HISTORY OF THE LATTER-DAY SAINT CHURCH IN
KANE'OHE HAWA'I
-May Leinani Parker Au-

When the first ten LDS missionaries arrived in Honolulu Harbor for the Sandwich Islands Mission, December 12, 1850, they were grateful to reach Hawai'i safely. They walked up Nu'uanu Pali, passed King Falls, bathed in a stream and (after each picked up a rock) formed a crude altar, sang a hymn, then expressed their feelings. President Hiram Clark offered a prayer asking "That the Lord would make a speedy work in the Hawaiian Islands; open an effectual door for the preaching of the Gospel; confound the opposers; help the elders to gather out the honest in heart and spare their lives to return home in safety."

The elders came down from the mountain and cast lots for areas of work: Clark/Whittle (O'ahu), Bigler/Morris (Molokai'i), Dixon/Farrer (Kaua'i), Hawkins/Blackwell (Hawai'i) and Cannon/Keeler (Maui). For President Clark later changed assignments after some of the missionaries left home, feeling they were not called to preach to the Hawaiians. Those who stayed studied the native language.

Any history of the Church in the Ko'olau (Windward Districts) must include the nine ahupua'a (land division from mountain uplands to the sea) of Kane'ohe, Kahalu'u, Waie'e, Ka'a'la, Waiahole, Waikane, Hakipu'u, and Kualoa. These areas were reorganized as the most productive on O'ahu having abundant terraces of taro, great varieties of fruit trees and crops of sweet potatoes, sugarcane, bananas and coconuts. The waters of Kane'ohe Bay were also highly productive due to the twenty-three fish ponds the Hawaiians built and worked. The Hawaiian principle malama'aina (the conserving and taking care of the resources) resulted in the Ko'olau supporting a large concentration of the O'ahu population. Ko'olau was the "bread-basket" of O'ahu.

When foreigners arrived, the diseases they brought devastated the Hawaiian population. The Great Mahele of 1848 and the Kuleana Act of 1850 opened the way for foreign-resident merchants to purchase large amounts of land. Very little land went for the common Hawaiian farmer. Large sugar, rice and pineapple plantations appeared and commercialism began. Such was the condition of affairs when the LDS missionaries set out for the different areas.

EARLY MISSIONARY HISTORY

On 16 June 1851, Elders William Farrer and Henry Bigler left Honolulu for Ko'olau, O'ahu. They were put up by Mr. Lihue in Kane'ohe and over a period of five weeks, Elder Farrer walked to the areas of Waikane, Kahana, Hau'ula and La'ie. He baptized J.W.H. Kauahi (Hau'ula) and Kealoha (La'ie) on the way.

Upon his return trip via Kahana/Hakipu'u, Farrer tried to arrange with Reverend John Emerson of the Calvinistic Church a place for meetings but was denied. In spite of opposition, Elder Farrer and Brother Kauahi pressed on in the work at Hakipu'u successfully baptizing twenty-four converts within three days, beginning October 21, 1851.

The Hawaiian converts were preparing a meeting lanai in Hakipu'u, but the Calvinists and konohiki (landlord of royal lands) threatened to destroy the structure and take away the land from the hoa'aina (tenant). On 2 November 1851, Elders Lewis, Farrer and Bigler held three meetings in Hakipu'u and organized a branch--
the very first on O'ahu. Brother Simeon Makaulaula was ordained a teacher; Leuhena Kuahilani and Meliki Zadeka Kanakohilau, deacons; and Solomon Sabati, clerk. Saints from Hau'ula and Punalu'u were present and sacrament was administered.

On November 2, 1851, a woman named Nanamalu, the Konohiki of Hakipu'u, entered the meetinghouse and forbade Elder Farrer from holding more meetings. She had orders form Kainana, a chief in Honolulu who owned the land, to drive Farrer from Hakipu'u and forbid the natives from joining the Church. The elders were accused of preaching without consent and for speaking against the Hawaiian monarchy. Farrer went to Kane'ohe and learned that Bigler (who lived with Mr. Lihue) was being threatened by a protestant missionary named Mr. Parker. Elder Farrer quickly went to Honolulu to get a copy of the permit to preach from President Philip B. Lewis. The two elders and President Lewis met with Chief Kainana (owner of Hakipu'u land) to show him the permit signed by Armstrong, the Minister of Public Instruction. Kainana finally rescinded his orders to Nanamalu and sent a letter permitting meetings but forbade the erection of buildings on his land.

