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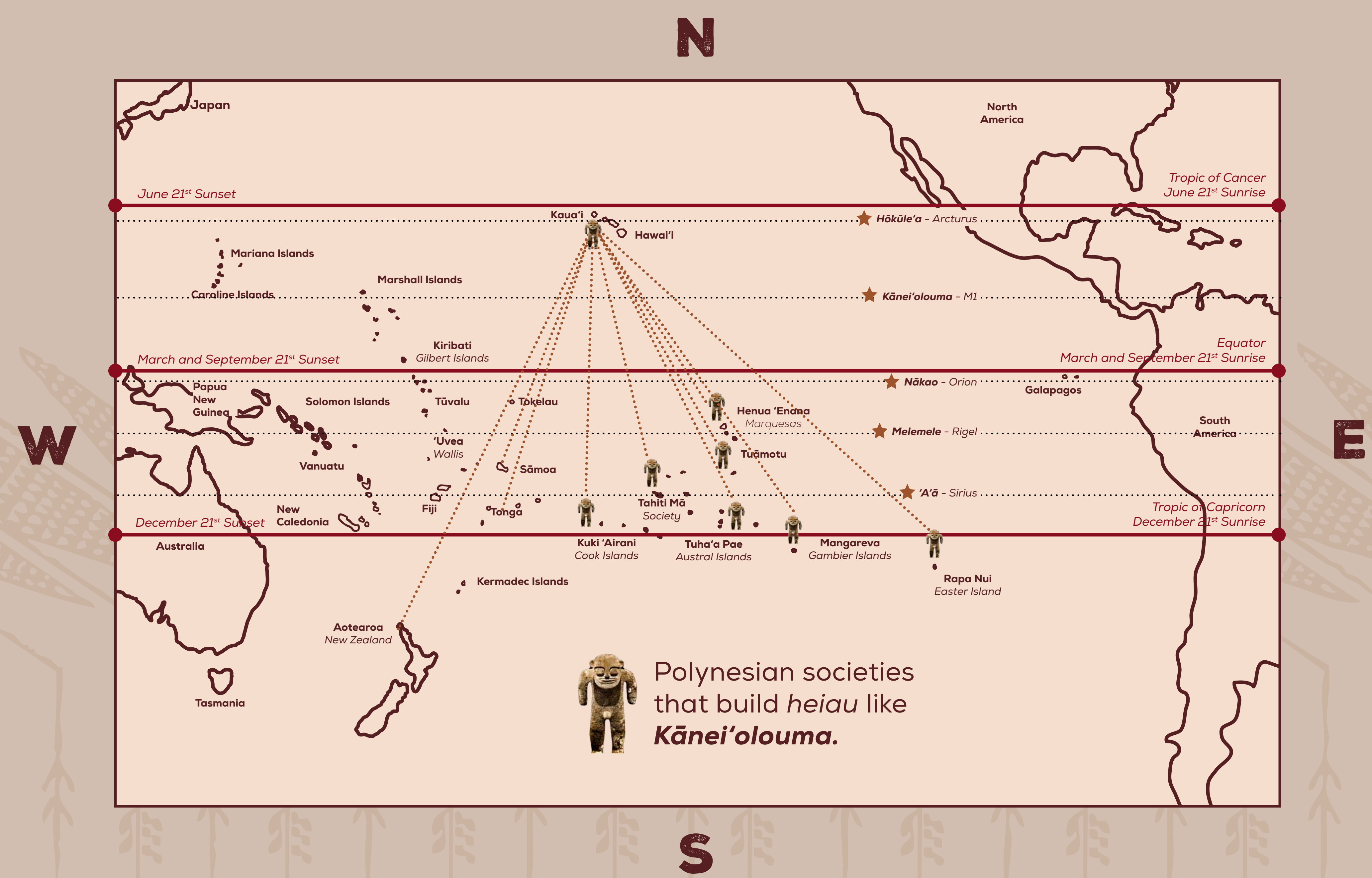
Ka Paepae (platform): On this *paepae* is marked celestial transects of important navigational stars and summer and winter solstices. Also marked are the sun's zenith over other Polynesian island groups.



The symbolism of Manokalanipō represents the golden age of Kauaʻi, a time of peace, prosperity, artistic endeavors and great works.

(Edward Tregear, 1891, the Maori-Polynesian Comparative Dictionary)

Pō means the cosmic darkness out of which all forms of life and light were afterwards evolved or procreated, the origin of knowledge and of the cosmos, eternity, the ancestors of all things, the Shades from which the souls of men come and to which they return, the place of departed spirits, the time before there was light.



