

Ke Ala Hele O Ka Honu



Honu Trail



OHANA O KA AINA (FAMILY OF THE LAND AND SEA):

This petroglyph is three images combined to create a petroglyph of Ohana. "He was the man and she was the woman, The man was born in the dark age, and the woman was born in the age of bubbles brought forth Poeleele, a man, (Darkness) who lived with Pohala, a woman (Bubbles), and brought forth generations of Haha (Taro tops), the Haha was born." These images have long legs indicating the Hawaiian race thousands of years ago. The body forms of Hawaiians changed as they became people of the ocean with shorter legs because of the high utilization of the upper body in paddling. Another characteristic is the hollowed head of the child which indicates innocence and egoless, whereas the adults have full outlined heads to indicate challenges and opinions set in schematics.



WAA KAULUA (DOUBLE HULLED CANOE):

The Hawaiians voyaged all over the Pacific Ocean in double hull canoes. The great Navigator Hawaii Loa was the first to settle in Hawaii with his family. Hawaii was his promised land and was named accordingly. Ha, the spirit of, wai over the sacred water of I, the Creator. Reference is sometimes made to IO the Creator and the Word as one, indicating truth and honesty. The canoe is often referred to as a moku or island that takes a community to new horizons and land fall.



HALOA (SON OF PAPA AND WAKEA):

Haloa is the ancestor that Kalo honors. Haloa died as a young boy and where he was buried grew a Kalo plant. One tradition held in some Hawaiian families is that as long as the poi bowl is uncovered there is no arguing or disagreements at the table. Other families will not engage in conversation during the meal in honor of Haloa and the gift of Kalo. In this petroglyph, Kalo symbolizes good nutrition and diet. Kalo was a major food source for Hawaiians.



HOO PAANI (EXERCISE):

The chosen symbol used for exercise is the paddler. Exercise was not a separate activity from regular life. Exercise was included as a living activity like work.



POHO IPEKUI ME LA AU KUI PALU (MORTAR AND PESTLE):

This petroglyph is to represent medicinal and healing practices of the Hawaiians. The mortar and pestle are symbols of lokahi or balance. The pestle is male energy and the mortar is female energy. When used together to grind or blend medicine it brings these energies together in harmony. The example here is to have balance of energies in all things in our lives.



MANO (SHARK):

"And fish was born, the Mano was born in the sea and swam." The Mano was born as an elder Aumakua, animal spirit, linked to the humana family to guide and assist human beings. The Mano served as a guardian and protector. Mano was also important in leading the Hawaiians on voyages to discover new horizons and land fall.



COMMUNITY ROCK:

This symbol represents community coming together to create an art piece that had 7 artist doing their individual work around a circle representing community. The artist making the contribution to this piece is the 1) Dolphin (Naia) by Puna Wright, 2) Canoe (Waa) by Joe Momoa, 3) Mana (Male & Female energy and Lokahi) by Kahekili Clark, 4) Honu (Turtle) by Kaua Clark, 5) Hui Hee Nalu (bodysurfer) by Keha Clark, 6) San Scritfor the first sound) by Sooriya Kumar and 7) Circle of Aloha as the center of community by Kauila Clark.