

Containing census of 1860

REIGN OF KAMEHAMEHA IV.--EIGHTH YEAR.

BIENNIEL REPORT
OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE
BOARD OF EDUCATION.
TO THE
LEGISLATURE OF 1862.

TO THE NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS
IN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ASSEMBLED :

IN accordance with the laws defining the duties of the President of the Board of Education, I have the honor to report the transactions of this Board for the two years from January 1st, 1860, to January 1st, 1862.

On the 26th of September, 1860, this Department of His Majesty's Government, and the people of this Kingdom, lost by death the valuable services and counsel of my distinguished predecessor, the late Rev. Richard Armstrong, D. D., for many years Minister of Public Instruction, and President of the Board of Education.

It is too late, perhaps, at this day, to present to your honorable bodies an eulogy on the character of the deceased ; his merits were well appreciated by His Majesty, and by the people generally ; his loss has been and will long be felt in the departments of public business, and in the social and industrial enterprises of the Kingdom ; and especially will it be felt by all those connected with this Department, over which it has pleased His Majesty to appoint me to preside.

THE COMMON SCHOOLS.

In proceeding to lay before you the transactions of this Department, I shall adopt the usual course, and first call your attention to the Statistical Tables of Government Schools for the Years 1860 and 1861.

It will be seen by the above mentioned Tables, which have been prepared with great care from the quarterly reports of the School Superintendents and Treasurers of the several school districts, that little change has taken place in the number and condition of the Common Schools, since the last Report of my predecessor. The following abstract will exhibit in a condensed form the state of the schools for the last two years :

For 1860	whole number of common schools,	.....	269
"	"	scholars in same,	.....8,771
"	"	boys	.....5,110
"	"	girls	.....3,661
"	"	readers	.....4,765
"	"	writers	.....3,941
"	"	in mental arithmetic,	.....3,531
"	"	written	.....3,264
"	"	geography,	.....5,055
"	"	vocal music,	.....3,109
"	"	algebra and geometry,	.....875
"	"	days taught,	.....47,233
"	average number of days to each school,	.....	175½
"	"	scholars to each school,	.....32 6-10
"	"	cost of each school per year,	.....\$118 09
"	"	scholar	.....\$3 62
"	"	"	per day,.....0.01 5-10
"	"	school	.....0.67 3-10
"	"	pay of teachers per month,	.....8.90

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE OF SCHOOL MONEY FOR 1860.

Balance in hands of School Treasurers Jan. 1st, 1860,	...	\$29,260 63
Receipts of school tax in 1860,	.....	31,528 21
		<hr/>
		\$60,788 84
Expenditure of the same during 1860,	.....	\$31,768 67
Balance in hand of School Treasurer January 1st, 1861,	..	29,020 17
		<hr/>
		\$60,788 84
Paid for teachers wages in 1860,	.....	\$20,472 51
Building and repairs of school houses,	.....	4,556 23

To Tax Collectors, School Superintendents, Treasurers, Trustees, incidentals, &c.,	6,739 93
	<u>\$31,768 67</u>

It will be proper to remark here that the sum of \$1,520 for the support of Honolulu Free School is included in the above statement of the expenditure for common schools, as that school, according to the provisions of law, is placed with the public schools and supported from avails of School Tax. I would also state, that \$932 50 of the same amount was paid for support of English schools for natives, according to provisions of Civil Code, Section 748.

Of the number of scholars reported in the above abstract, 239 are in English schools, including 67 in the Honolulu Free School. These sums deducted from the corresponding amounts in the table would change the results in several particulars: the average cost of each native school would be less; also the average pay of each native teacher. The number of scholars in the native schools, after deducting the 239 above mentioned as English scholars, would be 8,532.

The number of schools was less by 15 in 1860 than in 1859. The number of scholars, at the same time, was greater by 143.

ABSTRACT OF SCHOOL STATISTICS FOR 1861.

Whole number of common schools in 1861,	266
“ scholars in same,	8,565
“ boys “	4,985
“ girls “	3,581
“ readers “	4,652
“ writers “	3,789
“ in mental arithmetic	3,867
“ written arithmetic	3,103
“ geography	5,247
“ vocal music	3,557
“ algebra and geometry	844
“ days taught	45,847
Average number of days to each school	172 1-3
“ of scholars to each school	32 1-5
Average cost of each school per year	\$123 94 1-3
“ of each scholar “	\$3 84 9-10
“ “ per day	0.02 1-5
“ of each school “	0.70 8-10
Average pay of teachers per month	\$10.10

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF SCHOOL MONEY FOR 1861.

Balance in hands of School Treasurers Jan. 1, 1861	\$29,020 17
Receipts of School Tax, 1861	24,014 98
	<u>\$53,035 15</u>

Expenditure of same during 1861	\$32,968 89
Balance in hands of School Treasurers Jan. 1, 1862.....	20,066 26
	\$53,035 15
Paid for teachers' wages in 1861	\$21,371 56
Building and repairs of school houses.....	5,150 81
To Tax Collectors, Superintendents, Treasurers, Trustees, incidentals, etc.....	6,446 52
	\$32,968 89

Similar explanations are required in regard to the above figures as for those for the previous year. Of the whole number of scholars, 248 were in English schools, including 89 in Honolulu Free School—leaving 8,317 in the native schools.

Of the whole amount paid to teachers, \$3,353 75 was paid to teachers of English schools, including \$1,720 in the two departments of Honolulu Free School.

The increase of the number of scholars in 1860, compared with that of 1859, was doubtless owing to the increased activity of the teachers and school officers in some of the districts, in causing a more general attendance of the children in the schools. The increase was confined to a few of the districts, while in most of them there was a falling off in the number of scholars.

It is evident from the census returns, that the number of children of the age required by law to attend school has not increased; on the contrary, there has been a gradual decrease of school children, as well as of the population generally, and in the table of School Statistics for 1861 this decrease in the number of scholars again becomes apparent, the number for that year being 63 less than that for 1859.

It is worthy of remark, that the number of children in the public schools of the district of Honolulu has constantly increased since 1857. This is owing in part to the gradual increase of the population of Honolulu, at the expense of other districts, and in part to the constant exertions of the teachers and school officers, to have every child of suitable age attend school.

SCHOOL HOUSES.

During the last two years there has been some improvement in regard to the public school houses. Some new ones have been built, and others have been repaired. Still there is a great want of com-

fortable houses in many districts. In some localities there are no houses at all belonging to Government, the schools being kept in sheds or hovels, hired for the purpose, and in some instances, under the protecting shadow of large trees. In many localities the houses used for school purposes are not sufficient to protect the teacher and scholars from the winds and rain; consequently the schools thus situated are abandoned in bad weather. The following report in regard to the school houses of a single district will illustrate the above remarks upon this subject :

School No. 1.—A shed is the school house.

School No. 2.—The shade of a kou tree is the school house.

School No. 3.—The meeting house is used for a school house.

School No. 4.—No school house.

No other district perhaps is so badly off as the above, yet a like report might be made of particular schools in many districts.

The causes of this lamentable state of things has been explained in former reports, and may be summed up in a few words: the want of means, the inefficiency of school officers, and the indifference of parents to the comfort and welfare of their children.

REMEDY.

The Board of Education can do something to remedy this evil, by aiding, as formerly, in building and repairing school houses, so far as the funds at their disposal will permit. But the School Superintendents have it in their power to do much for the improvement of the school houses in their several districts, by using a strict economy in their expenditures, by shortening the terms of the schools, if necessary, and thus save something for building and repairs of school houses. These measures, if steadily pursued for a series of years, would show important and gratifying results. This plan has been carried out in some districts with excellent success, particularly in the district of North Kohala, Hawaii.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

There has been considerable complaint from teachers that many of their scholars are without books. Parents neglect to supply their children, some from absolute poverty, but many more from indifference. I believe, however, there has been some improvement in regard to the supply of books during the two years past.

According to law, the Superintendent has it in his power to see that every scholar is furnished with the proper school books. Every parent is obliged by law to furnish suitable books for his children attending school, unless unable so to do on account of extreme poverty, in which case the Superintendent is authorized to furnish the same, and draw on the School Treasurer for the money thus expended. More attention to this subject by teachers and superintendents would soon remove any cause of complaint on this account.

A great want among the books used in the native schools has been a suitable series of reading books. The books used as such in late years, have been the *Alakaimua*, a little primer of sixteen pages, and the New Testament. The former of these is nearly out of print. No series suitable to the different stages of advancement of the scholar has ever been used, and the want of something more suitable has been noticed, in the slow progress of the children, in the all-important art of reading.

