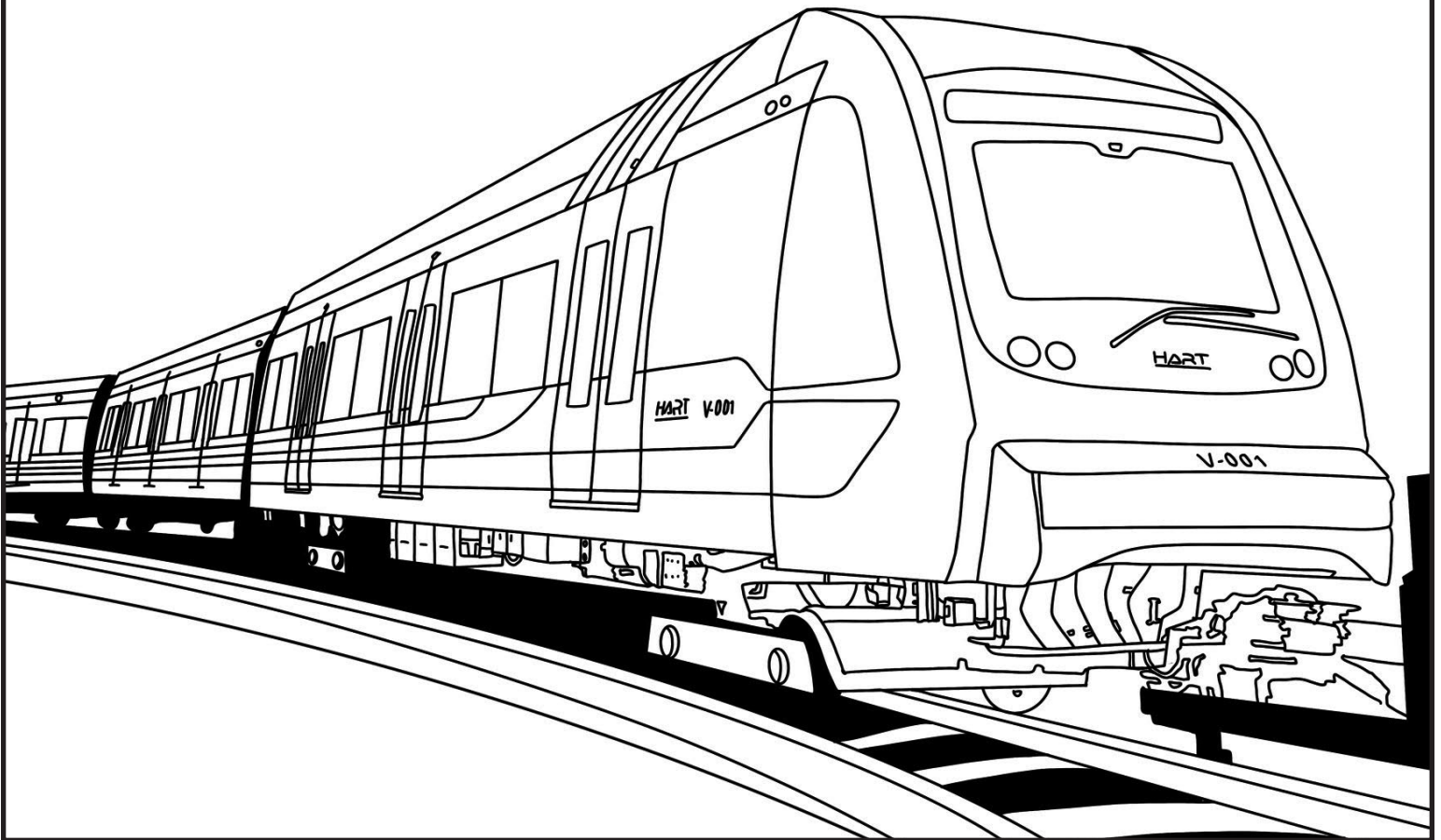


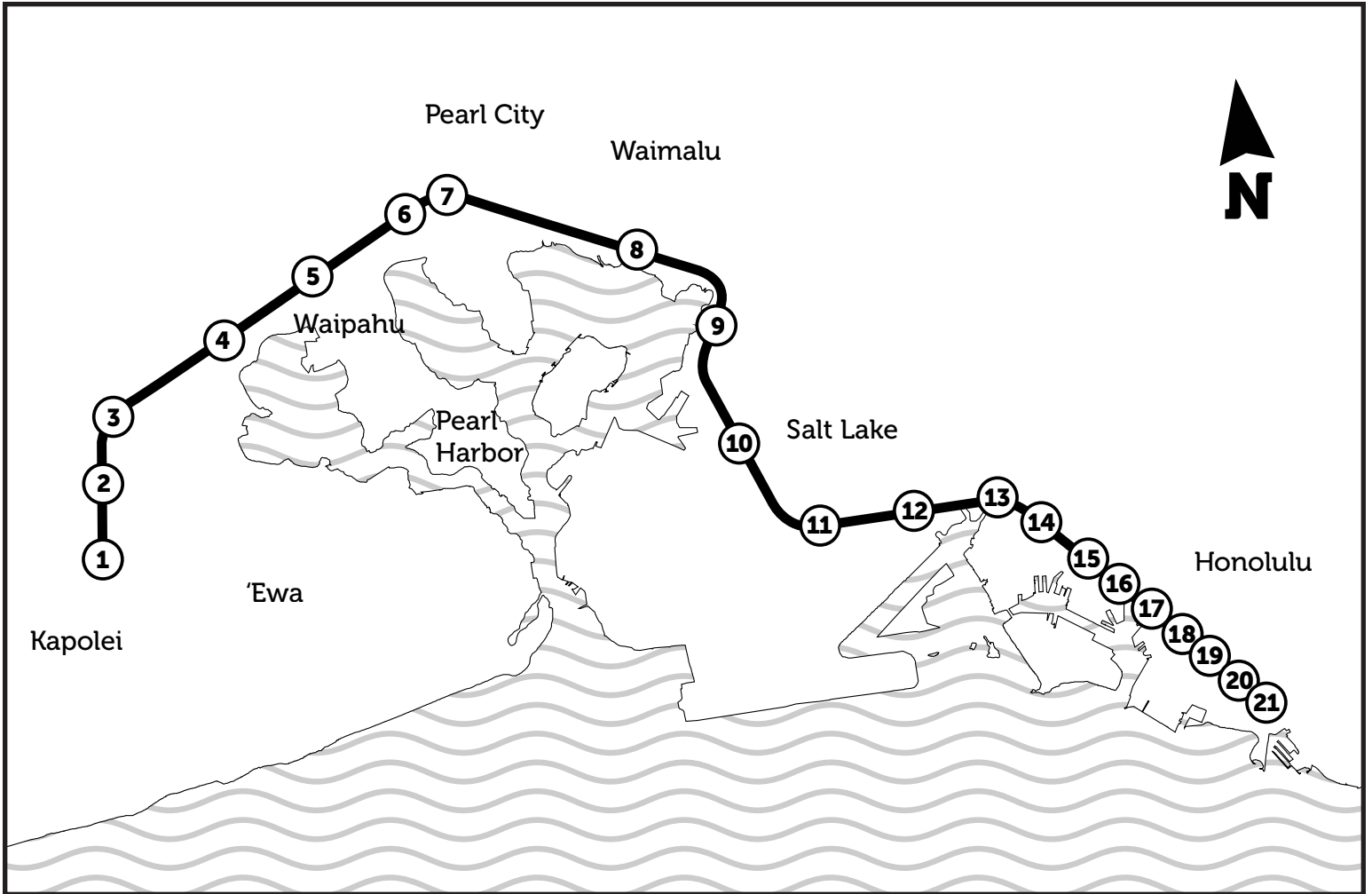
Coloring Stories and History

A L O N G T H E L I N E



Station Map

Join us on a journey along the rail line to discover stories from our past and present!



Station Names

- 1. Kualaka'i**
EAST KAPOLEI
- 2. Keone'ae**
UH WEST O'AHU
- 3. Honouliuli**
HO'OPILI
- 4. Hō'ae'ae**
WEST LOCH
- 5. Pouhala**
WAIPAHU TRANSIT CENTER
- 6. Hālaulani**
LEEWARD COMMUNITY
COLLEGE
- 7. Waiawa**
PEARL HIGHLANDS
- 8. Kalauao**
PEARLRIDGE
- 9. Hālawa**
ALOHA STADIUM
- 10. Makalapa**
JOINT BASE
PEARL HARBOR-HICKAM
- 11. Lelepaua**
DANIEL K. INOUE
INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT
- 12. Āhua**
LAGOON DRIVE
- 13. Kahauiki**
MIDDLE STREET
- 14. Mokauea**
KALIHI
- 15. Niuhelewai**
HONOLULU COMMUNITY
COLLEGE – KAPĀLAMA
- 16. Kūwili**
Iwilei
- 17. Hōlau**
CHINATOWN
- 18. Kuloloia**
DOWNTOWN
- 19. Ka'ākaukukui**
CIVIC CENTER
- 20. Kūkuluae'o**
KĀKĀ'AKO
- 21. Kālia**
ALA MOANA





