

1884

REPORT OF THE  
BOARD OF GENEALOGY  
OF  
HAWAIIAN CHIEFS.

(TRANSLATION).

HIS EXCELLENCY CHAS. T. GULICK,  
Minister of the Interior,

SIR :—I am commended by His Majesty the King to submit to Your Excellency a report of the duties and work of the Board for the Collection of Ancient History and the Geneology of Hawaiian Chiefs.

On the 4th day of February, 1882, it pleased His Majesty to commission me President of the Board. I called to my Assistance Manu Kahunaiole as Historian, and J. A. Nahaku as Secretary, which constitutes the three members of the Board, in accordance with Rule 1st, approved by the King in Cabinet Council on the 29th of March, 1882.

## Rules of the Board for the Collection of Ancient History and Meles, and the Genealogy of Hawaiian Chiefs.

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WHEREAS by an Act approved on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1880, instituting a Board for the Collection of Ancient Hawaiian History and the Genealogy of Hawaiian Chiefs; —AND WHEREAS, under the provisions of said Act, the said Board have been duly appointed, *therefore*, the following Rules are made and approved by the King in Cabinet Council for governing the action of said Board in accordance with Section 3rd of said Act.

SECTION I. The Board shall be constituted of three members of whom there shall be a President and Secretary.

SECTION II. The Board shall meet at the call of the President, at such time and place as may be designated not to exceed six days in a week.

SECTION III. The President shall regulate the order in which the work shall be brought before the Board; and the majority shall rule in all matters submitted for its action.

SECTION IV. The President shall explain to the members of the said Board the object of the meeting, and to give all the information he may be possessed of, on the subject or matters requiring the action of the Board.

SECTION V. The Secretary shall keep a correct record of the action of the Board at all its meetings, in a Record Book suitable for that object.

SECTION VI. The Secretary shall keep a record of the Genealogy of Hawaiian Chiefs and Ancient Hawaiian History

and Meles as may be approved by the Board, in a Record Book suitable for that object.

SECTION VII. The principal duties of the Board shall be, viz: 1.—To gather, revise, correct and record the Genealogy of Hawaiian Chiefs. 2.—To gather, revise, correct and record all published and unpublished Ancient Hawaiian History. 3.—To gather, revise, correct and record all published and unpublished Meles, and also to ascertain the object and the spirit of the Meles, the age and the History of the period when composed and to note the same on the Record Book. 4.—To record all the tabu customs of the *Mois* and Chiefs.

SECTION VIII. The Secretary shall be duly authorized to draw money from the Hawaiian Treasury for the uses of the Board by drafts signed by all the members of the Board.

SECTION IX. These rules shall take effect from the date of its approval by the King in Cabinet Council.

SECTION X. No Books or Record of the Board shall be taken from the office of the Board without the consent of the President and the sanction of His Majesty.

The number of Mele both Ancient and Modern collected number over 128, and have been classified and arranged in the following manner.

#### ANCIENT.

- |   |                                       |                     |
|---|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | O Kumulipo.....                       | Very Ancient.       |
| 2 | O Kaluanuu o Kuhalii i Kahaluu.....   | Time of Kualii      |
| 3 | O Kahikaelelua.....                   | Time of Kakuhihewa. |
| 4 | O Hani ka lani ka mauhi honua 18..... | Time 1780.          |
| 5 | O Kamanli o Ku.....                   | Time of Kaumualii.  |
| 6 | O Kahoihoi, (about 31 verses).....    | Battle of Kepaniwai |
| 7 | Kau o Hiiaka.....                     | Time of Pele.       |
| 8 | Kau o Kawelo .....                    | “ “                 |
| 9 | O Kahikinui auahikamoku.....          | “ “                 |

## MODERN.

10	Wela ka lani.....	28 verses
11	Ke Kapapa.....	22 "
12	Hanau o Hua ka lani.....	18 "
13	Kahoukapu.....	18 "
14	Moi e Moi.....	12 "
15	Kekaililani.....	14 "
16	Puukahonua.....	16 "
17	Kekuinalani .....	4 "
18	Lamalama .....	10 "
19	Lania Lani ka Haku kaa.....	10 "
20	Mohala i ka la ka pua ilima i Mana &c 5 Meles	10 "
21	Moe ke kini o Jalo ua ahiahi &c.....	6 "
22	Anau i ka makani ka manu o Kaula &c	6 "
23	A nonoli Hilo a Kaula i ka lehua &c	2 "
24	Hooluu lena ia e ka ua ka hala pala loa &c.....	5 "
25	O ka hio halala lua ia Paewa &c.....	7 "
26	Kini aloha i ka Waikini—e &c.....	2 "
27	Puamala lua i ka la Kawaihoa &c.....	4 "
28	Kahalia i ke oho o ke Kukui &c.....	5 "
29	Halau Lahaina molalo malu i ka ulu &c	5 "
30	Ahu ka welau ka moka a ka makani &c	2 "
31	Hulihuli Hilo huli i Waiakea &c.....	11 "
32	Naholo iluna ka okai ao makani &c.....	10 "
33	Kapukapu na maka o Puna &c.....	10 "
34	A ke kualono i ka uka i Haili &c.....	8 "
35	Ua wahahee ia'u o Hana &c.....	1 "
36	Hoopoo hoopoo iluna ka lepo &c.....	3 "
37	E kapu luna e kapu luna &c.....	9 "
38	Maopopo Hilo one i ka maikai &c...	3 "
39	Kalani nui kua lihohi i ke kapu &c	7 "
40	Oi polopolona inaikua Haehae &c.....	9 meles 10 verses.
41	Ke kai nuu opua kai honi &c.....	7 "
42	Omaomao ka lani Kahaeluna &c.....	2 "

