

NĀ KAU ‘ELUA | THE TWO SEASONS

Concerto for Kauila Oboe and Small Ensemble with natural sounds and sounds of hana no ‘eau (kapa makers)

by Jon Magnussen (2019)

Funded in part through a Grant In Aid from the
City and County of Honolulu and by private donors.

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Commissioned by J. Scott Janusch and Live Music Awareness in celebration of the new legacy oboe constructed by Howarth of London with wood from a *kauila* tree (*alphitonia ponderosa*) native to Kōke‘e, Kaua‘i.

KAU HO‘OILO (Wet season)

- I. *Ka ‘Ō‘ō a Kane* – Kane’s Digging Stick
- II. *Ka Papa Hōlua o Kamapua‘a* – Kamapua‘a’s Hōlua Sled
- III. *Na Līloa Ka Lā‘au Pālau* – Līloa’s War Club
- IV. *He Mele No Kālā‘au* – The Song of Kālā‘au
- V. *Ka Ihe a Kāwelu* – Kāwelu’s Spear
- VI. *Ka Lā‘au a Ke Kia Manu* – The Bird Catcher’s Pole

KAU WELA (Dry season)

- VII. *Ka Puhi o Laumeki* – The Eel of the ‘Anae-Holo
- VIII. *I Ka ‘Auamo ‘Ia o Kamapua‘a* – As Kamapua‘a is Carried Away
- IX. *Ka I‘e Kuku* – The Kapa Beater
with special guest, Reni A‘ia‘i Bello, *kapa* artist
- X. *Ka Lā‘au Pālau a Kawelo* – Kawelo’s War Club
- XI. *Ka Hi‘a Kā ‘Upena* – The Netting Needle
- XII. *Kā Kekuhaupī‘o Pāhoa* – Kekuhaupī‘o’s Dagger

The composer writes:

NĀ KAU ‘ELUA | THE TWO SEASONS was composed for my friend, oboist J. Scott Janusch and his Hawaiian Oboe Legacy Project, to welcome home a very special new instrument: the world’s first and only oboe made of Hawaiian *kauila* wood. This special oboe, handcrafted by the preeminent oboe maker, Howarth of London, was envisioned by Scott to be a legacy gift for the people of Hawai‘i, so Scott asked that my new work be specially made with the people of Hawai‘i in mind, and that it be performable in a chamber version as well as a full orchestral version. This chamber version features the sounds of western instruments—the *kauila* oboe, piano, marimba, percussion, and string quartet—along with the sounds of Hawaiian *kauila* wood percussion instruments: *i‘e kuku* (kapa beater), *kua* (anvil for kapa beating), and *kālā‘au* (dancing sticks), as well as *pū‘ili* (split bamboo sticks). In the performance, you’ll also hear a recent recording of the sounds of the Kōke‘e forest where the tree itself grew to maturity.

The *po‘e kahiko* (people of old Hawai‘i) were well known to use their natural resources in sustainable ways. NĀ KAU ‘ELUA | THE TWO SEASONS celebrates the

slow-growing *kauila* wood, a resource used year-round by the *po'e kahiko*. The 12-movement design reflects the 12 lunar months of the Hawaiian year, which is divided into two seasons, *kau ho'oilo* (wet season) and *kau wela* (dry season). The words "rare" and "endangered" are often used in connection with *kauila* wood, but in a not-too-distant past, *kauila* wood was an everyday companion to the *po'e kahiko*, well-known for its excellent durability and heft, and for making a wide variety of durable and useful objects, from kapa beaters (*i'e kuku*) and war clubs (*lā'au pālau*) to netting needles (*hi'a kā 'upena*) and bowl repairing pegs (*kui lā'au*). To honor this relationship between the *po'e kahiko* and *kauila* wood, each of the 12 movements of *NĀ KAU 'ELUA | THE TWO SEASONS* is inspired by a *mo'olelo* (story) featuring a concept or object traditionally made of *kauila* wood.

The wood of the *kauila* legacy oboe came from a tree native to Kōke'e, Kaua'i, damaged by a hurricane in the 1980s and reclaimed by Ed Ka'iwi of Anahola. Ed gifted it to noted luthier Mickey Sussman, who in turn gave it to Scott for this project. In recognition of the significant age of the wood—the tree is estimated to have been 200-300 years of age—*NĀ KAU 'ELUA | THE TWO SEASONS* was composed using 'reclaimed' musical materials from Antonio Vivaldi's "The Four Seasons" (1721), a concerto from roughly the same time as when the Kōke'e *kauila* seedling began to grow.

While the Hawaiian Oboe Legacy Project extends the life and voice of a beautiful old *kauila* tree, it also reminds us of the fragility of our planet. Change is a constant, and changes to our world are inevitable. But to many of our native species like the *kauila*, devastating change is occurring now in the form of losses of habitat from the invasive presence of non-native, habitat-modifying plants, animals and diseases. When a species disappears, our planet's biodiversity weakens, negatively affecting our planet's health as well as our own. The *po'e kahiko* practiced *aloha 'āina* – literally 'love of the land' – which recognized the reciprocal relationship between the land and its people and required sustainable stewardship of the 'āina, land and sea. We in the 21st century have much to learn from the *po'e kahiko* as we navigate our present and our future.

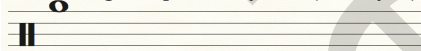
I thank my family for helping create space for this work to be realized. I also thank the following individuals who have helped bring this project to life (a growing list): Maile Andrade, Roselle Bailey, Colin Belisle, Reni A'ia'i Bello, Maenette Ah Nee-Benham, B.K. Cabigon, Sung Chan Chang, Sam 'Ohu Gon III, Wu Hung, J. Scott Janusch, Lynne Johnson, Umi Kai, Ed Ka'iwi, Sabra Kauka, Mae Klein, Helen Liu, Jackie Mahi-Erickson, James Moffitt, Jeffery Moniz, Amy Nishimura, Susan Spangler, Mickey Sussman, Krista Ruchaber, Marsha Schweitzer, Jordan Schifino, Alika Sing, Chipper Wichman, Ken Wood, and Tommy Yee.

Duration: 40 minutes approx.

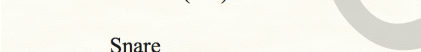
Percussion:

4.5 octave Marimba

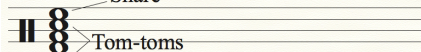
Large Suspended Cymbal (Sus. Cym.)



