nā mele наwaiʻi

Jordan Sramek, Series Editor

Nāmolokama Lā

Traditional

arr. Jordan Sramek, David Burk, Mark Dietrich

ROSE PUBLICATIONS

From the archives of *The* ROSE ENSEMBLE Daniel Mahraun & Jordan Sramek, General Editors

Source: Nā mele paniolo: Songs of Hawaiian Cowboys. Clyde "Kindy" Sproat, Nā Molokama o Hanalei, Bill Ka'iwa, Peppie and Gippy Cooke, Ku'ulei's Own. Recorded 1986–1987. Hawai'i State Foundation on Culture and the Arts, 2004, compact disc.

About the source / general notes on genre:

Cattle ranching in Hawaii began in 1793 when Capt. George Vancouver brought cattle on his ship from California to Hawaii Island as a gift to Kamehameha I. He advised the King to place a *kapu* (taboo) on their slaughter for 10 years so they could multiply. (The animals were allowed to roam about freely, multiplying quickly and devouring the island's precious plant life; their numbers grew so dramatically that they became a dangerous nuisance.) Then in 1803, horses were introduced to the Hawaiian Kingdom when Richard Clevedon offered them as a gift to the King.

By 1820, the cattle were being hunted for their hides as well as for tallow and meat, which became very important to the Kingdom's trade activities (the supply of koa and sandalwood trees was already dwindling by this time). As the importance of the cattle trade flourished, there became a great need for handling the animals, so King Kamehameha III brought highly skilled, horse-riding, Mexican *vaqueros* from Vera Cruz to the Big Island of Hawai'i in the 1830s.

The term *paniolo* (cowboy) evolved from the word *español* (Spanish). *Mele Paniolo* (cowboy songs) are often accompanied by the guitar (said to have been introduced by Mexican *vaqueros*), and most commonly extol a cherished place on ranch land.

Text: Traditional

Music: Traditional

Editorial method / notes:

The English translation, by Dr. Amy Ku'uleialoha Stillman, appears above the staff.

Performance suggestions:

Any of the first three times through the refrain (mm. 17-32) may be sung by soloists.

The background "oos" in the second time through the verse (mm. 33-48) may be sung by soloists.

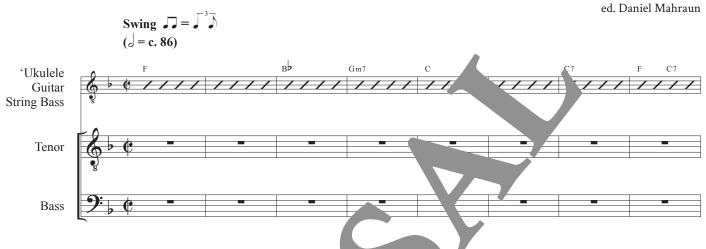
Duration: 3m

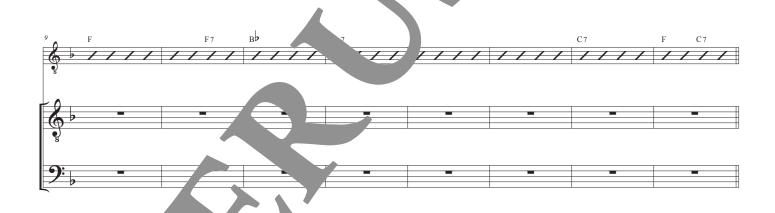
The Rose Ensemble's recording, Nā Mele Hawai'i: A Rediscovery of Hawaiian Vocal Music, is available on most download and streaming platforms.

TTBB, 'ukulele, guitar, string bass

Trad.

Traditional arr. Jordan Sramek, David Burk, and Mark Dietrich based on a field recording of Nā Molokama O Hanalei







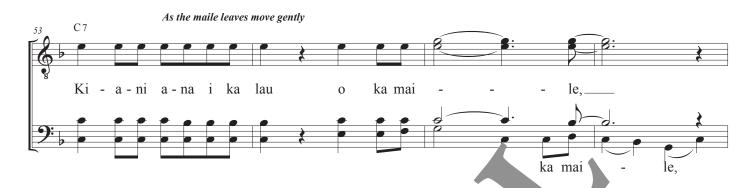
Ki-pa a-ku a-na ke a-lo



ha__

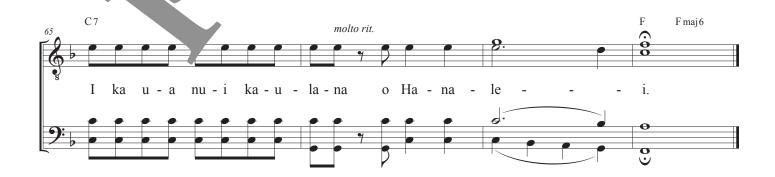
I ka ha-le ka - mā - 'āi - na,_











TTBB, 'ukulele, guitar, string bass

Trad.

Traditional arr. Jordan Sramek, David Burk, and Mark Dietrich based on a field recording of Nā Molokama O Hanalei ed. Daniel Mahraun



BRIEF HAWAIIAN DICTION GUIDE

Vowels:				
Hawaiian Letter	<u>IPA</u>	English example		
a	[^]	"sun"	Notes: The ma), called ka kō or mekona, over a	
ā	[a]	"father"	vowel denotes both hand yllabic stress. Only with	
e	[ε] or [e]	"dead" or "day" (no diphthong)	the letters "a" and "e" do as alter the pronunciation. The relation of the nacron-less "e" is less	
ē	[e]	"day" (no diphthong)	pred table. Hawaiian should be consulted	
i / ī	[i]	"eat"	when kess the.	
o / ō	[o]	first syllable of "obey" (no diph		
u / ū	[u]	"soon"		

Diphthongs and Vowel Combinations:

Since the Hawaiian language contains no successive consonants, well predefinate. Hawaiian diphthongs—ai, ae, ao, au, ei, eu, oi, and ou—place the stress and length on the first vowe sound. All othe vowel combinations place the length on the second. Regardless, great care should be taken to fully progress e each vowel. I such vowel combinations, "i" and "u" may occasionally be treated as glides [j] and [w], respectively. Examples . — the borrow—I names "Iesu" [jesu] and "Iehova" [jehova].

Consonants:			
<u>Hawaiian Letter</u>	<u>IPA</u>	Er ish e ralent	
h	[h]	L.	Notes: The pronunciation of the letter "w" is often
k	[k]	"k"	unpredictable; a speaker of Hawaiian should be consulted when possible. The 'okina, "'", is considered a
1	[1]	<i>"</i> 1"	consonant and denotes a glottal stop. Because texts
m	[m ¹	"	printed before the 1970s generally do not include this
n	[n]	' _{''} ,"	letter, Dr. Amy Kuʻuleiahola Stillman has edited the
p		ı	language in our editions. The letters "t" [t] and "s" [s] sometimes occur in borrowed words, such as "Mesia"
w – after i or	[v]	"V"	[mɛsia].
w – after o or u		"W"	
w – after a or initial	[V]	* choice consistent through piece	
í	[7]	hyphen in "uh-oh"	

Failing consultation with a speaker of Hawaiian, we recommend the following resources:

- The Rose Ensemble's recording, Nā Mele Hawai'i: A Rediscovery of Hawaiian Vocal Music, available on most streaming platforms.
- the Hawaiian dictionaries available electronically at https://wehewehe.org.
- Duane Richard Karna, ed. The Use of the International Phonetic Alphabet in the Choral Rehearsal. Lanham, Md.: Scarecrow Press, 2012.