- 43 Huli Kohala, me he ama waa la i ke  
kai &c..... 5 meles
- 44 Hooluu lena ia ka ua Kahalapala  
iloli &c..... 5 "
- 45 Ke walea la no Hilo i ka pohu &c.... 7 verses
- 46 O ka Haku ihi laualii o Ihi &c..... 5 meles
- 47 Kihe Koolau kihei ka ua Moelana &c.15 "
- 48 Kaliko kauahi uwahi nae manu &c... 5 "
- 49 Ka banu po lani o Waikulono &c.... 5 "
- 50 E Loe kakae e Kaulahea &c..... 6 "
- 51 O Kahakui ka laui o Kahakui ka  
honua &c..... 2 verses
- 52 Hiki kau e lia ka malama &c..... 1 mele mahelehele
- 53 Koouli kookea ka lani &c.....14 "
- 54 Ke kahili lehua makani &c..... 5 "
- 55 Ke kukai paoa &c..... 6 "
- 56 Pua malalua i ka la &c..... 4 "
- 57 Pua koli ka lehua i pua i ka wai &c. 6 "
- 58 A Kukalaula i ka papa o Apua &c...
- 59 Halialia mai ana ia'u ka ohia o Ka-  
halii &c..... 4 meles
- 60 Ula kalae'loa i ka lepo a ka makni &c.13 "
- 61 Mele mau opua kai honi &c..... 6 "
- 62 Ke ku lei ula ou e ke 'lii &c..... 6 "
- 63 Puka ua hiolo e, ua' kalawalawa ka  
opua &c..... 6 "
- 64 Hilo ua wela loa i ka lani &c (he hula).. 5 verses
- 65 Ka hipa i ka hipa i na u o Lewa &c  
(he hula)..... 2 "
- 66 O ka mala pua kanu a ke akua i  
kanu &c..... 8 meles
- 67 Kalanuiohua (no Lunalilo)..... 4 "
- 68 O Kawaa (no Lunalilo)..... 4 "
- 69 O Kalei (no Lunalilo).....20 "
- 70 Laulehua punoniula &c (he hula)..... 6 verses

- 71 Kapuakakoililani Manuia &c..... 6 meles
- 72 Lai oloolo lai oloolo &c (he hula)..... 2 verses
- 73 Me he lama la ka pualena o ke Koo-  
lau &c..... 4 “
- 74 Ke kukupao i ka lani ku ke 'lii &c... 2 “
- 75 Oi kuaia i kapaia a o Kamoku &c.... 9 “
- 76 Kupu anu ka lani au e Haa &c..... 3 “
- 77 E a ka lani akahi no Kahiki &c.....
- 78 O Iolani oe o ka maka o Ouli &c..... 7 “
- 79 He kapu onohi maka no lakou &c.... 9 “
- 80 Ka malama io Kaaona ke kau &c.... 4 “
- 81 Kuu lehua io Malio &c..... 11 “
- 82 A makani, lualai malie ka pali &c.... 5 “
- 83 Kapahulu makakea nanae o Keaka &c 5 “
- 84 Ka weli lau o ka lani Moliha &c..... 4 “
- 85 Ka pia, ke koi, ka lani, ke oi &c..... 7 “
- 86 Ka haku makalami kapu o ka haku  
maka &c..... 4 “
- 87 Ke kolokolo ao malie lii ka lani &c  
(Lunalilo)..... 3 “
- 88 Kaulu nana io Nana o Nanalani &c.... 3 “
- 89 Pulu ka honua i hoopulu i ka,ino &c 4 “
- 90 Ke kokolo waianuhe a o Hainalau &c 7 “
- 91 Kalolani o Pipa, o Lulea ka lau &c... 1 “
- 92 A makani, luu wai malie ka pali &c.. 5 “
- 93 Kaliui laua honua i one hau &c..... 5 meles.
- 94 Nei e halulu iluna o Waialoha &c.... 8 “
- 95 Piliua oe o hele lua i Ewa &c.....
- 96 O Kuku Nai anu Uhinihepa e &c..... 1 Mele 1 aihaa
- 97 O ka mamaka walu lono o ke kapu  
ka lani &c..... 30 verses
- 98 Hookupukupu i Puna ke ao a nui &c 5 “
- 99 Pukaka na lehua o Mana &c..... 8 “
- 100 O Malama ka maha o Lehua &c..... 3 “

