

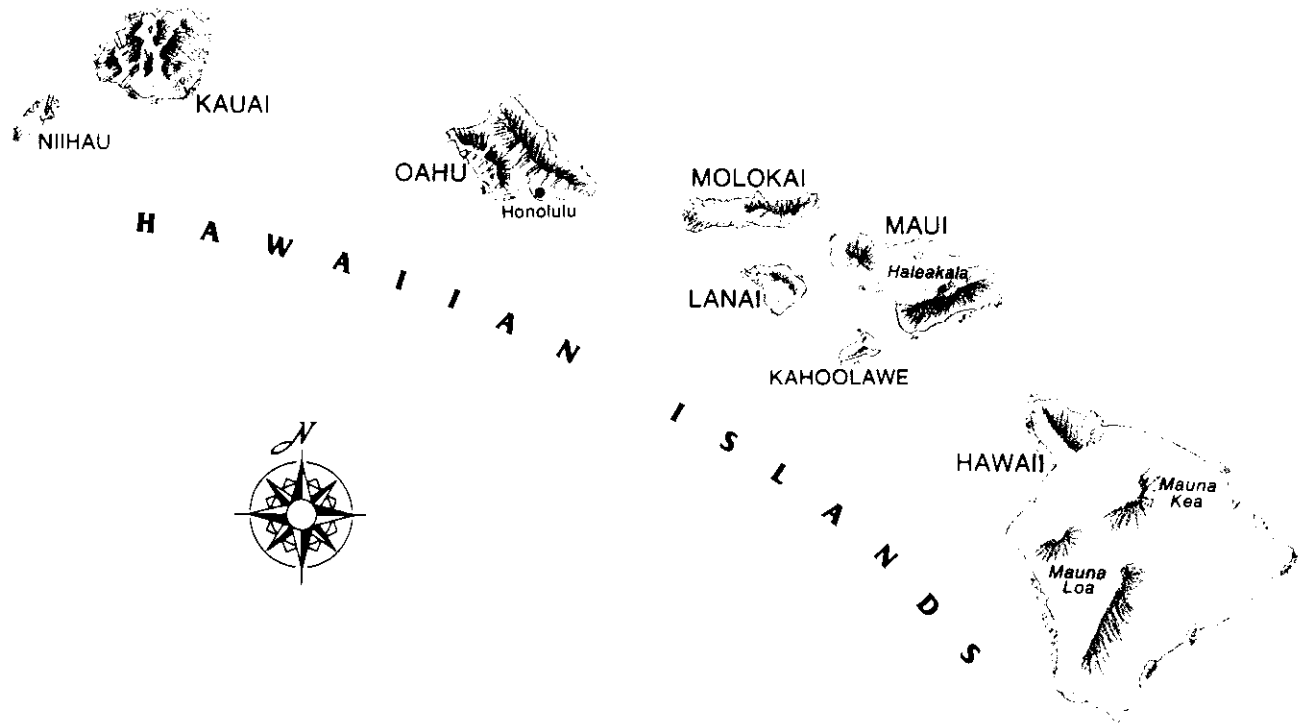
Contents

- 4 An Introduction to Hawaii
- 10 Oahu
- 50 Kauai
- 66 Maui
- 90 Molokai
- 98 Lanai
- 106 Hawaii
- 136 A Guide to Recreation
- 154 Festivals and Annual Events
- 157 Sources of Information
- 158 Index

Special Features

- 12 To Find Your Way . . . You Go "Mauka" or "Makai"
- 16 Honolulu's Architectural Treasures Span 150 Years
- 24 The New Words You'll Hear
- 32 Some Special Tours, Cruises, Industries
- 36 Honolulu Artists and Craftsmen . . . Where to Watch Them Work
- 40 Surfer-watching . . . Your Guide to What's Going On
- 56 Kauai: Garden Viewing on the "Garden Island"
- 64 In Kauai's Kokee Park . . . Hike a Little or Hike a Lot
- 72 Maui's Sugar Cane Train
- 76 In Lahaina . . . Reminders of Maui's History
- 83 Maui: Into Haleakala's Depths
- 97 Hawaii's Fishponds Provided Food for Kings
- 104 Pineapple . . . Island Specialty, Tourist's Favorite
- 112 Exploring Hilo . . . Its Parks, Waterways, Buildings
- 133 The Big Island's Waipio Valley . . . Accessible Gap in the Pali

An Introduction to Hawaii



Flying across the Pacific to Hawaii, you strain your eyes to see the first island. If you're approaching by ship, you watch for a haze on the horizon to take on distinct form. Either way, you'll wonder how explorers centuries ago ever found these bits of land. Actually, they discovered them by chance but through impressive feats.

Polynesians from the Marquesas as early as 750 A.D. and from Tahiti about 500 years later crossed the uncharted ocean in large sailing canoes and landed in Hawaii with their families, plants, animals, and personal belongings. For hundreds of years, they knew only a Stone Age life, making *tapa* cloth, grass houses, outrigger canoes, and carvings. They subsisted on fish, *poi*, and other fruit of the land.

When British navigator Captain James Cook discovered the Islands in 1778 (he named them The Sandwich Islands for the Earl of Sandwich) dur-

ing the third and last of his famous South Pacific voyages, he found each a separate kingdom organized in a feudal manner with chiefs, priests, and commoners. By 1810 the king of Hawaii island, Kamehameha, had brought all of the Islands under his domain. He and his descendants reigned until 1872. They were followed by rulers from another ancient family of chiefs which included Queen Liliuokalani, who was ruler in 1893 when the monarchy was overturned. A provisional government was set up and, the following year, the Republic of Hawaii was founded.

The waves of immigrants who came to Hawaii during the 19th century rearranged Hawaiian society. Traders landed from Captain Cook's time on, and, in the middle years, whalers beached, seeking provisions and entertainment. Companies of missionaries arrived starting in 1820. These stern, dedicated New Englanders braved the hazardous

journey to the mid-Pacific to convert natives to Christianity and to introduce agriculture, commerce, and democratic government. In the last half of the century Chinese came, then Japanese, and later on Filipinos to work the sugar cane and pineapple plantations started by the early New Englanders and their descendants, many of whom are still prominent in the Islands.

The Islands were annexed by the United States in 1898 and made a territory in 1900. On March 12, 1959, Congress passed the bill that made Hawaii the 50th state and ended a statehood campaign waged by Islanders for half a century.

You stand on volcanoes

Everywhere you go in Hawaii, you will be on a volcano. The eight islands that comprise the main Hawaiian group rise out of the sea at the southeastern end of a great volcanic mountain range stretching across almost 2,000 miles of the Pacific. Seven of these islands are inhabited; the eighth, Kahoolawe, is used by the Navy for bombing and gunnery practice.

Hawaii—the largest island—is usually referred to as “the Big Island.” With an area of 4,038 square miles, it is almost twice as large as all the other Hawaiian islands combined. The Big Island boasts two mountain peaks that rise more than 13,000 feet from sea level, two active volcanoes, and a national park. Its varied climate and terrain provide great contrasts in scenery: sugar plantations, truck farms, cattle ranches, resorts, lush fern forests, orchards, flower fields, coffee plantations, and great expanses of lava.

