



The Legacy of Hālawā Valley

Lei Hālawa

Lei Hālawa i ka ua a ka Nāulu
 Lei Kauhuhu i ke ‘ala o ka līpoa
 Lei Papakea i ka makani Lawe‘ehukai
 Lei ho‘i ‘oe i ka ‘ehu wai lā o Moa‘ula

HUI

E ka makani houhou ‘ili o ka ‘āina
 O ka ‘āina, o ka ‘āina
 ‘O ka pā kolonahe mai a ka Hau i ka palai
 ‘A‘ole hewa he ‘olu ia lā ua hiki nō

Lei Kā‘ili i ka lau o ke kamani
 Lanikāula ho‘i i ka lau o ke kukui
 Lei Kūnapa i ka maile lau onaona
 Lei ho‘i ‘oe i ka ‘ehu wai lā o Moa‘ula

Lei ‘Ōpele i ke ‘ala o ka pīkake
 Hanaka‘ulua ho‘i ka lau o ka palai
 Lei Kapana i ke onaona ‘awapuhi
 Lei ho‘i ‘oe i ka ‘ehu wai lā o Moa‘ula

Hālawa's Wreath

Hālawa's wreath is the Nāulu rain
 Kauhuhu's wreath is the fragrance of līpoa seaweed
 Papākea's wreath is the Lawe‘ehukai wind
 You are wreathed with the spray of Moa‘ula Falls

O skin-pressing wind of the land
 Of the land, of the land
 As the Hau breeze stirs the fern
 No flaw can be found here, all is peaceful, indeed.

Kā‘ili's wreath is kamani leaves
 And Lanikāula's the leaves of the kukui
 Kūnapa's wreath is the fragrant-leafed maile
 You are wreathed with the spray of Moa‘ula

‘Ōpele's wreath is the fragrance of jasmine
 And Hanaka‘ulua's the fronds of the palai fern
 Kapana's wreath is the fragrance of ginger
 You are wreathed with the spray of Moa‘ula

(translation: Puakea Nogelmeier, 2010)

The oli from the Hālawa Community & School probably predates its attachment to the melody for “Hawai‘i Aloha.” It is an excellent example of an oli that actively enumerates of the name-places of Hālawa while at the same time extolling its natural resources and beauty and legends. The numerous name-places above are described on pg. 20.

Lei Hālawa

19

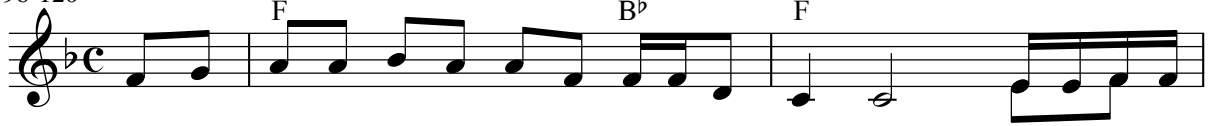
*Mele Aloha
O Moloka'i*

Stately or chang-a-lang strum

‘Ōlelo: Hālawa Community & School, ca. after 1880; Leo: "Hawai'i Aloha"

Transcription loosely informed by Moloka'i Trio (ca.1965)

♩ = 96-120



1. Lei Hā - la - wa i ka u - a a ka Nā - u - lu Lei Kau -
 2. Lei Kā - 'i - li i ka la - u o ke ka - ma - ni La - ni - kā -
 3. Lei 'Ō - pe - le i ke 'a - la o ka pī - ka - ke Ha - na - ka - 'u -



hu - hu i ke 'a - la o ka lī - po - a Lei Pa - pā -
 u - la ho - 'i ka la - u o ke ku - ku - i Lei Kū -
 lu - a ho - 'i ka la - u o ka pa - la - i Lei Ka -



ke - a i ka ma - ka - ni La - we - 'e - hu - kai Lei ho - 'i
 - na - pa i ka mai - le lau o - na - o - na Lei ho - 'i
 - pa - na i ke o - na - o - na 'a - wa - pu - hi Lei ho - 'i



