



Iulai 10, 2008 (July 10, 2008)

Boys & Girls Club Hale Pono 'Ewa Beach Clubhouse
Class conducted by *Makua* Kalani Apana

Vocabulary Words

- *Hale* means House
- *Wai* means to Water
- *Wa'a* means Canoe
- *Kahuna kalai wa'a* means Master Canoe Maker
- *Ka eke'eke* means Bamboo Pipes
- *Ho'olohe* means To Listen
- *Manu* means Bird
- *Kia Manu* means Bird Catcher
- *Mano* means Shark
- *Malama* means To Care
- *'Ele'ele* means Black
- *Ke'oke'o* means White
- *'Ula'ula* means Red
- *Melemele* means Yellow

Ahupua'a

- A system that divides the land into wedge shaped areas from Mauka (Mountain) to Makai (Ocean). Sizes ranged from 100 to over 1000 acres, it would depend on the resources available in of the area.
- Each ahupua'a contained the resources Hawaiians needed to survive
 - Makai areas to gather fish and salt
 - Fertile land for Mahi'ai (farmer) to na mea kanu
 - Mauka areas for koa and other trees. Trees were used to build the wa'a and went into the mountains to collect bird feathers.

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To ensure good stewardship of the land and heritage of the 'Ewa Plain



Wai

- Hawaiians recognized the importance of wai.
- Hawaiian agriculture revolved around kalo (taro), which grew best in an abundant supply of fresh water.
- Hawaiians recognized the sanctity of water. *Waiwai* to Hawaiians meant rich because they believed water to sustain life.
- The importance of wai brought upon certain restrictions.
 - Hawaiians only bathed in the punawai (stream/spring in lowlands). They never bathed in the Mountains because they collected their drinking water there.

Na Mea Kanu

- Plants were also important to the Hawaiians.
- They used plants for tools, building and musical instruments.
- Gourds were used to store things such as water or food.
- The ipu is a hula instrument that is also made from a gourd.
- The Hawaiians would also use bamboo to make Ka eke'eke (bamboo pipes).
 - They would use the Ka eke'eke to store water, or also as a musical instrument.
 - Hawaiians also made the nose flute out of bamboo and the Ohe pu (instrument that sounds like conch shell).

Wa'a

- Making a wa'a was a huge undertaking for the Hawaiians.
- The Kahuna kalai wa'a (master canoe maker) was in charge of every aspect of the creation of a wa'a.
- In the beginning, one of the Kahuna kalai wa'a would go up into the mountains to choose a tree. Once he found a tree, he would go back down to gather the other Kahuna kalai wa'a to come help cut down the tree.

Manu

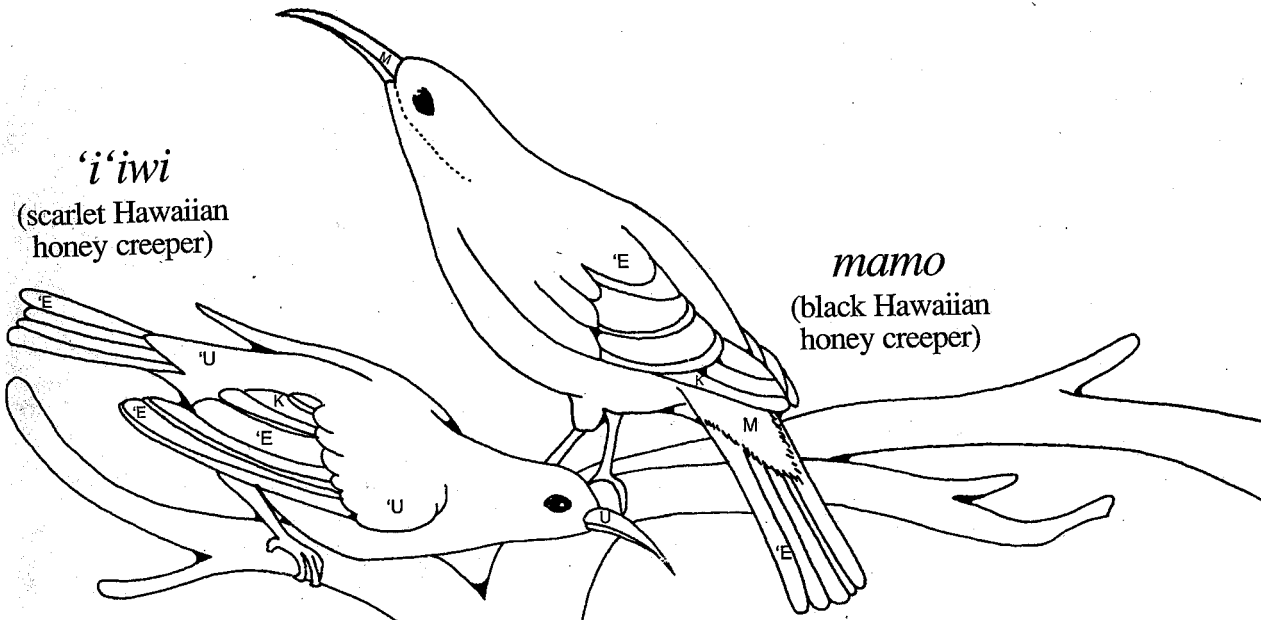
- A bird that played a significant role in the canoe-making process was the 'Elepaio.
- The Hawaiians considered the 'Elepaio the guardian of canoe makers.
 - The tree would have to remain untouched by the 'Elepaio for three days, then the Hawaiians would cutting the koa tree down.
 - If the 'Elepaio would land on the tree they would know that the tree was infested with bugs and wouldn't cut it down.
 - The Kia Manu (Bird Catcher) would rub the sap from the ulu tree onto a lehua branch. The sap would make the bird stick to the branch when it landed. The Kia Manu would only collect the feathers that were needed and then release the bird. The feathers were used in featherwork that made symbols of power.

