



Moloka'i Nui A Hina:
Of Valleys, Paniolo,
& The Hawaiian Homesteads

Ka Paniolo Nui O Moloka'i

C F D7
Kamali'i mākou o Kualapu'u
G7 C
Ka paniolo nui o Moloka'i

Cowboy Boss of Moloka'i
We are the offspring of Kualapu'u
Along with the Cowboy Boss of Moloka'i

C F D7
'O ke kani o ka pio hone i ke kula
G7 C
E kena mai a'e hui kāua

The sweet whistle sounds over the plains
How satisfying while we assemble here

C F D7
'Akahi ho'i au a 'ike maka
G7 C
I ka ulu kukui a Lanikāula

Finally I see
The kukui grove of Lanikāula

C F D7
Kaulana Moloka'i Nui a Hina
G7 C
Ka paniolo nui o Moloka'i

Renowned is Great Moloka'i of Hina
and the Cowboy Boss of Moloka'i

C F D7
Ha'ina 'ia mai ana ka puana
G7 C
Kamali'i mākou o Kualapu'u

Tell the story in the refrain
We are the offspring of Kualapu'u

(Translation: Robert Mondoy & Puakea Nogelmeier)

George Paul Cooke, Sr. (1881-1960) began work for the Moloka'i Ranch in 1908 as its manager until his retirement in 1948. With the ranch headquarters in Kualapu'u, he and his paniolo together forged the vibrant legacy of Moloka'i Ranch. Cooke's son George P. "Peppie" Cooke, Jr. (1910-20-?) and grandson George P. "Gippy" Cooke III (b. 1940) contributed to the island culture and history by actively promoting the preservation of Hawaiian songs, particularly with www.huapala.org. The composer Julia Kea, of whom little is known, came from Lāna'i. During the decade between 1910 and 1920, the Lāna'i cowboys were shipped to Moloka'i to help the Moloka'i paniolo on the Ranch. It was they who added the "'Akahi ho'i'" (3rd) verse to honor Mr. Cooke.²⁸ The "Ha'ina" (5th) verse above was added by the Kahauanu Lake Trio, and is from their recorded version of this song in 1964. George P. Cooke's "**Moololo O Molokai**"²⁹ is a most interesting resource of Moloka'i history, culture, legends in addition to his own account of ranch history. This song was written and performed in his honor. A photo of "Ka Paniolo Nui" himself and his fellow paniolo can be found on pg. 38.



Peppie and Gippy Cooke, ca. 1990
(from Nā Mele Paniolo, mahalo to the State Foundation of Culture and the Arts)

Ka Paniolo Nui O Moloka'i

‘Ōlelo me ka leo: Julia Kea (-), ca. 191-?

transcribed after 78rpm phonodisc featuring

Alfred Apaka (1919-1960) and John Kaumana (-), ca 194- (?)

Vrs. 4 after Kahauanu Lake LP, 1964

Chang-a-lang, swing eighths

$\text{♩} = 69-84$



1. Ka-ma-li - 'i mā - kou o Ku-a - la - pu - 'u
2. 'O ke ka - ni o ka pi - o ho - ne i ke ku - la
3. 'A-ka - hi ho - 'i au a 'i - ke ma - ka
4. Ka - u - la - na Mo - lo - ka - 'i nu - i a Hi - na
5. Ha - 'i - na 'i - a mai a - na ka pu - a - na



- Ka pa - ni - o - lo nu - i o Mo - lo - ka - 'i
 E ke - na ma - i a - 'e hu - i kā - u - a
 I ka u - lu ku - ku - i a La - ni - kāu - la
 Ka pa - ni - o - lo nu - i o Mo - lo - ka - 'i
 Ka-ma-li - 'i mā - kou o Ku- a - la - pu - 'u

Kukui
[Lanikāula]

^G
Lei ana 'o Kalama'ula (*I ka ulu niu*)
I ka ulu niu (*Niu haohao*)
Me ka wai māpunapuna (*E pipi'i ana*)
E pipi'i ana e ho'āhu i ka 'ae one
^{C D D7 G}
E pipi'i ana e ho'āhu i ka 'ae one

Kalama'ula is festooned
With its coconut grove and its yield
Of sweet young coconut
And the spring water that
Bubbles forth, spilling over itself
Right out of the sand

LISTEN TO RECORDING W Puakea

^G
Kukui (*Lanikāula*)
^(G7)
Ua kaulana (*Nā kānaka*)
^C
E naue mai (*A e 'ike*)
^{D7}
I ka mea hou (*O ka 'āina*)
^{G G7}
A he 'āina (*Ua kaulana*)
^C
Mai nā kūpuna mai
^{Cm G/D D7 G}
Ha'aeo Moloka'i i ka ulu kukui o Lanikāula

Ah, the light of Lanikāula
Is renowned among the people
March on over here right now
And see for yourself
The news of the land
A land famous
Since the times of our forefathers;
Moloka'i, proud because of its
Lanikāula kukui grove

