



PROJECT MUSE®

Na Nupepa o ka Makahiki 1834, Mahele 1 = The 1834
Newspapers, Part 1

Kapulani Antonio, Lokahi Antonio

Ka Ho'oilina/The Legacy, Puke (Volume) 1, Helu (Number) 1, Malaki
(March) 2002, pp. 60-89 (Article)

Published by University of Hawai'i Press

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1353/kah.2003.0005>



➔ *For additional information about this article*

<https://muse.jhu.edu/article/44939>

Nā Nūpepa o ka Makahiki 1834, Māhele 1

E ho‘opuka li‘ili‘i hou ‘ia ana ma kēia māhele o ka puke pai nā nūpepa Hawai‘i a pau ma ke ka‘ina i pa‘i mua ‘ia ai. E ho‘omaka ana me ka pukana mua o ka nūpepa mua loa, ‘o *Ka Lama Hawai‘i*, o ka lā 14 o Pepeluali, 1834, i pa‘i ‘ia ma Lahaina Luna, Maui na nā haumāna o Ke Kulanui o Hawai‘i ma Lahaina Luna a me nā kula ‘ē a‘e a nā Mikionali Kalawina. ‘O Lorrin Andrews ka Luna Ho‘oponopono. Na nā kumu a me nā haumāna o ke Kulanui o Hawai‘i ma Lahaina Luna i kākau; ‘a‘ole na‘e i palapala ‘ia ko lākou inoa pākahi. Hō‘ike ‘ia nā inoa o ‘elua mikionali ma loko o ka ‘atikala ‘o “No ke Kulanui.” Na Alonzo Chapin a me kāna wahine, ‘o Mary Ann Tenney Chapin, i kaha i nā ki‘i. Aia ‘elua ‘atikala ma ka ‘ao‘ao ‘ekahi; ke ki‘i ma ka ‘ao‘ao ‘elua; ‘elua ‘atikala ma ka ‘ao‘ao ‘ekolu; a me ‘ekolu ‘atikala ma ka ‘ao‘ao hope. Forbes 901 (II:75–77); Mo‘okini 24; Chapin 63.

‘O “Ka Lama Hawai‘i” ka ho‘olauna o ka nūpepa ‘o *Ka Lama Hawai‘i* a me ka ‘atikala mua o ia nūpepa.

1. KA
LAMA HAWAII.
HE MEA IA E HOOLAHA IKE, A HE
MEA HOI E PONO AI KE KULANUI.
I naaupo ka uhane, aole ia he maikai.
NA SOLOMONA.

MAKAHIKI 1. LAHAINALUNA MAUI
FEBERUARI, 14. 1834. Helu 1.

O KA LAMA HAWAII.

Ma na aina naauao, ua manao ia he mea maikai ka hoolaha ike. I ka noonoo ana o ka poe noiau, a loa ia lakou kekahi manao maikai hou, aole i ikeia mamua, a maopopo no he manao maikai, alaila ake no e hoolaha, aole huna, i ike na kanaka a pau loa. O ka pepa i paaia i ka olelo ka mea e hoolaha nui ai.

2. Nui wale ke ano o na pepa i paaia i ka olelo. Ma na buke nui kekahi; ma na buke uuku iho kekahi a ma na pepa i humuhumu pu wale ia kekahi; a ma na pepa mahuahua i paaia i ka wa

1. KA
LAMA HAWAI‘I.
HE MEA IA E HO‘OLAHA ‘IKE, A HE
MEA HO‘I E PONO AI KE KULANUI.
I na‘aupō ka ‘uhane, ‘a‘ole ia he maika‘i.
NA SOLOMONA.

Makahiki 1. LAHAINA LUNA, MAUI
PEPELUALI 14, 1834. Helu 1.

‘O KA LAMA HAWAI‘I.

Ma nā ‘āina na‘auao, ua mana‘o ‘ia he mea maika‘i ka ho‘olaha ‘ike. I ka no‘ono‘o ‘ana o ka po‘e no‘iau, a loa‘a iā lākou kekahi mana‘o maika‘i hou, ‘a‘ole i ‘ike ‘ia ma mua, a maopopo nō he mana‘o maika‘i, a laila ake nō e ho‘olaha, ‘a‘ole hūnā, i ‘ike nā kānaka a pau loa. ‘O ka pepa i pa‘i ‘ia i ka ‘ōlelo ka mea e ho‘olaha nui ai.

2. Nui wale ke ‘ano o nā pepa i pa‘i ‘ia i ka ‘ōlelo. Ma nā puke nui kekahi; ma nā puke ‘u‘uku iho kekahi a ma nā pepa i humuhumu pū wale ‘ia kekahi. Nui ho‘i ke ‘ano o ia pa‘i ‘ana ma ka wā.

The 1834 Newspapers, Part 1

This section of the journal will ultimately reproduce all Hawaiian newspapers in chronological order. We begin with the first edition of the first title, namely the February 14, 1834, four-page issue of *Ka Lama Hawai'i* (*The Hawaiian Luminary*). It was published at Lahaina Luna, Maui, for students at the College of Hawai'i there and at other schools run by the Protestant missionaries. The authors of articles are not identified, although the names of two missionaries appear in the article "No ke Kulanui" ("About the College"). Lorrin Andrews was editor. Besides Andrews, writers included instructors and students at the College of Hawai'i. Alonzo Chapin and his wife, Mary Ann Tenney Chapin, produced the illustrations. Two articles appear on page 1; the next two articles on page 2; the illustration on page 3; and three articles on the last page. Forbes 901 (II:75–77); Mo'okini 24; Chapin 63.

"Ka Lama Hawai'i" is the introduction to *Ka Lama Hawai'i* and the first article of this newspaper.

1. KA
LAMA HAWAI'I.
A MEANS TO SPREAD KNOWLEDGE
AND TO BENEFIT THE COLLEGE.
For the spirit to be ignorant is not good.
BY SOLOMON.

Year 1. LAHAINA LUNA, MAUI
FEBRUARY 14, 1834. Number 1.

KA LAMA HAWAI'I.

In enlightened lands, it is believed that the spreading of knowledge is a good thing. When wise people ponder and come upon good new thoughts not known before, and it is seen to be a good thought, they then desire to disseminate it abroad, and not hide it, so that all men may know. Paper with the printed word is the main form of dissemination.

2. There are many types of paper with the printed word. Some are in large books, some are in little books, and some are just papers sewn together. Some are papers printed periodically.

kekahi. Nui hoi ke ano o ia pai ana ma ka wa. Ma ka malama kekahi, ma ka hebedoma kekahi, a ma ka la kekahi. He pepa opiopiia kekahi; a o na pepa i paia ma ka hebedoma, o na pepa mahuahua ae ka pono e like me na pepa i hiki mai nei me ka ‘olelo haole.

3. Nui hoi ke ano o na olelo i hoolahaia ma keia mau pepa. He mea ao aku kekahi i ka poe paahana, a na ka poe kalepa kekahi, na ka poe imi naauao kekahi, na ka poe haipule kekahi, a na ka poe kamalii kekahi. O ke ano nui o ka olelo ma ia poe pepa, he mea ia e pono ai ka hana ana o ka poe nana e heluhelu.

4. Ua mana‘oia, he maikai paha ke hoomaka i kekahi pepa like, ma ke Kulanui o Hawaii nei, i mea e pono ai a e naauao ai na haumana o ua Kula nei a me kanaka e ae paha, aia i ka mana‘o o hai.

5. Ua hoopiliia ka inoa i kakau ia maluna o LAMA HAWAII, no ka mea o ka ike, ua like ia me ka malamalama. A he mea hoolaha ike keia pepa, nolaila, ua pili paha keia inoa.

