

IV

Kamakau, S. M.

Mo'olelo o Hawaii
(History of Hawaii)

Part I: Mo'olelo o Kamehameha
(History of Kamehameha)

Chapters 11-15 (16-20)

✓

GN

875. H

K 15

l.c.

Extract from manuscript draft of Ch. 16 "Mo'olelo o Kamehameha" part of *Mo'olelo o Hawaii* by S.M. Kamakau.

Originally published in *Ka Nupepa Kuokoa*, August 10, 1867.

Later published as part of the Kamehameha Schools Press 1961 book *Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii*.

MS SC Kamakau Box 6.4

Bishop Museum Archives; No reproduction without permission

Kamehameha ¹ had now given up the thought of going to war with

¹ Ka Nupepa Kuokoa, August 10, 1867.

Kaumuālii, believing that he could secure annexation by peaceful means. He therefore sent one of the lesser chiefs, named Kihei, as his representative to invite Kaumuālii to come to Oahu to see Kamehameha and make a treaty of peace between the two. The messenger was received by Kaumuālii with great dignity and given ~~large~~ lands and wives; he therefore never returned to report to Kamehameha. Kaumuālii instead sent his own messenger, named Wahine, with an agreement of peace and said, "Take a message to Kamehameha on Oahu, but go first to my ^{ok} uncle, Kekuāmanoha, and to my ^{ok} cousin, Kauhiwawaeono, and they will

Extract from manuscript draft of Ch. 16 "Mo'olelo o Kamehameha" part of *Mo'olelo o Hawaii* by S.M. Kamakau.

Originally published in Ka Nupepa Kuokoa, August 10, 1867.

Later published as part of the Kamehameha Schools Press 1961 book *Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii*.

MS SC Kamakau Box 6.4

Bishop Museum Archives; No reproduction without permission

191

take you to Kamehameha." Wahine brought the terms of the treaty to Kamehameha and was hospitably received and presented with large double peleleu canoes, the first ever given to Kauai, and with feather capes and other gifts of value. Kamehameha's message to Kaumuālii was, "Tell Kaumuālii to visit me here on Oahu." Kaumuālii was pleased with the gifts, but hesitated to trust himself on Oahu. He therefore sent his devoted friend, Pahiko, to act as his messenger, with ^{eleven} double canoe loads and ^{nine} single canoe loads [of gifts for Kamehameha], all of which were swamped in the Kaieiwaho channel except one which landed on Oahu and one on Niihau. Says the chant:

Holo mai nei no Pahi ^{ko} ko,	Pahiko did indeed sail
E hai i ka hua'ole lo,	To deliver a message.
Haule koke la i ka moa na,	[The fleet] quickly overturned in the sea,
Auwe! auwe! auwe!	Alas! alas! alas!
Aloha ino ko makou po e,	What a pity for our people,
O kuku nei o ka moana e,	Drowned in the sea!
I kuhi paha he pukoa ka ale e,	Perhaps you mistook the big waves for rocks
Kalele hewa i ka puukai e e.	And leaned too far to one side.

- Long Kamehameha waited, hoping to meet Kaumuālii face to face. He sent messengers, but all remained on Kauai where they were given lands and wives. Finally he sent Keaweopu, Nahili, and Isaac Davis, one of his favorite foreigners. Kaumuālii was doubtful about coming to Oahu, fearing to be served

195

as Keoua had been. In spite of the chief's silence on the subject he could see that it was not peace Kamehameha wanted, but Kaūmuālii's consent to rule under Kamehameha. He therefore sent his nephew, Kāmāholelani, and Nāmāhana, *Ka-mahole-lani's* his wife, with the high chiefs, Haupu and Kumumu, to negotiate with Kamehameha. They were received with great honor, *and* given presents, *and* to Kāmāholelani was given the young chiefess, Kekela-a-Kālaniwahīkapaā, for a wife, the same Kekela who died in 1865. On their reporting their kind reception to the Kauai chief, Kaūmuālii finally consented to visit Oahu in person, declaring, "Since *Kamehameha* my own nephew has returned alive I will now go myself; but he has but one object in this meeting, my giving up the government to him!" He sent Luia as his messenger to inform the chief that he was arriving on Captain Winship's boat. Thus in the seventh year of Kamehameha's occupation of Oahu the two rulers met face-to-face.

Kamehameha went out to meet the boat at the sea of Mamala, accompanied by his chiefs and Kālanimoku, his leading counselor. Kaūmuālii had with him his old kahunas learned in ancient wisdom and his war leaders, Kahe'e and Puūiki. The fleet of canoes drew near, red with feather cloaks and radiant with the colors of the rainbow. Kamehameha himself was in a single canoe and he drew *[of the Kauai chief],* close to the boat, thinking to be unrecognized; but Kaūmuālii was ready to

186

receive him, dressed in the costume of the chiefs of old, with Captain Winship and the foreigners of the ship in full dress. Davis, and Lahōloa, and the war leaders, Kahe'e and Pu'iki, were standing on either side. When Kamehameha and his chiefs came aboard in their feather robes, Kaumualii singled out the chief [ruling] and, grasping his hand, said, "Here I am; is it face up or face down?" Kamehameha disclaimed the inference, and the chief continued, "This is my gift at our meeting; the land of Kauai, its chiefs, its men great and small, from mountain to sea, all above and below, and myself to be yours." Kamehameha said, "I shall not accept your land, not the least portion of your domain. Return and rule over it. But if our young chief [Liholiho] makes you a visit, be pleased to receive him." Kaumualii answered, "We have met, and I am now returning." Kamehameha said, "Let us land; we have food and fish and wealth; better come ashore." Kaumualii and his wife, Kekaihaakulou, landed, and all the chiefs and followers bestowed gifts upon them. But some of the chiefs wished Kaumualii to be put to death, and a certain kahuna, named Kaumiumi, came to Kamehameha and said, "The ivory-tusk ornament has come here; let the chief take the tusk." But the chief said, "This is not a time of war which would justify me in killing another chief and seizing his possessions." "Then I shall die, for the chief has refused to heed me," answered the kahuna. It was

19
said that Davis knew of a plot to kill Kāmuālii at a feast at Waikahalulu where rum was drunk, and that he warned the chief. Kāmuālii was the friend of the foreigners and of the captains of the ships that touched at Kauai, and it was said that he could read and speak English. He returned safely to Kauai after a few days, loaded with gifts.

No P Thus Kamehameha ensured peace to the kingdom. In 1810, some time after this meeting with Kāmuālii, Kamehameha sent a letter to King George III of Great Britain, asking his protection from foreign aggression and informing him that the islands of Hawaii from Hawaii to Oahu were united under one rule.

was
l.e. The letter acknowledged by the Premier, the king, being then not of sound mind, [he] and agreed in behalf of the British government to give the protection requested.

Extract from manuscript draft of Ch. 16 "Mo'olelo o Kamehameha" part of *Mo'olelo o Hawaii* by S.M. Kamakau.
Originally published in Ka Nupepa Kuokoa, August 10, 1867.
Later published as part of the Kamehameha Schools Press 1961 book *Ruling Chiefs of Hawaii*.
MS SC Kamakau Box 6.4

Bishop Museum Archives; No reproduction without permission