

## Hale Kula Ali'i

Hale Kula Ali'i, the Chiefs' Children's School (later called the Royal School), was created by King Kamehameha III; the main goal of this school was to groom the next generation of the highest-ranking chief's children of the realm and secure their positions for Hawaii's Kingdom.

Seven families were eligible under succession laws stated in the 1840 Constitution of the Kingdom of Hawai'i; Kamehameha III called on seven boys and seven girls of his family to board in the Chief's Children's School.

In 1839, King Kamehameha III, Hoapili and Kekāuluohi (mother of William Charles Lunalilo, who became the Kuhina Nui or regent of the Hawaiian Kingdom) signed a letter asking missionaries to run the Chiefs' Children's School. (The letter (in Hawaiian) is on the following page.) It translates to:

Greetings to all of you, the teachers,

Heed this all of you, all teachers. We are asking for Mr. Cooke to be a teacher for our chiefly children. He will be the instructor for the royal children. Also Dr. Judd, to take care of the chiefly children. For we are securing Dr. Judd for the good of the children and to resolve any difficulties between us and all of you.

Kamehameha III  
Hoapili  
Kekāuluohi

In a missionary general meeting, "This subject was fully considered in connection with an application of the chiefs requesting the services of Mr. Cooke, as a teacher for their children; and it was voted,

That the mission comply with their request, provided they will carry out their promise to Mr. Cooke's satisfaction; namely, to build a school house, sustain him in his authority, over the scholars, and support the school." (Sandwich Islands Mission General Meeting Minutes, 1839)

The school was unique because for the first time ali'i children would be brought together in a group to be taught, ostensibly, about the ways of governance. The School also acted as another important unifying force among the ruling elite, instilling in their children common principles, attitudes and values, as well as a shared vision.

No school in Hawai'i has ever produced so many Hawaiian leaders in one generation.

The students ranged from age two to eleven, and differed widely in their temperaments and abilities, goals and destinies. But they all had one common bond: their genealogical sanctity and mana as Ali'i-born.

The school building was square-shaped, about seventy-six square feet in area, with a courtyard in the center and a well. The thirteen or so rooms included a large classroom, kitchen, dining room, sitting room and parlor, and living quarters for the students and the Cookes. The entire complex was surrounded by a high wall, apparently intended as much to keep people out as to keep them in.

Aloha oukou  
e na kumu.

Auhea oukou e  
na kumu a pau loa.  
Ke noi aku nei makou  
ia Mi. Tuke i kumu  
nana keiki Alii a  
makou. Oia ke ku-  
mu ad. a na keiki Alii.

A me Kauka hoi ka  
mea nana e malama i na  
keiki alii. No ka mea, e  
paa loa na no maua ia  
Kauka i mea e pono ai na  
keiki, a me na pilikia ke-  
kahi i waena o makou a  
me oukou.

Kamehameha III Hoapili  
Kekauluohi

Letter from Kamehameha III, Kekāuluohi and Hoapili asking missionaries to run the Chief's Children's School

In this school were educated the Hawai'i sovereigns who reigned over the Hawaiian people from 1855 (age noted is the age at death:)

Alexander Liholiho (February 9, 1834 - November 30, 1863 (age 29))

Son of High Chief Mataio Kekūānāʻō (Royal Governor of Oʻahu, as well as Kuhina Nui (Prime Minister (1863-1864)) and Princess Elizabeth Kīnaʻu (Kuhina Nui (Prime Minister) as Kaʻahumanu II (1832-1839.)) He was the grandson of Kamehameha I. Hānai by his uncle, King Kamehameha III. Alexander Liholiho became King Kamehameha IV and ruled over Hawai'i January 11, 1855 – November 30, 1863

Emma Naʻea Rooke (January 2, 1836 – April 25, 1885 (age 49))

Daughter of High Chief George Naʻea and High Chiefess Fanny Kekelaokalani Young and hānai to by her childless maternal aunt, chiefess Grace Kamaʻikuʻi Young Rooke, and her husband, Dr. Thomas CB Rooke. On June 19, 1856, Emma married Alexander Liholiho and became Queen Emma. They had one child Prince Albert. In 1859, King Kamehameha IV and Queen Emma founded Queen's Hospital.

Lot Kapuāiwa (December 11, 1830 - December 11, 1872 (age 42))

Son of High Chief Mataio Kekūānāʻō (Royal Governor of Oʻahu, as well as Kuhina Nui (Prime Minister (1863-1864)) and Princess Elizabeth Kīnaʻu (Kuhina Nui (Prime Minister) as Kaʻahumanu II (1832-1839.)) Hānai by his grandmother Queen Kalākua Kaheiheimālie and step-grandfather High Chief Ulumāheihēi Hoapili. Lot Kapuāiwa became King Kamehameha V and ruled over Hawai'i November 30, 1863 – December 11, 1872.

