

Annotated Bibliography

Primary Sources

“Annual Catalogue of the Kamehameha Schools for 1929-1930.” *Catalogue of the Kamehameha Schools 1925-1930*. Kamehameha Schools Press, August 1929, Kamehameha Schools Archives. Accessed 1 Dec. 2017.

The Kamehameha Schools was founded by Bernice Pauahi Bishop in 1887 to educate young native Hawaiians. The catalogue of courses provides the list and description of courses for the 1929-1930 school year. This provided me with the description of the second attempt at a Hawaiian language class at the Kamehameha Schools.

Annual Report of the Acting Principal, Kamehameha School for Boys 1945-1946.

Kamehameha Schools, 1946, Kamehameha Schools Archives. Accessed 11 Dec. 2017.

This annual report provided a description of the Hawaiian Culture classes that were being taken at Bishop Museum at the time. This helped me to show some of the ways that Hawaiian was being brought out at Kamehameha during the 1940s.

Annual Report of the Kamehameha School for Boys For the Year 1894. Printed by Robert Grieve. Kamehameha Schools, 1895, p. 4, Kamehameha Schools Archives. Accessed 8 Dec. 2017.

This book contains some of the first records of the Kamehameha School for Boys during this time period. This helped me to know what language was primarily utilized at the Schools during this time period.

“Annual Report of the President of the Kamehameha Schools 1924-1925.” *Annual Reports of the Kamehameha Schools 1919-1925*, Kamehameha Schools, 1925, p. 3, Kamehameha Schools Archives. Accessed 1 Dec. 2017.

This book contains the annual reports of the Schools from 1919 to 1925. It also held a record of the very first attempt of bringing the Hawaiian language into Kamehameha, which, although discontinued, was the first step at revitalizing the language in the Schools.

Bishop, Bernice Pauahi. "Pauahi's Will." *Kamehameha Schools*, 31 Oct. 1883.

Kamehameha Schools, 2017, www.ksbe.edu/about_us/about_pauahi/. Accessed 17 Nov. 2017.

Bernice Pauahi Bishop was the founder of Kamehameha Schools. In the text from her will, she instructs her trustees to construct two schools: one for boys, one for girls, to be called the Kamehameha Schools. This section of the Kamehameha Schools website describes the reason why Pauahi founded this school.

Bishop, Bernice Pauahi. "The Will: 13 Codicil." *Kamehameha Schools Kapālama Museum Archive*, Kamehameha Schools, 2014, blogs.ksbe.edu/archives/timelines/the-founding-of-kamehameha-schools-1883-to-1887. Accessed 29 Sept. 2017.

This image provides the excerpt from Pauahi's will that states her command to create the Kamehameha Schools. This helped me to know her statement in her will that told of the founding of the Schools.

"Class of 1997." Kamehameha Schools, Hawai'i-Pacific Collection. Accessed 15 May 2018.

This is a picture of the first graduating class of the Kamehameha School for Girls. The picture illustrated the Western ideas that the school represented during this time period.

Clint, Alfred. *Drawing in 1870*. 1870. *Hawaii of Old, 1826-1940*, by Ray Jerome Baker, Kamehameha Preparatory Department, 1940, kapalama.ksbe.edu/archives/Albums/Old%20Hawaii/album/index.html. Ray Jerome Baker compiled many images of Hawai'i during the early 20th century. One of these was a drawing of Honolulu in 1870. This drawing provided some insight into the visual aspects of Honolulu during this time period.

"Communicated." *The Polynesian*. Edited by J. J. Jarves, vol. 1, no. 23. Honolulu, 14 Nov. 1840, p. 1. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Library of Congress, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82015413/1840-11-14/ed-1/seq-1/. Accessed 5 Mar. 2018.

The Polynesian is the former name of the newspaper that is known today as the *Honolulu Star Advertiser*. This article describes an examination of the schools on O'ahu that took place a few days before. This article provided me with an approximation of the number of schools that were in Honolulu and the surrounding vicinity during this time period.

