

Ethnic Folkways FE 4271

Hawaiian Chants, Hula and Love-Dance Songs

Recorded in Hawaii
by Jacob Feuerring
with Tom Hiona



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SIDE 1

- Band 1. E Pele, Pele, Pele (Hawaiian Drama-Hula)
- Band 2. Kamapuaa (Ceremonial Temple Dance)
- Band 3. Hoi Kealoha I Niahau (Dance)
- Band 4. Anoi (Hula uliuli)

SIDE 2

- Band 1. Laka E (Oli or Alter Prayer)
- Band 2. Nopu Talala-A (Olapa-Festival Hula)
- Band 3. Three Hula Mai
 - a) Liliuokalani
 - b) Mai Auka
 - c) Kaua Lili Koi
- Band 4. Pa Mai Ka Makani
(A Paddle Song from Tahiti)

Library of Congress Catalogue Card No. 72-750814
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43 W. 61st ST., N.Y.C., U.S.A. 10023

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DESCRIPTIVE NOTES ARE INSIDE POCKET
COVER DESIGN BY RONALD CLYNE

FOLKWAYS ETHNIC LIBRARY Album No. FE 4271

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3 HULA MAI

...at the end of the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...
...the ...

side one



1 E PELE, PELE, PELE

The Hawaiian Drama could hold no worthier theme than that offered by the story of PELE, the Hawaiian Goddess of Volcanoes. Although PELE was not a patron of the hula, the flowing movements of the lava, the darting of the flames of PELE resemble certain rhythmic movements common to the hulas of today. The Hula Pele, dedicated to this Goddess, tells of her search across the Pacific for a permanent home which she finally found in Hawaii.

2 KAMAPUAA

This ceremonial temple dance AUA IAE, KAMA E KONA MOKU was dedicated to Kamapuaa, half brother of Madame Pele, the Fire Goddess. Kamapuaa, a demi-god of lust, seeking to gain the attention of Goddess Pele who rebuked him, falls in desperation and dies at the entrance of the temple. This dance portrays the stamping and running steps of KAMAPUAA.

Mrs. Eleanor Williamson, Assistant in Anthropology, Bernice P. Bishop Museum, writes:

Mr. Tom Hiona began his hula study at Lahaina, Maui under Kaha'i. Tom was born at Wailuka, Maui on November 24, 1915.

3

HOI KEALOHA I NIIHAU

This dance tells the story of the high priest Paoa, who led his people to the island of Niihau in search of the sacred hidden waters and finally found the secret by following the flight of the kolea or red-breasted plover birds.

4 ANOAI

(feather rattle gourd)

The hula uliuli was so called from the rattle which was its sole instrument of accompaniment, as in this dance ANOAI. It tells the story of the lehua blossom in the drizzling rain, and of the beauty of Hopoe and Haena, two of the ancient instructors of the hula, taught to Hiiaka, youngest sister of Pele.

Upon arrival at Honolulu, Oahu, Tom's hula instructors were Mr. Sam Silva at Pauoa. From Mrs. Keakaokalani Kanahale, Tom learned the hula pahu. More hula pahu were taught Tom by Mrs. Kau'i Zuttermeister of Kaneohe. His knowledge of hula olapa came from Mrs. Dan Makaena.

side two



1 LAKA E

(OLI or altar prayer)

Like the folksongs and ballads of European countries, the olis and meles are the records of the intimate life of the Hawaiian people. It is unfortunate that the hula has been shown as a riotous and passionate expression of the Polynesian, for the hula is of religious origin--a religious service composed of prayers, poetry and pantomime as in the following altar prayer. The prayer also asks Laka, the Hula Goddess to grant grace, rhythm and beauty while they are performing.

2 NOPU TALALA-A

(OLAPA or festive hula)

A gift was sent from Queen Victoria of Great Britain to KEAHI LAPALAPA and OKA WEKIU O LUNALILO I KE KAPU of Hawaii in the form of a young lamb sent from London to the Kingdom of Hawaii. It celebrated the Golden Jubilee of her 50th year of reign.

3 HULA MAI

(includes 3 dances)

The mai songs of Hawaii tell the story of the

intimate life of this particular chief and chiefess. Their names are hidden--unknown.

Pertaining to the life-producing flowers which were the center of the nerve system (as compared to the pulse and beauty of mother nature) these hulas held a double meaning, pertaining to sex and religion, and also known as "personality" hulas.

a) LILIUOKALANI, the last Queen to occupy the throne of Hawaii as ruler, was proclaimed Queen on January 29, 1891.

b) MAI AUKA - a love dance between two lovers trying to out-do each other in their own part of the dance.

c) This last Hula Mai of KAUA LILI KOI (the passion fruit of Hawaii) is a dance showing the very delicious and sweet fruit juice of the lili koi fruit. There are two kinds of lili koi plant--the bush type and the vine type. The dancer bears the fruit which grows on the vine, and those of the trees are plucked before falling on the ground.

4 PA MAI KA MAKANI

PA MAI KA MAKANI (a paddle dance from Tahiti)

In the days of old, the fisherman would study the seasons for fishing. He would paddle out to sea in the morning and return at dusk with his canoe filled with fish. The paddling and tapping and striking the paddle on the side of the canoe would frighten the fish into the net.

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