

## HLU Committee

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**From:** Hermina Morita <herminamorita@gmail.com>  
**Sent:** Thursday, September 5, 2024 8:59 AM  
**To:** HLU Committee; Tasha A. Kama  
**Cc:** Alice L. Lee; Yukilei Sugimura; Thomas M. Cook; Gabe Johnson; Tamara A. Paltin; Keani N. Rawlins; Shane M. Sinenci; Nohe M. Uu-Hodgins  
**Subject:** HLU-23 Bill 24(2024) and Bill 25 (2024) Koele Project District  
**Attachments:** Morita Letter to Maui Council.pdf; Timeline of Forbes House & Ranch OfficeStore Bldg.pdf

Some people who received this message don't often get email from herminamorita@gmail.com. [Learn why this is important](#)

Aloha Chair Kama and Members of the Housing & Land Use Committee: Attached please find my letter and attachments regarding the Koele Project District, specifically the two buildings that Pulama Lanai proposes to relocate. I am also including a link to a google drive for the Chronology of Lanai Ranch & Koele and photographs of the area ca 1921. I am sorry that these large files could not be attached. Should you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me. Sincerely, Mina Morita

<https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1iC8dUQzezugYPaiqiCsXRp9fnnaEIEpe?usp=sharing>

September 4, 2024

The Honorable Tasha Kama  
Chair, Housing & Land Use Committee  
Maui County Council  
200 South High Street, 8<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Wailuku, Maui, HI 96793-2155

Sent via e-mail: [HLU.committee@mauicounty.us](mailto:HLU.committee@mauicounty.us)  
[tasha.kama@mauicounty.us](mailto:tasha.kama@mauicounty.us)

Dear Chair Kama and Members of the Housing & Land Use Committee:

My name is Hermina Morita. I currently live in Hanalei, Kaua'i but was born on Lāna'i and raised in Kō'ele. I watched the August 7, 2024 Housing & Land Use (HLU) Committee meeting regarding HLU-23 (Bills 23, 24 & 25) regarding the Lāna'i Community Plan Amendment and Project District Amendment for properties in the Kō'ele Project District. I hope this letter and attached information will help to provide some historical context for the two structures Pūlama Lāna'i proposes to relocate in response to the HLU committee's questions after the testimony of Diane Preza.

In 1989, I was contracted by the University of Hawaii Center for Oral History to assist with oral history interviews of people who lived and worked in Kō'ele and Keōmuku. The purpose of the project was described as follows in the introduction of *Lāna'i Ranch, The People of Kō'ele and Keōmuku* (July 1989):

This oral history project came about when the County of Maui Planning Department, which oversees land use for the county (which includes Lāna'i) approved Castle & Cooke's request for land development and hotel construction provided that historic, archaeological and cultural sites be identified and protected wherever possible. In recognition of the Kō'ele/Keōmuku area's historical significance, the Planning Department required that "a comprehensive oral and written history project . . . be initiated as a means to enhance the cultural foundation of the hotel as a living part of the community."<sup>1</sup>

The Center for Oral History's publication contains extensive research on Lāna'i's history, in particular, Lāna'i Ranch and Kōele. I am attaching for your perusal a chronology that was compiled for this project. I am also including photographs of the area and where the subject buildings, identified as the Forbes House and Ranch Office & Store, were located in the center of Kō'ele and Lāna'i Ranch daily operations and a timeline of my personal recollection of these buildings.

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<sup>1</sup> Letter from County of Maui Planning Department to Lāna'i Company, Inc., dated May 29, 1987

Therefore, when the land development and hotel construction permits were granted for the Kōele project district, there were conditions to preserve a sense of place, as evidenced by the Planning Department's letter to the Center for Oral History. A special place like Kōele holds both cultural and historical meaning that connects individuals and families to their heritage. This shared sense of history and tradition strengthens social ties and community cohesion to mālama and aloha 'āina. The two buildings and church are the last remnants of Lāna'i Ranch and Kōele. A long term strategy and mandate on these buildings' placement, a preservation plan and use must be seriously considered to continue to evoke Kōele's sense of place to enhance the cultural and economic heritage that has shaped the Lāna'i community and, unfortunately, has been overshadowed by Sensei Lāna'i aesthetics in this area.

While I was completing my contract with the Center for Oral History and during the original construction of Kō'ele Lodge, the Kō'ele School building, which was the home of John and Hannah Richardson, was slated for demolition. After a community uproar, Castle & Cooke did not demolish the building but instead, moved it to the power plant baseyard and placed it on oil barrels intending to do something with it later. Nothing was ever done and the building deteriorated from neglect. At that time there was an opportunity to preserve and use the building similar to a historic building on the grounds of Mauna Lani resort, the [Eva Parker Woods Cottage](#). It is actions like those taken by Mauna Lani, in having a building that is accessible to both the community and guests alike, that can inspire creativity and innovation leading to cultural and intellectual contributions that can enrich the Lāna'i community as a whole and people who visit Lāna'i.

What happened to the Kō'ele School building must be avoided. The Forbes House and the Ranch Office & Store buildings should be properly sited in a location that provides meaningful context to Kō'ele's past, preserved and used productively to enhance a sense of place to honor the rich history of Kō'ele. Pūlama Lāna'i's proposal to relocated these buildings to the current stable site does not offer this important context.

Mahalo for allowing me to share my concerns.