Before his visit to the United States, the Clerk of this Department, Mr. Fuller, had proposed a series of books to be published for the native schools, comprising a primer for beginners, a reader for the more advanced scholars, and a school song book, containing music particularly adapted to the capacity of native children, and words expressive of pure thoughts and refined sentiments, designed to cultivate in the minds and hearts of the children, those virtues and habits peculiarly appropriate to their age, but, when farther developed, form the characteristics of good fathers and mothers.

This plan was approved by my predecessor, but, owing to his sudden death, only a part of the work has been accomplished. Since his return, Mr. Fuller has prepared a Pictorial Primer of forty-eight pages, in the style of the Progressive Primer used in our English schools, and illustrated by the same cuts. An edition of 5,000 copies has been published in Boston, and they are now on the way out. The Board will be able to supply these primers to the native schools at 12½ cents each, and the author hopes they will create much enthusiasm among the little folks of our public schools, and greatly accelerate their progress in learning to read.

Other books will be wanted, particularly for the Seminary at Lahainaluna, two or three of the works used there being nearly out of print. Of one important work only six copies remain.

COMMON SCHOOL TEACHERS.

No important change has taken place in regard to the character or qualifications of the teachers of the common schools during the past two years. There is still a lack of properly qualified teachers to supply all the schools, and this lack will exist, until something more is done to supply the deficiency.

The sources of supply of teachers of the common schools are the Lahainaluna Seminary, Mr. Lyman's school at Hilo, Mr. Bond's school at Kohala, and Mr. Wilcox's school at Waiole, Kauai. All these schools combined furnish perhaps thirty or forty new teachers, to fill the vacancies occasioned by death, by sickness, by dismissal, and by voluntary abandonment of the service.

The fact still remains, there is a great want of good teachers, there is little ambition among those we have to excel in their profession, or to raise the standard of qualifications of school teachers. I know of but one adequate remedy for these evils—that adopted in all countries where popular education is reduced to a science, viz.: the NORMAL SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

This would seem, at first thought, beyond our reach, owing to the scanty means at the disposal of the Government for the purposes of education; but I trust some plan will be proposed, promising great and beneficial results at a comparatively small expense, and which may be carried out with efficiency, without going beyond the present expenditures for school purposes.

LAHAINALUNA SEMINARY.

Rev. J. F. Pogue, Principal, salary \$1,500; Henry H. Parker, Instructor, salary \$1,500; S. Aholo, Tutor, salary \$400.

From the report of the Principal for the years 1860 and 1861, herewith enclosed and marked A, it appears that this institution has been in a flourishing condition during the last two years.

At the commencement of the Seminary year, July 2d, 1860, Mr. Henry H. Parker succeeded, as instructor, the Rev. C. B. Andrews, who had resigned, after several years of faithful labor in that responsible position.

The whole number of students in the Seminary during the year 1860, was 101. Of these 10 were in the first or graduating class, 24 in the second class, 34 in the third, and 33 in the fourth class. Seven of the first class graduated and received their diplomas; one of the

graduating class died before the close of the year; six students were expelled during the year for violation of the rules of the institution, reducing the whole number, at the close of the year, to 94. During that year an unusual amount of manual labor was performed by the students.

In 1861, there were 105 students connected with the school, 23 freshmen having entered at commencement in July. The teachers complain of the poor qualifications of the candidates who applied for admission to the Seminary in 1861. It is to be hoped that those having authority to select the candidates will, in future, see that the standard of qualifications shall at least not be lower than in former years, and it would be well if an improvement could be effected in that respect. The result of such improvement would be beneficial, not only to the institution, but to the student himself. The student who enters his class half qualified, must have a hard struggle through his whole course, and if he does not get discouraged and give up the trial, he is in danger of wearing himself out, in the effort to graduate with honor.

The moral state of the Seminary during the last year, is represented as having been excellent, beyond that of any former year. There was not a single expulsion during the year.

The following is the course of study pursued by the several classes:

FOURTH OR FRESHMAN CLASS.

Arithmetic, geography, chirography, punctuation, English language, ancient history, natural history, chronology, Bible history, chronology and geography of the Bible, Hawaiian history.

THIRD CLASS.

Hawaiian Constitution, book-keeping, English, anatomy, algebra.

SECOND CLASS.

Geometry, English language, political economy, church history, evidences of Christianity, natural theology, moral philosophy.

FIRST, OR GRADUATING CLASS.

Trigonometry, surveying, navigation, natural philosophy, optics, astronomy, English language, theology.

Compositions, debates and declamations are required through the whole course.

It is evident from the above, that the education afforded at the

Seminary is by no means a very limited one. The student who enters his class here well qualified, and exercises a good degree of energy and perseverance through this course, must graduate with a preparation for the active scenes of life, which will place him far above the ordinary level of his race, and nothing but a moral deficiency in his character will prevent him from arriving at considerable distinction and usefulness. I need not speak of the great usefulness and importance of this institution to the country. Many of the Honorable gentlemen to whom this Report is addressed have received their liberal education within its halls ; the same may be said of many of the most prominent and useful men of the country, speaking the native language. In fact, it is the Alma Mater of *Hawaii nei*.

FINANCES OF THE SEMINARY.

There was appropriated for the support of the Seminary, for the two years, 1860 and 1861, the sum of \$8,000. But by the faithful economy exercised by the Principal, with the co-operation of the other teachers, only \$6,893 40 of that sum was expended during the two years ending January 1st, 1862, as will appear from the accounts of the Treasurer.

A very important part of the system of education adopted at the Seminary is that of manual labor ; important, as it furnishes the means of living to the students, most of whom are poor. At the same time it gives that health and vigor to their physical constitutions so necessary to the student ; cultivates habits of industry and economy, and affords some knowledge of the principles and methods of agriculture.

In this connexion, I am happy to approve very heartily of the suggestion contained in the report of the Principal, in regard to the planting of sugar cane on the lands of the Seminary, and hope the means for carrying out the project will be furnished. Should this be done, the students will be greatly benefitted by the addition to their means of support, while the institution will share in some degree in the improvement.

REPAIRS OF THE BUILDINGS.

During the past season, it became evident that, unless repairs were made at once upon the north wing of the Seminary buildings, that entire section was in danger of falling at any moment, and burying the inmates beneath its ruins. The case being brought before the Board of Education, it was resolved to request the Minister of the Interior to

direct the Superintendent of Public Works to visit Lahainaluna, examine the buildings, and report in regard to the repairs needed, with an estimate of the cost. This was very promptly done, and on receipt of the report of the Superintendent of Public Works, the repairs were ordered to be made at once, under his superintendence. A report of all which, with full accounts of expenditure for the repairs, will be presented to your Honorable Bodies by the proper Department. An appropriation will be required to defray the expenses of the above mentioned repairs, which I trust you will cheerfully grant. For further information in regard to the details of operations connected with the Lahainaluna Seminary, I will refer you to the accompanying report and accounts before referred to.

ROYAL SCHOOL.

M. B. Beckwith, Esq., Principal, salary \$2,000.

This school has been in successful operation during the last two years. The school is composed almost entirely of native boys. The whole number connected with the school during the two years was 72. The average number attending each term was 51; the average daily attendance for the two years was 48 275-1000, being a percentage of 94 63-100 of the whole, as will be seen by the annexed table, prepared by the Principal from his daily records.

The branches taught in this school are those of a common English education. There is a class in natural philosophy, one in chemistry, and one in algebra. Vocal music is taught to all the pupils.

Of the scholars who have left the school, one has charge of an English school as teacher, two are employed as assistant teachers in English schools, several have gone to learn trades, others are employed in different occupations. One, I am sorry to say, is serving out his term in the Oahu prison for the crime of larceny.

In view of the gradual introduction of the English language into Hawaiian schools, this becomes an important institution, as it will furnish a class of teachers familiar with both languages, and qualified to teach primary English schools, for a compensation much less than what we are obliged to pay to foreign teachers.

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE AT THE ROYAL SCHOOL.

TERMS.	Whole number of pupils.	Average daily attendance.	Average daily absence.	Average daily tardiness.	Percentage of attendance.	Percentage of absence.
Spring, 1860.....	56	53.94	2.06	0.26	96.32	3.68
Summer, 1860.....	52	48.34	3.66	0.54	93.	7.
Autuma, 1860.....	52	48.90	3.10	0.86	94.04	5.96
Winter, 1861.....	48	44.66	3.34	0.52	93.04	6.96
Spring, 1861.....	48	45.54	2.46	0.22	94.87	5.13
Summer, 1861.....	51	48.82	2.18	0.425	95.73	4.27
Autuma, 1861.....	53	50.70	2.30	1.14	95.66	4.34
Winter, 1862.....	48	45.30	2.70	0.93	94.38	5.62
Whole average....	51	48.275	2.725	0.612	94.63	5.37

HONOLULU FREE SCHOOL.

