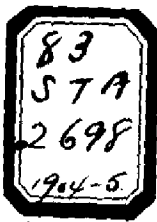


2698



Treasury Department,
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY.

O. H. Litzmann

Superintendent.

State: *I. H.*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Top = *Top* Sheet No. *2698*

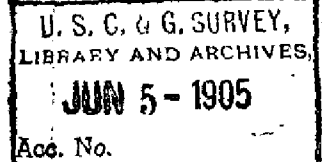
LOCALITY:

Kahoolawe Island

1904-5

CHIEF OF PARTY:

J. F. Pratt, Asst.



2698

Department of Commerce and Labor.

Coast and Geodetic Survey

C. H. Littmann.

Superintendent

U. S. C. & G. SURVEY,
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES,

JUN 5 - 1905

Acc. No.

Kahoolawe Island

Territory of Hawaii

Planetable Survey

Executed

Season of 1904-5

by

H. W. Rhodes, Assistant

N. L. Beck, Jr.

J. W. Mangin, Jr.

Scale 1/20 000

Under Charge of

J. F. Pratt, Assistant

Commanding U. S. S. Patterson.

Descriptive Report

To accompany topographic sheet of
Kahoolawe Island.

Planetable Sheet-
 Kahoolawe Island
 Territory of Hawaii
 Scale 1/20 000

This island had never been surveyed by the Hawaiian Government and until now its shape and area was unknown.

(2) Under the earlier chiefs and King of Hawaii it was used for penal purposes and is said to have had a comparatively large population. The island now belongs to the Territory of Hawaii and is leased as a whole; the present lessee using it for a sheep ranch. The present population numbering about seven is composed of native Hawaiians with the exception of one Japanese. The improvements such as dwellings, etc., are all at Conrad's Cove, they are in most excellent condition and are well adapted for the purpose for which they are intended. These improvements

are built and maintained by the lessee.

(3) A Light House, five white light, has been built by and is maintained by the lessee on the easterly side of Conrad's Cove. An anchorage with 12 or 13 fathoms with good bottom, for this general locality, can be obtained by bringing the light in surge with the easterly ranch bend drip (white house with red roof)

(4) Kahoolawe (kah-hoo-lai-ve) Island is of volcanic origin. The bluffs, rocks, and cliffs around its western edge and all the outcropping rocks and loose stones are of lava. The latter are very thick in places. The depressions marked on the sheet are unusually well defined craters. In early days the elevated portions of this island was covered with trees and bushes and there are indications that it was once better watered. A great many years ago goats were introduced on the

island. they run wild and multiplied into the thousands; during dry seasons they gnawed the bark off the trunks of the trees and bushes which killed and eventually completely destroyed all of this character of vegetation.

The cool leaves of the forests on the higher land of the island serve to condense the moisture in the heavily loaded atmosphere producing local rains and showers. the trees and shrubs covering the ground hold the moisture; since Kahoolawe has been denuded it has become almost arid. With the exception of a few "water holes" that last for a few days after a rain there is no fresh water; (on account of the porous nature of the lava of which the island is composed), such as springs and brooks, on this island. The two or three wells that have been dug are brackish, and the only water that is available for domestic purposes is the rain caught in

the roofs of the buildings and stored in covered cisterns.

(6) The entire southern side of the island is inaccessible from the water, the bluffs being too precipitous to climb: in consequence the topography of the southern portion had to be done from camps which were packed in on horses without pack-saddles. The lumber for the signals had also to be packed across from the north side.

(7) Smugglers Cove was so named because, during the latter dynasty, opium was smuggled into the island with sailing vessels from Victoria B.C. and this was one of the favorite places for landing and hiding it.

(8) Keokaikehika Point. its western extremity is one of the more ancient names in the islands its meaning being "on the way to Tahiti" In the season

that in very early times the
these people voyaged in fleets
of canoes to Tahiti guiding their
course by the stars and using
this cape as a point of departure

(9) The geographical positions of the
triangulation stations plotted on
this sheet are from a triangula-
tion executed by the Patterson
party during the season in which
this topography was executed.

