



## WINTER & SPRING 2010

Aloha!

A great deal has happened since your last newsletter and it is time to get you caught up. The Volunteer Luncheon on 21 December 2009 at Waikiki Lau Yee Chai Restaurant was great fun and a way to say thank you to a terrific corps of volunteers.

The *Gallery of Heroes Induction Ceremony* was held on March 5, 2010 before a large crowd of family and friends of PFC Anthony T. Kaho'ohanohano and PVT Thomas Y. Ono. The ceremony commenced with an Oli & Puli given by Keike Ka'aha Kahu Melvin "Moki" Labra who personalized his chant with stories of the two honored families. BG John E. Seward, Deputy Commanding General, US Army, Pacific (USARPAC) gave the keynote remarks.

There was an excellent reason why the annual *Living History Day* was cancelled. On May 5th, the first wave of US Army Reserve Command units arrived to begin the Parapet Restoration Project. In 63 incredibly productive days, these hard working soldiers from 416th Theater Engineer Command, 420th Engineer Brigade, 980th Engineer, Battalion, 284th Eng Co. (V), 302 Eng. Co. (V), and 471st Eng. Co. (V) completed the replication of the original parapets and doubled the Museum's usable square footage with the 7400 sq. ft replication of the parapets

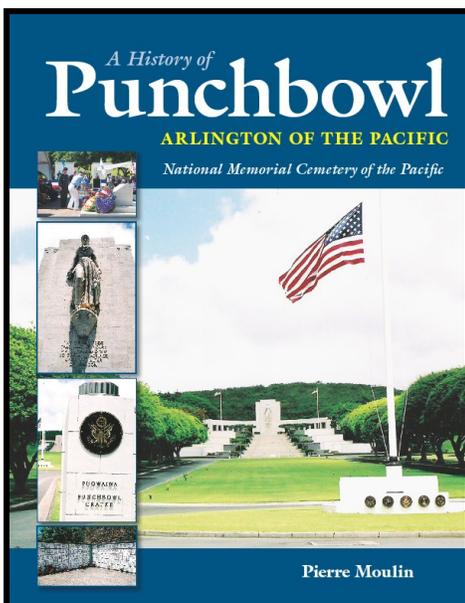
The General Herbert E. Wolff Memorial Golf Tournament was held June 25th, 2010 at Leilehua Golf Course (HAMS' 29th year of hosting a tournament). A large field of players enjoyed the event, including 44 sponsored Soldiers and Marines.

Your next newsletter will cover the parapet construction and Part 1 of another great article by G. Alan Knight "Prepared for the Wrong Kind of Attack: Battery Randolph and Soldiering on the Sands of Waikiki Beach, 1920-1941." and will arrive in your mailbox within the next month.

Our newest Museum store book is flying off the shelves. Written by Pierre Moulin, it is the best and only current publication on the history of Punchbowl Cemetery. Pierre is on hand to personalize copies for you, your family and your friends.

The next newsletter will be designed and edited by Fran Kramer, a museum volunteer with extensive experience in graphics and publishing. She is also prior service and has lately joined re-enactors at local events.

Due to the extended period between this newsletter and the last, I am printing in its entirety G. A. "Scotty" Knight's article "Battery Randolph and the Transformation of Waikiki". Once you are caught up on the history we will bring you up to date on the recent transformation of Battery Randolph.



*Vicki Olson*  
Executive Director

# GALLERY OF HEROES

Over two hundred friends, family, and fellow soldiers attended the Gallery of Heroes Induction Ceremony at the U.S. Army Museum of Hawaii on March 5, 2010 to pay their respect to two heroes of World War II and Korea.



Family members unveiled the display plaques.