STATION

1

Kualaka'i

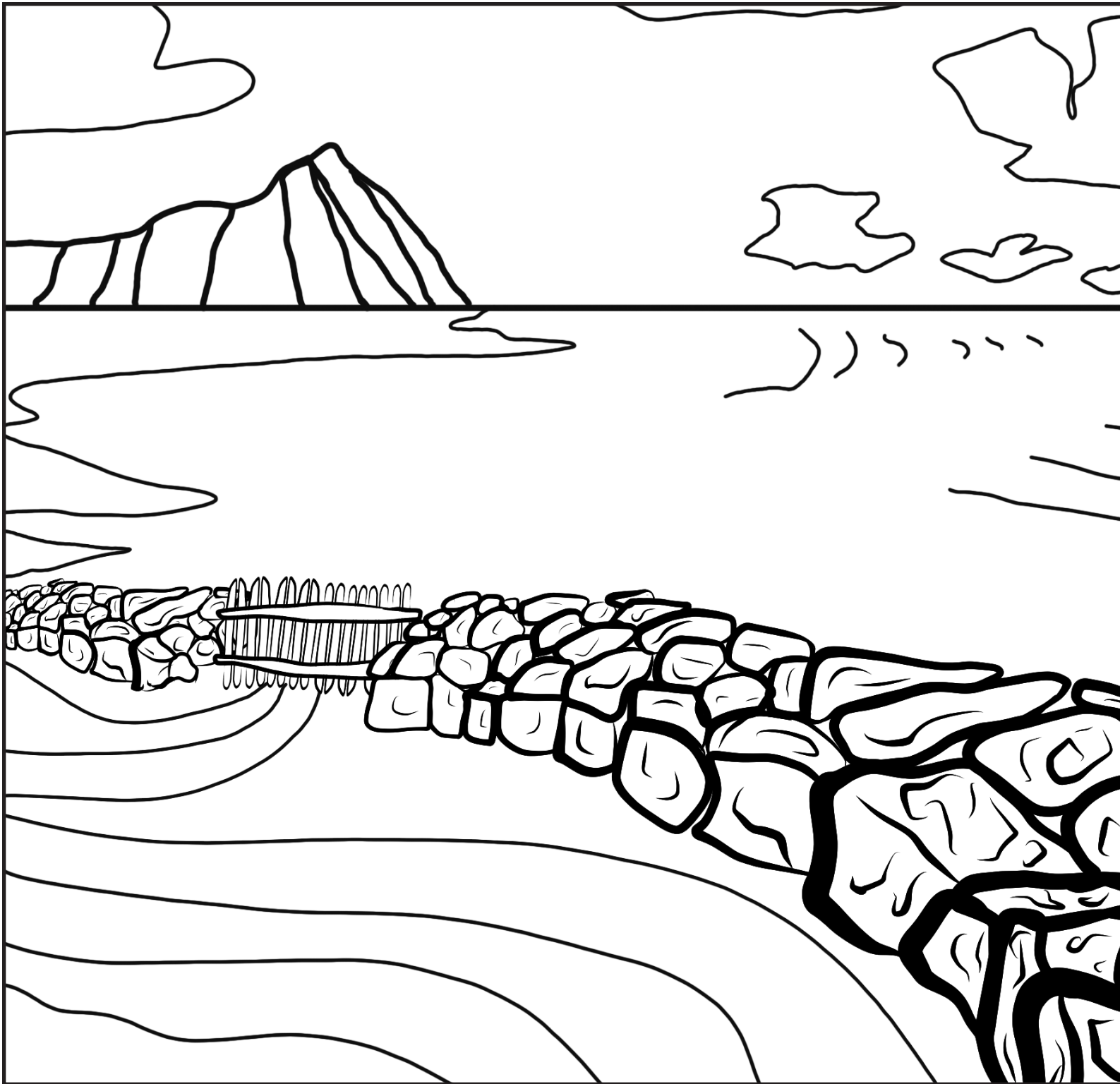
East Kapolei

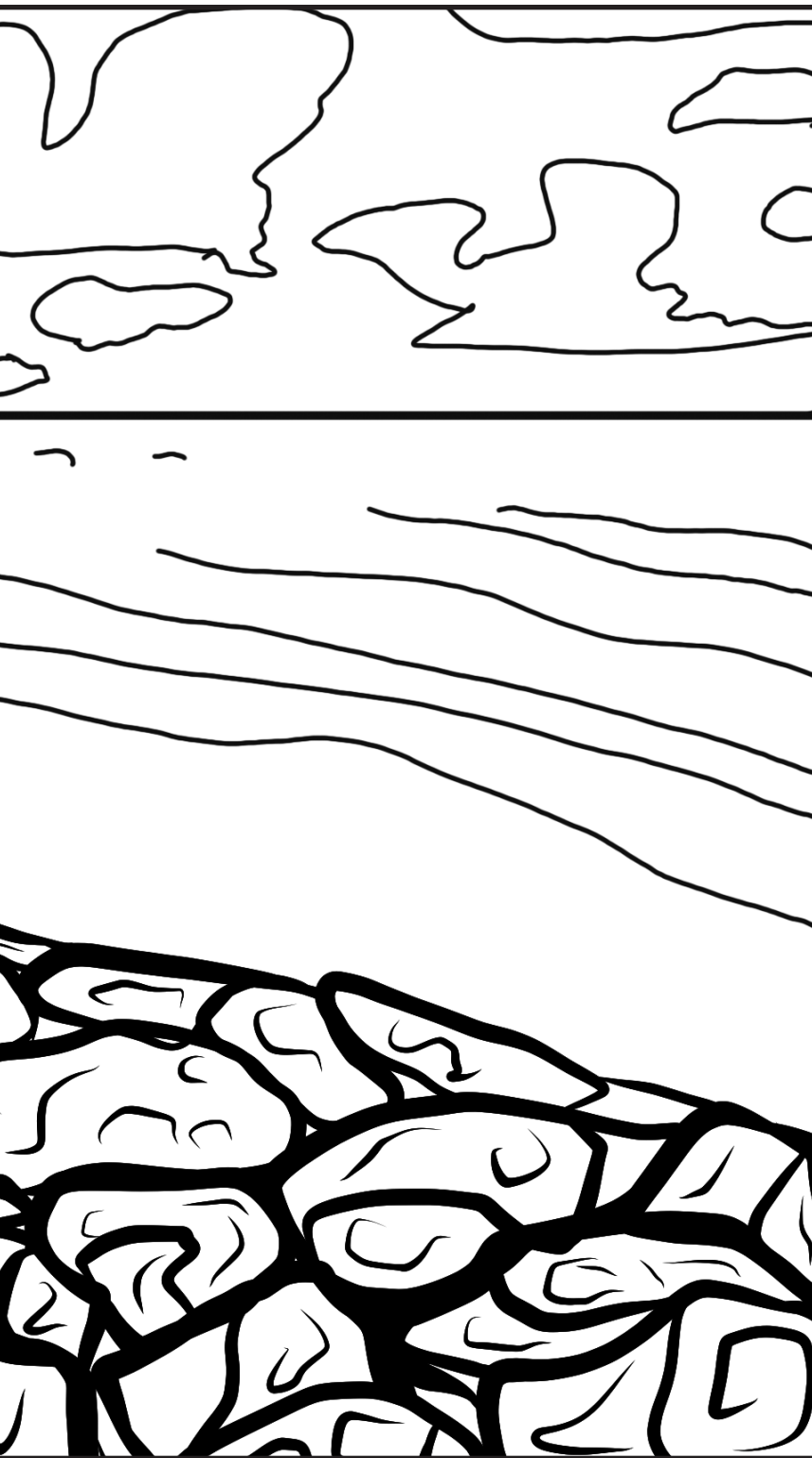
KĀNE AND KANALOA

Kāne and Kanaloa set the border point, Piliokahe, during a game of 'ulu maika. They decided that the border of Nanakuli and Ewa would be where the 'ulu maika fell.

'Ulu maika is a bowling game, and the stone used is also called an 'ulu maika.

Kāne and Kanaloa are known ancestors and akua of the people of Hawai'i. They are accredited with the creation of many wahi pana or sacred spaces during their journey through the pae 'āina, Hawaiian archipelago.





STATION

2

Keone'ae

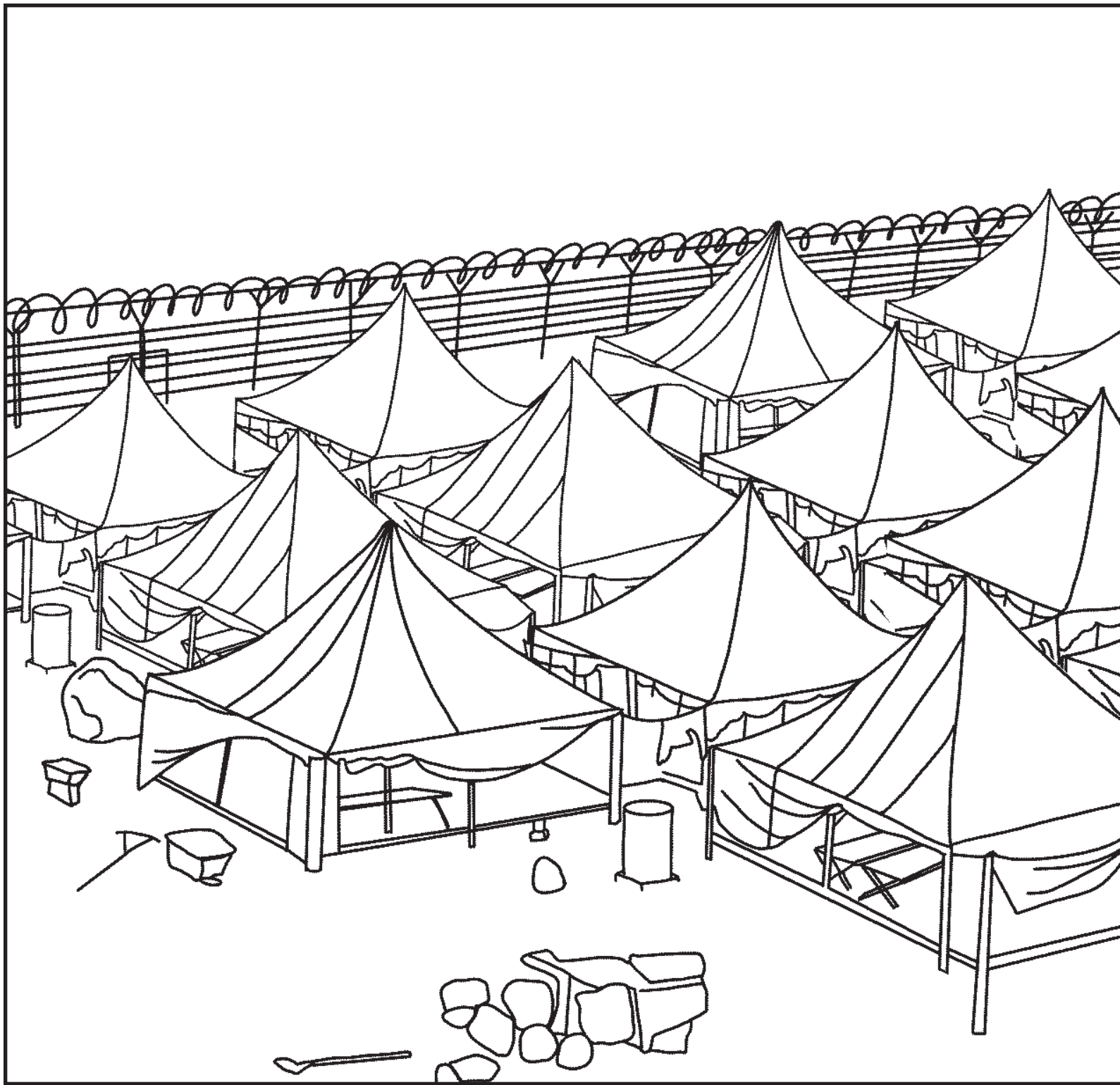
UH West Oahu

THE RICH FISHING GROUNDS OF HONOULIULI

There were many fishponds in Honouliuli. The fishpond Hanakāhi was named for a man who resided at Lae o Halakāhi. He was rewarded by Kāne and Kanaloa for his offerings and prayers to help him catch more fish.

Kāne and Kanaloa built more fishponds at Keanapua'a, Kepo'okala, and at Kapākule for him. Kapākule near the shores of Keahi, was the best formed of the ponds, and fed Hanakāhi's family and later generations of 'Ewa residents for hundreds of years.

Other names of fishery and fishponds include: Kaihuopala'ai, which was famed in ancient times for its 'anae (mullet), Kapapāhūhi, Kohepalaoa, and Pau-ku'u-loa.





STATION

3

Honouliuli

Ho'opili

HONOULIULI INTERNMENT CAMP

During World War II, the Honouliuli Internment Camp was Hawai'i's largest and longest-operating camp; opened in March 1943 and closed in 1946. An internment camp holds someone captive for political or military reasons. The 120-acre site held 4,000 people in several areas. A diverse group of U.S. citizens and resident aliens were held there, including individuals of Japanese, Okinawan, and German descent.





