| I (i). | The fourth letter in the Hawaiian alphabet. |
| I (i). | 1. A sign of the imperfect tense of verbs. 2. A sign of the subjunctive mood, being a contraction of ina. 3. A sign of the potential mood; that: as: Ua hal aku au i hohe ooku; I have spoken that you might hear. 4. A sign of the imperative mood, with the verb (to bring) understood. I kukui; (bring) a lamp. |
| I (i). | adj. Stingy; close; niggardly. |
| I (i). | conj. [A contraction of ina.] If; that. |
| 1 (i). | n. The name of a select class or company of soldiers under Kamehameha I. |
| 1 (i). | prep. 1. To; towards. 2. In; at; unto. 3. By; for; in respect of. 4. Above; more than; on ac- count of. (Used before common nouns.) |
| I (i). | v. 1. To speak; to say, in connection with the thing spoken or said. 2. To address one; to make a speech to one. 3. To give an appellation; to designate a name. 4. To adopt, as a child. |
| Ia (i'a). | pron. 1. This, referring to the person or thing present. 2. That, referring to the person or thing absent. |
| Ia (i'a). | The sign of the passive voice in the conjugation of verbs: Ua alohala mai kakou, We are beloved. It may be annexed to the verb, forming one word, or it may be separated by one or more intervening words: Ua lawe malu ia ka dala; the money was taken secretly. In some cases a letter is inserted before it for the sake of |

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**Huo** (hǔ-'pō'), v. 1. To be ignorant; to be in mental darkness. 2. To be a natural fool; to be destitute of common sense.

**Hupokarito** (hǔ-'pō-kā-'rī'te), n. [Gr.] A hypocrite. [This word was used by the translators of the New Testament, but later hokumani took its place.]

**Hupu** (hǔ-'pu), adj. Moved by disguised anger or hostility.

**Hupu** (hǔ-'pu), n. 1. Suppressed or concealed anger. 2. Secret resentment.

**Hupuna** (hǔ-'pū-'na), n. [Hu, to overflow and puna, a spring.] A collection or overflow of spring water in a hollow place.

**Hupunawai** (hǔ-'pū-'nā-wā'i), n. Same as hupunana. 1. Standing water; a collection of water. 2. The overflow of a spring.

**Hupupu** (hǔ-'pū-'pu), n. An insect that bores into wood, also called huhu.

**Husop** (hǔ-'kō-'pa), adj. Similar to hyssop.

**Husop** (hǔ-'kō-'pa), n. [Eng.] Hyssop, an herb.

**Huwa** (hǔ-'wā'), n. Envy.

**Huwa** (hǔ-'wā'), v. To be envious; to be jealous.

**Huvelo** (hǔ-'wē'-'lo), n. Same as huelo. The tail of a beast.
euphony: awahia (for awaia), bitter.

la (iā'), conj. During the time that; as long as; while: la lakou i noho al ililaila; while they lived there.

la (iā’), n. 1. A yard: the standard English measure of length. 2. A long slender spar, suspended from a mast and used to support the sail.

la (iā), n. 1. Fish: a general name for all vertebrate animals with gills retained through life; living in water. 2. Meat of any kind, as distinguished from food. 3. The galaxy; the Milky Way.

la (iā), n. Same as iē.

la (iā'), prep. To; of; for; by; with; on account of; in respect of. Used before proper names of persons and before prenouns.

la (iā), pron. He; she; it. The third person singular number of the personal pronoun. E uwe ana ia (keiki); it (the child) is crying.

la (iā), v. Same as iē.

lagua (iā-gū'a), n. A leopard-like mammal; a jaguar; the American tiger.

lahia (iā-hiā), pron. [I, to, and aha, what.] To what; for what: properly written as two separate words, as, i aha, to what. I aha ka make-make? For what is the desire?

lahona (iā-hō'-nā). [Properly i ahona, a part of a phrase.] See ahona.

lako (iā-kō), n. 1. The arched sticks which connect a canoe with its outrigger. Ka iako o ka wasa, o ka hau ka iako pa'a. 2. The number forty: used generally in counting tapas: A me na iako kapa he nui loa; and the very many forties of tapas.

lako (iā-kō'), n. One skilled in clearing, emptying and refitting a damaged canoe. He iako, he mea i aia i ka holo moana a me ka lulu kai.

laloa (iā-lōa), n. A dead body embalmed and dried, or otherwise preserved from putrefaction.

laloa (iā-lōa), v. To preserve dead bodies by salting them; to bury dead bodies with perfumes; to embalm.

lalo (iā-lō-kō), n. 1. The side or part that is within; the inner surface or space; inside. 2. That which is contained; contents; inward parts; entrails. 3. Inner thoughts or feelings. ialo ko ke kanaka; the inner thoughts of man.

lamo (iā'-mo), v. To leap into the water from a height without splash or spatter. Also called ilomo, erroneously. (The acme of a Hawaiian's skill in leaping into the water is not only to cause no splash at entry, but to glide (pahi'a), under water a distance so as not to disturb the bubbling or ebulliating effect of his leap.)

lana (iā'-nā), n. The owl.

lani (iā-nei), adv. Here; at this place.

lanuari (iā-nā'-ri), n. January, the name of the first month in the year. Kaelo was one name of the corresponding month in the old Hawaiian calendar, though it varied in different localities.

lao (iā-o), n. A species of small fish generally used for bait.

lasepi (iā-sē'-pi), n. [Biblical.] A precious stone, probably a dark-green opalescent stone; a Jasper.

lau (iā'ū), n. See ia'o.

lau (iā'-ū), pron. [A contraction of la au, the objective case of the personal pronoun of the first person singular number.] To me; for me; by me.

lawi (iā-wi), n. A drepanidine bird (Himatione sanguinea). See apapane.

lē (i'e), adj. 1. Made of canvas, cotton, or linen; made of braided material: lōle iē; cloth made of linen; papale iē; hat made of braided material. 2. Flexible; limber. 3. Of coarse texture.

le (i'e), adj. Provoking; insulting.