(Students were given a coloring exercise – see handout)

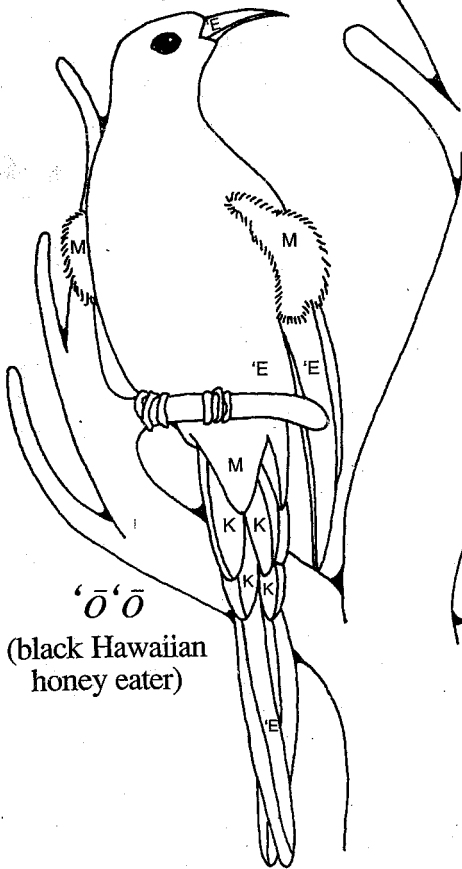
Students were then taught Kāla'au (stick dancing).

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'i'iwi
(scarlet Hawaiian
honey creeper)

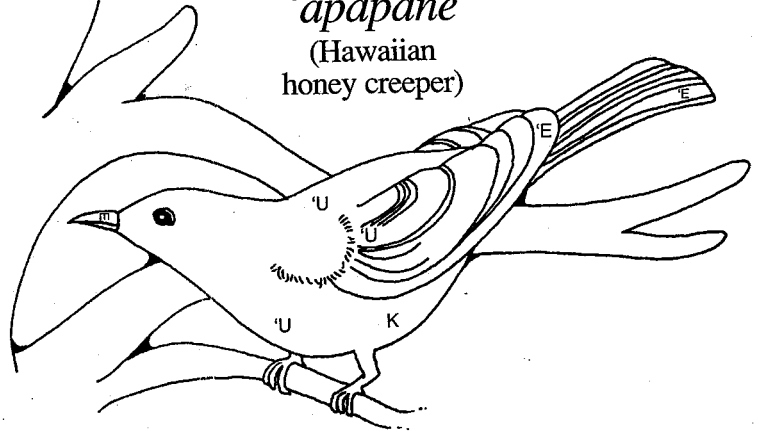


mamo
(black Hawaiian
honey creeper)



'o'o
(black Hawaiian
honey eater)

'apapane
(Hawaiian
honey creeper)



Nā Waiho'olu'u (the colors)

key:

'E—'ele'ele (black)

K—ke'oke'o (white)

'U—'ula'ula (red)

M—melemele (yellow)