Elder Farrer attempted to establish a school at Hakipu'u in April, 1852, but it was shortlived. After a few days no students attended.

A great revival occurred when Elder Bigler, assisted by Elder Paku and Priest Isaaka baptized seventy persons on April 4, 1853, and organized another branch which may have been in He'eia (Re: March 13, 1854, Conference). That same year Bigler with the assistance of George T. Parker (ordained Priest/set apart to assist Elder Farrer in mission field) baptized a large number of converts and organized a branch of the church at Kahalu'u with forty-one members. Elder Paku baptized forty-eight souls in June.

Sunday, June 19, 1853, about a hundred Saints from different parts of the Ko'olau District met with Elders Farrer, Bigler and Paku who organized the Kane'ohe Branch. The elders continued to ordain native converts to the Priesthood as the membership steadily increased.

Monday, March 13, 1854, a conference was held at He'eia, O'ahu, where Henry Bigler was sustained President of O'ahu, and Philip B. Lewis as President of the Mission with Nathan Tanner and Thomas Karren as his counselors. It was reported that the branches on O'ahu were generally in good condition.

Saturday, June 20, 1857, Elders Smith Thurston and Henry P. Richards left Honolulu to tour the island. When they stopped in Kane'ohe, Kahalu'u, Waikane, Hakipu'u, they noted that the branches were poorly attended. The overall spiritual condition of the Saints on O'ahu was reported to be in a very weak and backward state. Many members apostatized, leaving the church almost daily because of the influence of their Calvinistic friends and ancient hula dancing.

Several events affected the Saints during this period. We know that 1) President Brigham Young, in letters dated November 1857 and February 1858, recalled all the elders of the Hawaiian mission home to Utah because of the growing threat to the Mormon cause and unfavorable reports from the Hawaiian mission. The announcement generated much sadness among the faithful, few Saints who loved the church and believed strongly in the gospel of Jesus Christ. 2) No records from 1 May 1858 to July 1861. 3) The Walter Murray Gibson Era 1861-1864. 4) The Hawaiian Mission was reorganized with American elders sent from Utah which resulted in the founding of La'ie, a new gathering place (1865). 5) Founding of Kahana Branch 1874. October 2, 1878 a new chapel was dedicated.

Friday, May 17, 1878, Elders Henry P. Richards and Kaleohana left on a tour of the island and visited Hakipu'u (Branch President Nakapuahi), Kane'ohe (Branch President Robert Brown) and held meetings ordaining several of the native elders to
offices in the Priesthood.

By July 15, 1895, the Hawaiian Mission consisted of eighty-one branches; the mission history was closed by Elder Andrew Jenson and a new system of record-keeping was introduced based on reports of December 31, 1894. Ka’ala’ea thirty-five members, one meeting house; Kane’ohe twenty-seven members, no meeting house. (Comparative note: La’ie three hundred sixty-four members, one chapel, Kahana one hundred fifty-four members, one chapel).

Sister Olivia Kawelo Padeken of the Joseph Kawelo family in Kahalu’u explains: “Grandpa George Manuia Galbraith was a staunch member. Mama’s (Hilda H. Galbraith Kawelo) family, Kuku Nakapuahi donated land at Ka’a’la’ea to the Mormon church for a meeting house. I was located on a small knoll (now Pulama Road) in back of the present Lam Ho residence at 47-804 Kamehameha Highway. It was a simple one room wood-frame, corrugated tin roof building outfitted with simple, crude benches. Sometime in the early 1930’s the church building fell apart from Kona (leeward) winds and there was no money for repair or upkeep. Sunday School was then moved to members’ homes.”

Sister Elizabeth Esther Kailhue Kam, member of Wai’anae First Ward, Waipahu Hawai’i Stake, remembers her earlier memories of the church in Kane’ohe: “I remember going to church with Mama, and whenever it rained, the noise on the tin roof of the Ka’a’la’ea meetinghouse would drown out our voices in singing and speaking. What a joy it was to see Sister Hilda Hoohila Galbraith Kawelo come in with her children and fill our humble meetinghouse! She led us in song. Brother Sam Pua Ha’aheo and a companion would come from Kahana Branch every Sunday to conduct services and teach us. In 1930, Brothers Louis Samson and George Kailiwai conducted Sunday School with fifteen members.”

