



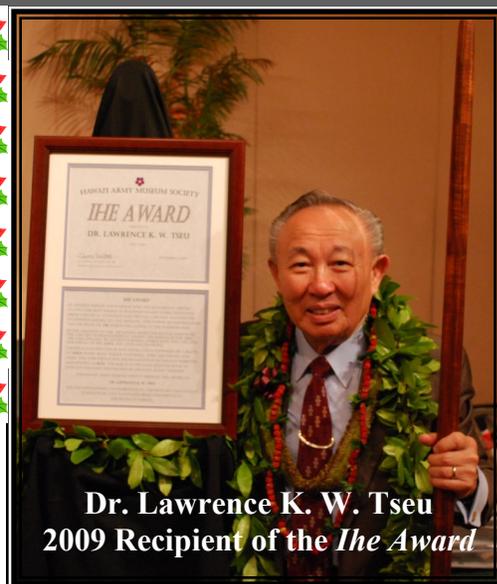
FALL 2009

NEWSLETTER OF THE HAWAII ARMY
MUSEUM SOCIETY
WWW.HIARMYMUSEUMSOCIETY.ORG

*Hau'oli Lanui,
Mele Kalikimaka, me ka
Hau'oli Makahiki Hou! -*

*Happy Holidays, Merry Christmas,
and a Happy New Year!*

The 2009 *Ihe Award* was presented to Dr. Lawrence K. W. Tseu on November 5, 2009 to a full house of family, friends, and leaders of the civilian and military communities. Read more about the Dr. Tseu and the *Ihe Award* on the next several pages.



For those historians among us, there are two fascinating articles in this edition of your newsletter. Former HAMS Executive Director, Bobbee Mills, has contributed another fascinating chapter of her Hawaiian Connection series focusing on the U. S. Army Museum's galleries. Also, this month we add another author and historian, G. A. "Scotty" Knight with his first article, titled "Battery Randolph and the Transformation of Waikiki". Scotty's articles will run during the next several issues.

The *Gallery of Heroes Induction Ceremony* that was held on April 30, 2009 and will be long remembered for the moving tribute offered to seven Distinguished Service Cross recipients. There will be another *Gallery of Heroes Induction* on March 5, 2010 to induct two heroes, both of whom already hold places of honor in the Gallery. World War II, Distinguished Service Cross recipient Thomas Y. Ono will be officially inducted with family and friends present. Also, being inducted will be Maui's Private First Class Anthony T. Kahooohanohano whose Distinguished Service Cross has been upgraded to the Medal Of Honor after a ten year process of review and persistence by his family.

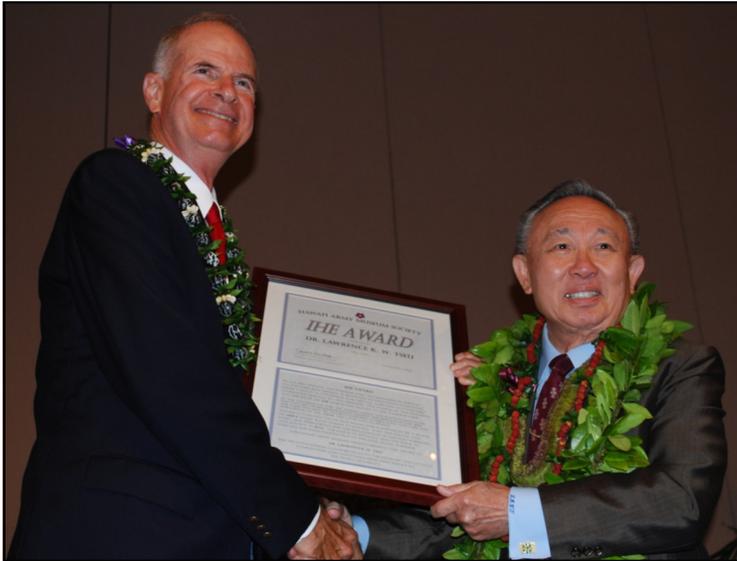
Mark your 2010 calendar for June 25, 2010 to play and/or support the *29th Annual General Herbert E. Wolff Memorial Golf Tournament*.