Sincerely,



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## **Timeline for the Forbes House & Lānaʻi Ranch Store & Office Buildings**

### **Forbes House**

1921 - Jean Forbes was the bookkeeper/office manager for Lānaʻi Ranch, therefore the house is identified as the Forbes House in photographs. Photographs from ca 1921 taken by Bishop Museum archeologist, Dr. Kenneth Emory, label the building as the Forbes residence. At one point, the home was occupied by James Kauila, the ranch foreman and his family, but the date is not known.

1952 to 1970 – Lānaʻi Ranch closes, the Territory of Hawaiʻi rents the Forbes House from Hawaiian Pineapple Company for the Division of Fish & Game's warden (Richard Morita family) until the State of Hawaii provides housing at Lālākoa subdivision.

1972 to 1976- Lānaʻi Company occupies the building.

1976-1986 – The Forbes House is rented out to various Lānaʻi residents during this period.

Around 1989 – The building is moved to the north of the Kōʻele Lodge grounds and becomes the home of John & Hannah Richardson. John was a Lānaʻi Ranch cowboy who went to work for Hawaiian Pineapple Co. after the ranch closed. Hannah's father, James Kauila, was a ranch foreman and minister.

1989 to 2018 – After the death of John & Hannah Richardson, the home continues to be occupied by their son, John, Jr. until his death in 2018.

2018 to present – The Forbes House reverts back to Pūlama Lānaʻi and is presently unoccupied.

### **Lānaʻi Ranch Store & Office**

1911 – A photograph from ca 1911 taken by Ray Jerome Baker labels the building under a different name.

1925 – A photograph from ca 1925 labels the building as the Ranch Store & Office.

1952 to 1970 – Lānaʻi Ranch closes, the Territory of Hawaiʻi rents the Ranch Store & Office from Hawaiian Pineapple Company for the Division of Fish & Game's wildlife aide (William Kwon, Sr. family) until the State of Hawaiʻi provides housing at Lālākoa subdivision.

1972 to 1976- Lānaʻi Company occupies the building.

1976-1986 – The Ranch Store & Office is rented out to various Lānaʻi residents during this period.

Around 1989 – Building is moved to the north of the Kōʻele Lodge grounds and becomes the home of Ernest & Rebecca Richardson. Ernest was a Lānaʻi Ranch cowboy and conducted the last roundup in 1951, Rebecca had several brothers who worked for Lānaʻi Ranch.

1989 to 2010 (?) – After the death of Rebecca Richardson in 2007, the home continued to be occupied by her granddaughter, an administrator at Lānaʻi High & Elementary School until she moves to a Hawaiian Homes homestead property.

2010 to present – The Ranch Office & Store building is rented out as a residence and later is used as an office for Pūlama Lānaʻi's Cultural Resources section.

**LĀNA'I RANCH**  
**The People of Kō'e**  
**and Keōmuku**

**VOLUME II**

**Center for Oral History  
Social Science Research Institute  
University of Hawai'i at Mānoa**

**JULY 1989**



## CHRONOLOGY

- 1835 The population of Lāna'i is 1,200. Ministers from Lahaina, Maui are active in missionary work. A penal colony for women is located on the island's northwest point (21).
- 1846 The population of Lāna'i is 616 (3).
- 1855 Elders from the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints acquire land on Lāna'i from one of the chiefs and settle on the island, six years prior to Walter Murray Gibson's arrival (21).
- 1861 Walter Murray Gibson arrives on Lāna'i and establishes a Mormon colony at Pālāwai (3).
- 1863 The population of Lāna'i is 600 (3).
- 1864 Walter Murray Gibson is excommunicated by the Mormon church for allegedly trying to extend his landholdings with monies donated by Hawaiian Mormons. Twenty-six thousand acres of Lāna'i land remain in Gibson's possession (1).
- 1865 Gibson consolidates his landholdings and establishes the Lāna'i Sheep Ranch, later known as the Lāna'i Ranch. The ranch also supports goats which were herded by Hawaiians on Lāna'i prior to Gibson's arrival (13).
- 1866 The population of Lāna'i is 378. This represents a decrease from a total of 600 in 1863, and is due to the departure of Mormons in the aftermath of Gibson's failed colony (3).
- 1867 Gibson's census for Lāna'i reports a population of 394 people, 18,000 goats, and 10,000 sheep (1; 13).
- 1870 Gibson persuades twenty-two men and two women to come to Lāna'i and farm under a "cooperative plan." The experiment fails and these people soon leave (13).
- 1872 The population of Lāna'i stands at 348 (3).
- 1874 Gibson's daughter, Talula, marries Frederick Harrison Hayselden, formerly of England and Australia (1).
- 1875 Gibson controls 90 percent of the island of Lāna'i for ranching and farming operations, either in fee simple or long-term leases, in spite of protests by Lāna'i residents (1).