6. I keia manawa, aole maopopo loa ke ano oia pepa ma keia hope aku. Ua maopopo no kekahi mau mea. He mea ia e hoolaha i ka ike i kela mea keia mea e pono ai na haumana o ke Kulanui, he mea hoi ia e ao [a]ku i ka maikai o ka naauao mamua o ka naauao, a me ka aoao maikai o kanaka ma na aina naauao, a he mea ia e hoike i ka pono o ka ke Akua olelo, i maluhia keia pae aina, a i pomaikai hoi keia aupuni. Oia ka mana‘o o ka mea nana e hooponopono, aia i ke Akua ke hoikaika i kona kino, a e haawi mai no hoi i akamai a i naauao hoi e pono ai.

7. Aole pono ke mana‘o ae, ua like ka olelo ma keia pepa me ka ke Akua olelo. No ka mea, okoa ka ke Akua olelo, okoa ka ke kanaka. He oiaio

Ma ka malama kekahi, ma ka hebedoma kekahi, a ma ka la kekahi; he pepa ‘opi‘opi‘ia kekahi. A ‘o na pepa i pa‘i‘ia ma ka hebedoma, ‘o na pepa mahuahua a‘e, ka pono, e like me na pepa i hiki mai nei me ka ‘olelo haole.

3. Nui ho‘i ke ‘ano o na ‘olelo i ho‘olaha ‘ia ma keia mau pepa. He mea a‘o aku kekahi i ka po‘e pa‘ahana, a na ka po‘e kalepa kekahi, na ka po‘e ‘imi na‘auao kekahi, na ka po‘e haipule kekahi, na ka po‘e kamalii‘i kekahi. ‘O ke ‘ano nui o ka ‘olelo ma ia po‘e pepa, he mea ia e pono ai ka hana ‘ana o ka po‘e nana e heluhelu.

4. Ua mana‘o ‘ia, he maika‘i paha ke ho‘omaka i kekahi pepa like ma ke Kulanui o Hawaii‘i nei i mea e pono ai a e na‘auao ai na haumana o ua Kula nei a me kanaka ‘e a‘e paha, aia i ka mana‘o o hai‘i.

5. Ua ho‘opili ‘ia ka inoa i kakau ‘ia ma luna, ‘o LAMA HAWAII, no ka mea ‘o ka ‘ike, ua like ia me ka malamalama. A he mea ho‘olaha ‘ike keia pepa, no laila, ua pili paha keia inoa.

6. I keia manawa, ‘a‘ole maopopo loa ke ‘ano o ia pepa ma keia hope aku. Ua maopopo no kekahi mau mea. He mea ia e ho‘olaha i ka ‘ike i kelā mea keia mea e pono ai na haumana o ke Kulanui, he mea ho‘i ia e a‘o aku i ka maika‘i o ka na‘auao ma mua o ka na‘aupō, a me ka ‘ao‘ao maika‘i o kanaka ma na ‘aina na‘auao, a he mea ia e hō‘ike i ka pono o kā ke Akua ‘olelo, i maluhia keia pae ‘aina, a i pōmaika‘i ho‘i keia aupuni. ‘O ia ka mana‘o o ka mea nana e ho‘oponopono, aia i ke Akua ke ho‘oikaika i kona kino, a e hā‘awi mai nō ho‘i i akamai a i na‘auao ho‘i e pono ai.

7. ‘A‘ole pono ke mana‘o a‘e, ua like ka ‘olelo ma keia pepa me kā ke Akua ‘olelo. No ka mea, ‘oko‘a kā ke Akua ‘olelo, ‘oko‘a kā ke kanaka. He

There are many types of periodicals: monthly, weekly and daily. Some papers are folded. However, weekly papers, those that are most substantial, are most suitable, like the foreign papers that have recently arrived.

3. There are many types of subjects published in these papers. Some are instruction manuals for workers, and some for merchants, some for the scholarly, some for the religious and some for children. The importance of the words in these papers is that they benefit the work of those who read them.

4. It was thought that it might be good to start a similar paper here at the College of Hawai‘i, from which the students of the School will benefit, as well as other people as they see fit.

5. The name written above, *Lama Hawai‘i*,¹ was given to this paper because knowledge is similar to light. Since this paper spreads knowledge, this name is probably appropriate.

6. Presently we do not know the exact form this paper will take in the future. There are things, however, that we do know. It will be a means to broaden knowledge on all subjects to benefit the students of the College. It will also be a means to teach the value of enlightenment over ignorance, of the good attributes of people in enlightened countries, of the righteousness of God’s word, that this island chain be peaceful, and this kingdom be blessed. Such are the wishes of the editor, that God will give him the strength of body and wisdom to be successful.

7. It would be erroneous to think that the words of this paper are like those of God, because the word of God is different from the word of man.

kolamu (column) 3

1. Unuhi hāiki ‘ia i ka ‘ōlelo Pelekānia, “Hawaiian Torch.”

Literally in English, “Hawaiian Torch.”

wale ka ke Akua, a pono e manao nui ia mai. He oiaio no nae keia e like me ka ke kanaka ao ana’ku. Ma ka lani ka la, ka mea i hoomalamalama nui mai i ke ao nei a pau. Pela no ka ke Akua olelo; he malamalama nui no ia e hoomalamalama ana i ko ke ao nei a pau loa. O ka LAMA HAWAII ka mea e kuhikuhi wale aku i ua malamalama la i ike na kanaka i ke ala pololei, i pomaikai io i keia ao a ia ao aku no hoi.

‘oia’i’o wale kā ke Akua, a pono e mana‘o nui ‘ia mai. He ‘oia’i’o nō na‘e kēia e like me kā ke kanaka a‘o ‘ana aku. Ma ka lani ka lā, ka mea i ho‘omālamalama nui mai i ke ao nei a pau. Pēlā nō kā ke Akua ‘ōlelo; he mālamalama nui nō ia e ho‘omālamalama ana i ko ke ao nei a pau loa. ‘O ka *LAMA HAWAII* ka mea e kuhikuhi wale aku i ua mālamalama lā i ‘ike nā kānaka i ke ala pololei, i pōmaika‘i ‘i‘o i kēia ao a i ia ao aku nō ho‘i.

God's word is pure truth and must be pondered. The following however is in accordance with what man has learned: "Up in the heavens is the sun which illuminates the entire world." So it is with God's word; it is light that will illuminate all the world. *Ka Lama Hawai'i* directs us toward that light so that man will see the correct path, that he may be truly blessed in this world and the next.

Ke Kumu o ka Na‘aupō

He la‘ana kēia ‘atikala o ke a‘o Kalikiano ‘ana o ka po‘e mikionali ‘Amelika i ka po‘e Hawai‘i e nokenoke ana i ka “ho‘ona‘auao” ‘ana i ko Hawai‘i nei i like me ko nā ‘āina holomua ‘ē a‘e o ka honua.

1. KE KUMU O KA NAAUPO.

O ka hewa ke kumu o ka naaupo.

2. I ka wa i hana mua ia‘i ke kanaka ma ka honua nei, he ike kona, aole naaupo iki.

3. Pololei ka manao, hikiwawe ka ike i kela mea keia mea. A komo ka hewa iloko o ka naau, powehiwehi iho la ka ike aku i ka oiaio. Ua like no ka hewa me ka pale e uhi ana i ka maka: a pouli iho la ka naau i ka hewa, lilo iho la kanaka i poe naaupo.

4. Oia ke ano maoli o na kanaka a pau loa. Aka, no ka ikaika o kekahi poe ma ka imi naauao, ua loa no.

5. Ike ae la kahi poe i kela mea keia mea e pono ai ka noho ana ma keia ao, a me ka mea e pono ai ke kino.

6. Aka, o na mea e pono ai ka uhane, aole i loa. Like me ka olelo a kekahi kaula. “Ua lapuwale ko‘u poe kanaka, aole lakou i ike mai ia‘u, aole o lakou noonoo, ua akamai lakou i ka hana hewa; aka, i ka hana pono, aole o lakou ike iki.” (Jer. 4-22.) Minamina iho la o Iehova i ka lilo ana o na kanaka i ka hewa, a imi iho la oia i na mea e pono ai. O kana olelo, he mea nui ia e hoonaauao ai kanaka ma na mea o ka uhane, aole hoi mea e ae e like me ia: a o ka poe e huli mau malaila me ka naau akahai, ua loa no. A o ka poe hooikaika

1. KE KUMU O KA NA‘AUPŌ.

‘O ka hewa ke kumu o ka na‘aupō.

