

‘Ike no I ka lā o ka ‘ike;
mana no I ka lā o ka mana

KNOW IN THE DAY OF KNOWING; MANA IN THE DAY OF MANA

Knowledge and mana – each has its own day. Another day may bring greater knowledge and greater mana than today



Mana







“There is no English translation of mana that fully captures its meaning and significance from a Native Hawaiian perspective”

mana1. nvs. Supernatural or divine power, mana, miraculous power; a powerful nation, authority; to give mana to, to make powerful; to have mana, power, authority; authorization, privilege; miraculous, divinely powerful, spiritual; possessed of mana, power. Cf. *-āmana*. Mana makua, parental authority. Leo mana, voice of authority that is obeyed. Mana kia'i, guardian power. Mana loa, great power; almighty. Noho mana, to wield power, occupy a position of power. Ke kumu ... i mana ai ka 'ao'ao ali'i, the reason for giving the chief's side power. E mana ana nō i ke konohiki (Kep. 159), it is the privilege of the landlords. E mana nō ma ka lā 'umi, effective on the tenth day [as a law]. ho'o.mana

a. To place in authority, empower, authorize. He bila e ho'omana ana i ke koho 'ia o nā luna māka'i, a bill authorizing the election of district sheriffs. 'O nā kānāwai i ho'omana hou 'ia, laws re-enacted.

b. To worship; religion, sect. Ho'omana Kepanī, Buddhist; Buddhism. Ho'omana ki'i, idolatry, idol worship.

Ho'omana Na'auao, Christian Science. Ho'omana o Iesu Kristo o nā Po'e Ho'āno o nā Lā Hope Nei, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Ho'omana Palani (Farani), French religion; Catholicism. Ho'omana Pīhopa (Bihopa), Episcopalian religion; *lit.*, bishop's religion. Ho'omana Pō'aono, Seventh Day Adventist; *lit.*, Saturday religion. (PPN mana.)

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- 2. nvs. Branch, limb, crotch; crosspiece, as of the cross; a line projecting from another line; stream branch; road branch or fork, variant, version, as of a tale; to branch out, spread out. Mana weu lani, branch with divine foliage (a chief). (PPN manga.)
- 3. n. Hook used in catching eels.
- 4. n. Stage in growth of fish in which colors appear; stage of a foetus in which limbs begin to develop.
- 5. n. A native fern (*Hypolepis punctata*), with large, much subdivided fronds. The dark-brown mature stems were used to plait the best hats, after being scraped to remove the pulp. Also olua.
- 6. n. A variety of taro used in medicine; it propagates by branching from the top of the corm. (HP 23.) Mana may be qualified by descriptive terms, as listed below.
- 7. n. A taboo house in a heiau. Cf. *'aha hele honua*.
- Mana. To impart mana. Ho'omanamana
- Māna. Food while being chewed in the mouth, children were fed by taking the food from the mother mouth and putting it into the child's. (Andrews)

“Mana was part of a vibrant system that intertwined with many other important foundations of Hawaiian culture and identity, and was evident to Native Hawaiians through akua, and in their ali‘i, themselves and their environment”

Historical records indicate that Kanaka ‘Ōiwi believed there were two sources of mana in kānaka: mana that was inherited genealogically and mana that was acquired through belief or practice.

Mo'okū'auhau

- Mo'okū'auhau recorded the accumulation of mana over generations and were themselves considered sacred because of the mana they carried.
- Mo'okū'auhau are “like a map that guides each Hawaiian's relationship with the world” (Kame'eleihiwa 1992)

Both masculine and feminine mana were essential to individual and societal well-being .



Acquired Mana: mana can be enhanced, acquired, amplified, diminished or lost through a range of actions that were either aligned with or counter to socio-cultural and spiritual understandings of proper behavior.

To be in a state of pono or to exemplify pono was to exhibit and enhance mana. Actions that were disruptive to pono diminished mana.

Tied into acquired mana is Pono

An ali'i who was unable to maintain his mana through pono action was often deposed or killed, often by his own people. Ka'ū mākaha

If an ali'i was pono in action, they would maintain and grow mana. If they were not pono and did not fill their kuleana, they lost mana.

It was through the acquisition of skills and knowledge that a person could “acquire” mana.

Through practice and honed intellect one can gradually acquire mana. Education and mentoring are key aspects to this.

Mana also exist in
our landscape

Different Wao, Lewa,
Directionals, wahi pana,
heiau, ko'a, 'ahu, have
different mana