- 1878 The population of Lāna'i is 177 (3). 1'
- 1880s Gibson turns over the day-to-day operation of the ranch to his son-in-law, Frederick Hayselden, nephew, Jessie J. Moorehead, and son, Henry Howard (a.k.a. John) Gibson (13). 1
- 1884 Lāna'i Ranch, headquartered in Kō'e'ele, has 40,000 sheep, 3,000 Angora goats, 600 horses, and 200 head of cattle (12).
- 1888 Walter Murray Gibson dies in San Francisco (1). Gibson's daughter, Talula Hayselden, and son-in-law, Frederick Hayselden, become the owners of the ranch which encompasses lands owned by the government and W. G. Irwin in addition to the acreage acquired by Gibson (3; 7). 1
- 1890 The population of Lāna'i is 174 (3).
- ca. 1890 Frederick Hayselden builds the 400,000-gallon Kaiholena Reservoir and pipes in water from a small stream farther up Kaiholena Gulch. This reservoir supplies piped water to the ranch in Kō'e'ele. During dry years, the ranch relies on water pumped by hand from cement-lined cisterns filled by rainwater off the roofs of buildings (14).
- 1894 Lāna'i Ranch owns 40,000 sheep, 200 horses, 600 head of cattle, large herds of goats, hogs, and wild turkeys. The ranch claims to supply the Honolulu market with mutton (12; 20).
- 1898 Maunalei Sugar Company is established by the Hayseldens. The ranch was in debt at this time and the sugar plantation is seen as a way to ease this debt. Hayselden had renegotiated many of the Gibson leases in his own name and purchased several small kuleanas outright (20). 1
- Maunalei Sugar Company builds and operates three wells on Lāna'i, one producing between one and two million gallons of water per day. The plantation also builds a wharf at Kahalepalaoa so that cane can be shipped to Olowalu, Maui for grinding, and a railroad running between the wharf and Keomuku to transport harvested cane and plantation supplies. A two-story building to house plantation offices, a store, hotel rooms, and a boardinghouse are constructed, as well as camp houses and barracks (20).
- 1899 Maunalei Sugar Company digs wells at Pālāwai Basin near Waiapa'a Gulch, and at Piliamo'e Gulch. A 60-foot-deep well is bored at Keomuku located 800 feet from the beach. A steam-driven centrifugal pump is installed on this well for



the purpose of growing seed cane in the area of the well site. The brackish water from this well is later used by Charles Gay to grow alfalfa on irrigated terraces to provide feed for his pigs (13; 14).

1900 The population of Lāna'i rises to 619 due to the influx of sugar plantation laborers but by June, only 38 workers remain on the company payroll (3; 20).

1901 Maunalei Sugar Company closes citing financial problems and the Walter Murray Gibson estate goes into receivership. W. H. Pain and Paul Neuman assume two thirds of the debt and the remaining land and assets. Fred and Talula Hayselden leave Lāna'i (20).

1902 Charles Gay and George Munro visit Lāna'i accompanied by Robert Shingle of the Waterhouse Trust Company, who is negotiating the purchase of Lāna'i for Gay (13).

Gay acquires the Lāna'i property held by Pain and Neuman for \$108,000 via public auction. Gay also leases with an option to buy the ahupua'as of Ka'a and Ka'ōhai which Princess Ruth Ke'elikolani had sold to W. G. Irwin, J. D. Spreckels, and A. D. Spreckels as part of her crown landholdings on Maui (20).

Gay arrives on Lāna'i and assumes the managership of his newly acquired ranch. Alika Dowsett, the previous manager under Hayselden's ownership, leaves the island (13).

Finding the ranch in "considerable disrepair," Gay begins large-scale improvements: plantation homes for ranch hands are brought up to Kō'ele from Keōmuku, pipelines are laid, reservoirs and wells are dug, windmills and fences are erected, a water-pumping system is installed in Maunalei Gulch, and experimental farming begins. Gay also brings cattle from Kaua'i and Ni'ihau to Lāna'i Ranch (13).

Keōmuku School is established (2).

1903 Gay buys out the remaining holdings once owned by the Hayseldens. Gay now owns all of Lāna'i except for eight government-owned ahupua'as and a few small kuleanas (20).

Lightning strikes the ranch manager's home and nearby Norfolk Island pine tree in Kō'ele (6).

ca. 1904 Gay builds a private school at Pālāwai to educate his children and the children of ranch employees (20). This school was later moved near Kō'ele to a site where the



1909-10

Financial difficulties force Charles Gay to relinquish claim to all but 600 acres in order to pay off his mortgage to W. G. Irwin. Gay continues to farm on the 600 acres, eventually planting pineapples and operating a successful piggery. Gay moves his family from Kō'ele to his Keomuku beach home (20).

The Lāna'i lands once held by Gay are sold to a hui consisting of Robert W. Shingle, Cecil Brown, Frank Thompson, John McCrosson, and others for \$375,000. These businessmen form the Lāna'i Ranch Company and begin changing the emphasis on the ranch from sheep to cattle (20). At the time of the purchase, the ranch supports 22,500 sheep, 250 head of cattle, and 150 horses (12). The mortgage deed under which the Lāna'i Ranch Company took over the property stipulates that \$200,000 be spent on permanent improvements to the ranch (13).

1

1910

The population of Lāna'i is 131 (3).

Several people residing in kuleanas on the coastal flat between Keomuku and Laehi Point have dug trenches into the water table from which brackish water is pumped for watermelon growing (14).

1911

George Munro is hired by Lāna'i Ranch Company as ranch manager, replacing Lieutenant Bernard, who managed the ranch on an interim basis following the departure of Charles Gay. Munro finds that because there had been little subdividing of the ranch, sheep roam the island almost at will, and the remaining goats have become wild. The pastures suffered and the grazing so deteriorated that the sheep number less than 20,000 (13).