## KAUAI MELES.

- 101 Aloha au o ka laula o Kapaa &c..... 9 Meles
- 102 He Alii ka lani he moopuna na Lono &c 5 “
- 103 Kaawale Puna, kaawale Kona e &c... 6 “
- 104 E aloha auanei—Auwe! (ka pule a  
Niau)..... 6 verses
- 105 Kona opua oiliili iluna &c..... 5 “
- 106 Niolopu iloko ka manao e &c..... 4 Meles
- 107 E lalau ana no Iiimanu &c..... 8 “
- 108 Aukua nana Kaula iloko o ke kai &c 6 “
- 119 Ke kai kui loulou ne o Puna &c..... 5 “
- 110 Mihala naau i kua Kahiki ka  
newa &c..... 1 Mele
- 111 Ohalani o ke Kahiki lau onio &c..... 4 Meles
- 112 Ka manai lehua makolo manu &c.... 8 “
- 113 Ke au i kahuli wela ka honua &c..... 16 “
- 114 E ana ia e Kama, e kona moku &c... 5 “
- 115 Ka nalu nui e ku ka nalu mai  
Kona &c..... 6 verses
- 116 Oi hoalohia ke Alii o ka moku &c  
(he waa)..... 3 “
- 117 { O na hoa nei o Kuhihewa &c..... 1 Mele 21 verses  
O Lonoikamakahiki kapua ka lani &c 3 Meles 4 “
- 118 Kui hala o ka hala i Paewa—ku &c.. 1 Mele 18 “
- 119 Loe Kuaiwa, o Laa ke 'Ii &c..... 4 Meles
- 120 Kauliluaikuanu Waialeale &c..... 9 “
- 121 Waele e ke ala makani o luna &c... 5 “
- 122 Waialua nui a Iiono &c (he hanau). 10 “
- 123 O Maui o Papa o Papaikaniau &c.... 9 “
- 124 He lei &c..... 6 “
- 125 Pua mai ka lani &c..... 4 “
- 126 Kumuhonua o ke 'Ii &c..... 3 verses
- 127 O oe ia e Kalakaua &c..... 5 “
- 128 Ea ka Kalani ka Iiwa Kumauouli &c 5 “

Under the heading of Section 7 of the Rules, the Board has been allowed to examine the copies of the following genealogical Books:

1. Kamokuiki..... Copy
  2. Kaoo..... “
  3. Kaunahi..... Original
  4. Unauna..... “
  5. Hakaleleponi..... Copy
  6. Piianaia..... “
  7. Kalauulu (said to be)..... “
  8. D. Malo..... Original
  9. D. Malo..... History
- } Only lately added to  
the above collections.

It is recommended that the Government purchase these Books and of those containing Meles, and that the sum of \$6,000 be devoted for this purpose and for the purposes of the preservation of Antiquarian matters.

The Board has not entered into the revision of these books and those written by foreign historians as the time has been taken up mostly in attesting the genealogy of those that have applied to have their genealogy established. The number of persons that have presented their genealogy for approval by the Board are as follows:—

Hinau.....	Unfinished
Kopaea.....	“
Kahooilimoku.....	“
Keaunui.....	“
Helekunihi .....	“
Kamahana.....	“
Kalua.....	“

The discovery of the remains of some of the ancient chiefs has been one of the particular features of importance of the work of the Board; owing to indisposition, the work of re-entombing, certifying, and indentification of these bones was



^ by several gentlemen of Kau in presence of His Majesty on the 11th of March, 1884, (which certificates are now on file in the Archives of the Board). The remains were the bones of—viz:

Kepookalani, alias Keliimaikai, half brothers of Kamehameha.

Keawe-a-Heulu, Councillor and Coadjutor of Kamehameha.

Naihe, Orator, Councillor and Coadjutor of Kamehameha; all found in a cave at Kamilo, Waiohinu, Kau, Hawaii.

At the Cave of Hoaiku, Kaawaloa, South Kona, Hawaii, the following remains:

Keoua, the reputed father of Kamehameha I.

Kaikioewa, Councillor of Kamehameha I., and Governor of Kauai in 1835.

Aikanaka, Grand-father of the present King.

Kawao, Grand-mother of Mrs. Bishop.

Kamakau, the Great Poet and Historian and Translator of the Bible with Dibble, Bingham and others.

Kaliokalani, Brother of the present King.

Kekupuohi, Kamoonoahu, Kahahana; these female chiefs were noted for their piety and early conversion to Christianity.

The *Ipu Makani* of *Laamaomao* was procured from this cave, and is now in possession of His Majesty, at the Palace. The discovery of this ancient relic is important, as it is connected with many of the ancient legends of the country.

At the cave near the Heiau of Kaeku, in Kahaluu, North Kona, Hawaii, the remains of the following Chiefs in care of Kahele, have been noted by the Board:

Iwikauikaua.....Ancient King of Hawaii.

Kuakini I.....Brother of Kaahumanu.

Kuakini II.....Brother of Kaahumanu, and Governor of Hawaii, 1844.

The Cave at Waiakea, Hilo, Hawaii, where the remains of Moku, Kanekoa, Keawemauihili and Namakeha, and the

Cave of Pohina, Kau, Hawaii, where the remains of Kalanipuu and others of historic fame have but partially been explored. In this latter cave, it is said, that the bones of Hanalaanui, Lonokawai, Laau, Pili, Koa, Loe, Kukohu, Kaniuhi, Kanipahu, Kalaenuieohua, Kuaiwa, Kahoukapu and Kiha the father of Liloa are deposited. These are of the Hawaiian branch of Kings on the Hanalaanui line.