Maui is the second largest island. It has some of the most magnificent beaches in Hawaii, a variety of resort areas, a refurbished whaling port, and the vast, colorful crater of dormant Haleakala.

West and northwest of Maui, the islands of Lanai and Molokai are quiet and comparatively undeveloped. Most of Lanai is owned by Dole Pineapple Company. Much of Molokai is ranch land. Resort development is in the beginning stages on both of these small islands.

Oahu, third in size, is first in number of people. Honolulu, the state capital, is located here, as are such famous landmarks as Diamond Head, Waikiki, and Pearl Harbor.

Westernmost of the main islands are Kauai and Niihau. Kauai is a mixture of sugar cane fields, resort areas, homes, and ranches. Lush vegetation blankets its mountains. Its volcanic summit, Waialeale, receives more than 400 inches of rainfall annually. Tiny Niihau is privately owned and can be visited only by special invitation. Its residents are mostly pure Hawaiians who live simply, without electricity, automobiles, or television.

Stretching beyond Niihau is a series of tiny islets and atolls officially named the Northwestern Hawaiian Islands but still commonly called the Leeward Islands. Volcanic activity began at this end of the chain. Kure and Midway are the oldest of the islands; Hawaii, where volcanic activity still continues, is the youngest. The islands at the northwest are estimated to be 5 to 10 million years old, the main islands one to five million. Military installations on French Frigate Shoals, Midway, and Kure are the only marks of human habitation in the northwestern group. The islands from Nihoa to Pearl and Hermes Reef comprise the Hawaiian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, established in 1909 to protect some of the most important sea bird nesting colonies in the world.

How to get to the Islands

The Islands lie about 2,400 miles southwest of California. By air, the trip takes about 5 hours from West Coast cities, 9 hours from Chicago, and 11 hours from New York. Honolulu is a port of call on some round-the-world and Pacific cruises, and there is some cargoliner service. By sea, the trip takes about 4½ days from West Coast cities.

Mainland-to-Hawaii air service. These U. S. airlines provide service to Hawaii from mainland cities: American, Braniff, Continental, Northwest Orient, Pan American, United, and Western. All of them fly to Honolulu. Continental, United, Northwest Orient, and Western also serve Hilo from the mainland.

Honolulu is a stopover for several foreign airlines on flights between Los Angeles or San Francisco and foreign cities: Air New Zealand, BOAC, China Airlines, Japan Air Lines, Korean Air Lines, Philippine Airlines, and Qantas. CP Air flies between Honolulu and Canadian cities. Passengers booked on foreign airlines cannot fly solely between two U.S. cities (San Francisco and Honolulu, for example), but they are permitted to stop over in Hawaii if they are continuing on to or coming from a foreign destination.

Interisland air travel. Interisland jets fly frequently between all major island airports and serve most smaller ones at least once a day. If you purchase a round-trip ticket between Honolulu or Hilo and a U. S. or Canadian mainland city on a U. S. carrier or CP Air, you can island-hop around the other islands for a nominal charge per stopover under what is called the “Common Fare Plan.” You can arrive and depart through either Honolulu or Hilo. Travel between the islands must be on Aloha or Hawaiian airlines, and you must avoid indiscriminate backtracking. If your stop in Honolulu or Hilo is only to change planes, you can fly

to one airport beyond either overseas terminal for no extra charge. And in island-hopping, your outermost stopping point comes free of stopover charge. If you hold a transpacific ticket, you may find that the mileage allowance to your farthest point entitles you to some free interisland travel. Check with your travel agent.

For those not eligible for the Common Fare Plan to travel between islands, both Aloha and Hawaiian offer discount fares for off-hour flying, youth fares for young people traveling in a group of 5 or more and accompanied by an adult who pays regular fare, and reduced fares for servicemen.

In addition to the jet service offered by Hawaiian and Aloha airlines, twin-engine planes regularly service main airports, resort strips, and fields Aloha and Hawaiian do not serve or serve infrequently. Interisland service is provided by these other airlines:

Kauai: Oahu and Kauai Airlines (OK Air) and Air Hawaii to Lihue and Princeville airports.

Maui: Royal Hawaiian, Air Hawaii, Brandt Air, and Ananda Airways to Kahului Airport; Royal Hawaiian and Air Hawaii to Hana airstrip; Royal Hawaiian to Kaanapali airstrip.

Molokai: Royal Hawaiian, Air Hawaii, Brandt Air, and Air Molokai to Hoolehua Airport; Royal Hawaiian and Brandt Air to Kalaupapa.

Lanai: Royal Hawaiian, Air Hawaii, and Brandt Air to Lanai City.

Hawaii: Royal Hawaiian and Air Hawaii to Hilo and Ke-ahole (Kona) airports; Royal Hawaiian to Kamuela (Waimea), Kona Village, and Upolu.

For interisland charter service and plane rentals, check the Yellow Pages of the Oahu telephone directory. See the other chapters of this book for information on each island's services.

Steamship service. Honolulu is a port of call on the round-the-world cruises (usually once a year) of Cunard Line and Holland America Cruises. Royal Viking Line includes a Honolulu stop on its South Seas and Circle Pacific cruises. P & O ships stop at Honolulu on their way from Europe and Australia to West Coast ports. You cannot travel on a foreign ship only between Honolulu and the U.S. mainland; your trip must begin or end in a foreign port.

In 1980, American Cruise Lines and Royal Hawaiian Cruise Lines will begin week-long, interisland cruises from Honolulu. Royal Hawaiian Cruise Lines will also offer five-day sailings from San Francisco to Honolulu, returning eight weeks later via Los Angeles.

Special tour packages. Tour companies, airlines, and hotels offer many combinations for travel to and between the Islands, ranging from all-expense tours with an escort to packages that cover only your hotels in the Islands. Interisland tours range

from one-day trips from Honolulu to one other island to trips of a week or longer covering four Neighbor Islands. For help in finding the combination that best suits your tastes and pocketbook, talk over the possibilities with your travel agent.

The climate and what to wear

The Islands are in the tropics, but fresh trade winds from the east and northeast prevail most of the year and keep the air pleasantly balmy. In lowland areas, such as Waikiki, temperatures range from an average low of 65° to an average high of 80° in winter, and from 73° to 88° in summer. Atop the highest mountains, the temperature occasionally drops into the 20s, and in many upland sections the range is from the low 50s to low 70s.

Sometimes the trades break down and a spell of *kona* (a leeward wind) weather sets in, with southwesterly breezes and high humidity. In summer and early fall, a *kona* wind is synonymous with sticky weather; in winter it brings a few storms (gales and torrential rain) but also some of the Islands' clearest days. Winter trades can get blustery and drop frequent showers even on dry areas such as Waikiki, which gets only 20-25 inches of rain a year. In spring and summer, showers are few and come mostly at night, drifting down from mountain peaks. The surprise of Island weather is that a year's rain may amount to more than 100 inches of rain in one place and less than 20 in another just a few miles away.