STATION

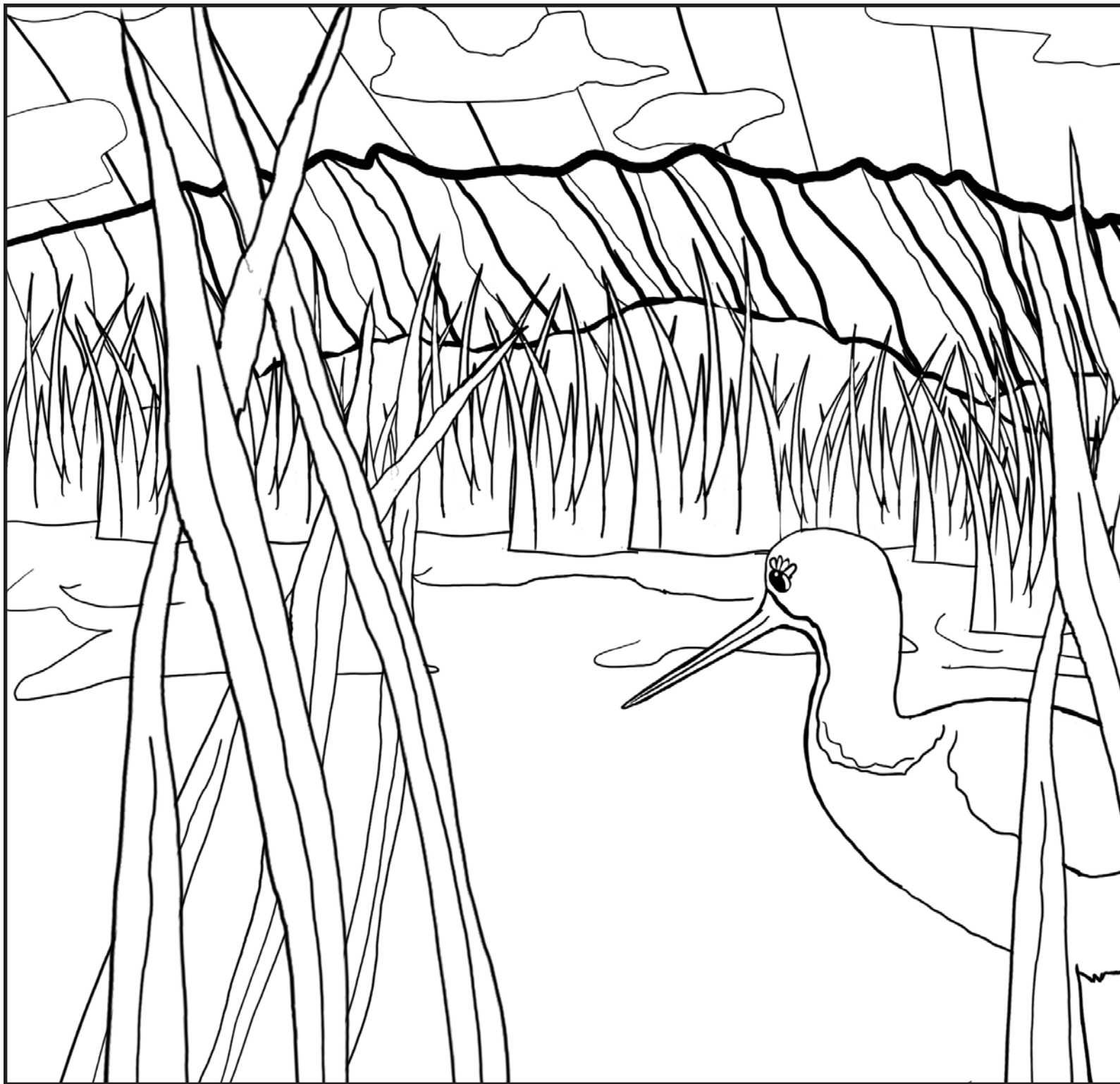
4

Hō'ae'ae

West Loch

THE WAIPAHU BOXING CLUB

Waipahu Boxing Club was established in the 1940's to help Hawai'i youth get off the street through the sport of boxing. The Club supported the initial training for four national champions and still trains the next generation of champions today.





STATION

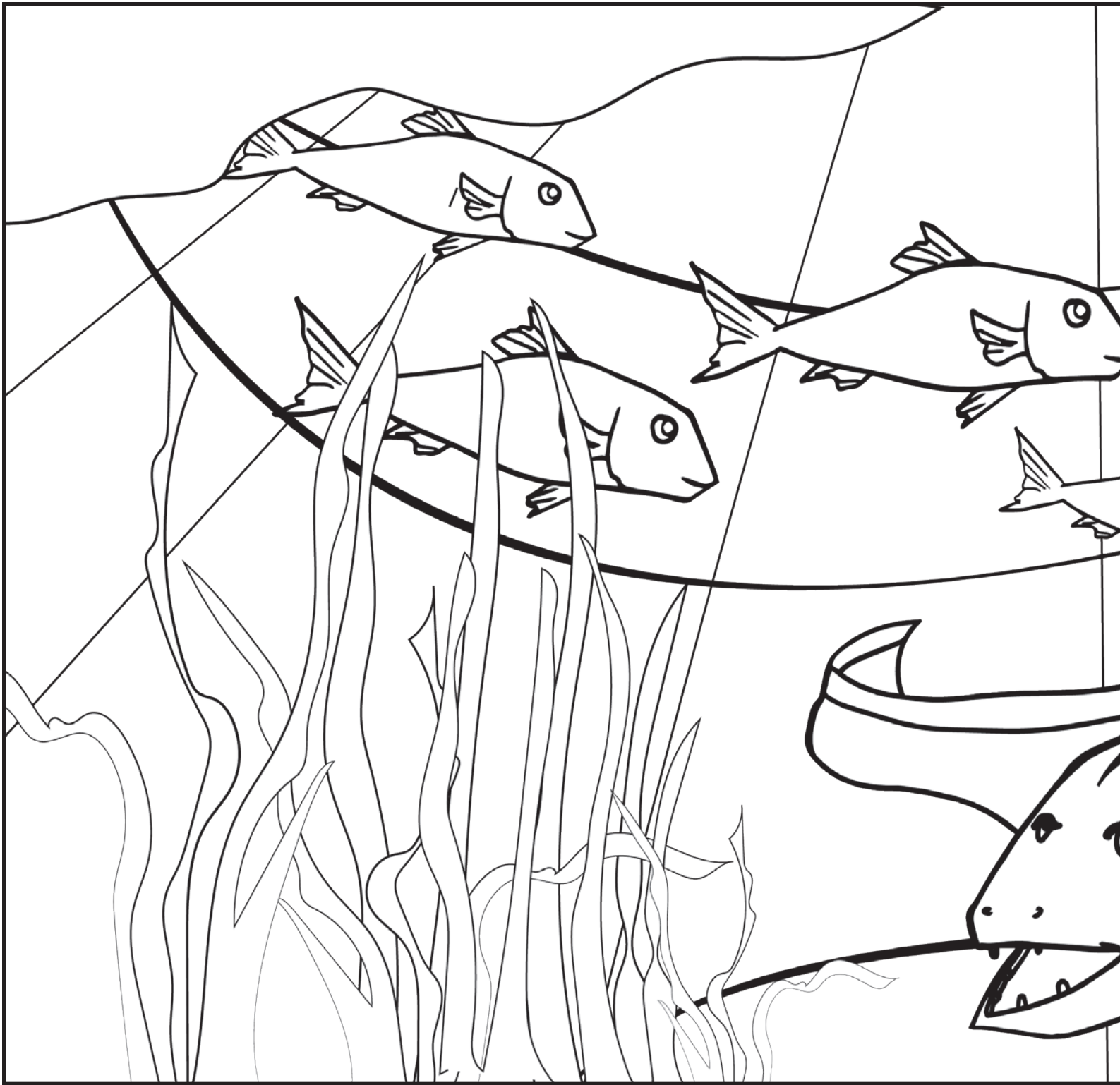
5

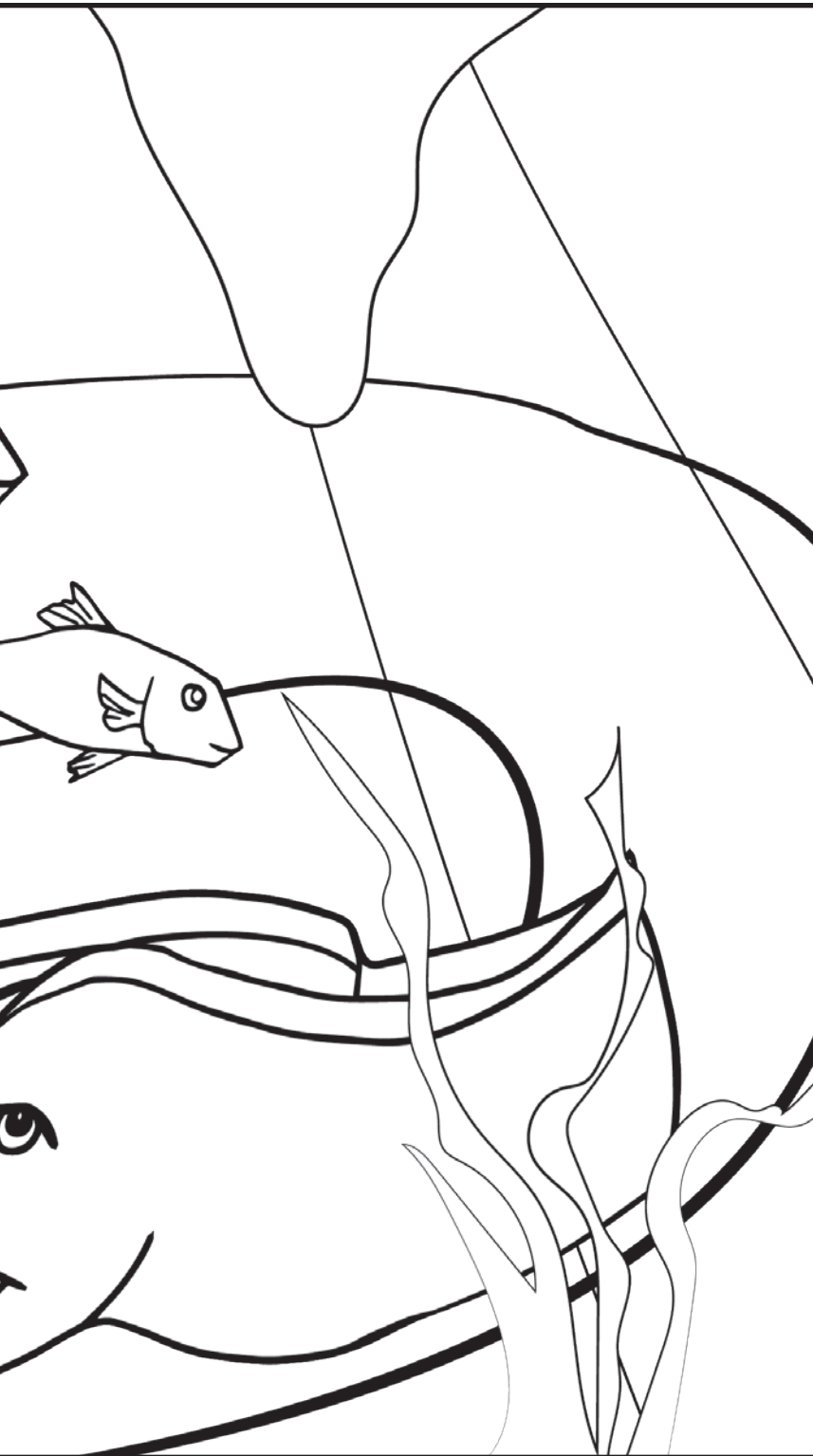
Pouhala

Waipahu Transit Center

POUHALA FISHPOND

Pouhala was a historically important fishpond of the area and land division near Pearl Harbor. Today, it is known as a 70 acre marsh between Waipahu Depot Road and West Loch that is a wetland habitat for birds.





STATION

6

Hālaulani

Leeward Community College

LAUMEKI

Laumeki was a kupua (demigod, shapeshifter) in eel form. His island was O‘ahu, the district was ‘Ewa, Honouliuli was the land. Within this land division, in its sheltered bay, there is a place called Kaihuopala‘ai. It is the place of the ‘anae (mullet), which are known about Honolulu, and asked for by the people, with great desire. Out of love for his human family, he would drive ‘anae along the west and north shores of O‘ahu to feed the farmers of these valleys.

The place known by the name Kaihukuuna, at Laiemaloo, is the boundary of the lands to which the ‘anae of Honouliuli travel.