Polynesian societies that build *heiau* like **Kāneʻōlouma**.

KE ʻĀPAPALANI O MANOKALANIPŌ



THE MANOKALANIPŌ ROYAL OBSERVATORY

He Papa Kilo Lani

Ua kukuluia keia paepae mawaho mai o ke kahua pono i **Kāneʻōlouma** ma ke ano he papa kilo lani a ua ku like ka papa maluna me ka ili o ka Moana Pakipika, a he maka na kii he umikumamaano kapuai ka loihī no ke ala o ka la i kona kaha ana ma ka lani i ka la hiki mai i kona palena akau loa i ke kau anu a me kona palena hema loa i ke kau wela. O kekahi mea i makaia i ma keia papa kilo, oia ke kaha ana o ka la maluna pono o na pae aina like ole o Polenekia, oia hoi, o **Nuuhīwa**, ka pae aina **Tuamotu**, ka pae aina o **Polapola**, **Kāmoa**, **Tonga**, ka pae aina **Maalewa**, ka pae aina **Tuhā Pae**, **Rapa Nui**, **Lalakoʻa**. O kekahi mea no, ua makaia na hoku hookele nui, e like me **Hokulea**, oia ka hoku hookele waa no ka pae aina o **Hawaii** nei.

Ua kapaia ka hoku o M1 oia o **Kāneʻōlouma** nana e hoike mai i ka wehe ana o ke kau makahiki ma Kāneʻōlouma nei i kona kau ana mai iluna i ka malama o Makalii.

Hoohanaia keia papa kilo lani e hoomaopopo ai no ka hoomaka a me ka pau ana o na papa hana mea nui e malamaia ma ke kahua o **Kāneʻōlouma** nei, e like me ka wa hoolaula makahiki. Ua manaʻoia nohoi e hoohanohano i ka naauao o na kupuna o ko Kauai poe i ka oihana kilo lani ma keia paepae kia hoomanao.

Hui Malama o Kāneʻōlouma

Ke manaʻolanaia nei e ka hui, o **Hui Malama o Kāneʻōlouma**, he au keia e nana hou ai ka hanauna o keia wa i ke akamai o na hana a na kupuna me ka nana pu no i ka mea maikai o na alii i ke au i hala. I ka hui hou ana no o na kupa a me na kamaaina o Koloa a me Kauai a puni i na moolelo o ka aina, pii ka naauao o na kanaka i na hana e pono ai ke ola ana i keia au me ka ike pu i na hana noeau, e like me ka hana lawaia, ke kalai laau, ke kukulu pa pohaku, a me ka olelo a na kupuna o ka aina.

He hui o **Hui Malama o Kāneʻōlouma** nana e malama i ke kahua o **Kāneʻōlouma**. Hui like na kanaka like ole o Kauai nei no ka hoomaemae a me ka hooponopono i na pa a me na kahua like ole o **Kāneʻōlouma** nei, me ke kukulu pu aku i na papa hana e hooihū ai i na kanaka o ka aina no ke aʻo ana i na hana like ole a na kupuna. O kekahi hana, oia ke kilo hoku, a manaʻoia e kukulu i kekahi papa hana e aʻo ai i keia hana no ka pono o ka hookele waa ana, ke kanu ana i ka mea ulu, a me ka hoomaopopo ana i na kau like ole.

© Kai Markell



Dedication ceremony of Ke ʻĀpapalani o Manokalanipō, July 2013.

Ka Mea Nui o ke Kau ana o na Hoku

Maheleia ka lani ma ka hapalua like ma ka huihui hoku o **Nākaa** ma kona kaha ana mai ka hiki ana ke komohana. Pela e maheleia ai ke kukulu akau mai ke kukulu hema. O **Maia** kekahi inoa no **Nākaa**. Ua pomaikai o Hawaii i ka ike aku ia **Hoku Paa** ma ke kukulu akau a me ka huihui hoku o **Newa** ma ke kukulu hema i ka wa hookahi, oia ma na pae aina o ka aoo hema o ka Pakipika, ikeia o **Newa** iluna loa o ka lani i ka po, aka, aole ikeia o **Hoku Paa**. Kau kela hoku malalo o ke alihī lani ma ke kukulu akau i ka nana ana mai ia mau pae aina mai.

