

The family kahuna (priest) predicted that the boy would be destructive, but that the lands would eventually be blessed by his strength and deeds. Kaululā'au would uproot young taro and sweet potato plants for fun. He would play with

arrows, shooting them into the breadfruit trees, then climb up a tree and shake it until the arrows fell; if they did not fall, he would yank out all the breadfruit, leaving it to rot. His chiefly father finally

decided that the people of the village would not thrive with his son living among them. He banished Kaululā'au to the island of Lāna'i to live among the spirits there. Lāna'i would be the domain of Kaululā'au - if he killed all the ghosts that inhabited the island, then his wicked ways would cease. Over time and with the help of his god, Lono, Kaululā'au eventually rid the island of all the ghosts. When his father heard of this feat, he sent food by canoe and inspired 800 people of his land to move to Lāna'i. Kaululā'au became the ruling chief of the island, which prospered. Upon his father's death, Kaululā'au became the ruler of West Maui and lived once again at Keka'a.

7. Koko O Nā Moku Race Track

Named after the famous battle between two royal brothers who fought in the area, a race track stood right on Kā'anapali's sandy beach. The track stretched from Kā'anapali Beach Hotel, past The Whaler and Whalers Village to The Westin Maui Resort. It was built for horse racing, which was a favorite sport of many members of Hawaiian royalty during the Gay 90's era, as well as plantation owners and laborers. At the beginning of the 20th century, Maui residents would stand around the wooden fence and place bets on their favorite horses. As you can imagine, the track bustled with excitement on weekends, especially when some workers bet their week's wages on a horse to win. It was a place of both joy and heartache. The race track thrived through the World War I era, until the last official race was held on America's Independence Day, July 4, 1918.



Bishop Museum



Bishop Museum

8. Battle of Koko O Nā Moku

At the intersection of Kā'anapali Parkway and Nohea Kai Drive, look to where the golf course greens now stretch. The scene is set amid lush plains cultivated with taro and sweet potatoes. Visualize thousands of warriors in the field, garbed in loin cloths and wielding weapons, such as ma'a (the sling, with which Maui warriors were experts at throwing stones) and ihe (a javelin spear, which Hawai'i Island warriors excelled at using).

Upon great chief Kekaulike's death, younger son Kamehamehanui was named heir to rule Maui. In 1738, his older brother Kauhi'aimokuakama began to wage war to win the title of ruling chief. Kamehamehanui engaged the forces of his

uncle from Hawai'i to fight with him, whose troops numbered over 8,000, and Kauhi brought troops of warriors from O'ahu. Battles were fought across West Maui, from Ukumehame to Honokowai. The war

ended with the most famous battle, Koko O Nā Moku, which translates to "Bloodshed of the Islands." Over several days, the blood of fallen warriors from both sides flowed from the mouth of the stream into the shorebreak and caused the ocean to turn red. Imagine hundreds of koa war canoes pounding through the surf to deliver reinforcements and supplies on the beach. Kamehamehanui triumphed and ruled Maui in peace for many years.



Herb Kane

9. Lo'i Kalo (Taro Patch)

Across from the south end of Marriott's Maui Ocean Club, look at the 17th green of the South Course and you'll notice the ground dips slightly lower. This area was used to cultivate taro (kalo) in abundant terraced patches (lo'i) in old Hawai'i. They thrived in fresh water sources, and it was through here that Hahakea Stream flowed from the mountain to the sea. Earthen berms were built up to channel the water between rows of swaying plants.

The taro plant was, and still is, a food staple in the Hawaiian way of life. Diversity of the species was greater in Hawai'i than anywhere else in Polynesia. Depending on the variety, all parts of this vital plant are eaten. The purplish tuber root provides food when it is cooked and pounded into poi, while the large, heart-shaped green leaves are used as a wrap to steam fish and meats. Kalo is believed to have the greatest life force of all foods. According to the ancient creation chant, the Kumulipo, kalo grew from the first-born son of Wakea (father sky) and Papa (mother earth). He was stillborn and buried in fertile soil. Out of his body grew the kalo plant, also called Hāloa, which means "everlasting breath." Kalo has been a means of survival for the Hawaiian people over the ages. When the poi bowl is put on the dining table, no harsh or unkind words may be spoken because of deep respect for the plant.

10. The Owl Cave Legends

At the Lahaina end of Hyatt Regency Maui Resort & Spa, walk along the beach to the mouth of the stream. Named Hahakea, this stream originates way up the mountain on the other side of Honoapi'ilani Highway. On Kā'anapali's South Course near the Hahakea

streambed is the site of what once was known as the cave of Pueo, or the "Owl Cave," the actual location of which is a guarded secret. According to one legend, it was where Hina hid her son Maui so he would not be sacrificed; in another legend, it is referred to as the home of the guardian spirit owl who protected the villagers of Keka'a.