William Lunalilo (January 31, 1835 – February 3, 1874 (age 39))

Son of High Chief Charles Kanaʻina and High Chiefess Miriam Auhea Kekāuluohi (Kuhina Nui (Prime Minister) as Kaʻahumanu III (1839-1845.)) He was grandnephew of Kamehameha I and second cousin to King Kamehameha IV and King Kamehameha V. The first elected King of Hawai'i; he became King Lunalilo and ruled over Hawai'i January 8, 1873 – February 3, 1874.

David Kalākua (November 16, 1836 - January 20, 1891 (age 54))

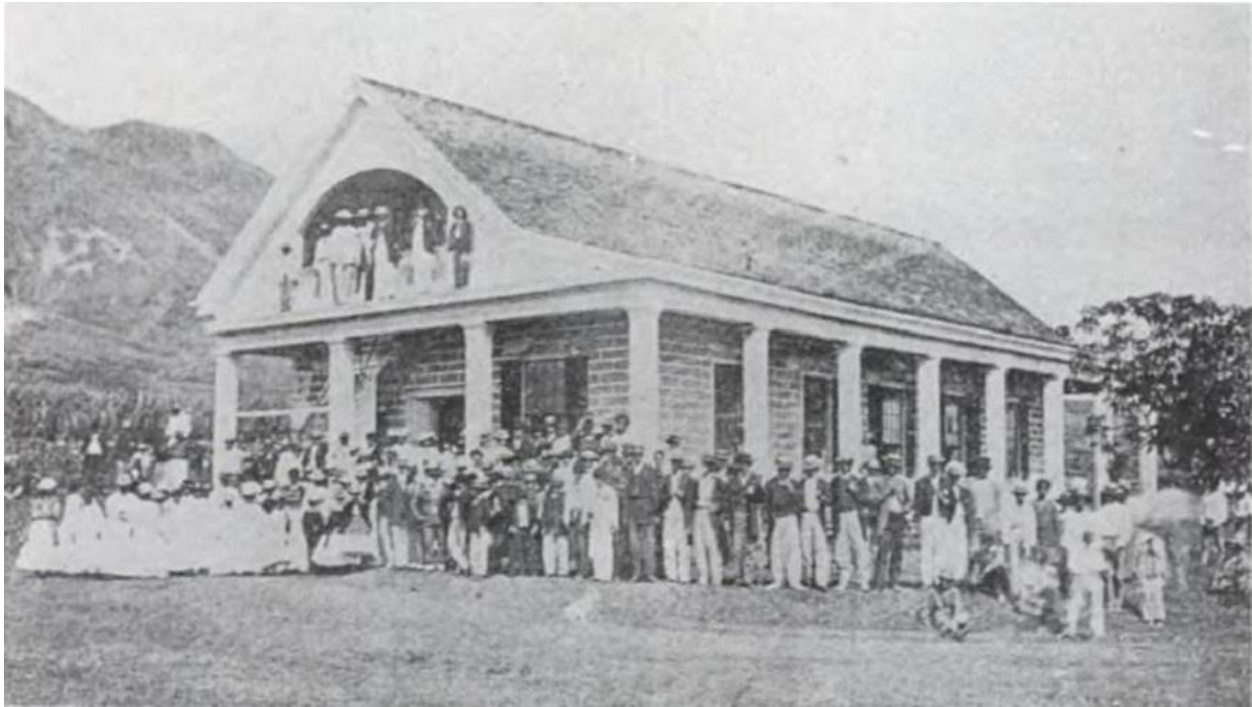
Son of High Chief Caesar Kapaʻakea and his mother High Chiefess Analeʻa Keohokālōle. Hānai to Keaweamahi Kinimaka and High Chiefess Haʻaheo Kaniū. Under Kalākua's direction, the cornerstone for ʻIolani Palace was laid on December 31, 1879 (it was completed in 1882.) He earned the nickname "Merrie Monarch." He defeated Queen Emma in an election to the throne and ruled over Hawai'i February 12, 1874 – January 20, 1891.

Lydia Liliʻu Kamakaʻeha (September 2, 1838 – November 11, 1917 (age 79))

Daughter of High Chief Caesar Kapaʻakea and his mother High Chiefess Analeʻa Keohokālōle. Hānai to Abner Pākī and his wife Laura Kōnia. Hawai'i's last reigning monarch, she was named heir apparent (and her name was changed to Liliʻuokalani) and succeeded her brother to the Hawaiian throne and ruled over Hawai'i January 29, 1891 – January 17, 1893.

Bernice Pauahi (December 19, 1831 - October 16, 1884 (age 52))

Daughter of High Chief Abner Pākī and Laura Kōnia. Pauahi was married to businessman Charles Reed Bishop. Hānai to Princess Kīnaʻu (Kuhina Nui (Prime Minister) as Kaʻahumanu II (1832-1839.)) Great-granddaughter of King Kamehameha I, her estate operates the Kamehameha Schools (established in 1887) according to Pauahi's will.