Visit the Museum to enjoy the new video and audios that now enhance several of our galleries. These projects have been added to the museum as a result of your membership and donations to HAMS. Also, try the new Museum Audio Tour at half price (\$2.50) to you and your family as a benefit of HAMS membership. This tour will add a new dimension to your visit to the U.S. Army Museum of Hawaii.

Congratulations go to Ms. Judi Bowman for her well deserved promotion from curator to the position as Director of the U. S. Army Museum of Hawaii.

Victoria (Vicki) W. Olson



Dr. Lawrence K. W. Tseu

**GEN (Ret) David A. Bramlett Presents
the *Ihe Award* to Dr. Lawrence K. W. Tseu.**

Dr. Lawrence K. W. Tseu, son of Joseph and Lillian Tseu, was born in Hong Kong. However, his family's connection to Hawaii began in the 1800's. Dr. Tseu's paternal grandfather, Tet Min Tseu, a missionary from China, joined with the Damon family to found the Palolo Chinese Home in 1896. Dr. Tseu's father, Joseph, was born in Hawaii and attended New York University and Columbia University while his mother, Lillian, was raised in Shanghai.

When Dr. Tseu was a young boy, the Tseu family moved back to Hawaii where his father began the island's first rattan importing business. With the outbreak of World War II and the subsequent disruption of supply routes, the Tseu family business failed and the family was forced to move to the slums of Kalihi.

While the Tseu family's financial situation was dire, their family values remained strong. With a deep sense of respect, responsibility, fairness, caring and citizenship, Dr. Tseu worked odd jobs in order to attend Saint Louis School and graduated in 1951.

The Tseu Family has a tradition of service to their country. Joseph Tseu and all four of his sons served in the military. Having served in the Air Force for five years, Dr. Larry Tseu used the GI Bill to obtain his BS from Brigham Young University, and DDS in 1962 from Northwestern University. He is also a Fellow of the Academy of General Dentistry.

Dr. Tseu and his late wife, BoHing Chan Tseu who had earned a Masters of Arts at the University of Oxford in Philosophy, Politics, and Economics, raised six children -- two medical doctors, one attorney, two dentists, and one dental hygienist who is also an educator.

After over 47 years of practicing dentistry Dr. Tseu has recently decided to retire. He is currently serving on boards or otherwise supporting a wide variety of organizations in the fields of education, arts, charities and activities in the local community to include:

University of Oxford Manchester College Board of Regents
Member of the Oxford-Cambridge Club
Foundation Fellow of Harris Manchester College
Sponsor of Hawaii Pacific University's Summer Research Institute at Harris Manchester College
Board of Regents for Chaminade University
Trustee Emeritus Saint Louis School
Foundation Member of the Asia-Pacific Center for Security Studies
Board of Directors, East-West Center International Foundation
Board of Directors, the University of Hawaii School of Culinary Arts
The Hawaii Council of Economic Education
The University of the Pacific's Arthur A. Dugoni School of Dentistry, San Francisco, CA

The Salvation Army
Board of Directors, Special Olympics Hawaii
Aloha Stadium Authority

Honorary Member, Hong Kong Business Association of Hawaii

Dr. Tseu is the recipient of numerous awards and honors, to include:

Elected to the prestigious Chancellor's Court of Benefactors at Oxford

Alumnus Merit Award from Northwestern University Alumni Association as one of the top 10 alumni of the year in 2000

Selected America's Top Dentist each year since 2003 by the Consumer's Research Council of America

Alumnus of the Year in 2006 and inducted to the Gallery of Distinguished Achievers in 2007 by St. Louis School

The Music Foundation of Hawaii's Legacy Award

The Taipei Economic & Cultural Office's Oi Kelakela Award

Philanthropist of the Year for the State of Hawaii in 2007

Outstanding Philanthropist 2006, Association of Fundraising Professionals (AFP)