The initial points of this triangula-
tion were based on the Hawaiian
Government Trigonometric survey

(10) The greatest length of the island
is east and west in direction, it being
 $10\frac{7}{8}$ miles long while its greatest
width of $6\frac{5}{8}$ miles is in a northerly
and southerly direction and near its
easterly end.

(11) The area of this island is about
43.86 square statute miles while the
shoreline amounts to about 38 statute
miles

(12) The coast of this island

was difficult for this season
that large portions of the coast
was inaccessible and the landing
had to be made in the surf.

(13) A table of topographic and hydro-
graphic points determined with
the Clinometer is attached hereto.

Y. J. J. J.
apt. 2nd

U. S. S. Patterson

Seattle W.

April 18. 1905.

Department of Commerce and Labor

Planetable Determination
of
Topographic and Hydrographic Positions.

Object&Description	Lat	D. M.	Long	D. P.	Height	Remarks
Knoll (Post)	20 33	917	156 33	1016	1126'	On knoll.
Sand (Hyd. Sig.)	20 32	361	156 33	461	4'	
Talus "	20 32	893	156 33	690	6'	
Beach "	20 32	590	156 33	710	4'	
Shelf "	20 32	502	156 33	95	8'	
White "	20 32	782	156 32	1360	7'	
Isle (Sharp Pt.)	20 30	1558	156 36	1315	453'	Highest Pt.
Kid (Flag)	20 30	1215	156 39	840	267'	
Hope "	20 30	603	156 40	263	56'	
Pot "	20 30	682	156 40	710	20'	
Glare (Cairn)	20 30	950	156 40	1717	8'	Wht. Wshd.
Surf "	20 30	1333	156 41	288	7'	" "
Dip (Flag)	20 30	1560	156 41	116	5'	
Dune "	20 31	03	156 41	165	11'	
Man (Rock)	20 31	190	156 41	323	10'	Wht. Wshd.
Vine (Flag)	20 31	382	156 41	624	13'	
More (Rock)	20 31	466	156 41	871	12'	Wht. Wshd.
Smug (Flag)	20 31	527	156 41	1060	9'	
Spot "	20 31	678	156 41	1392	6'	
New (Hyd. Sig.)	20 31	1278	156 42	250	7'	
Tiny (Flag)	20 31	1630	156 42	185	12'	
Pond (Hyd. Sig.)	20 32	298	156 42	38	20'	
Cloth " "	20 32	907	156 41	1330	11'	

*In accompanying planetable sheet of Robinson
T.M. Scale 1/20 in. Sec 7 1120 4-5*