Elbert, Samuel H. and Samuel A. Keala. *Conversational Hawaiian*. Illustrated by Jean Charlot. University of Hawaii, 1955. Accessed 15 May 2018.

This book has been used in a few different schools in their Conversational Hawaiian classes, including Kamehameha Schools. The book details many lessons and homework that would be given to a Conversational Hawaiian class, which I included in my website as an example of the Conversational Hawaiian class in 1944.

“Faculty.” *Ka Na ‘i Aupuni*. Kamehameha Schools, 1967, Kamehameha Schools Archives. Accessed 14 Dec. 2017.

Ka Na ‘i Aupuni is the school yearbook of the Kamehameha Schools. This yearbook provided me with the pictures of the faculty from 1966-1967. This helped me to provide the images of the people who were first a part of the Hawaiian Resources Department.

“Frank E. Midkiff, President of the Schools.” *Ka Mō ‘ī 1925*, vol. II. Kamehameha Schools, 1925, Kamehameha School Archives. Accessed 8 Dec. 2017.

Frank E. Midkiff was one of the presidents and trustees of the Kamehameha Schools. This picture provides an image of the man who wrote one of the first Hawaiian language textbooks. This helped me to provide an image to connect to the name of this man.

“Goal 1 - Network of Native Hawaiian Schools.” *Kamehameha Schools Strategic Plan 2015-2020*. Kamehameha Schools, 2014, www.ksbe.edu/sp2020/document/goal_1/. Accessed 2 May 2018.

The Kamehameha Schools Strategic Plan details the goals that the Schools are trying to achieve during a set period of time. The first goal was form a Network of Native Hawaiian Schools, so that the Hawaiian schools could be united in their goal of spreading the Hawaiian culture.

“Hands As Tools.” *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*. Edited by W. N. Armstrong, 1st ed. Honolulu, 23 Dec. 1898, p. 6. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Library of Congress, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85047084/1898-12-23/ed-1/seq-6/. Accessed 31 Jan. 2018.

The Pacific Commercial Advertiser was the name of the modern Honolulu Star Advertiser during the 19th century. This article provides the speech of a speaker at the Founder’s Day ceremony in 1898. This helped me to know how early Kamehameha students were treated.

"The Hand Wields the Scepter." *Handicraft*, vol. IX, no. 3, Mar. 1897, p. 1, kapalama.ksbe.edu/archives/collections/Handicraft/1894-1900%20list.php. Accessed 20 November 2017.

Handicraft was a journal that was published during the period from 1889 to 1900. This article tells of how the Hawaiian language proficiency in the Kamehameha Schools decreased within just a few years from the founding of the Schools.

"Hawaiian Language Proficiency." *Kamehameha Schools Kapālama High School Catalog of Courses 2018-2019*. Dec. 2017. Accessed 14 May 2018.

This is an excerpt from the current Kamehameha High School course catalog. This image shows the current Hawaiian language graduation requirement for all Kamehameha High School students.

Hudson, Loring Gardner. *The History of the Kamehameha Schools*, p. 345. 1935, Kamehameha Schools Archives. Accessed 1 Dec. 2017.

Loring Gardner Hudson was a Caucasian who lived in Hawai'i during the early 1900s. This book provided information on the first start of the Hawaiian language in Kamehameha Schools. This page showed that the students of Kamehameha Schools at the time were interested in starting a Hawaiian language program at the Schools.

Hyde, C. M. "The English Language in Hawaiian Schools." *The Pacific Commercial Advertiser*. 31 Dec. 1888. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Library of Congress, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn85047084/1888-12-31/ed-1/seq-2/. Accessed 13 Dec. 2017.

This newspaper article describes the schools in Hawai'i and their effect on the growing number of Hawaiians that are illiterate in their own language. This helped me to know the context of the time period when the Kamehameha Schools was formed.