The **Hawaii Army Museum Society's 2009 *The Award*** was presented to Dr. Tseu for outstanding contributions to the military and civilian communities and continued dedicated service to the people of Hawai'i. Dr. Tseu believes that philanthropic investments nourish hopes and dreams. He also believes that education is empowering and a great equalizer. Disadvantaged children get much of his attention. Dr. Tseu also has a deep love of the elderly and people who have suffered abuse. Dr. Lawrence K. W. Tseu likes to say that he has been "drilling, filling and billing" for over 45 years, and we would also add "caring and sharing" to his favorite statement!



HAMS VP Jimmie Lackey, Dr. Lawrence K. W. Tseu, & LTG Benjamin R. Mixon



Past *The Award* recipient, Christina Kemmer, with Harriet Aoki, friend of Dr. Tseu and HAMS.



**L to R:
Ruthann Yamanaka,
Bro. Ploeger,
Jean Rolles,
Mildred Courtney, &
Bruce Schneider at
the Outrigger
Enterprise Group's
table.**



Natasha Chappel, Doua Kue-Morris, & Jill Takasaki Canfield from PAAC with Frank Boas



Master of Ceremony, COL (Ret) Walter M. Ozawa and his wife, Gayle.



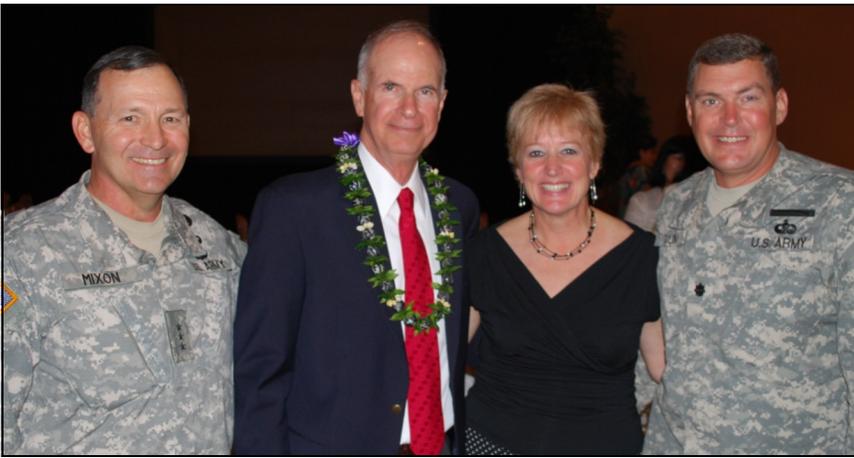
Dr. Tseu's lifelong friend, John Henry Felix, Dr. Lawrence Tseu, Li May Tang & Vicki Olson



Dr. Lawrence Tseu during his Air Force days



- Waianae High School
JROTC Cadets:
 Bernard Aoto
 Jonina Abell
 Damien Dela Cruz
 Angelica Guerrero
 Stephen Pokipala
 Shalani Deleon
 Antonia Meyer
 attended with
 LTC (Ret) Don Arakaki
 MSG (Ret) Haines Rego
 1SG (Ret) Milo Sinapati



