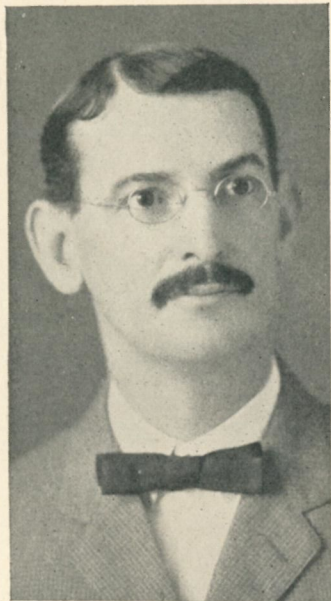


THE KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS

By PERLEY L. HORNE



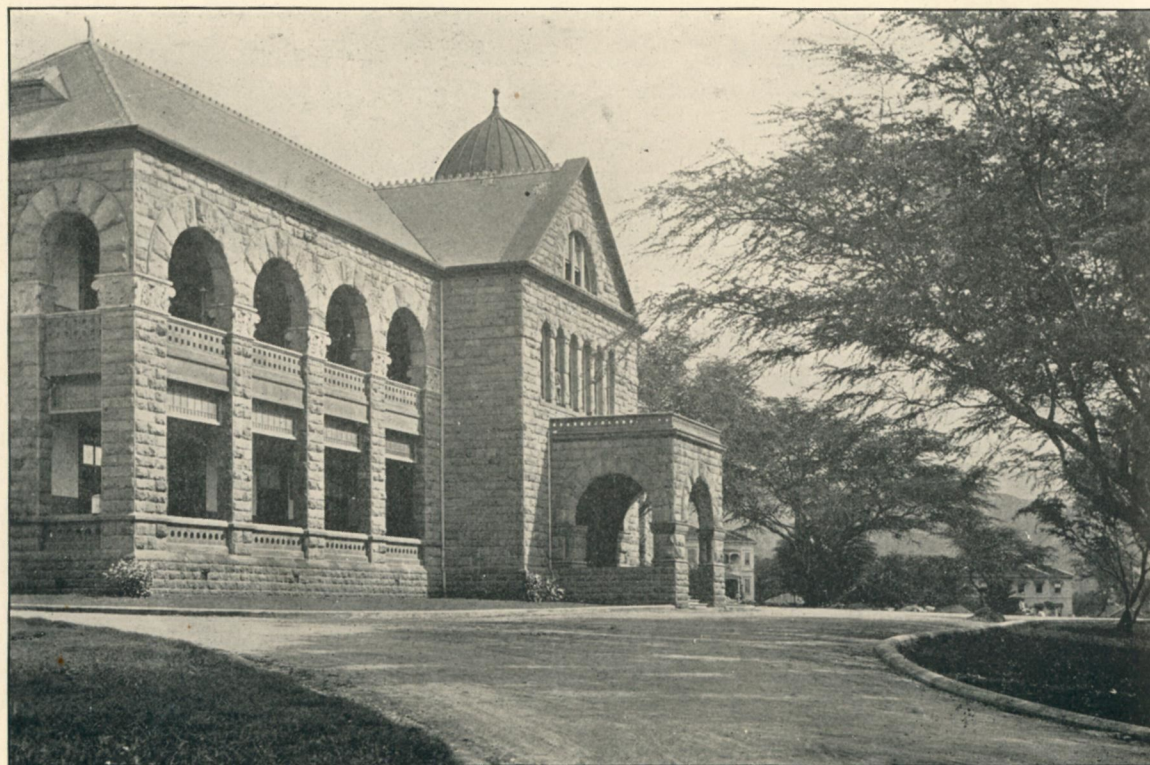
PERLEY L. HORNE

wandering animals. A deep, uneven gulch crossed the land, huge boulders reared their unsightly lengths; no buildings, no water, little or no soil, no roads, no vegetation save the Mexican cactus and the straggling lan-

tana, existed.

The years have witnessed great activity. Prodigious labor leveled part of the rocky tract. The foundations of the buildings, and several of the main buildings were made of stone quarried on the land now used as a playground. More than 50 buildings dot the landscape today.