STATION

7

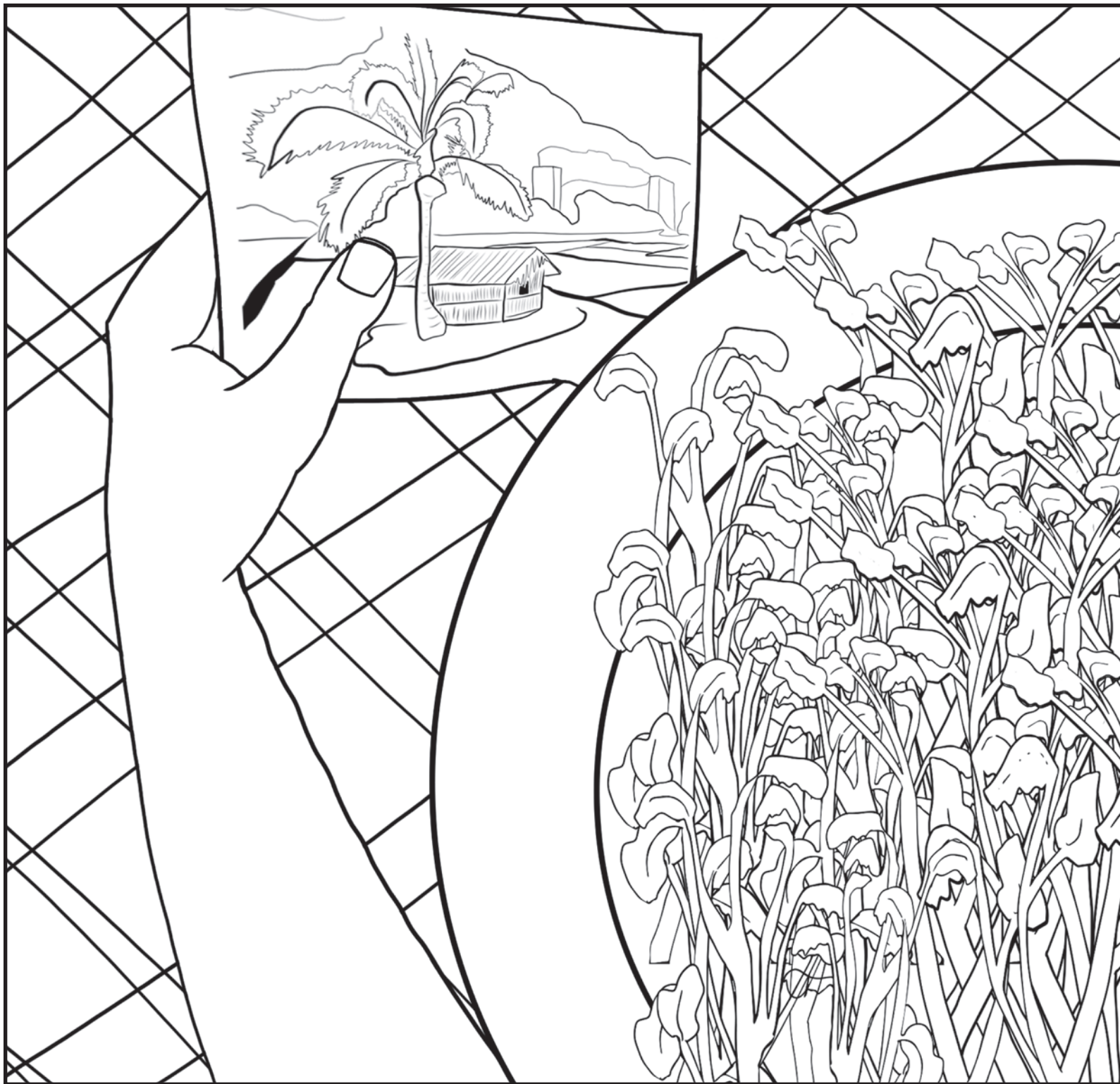
Waiawa

Pearl Highlands

HALE MOHALU

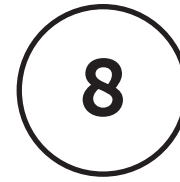
Hale Mohalu was a facility in Pearl City that provided medical treatment to individuals with Hansen's disease (previously known as leprosy) beginning in 1949. Prior to the facility's opening, people with Hansen's Disease were limited to living in Kalaupapa on Moloka'i. Hale Mohalu was a space that continued the spirit of aloha and care that St. Damien and St. Marianne showed to these individuals.

Today senior apartments carry on the name of Hale Mohalu. The original building is in the front of the page and the apartments over look it on the back of the page.





STATION



Kalauao

Pearlridge

SUMIDA WATERCRESS FARM

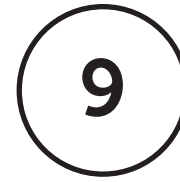
O'ahu's largest producer of watercress, Sumida Farms was founded in 1928 by Japanese laborers. Three generations of the Sumida family have run the 10 acre farm, and they have withstood the pressures of development around them.



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STATION



Hālawā

Aloha Stadium

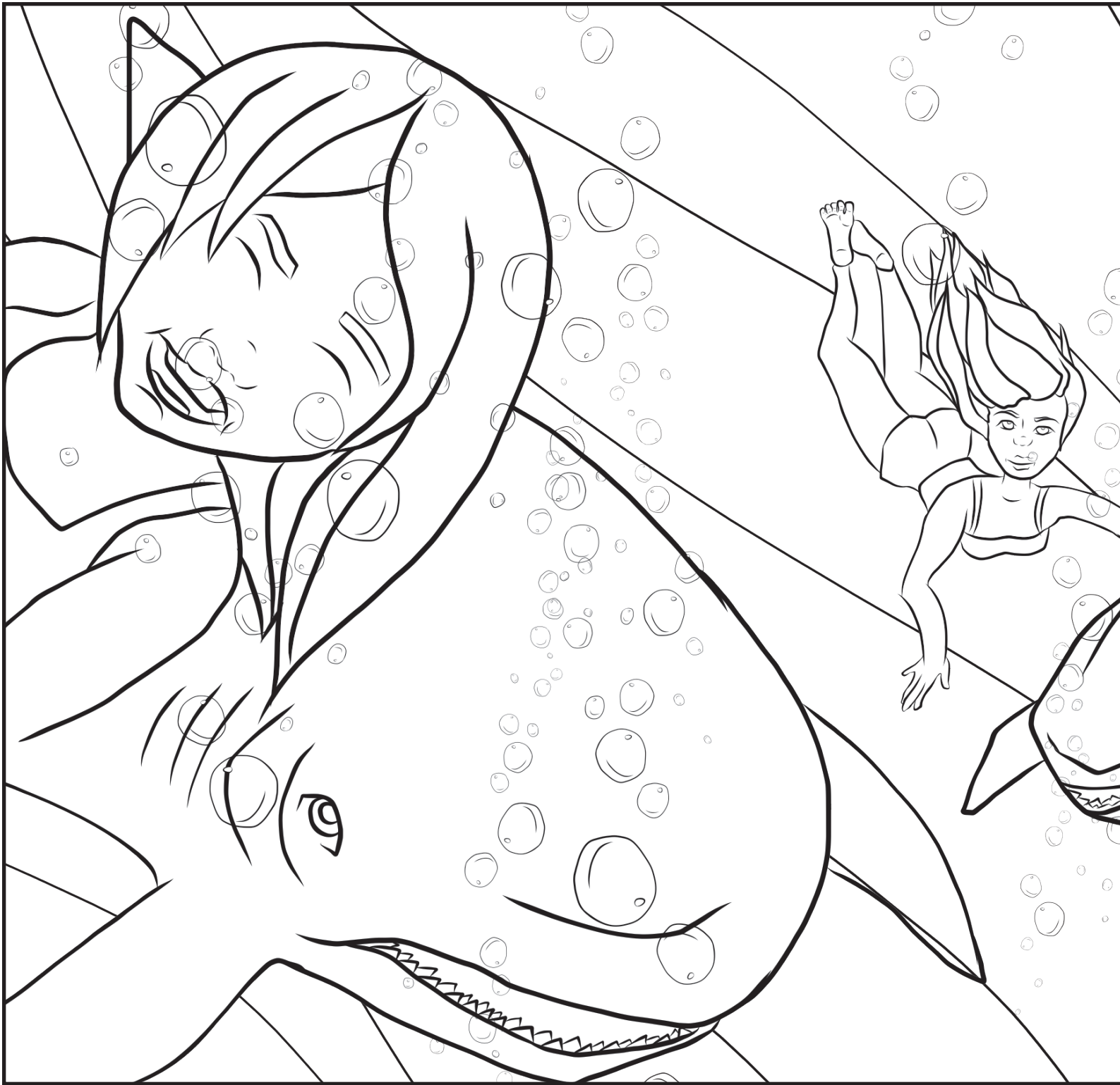
LONO & MAKAHIKI

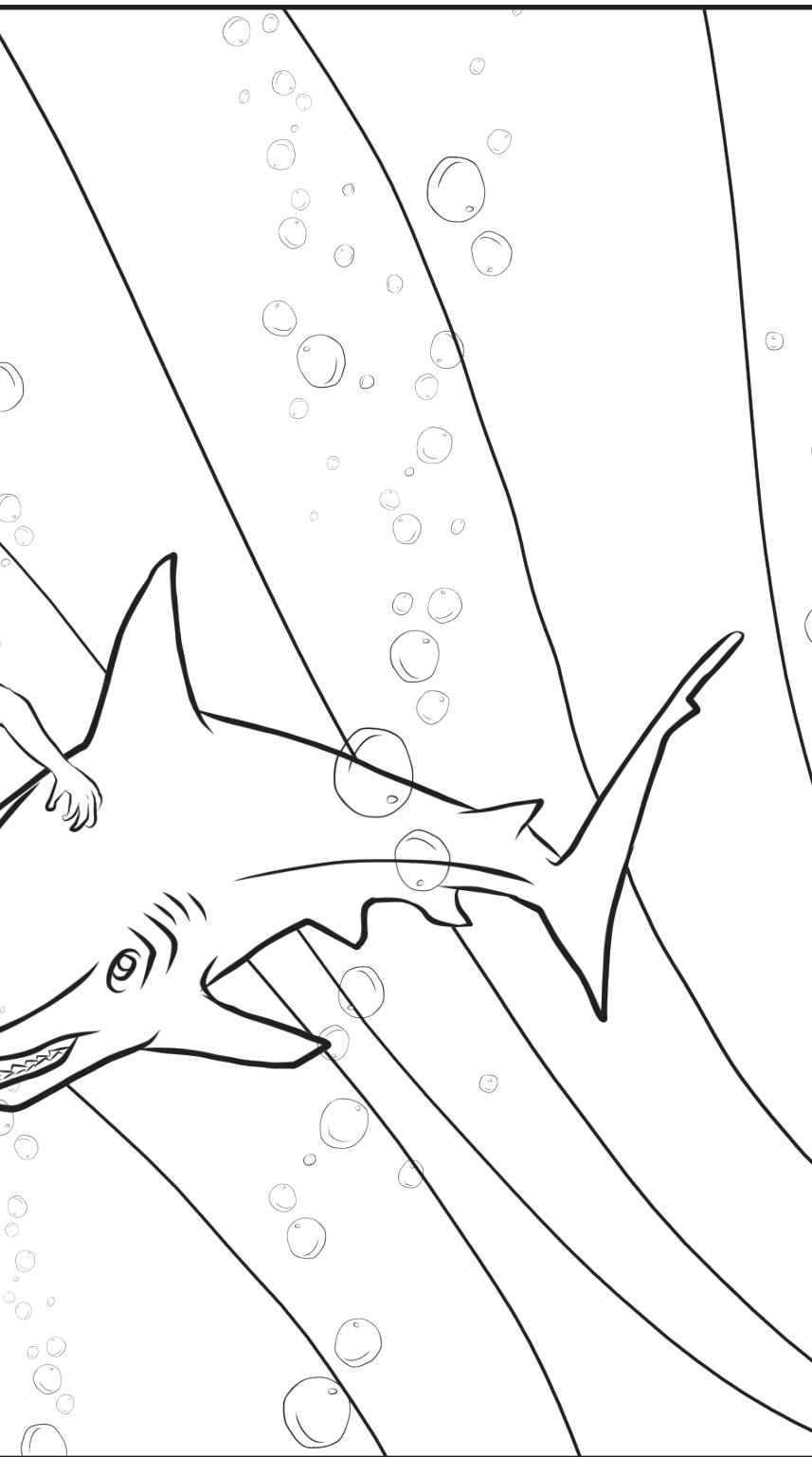
Makahiki is the time of year for changes; for rest and gathering with family. It begins on the rising of the Hilo moon following the rise of the Makali'i star group at sunset. This occurs near October and November.

Lono is the akua of this time period. The akua loa is a t-shaped image with two white cloth panels hanging from its horizon bar. It is adorned with other symbolic features that correlate with specific Makahiki practices.

Work for growing food and fishing are paused as the earth is going through a tumultuous period of large surf, rains, and earth moving events.

The starline depicted is Ke Kā o Makali'i.