An important date in my book of remembrance (which I hold sacred) is January 30, 1934, the day of my baptism. It was also when the Kaneohe Relief Society was organized by Sister Eliza Nainoa Salm, Hawaiian Mission Relief Society President. Becoming a member of Kaneohe Branch was truly the greatest event of my life. Baptism was performed by Brother Sam Pua Ha’aheo in Luluku Stream. The whole branch was present singing hymns led by Sister Elsie Davis. Another special event of the Mission was initiated by Sister Salm to all of the Relief Society Presidents—the “Pal” system. We would pick a paper with a name on it. It was our duty to see that our ‘Pal’ was never in want of anything; to make sure she was cared for in sickness and she would always have a way to church. I truly felt like I was my sister’s keeper. In the old days, worthy members of Relief society were interviewed by the branch president or bishop then received an identification card for fifty cents. It was renewed annually. I have been fortunate to witness the works of the Lord and I close with my testimony of his goodness and grace.”

BRANCH HISTORY

The O’ahu Stake of Zion was organized June 30, 1935, at which time Kane’ohe became an independent branch with Sam Pua Ha’aheo, Branch President, who was set apart by President Heber J. Grant. George Kailiwai, First Counselor; Robert Davis, Second Counselor were appointed August 20th. William Kahumoku became Branch Clerk October 15th.

On August 29, 1936, John F. Butler was set apart as Branch President by Stake President Ralph E. Woolley. Gregorio Benlao, Second Counselor and William Kahumoku were appointed December 31, 1936. At branch conference March 14, 1937, Brother Benlao became First Counselor, George Punohu Second Counselor and Rachael Naehu Branch Clerk.

Sister Margaret Leann Parker of Kahalu’u remembers the early days in
Kane‘ohe Branch. "Our family moved to Kahalu‘u in 1936, when there was no meeting house for the Saints. Kane‘ohe Branch included the areas of He‘eia, Kahalu‘u, Waihe‘e, Ka‘a‘ala, Waiahole, Waikane, Hakipu and Kualoa. We were few in numbers but great in spirit. Members from Kailua and Waimanalo often joined with Kane‘ohe in cottage meetings and Sunday School. We met in the homes, garages, and lanai of the Butler, Kahumoku and Schilling families. Sunday School classes were often outdoors and, if it rained, we moved under the eaves of houses. In those days our missionaries walked, and when nightfall came, they would ask members/non-members for permission to sleep in a garage or shed for the night. People in the area were very kind and shared simple meals with the elders."

“Baptisms were done in the ocean fronting our Kahalu‘u home; Kamo‘o‘alli Stream and Luluku Stream and Blue Lake by Judge Kellett’s house on Kapalai Road.”

“When Brother Clinton J. Kanahele moved from La‘ie to Kane‘ohe (as principal of Benjamin Parker School, K-12) the members were permitted to meet in the classrooms next to his cottage on the school grounds.”

“I shall never forget that fateful Sunday morning on December 7, 1941. During Sunday School, we heard and felt explosions from Mokapu (Kaneohe Marine Corp Air Station) and heard airplanes. A policeman ran into the building and ordered all of us to go home, immediately. Oahu was under attack! After World War II started, our lives were filled with blackouts, curfews, gas masks, air-raid shelters, evacuation drills and ration cards. But, the Lord continued to be our constant anchor and comfort. After the war, we continued to meet in the auditorium (now the cafeteria) of Benjamin Parker School.”

Upon approval from the First Presidency, March 3, 1943, 15.57 acres of land were purchased in Kane‘ohe at 45-154 Waikalua Road from the Kane‘ohe Company Ltd., at a cost of $6,000.00. The land was earmarked for the expansion of the welfare program and a branch chapel site. The member were to provide financial assistance and physical labor to build upon the premises. Many fund-raising projects were held to obtain money for the building fund. The Saints still met at Benjamin Parker School.

During the January 1954 quarter, a surplus military, wooden-frame building was purchased for the purpose of converting it into a meeting house for the branch. A quonset hut was also purchased to be used as a poi mill on the welfare farm at the Waikalua property. June 30, 1954, renovation of the building was in progress and President Edward L. Clissold called upon the members to donate their time, talents, and means. More than 3,160 hours were donated.