1

Munro lowers wages. Spending \$200,000 on permanent improvements as stipulated in the mortgage deed, he puts up miles of fence, builds a new wool-shearing shed, and installs shearing machines and a sheep dip (13).

1

Hackfeld and Co. becomes the agent for Lāna'i Ranch (13).

ca. 1911

Lāna'i Ranch Company builds a 3,000,000-gallon storm water reservoir directly behind the ranch manager's home at Kō'ele. A ditch and wooden flume up Kaiholena Gulch delivers water to the reservoir, adding to the livestock water supply (14).

19

1912

The attempt to eradicate Lāna'i's goat population begins. The destruction of the goats is stipulated in the mortgage deed under which Lāna'i Ranch Company purchased the ranch in 1910. A total of 5,000 goats are killed in one year (13).

19

- 1914 Lāna'i Ranch purchases a 1914 Ford Model-T, Lāna'i's first automobile (13).
- 1916 Three thousand three hundred more goats are killed between 1913 and 1916. The meat is consumed by ranch residents (13).
- 1917 George Munro begins planting hundreds of Norfolk Island pine trees to catch fog drip to increase groundwater supply (13).
- The livestock population consists of 4,000 cattle and 2,600 sheep (20).
- Returns on the ranch are still small, so Lāna'i Ranch Company sells the ranch and its land to the Baldwin family for \$588,000 (13; 20). George Munro is retained as manager. During this time the goat population is further reduced and the water system is improved. The ranch is becoming profitable (13).
- 1920 Only 860 sheep remain on the ranch compared to 20,000 in 1911. The Lāna'i Ranch Company began the shift from sheep to cattle and this policy was continued when the ranch came under the control of the Baldwins (7).
- The population of Lāna'i is 185. One hundred two are Hawaiians; the remainder are Japanese, Caucasian, and Korean (3).
- The Baldwins bring twelve axis deer to Lāna'i from Moloka'i (20).
- 1920-21 Charles Gay plants pineapple on Lāna'i for shipment to Haiku Fruit and Packing Company (5). Slips (planting material) are supplied by David T. Fleming, manager of Baldwin Packers on Maui (6).
- 1921 Under the Baldwins' ownership, a twenty-mile pipeline is constructed from Maunalei Gulch, around the northwest end of the island, to the upland pastures. A waterwheel is installed supplying Kō'e'e with water for people and livestock. Fresh water is also obtained via a tunnel dug earlier by Lāna'i Ranch Company from natural underground reservoirs (20).
- The population of Keōmuku is forty (20).
- 1921-22 Bishop Museum anthropologist Kenneth P. Emory conducts a seven-month field survey of Lāna'i (3).



Munro is retained as manager (15).  
Castle & Cooke, Inc. acquires one-third ownership in Hawaiian Pineapple Company, making the company's first association with the pineapple business (5).

Hawaiian Pineapple Company offers Charles Gay \$200,000 for Gay's 600 acres (6).

Hawaiian Pineapple Company hires David E. Root, an engineer, to plan and lay out a pineapple plantation and a town, which was to become Lāna'i City (20).

1923

Development of the pineapple plantation begins on a large scale. Munro reduces the cattle herd and begins turning over ranch acreage as needed by Hawaiian Pineapple Company. Munro also relocates miles of fences. Fence moving continues until 1927 (13).

There are 5,536 head of cattle on Lāna'i. A total of 4,462 head were sold during the previous five years (7).

James T. Munro, son of ranch manager George Munro, is hired by Hawaiian Pineapple Company to head development and operation of the water system (14).

Hawaiian Pineapple Company hires Francis "Drydock" Smith to design Kaunalā Harbor (20).

1924

There are five main areas of activity on Lāna'i: Kō'eale (Lāna'i Ranch headquarters), Lāna'i City (Hawaiian Pineapple Company headquarters), Mānele Harbor, Keomuku, and Kaunalā Harbor (to be completed in 1926, it will replace Mānele as Lāna'i's chief harbor) (21).

Harold Blomfield-Brown becomes first superintendent of Hawaiian Pineapple Company's Lāna'i Plantation.

Hawaiian Pineapple Company builds a macadamized road connecting Kaunalā Harbor (still under construction) and Lāna'i City. Prior to this, the principal roads on Lāna'i were from Mānele to Kō'eale and from Kō'eale to Keomuku (21).

Lāna'i is divided into ten principal grazing tracts, each comprising 4,000 to 18,000 acres. Many smaller areas are fenced in the plateau and basin area surrounding Kō'eale (21).

Lāna'i Ranch consists of 5,000 head of cattle and 200 horses. In addition, there are 200 sheep and 100 wild goats at large, plus a few deer and a considerable number of pheasants and turkeys (21).



A fifteen-foot tidal wave hits Lāna'i but causes no damage to Kaumalapau Harbor currently under construction (20).

Hawaiian Pineapple Company widens and repairs the road from Manele to Lāna'i City (20).

1925 The population of Lāna'i is ninety-nine (forty-two men, twenty women, and thirty-seven children--mostly Hawaiian). The influx of laborers for the pineapple plantation has not yet begun (3).

1926 James T. Munro replaces David E. Root as Hawaiian Pineapple Company's Lāna'i Plantation engineer (14).

Kō'ele is a community of more than thirty major buildings, including the ranch manager's home, the office and store, stables, a blacksmith shop, and workers' homes (12).

Hawaiian Pineapple Company's first pineapple harvest. Kaumalapau Harbor is completed and ready for the first pineapple shipment to Honolulu (20).