(Translation: Robert M. Mondoy)

It is my guess that this borrowing of “Pūpū A'o 'Ewa” was arranged some time after the establishment of the first Hawaiian Homesteads at Kalama'ula in 1922.³⁰ It was first recorded ca. 1930 by the Moloka'i Jubilee Singers. The song might have been assembled to joyfully commemorate the founding of the Moloka'i homestead lands at the numerous homesteads' promotionals and political gatherings in the following decade. Many throughout the island chain were encouraged to apply for a Hawaiian homestead, and families began altogether new lives on Moloka'i, drawn by the “light of Lanikāula.” The “niu haohao,” which is



metaphor
for this
wholly new
beginning
for many

Hawaiian families, who beckoned to the “news of the land,” the establishment of Hawaiian Homes. The Kapuāiwa Coconut grove at Kalama'ula has a remarkable collection of fresh water springs that surface in the middle of the grove and also at the water's edge; it is really something to behold. The mention of this natural wonder in the song further encourages new settlers to experience for themselves this cool, refreshing vision of a future on Moloka'i. In reality, the early years were tough on the homesteaders. The on-line interactive site for this book has some delightful video of these springs.³¹ (Photos; Robert Mondoy, 2011)



Kukui

[Lanikāula]

37

Mele Aloha
O Moloka'i

‘Ōlelo: Unknown arranger, 192?-193? Leo: Pūpū A'o 'Ewa, (ca. 1876)
transcribed after Moloka'i Jubilee Singers 78 rpm, ca. 192?-193-?

March or Chang-a-lang, straight eighths

♩=138

The musical score is written in G major and common time (C). It consists of a vocal line and a piano accompaniment line. The tempo is marked as 138 beats per minute. The score includes a refrain section with a key signature change to C major and a 2/4 time signature. The lyrics are in Hawaiian and are placed below the vocal line. Chord symbols are provided for the piano accompaniment.

Lyrics:
 i ka u-lu ni-u niu hao-
 Le-i a-na 'o Ka-la-ma - 'u-la i ka u-lu ni-u
 hao E pi-pi-i a-na, E pi-pi-i
 Me ka wai mā-pu-na - pu-na E pi-pi-i
 a-na e ho-ā-hu i ka 'a-e o - ne La-ni-kā-
 a-na e ho-ā-hu i ka 'a-e o - ne Ku-ku--i
 u-la Nā kā - na-ka a e 'i-ke o ka 'ā-
 ua kau - la-na E nau-e mai i ka me-a hou
 i-na U-a kau - la-na
 A he 'āi -na ma-i nā kū-pu-na mai ha-'a-he-ō
 Mo-lo-ka-'i i ka u-lu ku-ku i o La-ni-kā - u - la

Old Kualapu'u,
Kalama'ula Homesteads

VIEW OF RANCH HEADQUARTERS, 1913

Above: Kualapu'u and the view of Moloka'i Ranch headquarters, 1913.

Right: George P. Cooke and his paniolo, 1913 (both fr. Cooke, **Moolelo O Molokai**; used with permission)



MOLOKAI RANCH EMPLOYEES, 1913

Top row, left to right: Joe Joao, Nahi, Joe Kaahu, Jim Kawelo, Tony Rodrigues, Eugene Lima, Jim Pooha, Kuapuu Levi, Robert Kala Nakihe, Abraham Hobbs. Second row: Toguri, Johnny Joao, Bill Kamakana, Manuel Joao Fariñai, "the boss" Geo. P. Cooke, John Puua, Raymond Joao, Leo Pooha, Olada. Seated on ground: David Hanakawa, "Old Man" Sakai, Charlie Cockett, James Paekae.



Above: Kalama'ula Homesteaders at a celebration, probably 192?-193? (Cooke, **"Moolelo o Molokai"**, used with permission) (I wonder who the dapper mustachioed gentleman and the lady holding the 'ukulele are.)

Right: Kalaniana'ole Hall at Kalama'ula, built in 1937 and restored in 2010. This was an important political and social meeting spot for the early homesteaders. (Robert Mondoy, 2011)



Moloka‘i Flowers, Waialua Valley

39
*Mele Aloha
O Moloka‘i*



Crownflower (“Kalaunu”),
mentioned in the hui of “Molokai Nui A Hina”
(Robert Mondoy, 2011)



Kukui leaves and inflorescence.
The Kukui is the Island Flower of Moloka‘i
(Robert Mondoy, 2011)



Waialua Valley, right before the Waialua bridge and mile marker 19. The cliffs of Pākaikai are visible in the back of the valley. The Mahi ‘ai (farmers) of Waialua Valley practiced an ancient agricultural technique; there were rows of large mounds on which grew kō, banana, ‘uala and so forth, all surrounded by water with taro in it.³² *(Robert Mondoy, 2011)*