Elizabeth Kekaʻaniau Laʻanui (September 12, 1834 - December 20, 1928 (age 94))

Daughter of High Chief Gideon Peleioholani Laʻanui and High Chiefess Theresa Owana Kaheihemalie Rives; she was great grandniece of Kamehameha I. She married Franklin Seaver Pratt on April 27, 1864. She was the last Royal School alumna to die.

Moses Kekūāiwa (July 20, 1829 - November 24, 1848 (age 19))

Son of Mataio Kekūānāʻo and Elizabeth Kīnaʻu. He was a grandson of Kamehameha I.

Jane Loeau (December 5, 1828–July 30, 1873 (age 44))

Daughter of High Chief Kalaniulumoku and High Chiefess Kuini Liliha (descended from Kahekili II, Mōʻi of Maui, and High Chief Hoapili through her mother.) She was hānai to Ahukai (Kaukualiʻi.)

Victoria Kamāmalu (November 1, 1838 - May 29, 1866 (age 27))

Daughter of High Chief Mataio Kekūānāʻo (Royal Governor of Oʻahu, as well as Kuhina Nui (Prime Minister (1863-1864)) and Princess Elizabeth Kīnaʻu (Kuhina Nui (Prime Minister) as Kaʻahumanu II (1832-1839.)) She served as Kuhina Nui (Prime Minister) as Kaʻahumanu IV (1855-1863;) as Kuhina Nui, she effectively served as “Queen” for a day and proclaimed her brother Lot Kamehameha V the rightful successor to Kamehameha IV, when the latter died unexpectedly in 1863.)

Peter Young Kāʻeo (March 4, 1836 - November 26, 1880 (age 44))

Son of Joshua Kāʻeo (Judge of the Supreme Court of Hawaiʻi) and Jane Lahilahi. Hānai to his maternal uncle John Kalaipaihala Young II (Keoni Ana) (Kuhina Nui (Prime Minister) (1845-1855) and son of John Young, the English sailor who became a trusted adviser to Kamehameha I)



William Pitt Leleiōhoku (March 31, 1821 - October 21, 1848 (age 27))

Son of the Kalanimōku (Prime Minister) and Kiliwehi (daughter of King Kamehameha I.) Hānai to John Adams Kuakini (Governor of Hawai'i Island and brother of Queen Ka'ahumanu.) Entering the school in 1844, he was the last boy to enter the school. He was married to the Princess Nāhi'ena'ena and later to Princess Ruth Ke'elikōlani.

Abigail Maheha (July 10, 1832 – ca. 1861 (age 29))

Daughter of High Chief Namaile and High Chiefess Kuini Liliha; Hānai to her aunt, Princess Kekau'ōnohi (granddaughter of Kamehameha I.)

James Kaliokalani May 29, 1835 - April 2, 1852 (age 16))

Son of High Chief Caesar Kapa'akea and mother High Chiefess Anale'a Keohokālole. Hānai to his maternal grandfather High Chief Aikanaka.)

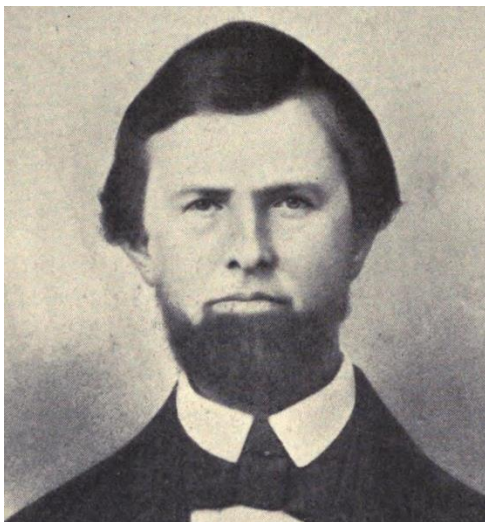
Mary Polly Pa'a'āina (1833 - May 28, 1853 (age 20))

Daughter of Henry Coleman Lewis and High Chiefess Fanny Kekelaokalani (daughter of John Young, the advisor of Kamehameha I, and was also grandniece of Kamehameha I.) Entering the school in 1843, she was the last girl to enter the school.

The cornerstone of the original school was laid on June 28, 1839 in the area of the old barracks of 'Iolani Palace (at about the site of the present State Capitol of Hawai'i.)

In the classroom students were divided by their age and or length of time as the school. The older group consisted of Moses, Lot, Alexander, William, Jane, Bernice, Abigail and Elizabeth who had attended the school since 1839. The next class consisted of Emma, James, Peter and David. Mary was in the youngest class together with Victoria, Lydia, and John Pitt due to her late attendance.