1927 Fire breaks out on the ranch and partially destroys buildings (15; 17).

Fence moving ends as it is decided that all cattle will be cleared from pineapple lands. Of Lāna'i's total 89,600 acres, the forest reserve occupies 5,000 acres, pineapple fields account for 40,000 acres, and 44,000 acres are taken up by the ranch which has 2,000 head of cattle and 180 horses (13).

The one-room Kō'ele School is removed and a new school, Kō'ele Grammar School is built closer to Kō'ele near where the clubhouse for the Cavendish Golf Course stands today (2).

Hawaiian Pineapple Company purchases a few hundred acres of kuleana land, virtually making the company the sole owner of Lāna'i (13).

1928 Reduction of cattle between 1922 and 1928 to make way for pineapple results in 6,764 head of cattle being sold (7).

1929 Keōmuku School closes (2).

1930 Due to the influx of laborers to work in the pineapple fields, the population of Lāna'i is over 3,000 by 1930 (11).

	plantations (5).	
	Because of the Depression, ranch expenses are cut. All goat killing is stopped, but resumes in 1933 (13).	
1935	George Munro ends his tenure as ranch manager. He advises that pineapple, not cattle, be given primary consideration on Lāna'i, and that the ranch be continued as long as plantation interests are not jeopardized. Munro is replaced by Ernest Vredenburg. Munro remains on Lāna'i in an advisory capacity involved with forestland preservation and wasteland reclamation (13).	19
1936	Dexter "Blue" Fraser succeeds Harold Blomfield-Brown as superintendent of Hawaiian Pineapple Company's Lāna'i Plantation (18).	19
1937	Kō'eale Grammar School moves to its present site in Lāna'i City. The buildings are moved in sections. The school is renamed Lāna'i High and Grammar School and eventually becomes Lāna'i High and Elementary School (2).	19
	Homes are brought up to Kō'eale from Miki Camp. These homes formerly housed pineapple workers (16).	19
1938	The population of Lāna'i is approximately 3,500 (8a).	
1939	Lāna'i High and Grammar School graduates its first class. The ten graduates are part of the over 700 students enrolled in grades one through twelve (2).	19
	James T. Munro, Hawaiian Pineapple Company engineer who is credited with building Lāna'i City, is transferred to the Honolulu office (8d).	19
1946	Laborers arrive from the Philippines in large numbers to work for Hawaiian Pineapple Company (11).	
1950	The population of Lāna'i is 3,136 (3).	
1950-51	Lāna'i Ranch discontinues operations and disposes its remaining stock (13).	
1951	Workers of Hawaiian Pineapple Company's Lāna'i Plantation, represented by the ILWU, strike for 201 days. Settlement calls for a wage increase of fifteen cents an hour (22).	19
1953-54	Following the closing of Lāna'i Ranch, the ranch manager's house is torn down (12).	
1954	The Maui Chamber of Commerce publishes a Lāna'i travel	



brochure to be distributed by the Hawai'i Visitors Bureau, encouraging tourists to visit Lāna'i, promising "pineapple tours, golf, hunting, fishing, swimming, scenic drives, hiking, and quiet relaxing." Only one hotel, the Lāna'i Inn, exists on the island (8b).

For the first time, Hawaiian Pineapple Company employees may purchase their homes and lots in fee. A total of 635 homes are sold at prices ranging from \$900 to \$1,400 (8c).

1955 Hawaiian Pineapple Company's new automobile road, named Munro Trail, opens (13).

1959 Castle & Cooke, Inc. acquires fifty-two percent direct ownership of Hawaiian Pineapple Company (5).

1960 Hawaiian Pineapple Company changes its name to Dole Corporation (5).

1961 Castle & Cooke acquires 100 percent ownership of Dole Corporation (5).

es 1966 A \$30,000 airport terminal building and a 5,000-foot runway are dedicated on Lāna'i (8e).

1985 Flexi-Van Corporation merges with Castle & Cooke, Inc. making Castle & Cooke a Los Angeles-based holding company conducting business in three areas: food production and distribution through Dole Food Corporation; equipment leasing through Flexi-Van Corporation; and real estate development through Oceanic Properties, Inc. (11).

ed 1986 The remaining structures on Lāna'i Ranch at Kō'e'e include four houses, a church, a pavilion, a greenhouse, and a dry reservoir (12).

s 1987 Construction begins on two luxury hotels: the 102-room The Lodge at Kō'e'e and the 248-room Mānele Bay Hotel. The existing nine-hole Cavendish Golf Course will be redesigned, and 292 single-family residential lots will be developed (11).

work on, Ka Lōkahi O Ka Mālamalama Ho'omana Na'auao O Hawai'i Church, built in 1930, is moved to another location in Kō'e'e by Castle & Cooke, Inc. to make way for the 102-room hotel, The Lodge at Kō'e'e (8f).



Rebecca Richardson are removed to make way for the Lodge at  
Kō'ele. Both families relocate to homes refurbished by  
Castle & Cooke, Inc.: John and Hannah to the former Forbes  
home; Ernest and Rebecca to the former ranch office and  
store. Both homes today stand in the northwest portion of  
the former ranch site (16).