Lightweight clothing is the rule throughout the year. Around resorts and for touring, women wear shifts, shorty *muus*, shorts, or pants; men wear sport shirts with shorts or slacks. Women may want a scarf or other covering to protect hairdos from Island breezes. A sweater or lightweight stole is sometimes welcome on a cool evening or in an air-conditioned restaurant. A fold-up umbrella is useful during occasional rainy periods (a raincoat is usually too warm); lightweight rain gear is advisable, though, if you plan to do much hiking or camping. Informal clothes are suitable at most restaurants, although a few do require men to wear a coat and tie. In business offices, the dress is the same as it is in any mainland city in the summertime.

Car, camper, 4-wheel-drive rentals

Before you rent a vehicle in Hawaii, check the various rates and special packages that are offered. There are many from which to choose—flat rates with no mileage charge, weekly specials covering cars on several islands, fly-drive combinations, and others. By checking the possibilities in advance, you can select the plan best suited to the type of driving you intend to do. There is sometimes a shortage of cars during big conventions, school



FRIENDLY CHILDREN greet you everywhere and often add charm to Island entertainment.

WATERFALLS, greenery, swimming holes abound on the wet sides of each island.



HIBISCUS is Hawaii's state flower; its bird, the nene; its tree, kukui.

FASCINATING CATCH seems to have rewarded these two young fishermen.

vacation periods, holiday weekends, or when a major event (such as a golf tournament) is scheduled. For this reason, it is a good idea to make a car reservation in advance. It is impossible to list in our limited space all of the many car rental agencies in the Islands. However, as an aid to those who wish to reserve ahead, we list those companies that have agencies on all four of the larger islands (Oahu, Kauai, Maui, Hawaii) and the few that rent cars on Molokai and Lanai. If you choose to shop around after you arrive in the Islands, you'll find other rental agencies at the airports, in resort areas, and in the larger towns. For complete listings, check the Yellow Pages of the telephone directories for the various islands.

Car rentals: These companies rent cars on Oahu, Kauai, Maui, and Hawaii: Ajax Rent-A-Car, 3207 North Nimitz Highway, Honolulu, HI 96819; All-Island Rent-A-Car, 3207 North Nimitz Highway, Honolulu, HI 96819; American International Rent A Car of Hawaii, 3049 Ualena Street, Honolulu, HI 96819; Avis Rent A Car System, 3001 North Nimitz Highway, Honolulu, HI 96819; Budget Rent A Car, 2379 Kuhio Avenue, Honolulu, HI 96815; Dollar Rent-A-Car of Hawaii, 2270 Kalakaua Avenue, Honolulu, HI 96815; Hertz Rent-A-Car, 2270 Kalakaua Avenue, Honolulu, HI 96815; Islander U-Drive, 2222 Kalakaua Avenue, Honolulu, HI 96815; National Car Rental System, 2160 Kalakaua Avenue, Honolulu, HI 96815; Robert's Hawaii Rent-A-Car System, 444 Hobron Lane, Honolulu, HI 96815; Sears Rent-A-Car, 2379 Kuhio Avenue, Honolulu, HI 96815; Tilden Rent-A-Car, 2160 Kalakaua Avenue, Honolulu, HI 96815; Tropical Rent-A-Car System, 2918 Ualena Street, Honolulu, HI 96819. The Honolulu offices of the above firms, or the mainland offices of those firms that have them, can arrange rentals on any of the islands they serve.

The following companies on the above list also rent cars on Molokai: American International Rent A Car of Hawaii; Avis Rent A Car System; Islander U-Drive; Robert's Hawaii Rent-A-Car System; and Tropical Rent-A-Car System. Reservations can be made through their Honolulu addresses. Also renting cars on Molokai is Molokai Island U-Drive, P.O. Box 218, Hoolehua, HI 96729.

On Lanai, car rentals are available from American International (address above); Nishimura Chevron Service, 1036 Lanai Avenue, Lanai, HI 96766; and Oshiro Enterprises, 850 Fraser Avenue, Lanai, HI 96766. Arrangements for car rentals can also be made through Lanai Lodge.

Campers. These firms rent campers in various sizes and styles:

Oahu: Beach Boy Campers, 1720 Ala Moana Boulevard, Honolulu, HI 96815; Budget Rent A Truck, 735 North Nimitz Highway, Honolulu, HI 96817.

Kauai: Holo-Holo Campers (see Hawaii address); Beach Boy Campers (see Oahu address).

Maui: Holo-Holo Campers-Maui, Box 1666, Kahului, HI 96732; Beach Boy Campers (see Oahu address).

Molokai: Holo-Holo Campers (see Hawaii address).

Hawaii: Holo-Holo Campers, Box 11, Hilo, HI 96720; Beach Boy Campers (see Oahu address); Aloha R.V., Inc., 145 Ponahawai, Hilo, HI 96720.

Four-wheel-drive vehicles. The supply is limited, so it's advisable to reserve 4-wheel-drive vehicles well in advance. These firms rent them on the various islands.

Oahu: Budget Rent A Car, 2379 Kuhio Avenue, Honolulu, HI 96815.

Kauai: Rent-A-Jeep, 3174 Oihana Street, Lihue, HI 96766.

Maui: Airways Rent A Car, Kahului, HI 96732; Hana Kaa, Inc., Hana, HI 96713; Budget Rent A Car, 2394 Kalakaua Avenue, Honolulu, HI 96815; Rent-A-Jeep, Baseyard-Dairy Road, Kahului, HI 96732.

Molokai: Friendly Island We-Drive, Hoolehua, HI 96729; Molokai Island U-Drive, Hoolehua, HI 96729.

Lanai: Oshiro Service & U-Drive, 850 Fraser Avenue, Lanai City, HI 96763; Nishimura Chevron Service, 1036 Lanai Avenue, Lanai City, HI 96763.

Hawaii: Holo-Holo Campers, Box 11, Hilo, HI 96720.

Adventures in food

Tourist hotels and restaurants in Hawaii serve the continental food and broiler items you find at home, but their menus also include Hawaiian specialties. *Teriyaki* steak and *mahimahi* are almost always on the menu. You'll find coconut and pineapple waffles and pancakes, coconut and macadamia nut cream pies and ice creams, guava and *lilikoi* (passion fruit) sherbets and chiffon pies, curries, and Kona coffee. Among fresh fruits are papayas, mangoes, pineapples, bananas, and tangerines.

On every island, you can make dining a cosmopolitan adventure. In Honolulu, in or not far from Waikiki, you will find Hawaiian, Chinese, Japanese, Indonesian, Filipino, Tahitian, Mexican, French, German, Italian, and Kosher fare. In every community, plain little cafes serve the Chinese, Japanese, and Hawaiian favorites of the local people.

Try the various kinds of Chinese noodles and *dim sum* (stuffed pastries). Sample *sashimi* (raw fish) and the different kinds of Japanese *sushi* (stuffed rice). Many hole-in-the-wall places feature *saimin*, a filling noodle soup that borrows from both Chinese and Japanese cuisines but is unique to the Islands. Dine at a Japanese restaurant featuring a

shabu-shabu or *yaki* specialty cooked at your table.