G. B. C. Ingraham, Esq., Principal, salary \$1,500; Miss Clara H. Armstrong, Teacher Primary Department, salary \$400.

This school has continued in a prosperous condition during the past two years. In 1860, the school was in session 44 weeks, divided into four terms. The number attending during the first term was 53, of which 11 were girls and 42 boys. The number increased the second term to 61—the third term to 66, and the fourth term to 67. The whole number attending during a part of the year, was 93—being 21 girls and 72 boys. Of this number 17 were pure white, and the remainder of mixed races. The branches taught in this school are reading, spelling, defining, writing, mental and written arithmetic, geography, grammar, composition, declamation, vocal music, and oral instruction upon various topics.

Owing to the large number of scholars, assistance was needed during part of the year 1860. And in the summer of 1861 the school had increased to such a size it was thought expedient to divide it, and form a primary department for the smaller children, under a female teacher. Mr. Fuller, the School Superintendent of the district of Honolulu, with the approbation of the Board of Education, caused a second story to be erected upon the old building, putting the whole in complete repair, making a large and airy school room above for Mr. Ingraham's school, and a very convenient and comfortable one below for the primary department. The whole expense of this work, including 32

double desks for the upper room, a table for teacher, repairs of the old part, painting inside and out, white-washing, &c., was \$920 50.

The primary department was placed under the instruction of Miss Clara H. Armstrong, whose services were engaged at a salary of \$400 a year. There has been a good attendance from the first.

Whole number of pupils during the first term was 44 ; average daily attendance 40. During the second term, ending December, 1861, the number was 47 ; average attendance 44. Number in Mr. Ingraham's school 42, making a total of 89 in the two departments. These are designed to be graded schools, the pupils from the primary department being promoted as fast as qualified to the upper room. The branches taught in the primary department are the elements of the English language, together with mental arithmetic, geography and vocal music. This school is quite popular and useful.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR NATIVE CHILDREN.

ENGLISH SCHOOL AT HILO.

H. R. Hitchcock, Principal, salary, \$800 ; Miss Sarah Clark, assistant, \$400.

Since the last Report from this Department, a fine school house has been erected for this school, on a lot previously purchased from His Majesty. The school has been in a flourishing condition during the last two years, under the instruction of Mr. Hitchcock and assistant. The number of scholars have increased to 84. The number for 1860 was 75, 58 boys and 17 girls. In 1861 there were 69 boys and 15 girls, making the number in the school 84. The school is a very flourishing and important one.

ENGLISH SCHOOL AT WAIOHINU, KAU.

This is one of the oldest of our English schools for natives. It was commenced by the late Rev. Henry Kinny, former missionary at that station ; and had made considerable progress at the time of his decease. It was re-opened under the management of the late lamented Rev. W. C. Shipman, by whose death the children and people of Kau have met with an irreparable loss. He was emphatically a *teacher* ; endowed with an innate capacity, improved by culture and experience, for teaching and guiding the young, the poor and humble. Wholly devoted to his work, seeking not the fame and emoluments of this world, but trusting in the hope of a far richer and more glorious reward when his labors here were accomplished. The same may be

said of his worthy predecessor. Two such men seldom succeed each other in the same field of labor, following as it were in the same footsteps. May their memory be ever fresh in the hearts of those who knew them.

This school has been small during the last two years, averaging about 20, but the progress of the scholars in the acquisition of the English language has been good. Some of them read and speak English with remarkable propriety and distinctness. Two or three of them are competent to teach a primary English school, and one has been thus employed.

The cost of this school to the Government, for the last two years, so far as can be ascertained from reports, has been only \$62. There is, however, a sum due to the teacher for the last year.

ENGLISH SCHOOL AT LAHAINA.

D. D. Baldwin, Principal, salary, \$1,300 ; first assistant, \$150 ; second assistant, \$100.

Whole number of scholars in 1860 was 140 ; the number in 1861 was 125. This is an important and flourishing school. Its location is favorable, and the business and social requirements of the people of Lahaina would seem strongly to demand that this school be maintained in successful operation. The Government contributes \$600 per year for the support of this school. The remainder of the sum required for salaries and incidental expenses is dependent upon the tuition received from parents of the pupils. This tuition, I am informed, is not promptly paid, so that the Principal, though having a nominal salary of \$1300 per year, actually receives a much smaller sum. The salaries of the assistants and the incidental expenses are promptly paid.

It is to be hoped that, when the results of the new enterprises now commenced at Lahaina begin to be felt among the people, the patrons of this school will be better able to pay promptly the small amount of tuition required for their children's instruction.

ENGLISH SCHOOL AT MAKAWAO.

There has been for many years an English school for natives at Makawao, a part of the time receiving Government aid, and a part of the time depending, for support, upon private resources. In May, 1860, Rev. C. B. Andrews took charge of the school, since which time it has continued under the charge of a Board of Local Directors, and

promises good results. It does not appear from the reports of this school, that it receives much encouragement from the parents and guardians of the children, as only \$147 62 is reported as having been received from them during the year 1861. This undoubtedly has resulted from the same cause as that complained of in other districts, viz.: the poverty of the people; although, in many cases, it may be owing to the indifference and neglect on the part of parents. The school is taught in the native church, there being no house in that district designed for the use of an English school. Whole number of scholars in this school, about 48.

ENGLISH SCHOOLS AT HONOLULU.

There are three English schools for native children in Honolulu, two of them in the Royal School building, and one in the new school house erected on the same premises. These schools have all been in successful operation during the last two years.

SCHOOL No. 1.—*Miss Helen A. Damon, Teacher.*

Mr. Fuller, the Clerk of this Department, on his visit to the United States in 1860, was authorized to employ a teacher for this school, at a salary of \$600 a year, commencing on the day of sailing from New York. On account of the great expense of the voyage to and from the islands, and the comparatively small compensation offered, Mr. Fuller met with much difficulty in finding a lady willing to make so long a voyage, for the same or nearly the same salary she could obtain at home. No one who had not friends at the islands would consent to go. Fortunately, Miss Helen A. Damon, a niece of the Rev. S. C. Damon, American Seamen's Chaplain at Honolulu, was met with, and who was desirous of visiting her friends at the islands. Her services were immediately engaged as teacher of this school for three years.

Miss Damon was a teacher of some experience, and came well recommended as such. She arrived at Honolulu in October, 1860, in company with Mr. Fuller and family, commenced teaching during the last term of that year, and has exhibited a happy talent for the employment. Average number of scholars, about 64.

After Miss Damon had arrived at Honolulu and ascertained the expense of living here, she found that the salary offered would not pay her expenses for the three years, together with the expenses of the voyage to and from the islands; she appealed to the Board of Educa-

tion for additional pay. After a careful consideration of the circumstances, the Board were convinced of the reasonableness of the request, and agreed to defray the expenses of the voyage, not exceeding \$300 each way, provided she continued in the school for the term of three years, or proportionally, for the term she might teach, less than three years.

This is a special agreement, made by the Board of Education in this case, which, after its engagements have been fulfilled, will not affect the rates of compensation established for the three schools by the Board of Directors of English schools for this district.

SCHOOL No. 2—*Miss Lizzie S. Fowler, Teacher.*

Miss Fowler, a niece of Mr. Beckwith, Principal of the Royal School, came out in company with Mr. Fuller and family, on a visit to her friends here, and on arrival at Honolulu, her services were immediately engaged as teacher of this school, to fill the vacancy made by the resignation of Miss Sarah K. Clark, who had taught the school during the previous year.

Miss Fowler is a graduate of the Normal School for Teachers at Westfield, Mass., and although she had no experience as a teacher, her success was marked from the commencement—furnishing another proof of the excellence of the system of normal school instruction established in Massachusetts and other States, a system which almost insures to its graduates success as teachers.

Average number of scholars, about 46.

SCHOOL No. 3.—*Miss M. E. Cooke, Teacher.*

This school grew out of the necessity of providing for the many applications for admittance into the other two schools, which had already as many scholars as could be accommodated in them. In the beginning it was composed of small children, and taught by one of the more advanced scholars in the Royal School; but in 1860, it having become a well established school, a comfortable room was fitted up in the attic of the Royal School house, at a small expense, which is still occupied as the school room. Miss Martha E. Cooke taught this school from October, 1860, to the close of 1861, when she resigned, being about to visit the United States, after nearly two years of faithful labor in these schools, during which time she had won the warm affections of her pupils, and the respect and esteem of all connected with the school.