STATION

10

Makalapa

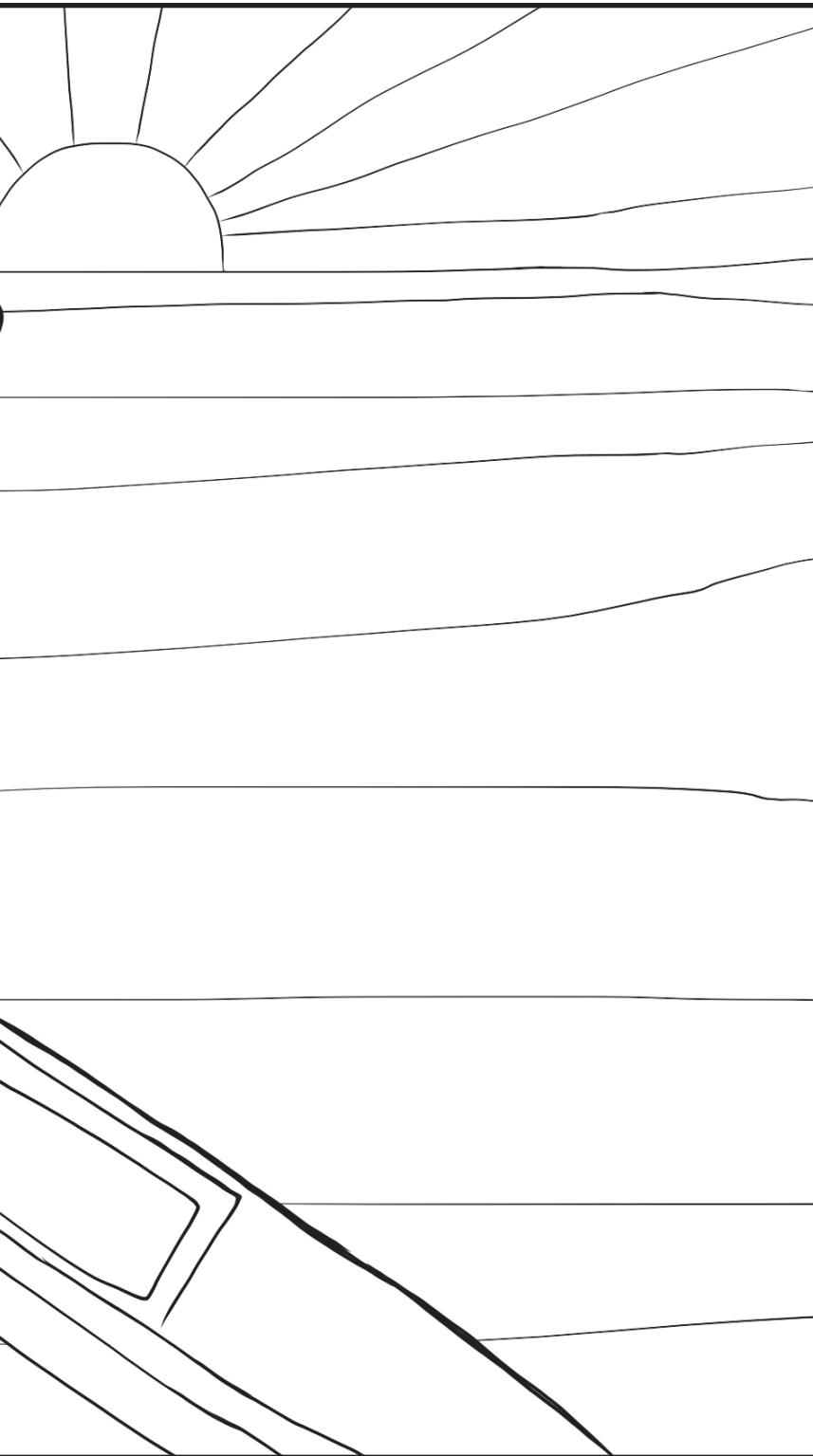
Joint Base Pearl Harbor-Hickam

KĀ'AHUPĀHAU AND KAHĪ'UKĀ

Kā'ahupāhau's mother was a Chiefess from the Pu'uloa area. Her mother would come to feed her and care for her. The people of this area continued to care for this shark child and in return Kā'ahupāhau would protect the people from the man eating sharks. Joining her was her brother, Kahi'ukā, who would warn the people of danger by nudging or hitting the water with his tail.

Together, these Mano Kupua (shark deities) were kia'i of Pu'uloa (Pearl Harbor), with Kāaupāhau stationing herself in the western end of the harbor in a cave at Honouliuli (West Loch) and Kahi'ukā at the east end of the harbor in a cave near Moku 'Ume'ume (now called Ford Island).





STATION

11

Lelepaua

Daniel K. Inouye International Airport

VOYAGING

Sunrise and sunset are crucial times for navigators. Colors, clouds, wind, animals, environmental factors and star alignment are observed using your hand and extended arm as a measure.

Papa Mau Pailug, a native of the Micronesian Atoll, Satawal, was taught navigation from an early age. He was taught that many years ago, his ancestors learned navigation from the people of Hawai'i and now it was time for him to bring that knowledge back to the people of Hawai'i.





STATION

12

Āhua

Lagoon Drive

MOANALUA

Inland of what is now Moanalua Park is a moderate-sized area of terraces, which were abundant with kalo. Moanalua took its name from two kalo lo'i (patches) watered by 'Īemi Spring. The kalo leaves grew to an enormous size that made it hard to harvest. The kalo and oha grew close together and that is how Moanalua got its name.

These terraces were later tended by Chinese residents via water from Kalou Stream, which empties into Moanalua Stream three quarters of a mile inland.





STATION

13

Kahauiki

Middle Street

WALLABIES

The brush-tailed rock wallaby is an animal native to Australia, but did you know that you can also find them on O‘ahu?

Back in 1916, three of the animals escaped from a “private zoo” and at one time, the little wallabies could be found from Hālawā Valley all the way to Nu‘uanu. Today, it is believed that there are only about 40 of them in a small section of Kalihi Valley. Although they are very hard to find, there are occasional news stories about someone spotting one of the wallabies hopping around the Kalihi area!

Can you find three wallabies in this picture?

ha ka i ma na

he ke e e

hi ki u u

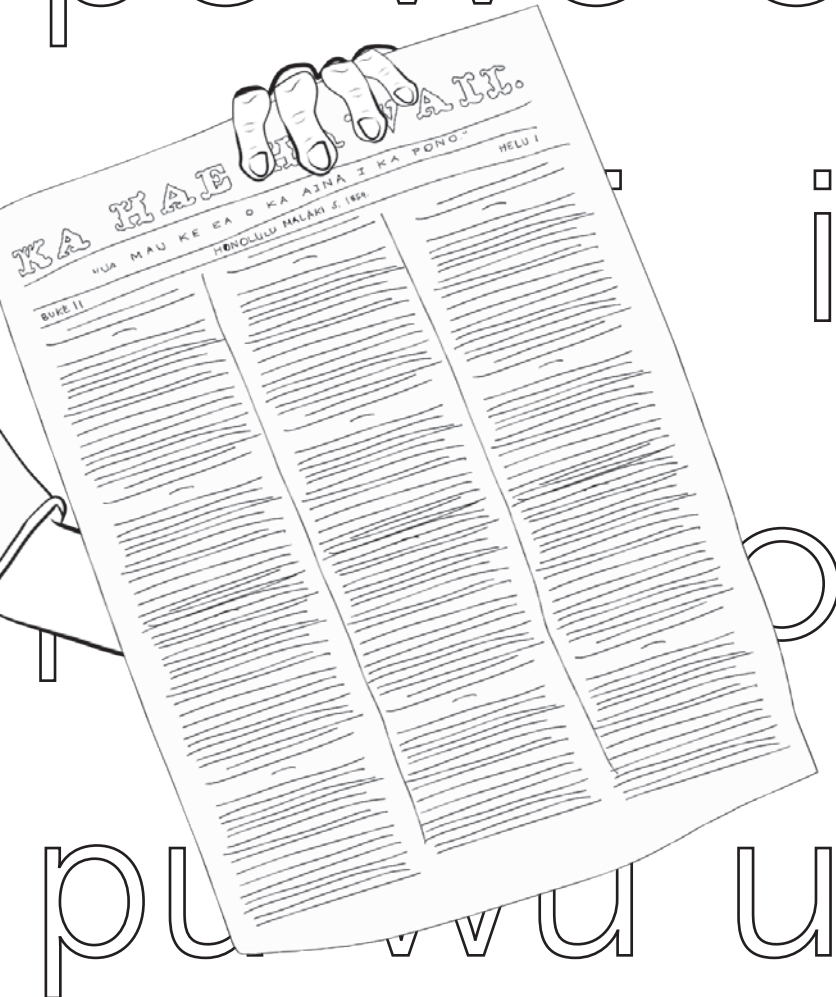
ho ko lo m

hu ku lu n



pa wa a

pe we e



STATION

14

Mokauea

Kalihi

HAWAIIAN RECOGNIZED AS THE OFFICIAL LANGUAGE OF HAWAII

Soon after getting the printing press in the 1800s almost all Native Hawaiian people could read!

Due to the courageous actions of Native Hawaiian men, women, and school children 'Ōlelo Hawai'i (Hawaiian language) was recognized as the official language of the islands in 1984.

'Ōlelo Hawai'i continues to be lifted up at educational institutions in the area and across the state.