In 1885 the trustees under the will of Mrs. Bishop held their first meeting. The site for the Manual Department was selected and a prospectus adopted. The following year, Rev. William Brewster Oleson was elected first principal, plans were drawn of the grounds, roads, and necessary buildings. Three dormitories, a dining-room, and shop buildings were constructed. October 31, 1887, the Manual Department was formally organized with thirty-seven pupils in attendance. In 1888 the Museum was planned, the Preparatory Department was started, December 19 the first Founder's Day was observed, this day being the natal day of Mrs. Bishop. In 1890 the shops were enlarged by adding a machinists' department. In 1891 Bishop Hall was completed and equipped, the Bishop Museum was opened. The first class graduated. This occasion was notable by the address given by Gen. Samuel C. Armstrong, and the presence of many other distinguished guests. In 1894, the School for Girls was organized, with Miss Ida Pope as Principal. The Annex to the Museum was



ONE OF THE BOYS' SCHOOL BUILDINGS



PREPARATORY SCHOOL BUILDING

opened. In 1895 the Agricultural Department was established with Dairy, Piggery, and Hennerly. In 1896 uniforms were required of the boys when in town. In 1897 the Bishop Memorial Chapel was dedicated. In 1900 the fifth dormitory was completed and the numbers of the Manual Department limited to 150 boys, the present attendance. The second annex to the Museum was opened this year.

In 1902 the three Departments were placed under one head. In 1904 the title of the head of the Schools was changed to President. In 1907 the new manual training shops were dedicated at the exercises of the twentieth anniversary. In 1908 the Military Department was reorganized. The War Department detailed an officer from the United States Army as Military Instructor. Kamehameha now ranks in Class A of the



PRINTING OFFICE AT KAMEHAMEHA SCHOOLS

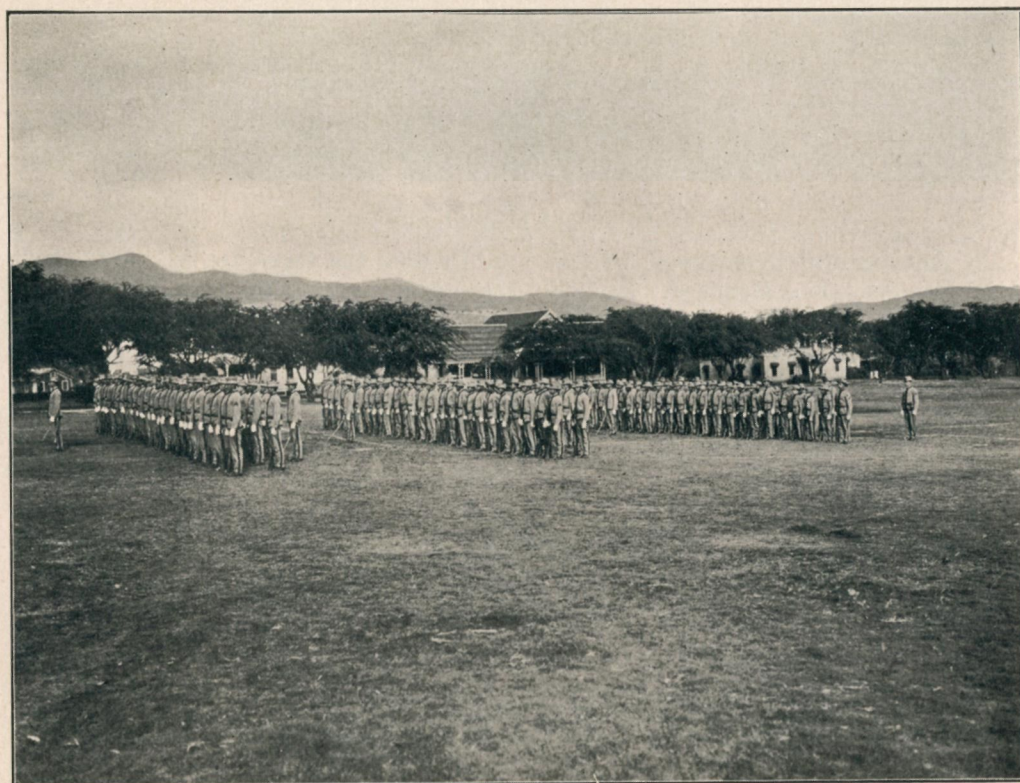
military schools of the United States. In 1908 a new sewing cottage was built by the boys for the School for Girls. During the last two years three cottages have been added by student labor to the plant. The above gives briefly some of the stages of progress since the establishing of the institution.