Wao Akua



Wao Nahele



Wao Kanaka



Wahi Pana



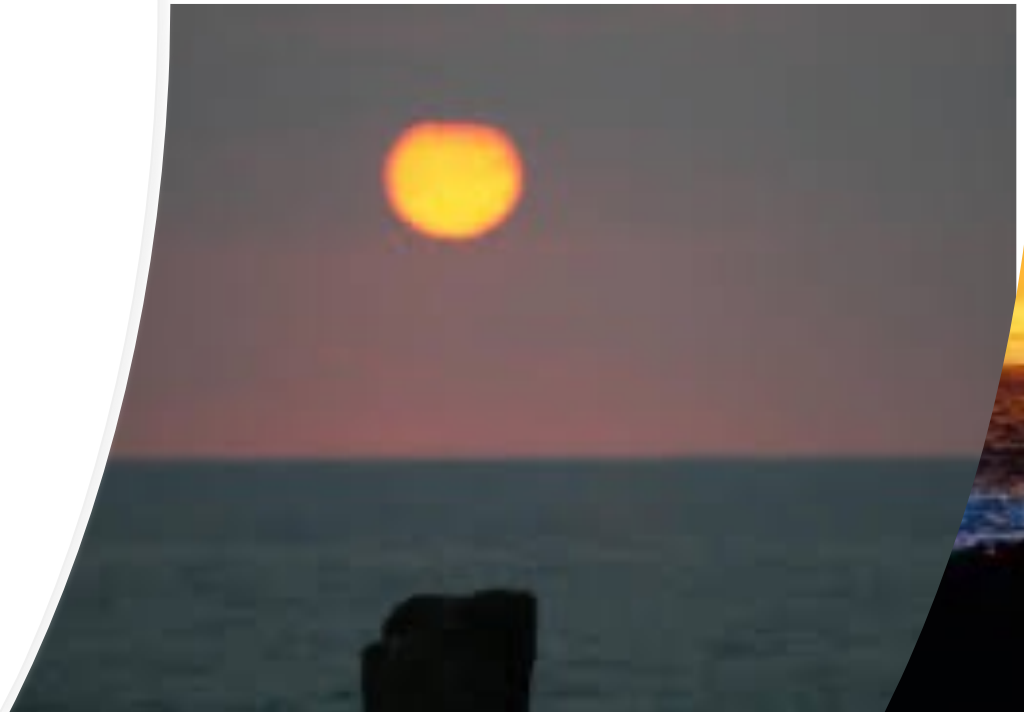
Wahi Pana



Wahi Pana



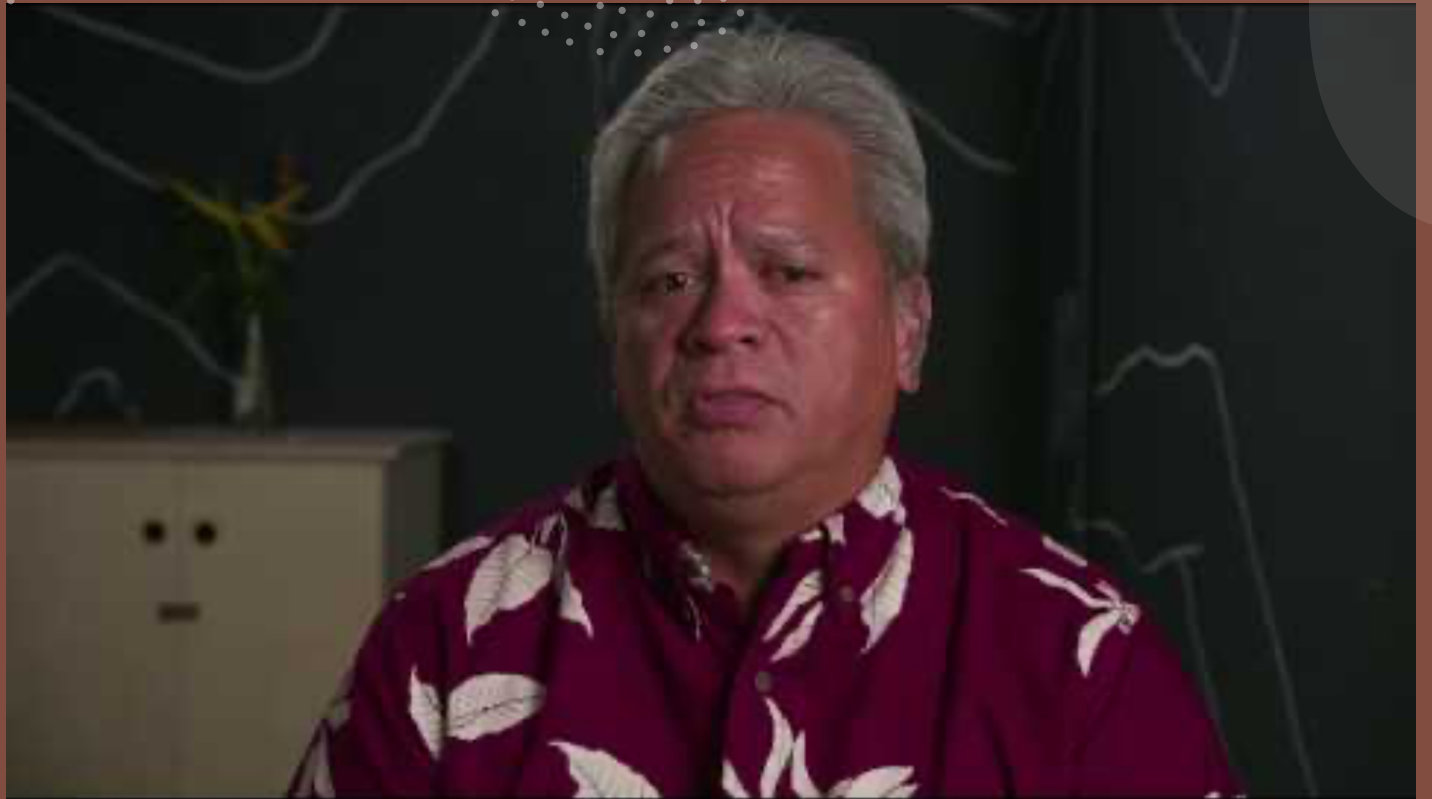
Directionals



“Ke Akua has the
mana”



”Mana is
about
connection”



“this was
mana for the
lāhui”



“What it means
to live in mana”



“everything was
a little bit
different, but
the outcome
was the same”



”find the courage
to figure it
out..and pass on
that mana on and
on and on.”





E Ulu,
E Kia'i,
E Ola,
E Aloha e