Miss Rebecca A. Brickwood was appointed to the vacant post as teacher of school No. 3, and still has charge of it. Miss B. was educated in the Royal School for several years previous to her appointment as teacher, during which time, under the instruction of Mr. Beckwith, she was especially fitted for the position she now occupies. Her success, thus far, has been very gratifying to her former teacher, and quite satisfactory to the directors of the school. Average number of scholars in this school, about 46. This is the primary school, in which the native children from five to ten years of age are first introduced to the A B C's of the English language. Most of them make rapid progress in reading and talking in this, to them, difficult tongue, and when they are sufficiently advanced, they are promoted to the school of the next grade, and so on through the three schools, when the boys, if properly qualified, are admitted to the Royal School.

A marked improvement is manifest in the order and discipline of these schools, within the two years past. The schools have been graded to a considerable extent, and a more perfect system of instruction has been introduced, with an excellent series of text books for the several classes, also outline maps and primary school cards, all of which have aided very much the progress of the scholars.

The tuition charged in these schools is only \$5 a year for each scholar ; but, small as it is, a large number of the parents fail to pay their bills promptly.

The salaries of the teachers are graduated as follows : In No. 3, for the first year, \$400 ; for second year, \$500; for third year, \$600; provided, that the same teacher continues for the three years in succession, and gives satisfaction to the directors in the discharge of her duties. In No. 2 the graduation is from \$500 to \$700, on the same conditions ; and in No. 1 from \$600 to \$800. By this arrangement the directors hope to secure good teachers for these schools, with the benefit of several years experience.

ENGLISH SCHOOL AT KANEOHE.

This school has been continued during the two years past. During a part of 1860 it was taught by Mr. H. H. Parker ; for the remainder of that, and all of last year, it was taught by Miss Harriet Parker. The school has been small, averaging about 25. The progress of the scholars has been very fair. Many of them read and speak English with admirable distinctness, giving explanations of

nearly every word used. The order and discipline of the school is excellent, maintained by the teacher with that happy combination of firmness with kindness of manner which never fails of success in the management of a school.

ENGLISH SCHOOL AT KOLOA, KAUAI.

This school was taught during most of the year 1860 by the Misses C. E. Smith and E. C. Smith, and during the remainder of that year, and in 1861, by Mr. C. W. Howard. Average number of scholars in 1860, was about 28; in 1861 it was about 35. Mr. Howard, the present teacher, is reported to be a gentleman of good education and excellent character, and the scholars under his instruction are making good progress in the acquisition of the English language, and the usual branches taught in these schools.

For further details in regard to English schools for native children, I will refer you to Table IV. of English schools.

FAMILY SCHOOLS FOR NATIVE GIRLS.

MRS. BISHOP'S SCHOOL AT LAHAINA.

This school was continued during 1860 and 1861, until circumstances beyond her control obliged Mrs. Bishop to give it up. The number of pupils was 13, and their progress is represented as having been quite satisfactory, while the school continued in operation, and I am happy to state that, before the school closed, places were found for all the children in good families, where their education will be continued, under favorable circumstances.

THE MAKIKI FAMILY SCHOOL.

This school has been in successful operation during the two years past, and bids fair to become a permanent institution. Miss Ogden's success as a matron and teacher is placed beyond doubt by many years experience, the results of which have been invariably good. The number of pupils in this school is 11. Their progress has been remarkably rapid, in the acquisition of the English language, in the elementary branches usually taught in our primary English schools, and also in the various employments and habits of the family circle. Some of these little girls, six or seven years old, pure natives, are said to be as far advanced in their school education as any of their age in any of the schools on the islands. It is to be regretted that the number in this school is not much larger.

MRS. SMITH'S FAMILY SCHOOL AT KOLOA.

Dr. Smith has recently erected a building for the accommodation of a family school on his own premises, at Koloa, Kauai. The school commenced in April of this year, under charge of Mrs. Smith. Number of girls at commencement, eight, with a prospect of several more.

THE SCHOOL AT MAKAWAO,

In charge of Mrs. Andrews, was continued until the failing health of that lady compelled her to give it up. Mrs. A. has since died, and by her death the cause of female education has lost a warm friend and devoted labor.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES NOT UNDER GOVERNMENT CARE.

OAHU COLLEGE.

Rev. C. T. Mills, A. M., President, and Professor of Moral and Intellectual Philosophy ; W. D. Alexander, A. M., Professor of Languages ; A. Hassloch, A. B., Instructor in French and Music ; Mrs. S. L. Mills, Instructor in Botany, Chemistry, &c. ; Miss C. A. Bixby, Instructor in Drawing, French and Music ; A. B. Lyons, Assistant Teacher in English Branches.

This institution has been in successful operation during the two years past. There are three departments in the establishment : 1. The Preparatory Department. 2. The English Department. 3. The College proper, or Classical Department. During the last year the whole number of scholars was 85. The average attendance for the two years was 68. The course of study in the several departments is extensive and thorough. In the Preparatory Department the usual branches of a good common school education are taught. In regular English course, the subjects embraced are : Algebra, geometry, trigonometry, surveying, navigation, astronomy, the natural sciences, natural philosophy, history, book-keeping, English literature, rhetoric, logic, mental and moral philosophy, natural theology, together with drawing, music and French. In the Classical Department, the students are carried through the usual studies of the freshman and sophomore years as pursued in foreign colleges.

Scholars from a distance are boarded in the establishment at a moderate cost. The number of boarders at the close of the last school year was 37.

Both sexes are educated at this school, and the course of study

being somewhat optional, each pupil can consult, in a measure, his or her own taste in the studies pursued, with a view to a future profession or occupation in life.

This is the only institution of the kind at the islands, and it will be seen from the above brief synopsis of the course of studies, that the youth of both sexes are afforded here the advantage of a liberal education, well calculated to qualify them for useful and honorable positions in life, or to prepare them for a higher course of studies in foreign universities.

This institution is endowed with a fund of \$20,000, yielding an income of \$1,700. The buildings and land are worth \$25,000 more. It is to be hoped that the funds will be enlarged in future, enabling the Trustees to add to its library and apparatus, and increase its means of usefulness, to meet the growing wants of the community dependant upon it for the means of a liberal education.

AHUIMANU COLLEGE.

Rev. R. A. Walsh, Principal.

This school has been in a prosperous state during the two years past, as appears from the report of the Principal. The average number of scholars for the two years was 28. The present number is 35, of which number 5 are whites, 8 of a mixed race, and 22 Hawaiian boys. Eleven of the scholars pay \$100 each for board and tuition; the rest are supported by the Catholic Mission. This is an English and classical school, in which the following branches are taught: Orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, book-keeping, algebra, geometry, use of the globe, sacred and profane history, Latin, French, and the principles of religion. Of the Latin scholars, two are native boys, who are said to be equal to their classmates in their recitations.

The conduct of the scholars and their progress in study, is reported as quite satisfactory.

The \$800 appropriated by the last Legislature for the use of this school has been drawn, to be expended in erecting new buildings for the accommodation of its increasing numbers. This school is located at Ahuimanu, in the district of Koolaupoko, Island of Oahu.

MR. LYMAN'S BOARDING SCHOOL, HILO.

This important institution has been in operation since 1836, during which time 580 Hawaiian boys have been admitted as pupils. Of this

number about 150 have entered the Seminary at Lahainaluna, and about 200 have become teachers of the public schools. The number of pupils in the school in 1860 was 63, and in 1861 there were 61.

It is a manual labor school, the scholars living in the establishment and cultivating their own food on the school land. Many of the teachers of the common schools on Hawaii are educated in this institution, and without its aid, those schools could hardly be supplied with competent teachers. The school is supported by the American Mission.

WAIIOLE SELECT SCHOOL.

Mr. A. Wilcox, Teacher.

This is a school for native boys from all the districts on Kauai, in which they are fitted to enter the Seminary at Lahainaluna, or to become teachers of the common schools, without additional school education. And in the latter view, it is an important school. It is a native school, in which the English language is taught as a branch of study.

There have been 95 scholars connected with this school during the last two years, but the report of the Principal does not give the average attendance, or the number attending at the close of the last year.

The aid received from Government school money during the two years, was \$191 54. It is a manual labor school, and is in a prosperous state.

SELECT SCHOOL OF REV. D. DOLE, KOLOA.

No report has been received from this school, and nothing definite is known to this Department, in regard to its character, or the number of its scholars.