le (i'e), n. 1. Canvas; cotton; linen. 2. A tall wooly climber (Frey cineria arnottii), a tough, wiry vine used in tying and in basketwork. See iele. 3. The material used in braiding or weaving, as rushes, pandanus leaves, bamboo, etc. 4. (Mod.) A braided so made; ie papa, a braid for a hat, that is, material for a hat. 5. (Mod.) A woven basket: ie pepa, a waste
<table>
<thead>
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<th>IE 218</th>
<th>IHO</th>
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<tr>
<td>basket. 6. The stick used in beating tapa: he ie kuku.</td>
<td>lhece (I-he'e), adj. Still; quiet; calm: lhece ka la malie.</td>
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<td>ie (I'e), v. To insult; to provoke; to pick a quarrel.</td>
<td>lhece (I-he'e), v. To escape; to run away from.</td>
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<td>lheova (I-e'ho-va), n. Lord; Jehova: the name of the one eternal, living and true God.</td>
<td>lheeehe (I-he'e-he'e), v. To cause to flow in a continuous stream of dense liquid substance, as oil; to pour out in a dense volume. E lheeehe ana i ka afa loko o ka huewal.</td>
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<td>leie (I'e-ie), adj. Decorated or covered with the leaves of the ie. He poe ieie.</td>
<td>leie (I-he'i-he'i). n. A species of fish (Hemiramphus depauperatus); the halfbeak. Same as meemee.</td>
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<tr>
<td>leie (I'e-ie), adj. Proud; haughty; arrogant; manifesting self-esteem.</td>
<td>lhi (I'-hi), adj. 1. Sacred; hallowed. 2. Majestic; dignified.</td>
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<tr>
<td>leie (I'e-ie), n. 1. A tall woody climber (Freylinetta arnottii). Syn: ie. 2. The leaves of the leie, generally made into wreaths and formerly used in decorating the gods of Hawaii: He ieie hula.</td>
<td>lhi (I'-hi), n. 1. A species of plant (Porulaca oleracea) widely used as medicine. 2. The common purslane.</td>
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<td>leie (I'e-ie), v. To be decorated with leaves; to be dressed in wreaths.</td>
<td>lhi (I'-hi), n. A crown-like headpiece marking distinctive rank. Same as F'-hi.</td>
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<td>leiwahoe (I'e-ie-va'hoe), n. The name of the channel between Kauai and Oahu: more generally known as Kaleiwahoa Channel: Kahalulua na ale o Kaleiwahoa.</td>
<td>lhi (I'-hi), v. 1. To strip off the bark or skin of; to bark, flay, or decorticate; to peel. 2. To tear or strip off; to remove. Ua lhi ka la, ua wela ke pahoehe. Syn: Mahi. 3. To cover or wrap the head, as in the ceremony of covering the head of a chief or an idol.</td>
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<td>leiwec (I-e-l'e-wec), n. (Obstetrics.) 1. The secundine. 2. The placenta.</td>
<td>lhiawaawa (I'-hi'a-wa'-wa'), n. 1. A storm with lightning and thunder. 2. Also said to be the name of a god of thunder and lightning.</td>
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<tr>
<td>lekuku (I'e-ku'ku), n. The wooden mallet used in finishing tapa. Also called kukakapa.</td>
<td>lhihi (I-'hi-hi'), adj. Unduly or meanly sparing in the use or expenditure of money; close; niggardly; parsimonious; stingy.</td>
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<td>lele (I-e-le), n. A chief; a king: a distinctive appellation.</td>
<td>lhihi (I-'hi-hi'), v. To neigh, as a horse.</td>
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<td>lewe (I-e-we), n. 1. The navel string. 2. The afterbirth. 3. A new born infant.</td>
<td>lhihi (I-'hi-hi'), interj. An exclamation expressing surprise, or wonder mingled with delight.</td>
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<td>lha (I-ha'), v. To be intent upon; to have the mind earnestly fixed; to devote one's attention: Ua lha wale no; he gives his whole attention.</td>
<td>lhihi (I-'hi-hi'), n. 1. See lhi. 2. A fish, also called aha and kekeke.</td>
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<td>lhaiha (I-ha'i-ha'), adj. Hard-drawn; stretched tight; tense; taut: lhaiha ke kaula; the rope is taut.</td>
<td>lili (I'-hi-li), n. 1. The heavily splendid; auroral brilliancy. 2. A god of lightning.</td>
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<td>lhaihai (I'-ha'i-ha'), adj. Strained to a state of great physical or mental tension.</td>
<td>limano (I'-hi-ma-nu), n. The sting-ray. See hihimano.</td>
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<tr>
<td>lhe (I'-ha), n. 1. A spear. 2. A short, light spear; a javelin: he lhe hualii. 3. A light lance, javelin, or spear; a dart. He lhe pa-kelo, he lhe pahehe, a me na ihe o.</td>
<td>lho (I'-ho), adv. 1. At that time; then. (In English it is generally understood, as: Uwe iho la ia; he (then) cried.) 2. Just; exactly; precisely: ano iho nei, just now.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lhea (I-he'a), adv. To what place; whither; where; lhea oukou? Where were you?</td>
<td>lho (I'-ho), n. 1. The soft tissue in the center of the stems and branches of oxogenous plants; the</td>
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pith. 2. The axis of the earth. 3. The axle or axle-tree, as of a wheel. See paepae-komo. 4. An inferior grade of tapa; the superior being known as kilhana. 5. The medial sheet of a set of kūnā tapa.

Iho (I-hō), prep. To or towards a lower place; down: Lele iho oe; you jump down.

Iho (I-hō), pron. 1. Self used with nouns or pronouns. Eia ko u manao no' u iho; here is my opinion of myself. 2. Own: used after a possessive. Kona iho; his own.

Iho (I-hō), v. To go down; to descend, as from a higher to a lower place.

Ihoiho (I-hō'-I-hō'), n. 1. The solid, heavy part of timber; the heart of a tree. 2. A torch or torchlight; a flambeau. 4. A candle.

Ihoiho-kukui (I-hō'-I-hō-kū′-kū′i′), n. One or more strings of kukui nuts, used for torches.

Iholena (I-hō-lē′nā), n. A variety of the banana (Musa sapientum), having light green leaves and stems of light green with black streaks: formerly permitted to be eaten under the tabu system: Eia na maia a Papa e al ai, o ka peopo-ulou, o ka iholena.

Ihonan (I-hō-nā), n. A descending; a going down; a descent.

Ihope (I-hō-pē), adv. To or toward the rear; in the direction of the back; backward: E nee ihope; move back.

Ihu (I-hū), n. 1. The nose of a person. 2. The bill of a bird. 3. The snout of an animal. 4. The bowsprit of a ship. 5. The forepart of a canoe. 6. A form of affectionate salutation expressed by the contact with pressure of the noses; hence, a kiss. Honai ka ihu; give me (the nose) a kiss.

Ihuanu (I-hū-an′-nū), n. 1. An upland wind of Kawela. O ka ihuanu he makania no Kawela mauka mai. 2. The name of an odoriferous tree or shrub growing in Kawela.

Ihuanunu (I-hū-an′-nū′-nū), adj. Hard breathing; snoring.

Ihuīhuī (I-hụ̄-I-hā), adj. Standing up straight; directed upward; erect.

Ihukiku (I-hū-ku′), n. 1. The act of holding up one's nose, as in pride or anger. 2. Anger. 3. Contempt.

Ihukukai (I-hū-ku′-kū′-nī), adj. Hard breathing; snoring.

Ihukukaniku (I-hū-ku′-ku′-nī′), n. The act of snoring; a snort.

Ihunua (I-hū-nūa′), adj. Disobedient; mischievous.