Most visitors want to join in at least one Hawaiian *luau*, complete with pig roasted in the *imu* (underground oven), raw fish, *poi*, *lau laus* (taro tops or spinach, chicken, and fish steamed in ti leaves), *haupia* (coconut pudding), and fresh fruits. Hotels schedule *luaus* regularly, and occasionally you can find one held by a local church or club group.

If you have cooking facilities or want to picnic, shop the supermarkets and neighborhood groceries. In addition to the usual food products, you'll find a fascinating array of strange vegetables, dried fish, cured meats, and unusual tinned and packaged foods. At some bakeries you'll find Portuguese sweet bread and *malasadas* (doughnuts), and, at all markets, Portuguese sausage. In Honolulu, visit the open-air markets in Chinatown or the Ala Moana Farmers Market next to Ala Moana Center.

By all means sample "crack seed," the Chinese dried and preserved whole fruits that youngsters relish; you will find an assortment in small packages at most check-out counters and big glass jars of them in specialty stores that sell the snack by the pound. Everywhere in the Islands you'll see children licking fruit-flavored "shave ice" (snow cones).

Shopping... a potpourri from many lands

Shopping centers and resort shop complexes on all the islands carry a tremendous selection of clothes, handicrafts, jewelry, foods, flowers, homewares, and decorative items. You'll find much repetition; the more you browse, the more selective you will probably become. Prices are similar to mainland prices, but Hawaii offers a wider selection of merchandise from the Pacific islands and Asia. You'll find unusual items in Japanese department stores (Hawaii has several), Honolulu's Chinatown, and country stores on all the islands. Here are some buying suggestions:

Clothes and fabrics. Stores are full of shirts, gowns, and sportswear turned out by more than 100 Hawaii garment manufacturers. Many Island-design prints are also sold on yard goods counters and racks, along with interesting fabrics from Asia. Most plentiful are easy-care cotton and synthetic prints, ranging from bright modern florals to traditional Pacific motifs. Well worth searching out are the small fabric shops that feature such imported fabrics as batiks, Japanese printed *yukata* cotton, and silks. Even though these places offer smaller selections, fabric pieces are frequently one-of-a-kind.

Handicrafts. Locally made handicrafts are featured in gift and specialty shops in the big, new shopping complexes that are springing up everywhere in the Islands, in gift sections of department stores, and in isolated small shops and factories. At

many places you can watch craftsmen at work on their product (see Special Feature, page 36). Look for bowls and trays of monkeypod, *koa*, and some rare native woods; *lauhala* handbags, hats, and mats; jewelry of pink and black coral, seeds and shells, obsidian, olivines, wood, and hand-wrought silver; lava curios; ceramics; ukuleles; hula accessories and Hawaiian dolls in all sizes, shapes, and materials.

Oriental and South Pacific imports. Almost every store has imports; many shops are exclusively devoted to the products of one country. Consulates and ethnic chambers of commerce can tell you where to buy the wares of the countries they represent. Look for ivory, jade, and pearl jewelry; basketry and other woven articles; oriental tableware and cookware; china, pottery, lacquer, bronze and brass ware; rattan and wicker furniture; masks; bamboo fishing poles, nets, floats, and reef-walking *tabi*; and costly *objets d'art*.

Foods, flowers, plants. Many Hawaiian foods come giftboxed, separately or in combinations. Favorites to bring or mail home are pineapples, jams, jellies, syrups, macadamia and coconut confections, and Kona coffee. Avocados, bananas, litchis, and papayas must be treated before shipment. (for information or to make arrangements, contact the Agricultural Quarantine office of the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Honolulu or Hilo).

At street stands, in flower shops, and at the airport, you can buy *leis* of plumeria, *pikake*, orchids, carnations, tuberoses, crown flowers, and ginger. Cut flowers include anthuriums and bird-of-paradise. Dried arrangements of coconut sheaths, wood-roses, papyrus, and *koa* pods are popular.

All baggage of air travelers going from Hawaii to the U.S. mainland is subject to inspection at the airport by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Not permitted to enter the mainland are fruits other than those listed above; flowers of the mauna loa, gardenia, and jade vine; coffee berries; other berries and pulpy seeds; cactus plants; sugar cane; and plants in soil. You can take plants potted in a fiber medium and bare-root plants, properly packed and inspected by the State Department of Agriculture. Many of Hawaii's flower shops and nurseries carry preinspected potted orchids.

Recreation, special events, more information

Information on camping and picnicking, swimming, surfing, diving, snorkeling, beachcombing, boating, bicycling, golf, tennis, hiking, horseback riding, fishing, and hunting is contained in a special chapter of this book beginning on page 136. See pages 153 through 156 for a guide to festivals and special events and page 157 for sources of additional information on various subjects.

Molokai

Still Much of Old Hawaii



A nearly forgotten remnant of Hawaii's plantation heritage, sleepy little Molokai has hardly changed in a generation. Though the island has been a popular weekend destination for Honolulu residents for some time, until recently few other travelers went out of their way to stop there.

Now changes are taking place on this quiet island. Molokai is still a slow-moving, friendly place, but development is on the way. Until recently, a scarcity of water in the right places was the island's biggest problem. Now a 5-mile tunnel carries water through the mountains from wet, uninhabited Waikolu Valley to the thirsty western plain. An assured water supply has encouraged the growth of seed grain and other crops, as well as the beginnings of tourism.

On a map, Molokai is shoe-shaped, long (37 miles), and narrow (10 miles). It was formed by two major volcanic domes. The western end of the island, first to be built up, is now a tableland called Mauna Loa that rises to only 1,381 feet. The jagged mountains of the northeast, topped by 4,970-foot Kamakou, were formed later by the East Molokai volcano. Kalaupapa, the little tongue of land that juts out from the north coast, is like an afterthought—created later by Kauhako volcano. It was on this naturally isolated bit of land that leprosy sufferers were segregated from 1866 until 1946, when the use of sulfone drugs was found to be an effective medication for the disease.

How to get there

Aloha Airlines, Hawaiian Airlines, Brandt Air, Royal Hawaiian Air Service, and Air Hawaii have daily flights from Honolulu and Maui to Molokai's main airport at Hoolehua. Some of the flights from Maui stop at Lanai.

Royal Hawaiian Air Service and Brandt Air also serve Molokai's Kalaupapa Airport. A Kalaupapa visit must be made within a day because there are no places to sleep or eat, but there's time to tour the peninsula between morning and afternoon flights. Royal Hawaiian Air Service and Brandt Air fly between Molokai's two airports, Hoolehua and Kaunakakai. You can also visit Kalaupapa on a special tour (see page 96).

Where to stay

Molokai has three hotels: the Pau Hana Inn in Kaunakakai; Hotel Molokai, two miles east of town;

and the Sheraton Molokai at Kepuhi Beach on the western end of the island. Molokai Shores, a condominium at the eastern edge of Kaunakakai, and Wavecrest condominium, about 20 miles farther east, complete the list of visitor accommodations.