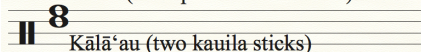
Bass Drum (BD)



Snare



Pū'ili (two split bamboo sticks)



Kālā'au (two kauila sticks)

NĀ KAU 'ELUA | THE TWO SEASONS

–Kau Ho'oilō–

I. Introduction | Ka 'Ō'ō a Kane – Kane's Digging Stick

'Ō'ō kū: a digging stick three or four *anana* [meters] long, or longer, and about eight inches in circumference at the middle. It was made of *kauila*, *o'a*, *koai'e*, *hame*, or some other suitable wood, peeled of its bark and rubbed smooth. The top was rounded to a knob and the bottom was flattened out like the bill of a duck.

– Samuel Kamakau,
"Nā Hana a ka Po'e Kahiko".

Kane and Kanaloa are described in legend as cultivators, awa drinkers, and water finders, who migrated from Kahiki and traveled about the islands. One account says that they lived at Alakahi in Waipio valley on Hawaii with some of the lesser gods, Maliu, Kaekae, Ouli (Uli), where they cultivated bananas and led a simple life. Kanaloa was tall and fair, Kane was dark, with curly hair and thick lips. According to Lyons,¹⁸ "Kane and Kanaloa were from Kahiki (foreign gods). They came traveling on the surface of the sea and first caused plants for the food of man to grow." Kamakau says that they "came from Kahiki in the shape of human beings," were sighted off Keei, landed on Maui. The time was that of "Wakalana, father of the Maui brothers." Their coming was coincident with that of Haumea, and she "gave birth to strange noisy creatures," perhaps with reference to the introduction of pigs to Hawaii, an animal sacred to the Kane worship.

LEGENDS OF KANE AND KANALOA AS WATER FINDERS --- Kane and Kanaloa go into the precipitous mountains back of Keanae on Maui and lack water. They discuss whether it can be obtained at this height. "Oi-ana (Let it be seen)!" says Kanaloa; so Kane thrusts in his staff made of heavy, close-grained **kauila** wood (*Alphitonia excelsa*) and water gushes forth.

– Martha Beckwith, "Hawaiian Mythology"

NĀ KAU 'ELUA | THE TWO SEASONS

Concerto for Kauila Oboe and Small Ensemble
with natural sounds and sounds of hana no'eau (kapa makers)

I. Introduction | Ka 'Ō'ō a Kane – Kane's Digging Stick

Jon Magnussen (2019)

[Forest sounds of Kōke'e enter, thru m. 16.]

Senza misura (♩ = 55 ca) *tempo flessibile*

(NOTE: Depending on performance venue, it is preferred that soloist play the first gesture from the back of the house, progressively moving to the stage position by m. 16.)

Oboe: *mf* *pp*

Violin I: *mf*

Violin II: *mf*

Viola: *mf*

Cello: *mf*

Marimba: *niente* *mf* *niente*

Percussion: *niente* *mf* *pp*

L.V.

Ob.: *Senza misura* (♩ = 55 ca) *tempo flessibile* *pp*

Vln. I: *mp* *mf* *pp*

Vln. II: *mp* *mf* *pp*

Vla.: *mp* *mf* *pp*

Vc.: *mp* *mf* *pp*

Mrb.: *ppp* *mf*

Perc.: *pp* *mf*

6

[illegible]

B

[illegible]

[illegible]

Senza misura

44

Ob. *mf*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

44

44

45 $(\text{♩} = 55 \text{ ca})$ *tempo flessibile*

Ob. *pp*

Vln. I *mf* *pp*

Vln. II *mf* *pp*

Vla. *mf* *pp*

Vc. *mf* *pp*

Mrb. Marimba: *ppp* *f* *niente*

Perc.

45

45

L.V.

pp *mf* *niente*

pp

[Forest sounds of Kōke'e fade.]

Perusal Score

NĀ KAU ‘ELUA | THE TWO SEASONS *–Kau Ho‘oilo–*

II. Ka Papa Hōlua o Kamapua‘a – Kamapua‘a’s Hōlua Sled

"Hōlua was a sport for young male and female ali‘i. The term hōlua was applied to the sport, to the sled itself, and to the sled course. The sled was sometimes called papa hōlua...The runners were made from the hard native wood **kaula**."

From "Plants in Hawaiian Culture", Krauss (1993)

"As for the people of the gentle sex, they pulled at him, at this one who brought so much delight to the hōlua sledding contest. And he was admired profusely by the spectators crowding at the bottom of the hill. At the finish of this one's hōlua sledding, this one knew that the time was soon coming when his body would be taken by his opponent. The woman of the pit was quickly descending upon him. She was very near. Upon her appearance among the crowd of people, they began to shout loudly. But Pele saw her opponent run into the distant forest. Therefore, Pele sent her fire onwards with great force. It went until this little pig was very close to the water's edge. There was no hope for life. This one jumped into the sea, changing his body into the humuhumunukunukuapua'a fish."

From "A Legendary Tradition of Kamapua'a – The Hawaiian Pig-God", Lilikalā Dorton (1982)

13

The musical score is for 'The Four Seasons: Spring' by Vivaldi. It is written for a chamber ensemble consisting of Oboe, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, Marimba, Tussion, and Piano. The score is in 3/8 time and the key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'.

The score is divided into five measures. The Oboe, Violin I, Violin II, and Tussion parts are mostly silent, with rests. The Viola part has a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) marking in the fourth measure. The Cello part has a 'f' (forte) marking in the first measure. The Marimba part has a 'f' (forte) marking in the first measure and a 'Marimba:' marking above the staff. The Piano part has a 'f' (forte) marking in the first measure and a 'Piano' marking above the staff.

The score is written for a chamber ensemble. The instruments are Oboe, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, Marimba, Tussion, and Piano. The score is in 3/8 time and the key signature has three flats (B-flat, E-flat, A-flat). The tempo is marked 'Allegro'. The score is divided into five measures. The Oboe, Violin I, Violin II, and Tussion parts are mostly silent, with rests. The Viola part has a 'pizz.' (pizzicato) marking in the fourth measure. The Cello part has a 'f' (forte) marking in the first measure. The Marimba part has a 'f' (forte) marking in the first measure and a 'Marimba:' marking above the staff. The Piano part has a 'f' (forte) marking in the first measure and a 'Piano' marking above the staff.

6

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

6

6

arco

f arco

f

arco

f

arco

détaché

12

Ob. *gliss.*

Vln. I *détaché*

Vln. II *détaché*

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

12

p *f* *p* *f* *p* *f*

17

Ob. *gliss.*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb. *p* *f*

Perc.