'oe i ka 'e - hu wai lā o Mo - a - 'u - la E ka ma -
 'oe i ka 'e - hu wai lā o Mo - a - 'u - la
 'oe i ka 'e - hu wai lā o Mo - a - 'u - la



ka - ni hou - hou 'i - li o ka 'āi - na, O ka 'āi - na, o ka

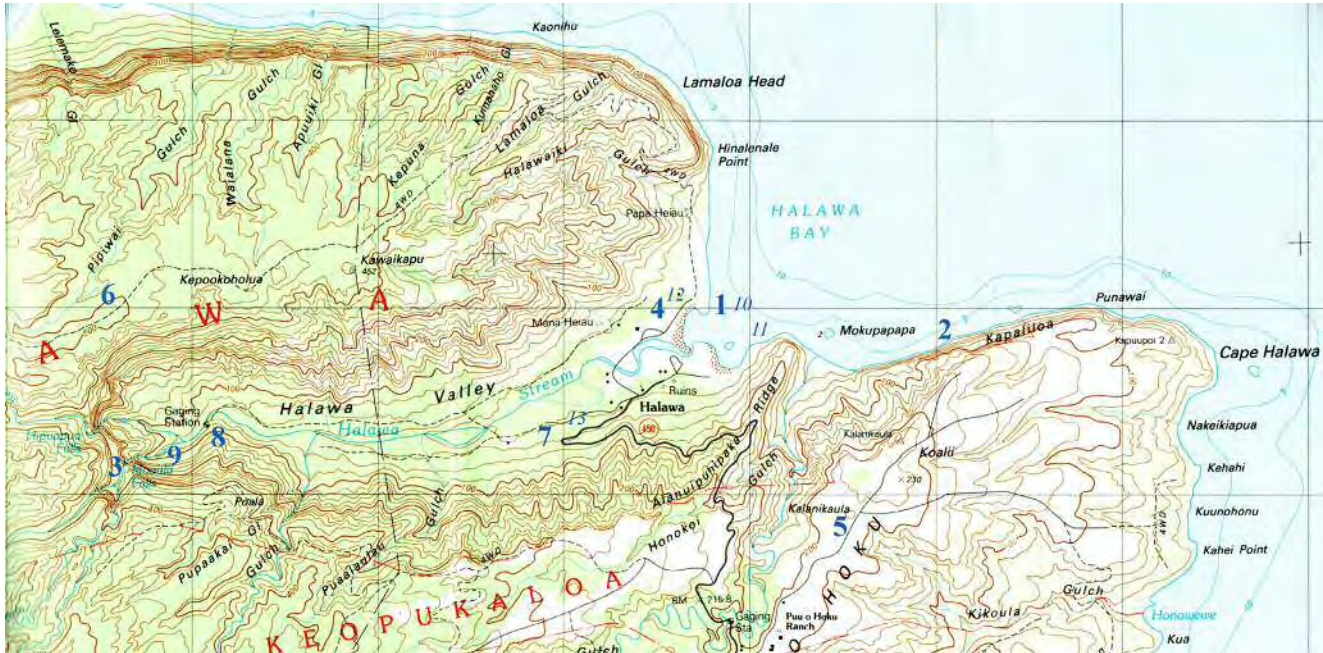


'āi - na 'O ka pā ko - lo - na - he mai a ka Ha - u i ka pa -



lai 'A - 'o - le he - wa he 'o - lu i - a lā u - a hi - ki nō

Name-places mentioned in “Lei Hālawa”



(Map courtesy of U.S. Geological Survey)

(Mahalo to Pilipo Solotario¹⁷ for the name-place locations and descriptions. Italicized numbers are not mentioned, but are informational)