STATION

15

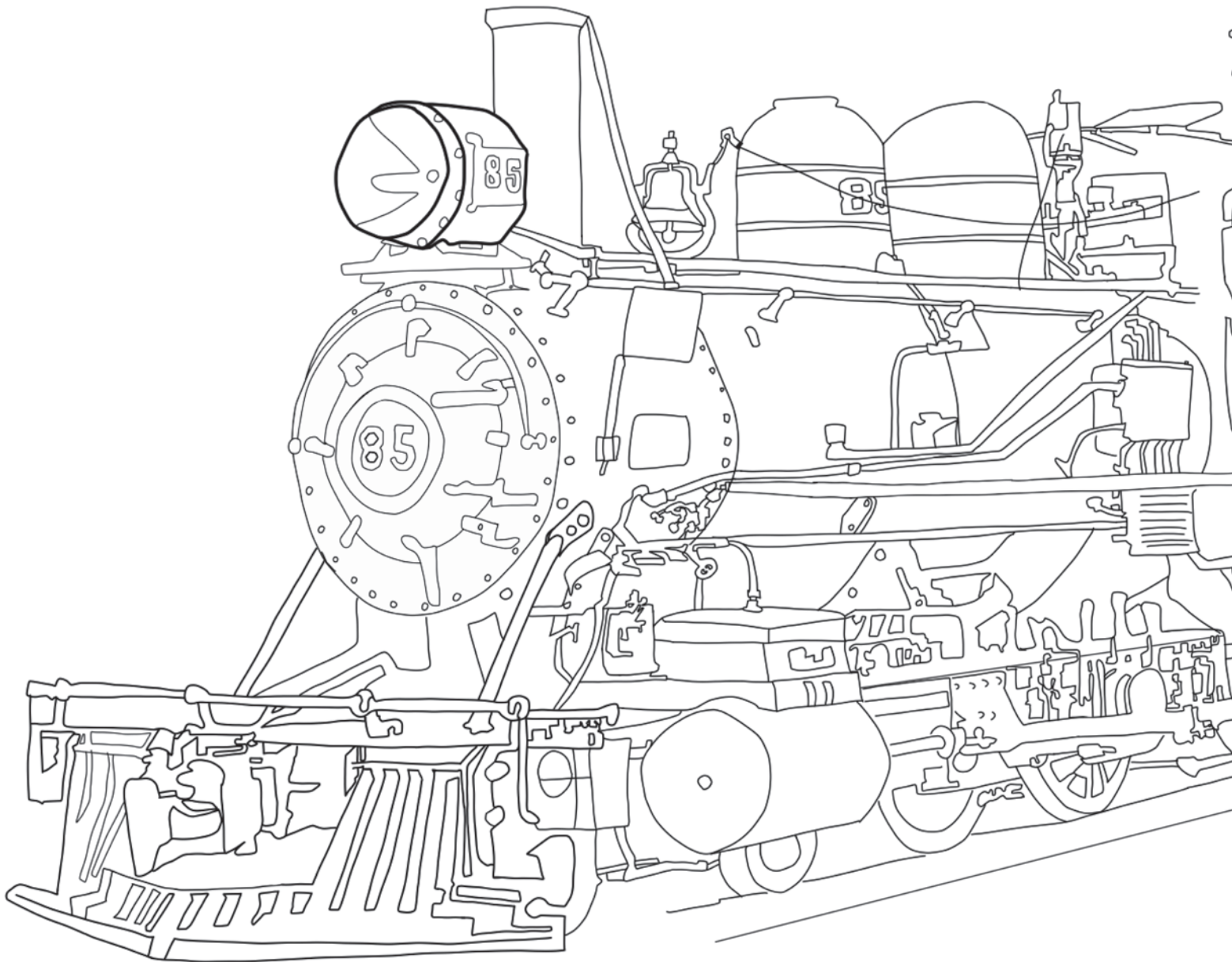
Niuhelewai

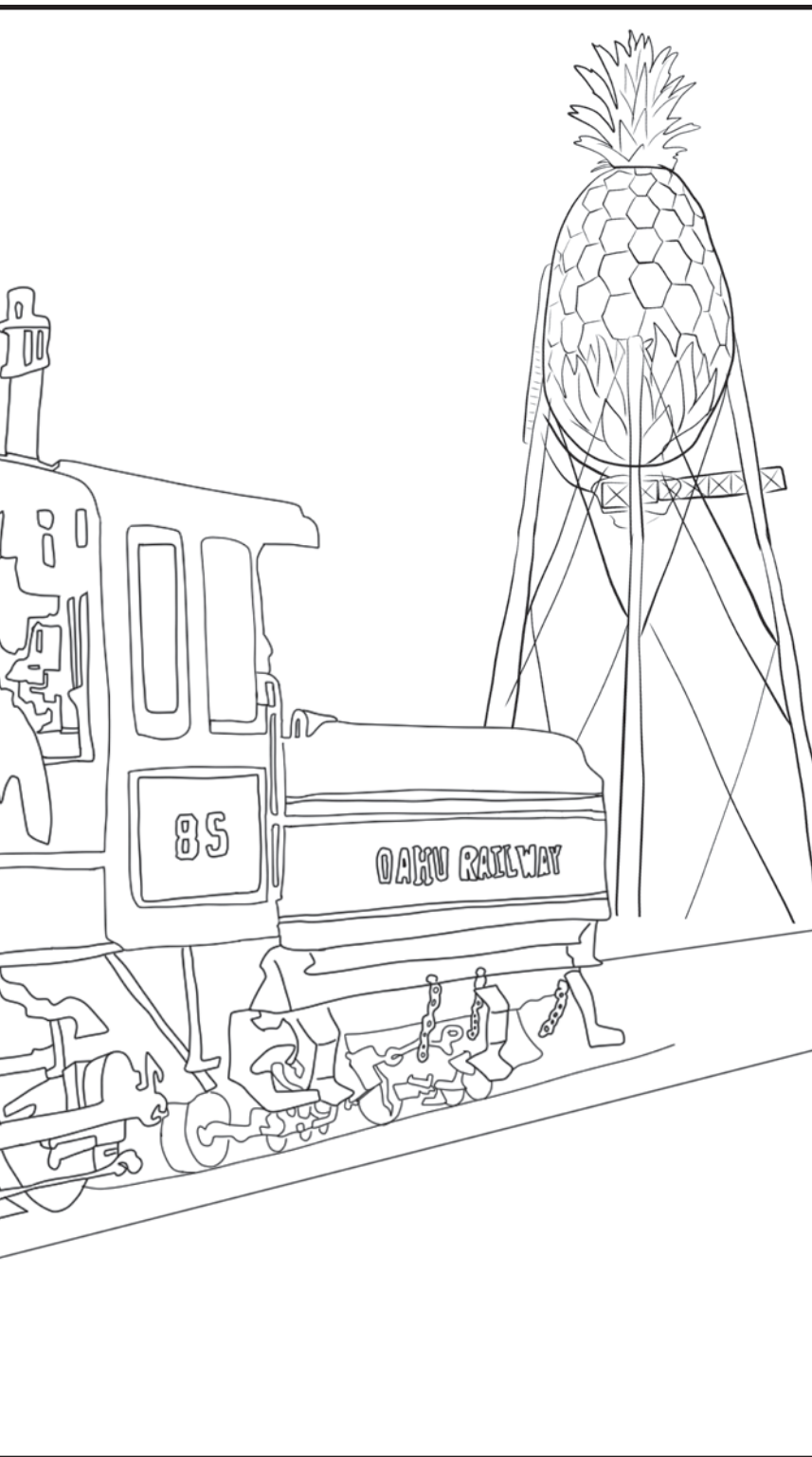
Kāpalama

NIUHELEWAI

Niuhelewai was where the goddess, Haumea, lived and was considered by her to be sacred. The area was fed by a spring and abundant in animal and plant life.

Haumea was the goddess of childbirth and fertility. Her children include Pele, the volcano and fire goddess; Namaka, the sea goddess; and Hīiaka, the goddess of hula dancers.





STATION

16

Kūwili

Iwilei

O'AHU LAND & RAILWAY COMPANY

The O'ahu Land & Railway (OR&L) Company was founded by Benjamin Dillingham. A group of Honolulu businessmen formally organized the plantation company in January 1890.

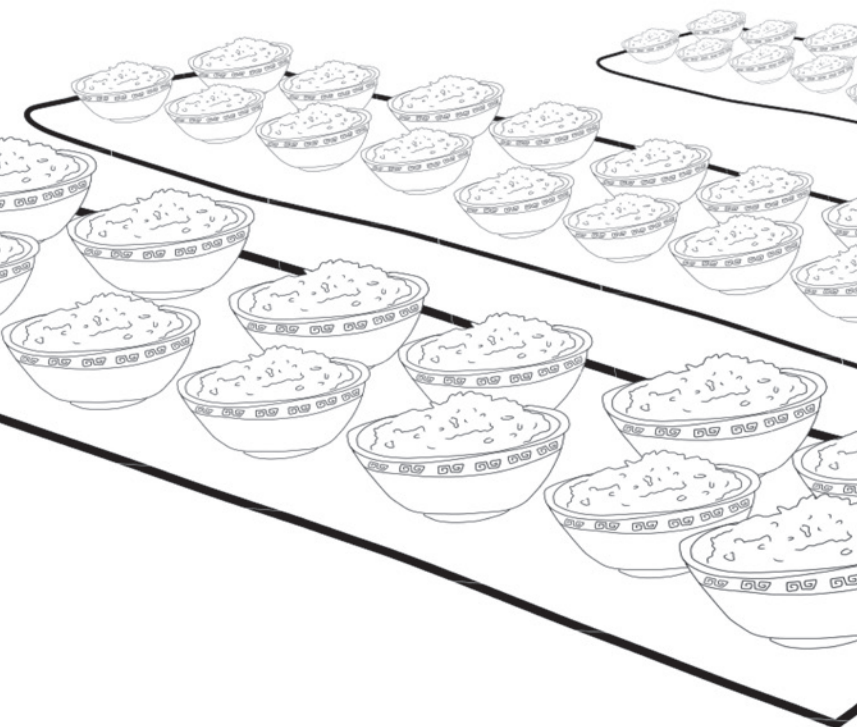
The train initially transported sugarcane from the plantations on the 'Ewa plains to Honolulu. The train reached as far as Kā'ena Point and Kahuku. One branch of the rail line went through the pineapple fields of central O'ahu to transport pineapples to the Dole Cannery.