Two views of Waialua Beach, East and West view *(Robert Mondoy, 2011)*

Pākaikai

F Bb F
 Nani wale ku'ū 'ike 'ana
 G7 C
 Hanohano wale ku'ū 'ike 'ana
 A7 Dm G7
 I ka nani o ka 'āina
 Gm7 C F Bb F
 I ka nani o ka 'āina

This is wonderful to see
 A gladsome sight to me
 To see the beauty of the land,
 The beauty of the land

Hui
 C7 Bb F
 'Eleu kākou, nā boy o ka 'ehu kai
 Bb G7 C
 I ho'okahi pu'uwai me ka lōkahi
 A Dm G7
 Naue mai e 'ike i ka nani
 C7 G7 C7 F Bb F
 Kēia lā nui hau'oli ē

Let's be quick, O boys of the sea spray
 Be of one heart and in unity
 Come and see the beauty
 On this happy holiday

F Bb F
 Lupalupa i ke 'ala
 G7 C
 O ka maile lau onaona
 A7 Dm G7
 Lupalupa i ke 'ala
 Gm7 C7 F Bb F
 Me he ala e 'i mai ana

Imbued with fragrance
 Of the sweet-leaved maile
 Imbued with fragrance
 The fragrance seems to be inviting us

F Bb F
 E naue aku 'o Pākaikai
 A7 A7/C# Dm G7
 Wai anuheā 'o Pākaikai
 Gm7 C7 Bbm/F F
 Anuheā 'o Pākaikai

To go and see Pākaikai
 The refreshing atmosphere of Pākaikai,
 Refreshing atmosphere of Pākaikai

(Translation: Mary Kawena Pukui)



Waialua Beach, looking East (Robert Mondoy, 2011)

Pākaikai is the name of the steep cliffs of Waialua Valley, and the site of the secreted royal compound where Kamehamehanui'ailu'au was raised as a child. It is also the name of the wind of Waialua Valley. The reference to "nā boy" and "lā hau'oli" possibly implies a work-gang song or a community anniversary song (particularly if Matthew Kāne wrote it), and some feel that this could be a sailors' song with veiled references to a rollicking shore leave. No one could trace the tune for this text, so I proffer this tune in the 19th century style that allows you to sing it either like a choir-camp song or, if you wish, as a drinking song; let's see where it goes! Our "Moloka'i Hawaiian Club" in 1964 led by docent Zelig Duvauchelle Sherwood took us on a memorable mauka excursion there, and she pointed out the sites of the royal compound and the servants' compound, and the red-stained stream-bed lua where an intoxicating beverage was made. More about Moloka'i's "Kamehameha" in *Summers*.³³

Pākaikai

41

Mele Aloha
O Moloka'i

Bright Cut Time *straight eighths*

Ōlelo: Anonymous, (possible attr. Matthew Kāne (1872-1920), ca. 191-?)

Leo: Robert Mondoy, 2011

$\text{♩} = 88$

'E - le - u kā-kou, nā boy o ka 'e - hu ka -
-i i ho - 'o - ka - hi pu-'u - wai me ka lo - ka - hi
Nau - e mai e 'i - ke i ka na - ni Kē - i - a
lā nu - i ha - u - 'o - li ē

// Verses: Relaxed $\text{♩} = 112$

1. Na - ni wa - le ku-'u 'i - ke 'a - na Ha-no-
2. Lu - pa - lu - pa i ke 'a - la O ka
ha-no wa-le ku-'u 'i - ke 'a - na I ka na - ni o ka
mai- le lau o - na - o - na Lu - pa - lu - pa i ke
'āi - na I ka na - ni o ka 'āi - na *attacca refrain*
'a - la Me he a - la e 'i mai a - na *attacca refrain*

3. E nau - e a - ku 'o Pā - kai - kai Wai a - nu -
he-a 'o Pā - kai - kai A - nu - he-a 'o Pā - kai - kai *attacca refrain*

Ōlelo: Anonymous, (possibly attr. to Matthew Kāne (1872-1920), ca. 191-?) Leo: Robert Mondoy, 2011, in the 19th century style.

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Hame Pila

The Harmonica

Kaulana mai nei kahi hame pila lā
 Ka ipu honehone me ka huapala lā,
 Huapala lā, huapala lā

Famous is a certain humming instrument
 The sweet sounding instrument which teases
 The sweetheart

A he hewa iho 'oe i ka 'ama'ama lā
 He i'a lāwalu ho'omoemoe lā,
 Moemoe lā, moemoe lā

You are mistaken in pursuing the young mullet
 It is a fish for broiling in ti leaves
 Lay for broiling

A e iho au i Waialua lā
 I laila iho au haupa iho ai lā,
 Iho ai lā, iho ai lā

And when I descend to Waialua
 There I will eat heartily
 Will eat

Inā 'o mine ku'u lio holo lā
 Mea 'ole ke 'alu iho nā pali lā,
 Nā pali lā, nā pali lā

If my horse were my own
 Effortless would be the descent on the cliffs
 The cliffs

Ha'ina 'ia mai ana ka puana lā
 Kaulana mai nei kahi hame pila lā,
 Hame pila lā, hame pila lā