Ihuna (I-hū-nā′), adj. 1. Inclined to snore. 2. Inclined or given to mischief; mischievous.

Ihunana (I-hū-nā-na′), adj. 1. Hard breathing; snoring. 2. Venturesome; confident; bold.

Ihunana (I-hū-nō-nō′), adj. See ihunana.

Ihunonono (I-hū-nō-nō-nō′), n. 1. The act of snoring; a snore.

Ihunonono (I-hū-nō-nō-nō′), v. To snore, as in one's sleep. See nono, noono, none.

Ihunoaloa (I-hū-ō-lā′-ō-lā′), n. 1. A snoring nose. 2. A hard breathing; a snoring.

Ihupapa (I-hū-pā-pā′), adj. Same as ihupape.

Ihupape (I-hū-pē-pē), adj. Flat-nosed.


Ihupili (I-hū-pil′i), n. The act of turning up one's nose, as in pride; hence, anger; contempt.

Ihupili (I-hū-pil′i), v. To turn up the nose, as in anger or contempt. See ihupili.

Ii (I′i), adj. 1. Sour; moidiy; musty. Syn: Punahelu. 2. Covetous; close; niggardly. 3. Cruel; selfish. 4. Hard to lift or carry; weighty; heavy.

Ii (I′i), adj. 1. Stinted; unthrifty.

Ii (I′), n. 1. A gathering together; a collecting, as of small things: Ua ike lakou i ka i o na kanaka i ka poaaha; they saw the gathering of the mulberry bark by the people. 2. A gurgling of the voice from throat, as in chanting: O ka mea lea i ke olioli, aia a loa ka ilo o ko pua. 3. Something heavy or difficult to lift; a heavy weight. 4. A drepanidias bird (Himatione sanzuline). See apapani. 5. A species of fish.

Ii (I′i), n. Selfishness; cruelty; stinginess.
iki (i̱k̙i), n. Mould; rust; anything indicating rust or decay.

ili (i̱l̙i), v. To collect; to gather up; to bring together. Ke i li nei ka aha. Syn: Noli.

ili (i̱l̙i), v. 1. To be mouldy or musty. Ua i li ka ai; the food is musty. 2. To be lost; to be forgotten. Ua i li na oleo kahiko.

liao (l̙i̱-a̱-ʔo̱), n. Hard, mouldy food, such as dried taro or potato.

li (l̙i), adj. Below the ordinary size; diminutive; stunted; dwarfish.

lii (li̱-i̱), n. 1. A child of slow growth; a person of small stature. 2. A person, animal, or plant that is unnaturally small or has been stunted in development; a dwarf.

3. Smallness in stature; the condition of being stunted in development; dwarfishness. 4. A plant, formerly used as food in time of scarcity.

ili (i̱l̙i), v. To choke; to restrain; to hedge up.

ilikai (i̱l̙i-k̙ai), n. 1. The mark left on the skin after the healing of a wound or sore; a scar. 2. A cleat.

lini (l̙i̱-n̙i̱), v. To desire strongly. Syn: linli.

ilikai (l̙i̱-k̙ai), adj. Wanting in flesh or substance; lean; shrunken; thin; lank.

likelike (l̙i̱-k̙e̱), adj. Marked by keen perception or discernment; keen-witted; shrewd; sharp.

limo (l̙i̱-mo̱), v. To close and open the eyelids quickly; also, to draw the eyelids together, as in conveying a hint or making a sign; to wink.

lini (l̙i̱-n̙i), n. The act or feeling of one who yearns; a strong emotion of longing or desire, especially with tenderness; a yearning.

lini (l̙i̱-n̙i), v. To desire; to wish for; to long after.

liwili (l̙i̱-wi̱), n. A species of bird (Vestiaria coccinea).

liwipolena (l̙i̱-wi̱-p̙o̱-l̙e̱-n̙ä), n. A bird; same as liwi; also called polena.

ilika (i̱l̙i̱-k̙a), adj. Carried along by a current; floating; drifting.

ilika (i̱l̙i̱-k̙a), n. 1. Goods cast or swept from a vessel into the sea and found floating; flotsam; jetsam. 2. The sides of a taro patch, or of a mala (garden) where the grass is thrown.

ilika (i̱l̙i̱-k̙a), v. 1. To float ashore; to be driven on shore by the surf. 2. To be turned aside from a straight course, as a vessel by the wind and current; to drift.

ilikai (i̱l̙i̱-k̙ai), adv. Towards the sea; opposed to iuka, inland.

ilika (i̱l̙i̱-k̙a), adj. Strong; powerful; energetic.

ilika (i̱l̙i̱-k̙ai), adv. Strongly; powerfully; energetically.

ilika (i̱l̙i̱-k̙a), n. Strength; power; energy.

ilika (i̱l̙i̱-k̙a), v. 1. To exercise muscular strength; to be strong. 2. To become powerful. 3. To be energetic.

lke (l̙e̱-k̙o), n. Knowledge; instruction; understanding.

lke (l̙e̱-k̙e), v. 1. To see; to perceive by the eye. 2. To perceive mentally; to know; to understand. 3. To receive, as a caller. 4. To have carnal knowledge of.

ikea (i̱k̙e̱-a), v. [A contraction of ikela, the passive form of the verb like.] To be seen; to be known; to be understood.

ikeakaka (i̱k̙e̱-a̱-k̙ai̱-ko), n. A positive knowledge; a clear vision; a perfect understanding.

ikeakaka (i̱k̙e̱-a̱-k̙ai̱-ka), v. To know clearly; to perceive distinctly; to understand plainly.

ikeike (i̱k̙e̱-i̱-k̙e), v. See like.

ikemaka (i̱k̙e̱-m̙a̱-k̙ai̱), n. One that sees with his own eyes, or knows a thing of his own knowledge; an eye-witness; a witness.

ikemaka (i̱k̙e̱-m̙a̱-k̙a), v. To see with the eyes; to know by sight.

iki (i̱k̙i), adj. Small; little. A diminutive often used as a compound element; as, kamaiki, the little one.

iki (i̱k̙i), adv. 1. Almost; nearly. 2. Not much; slightly.

ikiki (i̱k̙i-i̱-ki), adj. 1. Close and hot, as the air of a crowded room. 2. Tight, as a bandage or clothes.

ikiki (i̱k̙i-i̱-ki), n. 1. Closeness; lack of air. 2. The act of strangling, or the state of being strangled. 3. Severe pain. 4. The pangs of death. 5. Lassitude caused by heat. 6. A panting for breath. 7. The name of the sixth month of the Hawaiian calendar, corresponding to May. (The names and or-
der of the months varied, however, in different localities.)

Ikiiki (i'-ki'-i'-ki'), v. 1. To be pressed; to be compelled to do a thing. 2. To be harassed; to be vexed. 3. To be weary of refraining from. 4. To pant for breath, as one dying.

Ikiiki (i'-ki'-ki'), n. Same as ikiiki.