- 1 **Kauhuhu** (“Edge of a Precipice”) is the leftmost arm of the bay, with its large boulders. Pilipo Solotario has told me a delightful tale of the honu (sea turtles) that fed there on the līpoa.¹⁸ You’ll notice the rough waters of Kauhuhu as you leave the bay on your way out on a boat-tour of the North Shore. Kauhuhu is also the name of a shark-God of yet other Moloka’i legends of antiquity.
- 2 **Papakea** (“White flats”) are the cliffs just beyond Mokuapapapa (“Flat Island”).
- 3 **Moa’ula Falls**: in another oral tradition from Hālawa; Mo’o’ula Falls.
- 4 **Kā’ili** is the site of the Kamani grove that Kamehameha V planted¹⁹ sometime before 1872.
- 5 **Lanikāula** Kukui Grove (“Kalanikāula”) is visible from the highway only if you stop (and park carefully, watching for cars) and peer through the shrubs before the turn that ends the straight-way with the pasture on the left...such “Moloka’i” instructions!
- 6 **Kūnapa** (“Standing unsteady”) was a place for maile. I suggest you leave the maile there alone and support your local florist.
- 7 **‘Ōpele** (“Swollen”), apparently renowned for its pīkake (Asiatic Jasmine).
- 8 **Hanaka’ulua** (“Procrastinated deed”), a home for the palai fern.
- 9 **Kapana** (“Bank of a stream”) has ‘awapuhi kuahiwi (“Shampoo” Ginger) in abundance.
- 10 **Kai’ili**, the name of the waters of the left part of the bay, is so named after the rocky, pebbly shore here.
- 11 **Kaiwili**, the name of the waters of the right part of the bay, is so named¹⁹ after the rough seas there.
- 12 The site of Matthew Kāne’s home²⁰, the composer of “Moloka’i Waltz” and other songs.
- 13 **Kaio**, the site of Pilipo Solotario’s home.



Hālawā Bay (*Robert Mondoy, 2010*)



A homestead at Kaio, Hīpuapua Falls in the center
(*Robert Mondoy, 2010*)



Moa'ula Falls, left; Hīpuapua Falls, right
(*Robert Mondoy, 1978*)



Papakea Cliffs (*rt.*)
(*Robert Mondoy, 2010*)



Lanikāula Kukui Grove
(*Robert Mondoy, 2011*)

Remember, Be Sure, And Be There [Moa'ula]

Pau 'ole ko'u ho'ohihi
I ka wailele o Moa'ula
I laila au lā 'ike
I ka wai pāhihi i nā pali

Endless is my admiration
For the waterfall of Moa'ula
It was there that I saw
The water spilling down the hill

Aloha ku'u lei pīkake
Na'u i *honi a ho'omau iho
E lei nō au i ko aloha
Remember, be sure and be there

I love my lei of pīkake
That I smelled and kept on smelling
I will wear your love as a lei
Remember, be sure and be there

* Original in 1897, 1899:
"Na'u i kiss a ho'omau iho"

'A'ole i pau ka 'i'ini
Ke kuini o nā pua
Ua hele wale a nohenohea
Lupelupe i ke 'ala

Endless is my desire
For the queen of the flowers
So beautifully shaped
And filled with fragrance

translation: Mary Kawena Pukui

Weliweli aku ho'i au
I ka pō'ai a ka 'ōpua
Ho'ohaehae nāulu
I ka pā kalikali ma hope

I am overwhelmed
by the circling clouds
Stirred by a sudden cloudburst
Bound to strike soon

'Akahi ho'i au a 'ike
I ka pohu la'i a ka manu
I ke kai malino i ku'u maka
I ke one holu o Kamilomilo

Finally I have seen
The absolute calm of the bird
The tranquil sea in my vision
The soft sands of Kamilomilo Beach

*last two stanzas' translation:
Robert M. Mondoy and Puakea Nogelmeier*



This song is certainly among the first songs inspired by Moloka'i written in the modern era. Moa'ula is Hālawā's famous waterfall, and Kamilomilo more than likely is an specified (and placid) beach at the valley's mouth. I proffer this arrangement of the entire song as a refreshing nod to the original casting of the song.²² The text and the 19th century tune conveys a certain sentimental and tranquil charm.

