



Emplacement No. 1, showing mounting plate and parapet. *Author, 2000*



Emplacement No. 1's projectile magazine door, showing blast wall. *Author, 2000*

The gun emplacements were entered via concrete stairways at the rear of each emplacement, at the left and right sides. The stairways, equipped with pipe handrails, descended to the concrete loading platforms.

Parapets some four feet high ran around the perimeter of each emplacement, the top surfaces flush

west bank of the Honolulu Harbor entrance channel.(10) The completed battery transferred to the HSAC on July 3, 1943, consisted of two 7-inch naval guns complete with two casemates, two projectile and two powder rooms, one 16 by 16-foot generator building, a 14.5 by 19-foot battery commander's station, and access roads and utilities, including an electrical distribution system.(11)

During 1944, Battery Hulu fired a total of 66 AP and HE rounds during target practice.(12)

In October 1943, Maj. Gen. Henry T. Burgin, commanding the Hawaiian Artillery Command, surveyed the seacoast artillery and recommended the 7-inch batteries be eliminated from the Hawaiian Defense Project at a time to be selected by the commanding general, U.S. Army Forces Central Pacific Area (COMGENCECENTPAC). The proposal was approved by Lt. Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., COMGENCECENTPAC.

On December 28, 1943, General Burgin noted in an inter-office memorandum that the 7-inch navy guns at Batteries Hulu and Harbor were "discards" from the navy and "wholly obsolete." Further, the guns of both batteries had been fired so many times they were inaccurate and a few almost smoothbore. In addition, the batteries' fire control systems were unsuited for seacoast use.(13)

The War Department's adjutant general, Maj. Gen. J.A. Ulio, authorized COMGENCECENTPAC to eliminate 13 batteries on Oahu equipped with 30 guns, "at a time to be selected by you." When eliminated, the batteries were to be turned over to the commanding general, Army Ground Forces, for disposition in accordance with current practices, except that Naval armament on a temporary loan basis will be returned to the Naval authorities.(14)

Specifications of the 7-inch (177.8 mm) 45 cal. Mk II Naval Gun

Elevation (on naval pedestal mounts):	+15° to -7°
Weight, incl. mount:	12.81 tons
Length:	26'9" (323 inches)
Shell:	165 lbs
Powder charge (bag):	58 lbs
Primer:	Mk. 15 Mod. 1
Muzzle velocity:	2,700 ft/sec
Range @ 15°:	16,500 yds (9.4 mi.)
Length of recoil:	21 in

Source: Navy Dept., BuOrd, Ordnance Pamphlet 1112 (2nd Rev.) *Gun Mount and Turret Catalog, 7 in 45 cal.*, corrected as of 15 January 1945.

Manning Battery Hulu

Battery Hulu was manned by a detachment of two officers and 42 enlisted men from the 808th

at Fort Weaver, was stationed at Battery Oneula, near Oneula Beach in the Ewa District about three miles west of Fort Weaver. On May 24, 1943, the detachment rejoined the main body of the 808th at

Oneula Beach, and the 808th was redesignated Battery B, 41st CA. Battery Hulu was then manned by a detachment of Battery F, 15th CA (HD), until August 15, 1944, when that unit was inactivated. Battery E, 53d CA (HD) Bn, activated that day at Battery Hulu with personnel from Battery F, 15th CA,

personnel were reassigned to the 608th CA (HD) Battery (Separate) and transferred to Fort Kamehameha. Battery Hulu was probably placed in maintenance status after the departure of the 608th CA (HD) Battery.(15)

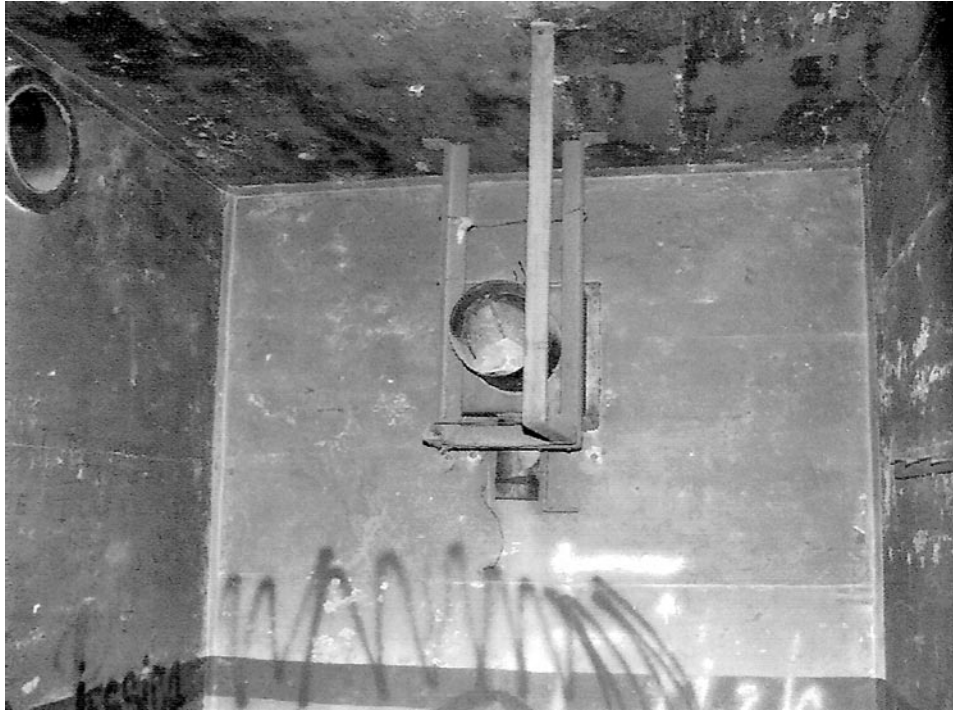
By September 1, 1945, both 7-inch guns of Battery Hulu had been removed from their emplacements preparatory to renovations to accommodate a pair of 6-inch replacement guns.(16)



Plotting room, Battery Hulu. *Author, 2001*



Plotting room, Battery Hulu. *Author, 2001*



Interior of CWS room, showing bracket for blower motor. *Author, 2001*



Escape housing atop right rear of the plotting room. *Author, 2001*

Plotting Room, Battery Hulu

Battery Hulu's gasproof plotting room was NNW of Emplacement No. 1, at a lower elevation. The reinforced-concrete, single-story, 19 by 16-foot rectangular cut-and-cover structure was entered by a double-wall offset passageway at the northwest corner. A small air lock on the right (west) at the end of the passageway would have been equipped with Chemical Warfare Service (CWS) equipment. This was probably a collective protector system with a centrifugal air blower suspended from the ceiling by a metal bracket, connected to a filter canister attached below the blower unit that filtered the air before

canister came from a medium-size Tee-shaped concrete-pipe ventilator affixed to the roof.(17) A rebar staple ladder attached to the interior of the east wall at the southeast corner provided emergency egress via a small housing atop the roof with an east-opening doorway covered by a steel-plate door.

Battery Commander's Station

Battery Hulu's splinterproof battery commander's station (BCS) was at the 185-foot level, above and between the emplacements, somewhat closer to Emplacement No. 2. A cableway was built to haul materials to the site during construction.(18)

The BCS was a rectangular reinforced-concrete single-story structure with slab sides and roof and no eaves. Horizontal view slits 18 inches high ran the length of the front (west) wall, but were shorter on the right and left (north and south) walls. Exterior steel drop-shutter panels covered the slits, pro-

the structure, with stairs that descended to a landing. The steel-plate door attached to the right wall of the structure was entered by a right turn.



BCS at Puu-o-Hulu. Author, 2000