How to get around

You can capture some of the flavor of Molokai in a one-day visit if you are content just to visit the most celebrated places—Halawa Valley and the lookouts over Kalaupapa. But the best reasons for going to Molokai—to explore and to “get away from it all”—take more time.

A passenger car will get you to most places during dry weather. Main routes are paved, except for a few terminal stretches where you must contend with dust, rocks, ruts, and sometimes mud. The island has only a few roads: along the south shore; west from the airport through Molokai Ranch land to Kepuhi Beach and Maunaloa town; to Hoolehua Homesteads; and to Palaaau State Park and lookouts over Kalaupapa.

Cars, campers, 4-wheel-drive vehicles. Molokai agencies that rent cars and campers are listed on page 8. Make reservations direct or through your hotel, airline, or a travel agent. Some 4-wheel-drives are available.

Package tours. Gray Line, Robert's Hawaii Tours, and Molokai Island U-Drive have guided tours from Molokai Airport. Brandt Air has tours to Kalaupapa (see page 96). Sandwich Isles Transportation & Tours offers sightseeing tours of the south-east coast and Halawa Valley, upper Molokai, Kalaupapa, and the Molokai Ranch Wildlife Park.

Air tours and charters. Brandt Air has charter service from Hoolehua Airport. Kenai Air Hawaii and Royal Helicopters, Inc., fly helicopter sightseeing trips over Kalaupapa and Molokai's north shore.

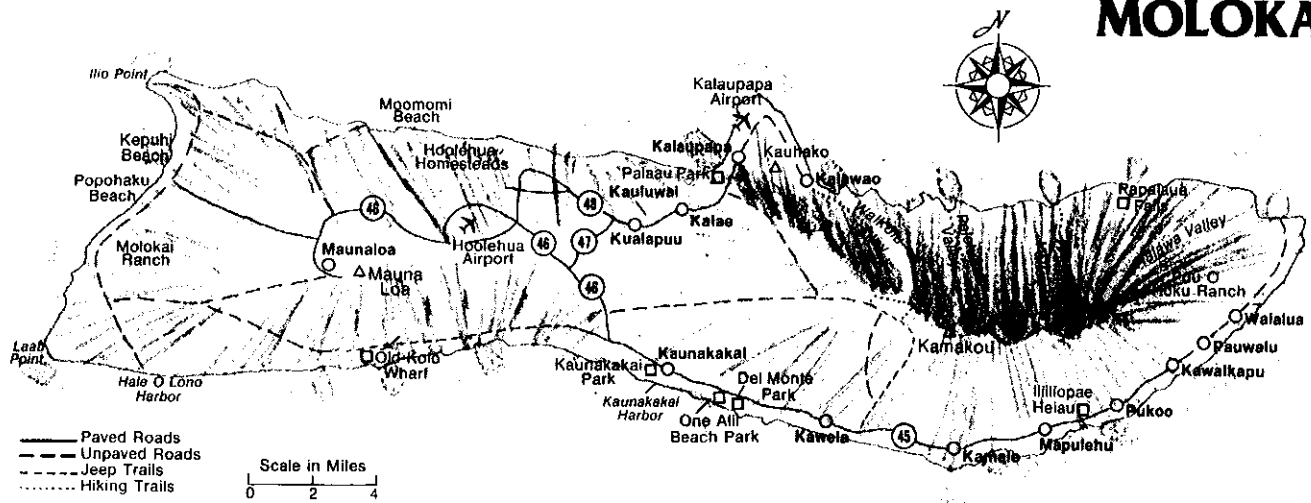
Recreation, special activities

See special chapter beginning on page 136.

Kaunakakai and the South Shore

Small Kaunakakai, 8 miles from the airport, is a lively place. Virtually all Molokai trading takes

AT KALAWAO PARK you can enjoy a close view of volcanic cliffs on Molokai's north shore. This is an ideal spot to spread a picnic.



place in the wooden buildings along its wide main street. Barges load and unload their cargoes at the big, busy wharf, where fishing boats add to the activity. People drive to town at least once a week to buy groceries and gossip—Saturday is the most popular market day, and that night there's usually dancing or partying at the few night spots.

In several plots on the outskirts of town, seed grains (mostly corn) are grown to supply mainland farms in the Midwest.

The foundation of the home of Kamehameha V lies next to the wharf.

Kaunakakai to Halawa

It's less than 30 miles from Kaunakakai to Halawa, but you should figure on three to four times as many minutes to drive and sightsee.

Beyond Mapulehu, the road is rough, narrow, and winding—but the views compensate for it. You look across the narrow channels to Lanai and Maui. Inland are steep green mountain slopes, topped by 4,970-foot Kamakou. This coast has Hawaii's only remaining concentration of offshore fishponds once built for Hawaiian kings and chiefs on all the major islands (see page 97).

One Alii Park, just east of Kaunakakai is a pleasant spot for a picnic. It has a pavilion, rest rooms, drinking water, and a wading pool. Adjacent Del Monte Park is an employee recreation area for the Del Monte Corporation.

At Kawela, a couple of miles beyond One Alii Park, HVB markers point to a city of refuge and a battlefield, which aren't visible from the road.

Forty-acre Kakahaia Pond, about 5 miles east of

Kaunakakai, is a refuge for the endangered Hawaiian coot and Hawaiian stilt.

Kamalo has a pier for small boats. Stop at Kamalo's tiny St. Joseph's Church, a classic frame chapel with tall steeple. It is the second of two churches built on this side of the island by the famous Belgian priest, Father Damien (see page 96), who devoted his life to helping leprosy victims at Kalaupapa.

A mile beyond the church, a monument marks the spot where, in 1927, Ernest Smith and Emory Bronte safely crashlanded their plane to end the first civilian trans-Pacific flight after 25 hours and 2 minutes.

Soon another HVB marker points to two *heiaus* up on the ridge; they are important ones but are scarcely discernible. Farther on, Loipunawai Mystic Spring (within a circular stone wall beneath some banana trees) emits fresh water just a few feet from the salty ocean. Next comes Ah Ping's store (closed); the only Chinese gravesite on the island is located behind it.

Kaluaaha Church, a half-mile beyond Ah Ping's, was built by one of the first missionaries and is Molokai's earliest church. Its 3-foot-thick walls of plastered stone went up in the 1840s; the buttresses, iron roof, and faded red steeple came later. Though the steeple has fallen, it will be restored, complete with its 1844 bell. The church is in disrepair now and its congregation is meeting elsewhere, but the building is open and you're welcome to have a look.

Father Damien's Our Lady of Sorrows Church, built two years before St. Joseph Church and recently rebuilt, is just down the road in a palm grove with a mountain backdrop.

Be content just to read about most marked places of historic interest from here on—they're hard or impossible to see. Observe instead how the people live today. At scattered houses, you'll see nets drying and laundry flapping in the breeze. On weekends, families are usually out swimming, fishing, cooking, and camping.

Iliiopae Heiau in Mapulehu Valley is one of the largest in Hawaii, but it's on private land and cannot be visited.