Left: A likely candidate for Kamilomilo (Robert Mondoy, 2010)

Remember, Be Sure, And Be There

*Mele Aloha
O Moloka'i*

Waltz

♩=96-112

©Ōlelo: J. Elia (-), 1897; Leo: *Ibid.* or Charles K. Hopkins (-), 1899

Verses after *Aloha Collection of Hawaiian Songs*, 1899; Refrain after Laina'ala Haili, ca. 1960

1. Pau 'o - le ko - 'u ho - 'o - hi - hi i ka wai - le - le
 2. 'A - 'o - le i pau ka 'i - 'i - ni ke kui - ni
 3. We - li - we - li a - ku ho - 'i au i ka pō - ai
 4. 'A - ka - hi ho - 'i a - u a 'i - ke i ka po - hu la - 'i

o Mo - a - 'u - la I lai - la a - u lā
 o nā pu - a U - a he - le wa - le a no - he - no -
 a ka 'ō - pu - a Ho - 'o - ha - e - ha - e nā -
 a ka ma - nu I ke ka - i ma - li - no i ku - 'u

'i - ke i ka wai pā - hi - hi i nā pa - li
 he - a Lu - pe - lu - pe i ke 'a - la
 u - lu i ka pā ka - li - ka - li ma ho - pe
 ma - ka i ke o - ne ho - lu o Ka - mi - lo - mi - lo

1899: A - lo - ha ku - 'u le - i pī - ka - ke Na - 'u i kiss
 A - lo - ha ku - 'u le - i pī - ka - ke Na - 'u i ho - ni a

a ho - 'o - mau i - ho E lei no au i ko a - lo - ha Re -
 ho - 'o - mau i - ho E le - i nō au i ko a - lo - ha Re -

mem - ber, be sure, and be there
 mem - ber, be sure, and be there

©Ōlelo: J. Elia (-), 1897; Leo: *Ibid.* or Charles K. Hopkins (-), 1899. This typeset proffered for educational purposes only.

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Moloka'i Nui A Hina

Ua nani nā hono a Pi'ilani
 I ke kū kilakila i ka 'ōpua
 'O ku'u pua kukui aia i Lanikāula
 'O ka hene wai 'olu lana mālie

Great Moloka'i, Child of Hina

Beautiful are the bays of chief Pi'ilani
 Flanked by the majestic cloud banks
 My kukui blossom, there at Lanikāula
 With the teasing comfort of the calm waters

HUI
 Ua like nō a like lā
 Me ku'u one hānau
 Ke po'okela i ka piko o nā kuahiwi
 Me Moloka'i nui a Hina
 'Āina i ka wehiwehi
 E ho'i nō au e pili

So alike, so very like
 The land of my birth
 The finest at the heart of mountains
 Like Great Moloka'i, child of Hina
 Land of beauty and verdure
 I shall return to stay

E ka makani ē, e pā mai me ke aheahe
 'Auhea ku'u pua kalaunu

Oh breezes, blow gently
 Where indeed is my crownflower

Ki'eki'e Hālawā i ke alo o nā pali
 'O ka heke nō ia i ka'u 'ike
 Lupalupa lau lipo i ke oho o ka palai
 Ma ku'u poli mai 'oe e ho'oheno nei

Hālawā rises lofty amid the cliffs
 It is the finest I've witnessed
 Dark and luxurious with lush fern
 You'll be precious in my heart

(Translation: Puakea Nogelmeier)

The classic "Moloka'i Nui A Hina" more than likely originated from the Hālawā Valley community during the last decade of the 19th century. Hālawā School's excellent music program was known kingdom-wide since the schools' founding in 1886. The appropriation of the Civil War tune "Tenting Tonight" is telling of the time frame for its creation, and Dorothy Kahananui (1919-1996) provided an excellent analysis of the song in *Hawaiian Music and Musicians*.²¹ The questionable attribution to Matthew Kāne (1872-1920) originally showed up in several LP liner notes when the song was paired in a medley with the Moloka'i Waltz (which Kāne did compose), a possible explanation for the ambiguity. It doesn't help clarify authorship matters any with the knowledge that Kāne grew up in Hālawā and became its school principal there in 1906. The expression "Nā hono a Pi'ilani" is one of the important historical epithets for Moloka'i; Pi'ilani was a great 16th century Maui chief whose sovereignty included Moloka'i (and Lāna'i) as well and therefore East Moloka'i's bays, which face West Maui a mere 8.4 miles across the Pailolo channel.