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## **Lānaʻi Ranch/Kōʻele Photographs**

Photo #1 – bottom right photo depicts Ranch Store & Office building and the Forbes House ca 1921 Source: 1

Photo #2 – George Munro in front of the Ranch Store & Office building ca 1921 Source: 1

Photo #3 – Lānaʻi Ranch, Kōʻele ca 1924 Source: 2

Photo #4 – Forbes House used as the Lānaʻi Company office ca 1974 Source: 3

Photo #5 – Kōʻele School ca 1921 Source: 3

Photo #6 – Lānaʻi Ranch, Kōʻele ca 1921 Source: 2

Photo #7a – Cowboys in front of Ranch Store & Office and Forbes House ca 1925 Source: 2

Photo #7b – right side of 7a photo to show relationship to Manager's House and norfolk pine tree Source:2

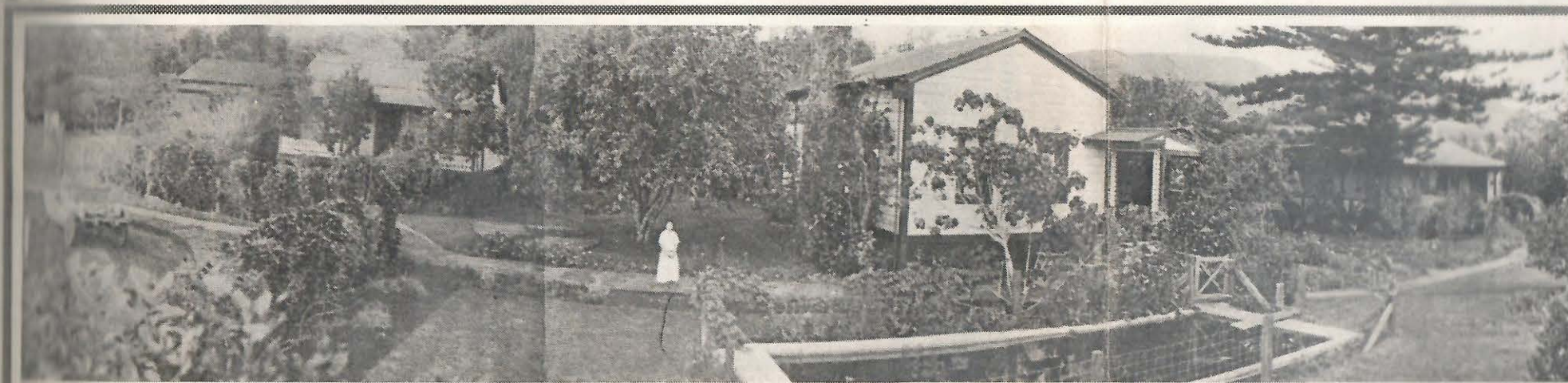
Note: The tall norfolk pine tree in the photographs is a good reference point to ascertain the proximity of these building in the heart of the Lānaʻi Ranch community and in comparison to the present day landscape.

Photos are sourced from the following publications:

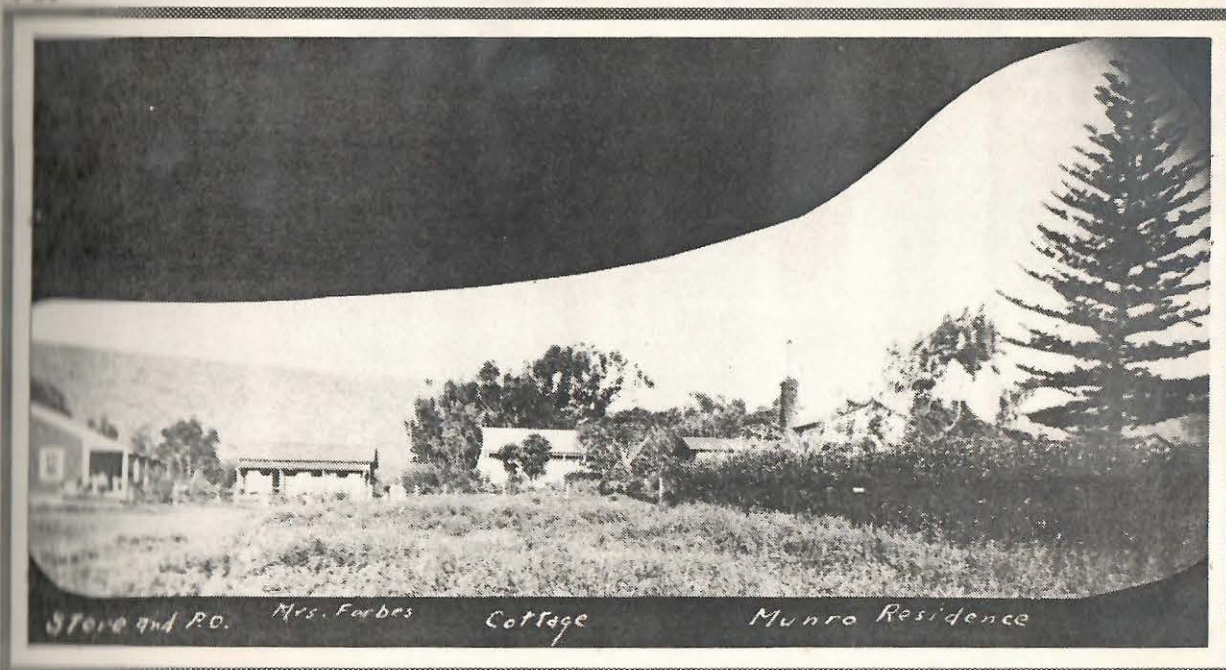
1. *Lānaʻi Ranch, The People of Kōʻele and Keōmuku*, Center for Oral History, Social Science Research Institute, University of Hawaii at Manoa, July 1989
2. *The Story of Lānaʻi*, by George C. Munro, privately printed, 2007
3. *Lanai Folks*, by Robin Kaye, The University Press of Hawaii, 1982



