The family kahuna (priest) predicted that the boy would be destructive, but that the lands would eventually be blessed by his strength and deeds. Kaululä’au would uproot young taro and sweet potato plants for tar. He would aim arrows, shooting them into the breadfruit trees, then climb 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 Kaululä’au to the island of Lāna’i to live among the spirits there. Lāna’i would be the domain of Kaululä’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, Kaululä’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. Kaululä’au became the ruling chief of the island, which his father heard of this feat, he sent food by canoe and inspired 800 people of his land to move to Lāna’i. Kaululä’au became the ruling chief of the island, which prospered. Upon his father’s death, Kaululä’au became the ruler of West Maui and Kā’anapali Beach Resort Association
www.kaanapaliresort.com

Kā'anapali Beach Resort Association
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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 grapes. It is most renowned for its proximity to the pier, where large bags of sugar were loaded into the water first. Submerged in the saltwater, these bags were left there to cure for many months. Sugar cane was an essential crop in Ma‘ui, grown near the ocean in sugarcane fields. These fields stretched a long distance into the ocean at the end of which a tugboat would wait to tow the heavy bags of sugar on a barge to the huge Matson ships waiting at sea.

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

At the south end of Ma‘ui Eldorado Resort behind the tall hedge lie two large brown pohaku, or stones, which are steeped in legend. Over six feet tall, the larger of these is called Moemoe and resembles a reclining or sleeping person. Moemoe was the demigod god of agriculture and rain, and he and his warriors pursued a woman who had run into a sacrificial temple. He and his warriors pursued her, and she ran into a sacrificial temple 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 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 north 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 unloaded into the water first. Submerged in the saltwater, logs were left there for cure for a few months. Many plantation era homes were reportedlyuire 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.

5. Pu‘u Keka’a and Chief Kahului

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 o ka ‘ahine” – the place where a soul leaps into eternity. Each island has these significant places.

One of Maui’s most famous high chiefs was Kahului (ruled circa 1766-1793), who excelled in the game of “le‘i kawa,” or cliff jumping. He was known to have jumped into the sea from heights of 300 to 400 feet, and his body was respected by many warriors. For his feats from Pu‘u Keka’a, as most were frightened by 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 dories, as torches are lit for the coming night to honor the souls of the departed.

6. Chief Kaka‘alanoe and Legend of Ka‘udäl‘au‘u

Kaka‘alanoe was a high chief of the land at Kaka‘a’s capital circa 15th century. He lived near the extinct volcanic cone of Pu‘u Keka’a. The chief revered a thriving community of many people, as he was tall and filled with grace and beauty, a swordsman, master horseman, and noble. 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 road 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.

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