"John Henry Wise, Hawaiian Legislative Commission, 1920." *Wikipedia Commons*, 1 Jan. 1920. Hawaii State Archives, 2016, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/John_Henry_Wise. John Henry Wise was a native Hawaiian that was involved in politics and in business. He helped Frank E. Midkiff to co-author the book *A First Course in Hawaiian Language*. This article provides a picture of John Henry Wise for readers.

Ka Buke o Kamehameha. Kamehameha Schools, 1931, p. 11, Kamehameha Schools Archives. Accessed 11 Dec. 2017.

This book provided me with a description of the Hawaiian Culture class that was being promoted by Dr. Donald Mitchell at Bishop Museum for Kamehameha school students. This helped me to realize that, although Kamehameha Schools did not approve the Hawaiian language classes on the campus, they accepted these classes.

Kahananui, Dorothy M. *Hawaiian Language: Second Year*. Kamehameha Schools Press, 1962, Midkiff Learning Center Hawaiian Collection. Accessed 15 May 2018.

Dorothy M. Kahananui was a Hawaiian language teacher at Kamehameha Schools during the 1960s, when Hawaiian language was finally added to the list of foreign language classes at the high school. This book contained many lessons and homework for the Hawaiian language classes from that time, written by Dorothy Kahananui herself.

"Ka Ho'oilina." *Ka 'iwakīloumoku Hawaiian Cultural Center*. Kamehameha Schools, 2016, apps.ksbe.edu/kaiwakiloumoku/hooilina.

Ka 'iwakīloumoku Cultural Center is one of the major centers for Hawaiian culture in the world. This picture of Ka 'iwakīloumoku provides an astonishing photograph of the center at dusk, and helps to illustrate the impact of the cultural center.

"Kamehameha Schools: Interesting Opening Exercises." *Hawaiian Gazette* [Honolulu], 8 Nov. 1887, p. 6. *Chronicling America: Historic American Newspapers*. Library of Congress, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn83025121/1887-11-08/ed-1/seq-6.

The *Hawaiian Gazette* was a newspaper printed in English, and sometimes Hawaiian, from 1865 to 1918. This article extensively described the opening ceremony for the Kamehameha Schools for Boys. The article helped me to learn who was present at the ceremony.

"Kamehameha Schools Kapālama High School Catalog of Courses 2017-2018."

Kamehameha Schools Kapālama High School. Kamehameha Schools, 2017, p. 7, kapalama.ksbe.edu/high/home/. Accessed 9 Dec. 2017.

The current course catalog for the Kapālama High School provided me with a description of the current Hawaiian language requirement at the Schools.

“The Kamehameha School for Boys campus before 1900.” *The Kamehameha Schools Archives*, 1900. Kamehameha Schools, 2017, kapalama.ksbe.edu/archives/FirstYears/firstcampus.php. Accessed 9 Dec. 2017. The Kamehameha Schools Archives were created to collect, organize, protect, and store information about the Kamehameha Schools and to make this information available to the Kamehameha Schools ‘ohana. This image shows the early Kamehameha Schools campus. This provided me with an accurate representation of the Schools before the 1900s.

Ka Mō‘ī Staff. “Ka Mō‘ī 1925.” *Annals of the Kamehameha Schools 1924-29*, vol. II. Kamehameha Schools, 1929, Kamehameha Schools Archives. Accessed 8 Dec. 2017.

Ka Mō‘ī was originally the name of the Kamehameha Schools’ yearbook. This book provided the year of the first Hawaiian language course at Kamehameha Schools. This helped me to understand how much the elective was enjoyed at the Schools.

“Ke Ali‘i Bernice Pauahi Pākī Bishop (1831-1884) — founder of Kamehameha Schools.” *Kamehameha Schools*, Kamehameha Schools, 2017.

www.ksbe.edu/about_us/about_pauahi/. Accessed 17 Nov. 2017.

