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C. & G. SURVEY,
LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES
OCT 14 1912
Acc. No

3273

Department of Commerce and Labor
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Superintendent.

State: *W. F.*

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

W. F. Sheet No. *3272*
W. F. *3273*

LOCALITY:

Main North Coast -
Malisco to Opuala Bay and
Opuala Bay to Pauwale
Pt

1912

CHIEF OF PARTY:

Gauger & Lutz

11-4645

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Mann, J. H.

C. & G. SURVEY.
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Panvalu Point

to

Maliko Gulch

Plans Table Survey & Linking by Mr. C. Lutz
Asst. C. & G. Survey

June 1912

Projection by J. C. Ganger Asst. C. & G. Survey
Chief of Party

Scale 1:20000

Shore line 22.5 Sta. miles.
Roads 6.2 " "
Area 4.0 sq. " "

P.T. Points	Latitude	Longitude
Peak or highest point	20° 51' 1337	156° 08' 302
Cairn	51 1306	08 786
Protestant Church Spire	51 1811	08 1470
Hm coconut palm	52 160	08 1615
Derrick (Landing boom)	51 1688	09 75
Cairn	51 1323	09 1007
Cairn	52 71	10 319
"Inakai" or outermost Peak (144 ft)	52 1424	10 831

Prominent Hummock	53 1592	11 1435
E. red gable	53 1550	11 1721
Catholic Church Spire	54 201	13 312
Cairn	54 654	12 1356
Pinnacle Rock	54 905	12 1486
"Barrel" (2" pipe in cement core)	54 777	13 328
Cairn	54 1229	12 1692
Protestant Church Spire	54 1128	13 1084
"Huelo" (2" pipe in cement core)	54 1638	13 498
Cairn	55 6	13 1009
"Honokala" (1" pipe projecting 6")	55 442	14 169
Top of gable roof, End of ridge, gable	55 472	14 263
Cairn	55 842	13 1266
Cairn	55 1578	13 1447
Derrick (Landing)	56 58	14 819
Cairn	56 164	14 981
Cairn	56 593	14 1429
Hm Coconut Palm	56 337	15 708
Cairn	56 360	15 845
S.E. gable	56 515	15 1590
E. red gable	56 329	15 1601
Cairn	56 680	16 162
E. gable house	56 43	16 637
E. gable shed	56 512	16 987
Cairn	56 549	16 1046
"Kuloli" (Cement post with cross)	55 384	17 223

3272 & 3273

Descriptive Report to Accompany Sheet *

Panwahi Point to Inaliko Gulch Kauai, T.H.

This coast presents the appearance of a uniformly sloping plateau extending from the shore to the rim of Haleakala Crater and is intersected by deep gulches on the eastern portion of the sheet, the gulches gradually becoming less pronounced as one proceeds to the westward. The slope is thickly wooded with pihala & guava toward the eastward which gradually blends into grassy plateaus on the western end of the sheet. The shoreline is high & bold, the bluffs decreasing in height toward the westward with a marked exception at Keanae.

Keanae Point was formed by the great lava flow that broke through the rim of Haleakala Crater at Koolau Gap. It is a low level point projecting well out to sea & the only one with a low coast line on this sheet. The anchorage & landing on the west side of the point afford fair protection against the regular trades. Vessels usually anchor close in under the lee of the rock lying about 300 meters northwest of the landing. This rock is 10 to 15 ft. above high water & readily distinguishable.

The anchorage & landing at Honopu is a poor one during rough weather as

it is practically open to the regular trade winds. At Preacher's submerged rock & reef lies off the mouth of the cove & should be avoided inasmuch as it is a rather difficult one to detect at certain stages of the tide & sea. Landings are only made here when local needs demand it.

The Cove at Maliko has at one time been used as an anchorage quite extensively, but only very light draft vessels (not much over 15 ft) can use it. For vessels of this type it affords a good anchorage & such vessels could be beached here.

For small boats a lee can also be found in the cove west of Keopuka Rock.

Moku Imana Rock (100 ft) off Pauwala Point & Keopuka Rock (141 ft) are prominent headland markings. The rocks off Pauwala Point Lighthouse, as well as those off Opana Point to the eastward are low & more or less undefined above water. The ledge running out from the east side of Maliko Gulch, similarly is undefined, parts of it only projecting above the water.

Kapuni is in the heart of the rainy belt on Maui with a rainfall averaging over 400 inches annually. This rainfall gradually decreases toward the westward being only about 55 inches at Haiku. Water can be secured near the landing at Keanae & by using a row boat, also in several of the gulches to the westward.

The trade winds blow strongest off Pauwala Point.

The subsidiary cones Ulalea, heavily wooded, Kapuai, brush covered, Kiloli, grassy

with one lone puhala tree & Hailen hill wooded, are all quite conspicuous from the sea.

Panwahu Point Light is an automatic intermittent white light 123 ft above sea level. The 15 ft. structure supporting the light is painted white.

Panwela Point Light is fixed white, & has an elevation of 150 ft. The structure & accompanying buildings are white.

The survey was controlled by triangulation data furnished by the Territorial Survey Office. A 5 mile traverse was run from Pan Kukai to a three point fix one mile east of Honopuu closing with an error of 30 meters which was adjusted.

This report covers the two sheets which together cover the coast line from Panwahu Point to Iyaliko Gulch. The first sheet was drenched when the party capsized in a canoe making a second projection necessary.

Report by W. C. Lutz, Aid. P. G. S.
Revised & supplemented by J. P. Gauger, Asst. P. G. S.

P. H. Pijits
 Lone Puhala Tree
 Concrete post with cross +
 Cairn
 E. gable house
 Cairn
 Cairn
 E. gable ruins
 Catholic Ch. Spire
 2" long pipe projecting 6"
 Pauwela flashlight
 E. gable barn
 Cairn
 Signpost

Latitude	Longitude
20° 55' 41.2"	154° 17' 23.7"
56 1514	17 617
56 1396	17 1085
56 976	17 901
56 1195	18 105
56 1063	18 810
56 1079	19 187
55 1760	19 318
56 1616	19 439
56 1773	19 800
56 1078	19 857
56 1375	20 279
56 249	19 1700

NAUTICAL CHARTS BRANCH

SURVEY NO. 3272

Record of Application to Charts

[illegible]

M-216A-1

A basic hydrographic or topographic survey supersedes all information of like nature on the uncorrected chart. Give reasons for deviations, if any, from recommendations made under "Comparison with Charts" in the Review.