

CARTOGRAPHER'S NOTES

Map of Kaua'i by Artist/Cartographer Blaise Domino

I Island of Kaua'i is the fourth in a series of historical maps of Hawai'i by foremost, historical cartographic artist **BLAISE DOMINO**. The time frame of this map takes place during the time of Capt. James Cook's rediscovery of Hawai'i.

Kaua'i is unique in many ways. Not only is it the oldest of the Hawaiian Island chain, and the first peopled, it is also the home of Wai'ale'ale (rippling water) wettest place on the planet raining approximately 466 in. per year. English explorer Capt. James Cook first landed in Hawai'i at Waimea. Also, this is the only island that was never conquered by King Kamehameha the great. He attempted invasion in 1795 and in 1804 when his vast armada was decimated and turned back by a violent storm.

The early inhabitants that migrated to Kaua'i 300-1200 AD were primarily from Hiva, the Marquesas and then later from Tahiti. It is the Marquesans who are thought to be the Menehune even though they do not have this word. The Tahitian word Manahune refers to lower social status not diminutive size and could be a pejorative toward previous Marquesan inhabitants. The elfin myths regrettably are a Western contrivance.

Included in this map are not only historical personalities and events but also ecological and cultural issues and items.

KAUMUALI'I: King Kaumuali'i (Royal Oven) was the last king of Kaua'i.

HEIAU: (Temple) Three heiau comprise the "Sacred Arch" starting from east to west **Hikinaakalā** (Rising of the Sun) at Wailua ancient religious capitol. Wailua Nui Hoano (Great Sacred Wailua) was the Birthplace of King Kaumuali'i. **Ka'awako** (the kava drawn along) at Wai'ale'ale is an altar to Kane, god of living water, sunlight and creatures. In the west **Polihale** (blossom house) completes the "Sacred Arch". **Keali'i** (the chief) heiau at Waimea found near Capt. Cook's first landing, was drawn by ship's artist JohnWebber.

ENDANGERED SPECIES: Near extinction and endemic to Kaua'i is the **Loulu** palm. Endemic **Mokihana**, is the official flower of Kauai. It is a vine-like shrub with the fragrance of anise. Legendary endemic **Manu 'ena 'alae** Red-hot bird Hawaiian gallinule is said to have the secret of fire and its cry thought to be a bad omen. **Kaua'i 'Akialoa** is an endemic and possibly extinct honeycreeper whose song is like a canary. **Hawaiian Tree Fern** endemic Hapu'u is found at higher wet altitudes. **Monk Seal** though found on the other islands Po'ipū is a common breeding area. Endemic **Iliu** related to the Silversword on Haleakala is found only in Waimea Canyon. **Koa** native

hardwood tree is much sought after today. **Sandalwood**, a very fragrant highly prized tree, was logged to near extinction in trade with China in 1812 to 1830.

CAPTAIN JAMES COOK LANDING: On his third Pacific voyage to find the North West passage, Capt Cook rediscovered Hawai'i. In HMS Resolution and Discovery, he anchored off shore at Waimea Bay on January 20th 1778 and went ashore for provisions the following day. Queen Kamakahahei a paramount chief was ruler of Kaua'i. Her son was Kaumuali'i who became the last king in 1796.

UNIQUE TO KAUA'I: Poi Pounders, usually used by men, because of their size and shape, it is thought that these smaller ring and stirrup type were used by women. **Moa** or Red-jungle fowl survives only on Kaua'i because when the mongoose was imported to kill rats (which didn't work because rats are awake at night when mongoose are sleeping) a mongoose bit one of the off-loaders who then promptly drowned them all. Because of that bite, many birds survive to this day that are absent on the other islands. Native goose, the **Nēnē** the state bird is one of these. The wide-bill helmet is found only on Kaua'i. King Kaumuali'i wears one here but reportedly used a different style. (See Endangered Species)

RUSSIAN FORT ELIZABETH: Through Prussian doctor George Scheffer, Russia hoped to control trade and expand its empire. The fort was built 1816 but was short lived because even though Dr. Scheffer was supported by King Kaumuali'i, rival King Kamehameha forced the destruction of the fort and Scheffer's departure.

MENEHUNE DITCH: Built by the Menehune, who were very skilled at stonework and it is reported liked to work at night. What remains is only a small portion of a very successful irrigation project. Legend has it that they completed **Menehune Fishpond 'Alekoko** in one night.

PETROGLYPHS: These ancient rock carvings are found on all of the islands. The one found at Po'ipū indicates the importance of fishing in this area.

OLD SPELLING: Prefix "O" or "A" before an island name refers to "Of". The Tahitian "t" was replaced with "k" and "r" replaced by "l" when the missionaries fashioned a written Hawaiian language. **Atooi**, then would become "of" Kaua'i. **Ranai** becomes Lanai.

MAP OF THE SANDWICH ISLES: Found in the upper right-hand corner, this map identifies **ISLAND OF KAUA'I** as part my Hawaiian Historical Map series.