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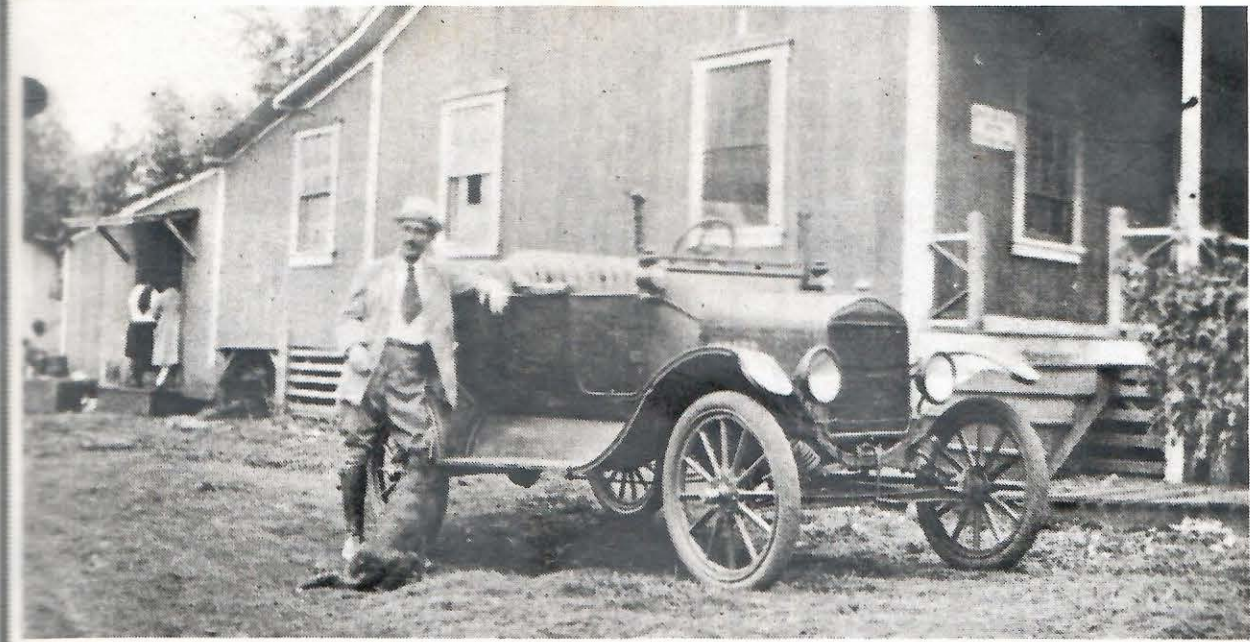


*Store and P.O. Mrs. Forbes Cottage Munro Residence*

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▲ 57

▼ 58

▼ 59



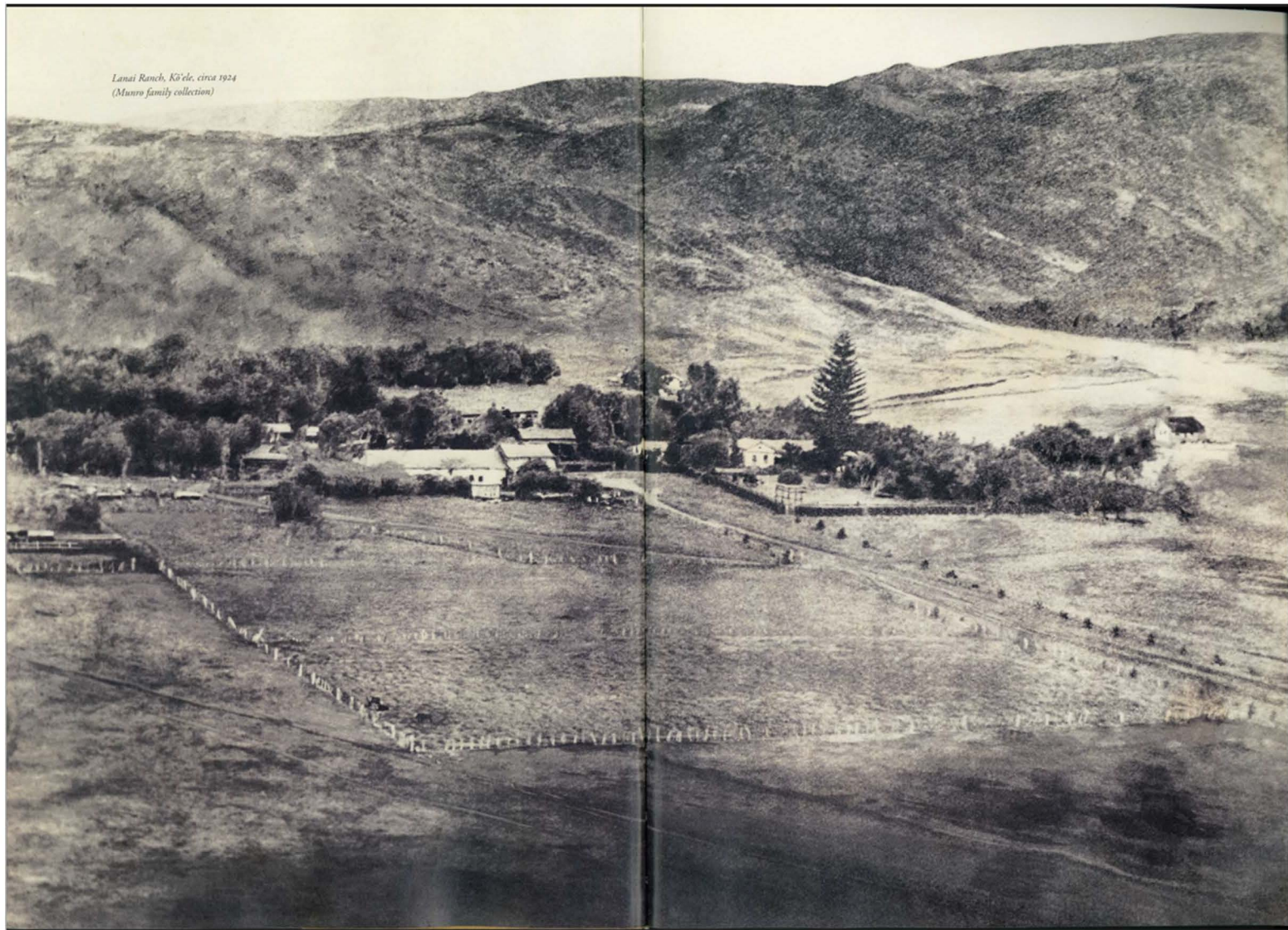
**57.** George Munro in front of ranch store and office, 1921. The structure is now the home of Ernest and Rebecca Richardson. (Kenneth Emory, Munro family collection)