Tell the refrain
 Famous is a certain humming instrument,
 The harmonica

(Translation: after Lalepa Koga)



Waialua Valley and the pali of
 Pākaikai (Robert Mondoy, 2011)

The unusual title may be explained as follows; Hame is a probably a transliteration of the word "hum", and pila, while specifically a string instrument, does mean the playing of *any* instrument. The likeliest candidate; the harmonica³⁴. A portable instrument, it can be kept in your pants pocket. The juvenile mullet, vrs.2, line 1, perhaps represents someone beyond one's reach. Vrs. 3, line 1, the descent may describe Waialua Valley on Moloka'i, whose steep back valley walls are known as Pākaikai. Those cliffs, verse 3, stanza 2, represent obstacles³⁵. And why not include this ribald song in the collection? On Moloka'i I grew up with a lot of rascally people, too! Such a naughty song; leave those mullet be! Charles Ka'apa is also credited for writing " 'Ālika" and " Papa Sia," all of them songs with risqué meanings. A careful examination of the photo may explain the cause for the Waialua reference.

Hame Pila

43

Mele Aloha
O Moloka'i

‘Ōlelo me ka leo: Charles Kaapa, 1928

Transcribed after Lani McIntyre (ca.1939) & Gabby Pahinui (1957)

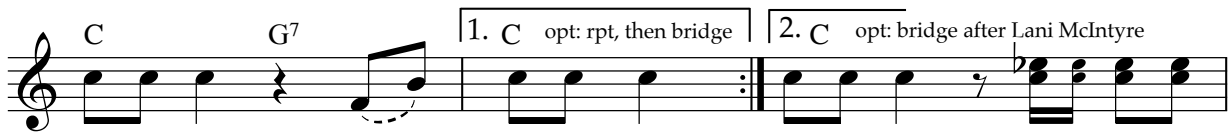
Tempo di Hula, fast ♩ = 160



1. Kau - la - na mai nei ka - hi Ha - me Pi - la lā Ka i - pu
2. A - he he - wa i - ho 'oe i ka 'a - ma - 'a - ma lā He i - 'a
3. ʻ A e i - ho au i Wai - a - lu - a lā I lai - la
4. I - nā 'o mi - ne ku - 'u li - o ho - lo lā Mea 'o - le
5. Ha - 'i - na 'i - a mai a - na ka pu - a - na lā Kau - la - na



ho - ne - ho - ne me ka hu - a - pa - la lā, hu - a -
lā - wa - lu ho - 'o - mo - e - mo - e lā mo - e -
i - ho au ha - u - pa i - ho a - i lā i - ho
ke 'a - lu i - ho nā pa - li lā nā
ma - i ne - i ka - hi Ha - me Pi - la lā Ha - me



pa - la lā, hu - a - pa - la lā pa - la lā *Kau - la - na*
mo - e lā mo - 'e - mo - 'e lā mo - 'e lā *A he he - wa*
a - i lā, i - ho a - i lā a - i lā ʻ A e
pa - li lā nā pa - li lā pa - li lā I - nā 'o
Pi - la lā Ha - me Pi - la lā. (*rpt, then pau*)



mai nei ka - hi Ha - me Pi - la lā Ka i - pu
i - ho 'oe i ka 'a - ma - 'a - ma lā He i - 'a
i - ho au ʻ i Wai - a - lu - a lā I lai - la
mi - ne ku - 'u li - o ho - lo lā Me - a 'o - le



ho - ne - ho - ne me ka hu - a - pa - la lā, ka hu - a - pa - la lā
lā wa - lu ho - 'o - mo - e - mo - e lā, ʻ mo - 'e - mo - 'e lā
i - ho au ha - u - pa i - ho a - i lā ʻ i - ho a - i lā
ke 'a - lu i - ho nā pa - li lā, ʻ nā pa - li lā

Kalawao

^A
Kilakila e ka luna a'ō Oloku'i
^{E7} ^A
Kā Wailau a'e ha'aheo ai
^{E7} ^A
Onaona i ka 'olu o ka 'awapuhi
^{E7} ^A
He moani i ka nani o i ia kaha

Imposing is the height of Oloku'i
Adjacent Wailau's vaunting streams
Alluring is the refreshing vision of ginger
Its fragrance wafting from that place
LISTEN TO RECORDING w PUAKEA

^F
Wai 'eu wai ka wai i nā pali
^E ^{B7} ^E ^{E7}
Kilihune i ka lau o ka lehua
^A
Kukui e uila a'ō Kalawao
^{E7} ^A ^F ^A
Mālamalama i ka 'ilikai

Rushing waters are the streams of the pali
Fine rain alighting the lehua foliage
The revolving beam of light (of the
lighthouse) there at Kalawao
Illuminating the surface of the sea

(Translation: Robert Mondoy)

From Kalawao one can admire and wonder at the stunning precipices of North Moloka'i. Oloku'i with the world's tallest sea-cliffs, surrounded on either side by the great valleys of Wailau and Pelekunu. When it rains heavily, waterfalls appear almost everywhere over the cliffs, some scarcely following their course, simply leaping into the sea. The 132-foot tall Kalaupapa lighthouse was completed September 1, 1909. Its beacon still nightly illuminates the ocean expanse that surrounds Kalaupapa peninsula. Those who live in Kalaupapa and those who have visited Kalawao can attest to Kalawao's singular natural and spiritual beauty.