Between Pukoo and Waialua, you pass the site of a royal taro patch, the stack of an 1870-1900 sugar mill, a legendary Shark God hill, and a roadside rock said to have been an ear that could hear any enemy approaching.

Beyond Pauwalu, you'll spot occasional swimming places—sandy strips in coves along a shore increasingly broken by high and rocky points.

Soon you are climbing through Puu O Hoku Ranch and looking over rolling hills to turtle-shaped Mokuhooniki, an islet off the eastern tip of Molokai used for bombing practice in World War II. From here, too, you get a fine view of West Maui, with Haleakala looming shadowlike behind. Beyond the ranch buildings, between the road and sea, you'll spot a dense stand of trees: a sacred *kukui* grove that is the burial place of Lanikaula, a famous Molokai prophet for whom the grove is named.

Halawa Valley

Finally, the rough road zigzags down the ridge into Halawa Valley, which is guarded to the north by mighty Lamaloa Head. Here, in reach of an ordinary car, you'll find the South Seas of stories and paintings. The valley is broad (a half mile), deep (3 or 4 miles), and green-carpeted. It is backed by cliffs with two high falls filling a stream that meanders out to the sea.

Hundreds of people once lived in Halawa, and even a few decades ago, taro farmers and fishermen were active. Although a few houses still stand, jungle has gradually encroached on the geometric taro layout. Except for the county roads and the beach park at the south, the valley belongs to Puu O Hoku Ranch.

At the foot of the ridge, the road forks. One leg (paved) goes down to the shore, where you can swim in the bay if it's calm or at the mouth of the stream. The other road (dirt) goes into the valley a little way, past a church and some houses (without telephone or electricity) almost hidden in the lush foliage.

Halawa's *pièce de résistance* is Moaula Falls, a pleasant hour's hike—but take along mosquito lotion and be wary of going if it has rained recently.

The lower part of the main trail up the far side of the valley is overgrown now. To get to it, you have to ford the wide part of the stream as there's a locked gate on the ranch jeep trail that crosses a bridge.

An easier route is to walk up the road to the last house and then follow a trail of sorts alongside a water pipe. You'll cross a couple of irrigation ditches and a narrow part of the stream where there are rocks to cross on. Don't lose sight of the pipe. When you come to a water tank, you pick up the main trail, and the pipeline continues alongside. As you walk, you'll spot many abandoned taro patches and perhaps even stumble onto chunks of old stonework in the tangle of *hau*, *kukui*, mangoes, Surinam cherries, *liliko'i*, and ginger.

The falls drop out of a towering cliff with such force that the surface of the pool below is a mass of bubbles. According to legend you should swim only if the *mo'o* (lizard) is happy. To find out his mood, you toss in a *ti* leaf—if it floats, all is well. Even if the leaf sinks, the mountain-cold water is too good to miss.

Upper Molokai

Heading west from Kaunakakai on Highway 46, you pass Kiowea Park. A coconut grove here was planted for King Kamehameha V in the 1860s.

You climb 11 miles from Kaunakakai on routes 46 and 47 to the crest of the island high above Kalaupapa. At Kualapuu, route 48 branches toward Hoolehua Homesteads and offers a view over the gigantic Kualapuu Reservoir. Water from wet, uninhabited Waikolu Valley is carried through the mountain to the reservoir through a 5-mile tunnel.

From Kualapuu, you can see a Hoolehua landmark, Puu Peelua, or Hill of the Caterpillar God, which got its name from a legend in which a Molokai girl's lover turned out to be a giant caterpillar. When the people tried to burn the caterpillar, it released millions of tiny caterpillars that swarmed over the island.

Kamehameha the Great camped for a year at Kauluwai to get his troops conditioned and provisioned before attacking Oahu, which is visible from this high ground on clear days.

About 3 miles beyond Kualapuu is the FAA long-range Communication Center and Receiver Station for the Pacific Missile Range and the Apollo program. Visitors are welcome.

Palaau Park

The road ends on a 1,600-foot cliff where the steep trail zigzags down to Kalaupapa, the only access

by land to the settlement. The topside view of the cliffs stretching to the east is as awesome as the sight of the little peninsula laid upon the sea like a carpet; but a better vantage point is the lookout in Palaau Park. The park road, near the end of route 47, is a drive through a beautiful wilderness of *koa*, paperbark, ironwood, and cypress trees. It passes a small arboretum, which has 40 species of trees labeled and ends at a campground with pavilion and picnic area.

From here there are two short trails to walk. A footpath, arched with ironwoods that give a cathedral quality, leads to the Kalaupapa overlook. They can make out the wharf, churches, lighthouse, landing field, crater, and other features of the peninsula. The history of Kalaupapa is given on a plaque at the viewing point. The other walk is along a truck trail carpeted with ironwood needles. Walk about 200 yards and then turn right onto a narrow footpath that climbs about 50 yards to a 6-foot-high phallic rock to which early Hawaiian women made offerings to achieve fertility.

Waikolu Valley Lookout

You travel 10 long miles on a gravel and dirt road (much of it one lane wide) to reach the Waikolu Valley overlook. A passenger car can do it in dry weather, but in a jeep you're not only safer but also can explore some spur trails. The turn-off from route 46, opposite Molokai Aggregate Company, is marked "to Molokai Forestry Camp," which you reach just after leaving pasture land for forest reserve. Stop at the camp to check road conditions beyond. The forest, planted since 1900 as watershed, is resplendent with pines, cedar, eucalyptus, *'ohi'a*, ferns, and clumps of ginger.

When you've covered 9½ miles, watch for a sign that says "Lua Moku Iliahi." It marks the Sandalwood Boat, a large depression in the ground the size and shape of a ship's hold, dug more than a century ago and used to measure the amount of sandalwood a ship could carry. Hawaiian chiefs bartered the wood for trinkets, whiskey, and finery from white traders who, in turn, sold it at great profit, especially in China, where it was prized.

At Waikolu Valley Lookout, you step to the edge of a deep, narrow gorge laced with high waterfalls. This is the valley from which Kalaupapa takes its water supply and which supplies irrigation water for the leeward plains (you can spot the tunnel). From Waikolu, which is usually clear in the morning, you can see the little islet offshore. And in the cloud-filled valley in the afternoon, you may see the rare Spectre of the Brocken—your shadow on the clouds framed by a rainbow.

A few hundred yards farther, you come to some abandoned buildings at the edge of a meadow.

From here a foot trail goes to the head of Pelekunu Valley. If you have trouble turning a large car around at the meadow, back up to the Waikolu Valley Lookout to find a turn-around spot.

West Molokai

Highway 46 heads west from the airport through Molokai Ranch lands. It's 8 miles to the turnoff to Kepuhi Beach and the Sheraton Molokai Hotel, 10 miles to the end of the road at Maunaloa, a company town for Dole's pineapple workers until Dole phased out its Molokai operations in 1975.

From the hotel turnoff, it's 5 more miles to the hotel at Kepuhi Beach. From this western coast, you can see Oahu across the channel. On moonless nights, Honolulu is a luminous mist on the horizon.