September 5, 1954, the members moved from Benjamin Parker School to the remodeled Sunday School building. The main part of the building was not yet complete.

WARD HISTORY

Kane‘ohe Branch was organized as a ward in the Oahu Stake on November 21, 1954, with Samuel Kekuaokalani as Bishop. Nine months later (August 28, 1955), Kane‘ohe came under the new Honolulu Stake. In Kane‘ohe, a special dinner invitation was sent to members who had a strong testimony and could be relied upon to help solve financial problems involving the Kane‘ohe Ward. Bishop Carl Sorensen and High Councilmen Noel Taylor and Samuel Kekuaokalani felt the membership should unite and through their own faith and donations there would be no need for fund-raising projects. Brother Kekuaokalani spoke concerning the spirit he felt present at the meeting and bore his strong testimony to the fact that the faithful gathered there would rise and meet the financial obligation. The members gathered and did just that. Many felt it was a miracle because over three thousand dollars was
donated in cash and the balance was pledged to be paid before July 1962. The obligation was met and erased by the faithful of Kane‘ohe Ward, through their spiritual strength and belief in the gospel of Jesus Christ, when Bishop Sorensen presented a check for $5,090.26 on June 10, 1962, to the Stake President. Ward population was at 1,023 in March of 1964, so the ward was divided with Hal Hess as Bishop of Kane‘ohe II.

November 7, 1967, an early morning fire, caused by faulty wiring and fanned by unusually heavy winds, completely destroyed the Kane‘ohe Church. A total loss of records and all other contents caused great sadness. It is also interesting to note that in the year prior (August 1, 1966), a huge fire destroyed the main complex of Benjamin Parker School which contained forty years of irreplaceable records.

Victoria Kalikookamaile Karratti Kekuaokalani, widow of Bishop Sam recalls: “When Russell Robinson (construction supervisor) renovated the wooden building for our chapel, he was inspired to install the picture window facing the beautiful Ko‘olau Mountains. After the church burned, someone gathered the glass chips and made a star mosaic. It is one of my most precious possessions. I have placed it in the archives at Brigham Young University-Hawaii. Kane‘ohe had so many wonderful members. We had all kinds of fund-raising activities, and everyone was so willing to help through fairs, bazaars, carnivals, dances, recitals, put on pageants and quilt show; kulolo, laulau, kalua pig, haupia, sweetbread and baked goods sales; and several luaus and dinners. All proceeds went toward the building and budget funds. Dad (Bishop Sam) knew everyone in the community and they were always willing to help, too. Parker Methodist Church let us use their facilities for functions; local farmers gave technical assistance at the welfare farm where we raised banana, taro, peanut and other crops. In the good, old days we worked hard but the experiences made us stronger and bond together. I will always love Kane‘ohe.”

After the fire, other wards in the stake helped provide song books and other equipment until supplies were rushed from General Headquarters in Salt Lake City. Meetings were held at Castle High School Cafetorium. Bishops Sam Kekuaokalani and Alfred Liu were greatful for church and community support with two bazaars held after the fire to help raise funds. Honolulu Stake President Max Moody asked all the Kane‘ohe members to pledge one month’s salary towards the building fund. People did not have much money but were willing to make sacrifices. Another disaster was dealt Kane‘ohe when high winds in 1969 blew down most of the banana trees on the welfare farm.

Plans for the proposed one-half million dollar Kane‘ohe Stake House was speeded up since the fire. The Kane‘ohe Hawaii Stake (consisting of Kane‘ohe First and Second, Kailua First and Second, and Guam and Waimanalo Wards) was established November 21, 1971 when Honolulu, Hawai‘i Stake was divided. Robert H. Finlayson was sustained as the new Stake President.

On October 17, 1976, the Kane‘ohe Stake Center at 46-1117 Halaulani Street, Kane‘ohe was dedicated. Elder John Groberg, First Quorum of the Seventy, presided. The dedicatory prayer was offered by Stake President A. Robert Schutte.

October 19, 1980, Guam Ward was moved to the Micronesian Mission and Kane‘ohe Third and Fourth Wards were formed.

A ground breaking ceremony was held at the Waikalua property on February 19, 1983, and the new chapel was dedicated June 17, 1984, by Stake President A. Robert Schutte. Kane‘ohe First and Second Wards were assigned to Waikalua Chapel and Third and Fourth Wards to the Stake Center.