Wailau's broad valley wall can be seen to the left of 'Ōkala Islet. Oloku'i encompasses the two tallest ridges in the photo. *(Photo by Robert Mondoy, 2004)*



Kalaupapa Lighthouse *(courtesy Lighthouse Friends.com)*

Kalawao

Easy Chang-a-lang, *swing eighths*'Ölelo me ka leo: Unknown, 1930 (?) possibly earlier
Transcribed after Moloka'i Jubilee Singers on 78 rpm, ca. 1930

♩ = 96

A
 Ki-la - ki - la e ka lu-na a - 'o 'O-lo-
 ku-'i Ka Wai - lau a - 'e ha- 'a - he-o wai
 O-na - o - na 'i-ke o - lu o ka 'a-wa-
 pu-hi e mo - a - ni i ka na-ni o i - a ka-ha
 F
 Wai 'e - u wai ka wai i nā pa -
 E B⁷ E
 li ki - li - hu-ne i ka lau o ka le - hu -
 E⁷ A
 a Ku - ku - i e hu - i - la a - 'o Ka-la-
 E⁷
 wao Mā - la - ma - la - ma i ka 'i - li -
 1. A 2. A F A
 kai kai.

Ho'olehua

[‘Āina Ho‘opulapula]

F F7 Bb F
Kū kilakila mau ‘o Ho‘olehua
D7 Gm C7 F
‘Āina nani i ka ho‘opulapula

Ho'olehua, The homestead land

Ever-imposing and arising is Ho'olehua
A glorious land for the Hawaiian homestead

F F7 Bb F
He pula kau maka na ka lehulehu
D7 Gm C7 F
Ka uluwehiwehi a‘o ia uka

Although an insignificant mote to most
The countryside there is abundantly lush

F F7 Bb F
Ka uka ‘iu‘iu me ke onaona
D7 Gm C7 F
A ka ‘ano‘i a‘e lei mau nei

A countryside distant and alluring
With a longing like for a beloved child

F F7 Bb F
Ho‘ohihi ka mana‘o ke ‘ike aku
D7 Gm C7 F
Ka waiho kāhela i ka la‘i

A spreading hope is the vision there
Of a vista vast and expansive in tranquility

F F7 Bb F
Ua la‘i ka nohona me ke aloha
D7 Gm C7 F
He home ho‘okipa i ka malihini

Life is peaceful and filled with aloha
A home hospitable to the new-comer

F F7 Bb F
Haina ‘ia mai ana ka puana
D7 Gm C7 F
Ho‘olehua ē ka heke a‘o Moloka‘i

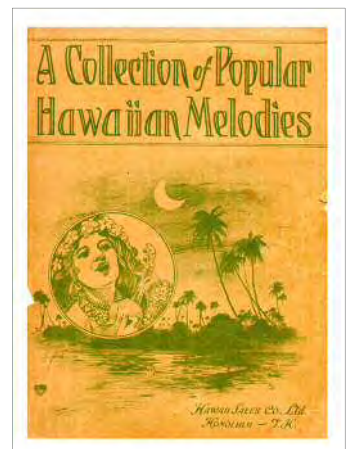
Repeat the refrain, tell the story
of Ho'olehua and the great island of Moloka'i

(Translation: Robert Mondoy & Puakea Nogelmeier)



Robert Kamaunu, ca. 1922
(Courtesy of Chris Aki)

There are several songs (4 by my count) with the title “Ho'olehua”, but this setting by Robert Kamaunu (1892-1967) was the first published. I'm uncertain if it was ever recorded. Robert Kamaunu was a Honolulu jazz musician, a reed-player, whose siblings also played reed and brass instruments for swing bands in Honolulu. He played in the Royal Hawaiian Band (1936-1939) and had the then-bandmaster Frank J. Vierra's assistance in a recording of Kamaunu's “Aloha Hawai'i I Ku'u 'Āina” ca. 1936. His wife Ellen Keahi Herring [Kamaunu] Naipo (1890-1963) taught hula and composed “Paliakamoa.” Robert could transcribe songs and notate music, and was frequently called upon during the 1930's-1940's by Lena Machado (1903-1974) to lay down on paper the spontaneous melodic creations that came to Lena's mind.³⁵ He published a wondrous paperback songbook in 1929, *A Collection of Popular Hawaiian Melodies*, which included several hits of the day, including “Kalama'ula.”³⁶



Ho'olehua

[‘Āina Ho‘opulapula]