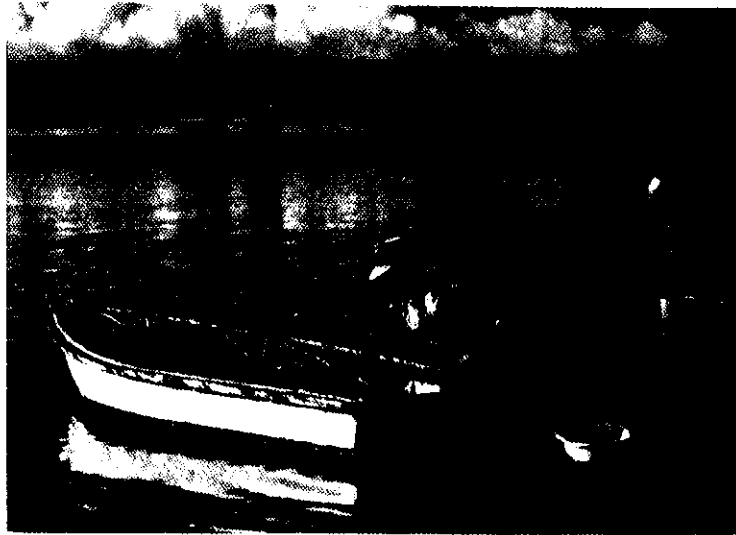
Near the Sheraton is the Molokai Ranch Wildlife Park, an 800-acre, privately owned preserve that contains small herds of animals (mostly African) from the same latitude as the island. The animals, which include impala, oryx, Indian black buck, and giraffes, roam freely in a habitat like that of their homeland. Although the preserve's primary purpose is to sell surplus animals to zoos as the herds expand, visitors can see and photograph the animals on the preserve during guided tours in 4-wheel-drive vehicles. Tours leave the hotel daily at 7:30 a.m. and 5:30 p.m. Contact Sandwich Isles Transportation & Tours (521-7338).

The Kalaupapa Peninsula

It's easy now to visit Kalaupapa, the tiny peninsula that juts out from the north coast's fortress-like cliffs. For almost a century, this isolated, low tableland of 4½ square miles was a place of banishment for sufferers of leprosy. To most others, it was a place of mystery and a source of pitiful and horrible tales.

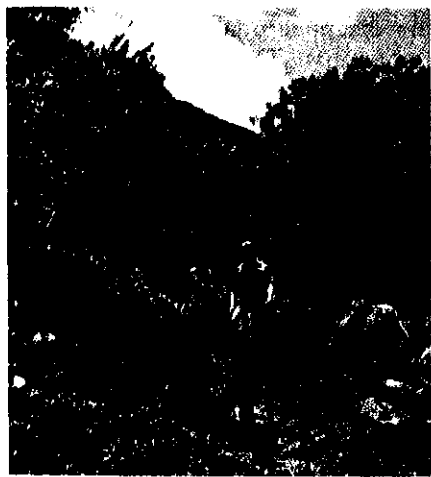
Leprosy has now been almost completely eradicated. Patients are no longer exiled here, and those who remain are arrested cases. They can leave, but they stay because they consider Kalaupapa their home and enjoy their simple, self-contained way of living.

The only way in or out of the peninsula is by air—direct to Kalaupapa Airport aboard the inter-island airlines listed on page 91 or by air shuttle from Molokai's main Hoolehua Airport to Kalaupapa; by package tours (see page 96); or by hiking or riding a mule down the 3¼-mile, zigzag trail along the abrupt mountain wall. With sheer lava cliffs falling off at the edge of your path, the mule ride is not for the faint-hearted—but it's safe, even



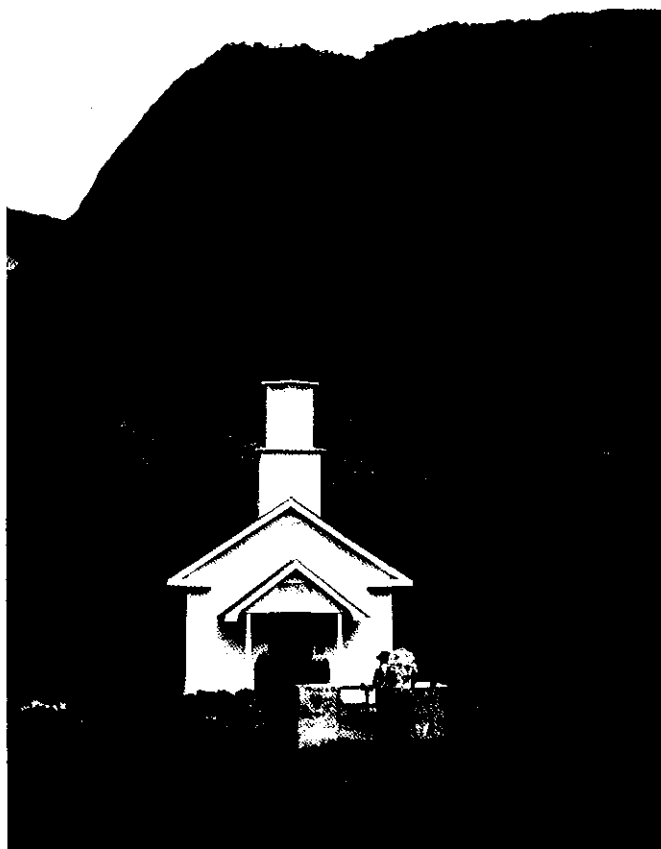
AT LOW TIDE people wade in with nets to catch bait and other fish in waters off south shore.

VIEW FROM PALAAU PARK shows how sea and cliffs isolate flat Kalaupapa, for a hundred years a place of exile for leprosy victims.



SURE-FOOTED mules ease their way down steep trail to Kalaupapa.

FIRST CHURCH built on peninsula was tiny Siloama.



for inexperienced riders, and is a unique way to see some of Molokai's most majestic scenery. The sightseeing trip by mule includes the mule ride (two hours each way) and 3½ hours of peninsula touring by jitney. For information or reservations, write Tropical Rent-a-Mule, 2882 Koapaka Street, Honolulu, HI 96819.

The settlement welcomes visitors, and there is no hazard to health if you follow the rules. However, small children are not allowed to enter, and minors over 12 are admitted only under special restrictions. You must have permission to visit. Your airline or tour operator will arrange this for you, or, if you plan to go in on your own, apply for a permit at the State Department of Health in Honolulu.

Brandt Air offers air and ground tours of the peninsula out of Molokai Airport at Hoolehua. Brandt has a tour from Honolulu. Damien Tours and Ike's Scenic Tours conduct half-day tours of the peninsula. Sandwich Isles Transportation & Tours offer tours that include pickup at Molokai's hotels, air or mule transportation to Kalaupapa, a tour of the settlement, and a picnic lunch. You can fly to Kalaupapa independently on Royal Hawaiian Air Service or Brandt Air, but you must have an escort from Damien Tours or Ike's Scenic Tours to sightsee while you are there. Take a picnic lunch; Kalaupapa has no restaurant or public store.