Ikimakua (i'-ki'-mā'-kū'a), n. The name of a stone out of which the maika, bowling, stones were made.

Iko (i'-ko'), v. To imitate; to copy.

Iko'i (i'-ko'i'), n. A buoy; a float, as of a net; usually made of hau or wiliwili wood.

Iku (i'-kū), interj. All at once! All together! An exclamation giving encouragement to persons about to exert themselves in some physical effort.

Ikua (i'-kū-a'), n. The eleventh month in the Hawaiian calendar, corresponding to October; also written Ikua. (This varied according to locality.)

Ikuku (i'-kū'-i'-kū'), n. An offensive smell. Syn.: Okaoka.

Ikua (i'-kū-wā'), adj. 1. Clamorous; vociferous. 2. Making a confused noise; chirping noisily.

Ikua (i'-kū-wā'), n. 1. Any loud, repeated outcry; a clamor. 2. A confusion of cheerful notes made by birds; a vociferous chirping. 3. An echo. 4. Same as ikua, the name of a month.

Ikua (i'-kū-wā'), v. 1. To utter loud outcry; to vociferate; to clamor. 2. To give the short, high-pitched, cheerful sound of a bird; to chirp noisily. Ka leo o na kauli e ikua ana.

Ila (i'-lā), n. A small permanent spot on the skin; a birthmark; a mole.

Iliia (i'-lā'-lā'), adv. In that place; there.

Iliiau (i'-lā'-lā'u), n. See laulele.

Halo (i'-lā'-lō), adv. In a lower place; down; downwards; below.

Hāmoku (i'-mā'-mā'-kū), n. 1. An officer who enforces the orders of a chief or of a judge; an executive officer. 2. An executioner; a destroyer. 3. A marshal; a sheriff.

II (i'-li'), n. 1. The stranding of a ship on a shore or rock. 2. The descent of property to the heir of the last holder; an inheritance. 3. The skin of a person or animal.

4. The bark of a tree; the outer layer of any vegetable or fruit.

5. The surface of any substance. Eiaua no ano o na iki, o ka ili laumania a o ka ili hualala. 5. A small district of land, next smaller than an ahupuaa: He kanakolu-kumamakolu mau ili iloko o ke ahupuaa o Honolulu; there are thirty-three ili's in the ahupuaa of Honolulu. (An ili was not necessarily all in one piece, but might consist of a number of detached lele or "jumps." The ili of Puna-hou was of this kind.) 7. A small, smooth stone worn by the water; a pebble.

8. A slide; a surface: ili o ka wai, surface of the water.

II (i'-li'), v. 1. To strike or run aground, as a boat; to strike a shoal or rock. 2. To be cast away; to be stranded; Ua ili ka moku a nāhāa; the ship was stranded and was broken up. 3. To rest on land, as a boat when the water subsides; to stick fast. 4. To lay the responsibility upon one; to make one responsible. 5. To come upon one, as a blessing or a curse; to inherit.

IIahi (i'-li'-ā'-hi), n. A sandalwood tree (Santalum freycinetianum). Its timber, known in commerce as yellow sandalwood, commands a high price now on account of its scarcity. Its wood is deeply scented, whence the name lau ala (scented wood).

IIainia (i'-li'-ā'-ni'a), n. A division of land smaller than an ahupuaa; subdivided in turn into mocl-a'ina.

IIau (i'-li'-ā'-ā'u), n. A species of shrub (Wilkesia gymnosphium) having medicinal properties.

IIlee (i'-li'-e'e), n. Same as hillee.

IIhayu (i'-li'-hā'-u), n. The bark of the hau tree, of which ropes are made: He ili hau ke kaula.

Ilihe (i'-li'-he'e), n. A shrub. The root is very acid and is used as a medicine. Also called hillee.

IIhelo (i'-li'-hē'-lo), n. Farmers who worked but little; that is, who tilled the soil in an unsystematic manner, doing here a little and there a little, with no fixed purpose, as distinguished from iliolo, industrious and systematic cultivators: O ka poe mahia i lili ika paia lakohe iliheo. (Not now in use.)
ilihia (i'-li-hi'a), adj. Awful; reverential; sublime.
ilihia (i'-li-hi'a), n. Fear; awe; reverence.
ilihia (i'-li-hi'a), v. To be overcome with awe and reverence.
ilihilauna (i'-li-hi-a-ō-nā), v. See ilihihauna.
iliholo (i'-li-hō-lō), n. Same as iliholo.
ilihune (i'-li-hū-ō-nē), adj. Poor; destitute of property; indigent.
ilihune (i'-li-hū-ō-nē), v. To be poor; to be in need; to be without means.
iliili (i'-li-li-li), n. 1. Small, smooth stones worn by the water; pebbles. 2. Small stones used in the game of konane (checkers).
ilikai (i'-li-kā'i), adj. Horizontal: kaha likai, horizontal line.
ilikai (i'-li-kā'i), n. The surface of the sea.
ilikala (i'-li-kā-ā), n. A shark skin; especially, the skin stretched over and fastened to a coconut shell, which formed a kind of drum.
ilikani (i'-li-kā-ni'), n. Same as ilkala.
ilikea (i'-li-kē-a'), n. 1. Light colored skin. 2. A person with a clear, light skin.
iliki (i'-li-ki), n. 1. A rapid onset; a dash, as with a weapon; a heavy downpour, as a rainstorm. 2. Same as liki, which see.
iliki (i'-li-ki), v. To dash; to strike against, as a weapon; to pour down in a torrent, as a rainstorm.
ilikole (i'-li-kō-ō-le'), adj. 1. Not full-grown; not mature; ripe, immature. He niuilikole. 2. Being completely without something regarded as necessary or desirable; poverty-stricken; poor; destitute.
ilikona (i'-li-kō-ō-nā), n. A small, hard protuberance on the skin; a wart.
ilikone (i'-li-kō-ō-nē), adj. Same as ilkole.
iliku (i'-li-kū'), n. [Contraction of ili kupono.] A nearly independent ili or division of land within an ahupua'a, tributary directly to the king and not, or only slightly, to the chief of the ahupua'a. Hono hononui on the island of Hawaii, was an iliiku.
ilililhia (i'-li-lī-hi'a), adj. See ilihiia.
ililua (i'-li-lī-ā), n. [ili, skin, and lua, second.] 1. The second skin or new skin that follows on the healing of a sore. 2. The outside corrugated bark of a plant. 3. The wrinkly skin incident to old age. Same as ilipakalua. 4. Hence, old age; an aged person.
ililuna (i'-li-lū-ō-nā), n. 1. The upper skin; hence, the surface; the top. 2. The outer bark which is scraped off in making tapa.
ilima (i'-li-mā), n. 1. A green and yellow-flowered plant of the genus Sida, the blossoms of which are woven into garlands for personal adornment. 2. The region on the side of a mountain next below the apaa, said to abound with ilima.
ilimano (i'-li-mā-nō-nō'), n. The shark skin; used for making drum heads.
ilima (i'-li-mā), n. 1. An enclosure devoted to the burial of the dead; a graveyard. 2. A place where many are buried, as distinguished from a hunekele, where only one is buried. 3. A sepulchre; a tomb or vault; a grave.
ilinawai (i'-li-nā-wā'i), n. A place where a brook loses itself in the ground.
ilio (i'-li-o), adv. Hypocritically; falsely.
ilio (i'-li-o), n. 1. A dog: ilio hiihiu, a wild dog—a wolf; ilio hahai, a pursuing dog—a greyhound. 2. The brace that holds the rafter to the cross beam. 3. A catamite. 4. Poetical for cloud. (The Hawaiian poet personified the clouds as ilio, dogs, as he had no nobler animals. With the term he coupled some descriptive adjective, as: uli, dark; ehu, red; hakeakea, pink, etc.)
ilioiho (i'-li-o-ō-hā'), n. A species of fish of the acanthuroid family.
ilio-ehu (i'-li-o-ē-hu), n. A cloud having a ruddy tint.
iliohau (i'-li-o-hā'e), n. 1. A fierce dog. 2. A wolf.
iliohe (i'-li-o-ō-hō), n. 1. A common weed (Erigeron canadensis). 2. A certain species of the algae, having broad leaves.
iliohihihae (i'-li-o-hī-hī'u-hā'e), n. 1. A fierce, wild dog. 2. A wolf.
iliolelo (i'-li-o-le-le-le-le), n. One who tattles or gossips; a talebearer; a tattler.
iliolelo (i'-li-o-le-le-le-le), v. To tell tales; to gossip; to tattle.
iliolelelelelelele (i'-li-o-le-le-le-le-le), n. The fore-skirt.
Hīomea (ī-li-ō-mē'ā), n. A light gray or white cloud.