**Family and friends of  
Private First Class Anthony T. Kaho'ohanoho**



**Family and friends of  
Private Thomas Yoshimi Ono**

## Medal of Honor



**\*KAHO'OHANO HANO, ANTHONY T.**

### *Citation:*

**The President of the United States of America has awarded in the name of The Congress the a Medal of Honor (Posthumously) to Anthony T. Kaho'ohanohano (RA29040479), Private First Class, United States Army, for conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life above and beyond the call of duty in connection with military operations against an armed**

**enemy of the United Nations while serving with Company H, 2d Battalion, 17th Infantry Regiment, 7th Infantry Division. Private First Class Kaho'ohanohano distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in action against enemy aggressor forces in the vicinity of Chup'a-ri, Korea, on 1 September 1951. On that date, Private Kaho'ohanohano was in charge of a machine-gun squad supporting the defensive positions of Company F when a numerically superior enemy force launched a fierce attack. Because of the overwhelming numbers of the enemy, it was necessary for the friendly troops to execute a limited withdrawal. As the men fell back, he ordered his squad to take up more tenable positions and provide covering fire for the friendly force. Then, although painfully wounded in the shoulder during the initial enemy assault, he gathered a supply of grenades and ammunition and returned to his original position to face the enemy alone. As the hostile troops concentrated their strength against his emplacement in an effort to overrun it, Private Kaho'ohanohano fought fiercely and courageously, delivering deadly accurate fire into the ranks of the onrushing enemy. When his ammunition was depleted, he engaged the enemy in hand-to-hand combat until he was killed. His heroic stand so inspired his comrades that they launched a counterattack that completely repulse the enemy. Coming upon Private Kaho'ohanohano's position, the friendly troops found eleven enemy soldiers lying dead before it and two in the emplacement itself, beaten to death with an entrenching shovel.**

Headquarters, Eighth U.S. Army, Korea: General Orders No. 903 (November 16, 1951)  
Home Town: Hawaii

## Distinguished Service Cross



ONO, THOMAS YOSHIMI

(POW-KOREA)

### *Citation:*

The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the Distinguished Service Cross to Thomas Yoshimi Ono (30105796), Private, U.S. Army, for extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an



armed enemy while serving with Company B, 100th Infantry Battalion (Separate), attached to the 34th Infantry Division, in action against enemy forces on 2 June 1944, near La Torretto, Italy. Private Ono's squad acted as point for the leading platoon in a daylight attack. Contacting an enemy machine gun nest, Private Ono and two companions crawled two hundred yards through a wheat field toward the hostile weapon. Reaching a position ten yards from the machine gun, each man threw fragmentation grenades, killing three Germans. Another hostile position, containing two machine guns, opened fire on Private Ono and his companions. Under intense fire he and his comrades crawled toward the second position. Nearing the enemy strongpoint, Private Ono and his comrades opened fire with their rifles and threw hand grenades to kill two, wound one, and capture four Germans. Later in the day, when his platoon had reached its objective, an enemy machine gun opened fire on the units on the left flank. Again, Private Ono and his two companions crawled toward the enemy, making their way through a vineyard to a point within ten feet of the Germans. Pinning the nest with rifle fire while one member of the squad tossed hand grenades, they boldly charged the position with fixed bayonets. Private Ono and his fellow soldiers were successful in capturing eight Germans armed with two machine guns, three machine pistols and three rifles. In a period of approximately three hours, he and his companions neutralized five machine guns, five machine pistols, and killed or captured seventeen Germans. Private Ono's intrepid actions, personal bravery and zealous devotion to duty exemplify the highest traditions of the military forces of the United States and reflect great credit upon himself, the 34th Infantry Division, and the United States Army.

*Headquarters, Fifth U.S. Army, General Orders No. 133 (August 8, 1944)*

Born: January 6, 1924 at Hawaii Home Town: Honolulu, Hawaii

\*Thomas Ono subsequently served in the Korean War, where he was captured and spent two years as a Prisoner of War at Ch'ang-Song (25 April 1951 until 20 August 1953).