One day long ago, a young boy named Ka'ili was playing on this beach. Warriors from a rival village spotted him alone and kidnapped him. Na'ilima, his sister, witnessed her brother's departure in war canoes. She ran up the mountain to get on higher ground and follow the kidnappers' path. The warriors arrived at Halulukoakoa, the war temple in the area, took Ka'ili from the canoe and tied him to a sacrificial stone for the night. Knowing her brother would be sacrificed at dawn, Na'ilima fled in tears to a small cave near Hahakea where she stopped to rest. Pueo, the owl spirit of Hiding Woman, heard Na'ilima crying for her brother and came out of the cave. She comforted Na'ilima, told her she would rescue Ka'ili, and flew to the temple. She freed Ka'ili and thought of a way to deceive his kidnappers. Pueo explained to Ka'ili that he should walk backwards away from the temple, so his footprints would appear to lead directly from the Owl Cave to the temple. Knowing that the warriors would soon search the area, Pueo led Ka'ili and Na'ilima to another cave located in Pu'u Keka'a. They hid there, far from the trail left by Ka'ili, until the warriors became frustrated and ended their search.



Bishop Museum

Kā'anapali Historical Trail & History and Legends Tour

Pipi Holo Ka'ao
(A well told tale travels far and wide)

Kā'anapali Beach Resort Association
808-661-3271
www.kaanapaliresort.com



1. Kā'anapali Airstrip and Windsock Lounge

Just north of Maui Kā'anapali Villas and Kahekili Beach Park, you'll find a grove of kiawe trees along the shore. From 1962 until 1987, the Kā'anapali Airstrip and Terminal occupied this area adjacent to the beach, which was surrounded by cane fields. In fact, the north side of Kā'anapali Beach became known as "Airport Beach." In the early years, prop jet air taxis from Honolulu would land at the strip and were able to pull up to the Royal Lahaina Beach Hotel. During its last ten years, the airstrip was closed to general aviation and operated by Royal Hawaiian Air Service whose fleet of Cessna airplanes averaged 60 flights a day in and out of Kā'anapali.

Many visitors and residents enjoyed the colorful ambiance of the Windsock Lounge and popular bartender High School Harry's tales and Bloody Marys, while waiting for a flight in the small prop planes. As the name indicates, the bar was located at the top of the terminal. Patrons had to climb a flight of stairs to

enter the lounge, whose interior walls and ceiling were covered with business cards from all over the world.



Mike Roberts

2. Plantation Farm and Ancient Village of Keka'a

Look toward the golf course green adjacent to the Royal Lahaina Resort. During the first half of the 20th century, this site flourished with mango trees and grasses. It is most remembered by local families for its pig farm, in which hogs were raised to feed the many sugar plantation workers. Mango trees were planted in abundance here for their succulent fruit which would be fodder for the hogs. There were several plantation houses near the beach, nestled around the rock, where families of Japanese sugar plantation workers lived and maintained the farm.

In ancient times, the area around Royal Lahaina Resort held the royal gardens of old Hawai'i. A stately patch of kalo (taro) and other food crops were cultivated here, aided by a freshwater spring, for the use of Maui's early chiefs. In the ahupua'a (land division system), Keka'a was a fishing village nestled against the beach, where fishermen and farmers would gather bounty from the sea and cultivate lowland crops that would be shared with the people up in the mountains. At the beach, canoes would be housed to work on and moored to use for fishing. It was said that the long crescent of sand was used as a training ground for warriors to test their skills in competitive games.



Herb Kane



A. Westin Kā'anapali Ocean Resort Villas
 B. Maui Kaanapali Villas
 C. Royal Lahaina Resort
 D. Outrigger Maui Eldorado Resort
 E. Sheraton Maui Resort
 F. Kā'anapali Beach Hotel
 G. The Whaler On Kaanapali Beach
 H. Whalers Village
 I. The Westin Maui Resort & Spa
 J. Kaanapali Alii

K. Marriott's Maui Ocean Club
 L. Hyatt Regency Maui Resort & Spa
 M. Sugar Cane Train Station
 N. Original Ka'anapali Golf Course Club House
 O. Kaanapali Royale
 P. Kaanapali Golf Courses Clubhouse
 Q. Royal Lahaina Tennis Stadium
 R. Fairway Shops
 S. Kahekili Park & Keka'a Beach

3. The Stones of Moemoe and Wahine O Manua/Wahine Pe'e

At the south end of Maui Eldorado Resort behind the tall hedge, lie two large brown pohaku, or stones, which are steeped in legend. Over six feet long, the larger of these is called Moemoe and resembles a reclining or sleeping person. Maui, the demigod, and Moemoe, a young man, were contemporaries. Unlike Maui, who was always a hard worker and respectful of others' needs, Moemoe preferred to lie down at Keka'a and sleep for his own contentment. After returning from Haleakalā, where he harnessed the sun to make it pass across the island more slowly, Maui found Moemoe asleep yet again. When Moemoe awoke, he mocked Maui's efforts to improve life for others. Maui chased him uphill and down to the east of Pu'u Keka'a. Because of Moemoe's taunts and laziness, Maui turned him into a stone, sleeping permanently on the side of the road.