Wei Yang Qian

餵養千人



Ren Que Bei Yi Wang
人卻被遺忘



STATION

17

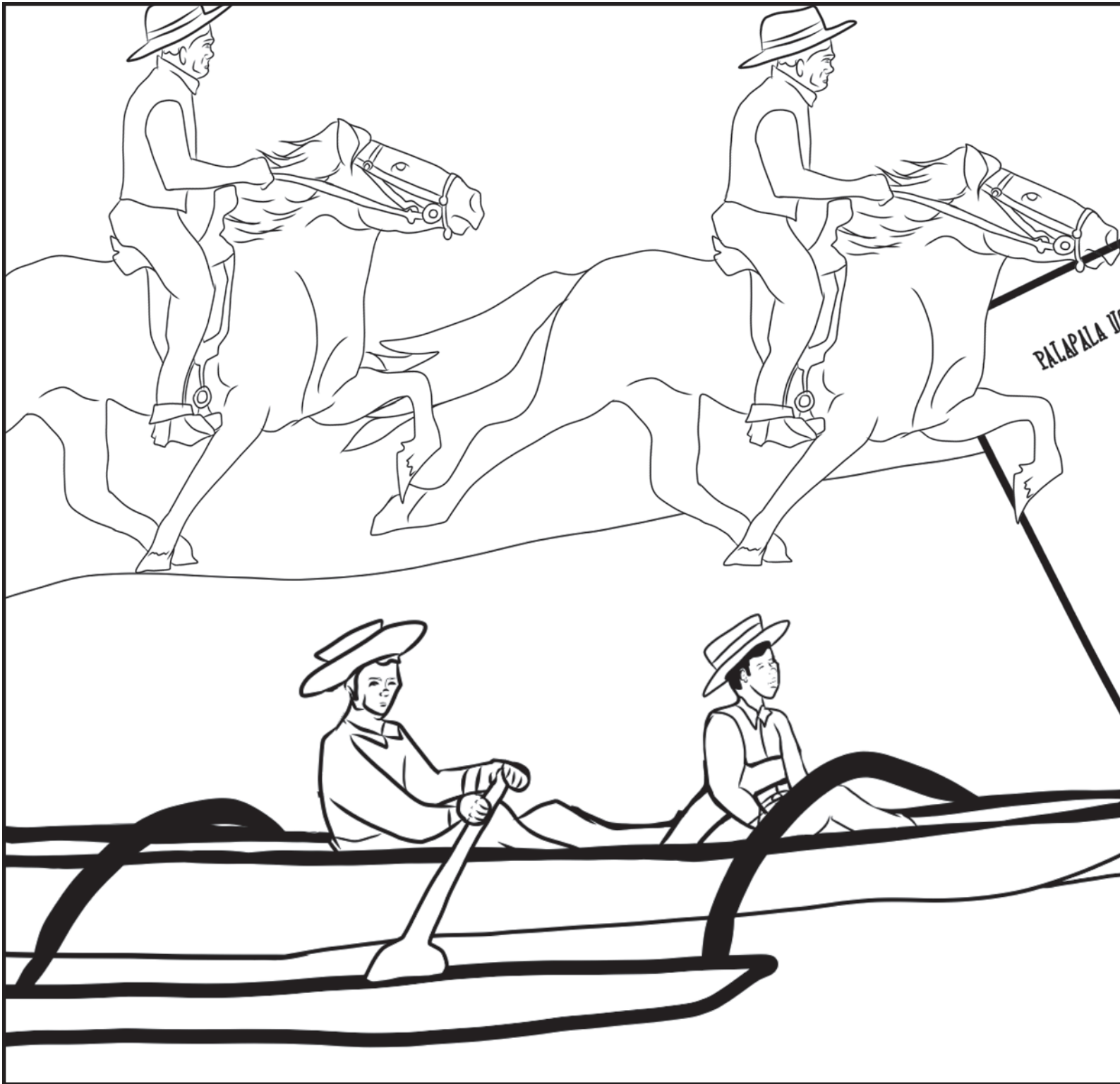
Hōlau

Chinatown

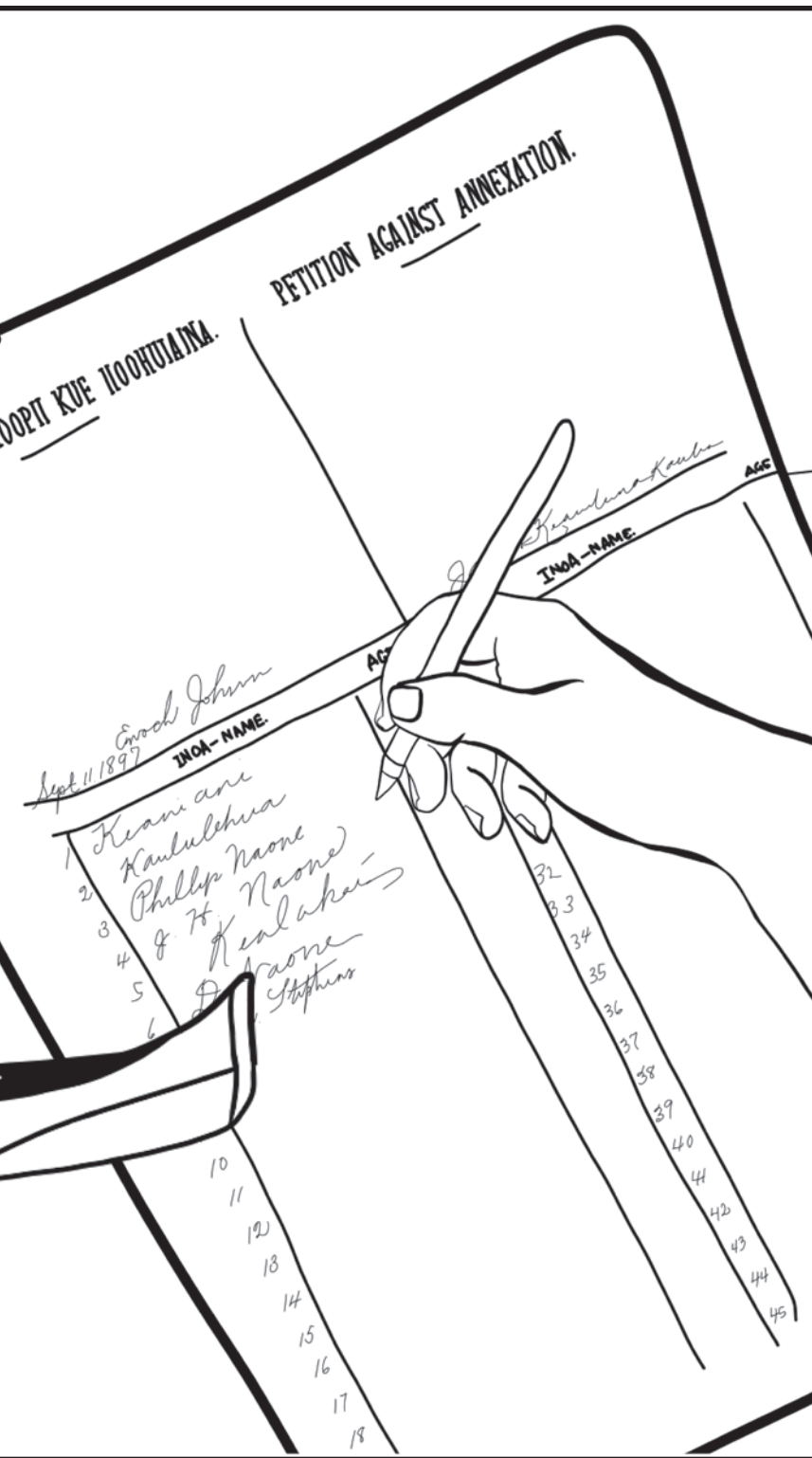
FEEDING THOUSANDS & FORGOTTEN
(*Wei Yang Qian Ren Que Bei Yi Wang*)

During the Great Honolulu Chinatown Fire of 1900, Yim Quon was a Hong Kong non-native settler who arrived in Hawai'i in 1872, became a rice merchant, and was president of the United Chinese Society in 1900.

Yim wrote and shared a petition on behalf of Chinese merchants to prevent the burning of Chinatown; started a fund to assist Chinese families who were affected by the fire as well as for those housed in relief camps; managed a \$10,000 relief fund for families impacted by the fire; and provided rice for 1,000 people a week after the fire.



PALAPALA U



STATION

18

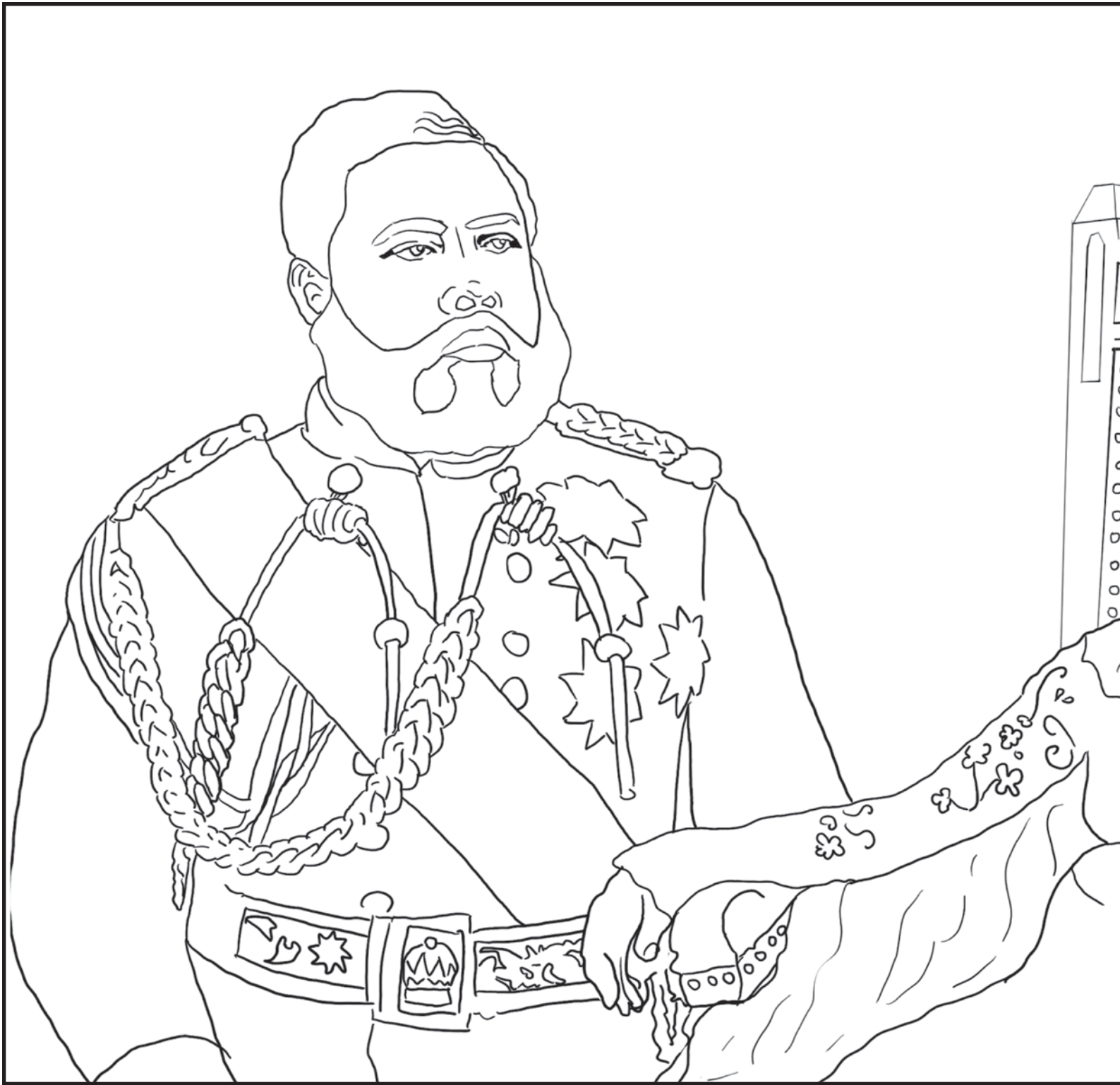
Kuloloia

Downtown

HUI ALOHA 'AINA AME NA HOME RULA

The Hui Aloha 'Āina or Hawaiian Patriotic League collected some 38,000 signatures and hand-delivered them to President William McKinley and the United States Congress in Washington, D.C. in an attempt to prevent the US annexation of Hawai'i.

After being later rebuffed by President Theodore Roosevelt and Congress, the membership of the hui (group) formed the core of Na Home Rula or the Home Rule Party that swept the territorial elections of 1900 and for two years dominated the legislature of Hawai'i.