2. I ka wā i hana mua ‘ia ai ke kanaka ma ka honua nei, he ‘ike kona, ‘a‘ole na‘aupō iki.

3. Pololei ka mana‘o, hikiwawe ka ‘ike i kēlā mea kēia mea. A komo ka hewa i loko o ka na‘au, pōwehiwehi ihola ka ‘ike aku i ka ‘oia‘i‘o. Ua like nō ka hewa me ka pale e uhi ana i ka maka; a pouli ihola ka na‘au i ka hewa, lilo ihola kānaka i po‘e na‘aupō.

4. ‘O ia ke ‘ano maoli o nā kānaka a pau loa. Akā, no ka ikaika o kekahi po‘e ma ka ‘imi na‘auao, ua loa‘a nō.

5. ‘Ike a‘ela kahi po‘e i kēlā mea kēia mea e pono ai ka noho ‘ana ma kēia ao, a me ka mea e pono ai ke kino.

6. Akā, ‘o nā mea e pono ai ka ‘uhane, ‘a‘ole i loa‘a. Like me ka ‘ōlelo a kekahi kaula. “Ua lapuwale ko‘u po‘e kānaka, ‘a‘ole lākou i ‘ike mai ia‘u, ‘a‘ole o lākou no‘ono‘o, ua akamai lākou i ka hana hewa; akā, i ka hana pono, ‘a‘ole o lākou ‘ike iki.” (Jeremia 4:22.) Minamina ihola ‘o Iehova i ka lilo ‘ana o nā kānaka i ka hewa, a ‘imi ihola ‘o ia i nā mea e pono ai. ‘O kāna ‘ōlelo, he mea nui ia e ho‘ona‘auao ai kānaka ma nā mea o ka ‘uhane, ‘a‘ole ho‘i mea ‘ē a‘e e like me ia; a ‘o ka po‘e e huli mau ma laila me ka na‘au

The Reason for Ignorance

This article is a typical example of American missionaries' persistent Christian teachings to the Hawaiian people, the intent of which was to "educate" Hawaiians so that they would be like the peoples of other "progressive" nations of the world.

1. THE REASON FOR IGNORANCE.

Sin is the reason for ignorance.

2. At the time that man was first created here on Earth, he possessed knowledge and was not ignorant at all.

3. His thoughts were correct and he was quick to know all. Then sin entered his heart and the ability to see truth was darkened. Sin is like a barrier that covers the eyes, and should the heart be darkened by sin, man becomes ignorant.

4. This is the true nature of all mankind. But, because of the strength of some in their seeking knowledge, knowledge is attained.

5. Some people know what is needed to live in this world, and that which the body needs.

6. However, that which the spirit needs is lacking. As spoken by one of the prophets, "My people are foolish, they do not know me, they do not think, they are versed in sin; yet, of good deeds, they know nothing." (Jeremiah 4:22.) Jehovah regrets man's turning to sin and seeks what is needed to make things right. His word is the essential factor that enlightens man in matters of the spirit. There is nothing else like it. And those who always seek it with a humble heart find it. Those people who only strengthen their knowl-

ma ka ike i na mea o keia ao wale no, a haalele i ka huli i ka ke Akua olelo, e loa no auanei. Aka, ma na mea o ka uhane, e noho mau no ma ka naaupo, ma ka lapuwale, ma ka ike ole hoi i na mea e pono nui ai kanaka i keia ao a i kela ao aku no hoi. Nolaila o ka hoi hou aku me ke Akua, o ka naau hou, oia ka mea e pono ai. Alaila, e hiki no ke loa ka ike i na mea o keia ao a me na mea e pili ana i ka uhane.

akahai, ua loa‘a nō. A ‘o ka po‘e ho‘oikaika ma ka ‘ike i nā mea o kēia ao wale nō, a ha‘alele i ka huli i kā ke Akua ‘ōlelo, e loa‘a nō auane‘i. Akā, ma nā mea o ka ‘uhane, e noho mau nō ma ka na‘aupō, ma ka lapuwale, ma ka ‘ike ‘ole ho‘i i nā mea e pono nui ai kānaka i kēia ao a i kēlā ao aku nō ho‘i. No laila, ‘o ka ho‘i hou aku me ke Akua, ‘o ka na‘au hou, ‘o ia ka mea e pono ai. A laila, e hiki nō ke loa‘a ka ‘ike i nā mea o kēia ao a me nā mea e pili ana i ka ‘uhane.

edge of earthly things leaving the word of God behind will find that knowledge. But in matters of the spirit, they will always dwell in ignorance and stupidity, without knowing what man needs in this world and the next. Thus, returning to God with a new heart is what is needed. Then one will be able to attain the knowledge of things in this world as well as those pertaining to the spirit.

No ka 'Elepani

'Oiai ua noho ka'awale loa ka po'e o Hawai'i nei i waenakonu o ka Moana Pākīpika, 'a'ole i nui ka 'ike o ko 'one'i i nā holoholona o nā 'āina 'ē. 'O "No Ka 'Elepani" ka mua loa o ka pūka'ina 'atikala no ka po'e Hawai'i i pili i nā holoholona 'ē.

1. NO KA ELEPANI.

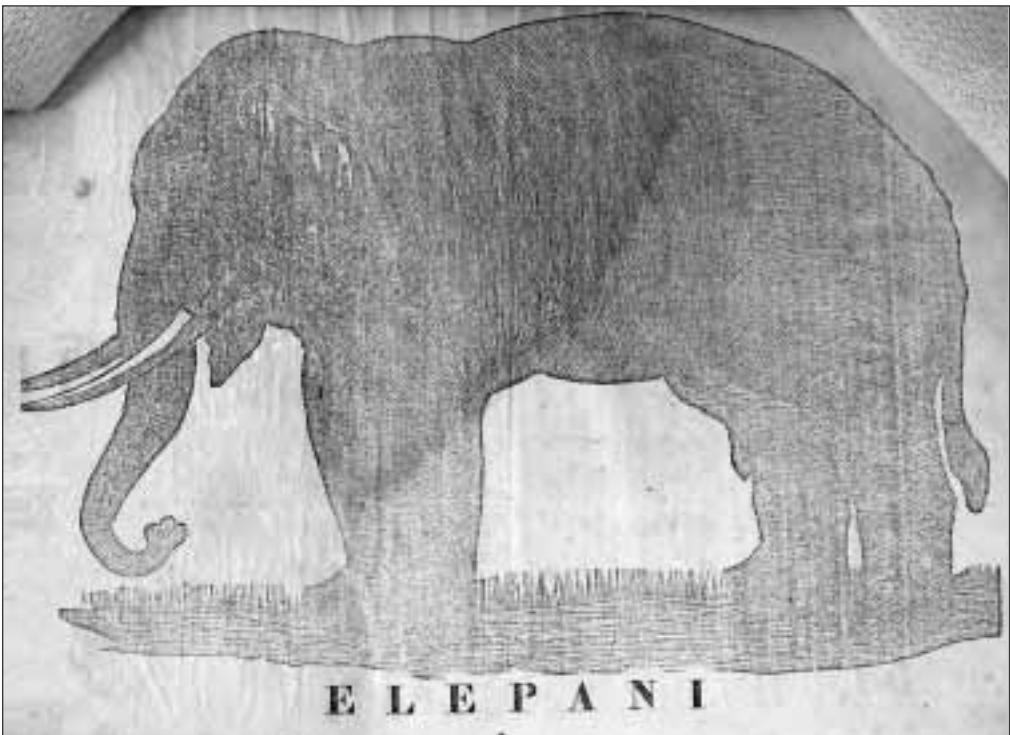
O ka Elepani ka mea nui o na mea wawae eha a pau. Ina e ku kekahi kanaka maluna o ke poo o kekahi, alaila, like ko laua kiekie me ko ka Elepani. Ewalu kapuai ke kiekie o kekahi, a he umikumamalima ko kekahi.