Molokai Lighthouse is near the paved runway for small planes, but you'll see it at night long before you land. Its beam is more than twice as bright (2½ million candlepower) as any marine light on the mainland's west coast.

When you drive from the airport to town, you'll probably note the unusually high sea spray, the result of nature's contest between the relentless rollers and the gusty winds that hit them head on. You'll see an old graveyard stretched along the shore; it's divided into sections for the various religions.

Kalaupapa

Kalaupapa has four churches, a community hall, general store, bar (beer and wine only), and wharf where barges come in twice during the calm summer months with rice, canned food, feed, lumber, and fuel. Three-fourths of the patients live in trim cottages, have gardens and television, and do their own cooking. Although patients need not work, about half take jobs.

Kalawao

It is 2½ miles across to Kalawao, the peninsula's easternmost district, on a road that dares you to

reach its 35-mph speed limit. The colony was started at Kalawao. For years, conditions were primitive and unsanitary; water was carried from a tiny stream a mile away. After the building of a pipeline from Waikolu Valley, the settlement gradually moved to the Kalaupapa side, which is drier and less windy. Take the spur road up to wind-swept Kauhako, the 450-foot summit, for a look into the crater's opaque green pond, that connects with the sea. The stone piles that dot the landscape are the remains of 100-year-old house enclosures.

Kalawao has two historic churches. Protestant Siloama, set before a backdrop of mist-shrouded peaks, was built in 1871 and is still used; it was recently rebuilt. Note its doorway inscription in Hawaiian. St. Philomena, better known as Father Damien's church, is in two sections: a frame chapel in the rear, built in 1872, and the larger masonry part he added. The colony's first white resident, Father Damien devoted himself to relieving victims' suffering from 1873 until he died in 1889 after contracting the disease. Although his body was sent to Belgium in 1936, a monument to this martyr (who has been proposed for sainthood) stands in the church graveyard.

The road ends at Kalawao Park, where you can picnic on a grassy bluff above the sea and watch the surf crash into cliffs beyond. You can walk on down to Waialeia Valley cove and along the shore a mile to Waikolu Valley.

The Pali Coast

The coastline from Kalaupapa to Halawa is one of the most spectacular in Hawaii. Towering green cliffs and waterfalls plunge hundreds of feet into the ocean or disappear halfway down as winds blow them into a mist. The cliffs are honeycombed with caves. One at sea level is navigable to some 200 feet inside the island; another navigable tunnel makes a right turn back to the sea.

Only from a boat or plane can you see it all. Airplane sightseeing tours take you by, as do regular interisland flights whenever they travel the north route between Oahu and Maui. For a closer and longer look, you can hire a boat at Kaunakakai or charter a small plane or helicopter.

Wailau Valley

Wailau, largest of the few valleys that break the 2,000-foot *pali*, is accessible only by boat. Remote and untrodden, it's truly a place to go for solitude. Since no protecting reef stretches off this windward shore, boat trips are usually possible only from the first of May to mid-September, the period during which the sea is calm enough to bring a

Hawaii's Fishponds Provided Food for Kings

At least as long ago as the 15th century, ponds were built along shallow coasts and shores on all the major islands. In them, a tasty assortment of fish was stocked and fattened to satisfy the appetites of Hawaii's kings and chiefs. Though commoners constructed, maintained, and stocked the ponds, the entrapped fish were exclusively for the rulers.

The ponds were often part of an *ahupua'a*, a strip extending from the sea to the mountains that was the basic land unit of ancient communal society. The common people could fish the sea beyond the royal fishponds. In addition, they gathered seaweed; grew taro, bananas, and sweet potatoes in the lowlands; and brought timber and *pili* grass from mountain forests. After providing for their rulers, they divided their labors and pooled and shared these necessities.

Although there are ruins of fishponds elsewhere in the islands, the greatest concentration is on Molokai. At one time, Molokai had 58 ponds from Kolo to Waialua. Ponds were enclosed by coral or basalt walls that averaged 5 feet wide and 2 to 5½ feet high and, in many cases, were more than 2,000 feet long. Each had one or more breaks covered by wooden grates called *makaha*. The grates were designed to be just wide enough to let the young fish in; when the fish were fed, they soon became too fat to get out. The ponds were shallow—seldom more than 3 feet at maximum depth—so sunshine could penetrate the water and promote growth

of the microscopic food on the bottom of the pond.

Some of Molokai's ponds have been filled; others have been partially or entirely destroyed by silt from run-off or tidal action. But even today, after several centuries, the few ponds that are still in fair condition are yielding many of the same kinds of fish that were mainstays of the ancient ponds. Recently clams and oysters have been successfully grown in a few ponds.

You can see most of the ponds from route 45. Alii Pond, just east of One Alii Beach Park, has a 2,700-foot wall recently restored under a scientific grant. The plan was to experiment with building up food for oysters, but funds did not permit a follow-up study.

Note these ponds in commercial use as you go eastward from Alii: Kaluaaha and larger Niau-pala (33½ acres), both at Kaluaaha; Kupeke (30 acres), just east of Pukoo; and Kanukuawa, at Kawela (a different kind of pond, that uses lanes or fish runs instead of grates). Next come two ponds of such outstanding size and workmanship that they have been made part of a National Historic Landmark: the Hokukano-Ualapue complex that includes Keawanui and Ualapue ponds and six *heiaus* built up the hillside behind them to the top of a ridge at 500 feet. Keawanui Pond covers 54½ acres and has a 2,000-foot wall. It is now fronted by a vast condominium development. Ualapue, a mile east, offshore from Mystic Spring, looks all but abandoned.

craft close to the stony beach. The final 50 yards to shore are usually paddled in big innertubes or by swimming.

Wailau is about a mile wide and stretches inward almost 5 miles beside Mount Olokui, which forms the western ridge some 4,600 feet above the valley floor. During or after rainfalls—and it rains almost every day or night—the sheer walls all around literally drip with waterfalls that nourish the stream that run out to sea. You can wade into this stream and sometimes gather *hihiwai*, a tasty freshwater shellfish. Bananas, guavas, Java plum, mountain apples, and several kinds of ginger are just some of the fruits and flowers that grow wild.

Until 1919 Hawaiian families living in the valley had a contract to supply *pa'i'ai*—ti leaf bundles of pounded taro—to the settlement at Kalaupapa. Then they were underbid by Oahu taro growers, who could ship at lower cost out of Honolulu.

Soon everyone left Wailau. Now no one lives there permanently, but a few Hawaiians camp during the summer to hunt and fish. They are very hospitable; if they've had any luck hunting, they may fry some goat meat for you.

To hike to the head of the valley at the base of the steep *pali* takes about four hours. The trail follows the stream most of the way over fairly level terrain.

Pelekunu Valley

Barring rough seas, you can walk the shore for almost 2 miles west until you reach the cliff that rises steeply from the sea for another 2 miles, barring entrance to Pelekunu Valley. Landing on Pelekunu's rocky shore is even more difficult than in the semi-sheltered cove at Wailau. There are no trails in Pelekunu Valley.