FORT STREET SELECT SCHOOL.

J. A. Brewster, A. M., Principal, assisted by Mrs. Brewster and Miss H. Truesdell.

This school has continued in operation during the past two years, with increasing popularity and usefulness. It numbers more than fifty scholars, whose progress in the various branches taught has given very general satisfaction. The school is well supplied with outline maps, blackboards, globe, &c., and in addition to the usual branches of a common school education, there are taught English grammar and analysis, drawing, map drawing and vocal music.

This school most satisfactorily supplies the educational wants of a large part of the foreign community of Honolulu, and may justly be

considered a valuable auxiliary to the educational interests of the Kingdom.

SCHOOL OF THE "SISTERS OF THE SACRED HEART."

These ladies have a boarding school and two day schools in the same premises, adjoining the Catholic Church. The number of boarders is 19 ; the number in the two day schools is 57, all girls. The condition and progress of these schools is represented as quite satisfactory.

There are several more small, private schools in Honolulu, in which the English language is taught, the number of scholars in which may amount to 90 or more.

The following may be considered a correct estimate of the whole number of scholars in all the schools on the islands, known to this Department, in 1861 :

In the native common schools, exclusive of those schools in which English is taught,.....	8,317
In English schools supported by Government, including Honolulu Free school,.....	590
Royal School,.....	51
Lahainaluna Seminary,.....	105
Schools and Colleges not under Government care,.....	433
In family schools for native girls,.....	34

Total in all the schools,.....9,530

This is less by 252 than the number reported for 1859, but, in that report, there was an error of about 100, caused by counting that number in two divisions in the recapitulation. The real decrease in the number of scholars in all the schools is not more than 150; the decrease being in the native schools, while there is a considerable increase of the number in English schools and schools in which the English language is taught.

HAE HAWAII.

The publication of this paper was discontinued at the close of the year 1861. The reasons for this act were, first, the publication in Honolulu of two large weekly papers in the native language, rendered it unnecessary to continue the *Hae* as a medium of communication with the native population, and it was deemed expedient to encourage the new enterprise, by removing any competition of the *Hae*. Secondly, it was seen that the accumulation of business in this office would render it impossible for the Clerk to give the necessary time and labor

to the *Hae*, without neglecting the ordinary and more important interests in this Department.

It was therefore resolved by the Board to discontinue the publication of the *Hae Hawaii* at the close of 1861. And they directed the editor to settle with subscribers and agents, by returning one-fourth of the subscription money to those who had paid in full, and collect three-fourths of the annual subscription from those who had not paid up; thus enabling all who chose to transfer their names to the subscription list of one of the new papers, being relieved from the additional cost of the *Hae* for the last quarter of the volume.

The following statement from the report of the editor will give more fully the history and results of this publication:

The *Hae Hawaii*, native newspaper, has been published weekly for nearly six years, making five full volumes, the sixth embracing only the last three quarters of 1861. During this period, the average circulation has been over 2,000 copies—making more than 104,000 papers distributed in each year, or about 600,000 during the whole time. In these issues a great amount of information has been given to the people, on a variety of subjects. Particular attention has been given to agricultural topics, and every department of industry applicable to the native population; local and foreign news from every quarter of the globe, exhibiting to some extent, the political and social progress of the world. The history of the Islands has been published in full, also short histories of England, United States, France, Italy and Russia. Besides which, all the laws of the Kingdom, including the entire Civil Code, has been given to the people through this medium, without any considerable cost to them or to the Government.

One aim in the publication of the *Hae*, was the cultivation of a taste for reading among the people, and a thirst for general information, such as can be furnished in a popular newspaper. This has been accomplished to such an extent, that it is not probable the people will ever again be contented without a weekly newspaper in their native language.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE HÆ.

Receipts for Vol. V.,.....	\$3,619 14
“ “ VI. to March 31st, 1862,.....	1,961 11
	<hr/>
	\$5,580 25

Expenditure for Vol. V,	\$3,187 28	
“ “ VI,	1,859 17	
		<hr/> \$5,046 45

Balance cash on hand March 1st, 1862, \$533 80

This balance will be passed to account of interest and rent, from which fund aid was rendered to sustain the paper before it became self-supporting.

There is a considerable sum yet due on the *Hæ*, of which it is impossible to estimate with any degree of certainty how much will be collected ; but all money received on this account will be credited as above.

THE CENSUS OF 1860.

By section 759 of the Civil Code, it became the duty of the President of the Board of Education, in the year 1860, to make a complete census of the inhabitants of the Kingdom, to be laid before the King and Legislature for their consideration. Owing to the sudden death of my predecessor, in September of that year, no preparations were made for the accomplishment of that important business, until the return of Mr. Fuller from the United States, near the close of October, when the whole responsibility, and labor of superintending the work, was thrown upon him, in addition to the usual duties of the office.

The results of the census will be seen by the following report of the Superintendent, and the census table prepared by him and marked Table III.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE CENSUS OF 1860.

To the President and Board of Education :

GENTLEMEN:—According to your instructions, I commenced early in November preparations for taking the census of the Islands, not, however, without many misgivings as to my ability to accomplish the work before the close of the year, as the law required, such was the accumulation of business in the office, requiring immediate attention, and so short was the time remaining in which the work must be done. A form of blank was prepared and approved by the Board early in the month, but owing to delay in printing, the blanks with instructions were not forwarded to the agents until the 29th November.

The agents appointed to take the census in the several districts were instructed to do the work during the last week in December, in

order to secure greater accuracy in the general result. These instructions were complied with in nearly every district. The returns were forwarded to this Department as soon after as the postal facilities of the Islands would permit, and the annexed table was carefully compiled from them.

I am confident the work has been done as accurately as could ever be, with the limited means at the disposal of the Board. The sum appropriated by the last Legislature for taking the census was \$2,000. With this small sum, I could only offer two cents per name for the actual count, not knowing what would be the amount necessary for blanks, incidentals and extra labor. Fortunately this was very small, so that the whole cost to the Government of taking this census was only \$1,489 50.

But for these satisfactory results we are indebted in a great degree to the American missionaries, and other gentlemen who kindly consented to superintend the work in their several districts.

The following are the names of the agents employed in the several districts named :

HAWAII.

S. L. Austin, Esq.,	Hilo and Puna
Rev. W. C. Shipman,	Kau
Rev. J. D. Paris,	South Kona
H. L. Sheldon, Esq.,	North Kona
Rev. L. Lyons,	South Kohala and Hamakua
Rev. E. Bond,	North Kohala

MAUI.

D. D. Baldwin, Esq.,	Lahaina and Lanai
E. Bailey, Esq.,	Wailuku
Rev. S. N. Nueku,	Kula
C. H. Merrill, Esq.,	Makawao
M. Kahananui, Rev. S. Kamakahiki,	Hana
E. G. Hitchcock, Esq.,	Molokai

OAHU.

O. H. Gulick, Esq.,	Honolulu
H. U. Mahi,	Ewa
G. E. Keauiole,	Waianae
S. N. Emerson, Esq.,	Waialua
Rev. M. Kuaea,	Koolauloa
Rev. B. W. Parker,	Koolaupoko

KAUAI.

Rev. G. B. Rowell,	Waimea
Rev. J. W. Smith,	Koloa

J. Hardy, Esq.,..... Lihue
 Rev. E. Johnson,..... Hanalei
 J. W. Nawahinela,..... Niihau

Most of the foreigners in the above list gave their services without compensation, to all of whom the Board is under great obligations.

In making out the accompanying table, I was ably assisted by Mr. W. S. Hughson, of Honolulu. In the table you will find the results of a complete census of the inhabitants of the Kingdom.

Respectfully submitted.

J. FULLER,
 Superintendent of Census.

Honolulu, February, 1861.

According to the census table referred to, it will be seen that the whole population of the Islands, in 1860, was 69,800, which is 3,338 less than the number in 1853, according to the census of that year. The whole number of foreigners in 1860 was 2,716, an increase of 597 over 1853. This does not include the Chinese in the district of Honolulu, as they were counted with the native population. Of the 2,716 foreigners above mentioned, 1,639 were in the district of Honolulu.

There are two facts developed by the census, which are worthy of special notice: The gradual increase of foreigners in the Islands, being over 53 per cent. during the last seven years, and the gradual but sure diminution of the native population, being over 4½ per cent. of the whole population, during the same period.