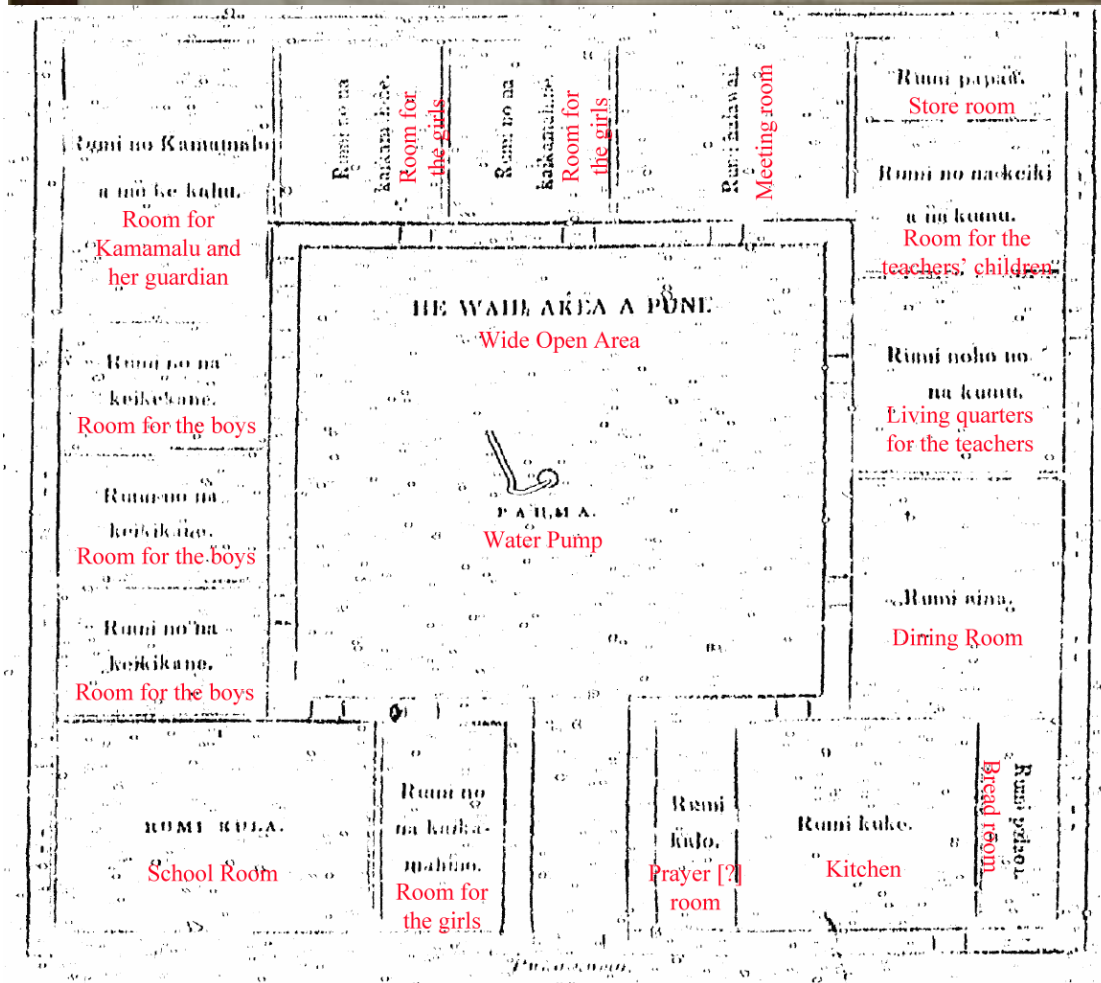
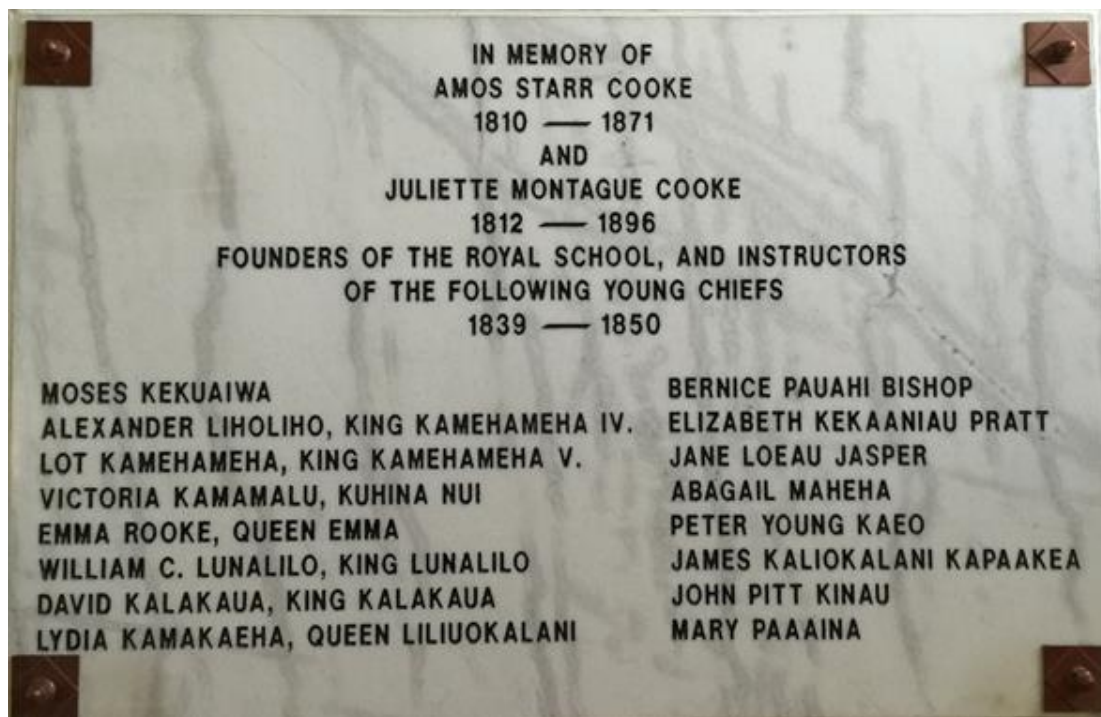
The custom was for a boy and girl to march side by side; the lead being taken by the eldest scholars. Moses and Jane had this distinction, next Lot and Bernice, then Alexander Liholiho with Abigail, followed by Lunalilo and Emma, James and Elizabeth, David and Victoria, Mary and Peter, and John and Lydia being the last. (Lili'uokalani)