**LTG Benjamin R. Mixon
GEN (Ret) David A. Bramlett
Dr. Nora K. Harmsen
LTC Gum**



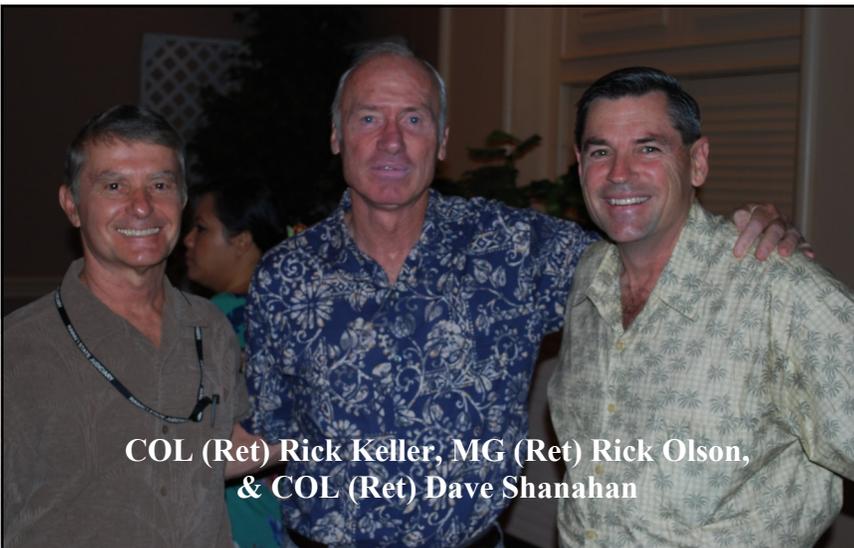
**Ms. Soo Whan Pumehana Cullen
graced the gathering with her *oli*
and invocation.**



Linda Coble, Bobbee Mills Diaz, & John Diaz



**UH ROTC Cadets in discussion with their host,
Mr. Frank Boas, and Ambassador Charles B. Salmon, Jr.**



**COL (Ret) Rick Keller, MG (Ret) Rick Olson,
& COL (Ret) Dave Shanahan**





**Lulu Lackey and
Dr. Larry Tseu**

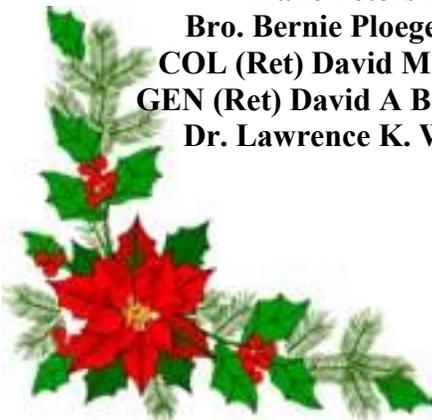


**Bob Hite &
COL (Ret) Albert F. Turner**



**MG (Ret) Rick Richardson,
Steven Tseu (Dr. Tseu's nephew),
Linda Coble,
LTC (Ret) Lenny Katsarsky,
& COL (Ret) Phil Whitney**

**Diane Peters-Nguyen
Bro. Bernie Ploeger, S.M.
COL (Ret) David M. Peters
GEN (Ret) David A Bramlett
Dr. Lawrence K. W. Tseu**



The Army Museum is very fortunate to have been the recipient of an original painting by the noted Hawaiian artist, Herb Kawainui Kane. It was the gift of our own General Wolff in 1988 and now hangs on the wall facing the entrance to the Hawaiian Room.



The scene is of a naval battle off Waipi'o Valley on the Big Island in 1791. Captain Cook had "discovered" the Sandwich Islands, and this was the beginning of many foreign ships and New England whalers plying the waters of the Pacific and stopping at the islands for reprovisioning.

The foreign ship just to the right of center is the schooner, "Fair American," which had been confiscated by Kamehameha after a bloody confrontation in Kona. His American advisor, John Young, had mounted cannon on the ship and trained the Hawaiians in its use. Isaac Davis, an Englishman, had been the sole survivor when the "Fair American" was taken, and he too joined the staff of Kamehameha.

This battle became known as the "Battle of the Red-Mouthed Gun" (*Ke Puwaha 'ula 'ula*). While Kamehameha was busy constructing the *heiau* at Kawaihae, the chiefs of Kauai, Oahu and Maui prepared to launch the attack. Kamehameha heard of their impending attack and left the *heiau*, gathering forces from Kohala along the way. He met the invaders here off the north-east coast. Note that the canoes also have guns mounted on them but they were no match for the Fair American.