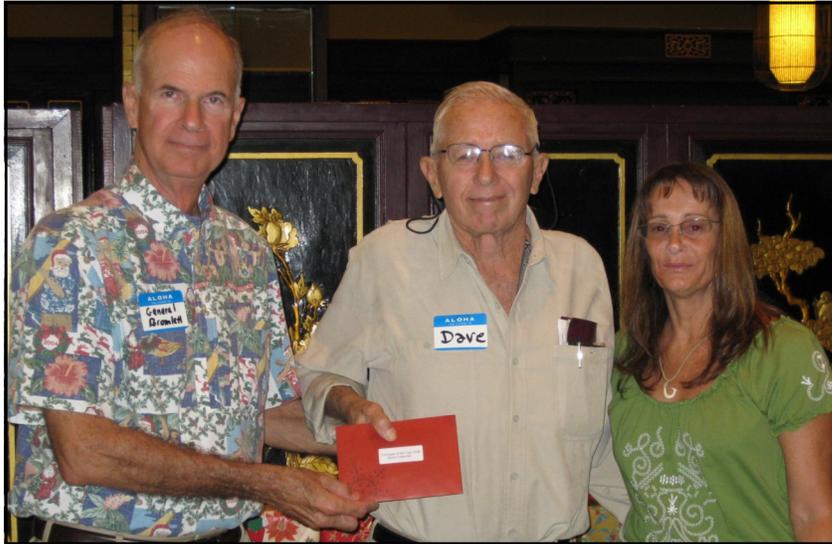
George Kaho'ohanohano, nephew of Private First Class Anthony Kaho'ohanohano



Jean & Stanford Ho, sister and brother-in-law, of Private Thomas Yoshimi Ono

# Volunteers are the of the Museum

are the  
of the Museum



**Volunteer of the Year, David Crittenden**



**Russel Oshiro and Marty Kogan receive their awards.**



**HAMS President, GEN, (Ret) David A. Bramlett, Maude Williams, & Museum Director, Judi Bowman**

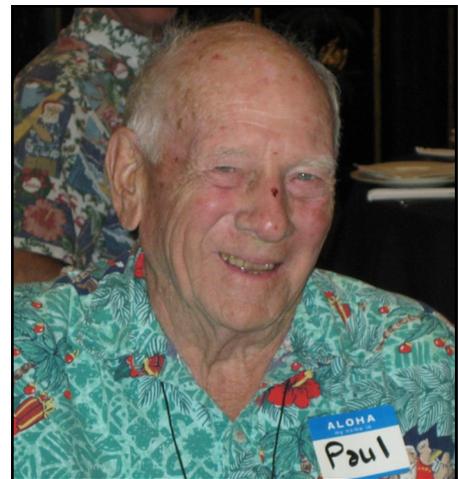




**Top (L to R): Russell Oshiro, Leo Kerlick, Burl Lewis, David Crittenden, Diane Go, Paul Sander, Stan Snodgrass, Pierre Moulin, Whitey Yamamoto**  
**Bottom (L to R): Art Monnett, Fran Kramer, Maude Williams, Don Crabtree, Judi Bowman**  
**Absent: David Baumgardner, Jeanne Lehmkuhl, Jane Murray & Rachel Sikorski**



**Fran Kramer  
and  
Paul Sander  
Are two of  
our newer  
volunteers.**



**They are the greeters with Aloha and they welcome thousands of guests to  
the US Army Museum of Hawaii.  
We couldn't live without our Volunteers!**

Mid-Pacific Institute freshman students in Raleigh Werberger's World Civilizations class visit with veterans of the Korean War at the US Army Museum of Hawaii. The vets spoke of their experiences in the Korean War and the students toured the museum. It was a day of reflection and awareness.



**Grace Lee Taizo Braden & Dan Cooke from Sunrise Hawaii News Now on KGMB & KHNL visited the Museum while doing a feature on “Oahu Under \$20: Army Museum”. Since the Museum is free, they hit the Museum Store!**

View the May 13th film at:

<http://www.hawaiinewsnow.com/global/Category.asp?C=151146&clipId=4783173&autostart=true>



