Adjusted and applied to compilation 4167 3 M.A. Mar. 1941
" " " " 4148 3 M.A. June "
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT.

To accompany topographic sheet "F". Kawailoa Lt. to Mano Pt., Island of Hawaii. 1919.

Eoline H. Hand, Asst. C. of P. R.

The position of Kawailoa Lt. is about 40 M. N. W. from that plotted on sheet "E" and this was brought about on the following manner: a value was secured from the Archives, labeled New Kawailoa Light, and this was plotted and controlled the S. end of sheet "E". But when the traverse arrived at Kawailoa from the North it ran past the Light by 40 m. or almost exactly to a concrete pier which was base of former light. Believing the traverse had overrun by this 40 m. a slight adjustment was made of the two top stations (on sheet "E") and "Puu" was located under the assumption that the position I had was that of present light. However, a determination by myself of the position of this light, and also correspondence with the L.H. Inspector and the Terr. Survey, brought out the information that the value I secured in Washington was position of SECOND Light, and not that of THIRD or present Light.

Therefore, the stations on S. end of sheet "F" are correct, but "Puu" on sheet "E" should be shifted about 40 m. to N. W. to agree with position on sheet "F", and the two top stations above referred to should be returned a few meters S.E. to the original prick points. The position of Second Light, as plotted on "E", is seen between Light and wireless.

From Kawailoa to Puako the country is the same as that described on sheet "E", which is immediately northward of yellow greener, fairly steep slope, and made up of innumerable hillocks and gulleys.

At Puako there is a large flat area, formerly under cultivation, but S. of the locality called Lahulipua (F. Woods) now and fish pond. The country changes entirely; from there on to end of sheet it is one succession of barren and almost flat lava flow. And of recent date compared with the country depicted on previous sheets. Here and along this shore are attractive coves made up of groves of algaroba and coconut, smooth sand beaches, and usually a fish pond.

From Puako Bay to Lahulipua there is a heavy growth of algaroba trees.

There is considerable coral all along the coast of this sheet and it is shown when possible to locate it, but I do not believe there is much of it dangerous to navigation EXCEPTING the well known patch off Kawailoa. I have endeavored to show its limits, which were secure, with sextant from boats. J. Some are on the South will keep one mile offshore and not head in to Kawaihae (chart sheet at EAP true) or keep on the north side of the extended line of the gable of the wharf shed.

Care has been taken with names: I have examined all existing maps, including chart #4115 and have used only those names which are in local, present, and reputable use. In this I have been greatly assisted by residents and natives along the way. If names have been omitted it is because I could find no authority for their use; if spelling has been changed it has been to conform more closely to local usage. Many names on the old charts have more of a legendary significance than indicating towns or geographic features.

The above mentioned flat at Puako was formerly planted in sugar cane, and irrigated by water from the Parker Ranch. But there was trouble about securing sufficient, or the cost was excessive, and the plantation was abandoned. After an experiment with orchard water, the mill buildings may still stand, though there are no commercial activities there at this date.
Kawaihae is the only real settlement and it is a place of considerable importance. It has a wharf which is Terr. property, a Govt. Light, a post Office, and a wireless (kilowatt) station; it is port of call for the Honolulu-Hilo boats which make it at present twice a week, Wednesdays and Fridays; also it has about a ten day service from the Honolulu boat which goes around the South Point of the Island, and there are frequent freight steamers. Observation shows that these vessels generally anchor about off the light, and with the wharf bearing about South, there is a cheap hotel where lodging, and meals of a kind, may be secured; canned goods are for sale, at exhoribant prices. Small quantities of water may be purchased, at about 22 a gallon. Under certain conditions mail arrives and departs from here, between Hilo and Honolulu, overland from Kawaihae to Hilo.

Kawaihae is a great shipping port for ranch products, steers, sheep, and wool; the great Parker Ranch, at Waimea, has its outlet here, and ships great numbers of cattle and horses.

The old heathen temple or heiau, shown on sheet, is conspicuous from seaward, also the above mentioned wireless mast.

There is a practicable horse trail from Kawaihae to Kiholo Bay, and from there it climbs the mountain to the main Govt. road, near station Akahipuu, or John Maguire's place; its junction will be shown on sheet "G".

Coming in from the westward, and unable to pick up the buildings at Kawaihae, head for the great gulch which scars its way down the mountain side about 2500 feet, North of the Light, this is the only gulch of any size on this W. coast, and it is shown on sheet "E". It is not certain if this information was submitted with previous sheet.

The position of Kawaihau Lt. is about 40 M. N. W. from that plotted on sheet "S", and this was brought about on the following manner: a value was secured from the Archives, labeled as Kawaihau Light, and this was plotted and controlled the end of sheet "S", but when the traverse arrived at Kawaihau, from the north it ran past the light by 40 m., or almost exactly to a concrete pier which was base of former light, believing the traverse overrun by this 40 m. slight adjustment was made of the two topographic stations on sheet "S", and "Pu" was too large, under the assumption that the position I had was that of present light. However, a determination by myself of the position of this light, and also correspondence with the L.A. Inspector and the Terr. Survey, brought out the information that the value I secured in Washington was position of SECOND Light, and not that of THIRD or present Light.