Department of Commerce and Labor

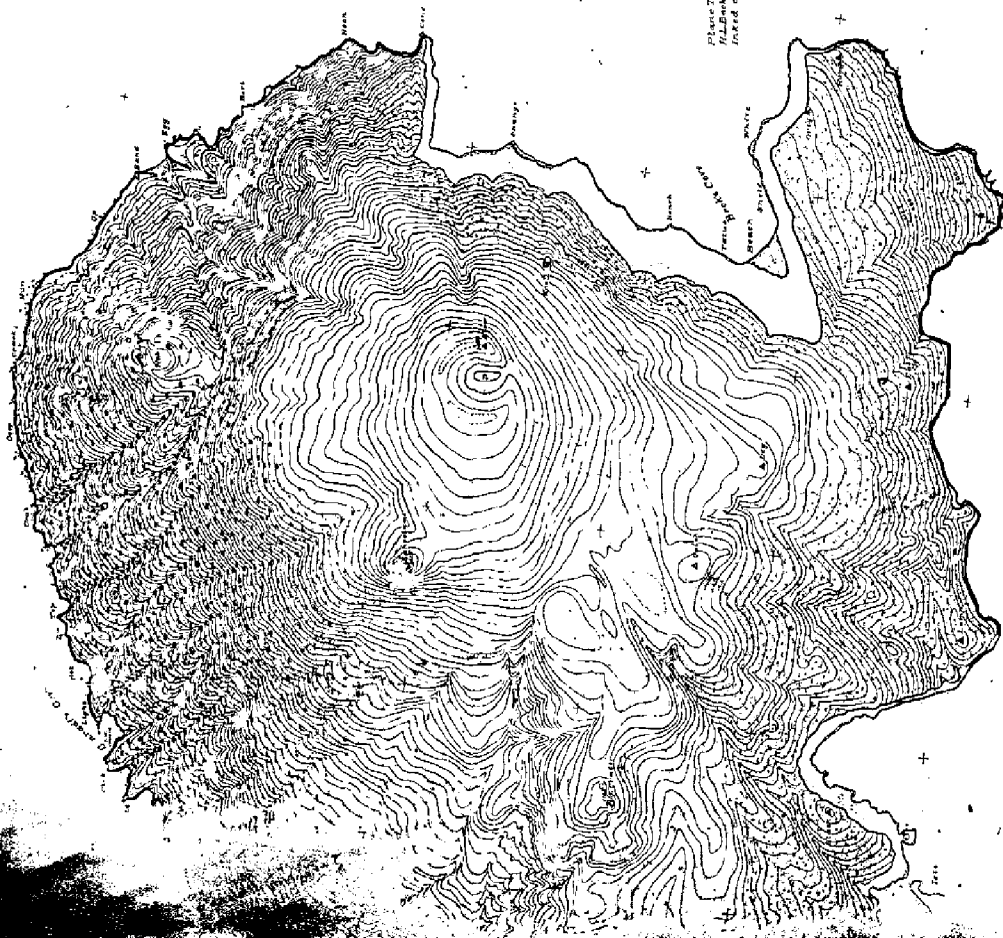
Object&Description	Lat	D. M.	Long	D. P.	Height	Remarks
Full (Hyd. Sig.)	20 32	1570	156 41	660	9'	
Sharp " "	20 33	302	156 40	1670	13'	
Rag (Rock)	20 34	1430	156 37	1471	16'	Wht. Wshd.
Mule (Hyd. Sig.)	20 35	905	156 36	1442	26'	
Pile " "	20 35	1126	156 36	1210	27'	
Light (F.W. Prvt.)	20 35	1292	156 36	748	32'	Wht. Scafd.
Rot (Hyd. Sig.)	20 35	1580	156 36	227	12'	
Rot " "	20 35	1830	156 35	1555	42'	
Crab (Hyd. Sig.)	20 36	385	156 35	747	25'	
Coop " "	20 36	660	156 34	1686	23'	
Hun " "	20 36	703	156 34	357	50'	
Up " "	20 36	108	156 33	1266	10'	
Egg " "	20 35	1335	156 33	390	24'	
Bert (Rock)	20 35	570	156 32	1690	90'	Wht. Wshd.
Noon " "	20 34	1450	156 32	900	120'	" "
Nub (Flag)	20 35	1218	156 34	530	783'	Highest Pt.

To accompany planetable sheet of
 Kohoolawe Island, T.H. scale 1/2000
 Season of 1904-5.

*Orange Tree Survey by H.W. Fisher, Asst.,
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, A.D.
and T. L. Anderson, Jr., U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, A.D.*

9-7061

Adapted from: Cammermeyer, 1997.



Department of Commerce and Labor

SHELF MARK:

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

..... SUPERINTENDENT.

STATE,

LOCALITY,

OBJECT,

Portion of Topographic Sheet 2698

CHIEF OF PARTY,

YEAR,

..... NEGATIVES.