'Ōlelo: Hālawā Community & School, ca. 1900. Leo: "Tenting Tonight", an American Civil War tune. Current typeset proffered for educational purposes only. All typesets © 2010 Mondo Music 1555 Pōhaku St. B-104 Honolulu HI 96817 (808) 845-8405 www.mondomusic.com Please contact before photocopying. *Mahalo!*

Moloka'i Nui A Hina

'Ōlelo: Hālawā Community & School, ca.1900. Leo: Tenting Tonight
Transcribed after common practice, Moloka'i community

March ♩ = 168

1. U - a na - ni nā ho - no a Pi - 'i - la - ni I ke
2. Ki - 'e - ki - 'e Hā - la - wa i ke a - lo i nā pa - li 'O ka

kū ki - la - ki - la i ka 'ō - pu - a 'O ku - 'u pu - a ku -
he - ke nō ia i ka - 'u 'i - ke Lu - pa - lu - pa la - u

ku - i a - ia i La - ni - kā - u - la 'O ka he - ne wai
li - po i ke o - ho o ka pa - la - i Ma ku - 'u po - li mai

'o - lu la - na mā - li - e U - a li - ke nō a li - ke lā me
'oe e ho - 'o - he - no ne - i

ku - 'u o - ne hā - nau Ke po - 'o - ke - la i ka pi - ko o nā ku - a hi - wi Me

Mo - lo - ka - 'i nu - i a Hi - na 'Āi - na i ka we - hi - we - hi E ho - 'i nō

wau e pi - li E ka ma - ka - ni ē, e pā mai me ke a - he -

a - he 'Au - he - a ku - 'u pu - a ka - la - u - nu

'Ōlelo: Hālawā Community & School, ca. 1900, often attributed to Matthew H. Kāne (1872-1920).

Leo: "Tenting Tonight" an American Civil War tune.

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Moloka'i Waltz

HUI

C

He nani kū kilakila

G7

Alo lua i nā pali

Home aloha nō ia

C

G7

Ku'u one hānau

C

Waialele hune i nā pali

C7

F

Kou kāhiko nō ia

C

Am

Me Moloka'i, 'āina kaulana

Dm7

G7

C

(G7)

Me 'oe nō au

Beauty that is so majestic
With cliffs face-to-face
It's a beloved home
Sands of my birth
Waterfalls cascading on the cliffs
They are your adornment
Moloka'i, famous land
With you I belong

C

He 'āina maika'i 'o Hālawā

G

Ka heke nō ia i ka'u 'ike

G7

'Āina ho'ohihi a ka malihini

C

G7

Hanohano wale i ka waha o ka lehulehu

C

Hū wale mai nō ke aloha

G7

Wai pāhihi i nā pali

Dm7

G

Waialele a'o Moa'ula

G7

C

G7

Pulupē i ka hunehune kēwai

Hālawā is an excellent land
The finest that I know
Land entrancing to visitors
Praise far and wide
Fondness wells up within
For water streaming over the cliffs
The waterfall of Moa'ula
Drenching with misty droplets

(Translation: Puakea Nogelmeier)

The 34 year-old Matthew Kāne composed "Hālawā Waltz" during his tenure as principal at Hālawā School in his native valley sometime during 1906 to 1910. Besides his school duties, he was active in the Congregational church music program. According to the 1910 census his mother 'Ōpiopio Kāne spoke only in Hawaiian and was a widow, and Matthew's older sister Emma and her two children lived with her. Moreover, Emma Kāne was the 5th principal of Hālawā School in 1905 to 1906, directly preceding Matthew's tenure. Learn more about Matthew Kāne on pg. 29. **He Mele Aloha** has a different text for verse 1, line 1. ²³