Bernice Pauahi Bishop was the founder of Kamehameha Schools. This portrait provides a picture for readers to connect with her name. This picture helped me to know what Pauahi looked like.

King, Samuel, et al. “Broken Trust.” *Honolulu Star-Bulletin*, 9 Aug. 1997, archives.starbulletin.com/specials/bishop/story2.html. Accessed 29 Mar. 2018. “Broken Trust” was an essay published by four distinct senior Hawaiians, one of the major events that helped lead to the end of the 1990s controversy. Not only did this essay provide me with some of the grievances that the KS faculty held against the trustees; it also provided me images of each of the trustees.

Lahainaluna. Circa 1831. “Lahainaluna.” 10 Apr. 2014. *the umniverse*, theumniverse.wordpress.com/2014/04/10/1559/. Accessed 16 Mar. 2018.

This is an image of Lahainaluna Seminary circa 1831. This website provided me with an image of this school in the 19th century.

“Language Department Adds Hawaiian Course; New Recording Equipment to Aid All Classes.” *Ka Mō‘ī*, vol. 38, no. 4. Kamehameha Schools, 27 Oct. 1961, p. 3, Kamehameha Schools Archives. Accessed 15 Dec. 2017.

Ka Mō'ī, the school newspaper of Kamehameha Schools, gives detailed information about events that are occurring. This article describes the addition of the Hawaiian language as a course in the language department. This helped me to know the details of the first Hawaiian courses at the Kamehameha Schools.

Midkiff, Frank E. "Instructional Program." *Annual Report of The Kamehameha Schools 1964-1965*. Kamehameha Schools, p. 60, Kamehameha Schools Archives. Accessed 14 Dec. 2017.

Frank E. Midkiff was the vice president of Kamehameha Schools at this time. This section describes the various programs that were running at the school during this school year. This helped me to know when the Department of Hawaiiana was formed.

Midkiff, Frank E. and John H. Wise. *A First Course in the Hawaiian Language*. Handbound by Jesus Sanchez, 1994, Kamehameha Schools Archives. Accessed 15 May 2018.

This textbook was written by Frank E. Midkiff, the president of Kamehameha Schools, and John H. Wise, a professor of Hawaiian language at the University of Hawai'i.

"Nā Ha'awina Hawai'i." *Ka Mō'ī*. Kamehameha Schools, 17 Sept. 1943, p. 2, Kamehameha Schools Archives. Accessed 12 Dec. 2017.

Ka Mō'ī, originally the Kamehameha Schools yearbook, was changed to the name of the school newspaper instead of *The Cadet*. This issue was one of several issues that contained the "Nā Ha'awina Hawai'i" column, a column featuring several Hawaiian words and sentences and their English sentences. This column helped me to know the ways that the Hawaiian club, Hui 'Ōiwi, was using during this time period to spread the Hawaiian culture.

Na'i Aupuni Staff. *Na'i Aupuni 1945*. Kamehameha Schools, 1945, Kamehameha Schools Archives. Accessed 12 Dec. 2017.

Na'i Aupuni was the name of the Kamehameha Schools' yearbook after Ka Mō'ī. The yearbook contained pictures of the Hawaiian clubs and of the elementary school Hawaiian class. This helped me to know the ways that Hawaiian was incorporated during the mid-1940s.

"New era of storytelling blends technology, culture." *Kamehameha Schools*, 18 May 2017,

www.ksbe.edu/imua/article/new-era-of-storytelling-blends-technology-culture/. Accessed 2 May 2018.

The Kamehameha Schools website contains innumerable resources about the school and the Hawaiian culture. This article describes a new media workshop to inspire students to share Hawaiian stories through video games. This is the first place where I found information on Kanaeokana, the network of native Hawaiian schools.