Amos Starr Cooke



Juliette Montague Cooke



“With the concurrence of the king and chiefs, in 1839, the American mission selected for that purpose Mr. & Mrs. Cooke, who were assistant missionaries. Having lately at the request of Dr. Judd, visited the school daily, to watch the progress of a disease, bearing more resemblance to the “typhus mitior” of “Cullen,” than any other known types of fever, I have been an eye-witness to the anxious and parental-like care of Mr. & Mrs. Cooke, both of the sick and healthy children of the chiefs; and I am prepared to state from observation, that a more proper selection could not have been made.”

“The school-room is very commodiously arranged. Strict order and obedience are observed, without any exertion of authority approaching to harshness. Books, maps, stationery, gloves (terrestrial and celestial,) are at all times within the access of the scholars, and there is an excellent apparatus to illustrate the movements of the planets which compose our solar system.”

“Nor do Mr. & Mrs. Cooke neglect to impress upon their pupils that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and religion the basis of all private and public worth. A portion of scripture is read morning and evening, with singing and prayer, in the presbyterian form of family worship.”

“On Sundays, the pupils regularly attend two services in native, by the Rev. Mr. Armstrong, and one in English, by the Rev. Mr. Damon.”

“Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, both by precept and the example of their own well regulated family, enforce the utmost propriety of moral deportment, and every punctilio of cleanliness, dress, manner and address, calculated to add the polish of refinement to more solid and useful attainments.

“The pupils rise with the sun, breakfast at 7 A. M., dine at 1 o’clock, take tea at 6 P. M., and retire early to rest. At table, Mr. and Mrs. Cooke always preside, and there is an abundant supply of good and substantial food.”

“The school hours are from 9 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.”

“The medical care of the pupils has devolved upon Dr. G. P. Judd, who not withstanding his onerous and multifarious duties as secretary of state for foreign affairs, head of the financial department, &c., &c., always finds time to attend, when wanted.”

“I myself have been an eye-witness of the extreme anxiety and tenderness with which he watched the progress of the fever of little William, whose symptoms were, for several weeks, very alarming. And it is but right I should add that his good and exemplary lady was a frequent visitor at the bed-side of the sick child.”

“It is impossible, in any part of the world, that sick children could have been better looked after, than were William, Lot and Jane, by Dr. Judd, and Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, whether as regards the curative or nursing department.”

“Amongst other things pleasing to observe, was the great concern and affection of the parents, especially in the case of William, who was the only one in real danger.”

“The pupils are encouraged in the gymnastical exercises which tend to develop the physical powers and fortify the constitution. Among these are playing ball, flying kites, cultivation of flowers, swinging, see-sawing, walking, and riding on horseback.”

“To me it is a most pleasing scene to see them all, boys and girls, well attired and well mounted, merry and good humored, curvetting, galloping and turning round their horses with great dexterity. This pleasure I have, almost every evening during my rides, as I seldom fail to meet and ride on part of my way with them.”