The number of marriages reported for 1860 was.....	1,075
For 1861, was.....	906
Number of births in 1860.....	1,672
Number of deaths in 1860.....	2,343
Excess of deaths in 1860.....	671
Number of births in 1861.....	1,543
Number of deaths in 1861.....	2,249
Excess of deaths in 1861.....	706

The percentage of births in comparison with the whole population in 1860, was very nearly 2 4-10 per cent.; that of deaths for the same year was nearly 3 4-10 per cent. The percentage of births in 1861 was a little less, and that of deaths a little larger than in 1860.

The decrease of population, then, is not owing to an unusually great degree of mortality among the people, but to the paucity of births.

It is an important subject of consideration, whether anything can be done by the enactment of laws, to check the constant decrease of the population. It has been observed that during the epidemics of 1851 and 1853, the native families living on some of the plantations in comfortable houses, with an abundance of wholesome food and constant employment, were almost entirely exempt from sickness and death.

Undoubtedly, a virtuous and industrious life is the surest way to bodily health and vigor, and any laws tending to encourage the exercise of those health giving habits among the people will be greatly beneficial, and calculated to accomplish, in a measure at least, the object so much desired.

SCHOOL LANDS.

Since the last report of this Department, the large school land on Hawaii called Kahuku has been sold for the sum of \$3,100—one-half of which was paid down, and the remainder is drawing interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum. Whole expenses of the sale of this land were \$82 50.

The land of Waikapu, Maui, has been reconveyed to the Board of Education, and the notes of the former purchasers given up. This land will now be disposed of to the best advantage, for the interests of education. One lot of 129 8-10 acres has already been sold, and other small lots have been applied for, but the great body of the land remains unsold.

The lands called Hamakaupoko, Aliomanu, Papa and Moloaa, previously set apart for that purpose, have been conveyed by deed to the Corporation of Oahu College.

SCHOOL FUND.

Since the last report of this account, March 31, 1860, the Waikapu notes, to the amount of \$12,090 11, which formed a part of this fund, have been cancelled, and the land re-conveyed to this Board. Other notes, including all the Exchequer Bills, amounting to \$4,250, have been cancelled, and the amount added to this fund, in the Treasury. There has also been added, from sales of school lands, to the same account the sum of \$1,950 63, making the amount of school fund in the Hawaiian Treasury, drawing interest at 12 per cent. per annum, on the 31st March, 1862,.....\$18,925 85
Bills receivable,..... 5,709 00

Whole amount of school fund,.....\$24,634 85

INTEREST AND RENT.

The whole amount received for interest and rent during the two years, from April 1st, 1860, to April 1st, 1862, was \$5,359 24, which, with the balance on hand at the former date, \$2,993 89, makes \$8,353 13. Of this, \$6,411 96 was expended during the two years, leaving a balance, April 1st, 1862, of \$1,941 17. The details of this and other accounts will be fully explained by the accompanying abstract of accounts, marked A. C.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

(Signed) M. KEKUANAOA,
President of the Board of Education.

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INTEREST ACCOUNT

and which are not received for interest and rent for the two
years from 1891 to 1892 in which the sum of \$100,000 was
paid to the Government for the purchase of the land in
1891. Of this \$100,000 was expended during the two years
in the purchase of the land of 1891. The balance of
the interest account will be fully explained by the accompanying
statement of accounts headed A. C.

Geo. Davis and Kirk
(Signed) M. K. KIRK
President of the Board of Education

TABLE 1.

STATISTICS OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1860.

HE PAPA HOIKE NO NA KULA AUPUNI O KO HAWAII NEI PAE AINA NO KA MAKAHIKI 1860.

NAMES OF ISLANDS. NA MOKUPUNI.	Districts. Na Apana.	Number of Schools. Ka nui o na Kula.	Number of days taught. Na la i Kula i.	Balance of cash in hands of School Treasurers, Jan. 1, 1860.	Koenā dala iloko o na lima o na Puuku Kula i ka la 1 o Jan., 1860.	Rec'pts of School Money during the year 1860. Dala Kula lea mai ilo- ko o ka mak. 1860.	Amount expended for teachers' wages. Dala lilo i ka uku o na Kumu Kula.	Am't expen'd for Collec- tors, Superintende'ts, Treas'rs, mēd'ls, &c. Dala lilo no na LunaAu- hau, Kahukula, Puu- kukula, &c.	Amount expended in building & repairs of School Houses. Dala lilo no na Hale Kula.	Whole am't expen'd for support of Common Schools in 1860. Ka lilo a pau no na Ku- la Aupuni no 1860.	Bal. remain'g in hands of School Treas'rs Jan. 1, 1861.	Koenā dala iloko o na lima o na Puuku Ku- la Jan. 1, 1861.	Number of Scholars. Ka nui o na Haumana.	Number of Boys. Ka nui o na Keikikane.	Number of Girls. Ka nui o na Kaikama- hine.	Number in Reading. Ma ka Heluhelu.	Number in Writing. Ma ke Kakaulima.	In Mental Arithmetic. Ma ka Helunaa.	In Written Arithmetic. Ma ka Helukakau.	Number in Geography. Ma ka Palapala Aina.	In Algebra & Geometry. Ma ka Hoailonahelu & Anahonua.	In Moral Philosophy. Ma ka Hulikanaka.	Number in Singing. Ma ka Pa-ko-li.	Marriages in 1860. Ka poe Mare, 1860.	Number of Births, 1860. Ka poe Hanau, 1860.	Number of Deaths, 1860. Ka poe Make, 1860.	Population in 1860. Ka nui o na Kanaka.
TOTALS,.....	103	16,837	10,142 44	8,838 25	5,720 31	2,003 30	2,406 84	10,130 45	8,850 24	3,199	1,848	1,351	1,710	1,293	1,148	1,013	1,605	348	316	1,065	322	599	711	21,481			
MAUI,.....	1 10 2 14 3 22 4 19	2,050 2,559 4,639 2,881	3 46 1,257 85 426 05 948 62	1,204 38 1,564 00 1,780 00 1,468 13	925 25 1,048 69 1,522 72 1,240 50	166 57 324 18 436 80 372 07	114 88 172 18 238 50 146 75	1,206 70 1,545 05 2,198 02 1,759 32	1 14 1,276 80 8 03 657 43	433 668 847 457	261 388 504 274	172 230 343 183	276 263 496 285	247 459 380 249	233 261 289 265	196 240 208 265	433 298 498 269	77 181 22 35	29 2 66	433 270 157 87	67 40 92 92	97 128 121 77	149 3,695 4,509 3,310				
MOLOKAI,.....	5 11	2,311	937 44	1,328 00	1,002 93	323 37	274 25	1,600 55	664 89	457	271	186	211	178	202	240	173	4	.....	248	59	76	98	2,864		
LANAI,.....	6 6	604	194 01	252 26	205 13	76 84	40 62	322 59	123 68	133	83	53	43	40	46	40	133	.....	.....	27	14	11	5	646	
TOTALS,.....	82	15,044	3,767 43	7,596 77	5,945 22	1,699 83	987 18	8,632 23	2,731 97	2,995	1,781	1,214	1,574	1,553	1,296	1,189	1,904	319	97	1,222	364	472	575	19,910			
OAHU,.....	1 20 2 9 3 6 4 6 5 8	3,368 1,515 702 1,001 1,508	8,896 51 828 59 390 66 9 25 1,785 15	7,458 00 1,270 50 678 25 998 00 1,055 00	3,871 33 958 82 319 87 501 37 807 75	1,066 45 255 65 168 15 167 66 327 80	171 49 169 47 120 52 6 00 93 88	5,109 27 1,383 94 608 54 675 03 1,229 43	11,245 24 715 15 460 37 332 22 1,610 72	906 293 162 176 245	526 166 87 83 140	380 127 75 95 105	511 152 103 90 78 99	335 112 61 64 66 107	372 112 82 66 132	348 117 64 134 132 204	446 206 134 56	69 34 56	..... ..... ..... ..... ..... .....	348 44 48 26 118	183 38 41 23 20	246 56 41 28 68	538 82 1,309 1,187 2,318			
TOTALS,.....	49	8,094	11,910 16	11,459 75	6,459 14	1,985 71	561 36	9,006 21	14,363 70	1,782	1,002	780	1,000	705	735	717	1,122	159	.....	584	305	439	804	21,275		
KAUAI,.....	1 10 2 7 3 8 4 & 5 6	2,107 1,550 1,723 1,227	492 44 896 45 1,144 11 885 94	718 20 672 00 1,000 00 938 87	553 80 390 50 650 42 547 12	196 45 247 18 275 36 229 44	..... 353 27 138 21 107 75	750 25 990 95 1,063 99 884 31	460 39 577 50 1,080 12 940 50	237 115 174 153	139 69 112 92	98 46 62 61	121 63 121 119	101 43 87 110	103 39 68 110	99 42 62 110	115 57 112 96	45 ..... ..... .....	..... 8 104 81	36 17 17 24	22 13 49 32	34 25 79 57	45 46 1,738 1,641		
NIHAU,.....	6 4	651	21 66	304 37	206 00	102 66	1 62	310 28	15 75	116	67	49	57	47	32	32	43	4	.....	.....	8	23	26	647	
TOTALS,.....	35	7,258	\$3,440 60	\$3,633 44	\$2,347 84	\$1,051 09	\$600 85	\$3,999 78	\$3,074 26	795	479	316	481	388	352	345	423	49	8	288	84	162	253	7,134			
GRAND TOTALS,	25 269	47,233	\$29,260 63	\$31,528 21	\$20,472 51	\$6,739 93	\$4,556 23	\$31,768 67	\$29,020 17	8,771	5,110	3,061	4,765	3,941	3,531	3,264	5,055	875	421	3,109	1,075	1,672	2,343	69,800			

TABLE II.