Newton, Abby H. "a2_700.png." *Kamehameha School for Girls, Principal 1915-1927*. *Kamehameha Schools Photo Archives*, Kamehameha Schools, kapalama.ksbe.edu/archives/Albums/Newton/album%20KSG/album/Default.php. Abby H. Newton was a photographer for the Kamehameha Schools during the early 20th century. Several of the photographs from the KS Archives during this time period were taken by Newton. These photos provided visuals of the early Kamehameha School for Girls.

Panui, Leina. "A New Approach to the Hawaiian Language Proficiency." *Ka Mō'ī*, 25 Aug. 2016. Kamehameha Schools, 2017, www.kamoi.net/news/2016/08/25/a-new-approach-to-the-hawaiian-language-proficiency. Accessed 9 Dec. 2017. *Ka Mō'ī* is the school newspaper for the Kamehameha Schools Kapālama. This article explains the new Hawaiian language graduation requirement. This article helped me to know the first year of the Hawaiian language requirement.

Pope, Ida M. "Early History." *The Friend*. Kamehameha School for Girls, Jan. 1915. Accessed 15 May 2018. *The Friend* was the Kamehameha School for Girls' version of *Handicraft*. This article describes the early history of the School for Girls and its curriculum, which helped me to represent the early school's lack of Hawaiian language.

Potter, Robert E., and Linda L. Logan. *A History of Teacher Education in Hawai'i*. 1st ed., Hawaii Education Association, Honolulu, 1995. Accessed 30 Jan. 2018. *A History of Teacher Education in Hawai'i* details the complete history of the education system in Hawai'i, which started in the early 1800s. This book helped me to learn about the early education system in Hawai'i throughout the 1800s.

"Schools to Offer Hawaiian Language On HS Credit Basis." *Ka Mō'ī*, vol. 37, no. 13. Kamehameha Schools, 10 Mar. 1961, Kamehameha Schools Archives. Accessed 13 Dec. 2017.

This short article from *Ka Mōʻī* provides a brief summary of the new Hawaiian language class that was being offered at the Kamehameha Schools in 1961. This helped me know why the Schools had finally agreed to a permanent Hawaiian language class.

“Section I: Extension Education.” *Eighty-Fifth Annual Report of the President of The Kamehameha Schools to the Trustees of The Kamehameha Schools, The Bernice P. Bishop Estate, for the School Year 1971-1972*. Kamehameha Schools, 1972, pp. 141-151. Accessed 14 Dec. 2017.

This section of the Annual Report provided information on the Extension Education division of the Schools. This helped me to learn how the Kamehameha Schools was and is perpetuating the Hawaiian language throughout the community.

Wong, Jack. “Honoring and embracing ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i.” Received by KS Faculty, 26 Jan. 2018. Accessed 26 Jan. 2018.

Jack Wong is the current CEO of the Kamehameha Schools. This email was sent to all KS faculty shortly after the court case involving Samuel Kaleikoa Kā‘eo. Jack Wong not only explains the importance of the perpetuation of Hawaiian culture, but also the new ‘ōlelo Hawai‘i requirement for the incoming freshmen.

Wong, Ryan. “Kamehameha Schools Kapālama High School.” *Google+*, 18 Jan. 2018, plus.google.com/photos/photo/109523520671581795373/6512643937002088386. Accessed 25 Mar. 2018.

Ryan Wong is a freelance photographer on Google+. Although this photo is titled “Kamehameha Schools Kapālama High School,” it provides an excellent view of the entire Kamehameha Schools Kapālama campus.

Secondary Sources

“1990-1999 Highlights.” *Kamehameha Schools Kapālama Museum Archive*.

Kamehameha Schools, 2014. Accessed 25 Mar. 2018.

The Kamehameha Schools Museum Archive keeps records of the Kamehameha Schools. One of its features includes a timeline of significant events in the School. This timeline of the 1990s provided me with information on the major events that occurred during this time period, including some of Trustee Lindsey’s actions.