“When Admiral Thomas was here, he was always glad to see them at his house, and to encourage them to go out to tea-parties at the houses of respectable foreign residents here. I have thus met the young chiefs often in society, and I have always found that they support their part in the conversation, in English, with much decorum and propriety. In fact, there is nothing perceptible in their manner or habits that could strike a stranger as differing much from the manners and habits of young English or Americans of the same age.”

“Each child or pupil has from two to six native attendants, namely: tailors, washers, grooms, &c., according to the age, rank and sex of each; and these are all under the direction of John Li and his wife, both most respectable natives, who cooperate with Mr. and Mrs. Cooke in excluding these attendants from any intercourse of intimacy with the young chiefs that could communicate to them their own vices, prejudices and superstitions.”

“Mr. Cooke assures me that in every department of education, they show a readiness and docility quite equal to any other children, of the same ages, and under the same circumstances.”

“If is evident that under his and Mrs. Cooke’s tuition, these young chiefs will go forth into the world and assume their respective stations, having a fund of general knowledge vastly superior to what is sometimes found in the riders of extensive provinces, and even some republics in Spanish America. It is equally obvious that the administration of these future rulers must be immeasurably more enlightened than any that has ever before existed in these islands; and when they come into power, a new and better order of things may be expected.”

“This most useful institution, fraught with so many blessings present and prospective, temporal and spiritual, is supported at an expense to the government of about \$2000 yearly. This is all that is allowed to Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, for their own salaries, for finding the table, domestics and all incidental expenses. To me it is incomprehensible how they can do so much, with so little.”

“The clothing is found by the parents or guardians of the pupils. It is supplied in abundance and good taste.”

“Separate rooms are provided for every two of the pupils; and the apartments are clean, well furnished and well ventilated. There are in all 17 rooms of various dimensions, opening into a court 36 feet square, with windows on the outside, which is 76 feet square.”

“The whole building cost originally little more than \$2000, though it is solidly constructed with sun-dried bricks (adobes) with a well thatched roof. But the furniture must have cost a great deal, as no comfort, in that respect, that can be imagined, is wanting. “

“The Rev. Mr. Dibble says that the king, when surveying the happy group, and noticing their improvement, remarked: ‘I wish my lot had been like yours; I deeply regret the foolish manner in which I spent the years of my youth;’ and I would venture to add, that the king has more reason to be proud of this chiefs’ school than of any thing within his dominion.” (The Friend, August 1, 1844)



## Hawaiian Mission General Meeting Reports

The following are summaries of respective reports of the Hawaiian Mission General Meetings reports:

### School for the Children of the Chiefs (1840)

“Soon after the close of last general meeting Mr. and Mrs. Cooke entered upon the duties of their appointment, to which they have been devoted during the year; the average attendance has been six scholars.”

“A commodious building has been erected by the government for the school and the accommodation of the teachers and their scholars. In their report the teachers say, ‘On the 11th of April we moved into the house, and during a vacation of about four weeks the chiefs furnished the rooms for their children by procuring bedsteads and beds, bureaus and tables, and matting the rooms with fine native mats.’”

“The house on the outside is 76 feet square, with a court in the center 36 feet square. The building contains seventeen rooms of various dimensions including cook room, dining room, sleeping rooms, school room 16 feet by 22 and rooms for domestics.”

“All this has been done at an expense of about \$1500, exclusive of about \$500 worth of work, which has been done on paahao days. Most of the \$1,500 has passed through our hands, and about two hundred of it has been paid to natives for plastering, digging well, painting &c.”

“During the year the chiefs did nothing towards our support; but since the children have come into our family they have furnished the table with most of the eatables and some furniture. The six children of the chiefs, who first came to the school were four boys and two girls. The eldest of these was about ten and the youngest about four years of age. One of them, Alexander the king's adopted son, could read a little in English books; and one, Moses, could spell out words of one syllable.”

“Four of them did not know the alphabet: as for writing they knew nothing about it. Five can now write a legible hand. We commenced, purposing to teach them the English language, and through that the sciences. Four of these six have attended almost daily.”

“Two, the king's son and a mate of his, in a few weeks after the commencement of the school, went to Maui, but others have taken their places. During the year the children have been under our influence but about three hours per day, and five days in a week. However, they have made some progress, which encourages us in our new, very difficult, and responsible task. They have not been so difficult to manage as we anticipated, submitting to the rules of school without a great deal of opposition.”

“After a vacation of nearly four weeks, from April 8th to May 4th, the children, seven in number, came into our family; and a separation, to which we had looked forward with dread, took place between these seven children and their almost numberless servants.”

“The first week was one of frequent crying on the part of the children, and of wailing on the part of the servants; but God, as we had already begun to believe, had undertaken the work, and he has overturned, and will, as we humbly hope, continue to overturn, until this mass of pollution and worse than death, which has so long surrounded, by day and by night, the temporal and eternal interests of these children, shall be rolled away.”

