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Department of Commerce and Labor

COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Superintendent.

State: N. T.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

Sheet No: 3275

LOCALITY:

Maui - S.E. Coast -

Pahakuloa Pt to Hum

1912

CHIEF OF PARTY:

Ganger & Lutz

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Maui, T. H.

Kum Landing to Punihei

Plane Table Survey & Sinking by M. C. Lutz
Aid, C & G Survey
April 1912

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

Scale 1:20000

Shoreline: 20.0 stat. miles
Roads: 14.0 " "
Area 5.0 sq. sta. "

P.T. Points	Latitude	Longitude
Cairn*	20° 37' 838m	156° 10 730m
"	37 1154	10 322
Ruins, standing gable end	37 1008	10 54
Boulder, conspicuous on edge of pali	37 1180	09 1173
Cairn	37 1389	09 367
Catholic Church Spire	38 421	08 832
Cairn	37 1088	07 1500
"	37 1602	07 1194
"	38 42	07 476
"	38 333	07 114
Mile Post #44	39 45	05 777
Off lying rock, center	38 1759	05 413
" " "	38 1760	05 323
Derrick (landing)	39 16	04 460
Off lying rock	39 66	03 1293
Sugar Mill Stack	39 761	03 869
Cistern "	39 764	03 858
Protestant Church Spire	39 511	03 804
Catholic Church Spire	39 976	03 226
House, center	40 135	02 1340
Cairn	39 1280	02 1406
"	40 47	02 1034
"	40 768	02 699
House, center	40 1370	02 409
Mile Post #47	40 1684	01 1675
Large wooden cross	41 270	01 1439
Mile Post #46	41 139	01 1113
Cairn	41 128	01 710
"	41 264	00 1636
"	41 582	00 1172
House, center	41 1505	00 516
House "	41 1697	00 188
Catholic Church Spire	42 611	00 139

Note *: Pyramids of loose stones 3 to 4 ft. high.

Mile Post # 46	20° 39' 50.0"	156° 04' 13.05"	

Descriptive Report to Accompany
Sheet 3275
Puu Landing to Puuiki
Maui, T. H.

From Puu Maneoneo eastward the last great lava flow from Haleakala when it forced the rim of the crater & formed Kaupo Gap is spread out over three miles of coast line. This flow is now partially eroded & decomposed & covered more or less with vegetation. Two & one half miles east of this area the country consists of wooded plateaus intersected by deep gulches. Two & one half miles farther eastward there is another lava flow thoroughly disintegrated & forming the sugar cane fields of the Kipahulu Plantation. From Kipahulu northeastward wooded plateaus intersected by deep gulches again occur. The coast becomes less eroded as one proceeds to the northeastward & at the extreme northeast is virtually one broad plateau gently sloping upward toward the crater. In general, the shore line is a succession of jagged lava points & high eroded bluffs. The vegetation on the Kaupo flow consists of grass & lantana, from Kaupo to Kipahulu it is guava brush in the vicinity of Kipahulu the cane fields predominate and northeast of Kipahulu the guava brush is found in abundance.

Puu Maneoneo with its reddish bluff forms a distinctive landmark on the west side of the

Kaupo lava flow. Kaupo Gap itself is a very unmistakable landmark & doubly characteristic because it seems to mark the dividing line of the rainfall — the summits and slopes east of the gap are heavily wooded & covered with vegetation while west of it the hills are barren & whatever forest growth remains is dead & dying.

The narrow peninsula known as Ka Lae o Ka Ilio ("Forehead of a Dog") was so named on account of its resemblance when seen in profile, to that of the forehead of a hound.

The Kipahulu Mill Stacks & Kipahulu Catholic Church are prominent landmarks.

The large white cross mounted on a hillock in Waiua Gulch is another characteristic landmark altho' unfortunately it is only visible over a small arc at sea.

Finally, Puuiki Catholic Church is the most prominent landmark on the eastern end of the sheet.

The rainfall is very light over the Kaupo lava flow & all the ravines & gulches in it are dry. A maximum of rainfall is received at Kipahulu but this again decreases toward the northeastward. A good spring is located on the east side of the bluff at Puu Kiqueono & water can also be secured near the landings at Kaupo & Kipahulu as well as in several of the gulches northeast of Kipahulu.

The regular trade winds blow parallel to this coast line. They have an ordinary velocity off the extreme northeast coast & increase gradually to the westward

with a maximum velocity at Puu Kaneomo where they are generally decidedly stiff breezes. The trades funneling around the east end of Maui & the proximity of the Kaupo Gap probably are responsible for this variation in the force of the wind along different portions of the coast line.

There are no good harbors on this sheet. The anchorage at Kaupo will accomodate one or possibly two light draft vessels & offer ample protection from the regular trades. The landing has only recently been used by small schooners hauling wood to Honolulu.

The landing at Kipahulu is decidedly an open roadstead practically unprotected from the regular trade winds.

Both landings are, of course, directly exposed to the Kona storms.

The large rock lying off Kipahulu & known as "Hole" rises from 5 to 10 ft above high water & is always readily distinguishable. The charted rock about 3/4 mile northeast of it is a pinnacle rising only about 2 ft above high water.

The survey was controlled by triangulation data furnished by the Territorial Survey Office. Northeast of Kipahulu, the marking of the stations did not agree with the original descriptions but no appreciable error could be detected in their location from the plane table survey. It was afterward learned that these stations had been remarked by the county engineer. He was unable to find the original markings & located the new stations to conform with the original data as nearly as possible resorting to supplementary triang-

ulation to accomplish that end.

Report by Dr. C. Dutz, Aid C & G Survey

Supplemented & revised by J. C. Gaugh, Asst. C & G Survey