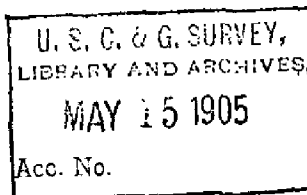
NEGATIVE NO. *6386 in D + E. Dir.*

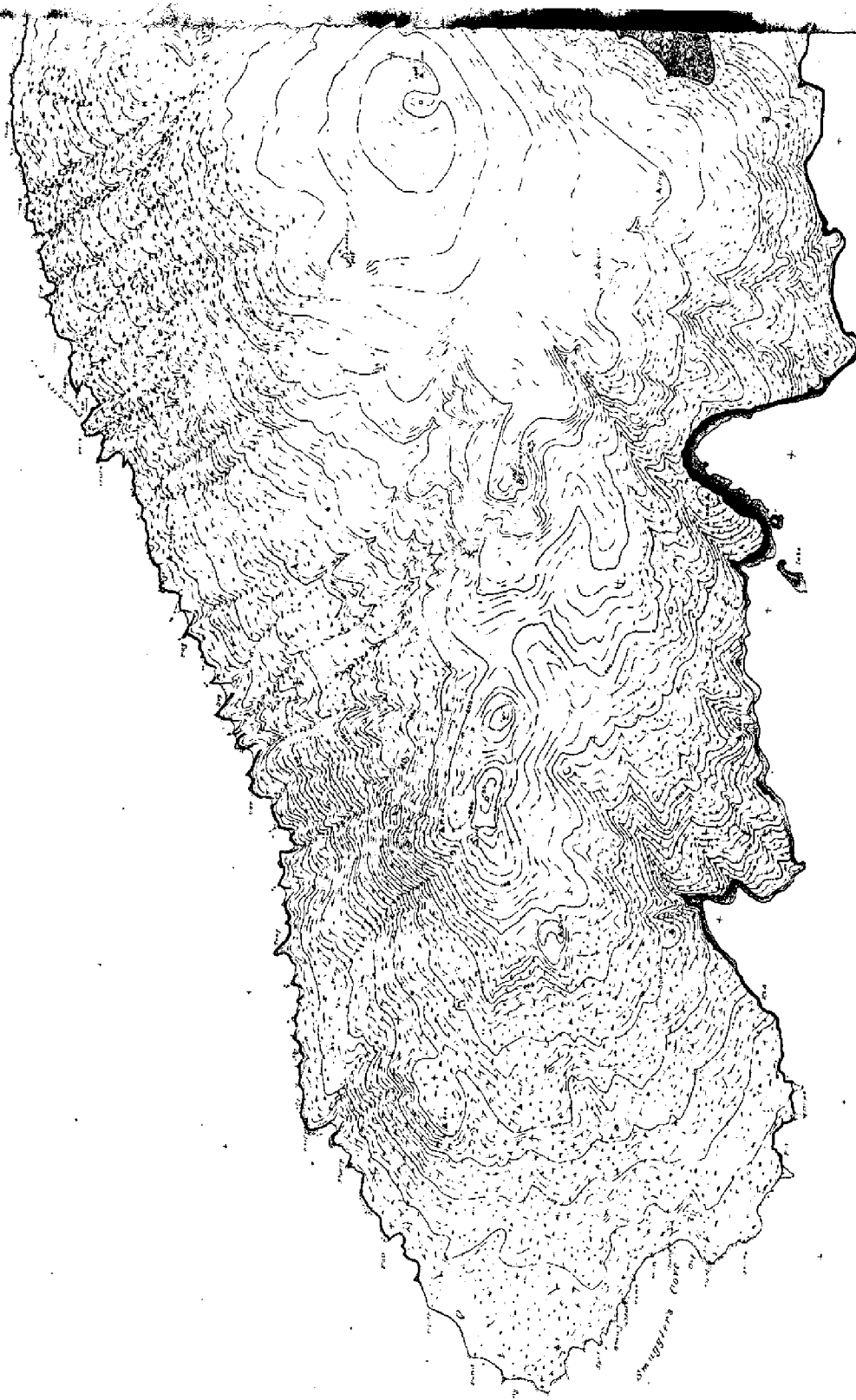
..... PRINTS.

PRINT NO. *6386*

REMARKS:

11-772





KEALAKAHUKI PT

Department of Commerce and Labor

SHELF MARK:

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

....., SUPERINTENDENT.

STATE, LOCALITY,

OBJECT, *Portion of Topographic Sheet No 2698*

CHIEF OF PARTY, YEAR,

..... NEGATIVES, NEGATIVE NO.

..... PRINTS, PRINT NO. *6387*

REMARKS:

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11-772