“The second week the children became more reconciled to their new home, and are now happy in school and at play, and apparently in the restraints already beginning to surround them. On the 18th of May the former number of seven was increased to eleven by the arrival of the king's son and two smaller children with him from Maui, and Kamamalu a little girl of 18 months old, daughter of Kinau.”

“John Li and his wife were added to the family as kahu, and the only ones for all the children. In a few days another scholar is expected to enter, which will make our number twelve, and will be as many as we can possibly manage considering it is to be a family school, and not a boarding school only.” (Sandwich Islands Mission General Meeting Minutes, 1840)

#### **Boarding School for the Young Chiefs (1841)**

“This school has been in successful operation the past year, under the care of Mr and Mrs Cooke. The prosperity of the school has exceeded our most sanguine expectations. The government of the school is paternal in its influence. The improvement of the scholars has been most obvious. Their lessons have all been in the English language, and have been Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Drawing, English Composition and Singing.” (Sandwich Islands Mission General Meeting Minutes, 1841)

#### **School of Chief's Children, at Honolulu (1842)**

“Prosperity has attended this school during the year. There have been a few cases of serious illness, but the general health has been good. The school has received the favorable notice of the king and chiefs, and distinguished strangers. The expenses have been borne by the chiefs, and they have now assumed the expenses of the teachers. The studies have been much as last year. English books have formed much of their reading during their leisure hours. Good attention has been given to religious instruction. The whole school with their teachers made a visit to Maui, in the latter part of the year.” (Sandwich Islands Mission General Meeting Minutes, 1842)

#### **Chiefs' Children's School (1843)**

“This school has prospered as in former years. Not a single case of sickness has occurred among the scholars during the year now past. Their studies have all been in the Eng. language. These are Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, (mental and written) Geography, Grammar, Composition, History, Natural Theology, Drawing and Singing.”

“Two of the girls are learning to play on the pianoforte, and make pleasing proficiency. The Government of the school is still paternal. The number of scholars is 15, 8 girls and 7 boys. The entire expense is sustained by the King and Chiefs. No one gives decided evidence of piety. The health of Mrs. C. during the year has been feeble. (Sandwich Islands Mission General Meeting Minutes, 1843)

#### **Chiefs' Children's School (1844)**

“This school has been prospered - no death has occurred in it; and but three cases of sickness, during the past year. The scholars have been orderly and obedient; have made good proficiency in study, which has increased in rapidity in proportion as their knowledge of the English language has increased.”

“Studies in school, much as last year; the youth orderly and attentive to religious instruction, but none are pious. The school and teacher have been supported the past year by the chiefs, abating certain advantages of the depository and the herd.” (Sandwich Islands Mission General Meeting Minutes, 1844)

## Na Lani Eha

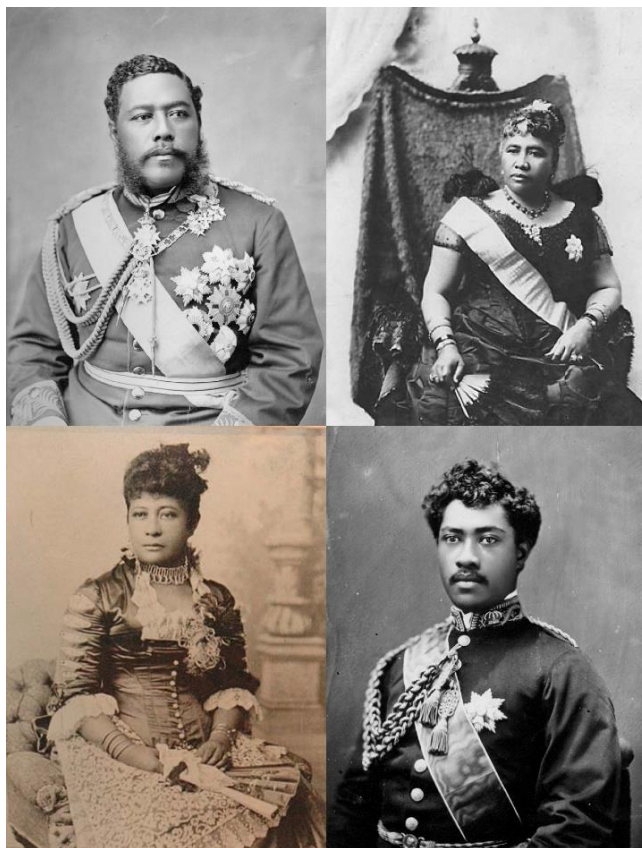
While they boarded at the school, Mrs. Cooke became the 'mother' of these royal children and was responsible for all facets of their upbringing and education. She loved to read, and encouraged the children to read also. Although the children had to be encouraged to speak English, she knew the Hawaiian language very well and spoke fluent Hawaiian. Above all, she was an excellent musician, and introduced them to the joy of singing.