On the stern of the Fair American, you can see the feather-cloaked chiefs directing the battle, as well as the image of *Kuka'ilimoku*, the red feather object standing out against the schooner's sail. This was the image of the war god of Kamehameha and was always carried into battle with him. Note too how the canoes are sinking in the shark-infested waters off the Valley.

This confrontation at Waipi'o presaged the unification of all the islands. In 1795, Kamehameha conquered the Oahu forces and in 1810 Kauai agreed to join the kingdom.



Replica of the original
Kuka'ilimoku

On the left wall of the Hawaiian room is a replica of the original *Kuka'ilimoku* now in the Bishop Museum which stands about two feet tall. The replica was commissioned by the Society from Umi Kai, the noted Hawaiian artist and carver, who also makes the spear for the Society's annual *Ihe* award. This replica is fashioned from a sennet frame with the feathers tied on individually. The original was made with the red feathers of the *'i'iwi* bird, yellow from the *'o'o* bird. Of course, these birds are extinct now, so feather workers today usually use duck or chicken feathers, dyed to the desired color. The teeth are dog's and the eyes mother of pearl.

This feather image is a representation of the Hawaiian god, Ku, while there were three other major gods: Kane, Kanaloa and Lono in the ancient Hawaiian tradition. Each of these had its own sphere of activity and power in the lives of both chiefs and commoners.

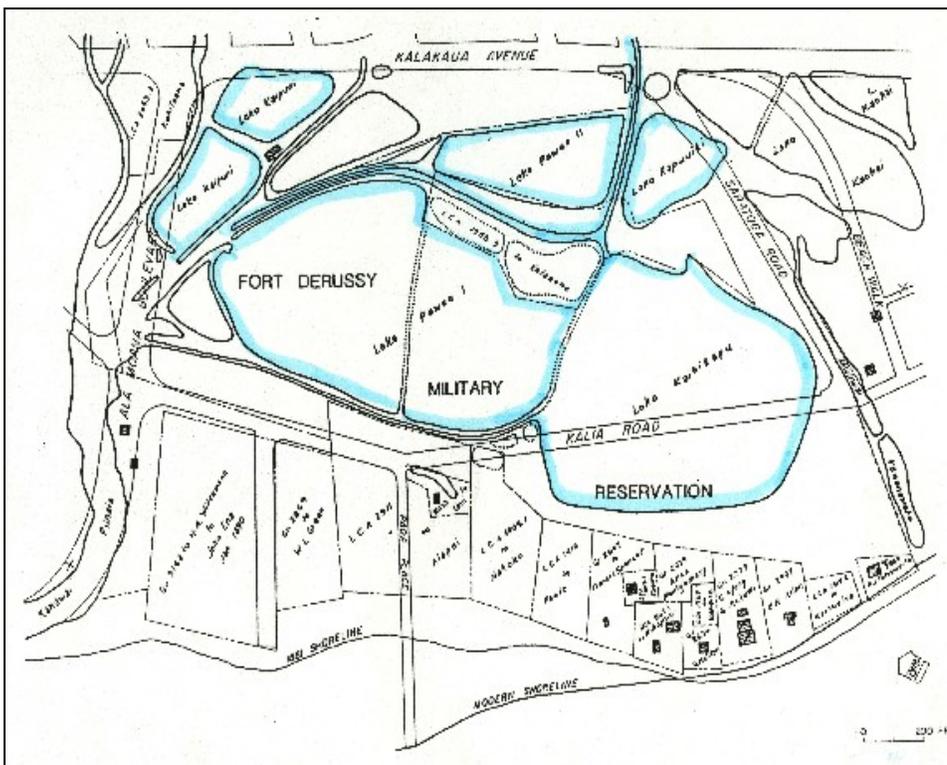


BATTERY RANDOLPH AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF WAIKIKI

BY G. A. "SCOTTY" KNIGHT

As the members of the Hawaii Army Museum Society and loyal supporters of the U.S. Army Museum of Hawaii are well aware, the museum occupies Battery Randolph, one of two gun batteries constructed at the Fort DeRussy. Perhaps less well-known are the circumstances that led the Army to establish the battery, an integral component of defense for Honolulu and Pearl Harbor.