2. Aole i like ke ano o ka Elepani me ko kekahi ilio e. Ua kiekie kona kua, a ua kuapuu; aole hoi i like me ke Kamelo. Ua nui loa kona kino; ua pokole kona ai, a ua nui hoi; ua palahalaha kona mau pepeiao aole nae i ku iluna, ua pili no i ke poo; ua uuku loa kona mau maka, e like paha me

1. NO KA 'ELEPANI.

'O ka 'Elepani ka mea nui o nā mea wāwae 'ehā a pau. Inā e kū kekahi kanaka ma luna o ke po'o o kekahi, a laila, like ko lāua ki'eki'e me ko ka 'Elepani. 'Ewalu kapua'i ke ki'eki'e o kekahi, a he 'umikumamālīma ko kekahi.

2. 'A'ole i like ke 'ano o ka 'Elepani me ko kekahi 'īlio 'ē. Ua ki'eki'e kona kua, a ua kuapu'u; 'a'ole ho'i i like me ke Kāmelo. Ua nui loa kona kino; ua pōkole kona 'ā'i, a ua nui ho'i; ua pālhalaha kona mau pepeiao 'a'ole na'e i kū i luna, ua pili nō i ke po'o; ua 'u'uku loa kona mau maka, e like paha



About the Elephant

Geographically isolated in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, the people of Hawai‘i had a limited knowledge of the animals of the world. This is the first in a series of articles introducing Hawaiians to the vast animal kingdom.

1. ABOUT THE ELEPHANT.

The Elephant is the largest of all four-legged animals. If a man should stand upon the head of another, then their height would be that of the Elephant's. Some are eight feet high and some are fifteen feet.

2. The Elephant is unlike any other four-legged animal. His back is high and humped, not, however, like that of the Camel. His body is large; his neck is short and thick. His ears, which are flat, do not stand up but are close to his head; his eyes are small, perhaps like those of the goat. His

‘ELEPANI (ELEPHANT)

ko ke kao: ua nui loa kona mau wawae, a ua loihi, a ua manamana hoi, elima no mana, ua pokole nae. He ano e wale no kona ihu, ua loihi loa me he laau la, a hiki loa ka nuku ilalo i ka lepo; a ma kela aoao, keia aoao o ka ihu, he niho nui loa, oia ka mea i oleloia he niho elepani.

3. Ua keokeo loa kekahi Elepani aole nae i nui na Elepani keokeo he ahinahina wale no ka nui. Ua manoanoa kona ili, a ua puupuu, a ua huluhulu iki.

4. Aia ma na ululaau o Inia kahi e holoholo ai, a ma Aferika no hoi kekahi.

5. O na lau laau a me na lala laau, a me na aa kana mea ai nui. E ai no hoi ia i ka mauu a me ka raiki, a me ka huapalaoa ia hua aku ia hua aku.

6. E hiki wawe loa ke hoolaka i ka Elepani. Ina e mana kakou e hoolaka i na holoholona e, a laka loa, e pono no ke hana i ka wa uuku: aka, e hiki no ke hoolaka i ka Elepani i na manawa a pau i ka wa uuku, a i ka wa nui, a i ka wa elemakule no: a e hiki no ke ao koke aku ia ia, a hoolohe mai no ia i ka leo o ke kahu.

7. Aole makemake ka Elepani i ka mehameha. Ina i nui lakou, ka poe i noho pu, a hele pu, o ko lakou mea oluolu ia. Nolaila, ina i ikeia kekahi Elepani ma ka ululaau, ua maopopo i ka poe imi, ua nui no na Elepani kokoke mai, no ka mea, e helepu wale no lakou, i kekahi manawa he haneri no lakou ma kahi hookahi.

8. He loihi ke ola ana o ka Elepani, he pokole ke kanaka. Ua oleloia, he haneri makahiki a me kanalima ke ola ana o kekahi. He kakaikahi paha na mea i ola loihi pela; ua nui na mea i hiki i ka haneri a me ka iwakalua o ka makahiki.

9. Ua nui ka ka Elepani lawelawe ana, me kona ihu, ua uuku ka kakou lawelawe ana me na lima.

me ko ke kao; ua nui loa kona mau wawae, a ua lō‘ihi, a ua manamana ho‘i, ‘elima nō mana, ua pōkole na‘e. He ‘ano ‘ē wale nō kona ihu, ua lō‘ihi loa me he lā‘au lā, a hiki loa ka nuku i lalo i ka lepo; a ma kēlā ‘ao‘ao, kēia ‘ao‘ao o ka ihu, he niho nui loa, ‘o ia ka mea i ‘ōlelo ‘ia he niho ‘elepani.

3. Ua ke‘oke‘o loa kekahi ‘Elepani ‘a‘ole na‘e i nui nā ‘Elepani ke‘oke‘o, he ‘āhinahina wale nō ka nui. Ua mānoanoa kona ‘ili, a ua pu‘upu‘u, a ua huluhulu iki.

4. Aia ma nā ulu lā‘au o ‘Īnia kahi e holoholo ai, a ma ‘Aferika nō ho‘i kekahi.

5. ‘O nā lau lā‘au a me nā lālā lā‘au, a me nā a‘a kāna mea ‘ai nui. E ‘ai nō ho‘i ia i ka mau‘u a me ka laiki, a me ka huapalaoa, i ia hua aku, i ia hua aku.

6. E hikiwawe loa ke ho‘olaka i ka ‘Elepani. Inā e mana‘o kākou e ho‘olaka i nā holoholona ‘ē, a laka loa, e pono nō ke hana i ka wā ‘u‘uku; akā, e hiki nō ke ho‘olaka i ka ‘Elepani i nā manawa a pau: i ka wā ‘u‘uku, a i ka wā nui, a i ka wā ‘elemakule nō; a e hiki nō ke a‘o koke aku iā ia, a ho‘olohe mai nō ia i ka leo o ke kahu.

7. ‘A‘ole makemake ka ‘Elepani i ka mehameha. Inā i nui lākou, ka po‘e i noho pū, a hele pū, ‘o ko lākou mea ‘olu‘olu ia. No laila, inā i ‘ike ‘ia kekahi ‘Elepani ma ka ulu lā‘au, ua maopopo i ka po‘e ‘imi, ua nui nō nā ‘Elepani kokoke mai, no ka mea, e hele pū wale nō lākou, i kekahi manawa he haneli nō lākou ma kahi ho‘okahi.

8. He lō‘ihi ke ola ‘ana o ka ‘Elepani, he pōkole ke kanaka. Ua ‘ōlelo ‘ia, he haneli makahiki a me kanalima ke ola ‘ana o kekahi. He kākā‘ikahi paha nā mea i ola lō‘ihi pēlā; ua nui nā mea i hiki i ka haneli a me ka iwakālua o ka makahiki.

9. Ua nui kā ka ‘Elepani lawelawe ‘ana me kona ihu, ua ‘u‘uku kā kākou lawelawe ‘ana me nā

legs are huge, long and toed, having five toes which, however, are short. His nose is quite peculiar, being as long as a tree branch, and reaches down to the ground; and on either side of his nose is a large tooth which are referred to as elephant tusks.

3. Some Elephants are very white; however, they are not plentiful and most Elephants are gray. His skin is thick and rough, and his hair is sparse.

4. It is in the jungles of India that they roam, and also in Africa.

5. Leaves and branches, as well as roots, are his main diet. He also eats grasses, rice, wheat and other fruits and grains.

6. Elephants may be domesticated quite easily. Were we to domesticate other animals, we would need to do so while they were very young; the Elephant, however, is able to be tamed at any time, whether he is very young, has matured, or reached old age; he is also able to learn very quickly and is obedient to his master's voice.

7. Elephants do not care for solitude but prefer the company of others with which to live and travel. Therefore, should an Elephant be seen in the forest, a hunter will know that others are nearby because Elephants always travel together, sometimes numbering a hundred in a single place.