'Olelo me ka leo: Matthew H. Kāne (1872-1920), ca. 1910. Also known as Moloka'i 'Āina Kaulana and Hālawā Waltz. Current typeset proffered for educational purposes only. All typesets ©2010 Mondoy Music 1555 Pōhaku St. B-104 Honolulu HI 96817 (808) 845-8405 www.mondoymusic.com Please contact before photocopying. *Mahalo!*

Moloka'i Waltz

Andante ♩ = 126

'Ōlelo me ka leo: Matthew Kane (1872-1920) ca. 1910

Transcribed after Nalani Olds (1986)

He na-ni kū ki-la - ki - la a - lo lu-a i nā pa - li

Ho-me a - lo-ha nō i - a ku - 'u o-ne hā-nau

Wai-le-le hu-ne i nā pa - li kou ka - hi-ko nō i - a

Me Mo-lo - ka - 'i 'āi-na kau - la - na me 'oe no au

— He 'āi-na mai - ka-'i o Hā - la - wa ka he-ke nō ia i ka-'u 'i - ke

'Āi-na ho-'o - hi-hi a ka ma-li - hi - ni ha-no - ha-no wa-le i ka

wa-ha o ka le-hu - le - hu Hū wa-le mai nō ke a - lo - ha

wai pā - hi - hi i nā pa - li Wai-le - le a - 'o Mo - a - 'u -

la pu-lu - pē i ka hu-na-hu-na kē - wai

D.C. al Fine

'Ōlelo me ka leo: Matthew H. Kane (1872-1920), ca. 1910

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Hālawa School, Church & Community & Two of its Composers

The Hawaiian community of Hālawa goes back a multitude of generations. During the 19th century, the valley's taro farmers provided for the Moloka'i's (and maybe beyond) poi needs. Hālawa school, the first English school in Hālawa and Moloka'i, was founded in the autumn of 1886, and its first principal, Henry van Giesen, taught a little over 100 students in 3 classrooms with the help of 2 assistants. The 1st to 6th graders came from as far away as Kaunakakai, Kamalō, Kalua'aha, Waialua, Honouli and even Wailau of the north shore. The arts and music program was very impressive. There were orchestration and dancing classes. The large orchestra achieved fame throughout the islands for its wonderful concerts. As early as 1890 Solomon Fuller joined the faculty (see following), the first Moloka'i born teacher there. Another Moloka'i-born teacher joined the faculty as principal in 1906, Matthew H. Kāne. Both Fuller and Kāne and their colleagues created a remarkable choral tradition at the school, and the school choir garnered many prizes in island-wide competitions in both the Congregational Church and Department of Education ho'ike (concerts). Until 1946 both the school and church were staffed by a tiny but extraordinarily dedicated and talented group of teachers who taught the children of this close-knit community. The isolation and nature's current reclamation of the valley underscore the extraordinary contrast with the old days; still, the glorious music rings, thanks to the remarkable efforts and vision of Hālawa's 'ohana and the fame they brought to Moloka'i.



**Hālawa's south flank, showing the primary community buildings.
This ca. 1900 photo is taken from atop Mana Heiau, facing southeast.**

Below the Old Government Road are (l. to r.) Hālawa School?, the _____, the _____ and Hālawa Congregational Church. The church burned down in the 1960's due to careless efforts by workers to remove brush. To the right and uphill of the Congregational Church is the site of St. Ann mission, where Saint Damien occasionally said Mass for the few Catholics there in the late 1870's.

Matthew H. Kāne [1872 - 15 February 1920] was born and grew up in Hālawā valley. A graduate of Kamehameha School for



Boys in 1893, he counted among his older school-mates Charles E. King, who graduated in 1891. He stands in the accompanying graduation photo in the back row, 4th from the left, the tallest fellow. After a few years touring and singing world-wide, he attended and graduated from the Normal School for teachers. In 1902-1903 he was a teacher at Kīpahulu. In 1906 he assumed the job as principal at Hālawā School. He was known for his work with the school and church choir.