Hīuli (ī-li'-ō-ū-il), n. A dark cloud; a rain cloud.

Hīpakalua (ī-li-pē'-ka-lū'ā), n. Same as Hīlau, and more modern. 1. Wrinkled skin. 2. The rough outer bark of a plant or fruit.

Hīpala'ala (ī-lī-pā'-lā-pā'-lā), n. The skin of animals prepared for writing; a parchment.

Hīpilo (ī-li-pō'-ō), n. An efficient farmer; one who cultivated industriously and systematically, working all day, as distinguished from Hīhelo, a shiftless and unsystematic farmer who worked but little: o ka poe ma'ihā a po ka la ua kapalua lakou he hīpilo. (Not now in use).

Hīwahi (ī-li-wā'-hi'i), n. The sheath of a sword or similar bladed weapon; any sheath; a case or covering, as for a sword; a scabbard.

Hīwai (ī-li-wā'-i), adj. 1. Lying in a plane; level; even; plane. 2. Horizontal: he kaha ʻihiwai, a horizontal line. Syn: ʻIlkal.

Hīwai (ī-li-wā'-i), n. 1. A horizontal line, plane, surface, or position; a level. 2. A leveling instrument. 3. A flexible tube or pipe of rubber, etc. for conveying water; a hose.

Ilo (ī-lō), n. 1. The larva of a fly; a maggot. 2. Any creeping or crawling animal, whether large or small, as a grub, caterpillar, or the like; a worm. See enuhe.

Iloilo (ī-lō-ī-lō), adj. Full of worms or maggots; wormy.

Iloilo (ī-lō'-ī-lō), v. To be full of worms; to be wormy. Uailioilo ka īa, ua kauia nāe e ka iloilo liilii.

Iloko (ī-lō'-kō), prep. In; inside; within.

Ioli (ī-lō'-li), n. 1. A strong smell; an offensive odor: Ka ioli ʻo ka mano. 2. The unpleasant sensations of pregnancy.

Iuna (ī-ū'-nā), adv. Toward a higher place or level; upward; up.

Iuna (ī-ū'-nā), prep. Up; upon; above.

I'maka (ī-mā-ka), n. A watchtower.

Imi (ī-mi), v. 1. To search for; to explore thoroughly; to look for; to go in search or quest of; to try to discover; to seek. E ʻimi hala; to seek evil. 2. To try or examine, as by probing or testing; to examine with close attention to detail.

Imihala (ī-imi-hā'-lā), v. To find fault with; to blame.

Imihale (ī-imi-hā'-lē), n. One who is a seeker of property; a heritage seeker, in distinction from one who is to possess it, known as the noho hale: O Kamehameha ka imihale, o Liho Liho ka noho hale.

Imihale (ī-imi-hā'-lē), v. To seek an inheritance for one's children.

Imihia (ī-imi-hī'-ā), v. The passive form of the verb imi. (The "h" being inserted in imia for the sake of euphony.)

Imiimi (ī-imi-ī-imi), v. Freq. of imi.

Imiolelo (ī-imi-ō-le'-ō), v. 1. To lie. 2. To obtain a thing by false statements. 3. To prattle; to tell tales; to slander. 4. To find words to accomplish a purpose.

Imo (ī-mō), n. A wink; a winking; a twinkling.

Imo (ī-mō), v. 1. To wink. Syn: Amo. 2. To snap, as the eyes on drinking something very acid. 3. To twinkle, as a star.

Imimo (ī-mō-ī-mō), adv. At a great distance; very far off.

Imimo (ī-mō'-ī-mō), v. See imo.

Imu (ī-mō), n. A place for baking food; a pit for roasting meat; an oven. Syn: Umu.

Imua (ī-mū'a), prep. Before; in front of; in the presence of. Imua no o Kekuokalani a make.

Imuli (ī-mū'-i), prep. At the back of; in the rear; behind.

Imuloa (ī-mū'-ō), n. A long oven or imu; a shallow, oblong pit for sweating the sick. In preparing the imuloa, uhala and lama were used for fuel to produce live coals, over which were spread a thick layer of aloe leaves. Upon this bed of green leaves the naked patient was laid and covered up with enough tappa to confine the steam. Then the practice of exorcism was performed with prayers to Lono and Hina.

Imuloa (ī-mū'-ō), v. To perform the practice of sweating in the imuloa; to cause to sweat by steam, especially in an oven. Or imu.

Ima (ī-nā'), adv. In truth; in fact; indeed.

Ima (ī-nā'), adv. At this place; right here. It is always followed by the
verbal directive iho: Ina iho ke ala; here is the way.

Ina (i-nā''), conj. Providcd or on condition that; if.

Ina (i-nā''), interj. An exclamation expressive of a wish. O that! Would that! Ina no au i make nou! O that I had died for thee!

Ina (i-nā''), n. A sea egg; a sea-urchin.

Ina (i-nā''), n. The presence of a person, place or thing.