8. The lifespan of an Elephant is long while that of a man is short. It is said that the lifespan of some reach a hundred and fifty years. While those living that long are quite rare, many have lived up to a hundred and twenty years.

9. An elephant performs a lot with his nose, whereas what we do with our hands is very little.

Me ia no ia i hoiliili ai i kana ai, a hookomo no iloko o ka waha; a oia hoi kona huewai a piha, ninini iho la no iloko o kona puu. Oia hoi kona pahikaua, a hiki ia ia ke hahau ikaika loa. Malaila no kona hanu ana, a me kona honi ana.

10. E hiki wawe loa ka ka Elepani honi ana i ke ala a me ka pilau, a ua akamai loa i ka haha. Ina paha he iwakalua kanaka, a he ohia ko ke kahi maloko o kona eke, honi koke no ia, a kii aku e haha, a loa no, aole nalo. No kona akamai i ka haha ana, hiki no ia ia ke laau i ka p ne, a me ke kukele a me ka hapaumi, a lawelawe no.

11. Ina hakaka oia me kekahi holoholona, e make no na holoholona a pau i kona mau niho nui ke ku.

12. Me ia no e hiki ia ia ke hoolei iluna, a welu lili ka bipi a ma ka Liona a me ka Tiga. Aole mea ola ia ia, ke kuia i kona mau niho.

13. Ina hana maikai ke kanaka i ka Elepani, he mea e kona laka, a me kona lokomaikai. O na mea ulu wale no kana mea ai, nolaila, aole loa ia i luku aku i na holoholona i mea ai nana. Ua nui loa kona aloha i kona poe makamaka, a e malama no ia ia lakou maloko o ka eha a me ka make.

14. A e hoomauhala no kekahi, aole loa e ole kona hoopai ana i ka hewa: aole e poina e manao mau no.

15. Ma Inia, a me Aferika, he waiwai maikai loa ka Elepani. E hiki no ia ia na hana a pau ke ao pono ia. Nana no i kauo ka laau no na moku, a no na hale; e hiki ia ia ke amo i na mea kaumaha loa a lawe i kahi loihi; e wawahi no ia i ka hale kahiko, ke kauohaia; e kokua no hoi mamuli o ke kanaka i ka hemo ana o ka ukana o na moku, a e kauo i ka moku hou i kai, a hana no ia mea aku, ia mea aku ke ao pono ia.

lima. Me ia no ia i hō‘ili‘ili ai i kāna ‘ai, a ho‘okomo nō i loko o ka waha; a ‘o ia ho‘i kona hue wai a piha, ninini ihola nō i loko o kona pu‘u. ‘O ia ho‘i kona pahi kaua, a hiki iā ia ke hahau ikaika loa. Ma laila nō kona hanu ‘ana, a me kona honi ‘ana.

10. E hikiwawe loa kā ka ‘Elepani honi ‘ana i ke ‘ala a me ka pilau, a ua akamai loa i ka hāhā. Inā paha he iwakālua kanaka, a he ‘ōhi‘a ko kekahi ma loko o kona ‘eke, honi koke nō ia, a ki‘i aku e hāhā, a loa‘a nō, ‘a‘ole nalo. No kona akamai i ka hāhā ‘ana, hiki nō iā ia ke lālau¹ i ka pine² a me ke kui kele a me ka hapa‘umi, a lawelawe nō.

11. Inā hakakā ‘o ia me kekahi holoholona, e make nō nā holoholona a pau i kona mau niho nui ke kū.

12. Me ia nō, e hiki iā ia ke ho‘olei i luna, a welu li‘ili‘i ka pipi a me³ ka Liona a me ka Tika. ‘A‘ole mea ola iā ia, ke kū ‘ia i kona mau niho.

13. Inā hana maika‘i ke kanaka i ka ‘Elepani, he mea ‘ē kona laka, a me kona lokomaika‘i. ‘O nā mea ulu wale nō kāna mea ‘ai, no laila, ‘a‘ole loa ia i luku aku i nā holoholona i mea ‘ai nāna. Ua nui loa kona aloha i kona po‘e makamaka, a e mālama nō ia iā lākou ma loko o ka ‘eha a me ka make.

14. A e ho‘omauhala nō kekahi, ‘a‘ole loa e ‘ole kona ho‘opa‘i ‘ana i ka hewa; ‘a‘ole e poina, e mana‘o mau nō.

15. Ma ‘Īnia, a ma ‘Aferika, he waiwai maika‘i loa ka ‘Elepani. E hiki nō iā ia nā hana a pau ke a‘o pono ‘ia. Nāna nō i kauō ka lā‘au no nā moku, a no nā hale; e hiki iā ia ke amo i nā mea kaumaha loa a lawe i kahi lō‘ihi; e wāwahi nō ia i ka hale kahiko, ke kauoha ‘ia; e kōkua nō ho‘i ma muli o ke kanaka i ka hemo ‘ana o ka ukana o nā moku, a e kauō i ka moku hou i kai, a hana nō i ia mea aku, i ia mea aku, ke a‘o pono ‘ia.

With his nose he will gather his food and feed himself; and when full, his nose is the water gourd that quenches his thirst.¹ It is also a sword that is able to deliver terrific blows. And through it he will breathe and smell.

10. An Elephant knows quickly the difference between a sweet smell and a stink, and he is very adept at grasping objects. If twenty men were gathered together, and one had an apple in his pocket, he would smell it out immediately and, feeling around, would find it without fail. Because of his dexterity, he can pick up a pin, a sewing needle, even a dime.

11. Were he to do battle with other animals, they would all be killed by his great tusks.

12. With them he is able to throw into the air and tear to shreds a cow, a Lion, or a Tiger. Nothing will survive once pierced by his tusks.

13. If a man treats an elephant well, he will be remarkably tame and gentle. Plants are his only food, so he will never kill another animal for food. He has great affection for those who are dear to him and will care for them if wounded or dying.

14. But he will also bear a grudge, and will never fail to punish a wrong: he will never forget but will always remember.

15. In India and Africa, the Elephant is considered to be of great value. He can do anything once properly trained. It is he who drags the timber for ships or houses; and he is able to carry great weights and carry them long distances; he will also demolish old houses if commanded; he will help men unload cargo from a ship, and will drag a newly made boat to shore. He will perform any task once trained well.

kolamu (column) 2

1. Ua ho'ololi 'ia 'o "laau" 'o ia 'o "lālau."
"Laau" was changed to "lālau."
2. Ua ho'ololi 'ia 'o "p ne" 'o ia 'o "pine."
"P ne" was changed to "pine."
3. Ua ho'ololi 'ia 'o "ma" 'o ia 'o "me."
"Ma" was changed to "me."

kolamu (column) 3

1. 'O ia ho'i, he koku hue wai ka ihu o ka 'elepani.
That is to say, the elephant's trunk can be used to carry water.

No ke Kulanui

He hō'ike pōkole kēia no ka holomua o ke Kulanui ma Lahaina Luna, no kona mau haumāna a me nā papa, a no kona pili ho'i i nā kula 'ē a'e o ka pae 'āina, 'oiai he alaka'i ke Kulanui i ka ho'ona'auao. He huina kēia o 'ekolu palapala pōkole.

1. Lahainaluna Feb. 15. 1834.
NO KE KULANUI.

I keia manawa he 76 haumana. Ua kaawale lakou i eono mau papa. Ma ka Anaaina a me ka Helu, hookahi papa; ma ka Palapala holoholona a me ka Helu, hookahi papa; ma ka Helu wale no ekolu papa; a ma ka Palapala honua hookahi, a ua mahele iho nei ia i elua papa liilii iho.

2. I keia mau la, ua ikaika kekahi poe ma ka lakou hana iho, ma ke kukulu hale, he hale maoli ka kahi a he hale pōhaku lepo kahi, a i mea hoi e maikai ai ka hale; ua ikaika hoi kekahi poe ma ke ao; aole maopopo ka makemake o kekahi poe i ke ao, no ka palaualelo a me ka ike ole i na mea o ke kula i kela la i keia la.