“We rode to Hālawā, the beautiful valley at the extreme eastern end of the island. After lunch (we) visited the school and were greatly impressed by the splendid singing of the children under the able leadership of Mr. Matthew Kane. Rarely has such singing been heard anywhere. These rich Hawaiian voices respond readily to able instruction. The musical treat alone was well worth the day's ride... (at a subsequent church service) Mr. Kane conducted a song service... (with the preacher's remarks) being interpreted into Hawaiian by Mr. Kane.” [**The Friend**, March 1909]

He departed Hālawā in 1910, and served as principle at Napo'opo'o School in Hōnaunau, Hawai'i until his death in 1920. He composed “Ka Makani Ka'ili Aloha” in 1916, a song made famous throughout America in its time by Tandy MacKenzie, a nationally famous Hawaii-born (and Kamehameha graduate as well) opera singer who often performed it as his final number.



Solomon Fuller [1854-193-?] According to George P. Cooke in “**Moololo O Molokai**” (pg. 129) Solomon lived a part of his youth at Kawakiu, Molokā'i, and was educated at 'Iolani School (Cooke mis-labeled it the “Royal School”) and probably counted among his instructors Bishop Willis of the Anglican Church, who served in Hawai'i from 1873 to 1902. He might have graduated from 'Iolani around 1888, and eventually returned to Molokā'i. He could speak English very well. The **Hawaiian Gazette** (21 July 1891) lists him as the one teacher alongside Hālawā principal Henry van Giesen (whose tenure was 1886-1896). In a 1908 edition of **The Friend**, Solomon is described as having led the Hālawā Sunday school in a presentation at Kalua'aha Church (having walked with 30 other men, women, and children from Hālawā Valley). Matthew H. Kāne was the principal there by 1906, and the two contemporaries were probably key figures in the musical life of both the school and church, with Solomon remaining after Matthew Kāne's principalship ended. Another news article in The Friend indicates Solomon Fuller as in charge of the boy's Sunday School at Hālawā Church in 1925. The 1930 Hālawā census lists him as an “invalid, aged 76” residing with his nephew David Kālā'au and his family.

Me Moloka'i [Ka Mana'o Nō Ia]

C F C G7
 Ka mana'o nō ia e ka 'upu 'ana a'e
 Nā hono a'o Pi'ilani kū kilakila
 F C F
 'O ka 'oi nō na'e ku'u one hānau
 C G7
 Me Moloka'i nui 'āina uluwehi
 C F C
 'O ka heke nō ia
 A D A
 'Akahi au lā e 'ike
 D B7 E F#dim E7/G#
 I ke oho lau lipo i ka wao
 A D A
 Me he ala no e 'i mai ana
 E E7/G# A Bb7 G7/B C
 Aia i laila ke aloha
 A D A
 'Akahi au lā e 'ike
 D B7 E F#dim E7/G#
 I ka pi'o o ke ānuenuē
 A D A
 I ka wai pāhihi i nā pali
 E E7/G# A Bb7 G7/B C
 Ua nani nā hono a²⁵ Pi'ilani
 A D A
 Ua nani nō 'o Hālawā
 D B7 E F#dim E7/G#
 I ka ulu kukui o Lanikāula
 A D A
 I ka wailele hune o Moa'ula
 E E7/G# A Bb7 G7/B C
 I ka la'i lipolipo o Kekamanu
 A D A
 'Akahi au lā e 'ike
 D B7 E F#dim E7/G#
 I ke oho lau lipo o ka palai
 A D A
 I ke nu'a maila i ke²⁵ pili
 E E7/G# A Bb7 G7/B C
 I ke alo o nā pali
 A D A
 Hanohano wale nō ho'oilō ua nui
 D B7 E F#dim E7/G#
 Kehakeha luna o Waialua
 A D A
 Home kaulana o Kalanimehameha
 E E7/G# A Bb7 G7/B C
 Ke ali'i o ku'u 'āina

With Moloka'i

It is the though welling up within
 The bays of Pi'ilani standing majestically
 The best, however, is my birth place
 Great Moloka'i, verdant land
 It is unsurpassed

Following verses fr. Walter Kawa'a, 1981²⁴
 (Melody to verse is lost; see score for suggestion)

When first I saw
 The dark green foliage in the forest
 As fragrance it came to me
 There in that place; love.