17

p *f*

22

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

22

27

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

27

27

E

This is a page of a musical score for a piece titled 'II. Ka Papa Hōlua o Kamapua'a – Kamapua'a's Hōlua Sled'. The page is numbered 15 in the top right corner. The score is written for a large ensemble, including Oboe (Ob.), Violins I and II (Vln. I, Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), Maracas (Mrb.), and Percussion (Perc.). The music is in a key with three flats (B-flat major or D-flat minor) and a 4/4 time signature. The score is divided into two systems. The first system starts at measure 22 and ends at measure 26. The second system starts at measure 27 and ends at measure 31. In the first system, the Oboe and Violins I and II play a melodic line with slurs and ties, while the Viola and Violoncello play a rhythmic accompaniment. The Maracas and Percussion parts are also present. In the second system, the Oboe and Violins I and II continue their melodic lines, and the Viola and Violoncello play a rhythmic accompaniment. The Maracas and Percussion parts are also present. A large, stylized watermark 'E' is visible across the center of the page. The score includes various musical notations such as slurs, ties, and dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte).

42

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

42

42

F

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

47

47

Tom-toms:

BD: >

mf

cresc.

mp

pesante

ff

II. Ka Papa Hōlua o Kamapua'a – Kamapua'a's Hōlua Sled

50

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

50

cresc.

50

53

Ob.

pp

niente

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

53

Crotales:

(hard beater)
L.V.

mp

53

ff

*

Perusal Score

NĀ KAU ‘ELUA | THE TWO SEASONS
–Kau Ho‘oilo–

III. Na Līloa Ka Lā‘au Pālau (Līloa's War Club)

Some time after the birth of Hakau, the first son of Liloa by his wife Piena, Liloa started out from Waipio and journeyed to Koholalele, a place at the east end of Hamakua, close on to Hilo. The cause of this journey by Liloa was to dedicate a temple which was at this place. The name of the temple was Maniui. After the ceremonies pertaining to the dedication of the temple were ended he journeyed over to Kaawikiwiki, where he stayed for some days. The cause of the delay at this place was the games that were being held, for it was the place where people from all the neighboring districts gathered to partake in the game of pahee, especially, although other games were also held there. While at the place, he one day went out to bathe in the Hoesa stream, which is located next to Kealakaha. When he arrived at the place he saw a very beautiful woman, Akahiakuleana, coming out of the stream, without clothing. Her maid servant was sitting on the bank of the stream with her mistress's garment. When Liloa saw Akahiakuleana his desire to possess her became so great that they laid together, resulting in the birth of Umi, the subject of this story, for Akahiakuleana was just over her days of defilement, hence her quick conception.

After living with Akahiakuleana for a short time, Liloa saw that she was with child, so he asked her: "Who is your father?" Akahiakuleana answered: "Kuleanakupiko." Liloa said: "Then you are a cousin of mine." She replied: "May be so." At the close of the above conversation Liloa instructed Akahiakuleana as follows: "You live on, and should you give birth to a boy, give him the name of Umi, but if you should give birth to a girl name her on your side." Akahiakuleana then said to Liloa: "What tokens are you to leave behind in order that you may know that the child belongs to the king?" When Liloa heard this he gave her his loin cloth, his necklace of whale's tooth and his war club, and then said: "Here are the tokens for our child. When it is full grown give these things to the child as his." Akahiakuleana assented to this, took them from the king and passed them over to her maid servant who would take charge of them. Liloa then went out and tied together some dried ti-leaf and girded them around his loin as a loin cloth; and returned to his house. When Liloa arrived at the house, his attendants said to him: "You had on a real loin cloth when you went away, and here at this time you have on a ti-leaf loin cloth."

III. Na Līloa Ka Lā‘au Pālau (Līloa's War Club)

21

Andante molto cantabile ♩ = 60

[illegible]

This musical score is for the piece "Na Līloa Ka Lā'au Pālau (Līloa's War Club)". It is arranged for a chamber ensemble consisting of Oboe (Ob.), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), Mridangam (Mrb.), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano.

The score is divided into two systems. The first system covers measures 12 to 16, and the second system covers measures 17 to 21. The key signature changes from D major (two sharps) to B-flat major (two flats) between measures 16 and 17.

First System (Measures 12-16):

- Ob.:** Measures 12-16. Melodic line with various intervals and a final note in measure 16.
- Vln. I:** Measures 12-16. Melodic line with a final note in measure 16.
- Vln. II:** Measures 12-16. Melodic line with a final note in measure 16.
- Vla.:** Measures 12-16. Melodic line with a final note in measure 16.
- Vc.:** Measures 12-16. Melodic line with a final note in measure 16.
- Mrb.:** Measures 12-16. Rested throughout.
- Perc.:** Measures 12-16. Rested throughout.
- Piano:** Measures 12-16. Accompanying chords and bass line.

Second System (Measures 17-21):

- Ob.:** Measures 17-21. Melodic line with a final note in measure 21.
- Vln. I:** Measures 17-21. Melodic line with a final note in measure 21.
- Vln. II:** Measures 17-21. Melodic line with a final note in measure 21.
- Vla.:** Measures 17-21. Melodic line with a final note in measure 21.
- Vc.:** Measures 17-21. Melodic line with a final note in measure 21.
- Mrb.:** Measures 17-21. Rested throughout.
- Perc.:** Measures 17-21. Rested throughout.
- Piano:** Measures 17-21. Accompanying chords and bass line, ending with a fermata in measure 21.

H

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

I

This musical score is for the piece "The War of the Worlds" by Philip Miller. It is a full orchestral score, likely for a film or stage production, as indicated by the title and the presence of a large, stylized watermark "Copyright © 2014 by Philip Miller" across the page.

The score is written for a large ensemble, including:

- Ob.** (Oboe)
- Vln. I** (Violin I)
- Vln. II** (Violin II)
- Vla.** (Viola)
- Vc.** (Violoncello)
- Mrb.** (Maracas)
- Perc.** (Percussion)
- B.D.** (Bass Drum)
- Tom-toms**
- Piano** (implied by the keyboard notation)

The score is divided into two systems, each starting at measure 45. The first system ends at measure 49, and the second system starts at measure 50.

System 1 (Measures 45-49):

- Ob.** (Oboe): Starts with a melodic line, followed by a box containing a "Cello" part. The tempo is marked "gradually in tempo".
- Vln. I & II** (Violins): Play a melodic line, with dynamics ranging from *pp* (pianissimo) to *sfz* (sforzando).
- Vla.** (Viola): Plays a melodic line, with dynamics ranging from *pp* to *sfz*.
- Vc.** (Violoncello): Plays a melodic line, with dynamics ranging from *pp* to *sfz*.
- Mrb.** (Maracas): Plays a rhythmic pattern.
- Perc.** (Percussion): Includes B.D. (Bass Drum) and Tom-toms.
- Piano**: Plays a complex, rhythmic pattern.