Chun, Ryan. "Education." Kamehameha Schools, www.google.com/url?q=http://kapalama.ksbe.edu/faculty/jachun/Scanned%2520in%2520Readings/Education.pdf&sa=U&ved=0ahUKEwis-uSXzvHZAhXKwFQKHfKTDNMQFggKMAM&client=internal-uds-cse&cx=010068314492845711620:u4fy8-levyq&usg=AOvVaw0_O_Do7pXqrr3xz9I5iLMB. Accessed 16 Mar. 2018.
This article presents information on the first formal educational institute in Hawai'i, Lahainaluna Seminary. I learned about the first education system in Hawai'i.

Daysog, Rick. "Judge in Kamehameha Schools case didn't disclose apparent conflict." *Hawai'i News Now*, 4 Dec. 2017, www.hawaiinewsnow.com/story/36992704/exclusive-questions-raised-about-judges-apparent-conflict-of-interest. Accessed 28 Mar. 2018.
Hawai'i News Now is one of the most famous news broadcast stations in Hawai'i. This article speaks of the Kamehameha Schools recent scandal. However, this also provides brief information on the result of the Kamehameha Schools 1990s controversy.

Eyre, Kawika. "Suppression of Hawaiian Culture at Kamehameha Schools." *Ka 'iwakīloumoku Hawaiian Cultural Center*, Jan. 2004. Kamehameha Schools, 2016, kaiwakiloumoku.ksbe.edu. Accessed 6 Oct. 2017.
David Kawika Eyre was a Hawaiian language teacher for Kamehameha Schools, as well as the author of the famous *Kamehameha: The Rise of a King* book set. This speech provided me with some much-needed information on the presence of the Hawaiian language in Kamehameha Schools throughout the 20th century. This made me realize how little the Hawaiian language was used in these beginning years.

"Family School for the Children of the Chiefs." *The Polynesian*. 28 July 1840, p. 14, chroniclingamerica.loc.gov/lccn/sn82015413/1840-07-04/ed-1/seq-2/. Accessed 12 Dec. 2017.
The Polynesian was one of the first newspapers of early Hawai'i. This article describes the early Chiefs' Children's School, the purpose for which it was built, and the curriculum of the school. This provided me with a detailed background on the school, which I could compare to the structure of other schools that existed during that time.

Daws, Gaven, and Nā Leo o Kamehameha. *Wayfinding through the Storm: Speaking Truth to Power at Kamehameha Schools 1993-1999*, designed and produced by Marissa Oshiro, Watermark Publishing, 2009. Accessed 13 Mar. 2018.

Nā Kumu o Kamehameha was a group of teachers that formed during the 1990s because of the controversy in Kamehameha Schools. This book provided major inside knowledge from these teachers and others in the Schools during this time.

Goodyear-Ka'ōpua, Noelani. "Domesticating Hawaiians: Kamehameha Schools and the Tender Violence of Marriage." *Indian Subjects: New Directions in the History of Indigenous Education*, Santa Fe: School for Advanced Research Press, 2014, pp. 16–47. Accessed 19 Nov. 2017.

Noelani Goodyear-Ka'ōpua is a native Hawaiian who writes about Hawaiian social movements and indigenous resurgence. This paper provided detailed information about schools in Hawai'i before the 1900s. This helped me to know about what was occurring in the early 1800s, since no newspapers had been formed in the islands during that time.

Goodyear-Ka'ōpua, Noelani, et al. "Teaching Amid U.S. Occupation: Sovereignty, Survival, and Social Studies in a Native Hawaiian Charter School." *Hūlili: Multidisciplinary Research on Hawaiian Well-Being*, vol. 5. Kamehameha Schools, 2008, www.ksbe.edu/_assets/spi/hulili/hulili_vol_5/Teaching_amid_US_occupation.pdf Accessed 14 Mar. 2018.

This paper from Noelani Goodyear-Ka'ōpua gave me some information on the early history of schools in Hawai'i. I found statistics for the number of Hawaiians that went to school in the 1830s.

Handy, E.S. Craighill, et al. *Ancient Hawaiian Civilization*, 2nd ed. Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1965. Accessed 11 Dec. 2017.