# BATTERY RANDOLPH AND THE TRANSFORMATION OF WAIKIKI

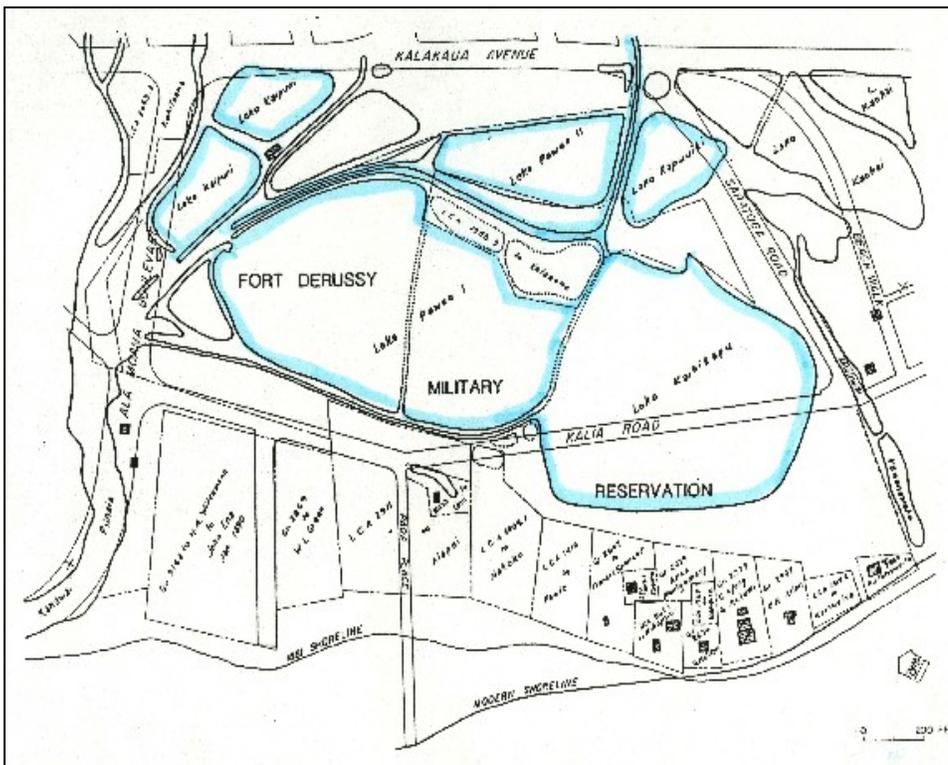
## BY G. A. "SCOTTY" KNIGHT

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.

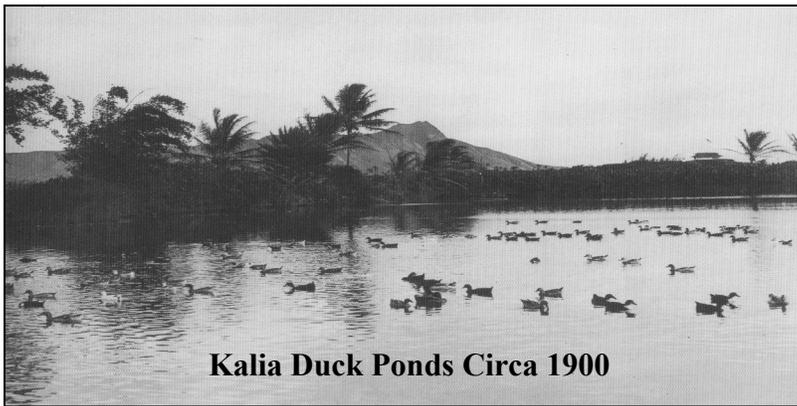
Waikiki Beach, prior to the Army arriving, was an area that had at one time been the private property of the Hawaiian royal family. It consisted of a white sandy beach with numerous fishponds behind it. As historian William H. Dorrance points out, Waikiki was for many years an exclusive playground for the chiefs and an area to which commoners were not admitted. Many ponds would still be there at the dawn of the 20<sup>th</sup> 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



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

military reservation. Other Hawaiian 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



**Kalia Duck Ponds Circa 1900**

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.