Ina (i-nā''), v. 1. To raise by means of a lever; to pry up. 2. To vary in utterance for the sake of the expression; to modulate: E ina ka leo; modulate the voice.

Ina (i-nā''), v. To go; to do (something): used imperatively. Ina kakou; let us go. 2. To make speed; to be quick: used in exportation: Ina ho'oi; let us be quick.

Inahea (i-nā-he'a'-'a), adv. At what time? When? Inahea oe i hele mai ai? When did you come?

Inai (i-na'i), n. A relish; a condiment.

Inaina (i-nā'i-nā''), adj. 1. Moved with anger; full of wrath; wrathful; angry. 2. Peeling or manifesting hatred; malignant; hateful.

Inaina (i-nā'i-nā''), n. 1. Anger; rage; wrath. 2. Malice; hatred.

Inaina (i-nā'i-nā''), n. The reddish evacuation which precedes labor in child birth. Ua hemo ka inaina o ke kelki, ua kokoke paha i ka manawa e hanau ai.

Inainī (i-nā'i-nā''), v. 1. To be angry with; to be affected with anger. 2. To dislike; to abhor; to hate.

Inaina (i-nā'i-nā''), v. To shake; to move; to disturb; to stir.

Inainaia (i-nā'i-nā'i-'a), adj. Regarded with aversion; held in disfavor; disliked; hated.

Inaleo (i-nā-le'o), n. A preposition; a word which denotes the relation of an object to an action or thing, so called because it is usually placed before its object.

Inalua (i-nā-lua'-'a), n. A trap-like basket used in catching fish. He inalua, he huehue, he laau hahi, he mea ho'ou la.

Inamonā (i-nā-monā'-'a), n. The meat of the kukui nut roasted and pounded up with salt as a relish for food.

Inana (i-nā'-'nā''), v. To walk about idly, without any definite object; to roam about; to loaf.

Inana (i-nā'-'nā''), v. Let me see; show me, etc. Used only imperatively.

Inane (i-nā'-'nē''), v. Same as inana.

Ine (i-'nē''), conj. A corruption of ina.

Inea (i-'nē'-'a), adj. 1. Unfortunate; unsuccessful; calamitous. 2. Without reward; useless; vain: He hana inea ka hewa; Sin is labor without reward. 3. (Rare, applied to persons.) True, stanch, steadfast: hoa inea, a true friend, that is, one who is a companion in hardship or misfortune.

Inea (i-'nē'-'a), n. Hard toil with little reward; fruitless labor: Na hoa o kea inea, o ka poe nana e waele.

Inehinei (i-nē-hi-nē'-'i), adv. Yesterday; on the day last past: inehinei kela la aku, day before yesterday.

Inei (i-'nē'i), adv. Here; at this place. Syn: lanen.

Inehinei (i-nē'hi-nē'-'i), adv. Same as inehinei.

Ineka (i-nē'-'kā), n. See inika.

Iniha (i-ni-'hā), n. An inch, the twelfth part of a foot.

Iniihi (i-ni-i-ni-kī), v. To pinch often or frequently; to nip a little. See iniki.

Inika (i-ni-'kā), n. 1. Ink; a colored liquid used in writing; hence, the Hawaiian equivalent wai elele (black water). 2. A species of plant (Basella rubra).

Iniki (i-ni-i-kī), v. 1. To squeeze between two hard edges, as between a thumb and a finger; to pinch. 2. To snatch away; to carry off; to nip off.

Inikini (i-ni-i-kī-nī), n. Indians, the aborigines of America: He nui na lahui Inikini e noho ana ma Amerika; many are the tribes of Indians in America.

Inc (i-'nō), adj. Bad; wicked; vile; sinful.

Inc (i-"nō"), adv. 1. In a bad manner; improperly; wickedly; badly. 2. Much; very; exceedingly: an intensive word: aloha inc; exceedingly loving.

Inc (i-'nō), n. 1. Iniquity; depravity; wickedness. 2. A poor grade, character, or quality: Ke inc o ka
pepa a me ka inika; the poor quality of the paper and ink. 3. A gale; a storm of wind and rain; a tempest: he ino hahu, a horrible tempest. 4. The commotion, disturbance, or agitation of a multitude; a tumult: He ino o uka, ke lele ino mai nei ke ao.

Ino (i'nō), v. 1. To be or become worthless; to become bad. 2. To be infected or contaminated; to become corrupt. 3. To injure; to hurt: Ola ka mea e ino ai ke kino; that is what injures the body.

Inoa (i'nō'a), n. A name, the distinctive appellation by which a person or thing is known.

Inoino (i'nō-i'nō), adj. 1. Bad; worthless. 2. Despicable. 3. Poor in quality. 4. In poor condition. 5. Disorderly.

Inoino (i'nō-i'nō), n. 1. Badness; worthlessness. 2. Indecency. 3. A bad disposition.

Inoino (i'nō-i'nō), v. 1. To be bad; to be worthless. 2. To be unpleasing. (Antonym for maikai). 3. To be sad; to be grieved: No ke aha la i inoino ai kou maka? Why is your countenance sad? 4. To be tempestuous. Inoino ke kai; the sea is tempestuous. (The meaning is distinguished by intonation.)

Inu (i'nū), n. 1. Any liquid for drinking; a beverage; a drink. 2. The act or habit of taking spirituous liquors, especially to excess; drinking: ka ino o ka inu; the act of drinking.

Inu (i'nū), v. 1. To take a liquid into the stomach through the mouth; to drink. 2. To drink or take in, as intoxicating liquors: to imbibe.

Inuwai (i'nū-wa'i), n. 1. The name of a sea breeze which blows over the island of Lehua, near Kauai. 2. The name of a temperance society that once existed among the Hawaiians.

Io (i'o), adj. Not imaginary; true; real: Ua paa ka mana'o o kanaka he akua io no o Lono; the minds of the people were firm (in the belief that) that Lono (Captain Cook) was a real god.

Io (i'o), adv. Truly; really; verily; certainly: Ua hana io no oia pela; he really did so.

Io (i'-ō'), adv. In that place; at a distance; yonder: Aia no ia io; there he is yonder.

Io (i'o), n. A bundle, package or parcel made up for transportation or storing. (Applies only to foodstuffs). He io paaka'i; a bundle of salt. 2. One who announces the approach of a chief; a forerunner. 3. A large buteonine hawk (Buteo solitarius); a buzzard. 4. A sport in which the object of the players is to keep from being caught or touched by the one who chases them for that purpose, similar to the game of tag.

Io (i'o), n. 1. Lean flesh; the animal muscle: He io kue; an antagonistic muscle. 2. Flesh in general. 3. One's person. 4. Kindred; relatives. 5. Reality; truth; verity. 6. The substance of a matter; the main point; the gist.

Io (i'-ō'), prep. To; towards; used before proper names and pronouns. See ia.

Io (i'o), v. To hasten away with fear; to flee.

Io (i'o), v. To be loaded down with bundles. See laulau.