**58.** Buying poi at ranch store, 1921. (Kenneth Emory, Munro family collection)

**59.** Left to right, Mary Forbes, Douglas Forbes,



*Lanai Ranch, Kō'ele, circa 1924*  
*(Manuro family collection)*









*Koele, 1921* (photo by K. Emory)



41. Reservoir, Kaiholena Gulch, 1921.  
(Kenneth Emory, Munro family collection)

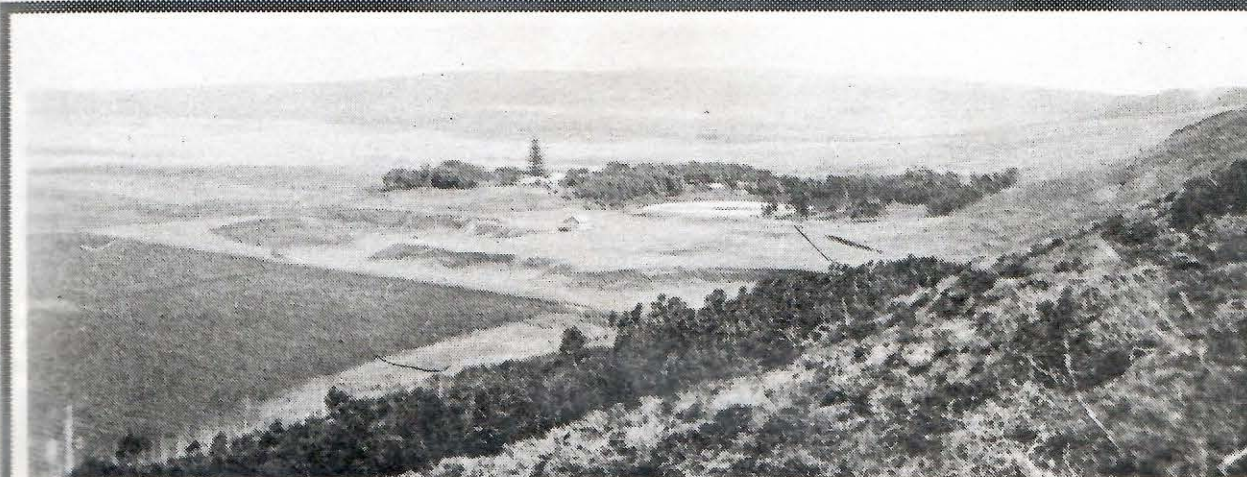
42. Kō'ele, 1921. Norfolk pine marks  
ranch manager's home. (Kenneth  
Emory, Munro family collection)

43. Ranch reservoir, Norfolk pine, and  
eucalyptus groves, Kō'ele, 1921. (Kenneth  
Emory, Munro family collection)



▲ 41

▼ 42



▼ 43











LEFT  
Lanai Ranch buildings,  
circa 1925: ranch store  
and office (structure  
with window), Forbes  
residence, ranch man-  
ager's home (next to  
Norfolk Island pine),  
and garage

Cowboys, left to right:  
Moke Kaauhaahaa,  
Abraham Kauila,  
James Kauila, and  
William Kauoenaole;  
others (unidentified)  
stand beside the newly  
planted hibiscus circle.  
(Hannah Richardson  
collection)

BELOW  
Ranch manager  
George C. Munro's  
home and garden with  
Norfolk Island pine;  
the Forbes residence  
is far left. (Munro  
family collection,  
tinted by Jamie  
Wellner in 2005)