System 2 (Measures 50-54):

- Ob.** (Oboe): Starts with a melodic line, followed by a box containing a "Cello" part. The tempo is marked "gradually in tempo".
- Vln. I & II** (Violins): Play a melodic line, with dynamics ranging from *pp* to *mf* (mezzo-forte).
- Vla.** (Viola): Plays a melodic line, with dynamics ranging from *pp* to *mf*.
- Vc.** (Violoncello): Plays a melodic line, with dynamics ranging from *pp* to *mf*.
- Mrb.** (Maracas): Plays a rhythmic pattern.
- Perc.** (Percussion): Includes B.D. (Bass Drum) and Tom-toms.
- Piano**: Plays a complex, rhythmic pattern.

The score concludes with a final measure (54) marked "L.V." (L'adieu).

Perusal Score

NĀ KAU ‘ELUA | THE TWO SEASONS
–Kau Ho‘oilo–

IV. He Mele No Kālā‘au – The Song of Kālā‘au

Kālā‘au : The striking of one stick upon another, as a part of the music in a hula; he kalaau ka hula nui a na 'Iii e hana ai.

–Andrews Dictionary
(Hawaiian to English)

Resource Units in Hawaiian Culture (Mitchell) describes *kālā‘au* as “hula rhythm sticks (*kā* - to strike, *lā‘au* - wood). Traditionally a kauila rod a yard or more in length was held in the left hand close to the body and struck with a short rod of the same wood but usually less than a foot long. Modern dancers most often use two identical *kālā‘au*, usually a foot or less in length.”

This meditation on a well known *kālā‘au* mele is inspired by the quiet beauty of a special place.

IV. He Mele No Kālā'au – The Song of Kālā'au

29

Calmly, Serenely ♩ = 102

Oboe

mp 'O Kona kai 'ōpua i ka la'i; 'Ōpua hīnano i ka malie
Kona, sea and 'ōpua clouds in the calm; Hīnano-like clouds in the stillness

Violin I

ppp

Violin II

ppp

Viola

ppp

Cello

ppp

Marimba

Percussion

Kālā'au (kauila wood)

mf

Ob.

p

Vln. I

mp sempre legato

p

Vln. II

mp sempre legato

p

Vla.

mp sempre legato

p

Vc.

mp sempre legato

p

Mrb.

Perc.

IV. He Mele No Kālā'au – The Song of Kālā'au

Hiolo nā wai a ke Kēhau; Ke nā'ū lā nā kamali'i
The waters of the Kēhau mist fall The children are chanting "nā'ū"

Ob. *mp* *p*

Vln. I *mp* *p*

Vln. II *mp* *p*

Vla. *mp* *p*

Vc. *mp* *p*

Mrb.

Perc. 17

17 *mp* *sempre legato*

Reo.

Ke kāōhi lā i ke kūkuna lā; Ku'u lā koili i ka 'ili kai
Holding back the sun's rays; My sun resting on the surface of the sea

Ob. *mp*

Vln. I *sempre p*

Vln. II *sempre p*

Vla. *sempre p*

Vc. *pizz.* *sempre p*

Mrb.

Perc. 25

25 *p* *delicato*

Reo. *Reo.* *Reo.* *Reo.*

33

Ob. (timbral trill) *p*

Vln. I *mp* (timbral trill) *p*

Vln. II *mp* *mf* *p*

Vla. arco

Vc.

Mrb.

33

Perc.

33

sempre p

Rea. Rea. Rea. Rea. Rea. Rea.

L

Pumehana wale ho'i ia 'āina; Aloha nā kini a'o Ho'olulu
So comfortable is this land; Loved are the people of Ho'olulu

Ob. *mp*

Vln. I *sempre p*

Vln. II *sempre p*

Vla. *sempre p* *mp*

Vc. *sempre p* *mp*

Mrb.

41

Perc.

41

sempre p

Rea. Rea. Rea. Rea. Rea. Rea.

M

Ha'ina ka inoa o ku'u lani; No Liholiho nō lā he inoa.
The summary is told; For Liholiho, indeed, a name song.

48

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

48

55

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

55

55

62

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

62

62

pp

pp

pp

p

mf

pp

niente

niente

Bowed Marimba: L.V. L.V.

The image shows a page of a musical score for a piece titled 'IV. He Mele No Kālā'au – The Song of Kālā'au'. The page is numbered 33 in the top right corner. The score is written for a large ensemble, including Oboe (Ob.), Violins I and II (Vln. I, Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), Marimba (Mrb.), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The score begins at measure 62. The Oboe part is mostly rests, with a final note in measure 62. The Violins I and II parts play a melodic line, with dynamics of *pp* (pianissimo) and *p* (piano). The Viola part plays a similar melodic line, with dynamics of *pp* and *p*, and includes a section marked 'niente' (no sound). The Violoncello part plays a similar melodic line, with dynamics of *pp* and *p*, and includes a section marked 'niente'. The Marimba part is marked 'Bowed Marimba: L.V. L.V.' and plays a melodic line with a dynamic of *mf* (mezzo-forte). The Percussion part plays a rhythmic pattern. The Piano part plays a complex accompaniment, with dynamics of *pp* and *p*. The score ends at measure 62.

Perusal Score

NĀ KAU ‘ELUA | THE TWO SEASONS
–Kau Ho‘oilo–

V. Ka Ihe a Kāwelu – Kāwelu’s Spear

In a Pacific storytelling tradition similar to that of Orpheus and Eurydice, the story of Hiku and Kāwelu features a chance meeting between Kāwelu, a young chiefess from the seaside, and Hiku, a young chief from the uplands of Kaua‘i (Pu‘ukāpele, famous for its Kauila groves). In this love-at-first-sight meeting during a spear-throwing game, Kāwelu playfully holds Hiku’s ihe (spear) hostage.

—See More Kaua‘i Tales by Frederick B. Wichman (Bamboo Ridge Press, 1997)

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Ob. 16

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

16

pp

con sord. [heavy practice mute]

arco

mf

pp

con sord. [heavy practice mute]

arco

mf

pp

pizz.

p

mf

pp

sempre mf

p

[New harmony fades in to become equally present, creating a cloud of harmonies, from which emerges the new harmony, once the old has faded out.]