When first I saw
 The arch of the rainbow
 In the water streaming over the cliffs
 Beautiful are the bays of chief Pi'ilani

The intense beauty of Hālawā
 Is in the kukui grove of Lanikāula
 In the cascading waterfall of Moa'ula
 In the still dark forest depths of Kekamanu

When first I saw
 The dark green fonds of the fern
 The thick growth of the pili grass there
 On the cliff faces

Rather famous (is the place) where greatness
 sprouted
 Proudly atop Waialua
 Famous home of Kalanimehameha
 The royalty of my land.

(Translation: Puakea Nogelmeier)

Solomon (Ka'uluahi?)²⁶ Fuller, a Hālawā teacher and long-time resident, wrote this extraordinary anthem to his beloved land. The epithet "Bays of Pi'ilani" applies to Maui, Moloka'i and Lāna'i. Kekamanu is an unspecified area probably inland of Moa'ula Falls. The back of Waialua valley (called Pākaikai) was the secreted site where Kamehamehanui'ailū'au (son of Kekaulike) was raised, who later ruled as the 24th Mō'i of Maui in the mid-18th century, who in turn was succeeded by his brother Kahekili 2nd. He was buried at Moanui. Apparently the historical connection to this "Kamehameha" was a source of island pride.²⁷

Me Moloka'i

(Ka Mana'o Nō Ia)

'Ōlelo me ka leo: Solomon (Kauluahi?) Fuller (1854-193-?)

Transcribed after Moloka'i Trio ca. 1965

Gentle Waltz ♩ = 96

Kama - na - 'o nō i - a e ka 'u - pu 'a - na a - 'e

Nā ho - no a - 'o Pi - 'i - la - ni kū ki - la - ki - la

'Oka 'o - i nō na - 'e ku - 'u o - ne hā - na - u

Me Mo - lo - ka - 'i nu - i 'āi - na u - lu - we - hi 'o ka he - ke nō i - a.

Although the original tune to the verse portion is lost to our memories,

I proffer the following, based on the 1981 chordage left by Walter Kawa'a (1915-1996), who grew up in Hālawā (*rm*) ²⁴

1a. 'A - ka - hi au lā e 'i - ke i ke o - ho lau
1b. 'A - ka - hi au lā e 'i - ke i ka pi - 'o o ke
1c. U - a na - ni nō 'o Hā - la - wa i ka u - lu ku -
2. 'A - ka - hi au lā e 'i - ke i ke o - ho lau
3. Ha - no - ha - no wa - le nō ho - 'o - i - lo u - a nui ke - ka - ke - ha

1a. li - po i ka wa - o Me he a - la no e i mai
1b. ā - nu - e - nu - e I ka wa - i pā - hi - hi i nā
1c. ku - i o La - ni - kā - u - la I ka wai - le - le hu - ne o Mo - a -
2. li po o ka pa - la - i I ke nu - 'a mai - la i ke
3. lu - na o Wai - a - lu - a Ho - me kau - la - na o Ka - la - ni - me - ha -

1a. a - na a - i - a i - lai - la ke a - lo - ha
1b. pa - li u - a na - ni nā ho - no a Pi - 'i - la - ni
1c. 'u - la i ka la - 'i li - po - li - po o Ke - ka - ma - nu
2. pi - li i ke a - lo o nā pa - li
3. me - ha ke a - li - 'i o ku - 'u 'āi - na

'Ōlelo me ka leo: Solomon (Kauluahi?) Fuller (1854-193-?), ca. 191-? This typeset ©2010 Mondoy Music 1555 Pōhaku St B-104

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