Don J. Heinz became new Stake President on 19 May 1985. Elder Howard W. Hunter presided.
The Stake Center closed for renovations from November 1987 through mid-1988. Therefore, all wards met at the Waikalua meetinghouse until the Stake Center was re-dedicated in August. Kane’ohe boundaries were realigned and Kahaluu Ward was formed.

On April 19, 1992, James A. Hallstrom, Jr., was sustained as Stake President of Kane’ohe. Current Bishops in 1993 are Francis Soon, Kahaluu Ward; Peter M. Piena, Kane’ohe First; George Poliahu, Kaneohe Second; Terrence Miyahana, Kane’ohe Third; Vaughn K. Chong, Sr., Kane’ohe Fourth; Scott Whiting, Kailua First; Darl S. Gleed, Kailua Second; Richard N. Holokahi, Kailua Third; and Bruce Mossman, Waimanalo. Present membership of the five Kane’ohe wards, 2,010.

Sister Margaret Lemn Parker's journal entry offers a poignant closing. "I have found my place in the sun--have you? I have learned much about life as a member of the Church. I know what it is to gain a sincere sense of accomplishment through hard work, to study diligently in seeking knowledge. I have known love, and what it is to be loved. I have learned patience and to be at peace with God. I have seen many young boys and girls grow up to be great leaders in our Church. I know what it is to share my happiness and to celebrate the good things with others. I have known deep sorrow through sickness and death and to weep with others who mourn. I have learned to discipline myself for good and to love others and be kind and gentle. I know the love of record-keeping of families and dear ones. I know I am nothing. And as to my strength, I will not boast of myself but with my God can do all things. I praise my God from whom all my endless blessings flow."

In writing this report, I have tried to reflect as accurate as possible, the history of the LDS Church in Kane’ohe. Although incomplete, because there are still many untold stories, the experience has been immensely rewarding. Now I have a greater and more sincere appreciation for the early missionaries and the Church members who struggled to nurture each other and build the Kane’ohe Stake in this part of the Lord’s vineyard.

I request that this paper be accepted in the files of the Mormon Pacific Historical Society (MPHS), the fourteenth annual conference, April 24, 1993, held at Kalii Chapel, Honolulu Hawai’i West Stake.
DEFINITION OF HAWAIIAN PLACE NAMES

HAKIPUU Famous home of the great navigator, Kahai who among his notable exploits went to Samoa and brought back the breadfruit. He was greatly honored and when sailing, did not have to lower his sail, even to kings. Kamehameha the Great in sailing past Hakipu'u, lowered his sail in respect to Kahai's memory.

HE'EIA Traditionally associated with the foster son of the goddess Haumea. He'eia was named in commemoration of the tsunami-type wave that washed Haumea and others into the sea. They swam until they were finally washed ashore at Kapapa Island in Kane'ohe Bay. (Pukui 1928)

HONOLULU Protected bay.

KA'A'LAEA The ochrous earth (red-colored mineral soil).

KAHALU'U Diving place.

KANE'OHE Bamboo husband. Legend says that a woman compared her husband’s cruelty to the cutting edge of a bamboo knife.

KONA Leeward side of the island.

KO'OLAU Windward side of the island.

KUALOA Long back. One of the most sacred places on the island of Oahu, where the holy drums of Kapahu'ula and Kauli Kahi O Kaho'owaa'a were sounded. Fornander said when a chief was residing at Kualoa, all canoes had to lower their masts when passing. Kamakau noted that Kualoa was a place of refuge where those seeking sanctuary could not be seized and killed.

LA'IE 'Ie leaf.

WAIAHOLE Ahole (fish) water.

WAIKANE Water of Kane: One of the four major Hawaiian gods. God of Creation. Ancestor of chiefs and commoners.
SOURCES

1. Elder Andrew Jensen’s History of the Church in the Hawaiian Islands, found on Film #128,868.

2. Continuation: History of the Church in the Hawaiian Islands. Film #128,869.

3. The Hawaiian Kingdom Volume I 1778-1854
   R.S Kuykendall, Copyright 1938, University of Hawaii Press, pgs. 335, 344-346.

4. The Hawaiian Kingdom Volume II 1854-1874

5. Information provided by the Historical Department, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Salt Lake City, Utah.