STATION

19

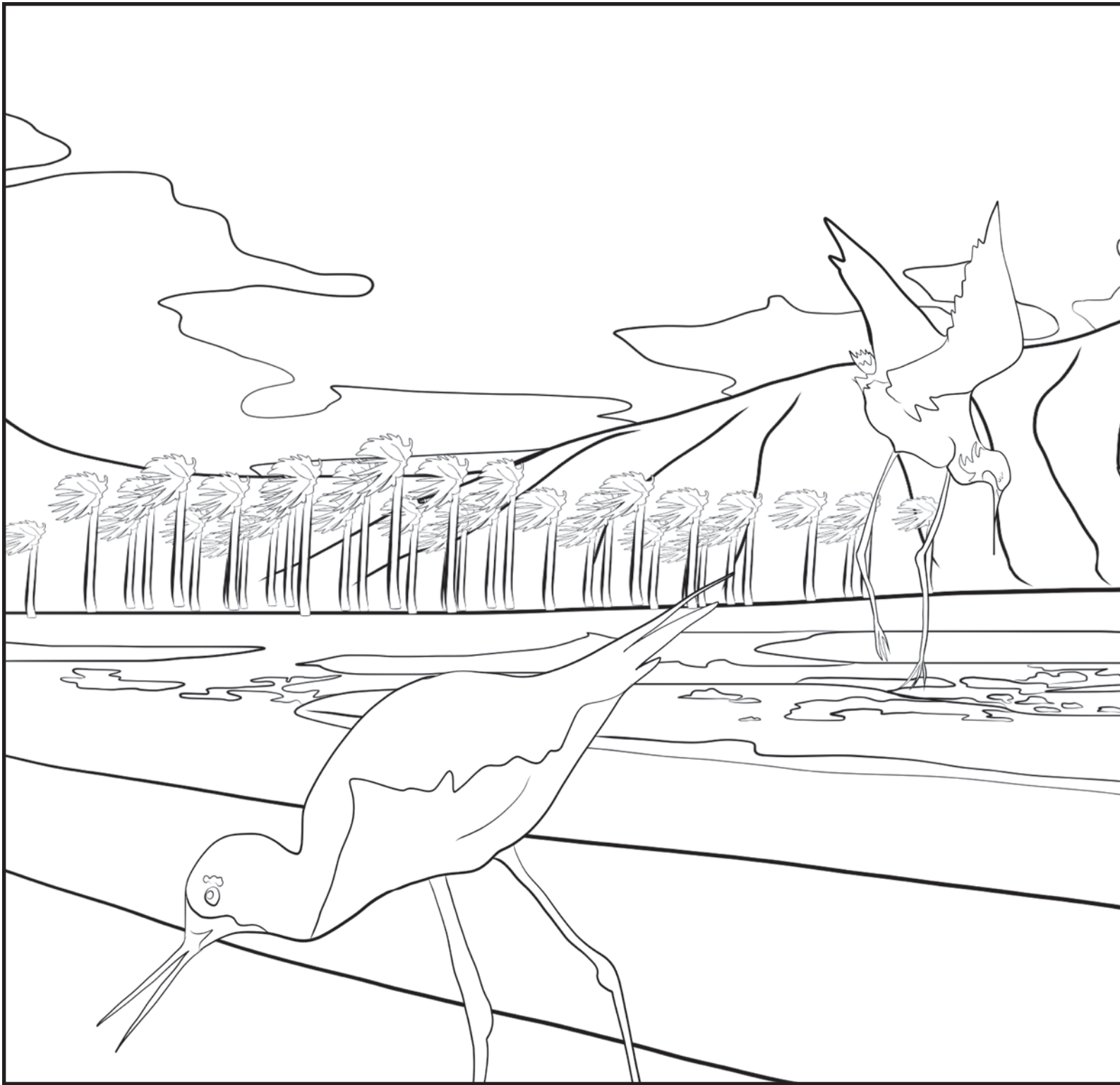
Kaākaukui

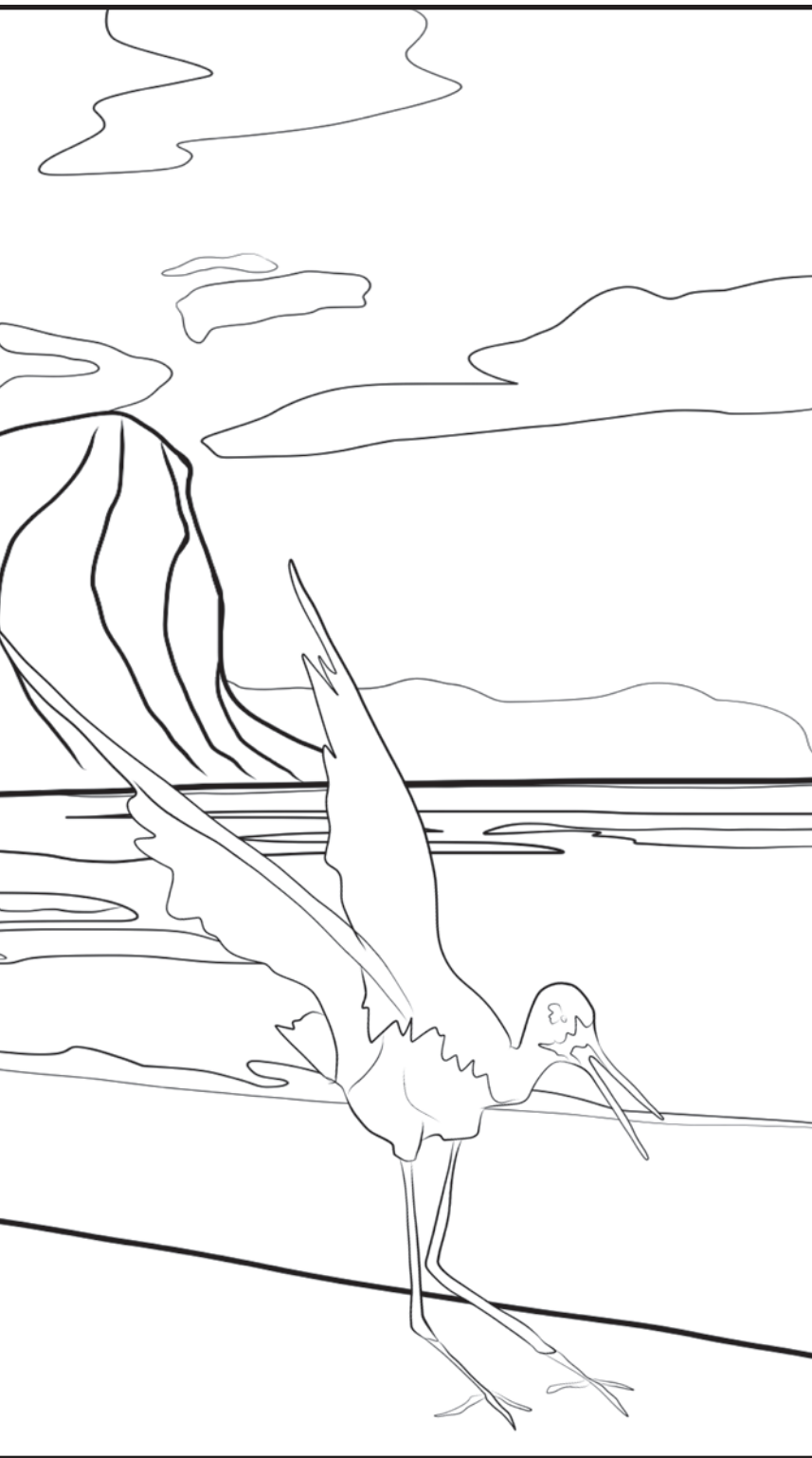
Civic Center

MONARCHS WHO LIVED AT 'IOLANI PALACE

King David Kalākaua traveled the world to build partnerships and learn. He connected with Thomas Edison, which led to electricity at 'Iolani Palace on his birthday, November 16, 1886. King Kalakaua was able to power his palace and the area before most of America and Europe.

Queen Lili'uokalani, was overthrown and imprisoned in 'Iolani Palace in 1893. She wrote the mele (song) *Kūu Pua I Paokalani* during this time. It refers to how she received news about her kingdom from her friend, John Wilson, who wrapped local newspapers around flowers he delivered to her everyday from her garden in Waikīkī.





STATION

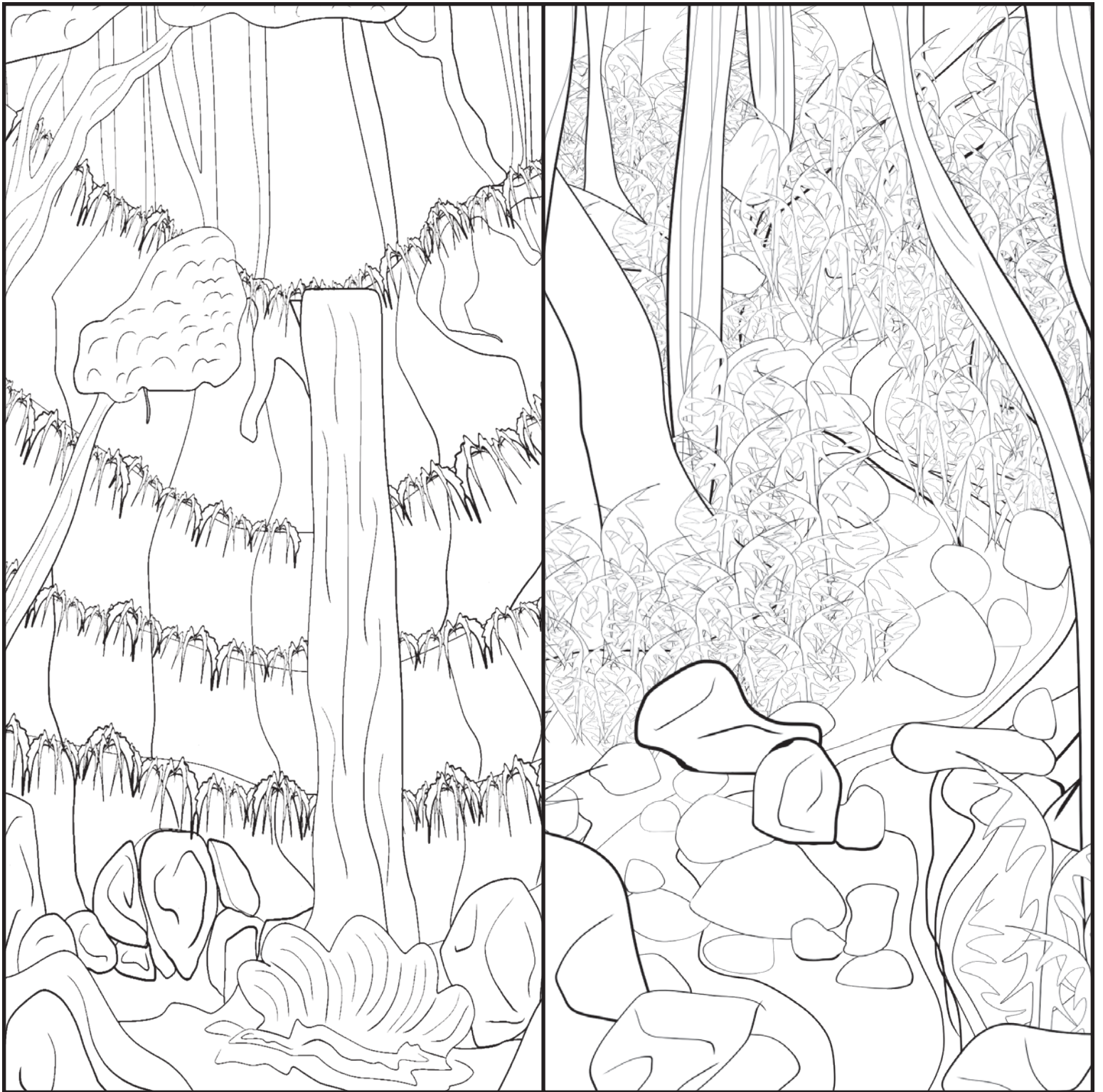
20

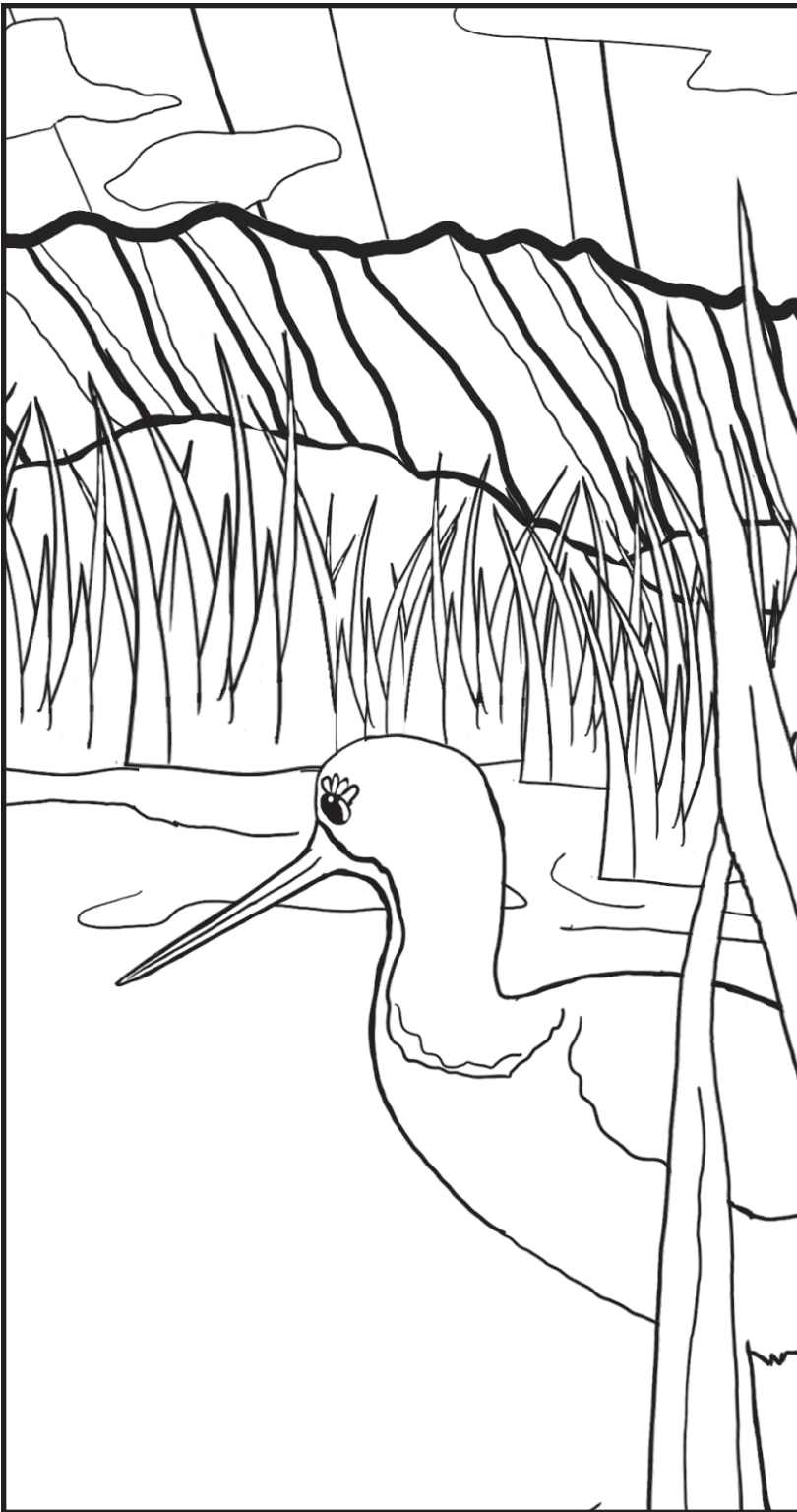
Kūkuluae'ó

Kākā'ako

KŪKULUAE'Ó

Kūkuluae'ó is a near shore land area in the Kākā'ako vicinity, traditionally a detached parcel belonging to Punahou of Waikīkī. This area was also known for salt making. This was a famous place in ancient times, and the heiau was Puukea.





STATION

21

Kālia

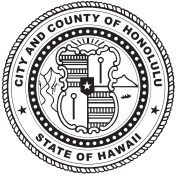
Ala Moana

STREAM NAMES

Did you know that, traditionally, the names of streams would change as they flowed from the mountain to the sea? For example, the Pālolo stream, named for the ahupuaʻa at higher elevations, was known as Pāhoa once it reached the flatland area and then as Kuekaunahi upon merging with the ocean. Starting in the 1400s, Hawaiian growers utilized the abundance of freshwater in the area to cultivate, among other things, kalo.

Memo

Memo



HonoluluTransit.org | 24-Hour Project Hotline: 808-566-2299 | info@honolulustransit.org

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 [@HonoluluRailTransit](https://www.youtube.com/HonoluluRailTransit)