Ioena (i'o-ē-nā), adj. 1. Wild; savage; untamed. 2. Not sociable; averse to companionship.

Ioio (i'o-i'o), adj. Chirping; peeping: He manu ioio; a peeping bird (swallow).

Ioio (i'o-i'o), n. The clitoris.

Ioio (i'o-i'o), v. 1. To utter a low sharp sound; to chirp; to cheep; to peep. 2. To project upward, as the peak of a mountain: Ioio ae ana o Puuomion e oni ae ana e like me Maunakea. 3. To taper.

Ioio (i'o-i'o), v. To look here and there, as a thief who is about to steal.

Ioiolea (i'o-i'e-le'a), adj. 1. Brisk; spirited; lively. 2. Quick tempered; angry. 3. Lean; feeble. 4. Shabby.

Ioiolepo (i'o-i'o-le'pō), n. 1. A bearer of tidings; a messenger to carry news. 2. A tattler; an idle talker.

Ioikupu (i'o-i'kū-pū), n. 1. A polypus, a disease of the nose. 2. A gum boil. A small boil formed on the gum. 3. The lampers, a disease in the roof of a horse's mouth.

Ioilana (i'o-ī-lā-nā), v. To float in the air, as a bird.
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Iole (i-o'le), n. A mouse or rat; iole nui; a wharf rat, a rabbit, or a mole.

Iolea (i-o'le-a), adj. 1. Wild; savage; untamed. 2. Not sociable; averse to companionship.

Iolenui (i-o'le-nu'i), n. A rat, especially the large wharf-rat. Properly written as two separate words, iole nui.

Iolerabati (i-o'le-ra-ka), n. A rabbit. Properly written as two separate words, iole rabati.

Ioli (i-o'li), n. The lean flesh inside the backbone of beef, etc., adjoining the ribs. The flesh outside of it is called uahau.

Iomaha (i-o'ma-ha), n. The temple muscle. Properly written as two separate words, io maha.

Iomo (i-o'mo), v. 1. To drop suddenly into the water without a splash. 2. To leap into the water without a spatter, as a frog. Also written Iamo.

Iopono (i-o'po-nu), n. 1. A class of persons, generally high chiefs, who were formerly entrusted with the care of the person and effects of the king. 2. A relative or friend whose faithfulness may be trusted: He hoahanau iopono no kela nou, ua make no oe he iopono.

Ipo (i-pu), n. 1. A sweetheart. 2. A paramour.

Ipo (i-pu), v. 1. To become a sweetheart or a paramour.

Ipolo (i-pu-i-pu), v. See Ipo.

Ipu (i-pu), n. 1. Any circubitaceous plant, and its fruit, as melon, pumpkin, etc. 2. A general name for a vessel or container, as dish, cup, mug, etc., each kind being designated by some additional word expressive of its use.

Ipuahin (i-pu-a-hi), n. A vessel for burning incense, especially in religious ceremonies; a thurible; a censer.

Ipuai (i-pu-a-i), n. A calabash or vessel for containing food.

Ipuaimaka (i-pu-a-i-ma-ka), n. The fruit of certain species of plant of the gourd family (Cucurbitaceae), especially the muskmelon or the watermelon, which is eaten raw.

Ipuaila (i-pu-a-i-la), n. 1. A box for containing the several articles used in making one's toilet. 2. The aromatic fruit of a certain

species of the melon, as the muskmelon, the cantaloupe, nutmeg, or citron.

Ipuaua (i-pu-a-ku'), n. A large basin or other receptacle to wash in: a washbasin; a laver.

Ipuawa (i-pu-a-wa), n. The bitter calabash.

Ipuawaawa (i-pu-a-wa-ka-wa), n. Same as Ipuawa.

Ipubakai (i-pu-ba-ka'), n. A tobacco pipe.

Ipuhao (i-pu-ha'o), n. An iron pot.

Ipuhaoele (i-pu-ha'o-ole), n. A foreign ipu; hence, a watermelon.

Ipuholoholona (i-pu-ho-lo-lo-no-na), n. 1. A vessel or calabash for bait. 2. A long upright calabash for holding a fisherman's outfit, as lines, hooks, bait, etc.

Ipuholoi (i-pu-ho-lo'i), n. A wash basin. Syn.: Ipuaua.

Ipuia (i-pu-i-a), n. A vessel or dish for containing fish or meat.

Ipuinika (i-pu-ini'ka), n. An inkwell; an inkstand.

Ipuka (i-pu-ka), n. 1. Any means or avenue of exit or entrance; a passegeway; a door. 2. A movable barrier closing a passage or an opening; a gate. 3. An opening in the wall for the admission of light and air; a window.

Ipukai (i-pu-ka'i), n. A calabash or vessel in which fish or meat is kept or preserved.

Ipukalua (i-pu-kua-ka'i), n. The edible fruit of any one of the various trailing plants of the genus Cucurbita, as the pumpkin, squash, or melon when baked.

Ipukapuahi (i-pu-ka-pu-ka'h), n. A censer; a thurible. See Ipuahin.

Ipukukui (i-pu-ku-ki), n. 1. A support with a socket or sockets for holding a candle or candles; a candlestick; also, a candelabra. 2. Any device employing a flame for furnishing an artificial light; a lamp.

Ipukuniala (i-pu-kou-ki-lou), n. A censer; a thurible. See Ipuala.

Ipuialu (i-pu-ia-lu), n. A wooden vessel.

Ipualii (i-pu'alii), n. 1. A decorated calabash used as a receptable for leis and choice tapas. 2. A person with a large body and small legs: a term of reproach to the people of Kohala. Ipualei Kohala na ka maae ku.
Ipulepo (I'-pū'-lē'-pō), n. A potter's vessel; an earthenware pot.

Ipunui (I'-pū'-nū'-t'i), n. 1. The great bronze laver in Solomon's temple at Jerusalem. 2. A large container (ipu).

Ipupu (I'-pū'-pā'-t'i), n. Pumpkin or squash.

Iputi (I'-pū'-t'i), n. A teapot.

Ipuwaiauau (I'-pū'-wā'-i'ā'-u-ā'-u), n. 1. A washbasin. Syn: Ipuauau. 2. (Biblical) A laver. Syn: Ipuauau. 3. A class of ancient Hawaiian people who kept the genealogies of the chiefs, because they washed the characters of the chiefs so far as their pedigrees were concerned. Ua kapala ka poe kuahau he ipuwaiauau no na ali'i.

Iu (I'-u), adj. Sacred; entitled to reverence or respect; not to be profaned or lightly treated; inviolable. Iu kahi o ke ali'i; sacred is the place of the chief.

Iu (I'-u), n. 1. A tabu enforced on women after childbirth, or during the period of menstruation. 2. A sacred place; a consecrated spot; Noho ke ali'i i ka iu; the king sits in the sacred place.

