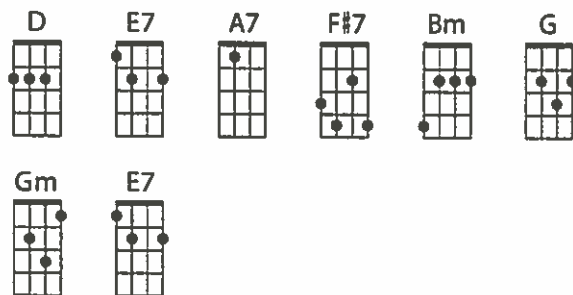


# Adios Ke Aloha (Goodbye My Love)

## - Love Me Tender Medley

- by Prince William Pitt Leleiohoku. Translation by Mary Pukui.

D E7  
E ku‘u belle o ka pō la‘i la‘i  
A7 D  
Ka lalawe mālie a ka mahina  
D E7  
Kō-ani-ani mai nei e ke ahe  
A7 D  
‘Āhea ‘oe ho‘olono mai.



(translation)

*My belle (sweetheart) of the clear night  
When the moon moves gracefully along  
And a gentle breeze plays  
Oh, when will you listen to me.*

**Chorus:** *When, when  
Will you listen?  
To this gentle voice?  
Goodbye, goodbye beloved.*

### Hui:

D F#7 Bm D7  
‘Āhea ‘oe, ‘āhea ‘oe  
G Gm D  
‘Oe ho‘o-lo-no mai  
D B7 E7  
I nei leo nahe-nahe  
A7 D  
Adios, adios Ke Aloha. (G<sub>4</sub>-Gm<sub>4</sub>-D<sub>1</sub>)

Source: King's "Songs of Hawai'i" Copyright 1942 Charles E. King - Written in the 1870's, Leleiohoku was influenced by the music of the Mexican cowboys or vaqueros. Captain Vancouver presented a gift of longhorn cattle to King Kamehameha I, at Kealakekua, in 1793. A 10-year kapu was placed on the cattle to allow them to multiply and assure the island of a constant food supply. The wild cattle became a menace and Kamehameha III, in 1832, invited 3 of Mexico's best cowboys, (Kossuth, Ramon and Lauzada) to Waimea, Hawai'i to teach the paniolo's the art of roping. The vaqueros also brought the guitar to the islands and influenced the Hawaiians in their music. The blending of the cultures continued and many of them married Hawaiian women. Today, their culture lives on with their offspring

## Love Me Tender

D E7  
Love me tender, love me sweet  
A7 D  
Never let me go,  
D E7  
You have made my life complete  
A7 D  
And I love you so.

### Chorus:

D F#7 Bm D7  
Love me tender, love me true  
G Gm D  
All my dreams ful-fill,  
D B7 E7  
For my darlin' I love you  
A7 D  
And I always will.

Sing v. 1 of both songs; Sing Hui & Chorus of both songs; End with "Adios, adios Ke Aloha (G<sub>4</sub>-Gm<sub>4</sub>-D)