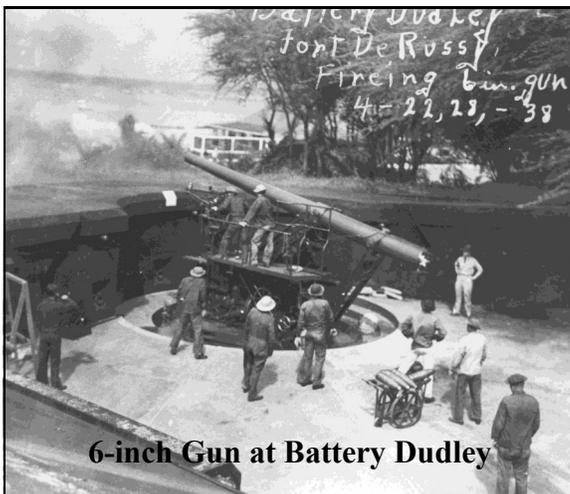
Significantly for the future Battery Randolph and other harbor areas where 12-in. guns had previously been proposed, the board indicated a preference for emplacement of 14-in. guns rather than 12-in. guns. However, it failed to develop a plan allocating the necessary mix of artillery pieces between Honolulu 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.

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



**14-inch 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.

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

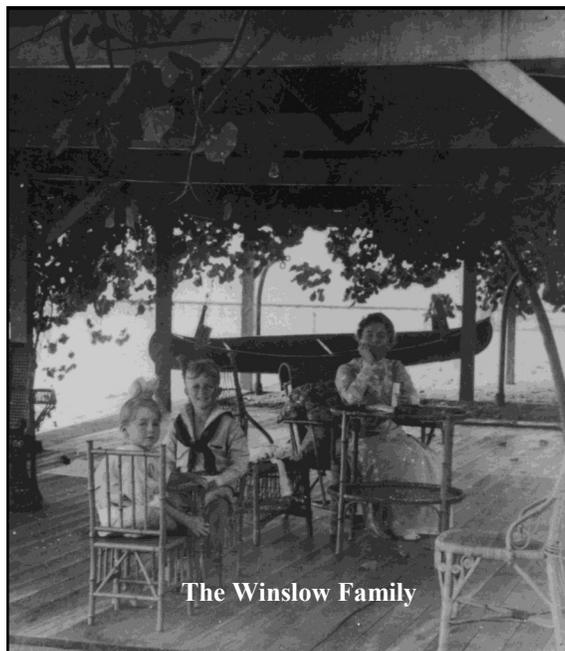


**Major E. Eveleth Winslow**

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.

According to Dorrance, Major Winslow, in addition to demonstrating his considerable engineer expertise, developed exceptionally cordial and productive working relationships with the local elite of Honolulu, assuring them that the bathing beaches on the Diamond Head side of the fort would continue to be available, and also dispelling businessmen's fears that the War Department might direct acquisition of all the property on the town side. His reassignment in March 1911 appears to have been a loss felt by the elite of the community. Equally missed was his wife, Anne Goodwin Winslow, who had equaled and possibly exceeded him in cultivating warm relations between



**The Winslow Family**

BG Rene R. DeRussy



the military and civilian communities. However he was ably succeeded by two other District Engineers, the second being Major William P. Wooten who assumed responsibility for completion of construction at the two batteries at the Waikiki Beach site.

In 1909 the War Department re-named the military reservation Fort DeRussy in honor of the late Brigadier General Rene R. DeRussy (1792-1865), a major figure in Corps of Engineers history and later that year, directed that the still-incomplete battery for the 14" guns be named after the late Major Benjamin H. Randolph, Artillery (1848-1907).

Between 1908 and 1913, three engineer companies (50 men / company) in succession were stationed at Fort DeRussy, employed in the construction of the two adjoining batteries, fortification development at Forts Armstrong, Ruger, and Kamehameha, and in mapping the island. Finally, on May 14, 1913 the 55<sup>th</sup> Company, Coast Artillery, previously stationed at Fort Hancock, New Jersey, arrived and was assigned to Battery Randolph, still incomplete.

In August 1913 the first of the two guns for Battery Randolph arrived.