The people that wrote this book were all significant figures in the restoration of the Hawaiian culture, including staff at Bishop Museum, professors at the University of Hawai'i, and Hawaiian language teachers at the Kamehameha Schools. This book details all of the lectures that were conducted in the 1931 Hawaiian culture classes that were held in Bishop Museum. This provided me with a firsthand look at the lessons that were taught in that time period.

"History." *Aha Pūnana Leo*. www.ahapunanaleo.org/index.php?/about/history. Accessed 13 Dec. 2017.

‘Aha Pūnana Leo is a Hawaiian immersion organization that has started several significant Hawaiian immersion schools throughout Hawai‘i. This article provides a summary of the history of the organization, as well as their impact on the Hawaiian community. This helped me to know the impact of organizations and schools such as these on the Hawaiian language and its survival.

Ho‘okahua Staff. “Language Builds Identity and Perpetuates Culture.” *Ka‘iwakīloumoku Hawaiian Cultural Center*, Feb. 2014. Kamehameha Schools, 2016, kaiwakiloumoku.ksbe.edu. Accessed 9 Dec. 2017.

Ho‘okahua is a nonprofit organization that strives to create a union between traditional and modern knowledge for the benefit of the entire community by creating economic, conservation/preservation, social and educational programs for youth and adults. This article was written during Hawaiian Language Month, and reminds the people of Hawai‘i of the importance of language in cultural identity. The article helped me to understand the significance of language in cultures.

Kamehameha Schools 1986-1987 School Calendar. Kamehameha Schools Bishop Estate, 1987. Accessed 15 May 2018.

This is the school calendar for the 1986-1987 school year for Kamehameha Schools. Since Kamehameha Schools was celebrating 100 years, this calendar contained pictures of the first class of students at the school in 1887.

The Kamehameha Schools Fiftieth Annual Song Contest. Dedicated to Charles Reed Bishop and Charles Edward King. Kamehameha Schools, 17 Mar. 1972, Honolulu International Center. Accessed 14 Dec. 2017.

This booklet from a Kamehameha Schools Song Contest contains information about some of the programs that were offered at Kamehameha during the 1960s and 1970s. This helped to provide me with information on the dates of the start of these programs.

Kepano. “Sources – Pukui & Elbert.” *Combined Hawaiian Dictionary*, 2018, www.trussel2.com/haw/sources-pe.htm. Accessed 29 Mar. 2018.

Kepano’s Combined Hawaiian Dictionary combines the Pūku‘i/Elbert *Hawaiian Dictionary*, *Māmaka Kaiao: A Modern Hawaiian Dictionary*, *A Dictionary of the Hawaiian Language* by Lorrin Andrews, *Place Names of Hawai‘i*, and other sources in a single online browser. This page provides information on all of the different versions of Pūku‘i and Elbert’s Hawaiian Dictionary over the years.

Kuykendall, Ralph Simpson. "Chapter 3: The King and His People The Life of the Land." *The Hawaiian Kingdom: 1854-1874, twenty critical years*, vol. 2, University of Hawaii Press, 1938, pp. 69-114. *Ulukau: The Hawaiian Electronic Library*, www.ulukau.org/elib/cgi-bin/library?e=d-0kingdom2-000Sec--11en-50-20-frameset-book--1-010escapewin&p=frameset&toc=0&d=D0.5. Accessed 9 Dec. 2017. Ralph Simpson Kuykendall was an American historian and a former trustee and secretary of the Hawaiian Historical Society. This book provides a description of the 1864 report from Mataio Kekūanao‘a, a former President of the Board of Education. This report helped me to know the opinions about using Hawaiian as a medium of education during the mid-1800s.

"Language Enrollment Database, 1958-2016." *Modern Language Association*, 2018, apps.mla.org/flsurvey_search. Accessed 14 Mar. 2018.