Tempo di hula; *swing sixteenths*

‘Ōlelo me ka leo: Robert Kamaunu (1892-1967), 1929

transcribed after "A Collection of Popular Hawaiian Melodies", 1929

♩=72-88



1. Kū ki - la - ki - la mau o Ho - 'o - le - hu - a
2. He pu - la ka - u ma - ka na ka le - hu - le - hu
3. Ka u - ka 'i - u - 'i - u me ke o - na - o - na
4. Ho - 'o - hi - hi ka ma - na - 'o ke 'i - ke a - ku
5. U - a la - 'i ka no - ho - na me ke a - lo - ha
6. Ha - 'i - na 'i - a mai a - na ka pu - a - na



- ‘Āi - na na - ni i ka ho - 'o - pu - la - pu - la
 Ka u - lu - we - hi - we - hi a - 'o i - a u - ka
 A ka a - no - 'i a - 'e le - i ma - u ne - i
 Ka wai - ho kā - he - la i ka la - 'i
 He ho - me ho - 'o - ki - pa i ka ma - li - hi - ni
 ♪ Ho - 'o - le - hu - a ē ka he - ke a - 'o Mo - lo - ka - 'i.



(vamp from original publication)

‘Ōlelo me ka leo ©1929 Robert Kamaunu (1892-1967). This typeset proffered for educational purposes only.

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Kalama'ula

A he sure maoli nō, 'eā
Me ke onaona, ē
Me ka nani o Kalama'ula

Surely and truly indeed
Filled with sweet fragrance
The beauty of Kalama'ula

E kapa 'ia nei, 'eā
He u'i mai ho'i kau, ē
Me ka nani o Kalama'ula

Referred to by name
As a remarkable beauty
The beauty of Kalama'ula

'Āina ua kaulana, 'eā
I ka ho'opulapula, ē
Me ka nani o Kalama'ula

Land that is renowned
For nurturing the people
The beauty of Kalama'ula

E ho'i kāua, 'eā
E noho i ka 'āina, ē
Me ka nani o Kalama'ula

Let us two return
To dwell upon the land
The beauty of Kalama'ula

Ha'ina mai ka puana, 'eā
E ho'i mai kāua, ē
Me ka nani o Kalama'ula

Let the tale be told
You and I shall return
The beauty of Kalama'ula

(Translation: Puakea Nogelmeier)

Picture of Kalama'ula homesteads

Kalama'ula was written in 1922 by Emma Kala Dudoit, who had been among the first Hawaiian homesteaders at Kalama'ula that same year. She died in 1923. The melody was composed by Ida Hanakahi Woo³⁷, and when the song was recorded and subsequently printed as sheet music, Hanna Dudoit had the song copyrighted in her name to acknowledge her mother's memory and authorship. This lovely and dreamy song is actually a song of hope for the married couple newly become Hawaiian homesteaders, and celebrates as well the newfound joy of living in a most special place on a most special island.

Kalama'ula

'Ōlelo: Emma Kala Dudoit (?-1923); Leo: Ida K. Hanakahi Woo (1884-?), 1922
transcribed after Nina Keali'iwahalama (1962) and Mikiala Fo (196-?)

Slow chang-a-lang or chalang-a-lang (both styles) swing eighths ♩=63-88
Stately straight eighths ♩=56-63

Robt.Kamaunu, 1928:

1. A he su - re mao - li nō, 'e-ā
2. ♪ E ka-pa 'i - a ne - i, 'e-ā
3. ♪ 'Ā-i-na u - a ka- u- la - na, 'e-ā
4. ♪ E ho-'i kā - u - a, 'e-ā
5. ♪ Ha-'i-na ma-i ka pu- a- na, 'e-ā

Genoa Keawe, 1956:

Robt.Kamaunu, 1928:

- Me ke o - na - o - na, ē
 He u-'i mai ho - 'i ka - u, ē
 I ka ho-'o-pu-la- pu - la, ē
 E no - ho i ka 'āi - na, ē
 E ho - 'i mai kā - u - a, ē

J. Noble, 1929:

Robt.Kamaunu, 1928:

- Me ka na-ni o Ka-la-ma-'u - la

Ho'olehua

[Ha'aheo No Ku'u Home]

Ha'aheo no ku'u home lā
 E ke kau maila i ka la'i
 Ho'opulu 'ia ma ka 'ehu kai
 I ka nani o Ho'olehua

Ku'u home i ka uka i ka pā ka makani
 Ko aloha pumehana mau ana nō me ia'u
 Hu'i lā koni lā i ka uka 'iu'iu
 I ka pā kolonahe a ke kēhau

Ku'u home lā ho'opulapula lā
 Me ka nani o Ho'olehua

Pride For My Ho'olehua Home

Proudly my home
 Reposes in the calm
 Dampened by the sea spray
 In the beauty of Ho'olehua

My home in the uplands where the wind blows
 The warmth of your love will always be with me
 Chilling, throbbing in the distant upland
 Where the wind wafts with the dew

My home, a homestead
 In the beauty of Ho'olehua

(Translation: Mary Kawena Pukui)

Clarence Kinney
 photo available?