Those of Liloa and Lonoikamakahiki are now deposited in the Royal Tomb of Kawanakoa, Honolulu, Oahu, which remains were removed from the Cave at Hoaiku, Kaawaloa, during the reign of the late King Kamehameha IV., and transported to Honolulu on H. B. M's Ship Vixen, Captain Micheme, 1861.

The remains of the Maui branch of Kings on the Hanalaanui line, is reported to be deposited in the Cave at Iao, Wailuku, Maui, which includes the following names:

Heleipawa, Aikanaka, Kahainuihewa, Luanuu, Kamea, Hua, Pau, Paumaku Haho, Palena Hanalaanui, Kakaalaneo, Kekaūlike Kamehameha Nui and Laka. Waiholo is said to be at Kipahulu, Maui.

The later Kings and Chiefs such as those of Peleioholani, (these latter were again reported to have been thrown into the sea,) Kaumualii, Alapai wahine and Kamanawa, were but recently deposited in the same Cave at Iao, Wailuku, Maui; and negotiations are now pending with Colonel Claus Spreckels, the owner of the Ahupuaa of Wailuku, to portion out the locality and to have the place strictly tabooed.

Other localities have been pointed out, and the most noted among them is a cave near Wainanalii or Kaloko, where the remains of the Great Kamehameha I., are supposed to be deposited. There is a certain mystery involved with the conflicting stories connected with the depository of his remains, but the Board is now on a trail in which they hope to be suc-

cessful. In the same cave are said to be deposited the bones of the Great Umi, one of the most noted Kings of historical fame.

The discovery of these old ancient relics will be of exceeding interest and valuable to the Historian and to the student of Antiquity.

The Board in order to arrive at a correct hypothesis to account for the existence of its prehistoric people had applied to the Surveyor General's Department for maps, and through the kindness of Lieutenant G. E. G. Jackson, late R. N. of the Surveyor General's Department of the Hawaiian Islands, the Board have been furnished with a series of maps and illustrations of the deep sea sounding by the Tuscarora from the American Continent to Honolulu, and from Honolulu to the Asian Continent, and by H. M. S. Challenger from the same destination to these Islands.

The object of the Board in thus applying the evidence of deep sea sounding to their work is not for the purpose of raising a geological question for the determining the age of the Islands by its volcanic formation, whether simultaneously ejected from the bottom of the sea or from gradual sinking of old continents.

These questions are considered too voluminous for the present report which is intended simply to give an outline or sketch of the business with which the Board has been occupied during the past two years of their work, but, they will no doubt eventually be brought into their proper places in a separate work. At the same time, the evidence deduced from these soundings is of great value to the Board in solving many points and theories already advanced by writers of the history of the Polynesian Races. I quote from Lieutenant G. E. G. Jackson's notes on the maps and diagrams submitted to the Board.

"My theory is there once existed two vast continents in the Pacific—the eastern and the western. The eastern consisting of the Hawaiian, Samoan, Tongan and all those Islands to the eastward, taking in New Zealand, (and adjacent islands) and the eastern portion of Fiji. This Continent is peopled by the Malayan Race. The Western Polynesian consisted of what is now known as New Guinea, Solomon, New Hebrides, New Caledonia and Western portion of Fiji, and was peopled by the Papuan and Woolly headed people, very black, very savage and much addicted to cannibalism, a race totally different in every respect from the civilized eastern Polynesian. A thorough sounding of the whole of the Pacific Ocean would do much towards solving this great scientific problem, and I trust, some day not distant to see this important matter taken in hand by the great Powers."

The difficulties that seems to beset the modern writers of the history of Polynesian Race become apparent when they endeavor to fix as their bases the tracing of the origin of races by the affinity of languages expressly attributed to sources of migration to the exclusion of all other sources that may lead to some tangible confirmation of their true origin.

The indications of atoll formation of Islands that dot the Pacific Ocean, and the wide diffusion and distribution of the Polynesian race and races having the same affinity of speech, manner, habits, physique, and bearing in the closest resemblances with the aboriginal races of the Eastern and Western Hemispheres can only be accounted by the many transformations of the earth's surface at its most remote period. The Pacific Ocean continents have passed their antediluvian age in a similar manner to that of European, African, and Asian continents.

The whole of the human races need not be entirely wiped

out of its existence, because, the convulsion of the earth's surface happened to be at one time, near Europe.

It is evident that there has been some transformation of the land and sea, from the ancient land marks to those of the new land marks that are now represented in the world's geography.

But to return to the hypothetical area of a once existing continent in the Pacific Ocean, it can be easily imagined when there exists a chain of Islands mere specks above the ocean, commencing from Nipon of the Islands of Japan, and running south including in its range the Islands of Bonin through the Ladrone and Marshall Group. Again from Japan through the chain of Ocean Island, including Midway, &c., to the Sandwich or Hawaiian Islands, thence Palmyra, Madelen, Baker Islands to the Marquesas, the Society and Pomutu Group including Samoa and other Islands to the South. And from the Philippine Islands, another semblance of a continuation of the Asian continent running through the Caroline Group, reaching to Fiji Islands separates the Western from the Eastern Polynesian Group.