The MLA is a well-known association throughout the U.S. One of the features on its website is a language enrollment database, which allows the user to find the number of college enrollments of students in a certain language. This helped me to find the number of enrollments in the Hawaiian language in Hawai‘i and across the U.S. from the mid-1900s to modern times.

Manalo-Camp, Adam Keawe. "On the term "Haole"." *A Hawaiian Historian*, 29 Oct. 2014, hawaiianhistorian.blogspot.com/2014/10/on-term-haole.html. Accessed 12 March 2018.

This blog by Adam Keawe Manalo-Camp provides many clarifications on the thoughts, stories, and history about Hawai‘i and the Pacific. This article provided the correct translation and interpretation of the term "haole," to help dispute the misinterpretations of modern people.

Naipo, Stacy and Candace Lee. "Rev. William Oleson." *Kamehameha Schools*, 25 Sept. 2014, www.ksbe.edu/imua/columns/recalling-the-life-and-times-of-the-first-teachers-at-kamehameha-schools.

This portrait of Reverend William Oleson, the first principal of the Kamehameha School for Boys, was provided by the Kamehameha Schools. The image not only provides a face to match with the name, but also shows that the first principal of Kamehameha was not even Hawaiian.

Nicholson, Dee. "The tide changes in Hawaii as natives rediscover rich heritage." *Kansas City Star*, 4 Dec. 1983, p. 154. *America's Historical Newspapers*, infoweb.newsbank.com/iw-search/we/HistArchive/?p_product=EANX-K12&p_the

me=ahnp_k12&p_nbid=N6BG62DWMUxMTE1ODc4Ni44MTgxOTI6MToxMDprYW1laGFtZWhh&p_action=doc&s_lastnonissuequeryname=5&d_viewref=search&p_queryname=5&p_docnum=6&p_docref=v2:1126152C152E4978@EANX-K12-1641EEDC2C591ACE@2445673-1640E12536680563@153-1640E12536680563@. Accessed 10 Mar. 2018.

Dee Nicholson was a reporter for the *Kansas City Star*. In this newspaper, he wrote an article about the Hawaiian Renaissance that was happening at that time, as well as a brief history on the Hawaiian language during the early 1900s. This article provided confirmation about the language barriers that were present in Kamehameha Schools in its early years.

Richards, Mary A. *The Hawaiian Chiefs' Children's School 1839-1850*. Charles E. Tuttle Company, 1970, p. 48. Accessed 15 May 2018.

Mary A. Richards is the granddaughter of Amos Star Cooke and Juliette Montague Cooke, the two teachers of the Chiefs' Children's School. This book compiled the diaries and letters of the two missionaries, and forms a record of the Chiefs' Children's school. This includes a record of English being taught at the school.

"A Timeline of Revitalization." *'Aha Pūnana Leo*,

www.ahapunanaleo.org/index.php?/about/a_timeline_of_revitalization/. Accessed 6 Oct. 2017.

Pūnana Leo is a Hawaiian immersion school. The timeline provides a summary of the historical events concerning the Hawaiian language that occurred throughout the 1800s until today. This timeline showed me the events that led up to the first Hawaiian language class at Kamehameha schools, as well as many of the events that occurred afterwards.

To Teach the Children: Historical Aspects of Education in Hawaii. Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum, 1991. Accessed 15 May 2018.

This book illustrates the history of education in Hawai'i, from the times before the arrival of missionaries to today. This source provided more detailed information on Hawai'i schools during the 19th century.

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Nana Veary is a modern transcendentalist who is deeply connected to the Hawaiian culture. Her book, *Change We Must*, describes her spiritual beliefs, but also illustrates the beauty of the untouched Hawaiian language and culture.

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Peter T. Young is a Hawai'i resident who writes blog posts about various people, places, and events in Hawai'i. This post about Lahainaluna provided information on the origin and history of Lahainaluna School. I obtained the year that Lahainaluna switched from using 'ōlelo Hawai'i to English in the school.