STATISTICS OF GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS FOR THE YEAR 1861.

HE PAPA HOIKE NO NA KULA AUPUNI O KO HAWAII NEI PAE AINA NO KA MAKAHIKI 1861.

NAMES OF ISLANDS. NA MOKUPUNI	Districts. Na Apana.	Number of Schools. Ka noi o na Kula.	Number of days taught. Na la i Kula'i.	Balance of cash in hands of School Treasurers, Jan. 1, 1861. Koena dala iloko o na lima o na Puuku Kula i ka la o Iou., 1861.	Rec'pts of School Money during the year 1861. Dala Kula loa mai ilo- ko o ka mak. 1861.	Amount expended for teachers' wages. Dala lilo i ka uku o na Kumu Kula.	Am't expen'd for Collec- tors, Superintende'ts, Treas'rs. incid'ls, &c. Dala lilo no na LonaAu- hau, Kahukula, Puu- kukula, &c.	Amount expended in building & repairs of School Houses. Dala lilo no na Hale Kula.	Whole am't expen'd for support of Common Schools in 1861. Ka lilo a pau no na Ku- la Aupuni no 1861.	Bal. remain'g in hands School Treas'rs Jan. 1, 1862. Koena dala iloko o na lima o na Puuku Ku- la Jan. 1, 1862.	Number of Scholars. Ka nui o na Haumana.	Number of Boys. Ka nui o na Keikikane.	Number of Girls. Ka nui o na Kaikama- hine.	Number in Reading. Ma ka Heluhelu.	Number in Writing. Ma ke Kakaalima.	In Mental Arithmetic. Ma ka Heluanaa.	In Written Arithmetic. Ma ka Helukakau.	Number in Geography Ma ka Palapala Aina.	In Algebra & Geometry. Ma ka Honionahelu & Anahonua.	In Moral Philosophy. Ma ka Hulikanaka.	Number in Singing. Ma ka Pa-ko-li.	Marriages in 1861. Ka poe Mare, 1861.	Number of Births, 1861. Ka poe Hanau, 1861.	Number of Deaths, 1861. Ka poe Make, 1861.	Excess of Deaths over Births. Ka oi o na make.
TOTALS,.....	102	17,323	8,550 24	7,932 00	6,171 04	1,829 02	1,306 98	9,207 04	7,475 20	3,274	1,876	1,398	1,578	1,317	1,315	1,005	1,669	367	242	1,117	263	514	782	268	
MAUI,.....	1 11 2 14 3 20 4 17	1,950 2,378 3,116 2,830	1 14 1,276 80 8 03 657 43	1,684 00 1,003 86 1,858 50 1,453 76	1,046 50 951 73 1,173 03 1,227 87	346 96 341 85 408 10 364 06	276 00 30 87 33 00 148 00	1,669 46 1,324 45 1,614 13 1,739 93	15 68 956 21 252 40 371 26	408 551 704 441	244 322 400 253	164 229 304 188	216 328 419 286	186 301 324 253	206 166 216 251	166 297 193 231	408 472 424 415	63 105 10 18	28 5 7	408 349 150 63	72 34 60 42	97 96 93 43	160 92 107 67	..... ..... ..... .....
TOTALS,.....	82	12,829	2,731 97	7,147 62	5,309 50	1,667 82	597 51	7,574 83	2,304 76	2,695	1,594	1,101	1,496	1,289	1,274	1,045	2,010	207	40	1,291	251	402	543	141	
OAHU,.....	1 20 2 8 3 7 4 6 5 8	4,206 1,575 803 763 1,553	11,245 24 715 15 460 37 332 22 1,610 72	1,697 75 1,242 50 618 52 426 00 1,163 00	5,443 66 775 67 291 37 219 24 922 88	1,190 20 239 30 151 01 95 93 276 95	2,396 48 100 00 142 60 19 00 64 50	9,030 34 1,114 97 584 98 334 17 1,264 33	3,912 65 842 68 493 91 424 05 1,509 39	972 269 170 153 258	563 140 104 91 156	409 129 66 62 102	630 142 105 72 144	351 119 85 62 129	506 126 88 66 111	333 138 62 55 221	459 185 90 112 221	54 27 7 36 69	44 36 4	525 58 51 47 156	195 50 23 14 46	265 57 36 32 55	402 70 50 54 96	..... ..... ..... ..... .....
TOTALS,.....	49	8,900	14,363 70	5,147 77	7,652 82	1,953 39	2,722 58	12,323 79	7,182 68	1,822	1,054	768	1,093	746	902	699	1,067	193	84	837	328	445	672	227	
KAUAI,.....	1 9 2 6 3 8 4 & 5 6	1,777 1,511 1,734 1,246	460 39 577 50 1,030 12 940 50	845 80 689 92 969 50 984 37	454 15 427 05 621 96 585 00	202 94 144 61 208 58 350 92	119 50 71 64 44 49 268 61	776 59 643 30 875 06 1,204 53	529 60 624 12 1,174 56 720 34	223 115 186 140	132 65 110 89	91 50 76 51	136 58 121 120	155 33 96 120	153 35 52 103	111 35 72 103	155 78 115 103	41 32	..... 9 70 25	72 82 15 12	20 11 29 25	62 46 59 47	78 46 46 47	..... ..... ..... .....
TOTALS,.....	33	6,795	\$3,074 26	\$3,787 59	\$2,288 20	\$996 26	\$523 74	\$3,758 23	\$3,103 62	774	460	314	485	437	376	354	501	77	34	312	64	182	252	70	
GRAND TOTALS,	25	266	45,847	\$29,020 17	\$24,014 98	\$21,371 56	\$6,446 52	\$5,150 81	\$32,968 89	\$20,066 26	8,565	4,984	3,581	4,652	3,789	3,867	3,103	5,247	844	400	3,557	906	1,543	2,249	706

This is for the first three quarters of the year, no report for the last quarter of 1861 having been received up to April 20, 1862.

TABLE III.
CENSUS TABLE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FOR 1860.
PAPA HELU I NA KANAKA O HAWAII NEI NO KA MAKAHIKI 1860.