Ob. 23

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

23

pp

con sord. [heavy practice mute]

arco

mf

pp

con sord. [heavy practice mute]

arco

mf

pp

pizz.

p

senza sord.

pizz.

p

arco dolce

mf

pp

mf

sempre mf

p

23

pp

mf

sempre mf

p

29

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

29

34

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

34

mf

pp

con sord. [heavy practice mute]

arco

pizz.

cresc.

niente

mp

pp

mf

sempre mf

p

O

mf

pp

con sord. [heavy practice mute]

arco

mf

pp

mf

pp

niente

pp

mf

sempre mf

[illegible]

Ob. 49 **P**

Vln. I

Vln. II *pp* *senza sord. pizz. mf* *pp*

Vla. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp*

Vc. *mf* *pp* *mf* *pp*

Mrb. *niente*

Perc. 49

49 *pp* *mf* *sempre mf*

Ob. 54

Vln. I *mf* *pp* *pizz.* *niente*

Vln. II *niente* *pizz.* *niente*

Vla. *mf* *pp senza sord.* *niente*

Vc. *niente*

Mrb. *niente*

Perc. 54

54 *p* *pp*

59

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

59

59

pp

mf

sempre mf

Perusal Score

NĀ KAU 'ELUA | THE TWO SEASONS *–Kau Ho 'oilo–*

VI. Ka Lā 'au a Ke Kia Manu – The Bird Catcher's Pole

"The most important implements of the hunter's craft were his spears, called *kia*, or *kia-manu*, a name often used to indicate his vocation. They were long, slender, well polished poles, like fishing rods, made sometimes of dark spear wood, *kaula*... The hunter himself must remain concealed beneath the shelter of the foliage, or, if that be too scanty, under a covert extemporized from material at hand, fern leaves, or *i-e-i-e* fronds. If the day is a good one and the charm of his prayer works well, the birds will presently make their appearance, singly, or by twos and threes. Anon a struggling and a fluttering of wings announces to the watchful hunter that the little creatures have alighted on his poles and are held fast by the sticky gum. ... At the right time the hunter cautiously withdraws one pole after another, and using care that no bird escapes, transfers the captured birds to the bag that hangs at his side, or to a cage of wicker work that is kept at hand. ... The plumage-birds, like everything else in Hawaii, were the property of the *alii* of the land, and as such were protected by *tabu*; at least that was the case in the reign of Kamehameha I, and for some time before. The choicest of the feathers found their way into the possession of the kings and chiefs, being largely used in payment of the annual tribute, or land tax, that was levied on each *ahupuaa*. ... As prerequisites of royalty, they were made up into full length cloaks to be worn only by the kings and highest chiefs. Besides these there were capes, *kipuka*, to adorn the shoulders of the lesser chiefs and the king's chosen warriors, called *hulumanu*, not to mention helmets, *mahiolo*, a most showy head-covering. The supply needed to meet this demand was great, without reckoning the number consumed in the fabrication of *lei* and the numerous imposing *kahili* that surrounded Hawaiian royalty on every occasion of state. ... While the plumage-birds were of such diminutive size and so difficult of capture that it would not have been profitable to hunt them for food, they were in reality such delicacies for the table, that the hunters were quite willing to use them in that way. ... Kamehameha I is said to have reproved his bird-catchers for taking the life of the birds. "The feathers belong to me, but the birds themselves belong to my heirs," said the considerate monarch.

It was the practice of some hunters to release the first bird caught, unplucked, as an offering to the gods."

– From "Mauna Kea, ka piko kaulana o ka 'āina (Mauna Kea, the famous summit of the land)", Kuleana kope © 2005, 2019 na ke Kumu Pono Associates LLC.

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

Double Bass

Marimba:

Marimba

Percussion

Piano

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

10

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16

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

16

22

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

22

22

[illegible]

V

44

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

44

44

Rea.

Rea.

W

53

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

53

53

sul pont.

pp

sul pont.

pp

sul pont.

pp

sul pont.

pp

arco (modo normale)

pp

(modo normale)

pp

Rea.

Rea.

59

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

59

59

Lea

X

66

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

66

66

Lea

Lea

Lea

pp

(modo normale)

pp

(modo normale)

pp

72

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

72

72

L.V.

L.V.

***Before the final chord fades

***Before the final chord fades, ocean sounds of Pu'uloa fade in over 3 sec., stay for 15 sec., then fade out over 8 sec. Also, onstage light fades to 25% and back, with same timing as ocean sounds.

Perusal Score

NĀ KAU ‘ELUA | THE TWO SEASONS
–Kau Wela–

VII. Ka Puhi o Laumeki – The Eel of the ‘Anae-Holo

The ‘*anae* fish traveled with Laumeki [the eel of the *kauila* body form] at the front, leading the fish at Mamala. They continued on around Kawaihoa, Makapu‘u, and traveled passed Ko‘olaupoko, and on past Laniloa at Lā‘iemalo‘o, Ko‘olauloa. This is how the mullet came to regularly travel between the place called Kaihuku‘una at Lā‘iemalo‘o and Honouliuli at Ewa.

– From "Ka hana lawai‘a a me nā ko‘a o na kai ‘ewalu (A history of fishing practices and marine fisheries of the Hawaiian Islands)". © 2019 na ka Nature Conservancy.

VII. Ka Pūhi o Laumeki (The Eel of the 'Anae-Holo)

Expansively ♩ = 80

pp

p *cresc.*

p *cresc.* solo *mp*

Sus. Cym. L.V.

p

pp niente *cresc.* *pp*

5 *mp* *mf*

mp *p* *mp*

p *mp*

p *mp*

mp *mp*

5 Sus. Cym. *pp*

5 *molto legato* *mp*

Ob. 9

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc. 9 L.V. L.V.

p *pp* *pp* *mp* *p* *mf*

Ob. 12 *f*

Vln. I *mf*

Vln. II *mf*

Vla. *mf*

Vc. *mf*

Mrb.

Perc. 12 BD Tom-toms: *mp*

12

Ob. 15

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc. 15

Sus. Cym. *pp* *mp* L.V.

18

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc. 18

18

f *appassionato*

dim. *mf* *dim.* *f* *dim.* *mp*

21

Ob. *mp* pizz.

Vln. I *mp*

Vln. II *mp* pizz.

Vla. *mp* solo

Vc. *f*

Mrb. *mp* Marimba: 7

Perc. 21

21

Ob. *f* arco

Vln. I *mp*

Vln. II *mp*

Vla. *mp*

Vc. *mf*

Mrb.

Perc. 24 Sus. Cym. L.V. BD Tom-toms:

24 *pp* *mp* *mp* *mf* *mf*

mp *mf*

Ob. 27

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc. 27

30

Ob. *mp*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla. *f* solo *dim.*

Vc.