While coastal fortifications experienced a general decline in the years following the Civil War, the recommendations of the 1886 Endicott Board marked a turning-point in coastal defense. In place of the traditional large masonry forts, the Endicott Board recommended dispersed, well-protected gun emplacements. Rifled guns were to be grouped into batteries, usually numbering two per battery, though sometimes more. Congress accepted the recommendations, appropriating funding and launching a new era in coastal defense of the continental United States and its insular territories such as the island of Oahu. Interestingly, while the type of fortifications and weapons reflected developing technology, the doctrine underlying defense of the mainland and overseas possessions conformed to an 1826 document, *Report of the Board of Engineers on Defense of the Seaboard*. In that document one reads the words, "Fortifications must close all important harbors against an enemy, and secure them to our military and commercial marine..." The doctrine was followed until 1950 when new technology finally forced a revision.



Waikiki Beach, prior to the Army arriving, was an area that had at one time been the private property of the Hawaiian royal family. It consisted of a white sandy beach with numerous fishponds behind it. As historian William H. Dorrance points out, Waikiki was for many years an exclusive playground for the chiefs and an area to which commoners were not admitted. Many ponds would still be there at the dawn of the 20th century but by then, leading local families prominent in business had acquired title to much of the land. The local families included names such as Hobron, Waterhouse, Schaefer, Pratt and Afong. The Hawaiian Paoa family (of which the Hawaiian swimmer and Olympian Duke Kahanamoku was a member) retained title to their land near to what would become a military reservation. Other Hawaiian

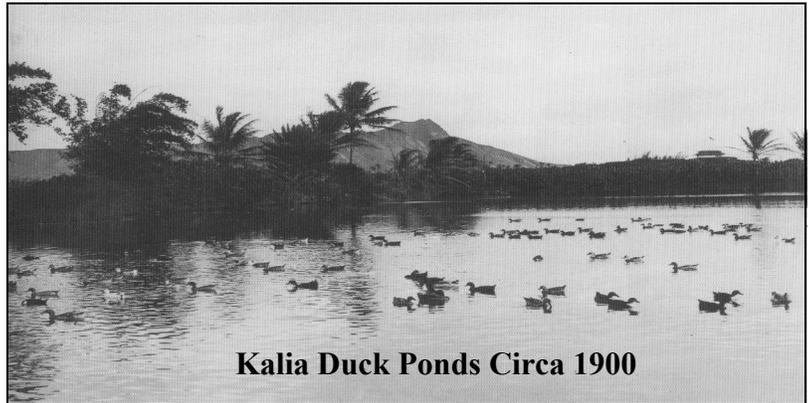
Detail map of the Ft. DeRussy study area showing the location of fishponds, Land Commission, and Land Grants in 1881.

families were not so fortunate in retaining their real estate. It would be with local citizens, many of whom were pillars of the community, that the Corps of Engineers would have to negotiate to obtain the needed land or in some cases, acquire it by exercising the right of eminent domain.

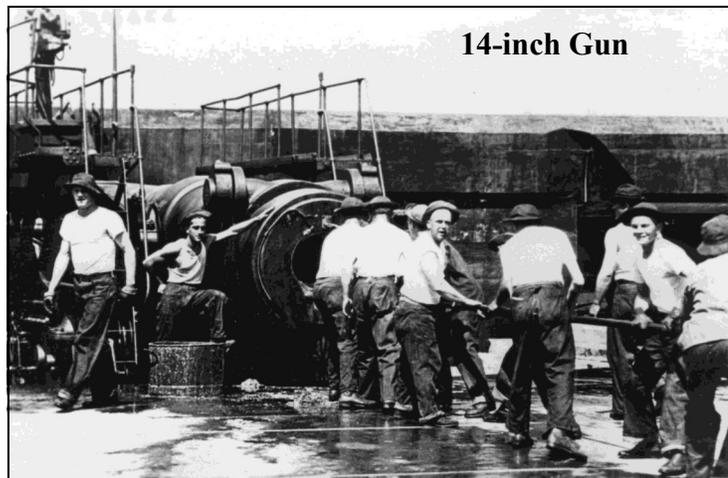
There were a number of recommendations for fortification of the city and harbor of Honolulu dating to 1901. The plans did not sit well with the local elite, accustomed to using Waikiki Beach as a resort. Many prominent citizens, as noted above, owned houses in the area. The former President of the Republic of Hawaii, Sanford B. Dole, now serving as the territory's governor, was in the forefront of those who protested the Army's plans. He and his neighbors were decidedly unenthusiastic about the firing of coast artillery weapons in close proximity to the residences. Despite Dole's efforts, the War Department proceeded with land acquisition.