A 14-in. gun weighed 69 tons. Such a weight exceeded the capacity of hoists on any Army transports of the day, or the dock cranes at Honolulu Harbor. It proved necessary to contract with Matson Navigation Company to transport the first gun using the steamer, S.S. Lurline II. In the absence of suitable cranes at Honolulu, the Lurline was re-routed to Pearl Harbor where a U.S. Navy heavy-duty floating crane was used to offload the 14-in. gun onto a barge under the anxious scrutiny of the Hawaii Department's commanding general.

Dorrance notes that three days later the barge, carrying the gun, was pushed through an engineer-created opening in the reef and run aground on the shore in front of Battery Randolph's parapet. With great effort, the enlisted men of the 55<sup>th</sup> Company had hauled the gun through a previously dredged channel widened for its movement and up a specially constructed ramp, emplacing it on its "disappearing" carriage in September 1913. Installation was totally completed on October 31, 1913.

To the delight of the 55<sup>th</sup> Company, though not to the citizens of the area, the gun was finally and successfully test fired on November 25, 1914. One frame house on the beach disintegrated due to the blast and the concussive effect was felt in area homes as reports of cracked windows and rattling dishes were received. In 1915 the second 14" gun was delivered and was test fired on August 15, 1916.



Finally, in 1917, funds were appropriated for the



construction of additional officers' quarters (beachfront cottages had been replaced by 3 sets of quarters in 1914), six sets of NCO quarters, two large barracks for the enlisted men and a large building housing the post headquarters, PX and movie theater. The coast artillery enlisted men had lived, like their engineer predecessors, in tents but were distinctly unhappy with such conditions, having come from a post with permanent barracks. The engineers had apparently adjusted, without complaint, to the more "Spartan" billeting arrangements.

Despite extensive defensive preparations on Oahu, neither Battery Randolph, its sister battery, nor others in the area saw any action upon America's entry into war. However, the battery's construction had begun a period of significant and ongoing change to Waikiki Beach.

*Note: the author gratefully acknowledges the help of Curator Judi Bowman in preparing this article which has been made possible due to use of the extensive research of historians like William H. Dorrance, William C. Gaines, George A. Larson, and museum staff member Dorian Travers whose published and unpublished work is housed in the museum's reference library.*

# THE GENERAL HERBERT E. WOLFF MEMORIAL GOLF TOURNAMENT

## 25 JUNE 2010

Generous donors and local businesses hosted 44 Soldiers and Marines for a day of golf. They joined 86 civilians and retired military at the 29th annual HAMS golf tournament. On hand were two of General Herbert E. Wolff's loved ones, Harriet Aoki and Rick Wolff.

Our dedicated Volunteers kept the tournament running smoothly. Special thanks go to Golf Chairman, COL (Ret) Gordon Cho, and his Golf committee who worked to make this a record setting event. The pictures on these two pages capture moments in time, but you will notice that a good time was had by all—in spite of some of the scores!





**Soldiers and Marines stand to be recognized.**



**MC's Linda Coble and Kirk Matthews kept the crowd & HAMS President David A. Bramlett entertained.**



## *Hawaii Army Museum Society*



P. O. 8064  
Honolulu, HI 96830-0064

**TO:**

### **HAMS' 2010 OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES:**

**HONORARY TRUSTEE:**

Senator Daniel K. Inouye

**BOARD OF TRUSTEES:**

**PRESIDENT EMERITUS:**

Herbert E. Wolff  
(In Memoriam)

**PRESIDENT:**

David A. Bramlett

**1<sup>st</sup> VICE PRESIDENT:**

Jimmie R. Lackey

**VICE PRESIDENTS:**

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

**SECRETARY:**

Edward B. Keyes

**TREASURER:**

Ronald T.Y. Choo

**INTERNAL AUDITOR:**

David M. Shanahan

**TRUSTEES:**

Frank Boas  
Charles N. Cardinal  
Irwin K. Cockett  
Harvey Gray  
Edward Y. Hirata  
Leonard G. Katsarsky  
Darrell R. Large  
Victoria W. Olson  
Edward V. Richardson  
Frank D. Slocum  
Albert F. Turner  
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  
Arthur T. Yamamoto

**EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR:**

Victoria W. Olson

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 10, 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*