Clarence William Kalea Kinney (1879-1942) was a hard-working and inventive personality, and the 1930 national census finds him, aged 51, on a Ho'olehua homestead with his wife Grace, his adult son Theodore and teenaged children Clarence Jr., Moses, and Elaine. As a young man in Honolulu, he designed the first "pineapple" shaped 'ukulele (1914), the first monkeypod sectioned-dish (1930's), and even had his shoe stiffener patented in 1937.³⁸ He also wrote "Holoholo Ka'a," "Holunape," "Aloha O'ahu," and "Nā 'Ai 'Ono." "Ho'olehua" was composed in 1934, a tribute to the windy and wild open spaces, cold dewy mornings, and beauty of the homestead lands, as well as a celebration of the warmth of wife and family.³⁹

Ho'olehua

[Ha'aheo No Ku'u Home]

'Ōlelo me ka leo: Clarence W. Kinney (1879-1942), 1934
transcribed after Hailama Farden, ca.

Waltz ♩=108-112

Ha-a - he - o no ku-u ho - me la e ke kau mai-
la i ka la - i Ho-o - pu - lu ia meka 'e - hu -
kai i ka na-ni o Ho-o - le - hu-a Ku-u ho-me i ka
u - ka i ka pa ka ma-ka-ni Ko a-lo-ha pu-me-ha-na mau
a-na nō me **i - a - u** Hu-i la ko-ni la i ka u-ka 'i-u - 'i-u i ka
pa ko-lo-na-he a ke ke-ha - u Ku-u ho - me la ho-o-
pu-la-pu-la la meka na-ni o Ho-o - le - hu-a

‘Olu O Pu‘ulani

Kipa i ka olu o Pu‘ulani
 Hale kipa ho‘okipa malihini
 He kamalei a he kupa no ka ‘āina
 He punahele, he milimili na ka makua

Hui
 Kau keha ka nohona a Pu‘ulani
 Hale kipa ho‘okipa malihini
 Eia ko lei, lei ‘ia mai
 He makana mai nā mana ki‘eki‘e loa

Huli aku nānā i Waiakoa
 I ka noe mai a ka ua li‘ili‘i
 Ho‘okohukohu nā ‘iwa ho‘ola‘i
 I ka palai noe anu iho i ka wai

Pu‘ulani Pleasant Home

Visit the pleasantness of Pu‘ulani
 Home that welcomes visitors
 (You are) a beloved child and a native of the area
 You are the favorite, your parent's special child

Living at Pu‘ulani is so special
 Home that welcomes visitors
 Here is your wreath, let it be worn
 It is a gift from the higher powers above

Turn and look towards Waiakoa,
 As the rain gently settles about,
 The poised birds are attracted
 Encircling the mist-cooled fronds of the palai fern

(Translation: Keoni DuPont (1952-1992))

picture Helen
Parker

Helen Lindsey Parker (1889-1954) had a sister whose family ran a store in the early days of the Ho‘olehua Homesteads. According to Clyde Sproat, Mamie Parker (Mrs. Henry) Pu‘ulewi’s home and business were generous to many who were down on their financial luck, and Helen wrote “‘Olu O Pu‘ulani” to commemorate their hospitable Moloka‘i home and the tragic removal and relocation to Kalaupapa of Mamie’s son, diagnosed with Hansen’s disease. When preparing and composing my first collection of liturgical responsorial psalms in Hawaiian style, I took a shine to the tune in 1991, and contacted Clyde “Kindy” H. Sproat (1930-2008) at his Makanikahio home in Kohala by phone. I still recall that delightful conversation, he explaining the song’s history and meaning and my dictating its notation while he sang the song to me. Mamie’s son, N. Pu‘ulewi **lived and died in Kalaupapa (years)** The last two lines of verse 1 and the last 2 lines of the hui are a heart-rendering plea to a beloved child not to forget whose arms first loved him, and an admonition that the family from whom he was forcibly separated would always be with him, as like a lei from a higher power. It is possible that Helen’s Parker’s good friend⁴⁰ Lena Machado may have assisted Helen⁴¹ in some compositional or production matters; (The Danny Kapoi recording (date) listing of Lena Machado as composer may possibly attest to

a possible collaboration).