Therefore the stations on "S" of sheet "P" are correct, but not on sheet "S" should be shifted about 40 m. to N., to agree with position on "S" of sheet "P". And the two topographic stations above referred to should be returned a few meters to the original price points. The position of Second Light, as plotted on "S", is seen between light and wireless.

From Kawaihau to Puako the country is the same as that described on sheet "S", which is immediately dortheaeryn of yellow appearance, fairly steep slope and made up of innumerable hillocks and gullies.

At Puako there is a large flat area, formerly under cultivation, but surveyed the locality called Lahilapuaa (Ponds' home and fish pond) the character of country changes entirely, from there on to end of sheet it is one succession of barren, and almost flat lava flows, and of recent date as compared with the country depicted on previous sheets, are and there along this shore are attractive groves made up of groves of algae, smooth sand beaches, and usually a fish pond.

There is no fresh water at any place except in tanks.

From Puako 3 to Lahilapuaa there is a heavy growth of algae on the seashore along the coast of this sheet and it is shown when possible to locate it, but I do not believe there is any danger to navigation EXCEPTING the well known patch of Kawaihau. I have endeavored to show its limits, which were secure with sextant from boat. Vessels from the South will keep one mile offshore and not head in to Kawaihau wharf (Pond), or keep on the N. side of the extended line of the grove of wharf seen.

Cars has been taken with names: I have examined all existing maps, including chart 4115 and have used only those names which are in local, present, and reputable use; in this I have been greatly assisted by residents and natives along the way; if names have been omitted, it is because I could find no authority for their use if spelling has been changed it has been to conform more closely to local usage. Many names on the old charts have more of a legendary significance than indicating towns or geographic features.

The above mentioned flat at Puako was formerly planted in sugar cane, and irrigated by water from the Parker Ranch, but there was trouble about securing sufficient, or the cost was excessive, and the plantation was abandoned. After an experiment with orach, the mill buildings may still stand though there are no commercial activities there at this date.
Kawaihē is the only real settlement and it is a place of considerable importance: it has a covered wharf which is privately owned, a Post Office, and a wireless (Skilowatt) station; it is port of call for the Honolulu-Hilo boats which make it at present, twice a week, Wednesdays and Fridays. Also it has about a ten day service from the Honolulu boat which goes around the South Point of the Island, and there are frequent freight steamers. Observation shows that these vessels generally anchor about off the light, and with the wharf bearing about South, there is a cheap hotel where lodging and meals of a kind may be secured. Canned goods are for sale, at exorbitant prices. Small quantities of water may be purchased, at about 25¢ a gallon. Under certain conditions mail arrives and departs from here, between Hilo and Honolulu, overland from Kawaihē to Hilo.

Kawaihē is a great shipping port for ranch products, steers, sheep, and wool; the great Parker Ranch, at Waimea, has its outlet here, and ships great numbers of cattle and horses.

The old heathen temple, or heiau, shown on sheet, is conspicuous from seaward; also the above mentioned wireless mast.

There is a practicable horse trail from Kawaihē to Kingi Point, and from there it climbs the mountain to the main Government station Kauhikaua, or John Maguire's place; its junction will be shown on sheet "G".

Coming in from the westward and unable to pick up the buildings at Kawaihē, head for the great gulch which scars its way down the mountain side about 2500. North of the light, this is the only gulch of any size on this coast, and it is shown on sheet "G". It is not certain if this information was submitted with previous sheet.
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U.S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
WASHINGTON
March 27, 1931.

SECTION OF FIELD RECORDS

Memorandum re Change in topography on T. 3422.

In a study and comparison made between the topography on this sheet and the new topography in the vicinity of Kawaihais Light and Puako Bay (T. 4472 and T. 4471 respectively) it has been established that the shoreline between Lat. 20° 02' and A Puako should be shifted about 60 meters in a northwesterly direction (see review, T. 4472 for reasons and conclusions). Since part of this shoreline affected has been covered by the new survey which will supersede the old work, it is only necessary to correct the shoreline between the limits of the two new surveys. This has been done in the form of a modified projection in blue on the old topographic sheet and the area affected has been enclosed in a blue line. The projection in blue is the old Hawaiian datum adjusted and corresponds to the projections on the new topographic sheets (T. 4471 and T. 4472).

As the change in the shoreline changes the locations of the topographic signals that were used in the hydrographic work on H. 3650, the soundings on that sheet are therefore not in their correct geographic positions. No change is contemplated, however, in these unless a large scale chart is published covering the area, in which case a study would have to be made of the area that is actually affected. For the present proposed large scale charts in the vicinity of Kawaihais and Puako Bay the new hydrographic surveys cover the full extent of the charts. It will therefore be unnecessary to use the old hydrography. For the general coast chart the difference will not be discernable.

A. L. Shalowitz

Chief, Section of Field Records (Charts)

Chief, Section of Field Work (H. & T.)

It was found that H.5007 did not cover the full extent of the large scale chart, and that some of the lines on H-3650 outside the limits of H.5007 would have to be used. An adjustment was made in the topographic signals affecting those lines and the lines repelled. The results are shown on the tracing attached to H-3650. None of the signals on T-3383 had to be adjusted.

A.V.S. Jan. 28, 1932