Marimba: *mf* *dim.*

Perc. 30

30

mp

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33

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

33

36

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

36

CC

pp

mp

mp

mf

pp

mp

Sus. Cym.

pp

pp

mp

p

mp

L.V.

niente cresc.

Perusal Score

NĀ KAU ‘ELUA | THE TWO SEASONS
–Kau Wela–

VIII. *I Ka ‘Auamo ‘Ia o Kamapua‘a – As Kamapua‘a is Carried Away*

KAMAPUAA's ... home was at Kaliuwaa, in Kaluanui, Koolauloa. Olopana was the king of Oahu at this time. It was Kamapuaa's custom to go and steal the chickens from Olopana's lands at Kapaka, at Punaluu, and at Kahana. In one night all the chickens in these different places would be taken. On one of these expeditions, just before daylight while on his way home he met Kawauhelema, a supernatural being who had the form of a chicken, who enticed him on until he was discovered by the guards of Olopana. When Olopana heard that it was Kamapuaa that was robbing the hen roosts he sent word to all the people from Kahana to Kaluanui to go after Kamapuaa and bring him on their backs (*'auamo*) to his presence. The people who were sent on this mission numbered about eight hundred.

–From Fornander Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities and Folklore, Vol. 5

51

Oboe
 Violin I
 Violin II
 Viola
 Cello
 Marimba
 Percussion

Musical score for "The Lion King" Suite, Act 1. The score includes parts for Oboe, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, Marimba, and Percussion. The music is in 2/4 time and features various dynamic markings (f, p, ppp) and articulation (pesante, sim). The score is divided into measures, with some measures containing multiple staves for different instruments. The Marimba part is marked "delicatamente" and "p". The Percussion part is marked "p" and "pizz.". The score ends with a double bar line and a key signature change to D major.

Ob. 9 *f* 3 3

Vln. I *f*

Vln. II *arco* *sub. f pesante arco*

Vla. *sub. f pesante*

Vc. *arco f*

Mrb.

Perc. 9 BD Tom-toms: *mf*

9 *sub. f pesante* *Lea Lea Lea Lea* *sim.*

Ob. 13 3 3

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc. 13

13

EE

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

17

21

Marimba: *8va*

p *delicatamente* *secco*

pizz. *p*

mp

mf *arco*

mf *arco*

mf *arco*

mf

Tom-toms: BD

mf *p* *mp* *p* *mf* *p*

mf

[illegible]

Perusal Score

NĀ KAU ‘ELUA | THE TWO SEASONS –Kau Wela–

IX. *Ka I‘e Kuku* – The Kapa Beater

In ancient times the clothing of the Hawaiians was smooth thatching (‘o *ka lōle ka ‘a‘ahu kahiko*). They plaited dried banana sheath fibers into garments... (Later), clothing changed to another kind, called *kuku*, "beaten". The origin of this beaten [bark cloth] was in the tie of Kawa‘ama‘ukele, and it was known in the time of Mauiakalani and his mother Hina. She left traces of her beating implements at their dwellings from Hawai‘i to Kaua‘i. Everyone knew about the tapa-beating anvils of Hina, and that is how tapa beating, *kuku kapa*, first spread among *ka po ‘e kahiko*...

When the anvil was ready for the tapa to be beaten and spread to its length and breadth, then a tapa beater, *i‘e kuku*, was procured from an expert who grooved them, a *kahuna hole i‘e kuku*.

The tapa beaters were made of very hard woods, such as *kauila*, *o‘a*, *uhiuhi*, *koai‘e*, and othersuitable woods.

– From *Nā Hana a ka Po‘e Kahiko*, Kamakau (translated from the Newspaper *Ke Au ‘Oko‘a* by Pukui, 1976)

For the process of beating the kapa these things are prepared: I. The block on which to do the beating; the proper wood from which to obtain this block, *kauwila*... There is a kapu attached to the manner of getting them. The manner of acquiring these trees enumerated above is like that of obtaining the ‘ō‘ō: with prayer offerings to the gods of this industry.

– From Fornander, Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities and Folklore, Vol. V

IX. *Ka I'e Kuku* – The Kapa Beater

67

Briskly ♩ = 126

Oboe

mf

Violin I

Violin II

Viola

Cello

Marimba:

niente *mf*

Percussion

mp

8

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

8

Perc.

8

niente *p*

poco ped.

GG

Ob. *mp*

Vln. I *mp*

Vln. II *mp*

Vla.

Vc. *p*

Mrb.

Perc. 14

14 *cresc.* *p* *Lea*

Ob. 18

Vln. I *détaché*

Vln. II *mp* *détaché*

Vla. *mp* *cresc.*

Vc. *mf*

Mrb. *mf*

Perc. 18

18 *mf* *Lea Lea Lea Lea Lea Lea Lea Lea Lea Lea Lea Lea*

[illegible]

33

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

33

33

38

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

38

38

mp

mf

mp

mf *legato*

détaché

détaché

détaché

mp

mf

mp

f

f

II

Ob. 42

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc. 42

42

p *cresc.*

Rea Rea Rea Rea Rea Rea

Ob. 46

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc. 46

46

mf *dim.* *p* *niente*

Rea Rea Rea Rea Rea Rea Rea Rea Rea Rea Rea Rea Rea Rea Rea

61 **KK**

Ob.

Vln. I *mp*

Vln. II *mp*

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

61

61

66

Ob.

Vln. I *dolce*

Vln. II *dolce*

Vla. *dolce*

Vc. *dolce*

Mrb. *mp*

Perc. *pp*

66

66

Rea

Rea

71

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

71

pp

ff

mp *dolce*

ff

ff

f *p* *ff*

f

f

*

Perusal Score

NĀ KAU ‘ELUA | THE TWO SEASONS
–Kau Wela–

X. Ka Lā‘au Pālau a Kawelo – Kawelo's War Club

“Kauahoa’s height was eight times five yards... or one hundred and twenty feet. He was also compared to the size of eight streams, and his strength was equal to that number of streams or to eight companies of forty men each ... As Kauahoa was raising his club, Kawelo jumped back out of its reach and stood behind Kauahoa, so that the club dropped in front of Kauahoa. Kauahoa then reached down to pick up the club, and, while in a stooping position, Kawelo raised his club and struck Kauahoa a blow, cutting him in two and killing him. As the body was almost severed, Kawelo's club, Kuika‘a, was reluctant [to finish] on account of the bad odor of Kauahoa's body. Thus was Kauahoa killed, the last of Aikanaka's great warriors.”