3. Waimea, Kauai. Ian 20, 1834. Palapala mai o Mr. Wine penei: "Aole maikai ko makou poe kula mamua e like me keia manawa. I keia mau malama eha i hala aku nei, ua aoia a i 396 haumana i ka heluhelu. A ke imi nei no kekahi poe i ka pono nui no ka uhane."

4. Auhea oukou e na kumu o Maui nei; Pehea ko kakou poe kula? E nana mai i keia, a e hoomahui kakou.

1. Lahaina Luna, Peleuali 15, 1834.
NO KE KULANUI.

I kēia manawa he 76 haumāna. Ua ka'awale lākou i 'eono mau papa. Ma ke¹ Ana 'Āina a me ka Helu, ho'okahi papa; ma ka Palapala holoholona a me ka Helu, ho'okahi papa; ma ka Helu wale nō, 'ekolu papa; a ma ka Palapala honua, ho'okahi, a ua māhele iho nei ia i 'elua papa li'ilii' iho.

2. I kēia mau lā, ua ikaika kekahi po'e ma kā lākou hana iho, ma ke kūkulu hale, he hale maoli kā kahi a he hale pōhaku lepo kahi, a i mea ho'i e maika'i ai ka hale; ua ikaika ho'i kekahi po'e ma ke a'o; 'a'ole maopopo ka makemake o kekahi po'e i ke a'o, no ka palaualelo a me ka 'ike 'ole i nā mea o ke kula i kēlā lā i kēia lā.

3. Waimea, Kaua'i. Ianuali 20, 1834. Palapala mai 'o Mr. Wine, penei: "A'ole maika'i ko mākou po'e kula ma mua e like me kēia manawa. I kēia mau malama 'ehā i hala aku nei, ua a'o 'ia a i 396 haumāna i ka heluhelu. A ke 'imi nei nō kekahi po'e i ka pono nui no ka 'uhane."

4. 'Auhea 'oukou e nā kumu o Maui nei; Pehea ko kākou po'e kula? E nānā mai i kēia, a e ho'omāhu'i kākou.

About the College

This is a brief progress report on the College at Lahaina Luna, its students and classes. In its status as leader in the field of education, this article also shows the College's relations with the other schools of the island chain. This article actually combines three short pieces under the one title.

-
1. Lahaina Luna February 15, 1834.
ABOUT THE COLLEGE.

Presently there are 76 students. They are separated into six classes. For Land Surveying and Arithmetic there is one class; for Zoology and Arithmetic there is another; there are three classes just for Arithmetic, and there is one class for Maps that has just split into two smaller classes.

2. These days, some people are strong in their own endeavors, such as house building. Some build traditional houses and others use brick so that their houses are better. The strength of others may lie in education; yet others aren't sure if they enjoy learning, which may be because they are lazy and do not know what takes place at school every day.

-
3. Waimea, Kaua'i, January 20, 1834. Mr. Whitney has written to us: "Our previous schools were not as good as those we have now. During these past four months 396 students have learned to read. And some of them are researching matters of the spirit."

4. Take heed, teachers here on Maui. How are our schools? Let us look at this and follow their example.
-

kolamu (column) 2

1. Ua ho'ololi 'ia 'o "ka" 'o ia 'o "ke."
"Ka" was changed to "ke."

5. Oahu, Honolulu Feb. 6, 1834. Penei ka palapala ana a Mr. Kalaka. “Pono ole ko’u naau, no ka mea, aole oe i hoakaka mai i kou manao i na kula. Ke hoi hope nei makou ma keia moku puni. O kekahi ano hou ma ka hana, ka pono.”

5. O‘ahu, Honolulu Pepeluali 6, 1834. Penei ka palapala ‘ana a Mr. Kalaka. “Pono ‘ole ko’u na‘au, no ka mea, ‘a‘ole ‘oe i ho‘ākāka mai i kou mana‘o i nā kula. Ke ho‘i hope nei mākou ma kēia mokupuni. ‘O kekahi ‘ano hou ma ka hana, ka pono.”

5. O‘ahu, Honolulu, February 6, 1834. Mr. Clarke writes, “I do not feel right, because you have not shared your opinions with the schools. We are moving backwards here on this island. What we need is a new way of doing things.”

*He Hapa o ke Mele no ka Make ‘Ana o Ke‘eaumoku,
o ke Ali‘i o Maui*

He mea nui ke mele kanikau mai ka wā kala kahiko a hiki loa mai i ka wā i puka mai ai ka nūpepa, a hiki ho‘i i kēia wā nei. Ua lilo ia he mea i ‘ike nui ‘ia ma nā nūpepa like ‘ole. ‘O kēia mele kanikau no Ke‘eaumoku, ‘o ia ka mua loa i ho‘olaha ‘ia ma ka nūpepa.

1. *He hapa o ke Mele no ka make
ana o Keeaumoku o ke Alii o
Maui.*

Ue, ue, ua make kuu Alii,
Ua make kuu haku a kuu hoa,
Kuu hoa i ka wa o ka wi,
Kuu hoa i paa ka aina,
Kuu hoa i kuu ilihune,
Kuu hoa i ka ua a ka makani,
Kuu hoa i ka wela o ka la,
Kuu hoa i ke anu o ka mauna,
Kuu hoa i ka ino,
Kuu hoa i ka malie,
Kuu hoa i na kai ewalu,
Ue, ue, ua hala kuu hoa,
Aole e hoi hou mai.

1. *He hapa o ke Mele no ka make
‘ana o Ke‘eaumoku, o ke Ali‘i o
Maui.*

Uē, uē, ua make ku‘u Ali‘i,
Ua make ku‘u haku a ku‘u hoa,
Ku‘u hoa i ka wā o ka wī,
Ku‘u hoa i pa‘a ka ‘āina,
Ku‘u hoa i ku‘u ‘ilihune,
Ku‘u hoa i ka ua a ka makani,
Ku‘u hoa i ka wela o ka lā,
Ku‘u hoa i ke anu o ka mauna,
Ku‘u hoa i ka ‘ino,
Ku‘u hoa i ka mālīe,
Ku‘u hoa i nā kai ‘ewalu,
Uē, uē, ua hala ku‘u hoa,
‘A‘ole e ho‘i hou mai.

A Portion of the Song for the Death of Ke'eaumoku, the Ruler of Maui

Poems of lamentation were of great importance from ancient times to the arrival of the printing press, up until the present. They became a usual feature in the various newspapers. This song of lamentation in honor of the ruler Ke'eaumoku is the very first circulated throughout the islands by newsprint.

-
1. *A portion of the Song for the death
of Ke'eaumoku, the Ali'i of
Maui.*

Cry, cry, my Ali'i has died,
My lord and my companion has died,
My companion in time of famine,
My companion through whom the land was secure,
My companion in my poverty,
My companion in the rain and wind,
My companion in the heat of the sun,
My companion in the cold of the mountains,
My companion in the storm,
My companion in the calm,
My companion of the eight seas,
Cry, cry, my companion has passed,
Never to return.

No ka Pono o ka Hō'ikehonua

I ka wā ma mua, ua 'ane like ko ka haumāna Hawai'i hoihoi i ka hō'ikehonua me kona hoihoi 'euanelio Kalikiano. Ua māhuahua a'ela ke aloha 'āina ma muli o ka 'ike 'ana i nā mea hou ma 'ō aku o nā Kūkuluokahiki.

1. NO KA PONO O KA HOIKEHONUA

Eia kona pono. Ua hoike mai la ia i ke ano o ka honua, o kona poepoe ana, a me kona nui a me kona kaa mau ana, a me na mea maluna iho.

2. Ma ka olelo honua, ua hai mai la ia i na aina nui elua, o ka Aina puni ole hikina a ma ka Aina puni ole komohana, a me ka laua kau ana ma ka aoao o ka poepoe honua, i ko laua wahi a me ka pili ana aku i ka welau akau. Nolaila, ua nui loa ka hau, aole pono ke holo, aole hoi ke hele aku.