Na Kau o ka Makahiki

I kekahi hapa o ka makahiki, aole ikeia o **Nākaa** iluna o ke alihī lani i ka po ma Hawaii nei, aka, iloko o Nowemapa, kau o **Nākaa** iluna o ke alihī lani a ikeia i ka po. I ke kau ana mai o **Hilo** iloko o Okakopa, kau mai ka huihui hoku o **Makalii**. Manaʻoia o keia ka hoailona no ka hoomaka ana o ke kau makahiki, oia na mahina e hoolaula nui ia i ke kau me na paani Hawaii like ole.

Hōkūʻea is a replica of a traditional Polynesian long-distance double-hulled canoe whose navigators study star alignments and their movements across the sky and use key stars as well as their knowledge of traditions and lore about cultural heroes and navigators to voyage vast distances from island to island across the largest ocean on earth.



KANEILOUMA.ORG

Ke ʻĀpapalani o Manokalanipō: A celestial map

This platform situated outside of the complex of **Kāneʻōlouma** was built as a celestial map, with the flat rock platform representing the surface of the earth, and more specifically, the surface of the Pacific Ocean, and with the four 16-foot tall *kiʻi* (tiki) marking celestial tracks: the path of the sun's rising and setting at the winter and summer solstices. Also marked on this celestial map are the sun's zenith points over the major Polynesian island groups in the Pacific, namely, **Henua ʻEnana** (Marquesas), the **Tuāmotu** Islands, the **Tahiti** (Society Islands), **Sāmoa**, **Tonga**, the **Mangareva** (Gambier Islands), the **Tuhāʻa Pae** (Austral Islands), **Rapa Nui** (Easter Island), and **Kuki ʻAirani** (Cook Islands). The sun's track does not cross over **Aotearoa** (New Zealand), the southern most realm of the Polynesian island groups. Additionally, the tracks of key navigating stars are also marked, such as **Hōkūʻea**, the navigating star for the Hawaiian Islands.

This celestial map helps mark key cultural events to take place here at **Kāneʻōlouma**, such as the start and end of the *makahiki* season. This platform is also a monument to the ingenuity and level of understanding the ancestors of today's Kauaʻi people had of celestial systems.

He inoa no Manokalanipō (in honor of King Manokalanipō)

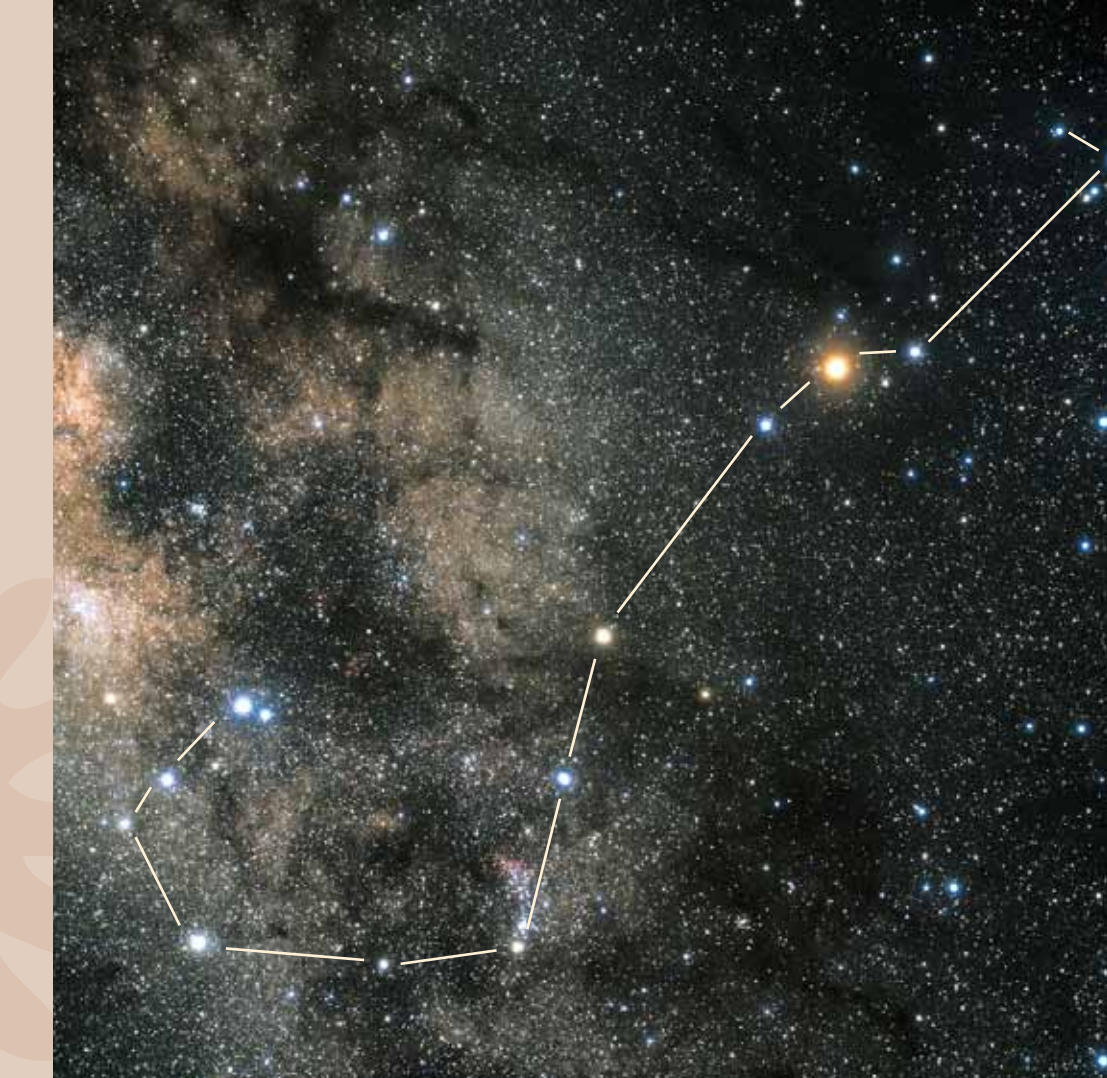
Ke Kahua ʻo Kāneʻōlouma (The **Kāneʻōlouma** Complex) and **Ke ʻĀpapalani o Manokalanipō** (The **Manokalanipō** Observatory) represent a new era today where the sacred landscape can flourish once again, great works can be accomplished, and sacred Kauaʻi chiefs can be honored. It is the desire of **Hui Mālama o Kāneʻōlouma** (501c3) to usher in a new golden age for the *heiau* and all sacred aspects of Kauaʻi culture, a time of peace, prosperity and artistic endeavors that honor Kauaʻi's ancestors.

