



## Maile Laui'i

<sup>G</sup> Maile lauli'i<sup>A7</sup>li'i ē

<sup>G</sup> Hoa pili o ka palai<sup>D7 G</sup>

Dainty-leafed maile  
Close companion of the fern

<sup>G</sup> Lau o ka 'iwa'iwa<sup>A7</sup>

<sup>G</sup> Hoa pili o ka 'ie'ie<sup>D7 G</sup>

Leaf of the maidenhair fern  
Close companion to the 'ie'ie

<sup>G</sup> Lau o ka 'awapuhi<sup>A7</sup>

<sup>G</sup> Ho'oheno me ke kahawai<sup>D7 G</sup>

Leaf of the ginger  
Romances with the stream

<sup>G</sup> Ha'ina mai ka puana<sup>A7</sup>

<sup>G</sup> Kau mai Kīlauea<sup>D7 G</sup>

Tell the story  
Kīlauea on high

<sup>G</sup> Ha'ina mai ka puana<sup>A7</sup>

<sup>G</sup> Pāpālina kikokiko<sup>D7 G</sup>

Tell the story  
Of freckled cheeks

*As the maile vine entwines its companion and the fern accompanies the 'ie'ie, so is my love for you, say composers Ray Kinney and David Burrows. 1928.*

*Opposite: This song, originally called Ku'u Lei Mokihana, was written for the Kalawina (Congregational) Church annual 'aha (conference) on O'ahu, which traditionally included a song competition, a "sing off" of sorts. This song from Kaua'i was the winner. These words, taken from an old chant attributed to Kapa'akea, father of Kalākaua, were put to music by Henry Waia'u. Wai 'ula 'iliahi, literally sandalwood red waters, refers to the red shoots and buds of the native sandalwood tree, which is the color of the water of Waimea River during heavy rains. The two hui are often sung together at the same time, with one group singing the "Maika'i nō..." and the other the "Maika'i wale...."*