NA MOKUPUNI ISLANDS.	DISTRICTS. NA APANA.	KANAKA MAOLI A ME NA HAPAHAOLE.								FOREIGNERS.								NA HAOLE.					
		Males. Kane.	Females. Wahine.	Married. Mareia.	Unmarried. Mare ole ia.	Under 20 years of age. Mahalo o na makahiki 20.	Between 20 and 60. 20 a hiki i 60.	Over 60 years. 60 makahiki a keu. Age not specified. Aoie olelo ia na makahiki	Males. Kane.	Females. Wahine.	Married. Mareia.	Unmarried. Mare ole ia.	Under 20 years of age. Mahalo o na makahiki 20.	20 and under 60. 20 a hiki i 60.	Over 60 years. 60 makahiki a keu.	Total Foreigners. Na haole a pau.	Total Natives. Kanaka Maoli a pau.	Total Population. Na Kanaka a pau.	Total Population of 1853. Na Kanaka a pau o 1853.	Increase. Ka Mahuaha.	Decrease. Ka Emi.	Tot. Decrease since 1858.	
HAWAII,	1. HILO,	2,507	2,096	2,755	1,848	1,270	2,873	460	115	24	59	80	20	111	8	139	4,603	4,742	7,748	.....	848	.....
	2. PUNA,	1,087	1,068	1,174	981	776	1,125	254	3	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	3	2,155	2,158	.....	.....	.....	.....
	3. KAU,	1,130	1,069	1,422	777	763	1,280	156	25	3	16	12	4	24	28	2,199	2,227	2,210
	4. KONA HEMA,	1,333	1,319	1,398	1,254	1,027	1,445	180	25	6	22	9	5	23	3	31	2,652	2,688	3,118	.....	430	.....
	5. KONA AKAU,	1,759	1,689	1,898	1,550	1,327	1,785	336	39	1	23	17	1	34	5	40	3,448	3,488	4,110	.....	622	.....
	6. KOHALA HEMA, ..	673	595	706	562	431	753	84	47	6	23	30	6	42	5	53	1,268	1,321	3,874	.....	323	.....
	8. HAMAKUA,	1,136	1,074	1,346	864	661	1,377	172	20	.....	13	7	.....	19	1	20	2,210	2,230	.....	.....	.....	.....
	7. KOHALA AKAU, ..	1,281	1,320	1,493	1,108	881	1,391	298	20	11	13	18	12	17	2	31	2,601	2,632	3,895	.....	763	.....
	TOTALS,	10,906	10,230	12,192	8,944	7,136	12,029	1,940	31	294	51	169	176	48	273	24	345	21,186	21,481	24,450	17	2,986
MAUI,	1. LAHAINA,	2,453	2,216	2,449	2,220	1,447	2,855	367	191	26	90	127	25	187	5	217	4,669	4,886	4,833	58	.....	.....
	2. WALLUKU,	1,874	1,775	2,020	1,629	1,176	2,276	197	40	6	26	20	5	39	2	46	3,649	3,695	4,463	.....	768	.....
	3. HAMAKUA,	1,657	1,525	1,828	1,354	1,070	1,829	283	106	22	75	53	19	102	7	128	3,182	3,310	2,947	363	.....	.....
	4. HANA,	2,352	2,139	2,844	1,647	1,468	2,699	324	16	2	11	7	3	14	1	18	4,491	4,509	5,331	.....	822	.....
	TOTALS,	8,336	7,655	9,141	6,850	5,161	9,659	1,171	353	56	202	207	52	342	15	409	15,991	16,400	17,574	416	1,590	.....
MOLOKAI, LANAI,	5. MOLOKAI,	1,463	1,367	1,610	1,220	939	1,587	304	33	1	27	7	.....	33	1	34	2,880	2,864	3,607	.....	743	.....
	6. LANAI,	342	303	338	307	221	316	108	1	.....	1	.....	.....	33	1	34	2,880	2,864	3,607	.....	743	.....
OAHU,	1. HONOLULU,	6,871	5,800	6,921	5,750	3,258	8,587	826	1,198	441	555	1,084	468	1,120	51	1,639	12,671	14,310	11,451	2,855	.....	.....
	2. EWA & WAIANA, ..	1,120	967	1,227	860	647	1,281	142	64	.....	29	35	10	53	1	64	2,087	2,151	2,451	.....	300	.....
	3. WAIALUA,	677	607	767	517	389	793	102	23	2	12	13	4	20	1	25	1,284	1,309	1,121	183	.....	.....
	4. KOOLA ULOA,	636	545	672	509	355	705	121	6	.....	2	4	1	5	.....	6	1,181	1,187	1,341	.....	158	.....
	5. KOOLAUPOKO,	1,123	1,051	1,337	937	616	1,409	212	38	6	17	27	15	28	1	44	2,274	2,318	2,741	.....	431	.....
	TOTALS,	10,527	8,970	10,924	8,573	5,265	12,775	1,403	54	1,329	449	615	1,163	498	1,226	54	1,778	19,497	21,275	19,126	3,038	889
KAUAI,	1. WAIMEA,	943	830	1,020	753	495	944	334	7	4	5	6	5	6	.....	11	1,773	1,784	2,082	.....	298	.....
	2. KOLOA,	731	525	638	618	421	730	105	53	15	29	39	24	41	3	68	1,256	1,324	1,296	28	.....	.....
	3. PUNA,	928	782	1,012	698	485	1,024	201	17	11	12	16	9	19	.....	28	1,710	1,788	1,617	123	.....	.....
	4. KOOLA,	869	731	921	679	477	962	161	32	9	18	23	11	27	3	41	1,600	1,641	1,998	.....	357	.....
	5. HANALEI,
	TOTALS,	3,471	2,868	3,591	2,748	1,878	3,660	801	109	39	64	84	49	93	6	148	6,339	6,487	6,991	151	655	.....
NIIHAU,	6. NIIHAU,	334	312	328	318	229	333	34	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	646	647	790	.....	143	.....
	GRAND TOTALS,	35,379	31,705	38,124	28,960	20,829	40,409	5,761	85	2,120	596	1,079	1,637	647	1,969	100	2,716	67,084	69,800	73,138	3,668	7,006	3,338

* Chinese are included in the number of Native Population in the District of Honolulu.

CENSUS TABLE OF THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS FOR 1860
 TABLE III

ear was nearly 3 4-10 per cent. The percentage of births in 1861 was a little less, and that of deaths a little less.

TABLE IV.
STATISTICS OF ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR HAWAIIAN CHILDREN.
PAPA HOIKE O NA KULA BERETANIA NO NA KEIKI HAWAII.

LOCATION.	NAMES OF TEACHERS. NA INOA O NA KUMU.	Year..... Ka Makahiki.....	Number of Scholars... Ka nui o na Haumana	Number of Boys..... Na Keiki Kane.....	Number of Girls..... Na Kalkamahine.....	Average attendance... Ma ka averika.....	Number of days taught Na la i Kula'i.....	Cost to Government... Dala o ke Aupuni.....	Paid by Parents..... Ukua e na Makua.....	BOOKS USED.
										The following text books are adopted by the Board of Education, to be used in all the English Schools under its care: The Progressive Series of Readers & Speller, Emerson's Primary Arithmetic, Colburn's Mental do, Eaton's Arith., Cornell's Geographies and Outline Maps, Tower's Grammar, Boston Primary School Cards, Payson, Dunton & Scribner's Writing Books, Cards and Book-Keeping, Carter's Map Drawing, Cornell's Cards for do.
HILO, Hawaii,	H. R. HITCHCOCK, Miss SARAH CLARK, Ass't.	1860	75	58	17	72	182	\$763 00	\$745 75	STUDIES—Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography.
		1861	84	69	15	81	199	973 50	694 75	
WAIOHINU, Kau.,	Mrs. SHIPMAN, Mrs. GULICK,	1860	22	21	1	18	106	.... ..	22 00	Same as above, with oral lessons in Physiology and Ancient and Modern History
		1861	19	17	2	17	118	40 00	.... ..
LAHAINA, Maui, . .	D. D. BALDWIN, 3 Assistants,	1860	140	103	37	132	200	600 00	610 12	Same as at Hilo, with Music.
		1861	125	100	25	118	200	600 00	683 87	
MAKAWAO, Maui, . .	C. B. ANDREWS,	1860	....	....	....	....	....	75 00	.... ..	Do. do. do.
		1861	48	35	13	40	208	600 00	147 63	
HONOLULU, } School No. 1, }	Miss M. E. COOKE, Miss HELEN A. DAMON,	1860	65	42	23	64	198	383 33	100 00	Nearly all the Text Books adopted by the Board of Education are used. Vocal Music.
		1861	64	42	22	64	200	800 00	.... ..
HONOLULU, } School No. 2, }	Miss SARAH K. CLARK, Miss LIZZIE S. FOWLER,	1860	45	14	31	44	198	182 00	218 00	Same as No. 1.
		1861	47	22	25	45	200	360 25	139 75	
HONOLULU, } School No. 3, }	Miss M. E. COOKE,	1860	42	32	10	30	149	129 50	128 00	Such as are adapted to the Primary Department.
		1861	50	33	17	50	200	.... ..	400 00	
KANEHOHE, Oahu..	H. H. PARKER, Miss H. F. PARKER,	1860	24	17	7	23	49	122 00	.... ..	Same as at Hilo, with Music.
		1861	27	27	7	25	198	200 00	126 00	
KOLOA, Kauai,	Miss E. C. SMITH, } Miss C. E. SMITH, } Mr. C. W. HOWARD,	1860	30	17	13	28	180	107 71	174 33	Same as at Hilo.
		1861	39	26	13	35	240	400 00	300 00	
MOLOKAI,	Mr. NEWTON,	1861	36	....	....	....	....	150 00	.... ..	School commenced in 1861. Not regularly organized.
TOTALS FOR		1860	443	304	139	411	1,262	\$2,372 21	\$1,998 20	
" "		1861	539	371	139	475	1,883	4,123 75	2,492 00	

☞ The reports for English Schools are very incomplete.