Again the Board quotes the same author in noting the continuation of the Asian continent. "The Caroline Islands are clearly a chain of mountains directly connected with the Malayan Peninsula being evidently the main range of what was once a Vast Malayan Continent, now subsided, Query :— Has the subsidence of this vast continent anything to do with the Great Equatorial Current, running continuously to the Eastward, which exist in these latitudes ? "

At the extreme Southern Island of the Ladrone Group the depth between that and the Caroline Islands group is noted at 4,475 fathoms, an unmistakable evidence of there being a deep channel there. Inside running easterly making a half circle forming a bay of considerable size, reaching nearly to latitude 6° North of the Equator and running down as far as

the Marshall Islands, an area of over 2,000,000 square miles, with an outlet on the northerly Islands of the Kingsmill Group. The division here as Lieutenant G. E. G. Jackson states, "is very marked, inasmuch as the natives on either side are quite distinct both in physique and language from the other. The Marshall Islanders have a trace of the Mongolian type of feature, whilst the Kingsmill people a decidedly Malayan, hence it may be assumed that here there was some kind of a division.

*Note*—If the Darwinian theory be correct, and I see no reasons to controvert it, (nay on the contrary, I may say that my own experience tends to confirm it), there seems to be strong evidence from the numerous atolls in these seas, that there were at one time vast continents as shown in this diagram—It is a matter of speculation however, as to what extent these continents existed."

These theories although considered speculation by the writer, are but the tentacular touch of science in a direction that may bring forth facts heretofore unknown or indifferently thought of, though not to the discredit of the opinion of those who base their theories on migrations alone as the most plausible theory to account for the wide distribution of the purely Polynesian races. Each theory must be taken as a branch to a single tree divergent though its branches may be from the parent stock, still their growth and development may bear the same fruit to the end that will reach a solution of the truth of these scientific problems.

One of the principal aims of the Board which is more in unison with the object of their work, is to endeavor to place within an approximate date the migration to and from these Islands. The Board taking no other guide than that furnished by ancient folklore, and divesting itself of all quotations from other sources, places the migration from these

Islands long anterior to those given by any of the historians, that have written upon this subject.

In one of the ancient *Meles* known as the *Kumulipo*, a regular cosmogony of seven periods or ages is given before the appearance of the human race, the first being that of a woman by the name of Lailai. Four hundred and fifty generations from that of Lailai, the wife of Kapolokalili by the name of Uliuli, leaves the country and travel towards the West. In the Mythology, she is designated as *Uliuli Ulu nui melemele o Hakalaualono*, noted for her generosity, and goddess of the agriculturist. The second migrations appear to have taken place at the 656th generation.

Halulu, the wife of Kepoo takes her departure from Upolu, a land at Kohala, and goes to or migrates to Kahiki-mai-e-ka, a locality only now known by name at Kahaualea, Puna, and upon it a temple or heiau by the same name Kahiki-mai-e-ka, sunk several fathoms under the sea, and only seen by fishermen at calm weather. On her return, she brings back a bird which she named after her and noted as "*Halulu o ka manu kani Halau*"—in one of the ancient *Meles*. The specie is that of the Pelican, the bones of which can now be seen in the Government Museum. The third appears at the fourth generation after Wakea, at the time of Nanakehili, who is reported to be one of the wicked Kings. He depopulated the country by filling the canoes with human beings, and from Hilo and Kohala sendt them adrift. For this tyrannical act, he was killed by the people, and smothered or choked in the sea.

The Mele Kumulipo, owing to its peculiar originality is one of the richest acquisitions to the work of the Board. It is evident from this source of information, that the ancient people of these Islands had a cosmogony of their own, though differing in many respects from the regular geological order and

classification of periods, still in an archaeological sense it is of exceeding interest.

David Malo's genealogical work commences with *Kumulipo* as the source and foundation of his genealogy; but, in generations following *Kumulipo*, there is a space until it begins again at Puanue. In the genealogical work of Kamokuiki, a colleague in the same school with David Malo, under the tuition of Auwae, the great historian (during the latter reign of Kamehameha I.), she supplies this deficiency in David Malo's genealogy, by including her work the genealogy in the *Mele o Kumulipo*, and here, it will be seen that David Malo commences his genealogy again from Puanue the 637th generation from Lailai and all the other authors on genealogy omit both Kamokuiki's and David Malo's prehistoric people, and commence their genealogy at Kumuhonua the 873rd generations from Lailai in order to conform as it were as near as can be approached to the Scriptural or Jewish chronological table of generations.

In the common history of the human race, there appears to have been a universal tradition or a faint recollection or some remembrance of a Deluge that had occurred at some remote period.

The *Kai-a-Kahina-Aliis* or Deluges that have occurred on more than one occasion on these Islands are but the evidences of a gradual subsidence by a greater or less degree of contraction of the earth's surface. Hence from Longitude 150° West, or 300 miles East of the Island of Hawaii to Longitude 175° West, or 1440 miles west of Kauai, a series of undulations distinctly marking the depression of nearly 2,100 fathoms at each extreme and which evidently points to where the subsidence ended.