– From Fornander, Collection of Hawaiian Antiquities and Folklore, Vol. 5

X. Ka Lā'au Pālau a Kawelo – Kawelo's War Club

77

Mano a mano (slow acceleration, begin at ♩ = 46)

Ob. *mf* *accel.*

Violin I *mf*

Violin II

Viola

Cello *mf*

Marimba

Percussion *pp* Snare:

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II *mf*

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc. 5

5

The musical score is for a piece titled 'X. Ka Lā'au Pālau a Kawelo – Kawelo's War Club', page 77. It features a tempo marking 'Mano a mano (slow acceleration, begin at ♩ = 46)'. The score is written for a large ensemble including Oboe, Violin I, Violin II, Viola, Cello, Marimba, Percussion (with Snare), and Piano. The Oboe part begins with a melodic line marked *mf* and *accel.*. The Violin I part enters with a melodic line marked *mf*. The Cello part has a rhythmic accompaniment marked *mf*. The Percussion part features a snare drum pattern marked *pp*. The Piano part is marked with a '5' above the staff, indicating a specific fingering or measure. The score is divided into two systems, with the second system starting at measure 5. A large, faint watermark 'Early Antique Music' is visible across the page.

LL

8. **Aggressively** (♩ = 80)

[illegible]

14

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

Tom-toms

sim.

mf

p

mf

mf

p

mf

pp

14

17

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

Tom-toms

BD

Tom-toms

quasi accelerando 7:4

mp

pp

mf

p

mf

p

mf

più f

più f

più f

più f

più f

più f

Reo

Reo

Reo

Reo

Reo

MM

20

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

20 BD

Perc.

Tom-toms

mp

cresc.

20

Pia

22

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

22

Perc.

(snares off)

mf

mp

22

Pia

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

30

Tom-toms

f

p

f

BD

f

f

Sus. Cym.

Tom-toms

BD

Tom-toms

f

7:4

30

Reo

Reo

Reo

Reo

Reo

33

Ob.

niente

Vln. I

niente

Vln. II

niente

Vla.

niente

Vc.

niente

Mrb.

33

**PERCUSSION SOLO: Play the gestures in the boxes above, out of time and in any order, increasingly dramatic and dominating the texture. When the others stop playing continue on for the equivalent of about 3 more measures, then finish abruptly.

Perc.

33

ppp

Perusal Score

NĀ KAU ‘ELUA | THE TWO SEASONS *–Kau Wela–*

XI. Ka Hi ‘a Kā ‘Upena – The Netting Needle

Kauila wood was used for many purposes, including spears, daggers (*pāhoa*), war clubs, fishing spears (*kao* or ‘*o*) and netting needle or shuttle (*hi ‘a ka ‘upena*).

– (Krauss 1993:34,35,45). – Paraphrased from Hawaiian Ethnobotany Online Database, © Bishop Museum, 2019].

The making of fishnets was an important craft of the po‘e kakiko. Mai‘ai was the originator (kanaka kahiko) of net making, and from him came the kapu lineage of the net maker; it was a kapu lineage inherited from the ancestors. The kapu protected the net maker from being pierced by his own shuttle... Net makers were quick and skillful workers.

– © 2003, 2019 by The Nature Conservancy.

XII. Kā Kekūhaupi ‘o Pāhoa – Kekūhaupi ‘o’s Dagger

Fishing for the niuhi shark was kapu for the benefit of the chiefs of ancient times and there were persons who were set apart for this by heredity. The method included men at the bow of the canoe pulling on the rope of the men at the stern [who had caught the tail] and also, the men at the stern pulling on the rope which had ensnared the head of the shark... At this moment the [man] with the sharp kauila wood weapons struck the shark at a vulnerable spot.

– From "A collection of historical accounts and oral history interviews with elder kama‘āina fisher-people from the Kapalilua region of South Kona, island of Hawai‘i" (He wahi mo‘olelo no na lawai‘a ma Kapalilua, Kona Hema, Hawai‘i)

The teacher of Kamehameha’s trusty warrior, Kekūhaupi ‘o, addressed his student as follows: ‘Auhea ‘oe, e ku‘u ali‘i haumana, in my teaching of the various methods of our ancestors’ lua fighting, all that remains is the ‘ailolo ceremony to confirm you an adept; however, unlike others I have taught to overcome a man, you shall also become adept in fighting that terrifying fish of the wide ocean which people fear—then you shall become a niuhi shark [tiger shark] on the battlefields of the future. Do you dare to become an adept by [overcoming] this terrifying fish of the ocean and eating the eye of the niuhi shark for your ‘ailolo ceremony?

– From “Kamehameha and His Warrior Kekūhaupi ‘o” (Moolelo kaa o Kuhaupio ke koa kaulana o ke au o Kamehameha ka Nui) © 2000, 2019 by Kamehameha Schools

XI. Ka Hi 'a Kā 'Upena – The Netting Needle

85

Quick, Efficient ♩ = 116

Score for XI. Ka Hi 'a Kā 'Upena – The Netting Needle. The score is written for a chamber ensemble and includes the following parts:

- Oboe:** Starts with a melodic line in 3/8 time, marked *mp* *leggiere*. It features a change to 6/8 time in the second measure.
- Violin I:** Plays a continuous eighth-note pattern in 3/8 time, marked *mp* *leggiere*. It features a change to 6/8 time in the second measure.
- Violin II:** Remains silent in 3/8 time, then enters in 6/8 time with a melodic line, marked *pp* (straight tone).
- Viola:** Remains silent in 3/8 time, then enters in 6/8 time with a melodic line, marked *pp* (straight tone).
- Cello:** Remains silent in 3/8 time, then enters in 6/8 time with a melodic line, marked *mp* *leggiere*. It features a change to 3/8 time in the fourth measure.
- Marimba:** Remains silent throughout the piece.
- Percussion:** Features a melodic line in 3/8 time, marked *mp*. It includes a change to 6/8 time in the second measure.
- Piano:** Features a melodic line in 3/8 time, marked *mf* L.V. It includes a change to 6/8 time in the second measure.

The score is divided into two systems, each containing five measures. The first system is marked with a 3/8 time signature, and the second system is marked with a 6/8 time signature. The score includes various dynamics and articulations, such as *mp*, *pp*, *mf*, *leggiere*, *straight tone*, *normal*, *arco*, *pizz.*, and *let ring*.

14

Ob.

Vln. I (straight tone) *pp* (normal) *mp*

Vln. II *mp* (normal) *mp*

Vla. (normal) *mp* *pp*

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

14

(loco)

00

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II *mp* *p* *mp* *p* *sim.*

Vla. *mp* *mp* *p* *mp* *sim.* *p* *mp* *sim.*

Vc. *mp* *arco* *mp* *p* *mp* *p* *sim.*

Mrb.