Each year has seen its full measure of development. Too much credit cannot be given to the wise planning of the Trustees and the splendid service of Mr. Oleson in the early years of Kamehameha. On the foundations then laid the present Kamehameha has been reared.

The visitor at Kamehameha today finds a large institution. There are the three departments under one head,—the School for Boys, comprising the Manual Department and the Preparatory Department, and the School for Girls. We number about 325 pupils and 49

majority of these young men and women are a credit to us and would be to any institution. The story of the achievements of the Sons and Daughters of Kamehameha during the eighteen years since the first class graduated would be most interesting but is not in the scope of this article.

In Mrs. Bishop's will, she indicated her wish for the Schools in these words, "I desire my trustees to provide first and chiefly a good education in the English branches, and also instruction in morals and in such useful knowledge as may tend to make good and industrious men and women, and I desire instruction in the higher branches to be subsidiary to the foregoing objects." To carry out this sacred trust, the Trustees and the Faculty have ever emphasized the necessity of limiting the scope of the schools. The provisions in the



KAEMHAMEHA CADETS AT DRILL

teachers. Several of the teachers are married and live on the campus, so that our total population numbers over 400. Of the pupils all are Hawaiian or part Hawaiian. The races represented in the schools are many,—twenty-one in all,—Hawaiian, American, English, German, Chinese, Japanese, French, Dutch, Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, Scotch, Irish, Hebrew, Norwegian, Swede, Negro, Indian, Tahitian, Mexican, and Dane. All meet on one common level, all parts of one general system. At the Preparatory Department little fellows of five live, while in the other departments young men and women of twenty are completing their school work.

Our graduates are found in nearly every walk of life. About 350 have received diplomas. The great

will are definite. Hence special emphasis is placed on industrial work, together with the fundamental English branches.

At the School for Girls systematic work and special training is given to the preparation and serving of food, the care of kitchen and dining-room, washing and ironing, sweeping, scrubbing and dusting, care of the sick and general training in hygiene and nursing, all kinds of plain sewing and mending, some embroidery work and dressmaking, lace-making, the raising of flowers and some knowledge of plant life. In the class-rooms the common English branches are taught thoroughly.

The Preparatory Boys are taught elementary work in lessons, also elementary farming, the raising of vege-

tables and flowers, the care of grounds, housework, waiting on table, sweeping and cleaning. In their shops they have elementary Manual Training, turning out some very creditable work. Their course is a preparation for the Manual Department.

The Manual Department has three general sub-departments,—Academic, Agricultural, and Shop. The Academic embraces the common English branches. English is studied in each of the seven grades. Spelling, reading, enunciation, and pronunciation are emphasized. Mathematics includes Arithmetic, Algebra, some Plane Geometry, general Bookkeeping, and Business Arithmetic sufficient for every-day use. Other Studies in English are taken, the whole object being to give a groundwork in the common English branches.

The Agricultural Department includes a dairy of fifty head, a piggery of seventy-five animals, henry, apiary, and the farm. We supply the school and campus families with milk, much of the butter, eggs, and vegetables. Besides the cultivation of vegetables, we raise our fodder, including grasses, alfalfa, corn, and sorghum. Algaroba beans form an important part of the feed of the stock. Experimental work is carried on in sisal, cotton, rubber, taro, sugar cane, and fruits.