'Olu O Pu'ulani

53

Mele Aloha

O Moloka'i

Easy chang-a-lang swing eighths or
"Slack-key" style straight eighths

'Ōlelo me ka leo: Helen Linsey Parker (1889-1954), ca. 193-?
transcribed after Clyde "Kindy" Sproat, 1991

♩=88-104

1. Ki - pa i ka 'o - lu o Pu - 'u - la -
2. Hu - li a - ku nā - nā i Wai - a - ko -

-ni Ha-le ki - pa ho-'o - ki - pa ma-li - hi -
-a I ka no - e mai a ka u - a li - i - li -

-ni He ka-ma - le - i a he ku-pa no ka 'āi -
-i Ho-'o - ko - hu - ko - hu nā 'i-wa ho -'o - la -

-na He pu-na - he - le he mi-li - mi - li na ka ma - ku - a
-i I ka pa - la - i noe a-nu i - ho i ka wa - i

Kau ke-ha ka no - ho-na a Pu-'u la - ni Ha-le ki - pa ho-'o -

ki - pa ma-li - hi - ni Ei - a ko le - i, lei 'i - a ma

i He ma - ka - na mai nā ma-na ki-'e - ki-'e lo - a

Moloka'i [The Island of Moloka'i Hula]

Gm D7 Gm
Hanohano ka inoa a'ō Moloka'i lā
G7 C7 F7 Bb F F7 Bb D7
Lei 'ana i ka pua o ke kukui

Gm D7 Gm
'O ka wehi kaulana o ku'u 'āina
G7 C7 F7 Bb F F7 Bb D7
Ho'oipo ho'oheno i ku'u poli

[O ka wehi kaulana o ku'u 'āina
'O Moloka'i Nui a Hina]

Gm D7 Gm
'O Hālawā e 'alawa iho
G7 C7 F7 Bb F F7 Bb D7
'Alawa ka ulua e ma alo nei

Gm D7 Gm
'O Puko'o nou ko aloha
G7 C7 F7 Bb F F7 Bb D7
Me ka ulu kukui o Lanikāula

Gm D7 Gm
Ho'olehua lā a he 'āina nani
G7 C7 F7 Bb F F7 Bb D7
Kaulana kou inoa Ho'opulapula

[ka inoa]

Gm D7 Gm
Kalama'ula a he home nani
G7 C7 F7 Bb F F7 Bb D7
Hō mai kō lama a e lama lā
[ai ala no'u]

Gm D7 Gm
Ha'ina 'ia mai ana ka puana
G7 C7 F7 Bb F F7 Bb
Lei 'ana i ka pua o ke kukui

[He aku no wau e o mai 'oe
Lei 'ana i ka pua o ke kukui]

The Island of Moloka'i Hula

Famous is the name of Moloka'i
Garlanded by the blossom of the kukui

Wreathed in fame is my homeland
Like a sweetheart enticing me

[A famous song honoring my homeland;
'Moloka'i Nui a Hina"]

Hālawā Valley with a quick look-see down there
And a suitor under my own nose glancing at me

Puko'o, for you is my affection
By the kukui grove of Lanikāula

A glorious land is Ho'olehua
With your historic title "Homesteads"
[Its title]

Kalama'ula, place of my beautiful home
Awarding me land and enlightenment
[And therein my path (future)]

Tell the refrain of the one
Garlanded by the blossom of the kukui
[I call out; answer me you who are
Garlanded by the blossom of the kukui]

[Bracketed text: Mary Robins & Johnny Noble, 1934]
Main text after Vicky Burrows recording, ca. 1934
(Translation: Robert M. Mondoy)

Picture
V. Burr
ows?
Young

There are several songs bearing the title "Moloka'i;" this is the first one. In 1934 Johnny Noble (1892-1944) (*right*) created a series of melodies to accompany texts of Mary Keali'iauakai Pula'a Robins (1885-1943) celebrating going "Around the Islands" for each of the islands.⁴² Vicky Burrows (1904-1984) (*left*) came to Moloka'i from Honolulu, and married Moses Burrows in 1926. She was a Moloka'i kumu hula during the 40's and 50's. Her husband Moses was a fluent speaker, and Vicky drew on her husband's knowledge for help with translations.⁴³



Moloka'i

[The Island of Moloka'i Hula]

Chang-a-lang (Hawaiian cut time), swing eighths $\text{♩} = 132$ 'Ōlelo: Mary K.P. Robins (1885-1943) Leo: Johnny Noble (1892-1944), 1934
transcribed after Vicky Burrows 78 rpm, ca. 1934?



1. Ha-no-ha-no ka i - no - a a-'o Mo - lo - ka - 'i lā
2. 'O ka we-hi ka - u - la - na o ku-'u 'ā - i - na
3. 'O Hā - la - wa ē 'a - la - wa i - ho
4. 'O Pū-ko-'o no - u ko a - lo - ha
5. Ho-'o - le - hu - a lā a he 'āi - na na - ni
6. Ka - la - ma - 'u - la a he ho - me na - ni
7. Ha - 'i - na 'i - a mai a - na ka pu - a - na



1. Le - i a - na i ka pu - a o ke ku - ku - i
2. Ho-'o - i - po ho - 'o - he - no i ku - 'u po - li
3. 'A - la - wa ka u - lu - a e ma a - lo nei
4. Me ka u - lu ku - ku - i o La - ni - kā - u - la
5. Kau - la - na kou i - no - a Ho - 'o - pu - la - pu - la
6. Hō - mai kō la - ma a e la - ma lā
7. Le - i a - na i ka pu - a o ke ku - ku - i