Perc.

19

19

mp *p* *mp* *p*

gua - - - -

22

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

22

25

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

25

Copyrighted Material

PP

30

Ob.

mf

Vln. I

mf

Vln. II

mf

Vla.

mf

Vc.

mf

Mrb.

p

Perc.

30

30

mf

(timbral trill)

36

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

36

36

30

36

36

42

QQ

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

42

p

mf arco *dolce*

mf arco *dolce*

mf *dolce*

p

mp molto legato

p

mp molto legato

poco

47

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

47

mf

mf

mf

mf *espress*

p

mp

p

mp

mp solo

mf molto legato

mf

mf

61

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

61

61

64

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

64

64

86

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

86

86

92

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

92

92

mf

p

poco a poco cresc.

p

poco a poco cresc.

poco a poco cresc.

mf

mf

poco a poco cresc.

mf

p

poco a poco cresc.

mf

p

poco a poco cresc.

mf

sim.

(Note: play notes as durationally equal – dotted eighths – and as lyrically as possible between mm. 97-99; but do not be overly concerned if it is not exactly with the ensemble. It's more critical to arrive on the downbeat of m. 103 with the ensemble.)

98

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

98

Perc.

98

TT

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

103

Perc.

103

mf

mf

arco

mf

mf

109 *rallentando*

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

109

109

115 *♩ = 90* *attacca*

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

115

115

pp

p

p

arco

niente

mf

niente

niente

niente

f

f

f

Sus. Cym.

pp

mf

XII. *Kā Kekūhaupi 'o Pāhoa* – Kekūhaupi 'o's Dagger

121

Ob. *f*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla. *mf*

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc. 121 BD Tom-toms: *mp*

121 *f* *mf* *f*

123

Ob. *f*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc. 123

123 *p* LH LH

UU

125

Ob. *mp*

Vln. I *mp*

Vln. II *mf*

Vla. *mf*

Vc. *mf*

Mrb. Marimba:

Perc. 125

125 LH *mp* *p* niente

127

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II *mp*

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc. 127

127 *p*

129

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

129

129

131

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Marimba

Mrb.

Perc.

131

131

p

niente

mp

crescendo

niente

niente

The musical score is for a piece titled "XII. Kā Kekūhaupi'o Pāhoa – Kekūhaupi'o's Dagger". It spans measures 129 to 131. The instrumentation includes Oboe (Ob.), Violins I and II (Vln. I, Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), Marimba (Mrb.), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano. The key signature is three sharps (F#, C#, G#) and the time signature is 6/4. In measure 129, the piano part begins with a marimba melody in the right hand and a piano accompaniment in the left hand. The marimba part is marked with a piano (*p*) dynamic. The piano accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern. In measure 130, the marimba part continues with a similar melody. In measure 131, the marimba part is marked with a mezzo-piano (*mp*) dynamic and a crescendo. The piano accompaniment also continues with a similar pattern. The score ends with a "niente" (fading) instruction in the piano part.

Grooving ♩ = 90

VV

133

Grooving ♩ = 90

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

133

133

136

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

136

136

[illegible]

143

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

143

143

WW

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

145

145

147

Ob. *gliss.*

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla. *f*

Vc.

Mrb. Marimba: (loco)

Perc. 147 B.D. Tom-toms: *mf*

147 *mf*

Cadenza

Ob. 149 *f* *accel.*

Vln. I

Vln. II *f*

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc. 149 Sus. Cym. *pp* *mf*

149

152 *rall.* (timbral trill) *p*

Ob.

156 *sub. f* 9 11

Ob.

159 *accel.* 3 3 *f*

Ob.

161 *pp* *pp* (echo)

Vln. I

XX ♩ = 60 *poco a poco accel.* Grooving ♩ = 90

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

163 Perc.

163

168

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Marimba:

Mrb.

Perc.

168

168

172

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

172

172

poco

mf

espress.

mp

mf

f

p

crescendo

pp

crescendo

crescendo

crescendo

crescendo

crescendo

176

YY

with increasing passion...

f with increasing passion...

f with increasing passion...

f with increasing passion...

f with increasing passion...

f with increasing passion...

176

Perc.

176

with increasing passion...

f

let ring

179

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

p

f

179

Perc.

179

182

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

182

182

185

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

185

185

ZZ

p *f* *ff*

This image shows a page from a musical score for 'The Swan' from Swan Lake, covering measures 188 to 191. The score is written for a full orchestra and piano. The instruments included are Oboe (Ob.), Violin I (Vln. I), Violin II (Vln. II), Viola (Vla.), Violoncello (Vc.), Maracas (Mrb.), Percussion (Perc.), and Piano (Pn.). The key signature is one flat (B-flat major or D minor), and the time signature is 4/4. The score features a variety of musical notations, including eighth and sixteenth notes, rests, and dynamic markings such as *f* (forte) and *crescendo*. The piano part is written in grand staff notation. The measures are numbered 188, 191, and 191 at the beginning of their respective systems. A large, faint watermark is visible across the center of the page.

XII. *Kā Kekūhaupi'o Pāhoa* – Kekuhaupi'o's Dagger

[Forest sounds of Kōke'e re-enter, fade out completely after approx. 10 seconds of piano's final note.]

109

201

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

Piano

207

Ob.

Vln. I

Vln. II

Vla.

Vc.

Mrb.

Perc.

Piano

Almost Unmeasured ♩ = 60

re-enter, fade out completely after approx. 10 seconds of piano's final note.]

ossia lunga

pp

niente 8va f niente f

niente 8va f niente f

niente f (straight tone) niente f

Marimba (w/ Bow) L.V. mp

ossia

L.V. Triangle Snare: (coperto) L.V. Triangle

mf pp mp pp mf

L.V. L.V.

p

201

207

let ring

niente mf let ring niente mp

niente mf let ring niente mp

niente mf let ring niente mp

niente mf let ring niente mp

niente mp

Tom-toms: (coperto) Triangle L.V. L.V. Tom-toms: B.D.

pp mp pp mp mp p pp pp mp pp

213

Ob. *p* *rit.* *niente*

Vln. I *pp* *pp* *mp* *niente*

Vln. II *pp* *mp* *niente*

Vla. *pp* *mp* *niente*

Vc. *pp* *mp* *niente*

Mrb. Crotales L.V. *p* (hard beater) *pp* Crotales L.V. (bowed)

Perc. 213 Tom-toms: 7:4 *pp* *p* *pp* *pp* *mp* *niente*

213 L.V. *pp* *pp* *p* *pp* *15^{ma}*

8va
4^{ta}
2da