The smaller stone has been the subject of several legends and two different names. The popular name is the Hiding Woman Stone (Pohaku o Wahine Pe'e) which relates to a love story between her and Moemoe, but we'll tell the original legend of the abused, or fighting, woman (Wahine o Manua) who was hidden by the stone. She was a beautiful young woman who fled from her husband due to continual abuse. He and his warriors pursued her, and she ran into a sacrificial temple to elude them. After they moved on, she left the temple and ventured to the roadway where a guardian spirit owl, Pueo, appeared before her. Guided by Pueo's flapping wings, she ran until she reached the large stone east of Keka'a, where the owl left her. The woman lay down sheltered by the stone and slept until morning, then departed in freedom. Both stones were uncovered when the Maui Eldorado was being built.

4. Keka'a Landing Pier

Heading downhill toward Sheraton Maui and the golf course cart path, you see the oceanfront scene ahead is dominated by Pu'u

Keka'a (commonly known as "Black Rock"). Located to the right of this large volcanic cinder cone, just off the pathway, are the remains of the Keka'a landing pier. This pier operated for many years as the primary loading spot for shipping processed sugar from the island and bringing in supplies for the plantation camps. Railroad tracks led from the sugar cane fields to the beach, and warehouses for storage were erected near the pier. Logs used for lumber were also transported to the pier, but would often be loaded into the water first. Submerged in the salt water, logs were left there to cure for a few months. Many plantation era homes were reportedly termite-free due to this method of wood preservation.

Over the years, the pier has been heavily damaged by the sea and storms, but it once stretched quite a distance into the ocean at the end of which a tugboat would be waiting to tow the heavy bags of sugar on a barge to the huge Matson ships waiting at sea.



Bishop Museum

5. Pu'u Keka'a and Chief Kahekili

This famous dark lava rock promontory is named Pu'u Keka'a in Hawaiian (which translates as "the rolling hill," probably in reference to people at one time observing stones rolling down from the top without any known cause). It is said that in ancient times, a heiau, or temple, was located at its summit. To this day, it is revered as a sacred spot known as "ka leina a ka 'uhane" - the place where a soul leaps into eternity. Each island has these significant places.

One of Maui's most famous high chiefs was Kahekili (ruled circa 1766-1793,) who excelled in the game of "lele kawa," or cliff jumping. He was known to have jumped into the sea from heights of 300 to 400 feet. Kahekili gained respect from many warriors for his leaps from Pu'u Keka'a, as most were frightened of the spirits who lived in the area. These days, every evening at sunset, a Sheraton Maui Resort diver gracefully leaps from the top of the rock into the ocean, symbolizing the great chief's dives, as torches are lit for the coming night to honor the souls of the departed.

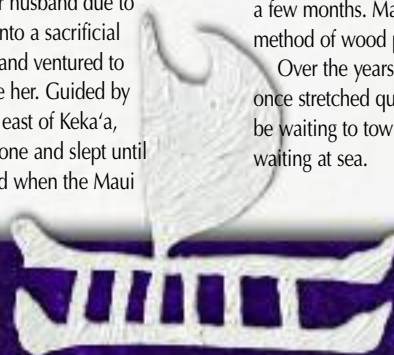
6. Chief Kāka'alaneo and Legend of Kaululā'au

Kāka'alaneo was a high chief of the land at Keka'a (Maui's capital circa 15th century). He lived near the extinct volcanic cone of Pu'u Keka'a. The chief reigned over a thriving community of many people, as his land was fertile and rich with groves of breadfruit, bananas, sugar cane, sweet potatoes, and taro. He and his wife had two children who were born here, their son Kaululā'au and daughter Wao. The legend of Kaululā'au, boy and man, is a story that has been retold for generations.

1. Kā'anapali Airstrip and Windsock Lounge
2. Plantation Farm and Ancient Village of Keka'a
3. The Stones of Moemoe and Wahine O Manua
4. Keka'a Landing Pier
5. Pu'u Keka'a and Chief Kahekili
6. Chief Kāka'alaneo and Legend of Kaululā'au
7. Koko O Nā Moku Race Track
8. Battle of Koko O Nā Moku
9. Lo'i Kalo (Taro Patch)
10. The Owl Cave Legends



Bishop Museum



This map and legend may be used for a self-guided tour.