The locality of catastrophe which the ancients of these Islands have often mentioned in their traditions as *Kai-a-*



kahina-alii, meaning—"The sea which destroyed the Kings," or the lost of all vestiges of a former creation.

The thanks of the Board are due to Mr. C. O. Berger, Secretary of the Mutual Telephone and Telegraphic Company of the Hawaiian Islands, for the sounding between the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Oahu and Kauai, are given as follows

Oahu Channel.....	363	fathoms	greatest	depth
Molokai " .....	145	"	"	"
Maui " .....	1261	"	"	"
Kauai " .....	1872	"	"	"

The fact will be notable here, that the deepest part is nearly one half of the greatest depression of the earth surface at 150° west longitude, to 175° west longitude. Bring this depression above alluded to to the same elevation as the land at longitude 122° west on the American Coast and at longitude 142° east on the Asian Coast, <sup>the</sup> parallel will be that where the sea which now is between the Islands above mentioned was land or a continent with an area of more than 1,500,000 square miles, the highest peak reaching to the elevation of 35,800 feet above the level of the sea.

To the prehistoric age of the human species belong the Mythologies of a Universal Deluge with the attending catastrophes attributed to the anger of the gods; presumed as having occurred in no other particular spot, but one where the destruction of all was complete, and none survived but those that the gods found favor.

The evidence of those deep sea soundings apparently contradicts such a notion. That deluges have occurred at more places than one during the existence of this globe as a planet, caused by the shrinking of the earth's crust by the internal action and disturbance of the earth's centre.

The gradual planes or slopes of the earth's surface, which from the area of subsidence commencing from the Mexican

Coast as the most easterly extreme point to which the range of depression and undulations can be followed until they reach the coast of Japan, which may be taken as the extreme on the westerly side centre in a point in the Pacific Ocean in the neighbourhood of the Hawaiian Archipelago, and extend from north to south and equal distance on either side of the line just indicated. The subsidence, though apparently slight and gradual at one or more periods of greater or less disturbance of the earth's crust, would not even in the slightest degree disturb the curvature of the great circle of the earth in geographical surface. Still there would be enough disturbance of the solid crust to cause a marked collapse in the central portions of the area which fell at intervals say 5,000 then to 10,000, 15,000, and last to 22,800 feet below the level of the sea. A similar approximation of figures, may be used when taking the interval of time between the subsidences, say 5,000 years. The tradition speaks of one or more of those extraordinary convulsions of nature, the waters arose and nearly covered the highest peaks of the mountain of Maunakea, so that Kahikoluamea, on a floating log of wood named Konikonihia, with his family were the only survivors of one of these catastrophes. The proofs we now see as marked by the disconnection of the Islands of Hawaii, Maui, Molokai, Lanai, Kahoolawe, Oahu, Kauai, and Niihau; though but mere specks above the level of the sea, they are but living evidences of the remnants of the wreck, and from these may be deducted evidences of the existence at one time of a no mean dimensions of a submerged Island Continent in the centre of the Pacific Ocean.

As a natural consequence of the subsidence of the earth's surface, the water of the then existing lakes and sea was drained in the area of the new basin. Not precipitatedly, but gradually at periods of greater or less depression of the earth's surface, and to this must be attributed the primary

causes that have led to the geographic dispersion of species from this quarter of the globe.

The tradition speaks of monstrous animals of gigantic birds, particularly the *Moa* of the *Dinornis* species and the wingless bird, the *Moho*, which only of late became extinct, (specimens of the latter mentioned bird have lately been seen in Hilo among Mr. Mills, collection of birds of the Hawaiian Islands.)

The inference would be that at the time of the subsidence of the earth's surface, the animals that inhabited the locality of depression perished. These immediately near and beyond the locality of depression, pressed by the inundations, sought refuge into localities more secure, and taking in consideration the extent of the area before its greatest collapse, enough of the species of each genus must have survived to have produced the types that now exist on the Eastern and the Western Hemispheres, and even as far as the South and the Western Hemispheres. This rule must be equally applicable to the migrations of animals as well as to those of the human species. The first subsidence or Kaiakahinalii, (Deluge) took place in the reign of Alahinalea and Palemo, his wife, the 200th generation after Lailai. The second at the reign of Papio and Loloi, his wife, the 404th generation after Lailai; the third, in the reign of Liipau and Kaneiwa, his wife, the 602nd generation after Lailai; and the last or final collapse took place at the reign of Kahikoluamea, the 901st generation after Lailai.

Local subsidences have taken place on East Maui; nearly the whole of the districts of Kahikinui and Kaupo have undergone these local disturbances at a very recent period. As late as 1868, the whole of the easterly part of Puna, including some parts of Kau, at Keauhou, have been subjected to these subsidences.

In the genealogy and traditions of the Tahitian Group, the Samoan Group, and other Islands toward the south-west of the Hawaiian Archipelago, the origin of their ancestor does not date back any further than Wakea, or 902nd generation from Lailai. Whereas the Hawaiian Genealogy antedates them all, which indicates that these Islands were the starting points of all migrations to the south-west. The New Zealanders, or what are termed by themselves, the Maoris, are of a very recent origin. Their genealogy dates from that of Hema, to the son of Aikanaka of the Hawaiian Genealogy or the 935th descendant from Lailai, the first progenitor of the Hawaiian Race. The names of Upolu, Wawalu, Bola-bola and others were actual localities known on the Island of Hawaii, and perhaps, were the localities most thickly populated before the last final subsidence.

