Noho kekahī 'āpана o kēia hale ma ka 'i'lī o Keone'ula. 'O "the red sand" ka unuhī o Keone'ula. No Kauuiki wahine kēia 'āina (Royal Patent 1228, Land Court Award 8316, Apana 1). I ka makahiki 1911 ua ho'opā'a 'i'a kēia e Fred Peterson.

'O kekahī mau hale ko'iko'i ma kēia 'i'lī o ia ho'i ka hale pule o Kaumakapili i ka 'akau. Ua noho ka hale o ke Kamali'i wahine o Ruth Ke'elikolani ma kēia 'i'lī like me ka Industrial Reformatory School (aiā ke Kula ha'a'aa o Kā'uluani ma kēia wahi i kēia lā). I ka wā mua, like me 'o John Papa l'i i Fragments of Hawaiian History, na Kamehameha Nui "farms at Kapalama, Keoneula...became famous"[69].

Part of this building sits in the 'i'lī (an ancient Hawaiian land division) of Keone'ula. The Pukui-Elbert Hawaiian Dictionary gives the definition of keone'ula as "the red sand."

Following the Great Mahele the property (Royal Patent 1228, Land Court Award 8316, Apana 1) was owned by Kauuiki wahine. By 1911 the site, then owned by Fred Peterson, had a stable located on it.

Other significant buildings in the 'i'lī include the third sanctuary of Kaumakapili Church to the north. Formerly in the 'i'lī were the home of Princess Ruth Ke'elikolani and the Industrial and Reformatory School (now the site of Ka'iu'luani Elementary School). Earlier, according to John Papa l'i in Fragments of Hawaiian History, Kamehameha the Great's "farms at Kapalama, Keoneula ... became famous" (69).