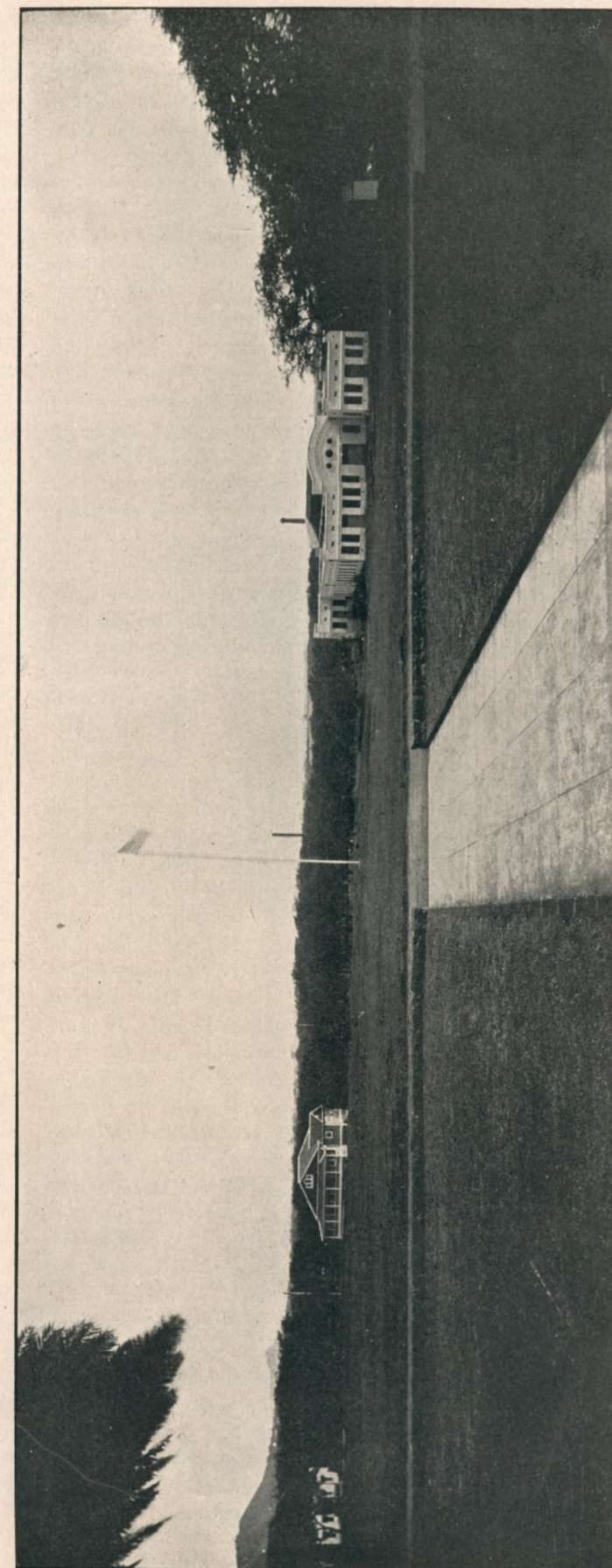
The Shops give systematic training. The first-grade boys work in the tailor shop. They learn to use their fingers, the care of clothing, to mend, press, and clean. During the year each boy learns to make a khaki suit, and the more efficient work on uniforms. Each boy learns to run a machine, and helps make the sheets, slips, towels, work-shirts, etc., used in the school.

The second grade pass their year in the printing shop. No better training in spelling can be found than the setting of type. All the printing of the Schools is done in this shop. We issue a monthly paper, print our annual calendar, catalogue, etc.

The third-grade boys are given wood-turning and elementary carpentry. The fourth-grade boys do elementary forge work. The fifth-grade boys usually go to the machine shop. The last two years, every boy has his choice of any of the previous shops or of the paint shop. Thus each boy usually gets at least three years in one shop besides the elementary training in all. A few of the upper grades are found in nearly every shop and these boys serve as helpers.

From the upper grades, boys are chosen to go into the power-house. We pump our water from our own artesian well. We use about 225,000 gallons a day. We generate our power for the shops and for the lighting of the grounds and buildings. The power-house also has charge of the plumbing and piping and of the electrical work. We have three engines, one 100 horsepower and two 50 horsepower. These engines run independently or together. Our fuel is distillate.

The output of the schools will be of interest. Besides running our plant, caring for our grounds and farm, pumping water, generating power for the shops and for lighting, we turn out much productive work. We make our uniforms and khaki suits in part, we make our bed linen, mattresses and pillows; we do all of our



A PORTION OF THE GROUNDS WITH SCHOOL COTTAGE AND MANUAL TRAINING SHOP

Paradise of the Pacific

printing and painting inside and out, papering, setting of glass; all the repair work. Our teacher's cottages are built by the carpenter boys. We are working on the third cottage within two years. Our repair work in itself is very heavy. We have over fifty buildings, most of them frame structures. They must be kept painted and repaired. We make our concrete walks. We make all our tables, settees, stools, desks, closets, cabinets, dressers, sideboards, book-cases, indeed, nearly all the many pieces of furniture needed in an institution. Besides, we turn out a good many calabashes and other small articles for sale. We make all the iron beds used in the dormitories. We have completed over 100 in the last three years to replace the wooden beds in use for many years. We make our wagons and drays, stone-boats, wheelbarrows, and the like. We do all the work in iron necessary upon the grounds. We have recently finished large iron gates for the front entrance to the grounds. We have also just completed a complete system of fire-escapes for the School for Girls. The machine shop takes care of the machine work that naturally falls to that department and helps in the manufacture of all products requiring machine work. We do repair work on engines and automobiles. We do all of our electric wiring, we do the pipe-work on the grounds.