The proposals and plans for the actual fortifications were developed by several officers and by boards. Recommendations of the so-called Taft Board chaired by Secretary of War (later President) William Howard Taft and issued in 1906 were especially important for the development of modern coast artillery fortifications at the 36 ports the board addressed. Honolulu was added to the list.

Significantly for the future Battery Randolph and other harbor areas where 12-in. guns had previously been proposed, the board indicated a preference for emplacement of 14-in. guns rather than 12-in. guns. However, it failed to develop a plan allocating the necessary mix of artillery pieces between Honolulu Harbor and Pearl Harbor. Subsequently, a Joint Army Navy Board that met in Honolulu rectified that ambiguity and recommended in a February 1907 report that two 14-in. guns and two 6-in. guns be emplaced at Waikiki Beach. The War Department concurred and issued the appropriate orders.



Kalia Duck Ponds Circa 1900



14-inch Gun

Why was the 14-in. gun preferred? It was state-of-the-art. Since 1901 the U.S. Army had been using the Buffington-Crozier "disappearing" type of gun carriage. The gun was hidden behind a concrete parapet for loading with the gun then being raised to its firing position by dropping a 50-ton lead counterweight. The battery to be constructed would present a low silhouette, blending easily with the shoreline.

A thick sloping earthen berm facing the sea provided additional protection and more concealment. In the case of Battery Randolph, two 14-in. guns were to be emplaced. One of the other reasons for the board recommending the 14-in. gun according to museum staff member Dorian Travers was that it would penetrate 23 inches of solid steel and armor plating such as would be found on potential enemy warships of that day, principally battleships, light and heavy cruisers, and destroyers. The maximum range of the 14-in. gun was 14 miles. The 6" guns of the smaller neighboring battery (Battery Dudley) were designed to engage enemy vessels closer to the shoreline.



6-inch Gun at Battery Dudley

There were the two other critical components of Battery Randolph without which the guns were useless. The battery's heart was the Hoist, Powder, and Shell Rooms and with two guns. There was a shell room to serve each. A variety of projectiles was kept ready and prepared for firing by a detail from the ammunition detachment. Projectiles were designed to pierce the armor plate of enemy warships. Some were shot and some were explosive shells according to historian George A. Larson. Each weighed approximately 1600 pounds.

While not located at Battery Randolph, it is important to note the location and purpose of a primary fire control station located at the battery and another one on the south face of Diamond Head crater near the peak, which was dedicated to feeding targeting information to the battery's plot room by telephone. Over the years, other fire control stations were also built. Accuracy of a coast artillery battery's fires depended on observers who tracked targets from these precisely surveyed observation posts, according to Larson. At the time the batteries were built to protect Honolulu and Pearl Harbor, the primary threat was projected to be enemy battleships and heavy cruisers at long range, and light cruisers and destroyers at close-in range.

The other critical component in the hands-on work of firing the guns was of course the battery's personnel. A 14-in. gun battery required, according to Larson, a Gun Section of 42 enlisted men consisting of a Gun Detachment, an Ammunition Detachment, and a Reserve Detachment. These personnel, when not employed in firing (peacetime or wartime) were not quartered in the battery but billeted nearby in tents until 1917.