Since chanting had been the tradition in Hawaiian culture, a latent natural talent was released when the Hawaiians were introduced to the phenomena of melody and harmony. The children at the Chiefs' Children's School embraced their music lessons with verve and enthusiasm. Singing came to them naturally, and they loved their music lessons. (Hawaiian Music Hall of Fame)

In 1995, when the Hawaiian Music Hall of Fame selected its first ten treasured composers, musicians and vocalists to be inducted; "Na Lani Eha", (The Royal Four), were honored as the Patrons of Hawaiian music.

"Na Lani Eha" comprises four royal siblings who, in their lifetimes, demonstrated extraordinary talent as musicians and composers. They were, of course, our last king, Kalākaua, his sister, our last queen, Lili'uokalani, their brother, the prince, Leleiōhoku, and their sister, the princess, Likelike, mother of princess, Ka'iulani.

In August 2000, 'Ka Hīmeni Ana', the RM Towill Corporation's annual contest at Hawai'i Theatre for musicians playing acoustic instruments and singing in the Hawaiian language, was dedicated to Juliette Montague Cooke, the Chiefs' Children's teacher and mother. Said John Montague Derby, Sr., who accepted this honor, for the Cooke family, "(it is) with gratitude for the multitude of beautiful Hawaiian songs that we enjoy today which were composed by her many students."



*Kalākaua  
Likelike*

*Lili'uokalani  
Leleiōhoku*

The best known of the songs composed by The Royal Four are:

- King Kalākaua's Hawaiian Anthem, "Hawai'i Pono'i", "Koni Au I Ka Wai", and "Ninipo"
- Queen Lili'uokalani's "Nani Na Pua" (which is thought to be the earliest published Hawaiian song), "Aloha Oe", the "Queen's Jubilee", "Ku'u Pua I Paokalani", and "Ke Aloha O Ka Haku", (the Queen's Prayer)
- Prince Leleiōhoku's "Adios Ke Aloha", "Hole Waimea", "Moani Ke 'Ala", and "Nani Waipi'o"; and
- Princess Likelike's "'Āinahau", "Ku'u Ipo I Ka He'e Pue One", and "Maika'i Waipi'o" which was Princess Ka'iulani's favorite song. (Hawaiian Music Hall of Fame)

## Amos Cooke Leaves the School and the Mission - Castle & Cooke is Formed

“Mr. Cooke having relinquished his post as teacher of the Young Chiefs’ School, was invited to fill the place in the Depository vacated by Mr Hall, who has left the Mission to become editor of the Polynesian.” (Sandwich Islands Mission General Meeting Minutes, 1849)

After his experience running the school teaching and training Hawai’i’s future monarchs, Amos Cooke then co-founded the firm Castle & Cooke (with Samuel Northup Castle). Neither were missionary ministers. Castle was assigned to the ‘depository’ (a combination store, warehouse and bank) to help the missionaries pool and purchase their supplies, to negotiate shipments around the Horn, and to distribute and collect for the goods when received.

Twelve years after Castle and Cooke had landed in the Islands, the American board decided that its purposes had been accomplished. It advised its representatives that their work was done and the board's financial support would end. Castle and Cooke, good friends, decided they would become business partners. Many of the missionaries were planning to remain.

Their needs must be met. So those of other residents and the crews of the whaling ships which wintered in Honolulu harbor. Money could be made by trading with the community at large, while mission posts could be supplied at cost.

So a business was born. On June 2, 1851, Samuel Northrup Castle and Amos Starr Cooke signed their names to partnership papers. A sign reading ‘Kakela me Kuke’ (‘Castle & Cooke’) was installed at the entrance to the Honolulu depository.

In 1853 a branch store was opened downtown, to be closer to the considerable action the California Gold Rush brought. By 1856, the partners elected to sell the depository, located on the outskirts of Honolulu, to concentrate on their burgeoning downtown business.

In 1858, Castle and Cooke first ventured out of the mercantile business to make an investment in the new sugar industry. In the late 1860s they branched into the shipping business, handling shore-side business for a number of transpacific schooners and several inter-island vessels. It became one of the ‘Big Five’ sugar factor corporations that dominated the early Hawaiian economy.

## Missionary Period

Over the course of a little over 40-years (1820-1863 - the “Missionary Period”), about 180-men and women in twelve Companies served in Hawai’i to carry out the mission of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions (ABCFM) in the Hawaiian Islands.

Collaboration between Native Hawaiians and American Protestant missionaries resulted in, among other things, the

- Introduction of Christianity;
- Development of a written Hawaiian language and establishment of schools that resulted in widespread literacy;
- Promulgation of the concept of constitutional government;
- Combination of Hawaiian with Western medicine; and
- Evolution of a new and distinctive musical tradition (with harmony and choral singing)