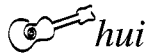


Adiós Ke Aloha

^F E ku'ū belle o ka ^{Bb} pō ^{G7} la'ila'i
^{C7} Ka lalawe mālie a ka ^F mahina
^{Bb} Kōaniani mai nei e ke ^{G7} ahe
^{C7} Āhea 'oe e ho'olono mai? ^F



^F Āhea 'oe, ^{Bb} āhea 'oe
^F 'Oe e ho'olono mai?
^{D7} I nei leo ^{G7} nahenahe
^{C7} Adiós, ^F adiós ke aloha

^F E ka hau'oli 'iniki pu'uwai
^{C7} E ke aloha e maliu mai 'oe
^{Bb} Ke ho'olale mai nei e ke ^{G7} Kiu
^{C7} Ua anu ka wao i ka ^F ua

^F Ho'okahi kiss dew drops he ^{Bb} ma'ū ^{G7} ia
^{C7} E ka belle o ka noe ^F līhau
^{Bb} Eia au lā e ke ^{G7} aloha
^{C7} Ke huli ho'i nei me ka ^F neo

My sweetheart of the still night
 As the moon moves gracefully along
 Being carried aloft by a breeze
 When will you listen to me?

chorus:
 When, when will you
 You notice and pay heed?
 To this gentle voice
 Adiós, adiós my love

Oh happiness that tingles in my heart
 My love do consider my feelings
 Being urged on by the Kiu wind
 The upland becomes cold in the rain

One kiss, refreshing as dew drops
 Oh belle of the cool mist
 Here I am, oh my love
 Returning empty handed

In the 1830s, Spanish-Indian vaqueros were brought from Mexico to Waimea, Hawai'i, to share their cowboy skills with the Hawaiians, who called them paniolo. Leleiōhoku wrote this moody and romantic song, reminiscent of the Mexican corridas, sometime in the 1870s, evoking the image of the Hawaiian cowboy. This song was played often by the Royal Hawaiian Band, usually together with Hole Waimea. It was the style of the period, a mark of sophistication, to use a foreign word or phrase in the poetry.