3. Ua hai mai la ia i ko laua ano, i ka nui a me ka loa, i ka laula a me kahi haiki i ko laua puali, a me na kowa, i na kaikuono a me na lae i ko lakou wahi, i na muliwai a me na moanawai, i ko lakou loa a me ko lakou nui. Hai mai la ia he uuku keia moana mai Hawai'i a Kauai, ua nui aku ua moanawai la. Hai mai no hoi ia i na kuahiwi, i ko lakou wahi a me ko lakou moe ana, i ka loa a me ko lakou kiekie a me ko lakou mau inoa.

4. Hai mai la ia i na holoholona pono ke noho ma ke kaei anu akau; ua liilii na kino; i ka poe holoholona i ke kaei oluolu akau, ua nui na kino, ua liilii no hoi kekahi, he iliohae kekahi.

5. Aka, ma ke kaei wela ua nui loa na kino o na holoholona, ua hae loa. He nui na mea kolo e make ai ke kanaka ke pa mai ko lakou niho me ka awahia nui a make koke. O na mea liilii e hele

1. NO KA PONO O KA HŌ'IKEHONUA

Eia kona pono. Ua hō'ike maila ia i ke 'ano o ka honua, 'o kona poepoe 'ana, a me kona nui a me kona ka'a mau 'ana, a me nā mea ma luna iho.

2. Ma ka 'olelo honua, ua ha'i maila ia i nā 'āina nui 'elua, 'o ka 'Āina puni 'ole hikina a me¹ ka 'Āina puni 'ole komohana, a me kā lāua kau 'ana ma ka 'ao'ao o ka poepoe honua, i ko lāua wahi a me ka pili 'ana aku i ka wēlau 'ākau. No laila, ua nui loa ka hau, 'a'ole pono ke holo, 'a'ole ho'i ke hele aku.

3. Ua ha'i maila ia i ko lāua 'ano, i ka nui a me ka loa, i ka laulā a me kahi hāiki i ko lāua pū'ali, a me nā kōā, i nā kaikū'ono a me nā lae i ko lākou wahi, i nā muliwai a me nā moana wai, i ko lākou loa a me ko lākou nui. Ha'i maila ia he 'u'uku kēia moana mai Hawai'i a Kaua'i, ua nui aku ua moana wai lā. Ha'i maila nō ho'i ia i nā kuahiwi, i ko lākou wahi a me ko lākou moe 'ana, i ka loa a me ko lākou ki'eki'e a me ko lākou mau inoa.

4. Ha'i maila ia i nā holoholona pono ke noho ma ke kā'e'i anu 'ākau; ua li'ilii na kino; i ka po'e holoholona² i ke kā'e'i 'olu'olu 'ākau, ua nui nā kino, ua li'ilii nō ho'i kekahi, he 'ilio hae kekahi.

5. Akā, ma ke kā'e'i wela ua nui loa nā kino o nā holoholona, ua hae loa. He nui nā mea kolo e make ai ke kanaka ke pā mai ko lākou mau niho me ka 'awahia nui a make koke. 'O nā mea li'ilii

On the Benefits of Geography

Geography was nearly as fascinating an area of study to Hawaiian students as the study of Christianity. Their ancient love of land grew immensely with their new understanding of the physical world beyond the horizons.

1. ON THE BENEFITS OF GEOGRAPHY

These are its benefits. It has shown the nature of the earth, of its being round, of its size and continuous turning, and of the things upon it.

2. In its teachings, it speaks of the two large land areas, the Continent to the east, and the Continent to the west, and their being situated on different sides of the globe, of their locations and proximities to the north pole. Thus, there is a lot of ice and it is best not to sail, nor even walk, there.

3. It speaks of their natures, of their size and length, of their areas wide and narrow, of the isthmus and of the strait, of the bays and capes of their lands, of their rivers and lakes, length and width. It has told me that this ocean from Hawai'i to Kaua'i is but small and that there are lakes that are larger. It has also told of the mountains, of where they are and how they lay, of their length, height and names.

4. It tells us of the animals suited to live in the arctic zone; their bodies are small; the animals of the northern temperate zone have larger bodies, while some are small, and some are fierce.¹

5. However, in the tropical zones, the bodies of the animals are very large, and they are truly ferocious. There are many crawling things whose poisonous bites kill man quickly. The bites of

kolamu (column) 2

1. Ua ho'ololi 'ia 'o "ma" 'o ia 'o "me."
"Ma" was changed to "me."
2. Ua ho'ololi 'ia 'o "holohona" 'o ia 'o "holoholona."
"Holohona" was changed to "holoholona."

kolamu (column) 2

1. 'O kēia kekahi unuhi 'ana, "wolves being among these."
An alternative translation is, "wolves being among these."

ana ma ke kaei wela, ua eha loa ko lakou niho ke nahu mai; ma keia kaei wale no lakou e noho ai, aole pono ma kahi anu o make lakou. Oia ka pono ana i hai mai ai.

6. Ma ka palapala honua, ua hai mai la ia i na aupuni a pau ma ka honua nei, i ko lakou nui a me ka loa a me ka laula, i ko lakou liili i a me ko lakou wahi, i ko lakou m u inoa a me ko lakou mau ano, i kahi kanaka a me kahi kanaka ole, i ko lakou kulanahale a me ko lakou pono, i ko lakou naauao a me ko lakou naaupo, i ko lakou ike a me ko lakou ike ole, i ko lakou akamai a me ka hawawa, i ko lakou ikaika a me ka nawaliwali, i na me maikai a me na mea ino ino, i ka lakou mea ai a me ka noho ana, i ko lakou mau kapa a me ke kapa ole, i ka uaua a me ka nahaehae, i ke ano o na kanaka i ko lakou kaawale ana, ua eleele kekahi, ua ulaula, ua keokeo.

7. Ua hihui loa kekahi poe e like me na holoholona, ua noho mauka lilo. Hai mai la ia i ka noho ana o na kanaka, i ka lakou mea e hana’i a e mana ai hoi. Ma ke kaei oluolu, ua keokeo, a ua akamai, ua ike i na hana, ua ike i ka palapala, ua naauao, ua loa ia lakou kela mea keia mea e pono ai ke kino.

8. Ma ka palapala honua, hai mai la ia i ka poe malalo iho o ke kaei wela, ua eleele lakou, he hapa ka eleele o kekahi. Ua naaupo na kanaka no ka ike ole i ke Akua. Aole a lakou palapala. Hoomana lakou i na mea i ike maka ia. Nui ko lakou he wa. Hai mai la ia i na mea a pau a lakou e ai ai, o ka mea hiki ole i kahi poe ke ai, ua pono ia i kekahi poe o ua kaei wela la. Ua oi aku hoi ka apiki o ka lakou mea i mana nui ai o ke kino, o ka lakou hoi ia e hana ino ai. Oia kekahi pono o ka Hoikehonua.

e hele ana ma ke kaei wela, ua ‘eha loa ko lākou niho ke nahu mai; ma kēia kaei wale nō lākou e noho ai, ‘a‘ole pono ma kahi anu o make lākou. ‘O ia ka pono āna i ha‘i mai ai.

6. Ma ka palapala honua, ua ha‘i maila ia i nā aupuni a pau ma ka honua nei, i ko lākou nui a me ka loa a me ka laulā, i ko lākou li‘ili‘i a me ko lākou wahi, i ko lākou mau³ inoa a me ko lākou mau ‘ano, i kahi kanaka a me kahi kanaka ‘ole, i ko lākou kūlanahale a me ko lākou pono, i ko lākou na‘auao a me ko lākou na‘aupō, i ko lākou ‘ike a me ko lākou ‘ike ‘ole, i ko lākou akamai a me ka hāwāwā, i ko lākou ikaika a me ka nāwaliwali, i nā mea⁴ maika‘i a me nā mea ‘ino‘ino, i kā lākou mea ‘ai a me ka noho ‘ana, i ko lākou mau kapa a me ke kapa ‘ole, i ka uaua a me ka nāhaehae, i ke ‘ano o nā kākana i ko lākou ka‘awale ‘ana, ua ‘ele‘ele kekahi, ua ‘ula‘ula, ua ke‘oke‘o.

