, to cast, as a net into the water for fish; to take fish in a net, that is, to let down the net for them. 3. To become calm, as the mind after intense anxiety; to be assuaged. Laieik. p. 77. 4. To give liberty. 5. To cause to do; to suffer or permit to be done. 6. To dismiss: e **kuu** i ka uhane, to give up the ghost; to die. 7. To fail; to give up. 8. To cease to help.

Kuuala (ku'u-a-la), n. See **kuala**.

Kuue (ku'u-ē'), v. [**Kuu**, to release, and **e**, beforehand.] 1. To release, as one from his sufferings. 2. To have one's difficulties pass away at once; **kuue ka luhi, pau ka pilikia**.

Kuuhauhau (kū'-ū-ha'u-ha'u), v. [**Ku**, and **uhauhau**, weak.] To be weak; to totter; to be unsettled; to waver.

Kuukaluhi (ku'u-kă-lū'-hi), v. [**Kuu**, stop; **ka**, article, the, and **luhi**, weariness, fatigue, etc.] To rest after labor, toil and care. It is said that after Kamehameha conquered the islands, he exclaimed "Ua **kuu ka luhi**," the burden has ceased or is off.

Kuukanae (ku'u-kă-nă'e), n. [**Kuu**, release, and **kanae**, the breathing.] A free breathing, that is, free from fear; safe; palekana.

Kuukanae (ku'u-kă-nă'e), v. To rest or breathe freely after exhaustive effort.

Kuukuli (ku'u-kū'-li), v. [**Ku'u**, to let down or rest, and **kuli**, the knee.] To kneel. Preferable form is **kukuli**.

Kuukuu (ku'u-ku'u), n. 1. A variety of short-legged spider, so called from its habit of letting itself down by its own web with short sudden pulls. 2. A missile resembling a boomerang, used as a weapon; also used in playing the game of **kaikoi**.

Kuukuu (ku'u-ku'u), v. [The frequentative of kuu.] 1. To let down; to let go: alaila, kuukuu lakou i kii malolo. 2. To let down slowly; to lower by a series of releasings.

Kuula (kū'-ū'-la), n. The name of the god of fishermen in all parts of the Hawaiian islands. Hinahele was his wife and the goddess of fishermen. When the people prayed to Kuula and he would not give them fish, they then prayed to Hinahele to intercede with her husband. See Hinahele.

Kuulala (kū'-ū-lă'-la), adj. 1. Wanton; lascivious. 2. Insane; out of reason; lilo loa ma kona makemake iho; unrestrained from following one's own inclinations; ua nana na kanaka, aole he kuulala loa e like me mamua, men looked at him, he was not so much out of his senses as before.

Kuulala (kū'-ū-lă'-la), n. 1. Great ignorance; stupidity; a want of common sense views; no ke kuulala loa o ko onei poe kahiko i na olelo lalau. 2. Wantonness; lasciviousness.

Kuulala (kŭ'-ū-lă'-la), v. 1. To be beside one's self; to be out of one's right mind: e pupule, e hehena. 2. To go here and there; to be lawless.

Kuululu (kū'-ŭ-lŭ-lū'), adj. 1. Cold; shivering with cold; chilled; hence, 2. Fearful or abashed.

Kuululu (kū'-ŭ-lŭ-lū'), v. To be cold; to be contracted with cold; to shiver with the cold.

Kuuna (kū'-ū'-na), adj. 1. Hereditary; descending or derived from parents to children, as some diseases: he mai kuuna ia no lakou, theirs is a hereditary disease. 2 Traditionary: Ma ka manao kuuna o oukou, according to your traditionary opinions; na hewa kuuna, traditionary vices.

Kuuna (kū'-ū'-na), n. 1. A descending; passing down. 2. A hereditary disease; he mai na na kupuna, a disease from their grandparents. See kuu.

Kuwa (kū'-wā'), n. A special prayer; a prayer used for a particular event, as the cutting of the piko of a new house (trimming the grass from over the door), the completion of a canoe, ending of the work on a new net, etc. Kuwa ka inoa o ia pule, Kuwa is the name of that prayer.

Kuwai (ku'-wā'i), v. 1. To rub in a circular manner. 2. To make smooth and polished by rubbing.

Kuwala (kū'-wā'-la), adj. (A different spelling of kuala.) Usurious; taking usury. Syn: Uku hoopanee.

Kuwala (kū'-wā'-la), n. A somersault; a turning over and over.

Kuwala (kū'-wā'-la), v. 1. To turn over and over; to turn upside down. 2. To turn a somersault.

Kuwalapoo (kū'-wā-lă-po'o), v. [Kuwala, to turn over, and poo, the head.] To go over and over with the head foremost; to turn a somersault or "cartwheels."

Kuwalawala (kŭ'-wā'-lă-wă'-la), n. A topsyturvy motion.

Kuwalawala (kŭ'-wā'-lă-wă'-la), v. 1. To spring back and forth; to swing to and fro. 2. To jump over repeatedly, as in the game of leapfrog.

Kuweluwelu (kū'-wĕ'-lu-wĕ'-lu), adj. Thin; soft, fine, like the threads of a spider's web; hanging like a tassel. Syn: Puawe.

L

L. The sixth letter of the Hawaiian alphabet. It represents the sound of a liquid as in other languages; hence it is easily changed to such of the other liquids as are similarly pronounced, that is: N and the smooth American R in foreign words, thus, nanai for lanai; on the contrary lanahu is used for nanahu. L is inserted sometimes, for the sake of euphony, between a verb and its passive termination ia; as, kaulia for kauia; manaolia for manaoia.

La (lā), adj. Like the sun; sunny; warm: haalele o Poleahu i kona kapa hau, lalau like lakou i ke kapa la.—Laïeik. p. 113.

La (lā), n. 1. The sun; he mea e malamalama ai i ke ao, ke alii o ka malamalama, that which gives light to day, the king of light. 2.