8. Personal stories of Kane‘ohe Branch/Ward:

9. Hawaiian Street Names
   Budnick/Wise, Copyright 1989, Aloha Press.
**Branch Presidents/Bishops KĀNE'OHE, HAWAI'I**

Current Membership: 452

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BROTHER SAM PUA HAAHEO, 1st BRANCH PRESIDENT OF KĀNE'OHE
PHOTO TAKEN AT RELIEF SOCIETY LA HANAU CELEBRATION, AWAIOLIMU WARD

Photo Credit: Victoria Karratti Kekuaokalani
Meetings were moved from member's homes to classrooms on the campus of Benjamin Parker School.
1951
Relief Society gathering, Hakipuu, Johnson's
L-R: Laimamo Lee, Martina Tilton, Lani Apana (hat),
Beatrice, Margaret Parker, Emma Alexander, Ida Long,
Rachael Johnson, Lily Aiwahi & son

1951
Kaneohe Branch Sunday School held in Ben. Park
School Cafeteria. Paul Parker, Br. President,
Jane Kapele Kamaohia, Jr. Sun. Sch. Coordinator,
Michael Swift, Kenneth Galdeira, Aiwohi, Tilton
Gerald Lee, Lenora Nobliss, Manuua, Puanani
Dedrick, Joyce Hose.

1952
Stake Primary Story Telling Festival. Sis. Kam on
left w/ white blouse: Mickey Lee, Wm. KW Kam Jr.
Trekkers Class.

1952
Kaneohe Branch Relief Society at Hakipuu.

Photo credits: Elizabeth Esther Kaaihue Kam
2 April 1952
William K.W.Kam Jr., 8 yrs. old, was baptized and confirmed this morning in Ben.Parker School.
Branch Pres.: Samuel Kekuaokalani
1st Couns.: Samuel B. Chang
2nd Couns.: Willie Kahumoku
Taken in front yard: 45-919 Anoi Rd. Kaneohe
SIS. KAM CONTRIBUTED ALL THESE OLD PHOTOS

Stake Primary Story-Telling Festival at the Honolulu Tabernacle. Our beautiful Kaneohe angels boarding the bus at Ben.Parker School

1951
At Rachael Johnsons home in Hakipuu:
Emma Alexander, Margaret Parker

Relief Society gathering at Johnson home in Hakipuu.

Photo credits: Elizabeth Esther Kaaihue Kam
1952

1951

1952

At Rachael Johnson's home in Hakipuu. Eliz. Kam (back to camera), Margaret Parker, Victoria Kekuakalani & son Wallace C. Kam

Photo credits: Elizabeth Esther Kaaihue Kam
The original Kaneohe Chapel at Waikalua Road (1956)

CHAPEL DESTROYED-- Bishop Samuel Kekuaokalani of the Kaneohe I Ward and Stanley Tengan of the Seventy's Quorum carry a sign through the wreckage of their meeting house which was completely destroyed by fire Nov. 7. (Photo courtesy of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin and Robert Young) (1967)

Photo credit: Victoria Karratti Kekuaokalani's, 1984 Dedication Program Booklet
Outdoor Christmas decorations being installed for Kaneohe town, on Kamehameha Highway, by the seminary students. December 1958

Seminary students preparing Christmas decorations under the direction of Sister Margaret Parker. December 1958

Solo fund-raising project. L-R: William Apana, Bishop Carl Sorenson, Justus Sistrunk. About 1957

Part of the winning swim team from Kaneohe Ward. Regional playoffs. August 12, 1958.

Photo credits: Victoria Karratti Kekuaokalani
Working the Welfare Farm

(L) Sister Hannah Kahumoku & helpers harvesting taro at welfare farm, Waikalua Rd. About 1964

Bishop Sam Kekuaokalani tending the taro patches at the Kaneohe Welfare Farm. About 1964

Quonset Hut on the Kaneohe Welfare Farm located on lower portion of Waikalua property. Ward members. About July 1958

Harvesting taro. About 1964

Photo credits: Victoria Karratti Kekuaokalani

Primary Daddy/Daughter Dinner. About 1968

Play ball!!! About 1968

Photo credits: Victoria Karratti Kekuaokalani
Paul Kualii Parker & wf. Margaret Lenn Parker  
Branch President 1947 - 1951

Samuel A.L. Kekuakalani  
Branch President 1951 - 1954,  