7. Ua hihui loa kekahi po‘e e like me nā holoholona, ua noho ma uka lilo. Ha‘i maila ia i ka noho ‘ana o nā kākana, i kā lākou mea e hana ai a e mana‘o ai ho‘i. Ma ke kaei ‘olu‘olu, ua ke‘oke‘o, a ua akamai, ua ‘ike i nā hana, ua ‘ike i ka palapala, ua na‘auao, ua loa‘a iā lākou kēlā mea kēia mea e pono ai ke kino.

8. Ma ka palapala honua, ha‘i maila ia i ka po‘e ma lalo iho o ke kaei wela, ua ‘ele‘ele lākou, he hapa ka ‘ele‘ele o kekahi. Ua na‘aupō nā kākana no ka ‘ike ‘ole i ke Akua. ‘A‘ole a lākou palapala. Ho‘omana lākou i nā mea i ‘ike maka ‘ia. Nui ko lākou hewa. Ha‘i maila ia i nā mea a pau a lākou e ‘ai ai, ‘o ka mea hiki ‘ole i kahi po‘e ke ‘ai, ua pono ia i kekahi po‘e o ua kaei wela lā. Ua ‘oi aku ho‘i ka ‘āpiki o kā lākou mea i mana‘o nui ai ‘o ke kino, ‘o kā lākou ho‘i ia e hana ‘ino ai. ‘O ia kekahi pono o ka Hō‘ikehonua.

these little creatures that go about the tropical zone cause terrible pain. It is only in this zone that they live, since colder climates would cause them death. These are the valuable things it tells me.

6. In the study of maps, I am told of all the countries of the world, their sizes, length and width, how small they might be and where they are found, their names and their qualities, areas both inhabited and uninhabited, their cities and economies, of their enlightenment and of their ignorance, their education and their lack thereof, their competence and incompetence, their strengths and weaknesses, their virtues and their vices, their types of food and lifestyles, whether they are clothed or not, or if their clothes are coarse or tattered, of how mankind is divided, some being black, some red and some white.

7. Some people are wild like beasts and live high in the mountains. It tells me of the society of men, of what they do and also how they think. In the temperate zones they are white, and intelligent, they know how to work, are literate, wise and have everything the body needs.

8. In the study of maps, I am told of the people of the tropical zones, they are black, and yet some of them are not too dark. The people are ignorant because they do not know of God. They are illiterate. They worship things that they see with their own eyes. How wrong they are! It tells of all the foods that they eat, which other people would find unacceptable to eat, certain people of the tropical zones, indeed, do eat. How they think of their bodies is even more peculiar since they tend to do harm unto themselves. This, too, is a benefit of Geography.

kolamu (column) 2

3. Ua ho'ololi 'ia 'o "m u" 'o ia 'o "mau."
"M u" was changed to "mau."
4. Ua ho'ololi 'ia 'o "me" 'o ia 'o "mea."
"Me" was changed to "mea."

He Wahi 'Ōlelo a ke Akua

Ma waho aku o ka ha'i a'ō ma'amau a ke kumu, helehelu 'ia nā mele i 'ike ho'i ka haumāna i ka nani o ke Akua. He huina kēia o 'elua 'atikala pōkole.

1. *He wahi olelo a ke Akua.*

O Iehova ko kakou Akua, hookahi no Iehova.

2. Eia no kakou maloko ono, ke ola nei kakou a ke hele hoi.

3. O ka mea nana i hana ka pepeiao,
Aole anei oia e hoolohe mai?

4. O ka mea nana e hooponopono ka maka,
Aole anei oia e nana mai?

5. E Iehova, aole e hiki i ka pouli ke hoonalo ia oe.

6. Ua hoomalamalama mai ka po me he ao la,
Me he pouli la, pela ka malamalama.

7. He aloha ke Akua, a o ka mea e noho ana iloko o ke aloha, ke noho nei oia iloko o ke Akua, a o ke Akua no hoi iloko ona.

8. I hemolele oukou, i oluolu hoi, i hookahi ko oukou mana'o, e noho oukou me ke kuikahi: a o ke Akua nona ke aloha a me ke kuikahi e noho pu me oukou.

9. E makau aku ia Iehova a e hoonani aku ia ia.

10. KA WAIWAI NA KRISTO. He momi maikai o Kristo, o ka mea loa ia ia, aole loa oia e ilihune; a o ka mea nele ia mea, aole loa oia e waiwai.

1. *He wahi 'ōlelo a ke Akua.*

'O Iehova ko kākou Akua, ho'okahi nō Iehova.

2. Eia nō kākou ma loko ona¹, ke ola nei kākou a ke hele ho'i.

3. 'O ka mea nāna i hana ka pepeiao,
'a'ole anei 'o ia e ho'olohe mai?

4. 'O ka mea nāna e ho'oponopono ka maka,
'a'ole anei 'o ia e nānā mai?

5. E Iehova, 'a'ole e hiki i ka pouli ke ho'onalo iā 'oe.

6. Ua ho'omālamalama mai ka pō me he ao lā,
Me he pouli lā, pēlā ka mālamalama.

7. He aloha ke Akua, a 'o ka mea e noho ana i loko o ke aloha, ke noho nei 'o ia i loko o ke Akua, a 'o ke Akua nō ho'i i loko ona.

8. I hemolele 'oukou, i 'olu'olu ho'i, i ho'okahi ko 'oukou mana'o, e noho 'oukou me ke ku'ikahi a 'o ke Akua nona ke aloha a me ke ku'ikahi e noho pū me 'oukou.

9. E maka'u aku iā Iehova a e ho'onani aku iā ia.

10. KA WAI NA KRISTO. He momi maika'i 'o Kristo, 'o ka mea loa'a iā ia, 'a'ole loa 'o ia e 'ilihune; a 'o ka mea nele i ia mea, 'a'ole loa 'o ia

Some Words of God

Besides the usual sermons of their teachers, concepts were presented in poetic form so that students would see the beauty of God. Two short articles are combined into one here.

1. *Some words of God.*

kolamu (column) 2

Jehovah is our God, and there is but one Jehovah.

1. Ua ho'ololi 'ia 'o "ono" 'o ia 'o "ona."

"Ono" was changed to "ona."

2. Here we are within him, through whom we live and move.

3. He who has created ears,
would he not listen?

4. He who fashions eyes,
would he not look?

5. O Jehovah, darkness cannot hide you.

6. The night has given forth light as if day,
As if darkness, such is light.

7. God is love, and he who resides in love,
resides within God, and God resides in him.

8. So that you may be perfect, and comfortable,
where your thoughts are one, live in unity: and
God, from whom is love and unity, shall dwell
with you.

9. Fear Jehovah and give him praise.

10. THE WEALTH OF CHRIST. Christ is a great
pearl, and he who finds him shall never be poor;
he who lacks him shall never be wealthy.

Manomano ka waiwai na Iesu, aole e pau i ka
helu ia: he maikai hoi, aole mea like: he nui hoi,
aole e ana ia mai.

11. NO KA HUHU – He hehena pokole ka huhu.
O ke aloha ka mea e pau ai.

e waiwai. Manomano ka waiwai na Iesū, ‘a‘ole e
pau i ka helu ‘ia; he maika‘i ho‘i, ‘a‘ole mea like;
he nui ho‘i, ‘a‘ole e ana ‘ia mai.

11. NO KA HUHŪ – He hehena pōkole ka huhū.
‘O ke aloha ka mea e pau ai.

Numerous, indeed, are the blessings from Jesus whose number can never be counted: it is good, beyond compare – it is great, beyond measure.

11. ABOUT ANGER – Anger is a temporary madness. Love is its cure.