Iubile (Iū'-bī-lē'), adj. Of or pertaining to jubilées; jubilant; exulting.

Iubile (Iū'-bī-lē'), n. The fiftieth anniversary of any event; jubilee.

Iudaio (iū'-kā'i'-ō), n. A descendant of Abraham; a Jew.

Iu' (I'-u'), adj. Majestic; lofty; stately. See polu.

Iu'u (I'-u'), n. A place supposed to be afar off or high up above the earth or beneath the ocean; sacred as the dwelling place of gods: Ke Akua noho i ka iu'u; the God that dwells in a place afar off.

Iu'u (I'-u'), v. To be afar off; to be high up; to be in a sacred place.

Iuka (I'-ū'-kā), adv. Toward the interior of a land; inland.

Iulai (iū'-lā'), n. July, the seventh month of the year.

Juniper (I'-ū'-nē'-pē'-lā), n. An evergreen shrub or tree, the juniper.

Lupita (I'-ū'-pī'-kā), n. The planet Jupiter. Syn: Kaawela.

Iwa (I'-wā), adj. Ninth; one of nine equal parts.

Iwa (I'-wā), n. The frigate-bird (Fregata aquila); the man-of-war bird.

Ke ike i ka iwa.
He ia ko iwa.

Iwa (I'-wā'), n. 1. A thief; named after Iwahue, a notorious thief who lived long ago.

Iwena (I'-wā'-e-nā), prep. In the midst of; between; among.

Iwena'kenu (I'-wā'-e-nā'-kō'-nū), n. The middle, the center of a circle; the middle point of a closed curve or surface; the point equally distant from the extremities, or from the different sides of anything.

Iwahoe (I'-wā'-hō), adv. 1. From the inside or within; out. E hele oe iwahoe; you go out. 2. On the exterior; without; outside; Ua hele oia iwahoe; he went outside.

Iwaiwa (I'-wā'-i'-wā), n. A species of fern (Adiantum capillus-veneris); a very delicate and graceful fern with an erect black stem, common in damp rocky woods; the maiden-hair, maiden's-hair or Venus' hair.

Iwakaulau (I'-wā'-kū'-lā'-u), adj. Twice ten; twenty; a cardinal numeral.

Iwakaulau (I'-wā'-kū'-lā'-u), n. 1. The sum of ten and ten; twice ten; twenty; a cardinal number. 2. Any symbol representing this number; as, XX.

Iwi (I'-wi), adj. 1. Crooked; curved. 2. Pointed; stiffly bearded; bristled. Ina i ehuheu ma ke kikala, he hulu iwi ia puaa.

Iwi (I'-wi), n. 1. A bone. 2. The midrib of a vegetable leaf. 3. The side of an upland field of taro. 4. A coconut shell. 5. The stones that mark the boundaries of lands, sometimes a low stone wall; the boundary stones or stone wall. Ka iwi o na wahi a ka poe kahiko i maui ai; the boundary stones of the places where the ancients cultivated. 6. A corn-cob. 7. The remains of a lime-pit or lime-kiln. 8. A near kindred; a close relative: He iwi halaa oe, he iwi kau ia awaloa. 9. See iwi.

Iwi (I'-wi), v. To look obliquely; to cast sidelong glances; to squint.

Iwia (I'-wi'-ā'), n. The jawbone; the maxillary bone.

Iwialalo (I'-wi'-ā'-lā'-lō), n. The lower jawbone; the inferior maxillary bone.

Iwialuna (I'-wi'-ā'-lū'-nā), n. The upper jawbone; the superior maxillary bone.
Iwiaoa (I'-wi-'ā-o-'ā'o), n. The rib, one of the bones attached to the spine and tending to encircle the body-cavity.

Iwielele (I'-wi-'ō-lē-'ō-lō), n. The hyoid bone, the bone in the base of the tongue.

Iwichilo (I'-wi-hi-'lō), n. The thighbone; the femur.

Iwichoe (I'-wi-hō-'e-hō-'e), n. The shoulder-blade; the shoulder-bone; the scapula.

Iwicho (I'-wi-hō-'pō), n. The occipital bone; the bone which forms the posterior segment of the skull.

Iwihu (I'-wi-hū-'a), n. The hip-bone; a large irregular bone belonging to the pelvis, and forming the principal prominence of the hip.

Iwili (I'-wi-'i-wi), adj. 1. Showing the bones through the skin; thin; lean; bony. 2. Same as iwī.

Iwik (I'-wi-kū), n. The ischium; the part of the hip-bone on which the body rests when sitting.

Iwikaele (I'-wi-kā-'ē-'lō), n. The keel of a ship; the body of a canoe: E kaal i ka iwikaele.

Iwikaha (I'-wi-kā-'lā), n. See iwikaele.

Iwikalakua (I'-wi-kā-'lā-kū-'a), n. The spines on the dorsal fin of a fish.

Iwikalalo (I'-wi-kā-'lā-'lō), n. The rays supporting the ventral fin of a fish.

Iwikanaka (I'-wi-kā-'nā-'kā), n. A human bone.

Iwikanana (I'-wi-kā-'nā-'nā), n. The frontal bone, the bone of the anterior part of the skull, forming the skeleton of the forehead.

Iwikano (I'-wi-kā-'nō), n. The praxial bone of the fore limb; one of the two long bones of the forearm; the radius.

Iwikale (I'-wi-kē-'lō), n. See iwikaele.

Iwiku (I'-wi-kū'), n. [iwī and ku, to stand.] One of the bones of the lower leg.

Iwikuamoo (I'-wi-kū-'ā-mo'o), n. [iwī 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 ali'i mau iwikuamoo ponoi. Lalesik. p. 35. See ilamuku and poiamaikuku.

Iwila (I'-wi-la-'e), n. The bone of the forehead.

Iwilei (I'-wi-lei), 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 (I'-wi-mā-'ha), n. The cheek bone. He wahi iwī ewaewa ia.

Iwiole (I'-wi-ō-'lē), n. An adz, a tool having its blade at right angles with its handle and usually curved.

Iwiopea (I'-wi-ō-pea-'a-pea), 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.

Iwipiti (I'-wi-pi-'lī), n. 1. The double or united bones of the arm or leg. 2. The longitudinal ridge in the pilu grass that was used in thatching houses.

Iwipona (I'-wi-pō-'nā), n. [iwī, 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 (I'-wi-po'o), n. Skeleton of the head; the skull bones.

Iwipuhaka (I'-wi-pū-hā-'ka), n. [iwī, bone, and puhaka, loins.] The bones of the loins.

Iwipuh (I'-wi-pū-'hī), 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 (I'-wi-pū-ni-'u), n. Same as iwipoo, the skull.

Iwiluna (I'-wi-ū-'ū-'nā), n. The bone of the upper arm or fore limb; the humerus.

Iwilumauma (I'-wi-ū-'mā-ū-'mā), n. The breastbone, the sternum.

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