

### Na Makani.

Ke kuhihewa nei kekahi poe o Honolulu nei i ka makani e pa mai nei he ulu moku, oia ka mea i holo wikiwiki mai nei. He kuhihewa ia!

O ka wela no, oia ka mea e holo ai ka makani, aia wela ka makani i ka la, ua mama iho la a pii, hoholo mai ka makani mai na wahi e, na wahi auu mai, a piha ka hakahaka. Ina no ma na aina puni i ka moana ma na wahi wela o ka honua, he mau makani elua i kapaia he makani o uka a me ka makani o kai. I ka po, i ka manawa i auu ai ka aina, hoholo mai ka makani o uka, no ka mea, ua mama ko kai makani. I ka wela ana mai hoi o ka aina i ka la, hoholo mai ka makani o kai, no ka mea, ua pii i ka la.

Ma ke kaci wela, o na wahi malalo iho o ka la kai wela loa; a no ke kaa ana o ka honua mai ke komohana a i ka hikina, holo e ko ka honua, holo e ko ka makani; hahai no ka makani mahope ae o ka la, nolaila, ua mau na makani mai ka hikina mai. Ua kapaia na makani mau ma ka aoao akau o ka poaiwaena, oia ma na Mokupuni o Hawaii nei, e puli ana na makani mau, mai ka Hikina Akau mai, a ma ka aoao hema o ka poaiwaena, ua puhi na makani mau, mai ka Hikina Hema mai.

Aia ma ka moana Iniana, ua huli ka makani mau a kekahi mau malama mai, e puli ana mai ke Komohana Hema mai, a kekahi mau malama ua puhi mai ka Hikina Akau mai, ua kapaia ka inoa oia makani o Monesunc. He makani ikaika loa na mumuku, aia no lakou ma na aina wela, ua hina na mea ulu ke pa mai ia makani.

He puahiohio kekahi makani, no ka pa ana mai o na makani kua elua, ka puahiohio, pa mai na makani kua elua, a wili ae la me he poai la e ume i na mea mama a lawe aku i luna, nolaila, e pau na kaa o na ipu makani a Laaomamao. E aloha pua oliana auanei, ke hoi nei au i ka lai o Lawelawela.

D. W. POLIWELA.

Lawelawela, Makiki, Oahu, Apr. 12, 1862

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### The Winds

Some people here in Honolulu mistakenly think that the wind currently blowing is generated by the island, which makes it speed along. That is a misconception!

Heat is the thing that causes the wind to flow. When the wind is heated by the sun, it becomes lighter and rises, so wind comes from other places, the cold places, and fills the gap. If a land is surrounded by water in the warm parts of world, then it has two winds, called the upland wind and the sea wind. At night, when the land cools, the upland wind blows, because the sea wind has become lighter. When the land is warmed by the sun, the sea wind blows, because the upland wind has risen due to the sun.

In the torrid zone, the places right below the sun, it is quite hot; and because the earth spins from west to east, the land goes one way and the wind goes another way. The wind follows after the sun, so the winds are regularly from the east. The regular winds in the Northern Hemisphere, such as those in the Hawaiian Islands, blow from the Northeast, and in the Southern Hemisphere the regular winds blow from the Southeast.

In the Indian ocean, the regular wind changes for several months and blows from the Southwest, and for several months blows from the Northeast; this wind is called a Monsoon. The Mumuku winds are extremely strong, and they are found in warm places; plants fall over if this wind blows.

A whirlwind is another wind. When two opposing winds blow, a whirlwind is formed. The two opposing winds blow and intertwine together like a circle, pulling light things and taking them upwards. So the tales of the wind gourd of La'amaomao should draw to a close. We shall meet again in the oleander flowers, I now return to the calm of Lawelawela.

D. W. POLIWELA.

Lawelawela, Makiki, O'ahu, Apr. 12, 1862.