The word Hawaii seems to be comparatively of recent origin and only known in the 902nd generation from Lailai. These Islands were known by the prehistoric people as the Iloupo-a-Kane, anterior to the time of the last collapse which separated each island by the channels that now exist; of which the soundings have been given in the first part of this report. It is strange that we have to refer again to tradition to corroborate this event.

Maui-a-Kalama, or Maui-a-Kamalo, as he is sometimes called, who dates after the 925th generation from Lailai, and the 24th generation from Wakea, knowing the tradition of his forefathers that the Islands were all one and dry land, determined to bring them together again. Maui took the famous hook of his father Manaiakalani, (which hook can now be seen in the Government Museum), planted it at Hamakua to fish up the Fish-God Pimoe, and with his three brothers pulled towards the Island of Maui; Maui-a-Kalama commanding strict injunction upon his brethren not to look

back or the object of their expedition would fail. Hina in the shape of a *bailing-gourd* appeared at the surface. Maui, unconscious of harm grasped the gourd and placed it in front of his seat. Lo! Behold a beautiful maid appeared which the brothers could not resist and fascinated with her charms, all looked back at the beautiful Mermaid. The line parted, Hina disappears and the grand expedition, the object of which was to connect the Islands as they originally were, ended in a failure.

The Board has avoided entering into controversies with the genealogical discussions that have been going on for a year or more in the local Hawaiian newspapers, as these discussions have been more or less conducted in a partizan spirit instead of on scientific principles. They lose the merit of usefulness by the hostilities assumed by the contending writers.

Immediately connected with the work of the Board are other subjects of equal scientific importance. For in the inquiry and investigation upon the genealogy of the chiefs as a race, the subject naturally leads directly to the surroundings of the human species. The geological changes of the earth's surface, change the physical condition of things. The habits, manners, and customs of the people once perhaps accustomed to a higher civilization, occupying larger areas than those now known, become degenerated during the lapse of ages by isolation. Hence the simplicity of its language as a dialect. Its hieroglyphics having no social and commercial usages never advanced to a phonetic alphabet, but remained stagnant and are merely represented in printed ornamentation upon "tapas" and "mats" and gourd calabashes. Deprived of metallic ornaments, ivory was substituted. Lacking proper materials for household utensils a resort was made first to stone; but for the sake of utility, that was thrown aside and wooden dishes resorted to and

finally gourds. The better classes still retaining the wooden and the common the gourd before the advent of the present civilization.

Though the Board is limited by Law to the subject of Genealogy alone, still connected to the subject is the Physiology, Psychology, Philology, Palæontology, Zoology, Botany, Ornithology, and Chonology, and other scientific subjects pertaining to the Hawaiian Islands, without which the work of the Board would be incomplete. Upon these subjects the Board have partially commenced a Classification and Analysis under the following heading, viz :

## ON THE HAWAIIAN RACES.—ANALYSIS.

### I.—PHYSIOLOGICAL.

#### INDIVIDUAL.

- |                        |                       |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Colour              | 8. Puberty            |
| 2. Height, Shape       | 9. Numbers Children   |
| 3. Physiognomy; Head   | 10. Natural selection |
| 4. Hair                | 11. Malformation      |
| 5. Health              | 12. Albinoes          |
| 6. Constitution, Teeth | 13. Diseases          |
| 7. Sensorial faculties |                       |

#### SOCIAL.

- |   |                                      |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 14. Habits of men, women,<br>and children | 23. Distinction of Ranks<br>such as: |
| 15. Modes of subsistence, Food            | Free                                 |
| Cultivation                               | Slave                                |
| Fishing                                   | Caste                                |
| Bird Snaring                              | 24. Property                         |
| Rat Shooting                              | Right of Chiefs                      |
| Fruits and Vegetables                     | Right of People.                     |

- |                                     |                           |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Edible Moss, Land and Sea           | Definite                  |
| Edible Ferns                        | Indefinite                |
| 16. Labour and its Division         | Inheritance               |
| 17. Agriculture                     | Succession                |
| 18. Building of Canoes              | Usufructuary              |
| 19. Manufactures                    | Peculiar                  |
| Textile ?                           | Common                    |
| Agricultural implements             | 25. Treatment of Diseases |
| War tools and vessels               |                           |
| Stone and wooden implements         |                           |
| Applied mechanical                  |                           |
| 20. Ornaments, musical instruments  |                           |
| Carvings                            |                           |
| 21. Barter and Exchange             |                           |
| 22. Ordinary events, such as:       |                           |
| Births &c.                          |                           |
| Betrothal                           |                           |
| Naming                              |                           |
| Method of Instruction               |                           |
| Marriage                            |                           |
| Tattooing                           |                           |
| Monogamy, Polyandry, Divorces       |                           |
| Death Lamentation, Burials          |                           |
| Cremation                           |                           |
| Cleaning of Bones, Exhumation       |                           |
| Desecration                         |                           |
| 26. Acquired habits                 |                           |
| 27. Drinks                          |                           |
| 28. Masticatories                   |                           |
| 29. Fondness of Children            |                           |
| 30. Their Pets                      |                           |
| 31. Games and Diversions            |                           |
| 32. Practices of Flying and Jumping |                           |
| 33. Surf Pleasures                  |                           |