Celestial Understanding

A Hawaiian celestial understanding is fundamental to the way our ancestors lived their lives. Time is not seen in terms of the clock dial rather it's measured by the 30 phases of the moon, the position of the sun during the seasons and the star movements at night. The day-to-day life in the pursuit of fishing, farming, building, voyaging, etc., are all regulated by astronomical cycles and this implies that all classes of society understood fundamental movements of the heavens.

The Movements of Stars

From the perspective of man, the world is fixed and unmoving in space. The stars (*hōkū*) rotate across our sky from east to west in fixed arches like rainbows, rising and setting on their exact counter point. The planets (*hōkūhele*) are the wanderers that move in and out of the star arches. **Maia** or **Nākaa** (Orion's belt) is considered the east-west axis of the sky as it rises nearly due east over **Ka Piko o Wākea** (the equator) and sets nearly due west every time. Combined with **Hōkū Paʻa** (Polaris) and **Hōkū Newe** (Southern Cross), the four cardinal directions and the four quadrants are established.



Mānaiaikalani (Māui's fish hook), the constellation Scorpio, represents his fish hook with which he 'fished up' many of the islands of the Pacific. The idea of 'fishing up' islands from the sea can be a reference to arriving at an island on a voyaging canoe, where the island seems to 'emerge' from the depths of the sea. Therefore, the concept of fishing up an island can be thought of as wayfinding.

The astronomical clock is reset each year on the new moon in November when the **Nākaa** group is fully over the horizon. There are earlier signs with the position of **Ka Huihui ʻo Makaliʻi** (Pleiades) at sunset in the October new moon that prepares society for the arrival of the New Year in November. The second time the clock is checked is during the winter solstice in December when the sun reaches its most southerly position before moving North again. The third time is during the June 21st solstice.

The Cultural Hero, Māui

Māui is a common ancestor among Polynesian peoples. Polynesians are related to each other because of this common link. The story of **Māui** is one of the world's oldest stories and has been known among Polynesians for centuries. He is credited with settling a number of the Polynesian island groups and his amazing feats, such as snaring the sun to slow it down causing days to be longer, are used as allegories to teach family histories. There is no easier memory trigger, once the metaphors are understood, to remember the movements of the universe. **Ke ʻĀpapalani o Manokalanipō** proposes the story of **Māui** as a corner stone to teach the imagery necessary to move comfortably in the Polynesian sky.

Māui regulates the path of the sun as it travels from one solstice to the other, defines the seasons into distinct zones and establishes the 30-day moon calendar. By placing the Pacific islands within the solstice corridor, a map emerges where the sun's position and stars can now be correlated to specific islands.

