On Molokai and Lanai, there are exceptional cases of lands extending directly across, from sea to sea.

On Oahu the ahupuaa seems to have oftentimes quite extended. Waikiki, for instance, stretches from the west side of Makiki Valley away to the east side of Wailupe, or nearly to the east point of the island. Honouliuli covers some forty thousand acres on the east slope of the Waianae Mountains. Generally speaking, however, the valley idea predominates. Thus Nuuanu (with its branch Panoa), Kalihi, Moanalua, Halawa, etc., are each the limits of single lands. So Waimanalo, Kailua, Kaneohe, Heeia, etc., are ahupuaa. The long, narrow strip so common on Hawaii is less frequent on this island, excepting in Ewa district. Singularly enough the ahupuaa of Waianae mounts the summit of the Kaala range and descends into the table-lands between Ewa and Waialua, and sweeps on up to the summit of the Kooolau Mountains. One would suppose that naturally that table-land would be divided between Ewa and Waialua.

On Kauai, the writer is not familiar with the general divisions. Probably the interior of the island belongs to a few large lands, while narrow and rather short strips are quite common along the shore, interspersed with large or first-class ahupuaas.

No. 3.

The next subject that claims attention is that of the subdivision of the ahupuaa. The subdivision of the Ahupuaa were called ili. Some of the smallest ahupuaas were not subdivided at all, or at least seem not to have been, while the larger ones sometimes contained as many as thirty or forty ilis, each, of course, named with its own individual title and carefully marked out as to boundary. The word is the same as that used to designate surface, and, in latter times, area.

There were two features of the ili, referred to by the terms lele and ku, which are worthy of notice. The former is its desultory character, like unto that of the states of Germany. That to say, the ili often consisted of several distinct sections of land—one, for instance, on the seashore, another on dry, open land, or kala, another in the regularly terraced and watered kalao patch or aina loi district, and another still in the forest, thus again carrying out the equable division system which we have seen in the ahupuaa.

These separate pieces were called, lele, i.e., "jumps," and were most common on Oahu. Indeed I know of none on the island of Hawaii. Some remarkable examples occur near this town. Punahou had once a lot on the beach near the Kakaako Salt Works; then the large lot with the spring and kalao patches where is now the school, and again a forest patch on the steep sides of Manoa Valley. Kewalo meanwhile had its seacoast adjoining Waikiki, its continuous kula on the plain, and one-half of Punchbowl Hill and its kalao land in Manoa Valley. Kaaukaukakui held Fisherman's Point and the present harbor of Honolulu; then kalao land near the present Kukui street, and also a large tract of forest at the head of Ponoa Valley. The kalao lands of Wailupe are in Ponoa Valley. In Kalihi and also in Ewa are ilis with from eight to ten different leles, a most prolific kind of land, and now furnishing a truly desultory job for a surveyor to map out.

These different pieces were called variously, either by their own individual name, or by that of the whole ili, thus puzzling one sadly when attempting to obtain information with respect to them.

The second feature is referred to in the word ku, short for ili kupono. There were two kinds of ili; the ili of the ahupuaa, and the ili kupono. The ili of the ahupuaa was a subdivision for the convenience of the chief holding the ahupuaa; ati a ahupua.

The konohikis of these divisions were only the agents of the said chief, all the revenues of the land included going to him, and the said land, in Hawaiian parlance, "belonging to the ahupuaa."

The ili kupono, on the contrary, was nearly independent. The transfer of the ahupuaa to a new chief did not carry with it the transfer of the ili kupono contained within its limits. The chiefs, previously holding the ili kupono, continued to hold them, whatever the change in the ahupuaa chief having their own koLeoa (chiefs' patches), worked by their retainers. There was, however, a slight tribute of work due to the ahupuaa chief; sometimes one or two days in a month, sometimes even less, or only certain days in the year. The ilis which were used as places of refuges and those of the god Kaau, did not render even this tribute. Such were Kaahumanu, ilis in Waikiki.

On the ili kupono, Waimea on Hawaii furnishes an eminent example. Nineteenth of this ahupuaa are taken up with the independent ilis of Pukapu and Waikloa, to say nothing of half a dozen small ones of the same kind. Accordingly when a Waimea ahupuaa was declared in late years a crown land, it was necessary to declare Pukapu also a crown land, as though not included in Waimea.