## II.—PSYCHOLOGICAL.

- 34. Intellectual and Moral Faculties
- 35. Natural Propensities
- 36. Vices
- 37. Esthetics
- 38. Germs of the Principle of Mechanics
- 39. Colours
- 40. Sentiments and Feeling
- 41. Etiquette and Courtesies
- 42. The tabus
- 43. Credulity, Dreams,  
Omens, Ghost Sorcery, &c.
- 44. Religion
- 45. Death

## III.—PHILOLOGICAL.

- 46. The Hawaiian Dialect
- 47. Its Grammar
- 48. Proverbs, Fables
- 49. Poetry
- 50. Tradition and Myths
- 51. Oratory
- 52. Its Extent

## IV.—PALÆONTOLOGICAL.

- 53. Origin of the Hawaiians. (Genealogy)
- 54. Antiquity, by tradition, (Archæology)  
History, of Habits, Customs, Manufactures  
Language, Religion, and Conclusions
- 55. First Migrations
- 56. Whence came they
- 57. Volcanic origin, Minerals,  
Rivers, System of Irrigation,  
Boundary System

## V.—MODERN.

- 58. Comprising a Century of Foreign or External influences;  
Domestic or Internal; Their numbers past and present;  
Diseases and their causes; Reflection upon.



## VI.—THE FUTURE.

59. Fears and Hopes
  - Care of Foreign Immigration
  - Their Government and Education
  - Real and Active Measures
60. Review; Conclusion

Much must depend upon the wisdom, liberal mindedness and the interest of our Legislature in the continuation of these important scientific subjects, whether it is better to confine the work to its original limits and first intention, or to embrace other subjects of equal importance as mentioned in this report

The thanks of the Board are due to Judge Hon. J. H. S. Martin, the Rev. Hon. J. Kauhane, Wm. T. Kaeamoku and Deputy Sheriff Smith of Kāu, Hawaii for the work they have performed in re-entombing, certifying and identification of the remains mentioned herein at the first part of this report, also to Prof. Hon. W. D. Alexander, for furnishing the Board with maps from the Surveyor General's Department.

In order to explain the items placed in the account as having been drawn by Messrs. Kanepuu, Kealakāi and Kalaaukane, these items were paid to them for services rendered in the collection of History, Meles and Genealogy from 1880 to 1882, before the appointment of the present Board. As there was no appropriation made during that period, I have deemed it proper that they should receive some compensation for their services, and have authorized them, as their vouchers will show, to be drawn out of the appropriation provided for the Genealogical Board, in a resolution passed at the last Session for the Relief of the Board of Genealogy of Hawaiian Chiefs.

In closing this Report, the Board is not prepared to say, they have finished their work. The prejudices and super-

tions that still remain in the minds of the old natives, who have charge of old relics, form one of the greatest difficulties the Board have to contend with. It will be the special duty of the Board to endeavor to recover as many of the last relics as can be obtained, and to throw some light upon and rescue from oblivion, the past history of this race.

Respectfully submitted,

POOMAIKELANI,

President of the Genealogical  
Board of Hawaiian Chiefs.

Honolulu, April 30th, 1884.

## Relief Board of Genealogy.

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1882.

Aug. 12.	Draft of Poomaikelani Presdt., for Kahunaai'ole.	\$ 200 00
Sept. 4.	" " " Salary.....	250 00
Aug. 21.	" " " Nabaku .....	200 00
Dec. 28.	" " " J. H. Kanepuu.....	218 00
" " "	" " " W. E. Kealakai.....	166 00
" " "	" " " Kalanukane.....	199 00
Aug. 8.	" " " Salary 4 months.....	1,000 00
Oct. 3.	" " " " .....	250 00
" " "	" " " J. A. Nahaku .....	100 00
" 31.	" Poomaikelani Salary.....	250 00
Nov. 30.	" " " .....	250 00
" " "	" " " for J. A. Nahaku.....	100 00
" " "	" " " for M. Kahunaai'ole.....	200 00
Dec. "	" " " Salary.....	250 00

1883.

Jan. 2.	J. W. Robertson, stationery.....	35 35
" 2.	Draft of Poomaikelani Pres for J.A. Nahaku..	50 00
" 31.	" " " " .....	50 00
" " "	" " " Kahunaai'ole.....	100 00
" " "	J. H. Kenoi, Transtating .....	52 00
" " "	Draft " Salary.....	250 00
Feb. 28.	" " " .....	250 00
" " "	J. H. Kenoi, Translating.....	125 00

1863

Dec.	4.	Draft Pres Poomaikelani.....	95 00
"	"	" " " " " .....	250 00
"	"	" " " " " .....	50 00
"	"	" " " " " .....	50 00

1884.

Jan.	31.	Draft Pres for Poomaikelani.....	50 00
"	"	" " " " " .....	24 62
Mar.	31.	" " " " " .....	250 00

Total..... \$10,000 00