It should be noted that the coastal defense batteries were but one component of an integrated system. The fixed batteries were to be supplemented by harbor mines and mobile guns, providing what artillery officers referred to as a "Ring-of-Steel." The 14-in. guns were designed to provide a long-range capability, along with a complement of 12-in. mortars, and 3-in. and 6-in. guns.



Major E. Eveleth Winslow

With an approved and funded plan, the District Engineer began to acquire, often after protracted negotiations, the Waikiki beachfront property, eventually establishing the "Military Reservation at Kalia, T.H." and comprising 73 acres. In some cases land was condemned when agreement could not be reached with owners whose boundary lines and titles displayed irregularities Engineering challenges abounded as over a third of the land area was covered with marshes and fishponds with the remainder being low-lying sandy beach. The successor engineer completed the land purchases. In November 1908 a new District Engineer arrived, the officer who would initiate actual construction of the two gun batteries. He was Major E. Eveleth Winslow (1863-1928), an 1889 graduate of West Point. District Engineer for the Honolulu District, Major Winslow also commanded the Headquarters, First Battalion of Engineers. Arriving with him was Company A of the battalion. The engineer troops (officers and enlisted men) established a tent encampment according to historian William C. Gaines, though Winslow and his family temporarily located themselves at the Moana Hotel until he was able, later, to acquire a private residence near the construction site of the two batteries. In short order Winslow had a hydraulic dredge off-shore pumping sand for fill. Pile drivers were used to drive pilings to support the heavy reinforced concrete with which the batteries would be constructed.

(.....to be Continued in the Winter Newsletter)

Hawaii Army Museum Society



P. O. 8064
Honolulu, HI 96830-0064

TO:

HAMS' 2009 OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES:

HONORARY TRUSTEE:

Senator Daniel K. Inouye

BOARD OF TRUSTEES:

PRESIDENT EMERITUS:

Herbert E. Wolff
(In Memoriam)

PRESIDENT:

David A. Bramlett

1st VICE PRESIDENT:

Jimmie R. Lackey

VICE PRESIDENTS:

Mildred M. Courtney
Francis I. Mossman
John F. Nielsen
Harold K. Okita
Walter M. Ozawa
Gerry Silva

SECRETARY:

Edward B. Keyes

TREASURER:

Ronald T. Y. Choo

INTERNAL AUDITOR:

David M. Shanahan

TRUSTEES:

Charles N. Cardinal
Irwin K. Cockett
Harvey Gray
Edward Y. Hirata
Leonard G. Katsarsky
Darrell R. Large
Victoria W. Olson
Allan Palmer
Edward V. Richardson
Frank D. Slocum
Thomas M. Ushijima
Philip M. Whitney, Jr.

TRUSTEES EMERITUS:

Jack R. Corteway
Robert N. Katayama
Henry S. Kuniyuki
Donald L. MacGregor
Marjorie Midkiff
Barbara F. Mills
William W. Paty, Jr.
David M. Peters
Alfred B. K. Rodrigues
Walter K. Tagawa
Fred C. Weyand
Arthur T. Yamamoto

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:

Victoria W. Olson

New hours
of operation for the
U. S. Army
Museum of Hawaii
and the Museum Store
are:

Tuesday through
Saturday from
9 AM until 5 PM.

Museum Store:
#808-955-9552
Store Manager:
Sheldon Tyau

CALENDAR OF HAMS EVENTS for 2010

Gallery of Heroes -
March 5, 2010

Golf Tournament -
June 25, 2010

The Award Breakfast -
November 2010

**HAMS Board of Trustees
Meetings for 2010:**
Feb. 1, Apr 26, July 26, & Oct 25

**HAMS Executive
Committee Meetings for 2010:**
Jan 25, Feb 22, March 15, April 19, May
17, June 21, July 19, Aug 16, Sep 20, Oct
18, Nov 15, & Dec 20

*Meetings are held at noon at the
Waialae Country Club*