Kamehameha is not a trade school. We do not profess to teach a boy a trade. We could not in the time we have. Part of each day is spent in the shop, but part must be spent in the class-room. Some must work on the farm. We do profess to give our boys a good elementary training so that, whether as mechanics or not, they will be able to go out into the world equipped with some mechanical skill. With the training received, no boy who graduates need ever lack a job. He may not start out as a master-workman, but he has the elements that will make him such if he continues at the trade in which he has got his start. His training makes him more of a man, and while it fails in some cases to teach the boy the full appreciation of the dignity of labor, the great majority go out from us able to make a Living, and, we trust, also with the fundamentals of character strongly enough instilled to make a Life also.

The Schools are located about two miles from the business portion of Honolulu. An elevation of seventy-five feet gives a comprehensive view of the city, the harbor, and the ocean. The mountains above us and

the Kalihi and Nuuanu valleys give us a delightful climate. The general management and control of the Schools is vested in a board of five Trustees. Two of those originally appointed—the Hon. S. M. Damon and the Hon. W. O. Smith, continue upon the board. The remaining three are the Hon. E. Faxon Bishop, the Hon. Alfred W. Carter, and the Hon. Albert F. Judd. The President of the Schools is the executive head. Each Faculty has its own separate Principal. The business agent acts for all departments. The Schools meet together socially and in the weekly Sunday services, in the Bishop Memorial Chapel. In 1908 the Bishop Memorial Church was established with the resident chaplain as pastor, and is affiliated with the native churches throughout the Islands.

Two resident nurses care for the sick. The School physician, Dr. E. C. Waterhouse, responds to every call. Cases of serious sickness are rare. Athletics are encouraged and developed. In track games especially, our boys excell, having won the championship five out of the last six years. A new athletic field is being laid out for the school.

Truly, the Kamehameha Schools are a goodly heritage. Every recurring Founder's Day emphasizes anew the value of this priceless gift to the children of the Hawaiian race. The boys and girls as a whole appreciate their privileges. The fleeting years emphasize the very great good the Schools have done and are doing. Each Founder's Day as we decorate the grave of the beloved benefactress, we repeat our School pledge, "We, the pupils of the Kamehameha Schools, in the presence of the ashes of our Alii, pledge ourselves for the coming year, to strive to put from us such thoughts and feelings as may tend to degrade our minds and bodies; to give more time and strength to gaining all she wished us to gain; and to strive to honor her name wherever we may be. And we do this that we may the better prepare ourselves to have such homes and such conditions as shall tend to keep and develop for our race all those noble traits of character she possessed."

The ideal before our Schools is a high one. Too often those who know little of us belittle the great work the schools are trying to do. We invite the inspection of all who are interested in helping the Hawaiian young men and young women to rise to the heights it is possible for them to attain unto.

Hon. Francis B. Loomis, former Assistant Secretary of State of the United States, believes that the establishment of a "free zone" at the port of Honolulu would enable the business men of Hawaii to take full advantage of Honolulu's unique position with reference to the commerce of the Pacific. Mr. Loomis also favors using every means possible to increase the tourist traffic to Hawaii, which, in his opinion, would prove to be one of the Islands' greatest assets.

In an effort to create new industries, quite a consignment of the seed of the rattan of commerce has been obtained from Java and is now being grown at the local Agricultural Experiment Station.



Now that the trans-Pacific steamers are all being equipped with wireless apparatus, Honolulu, as a central Pacific station, is assuming great importance.

PARADISE

OF THE

PACIFIC



UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII
LIBRARY
HONOLULU, HAWAII

NOVEMBER

NUMBER

1909

HONOLULU, H.T.U.S.A.