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Diag. Cht. No. 4116

Department of Commerce and Labor
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

Superintendent.

State: N.P.

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT. See Rept # _____
for Positions

Hyd. Sheet No. 3517

LOCALITY:

Main - S.E. Coast

1913

CHIEF OF PARTY:

J. B. Miller

11-4645

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Coast and Geodetic Survey

O. H. Tittmann, Superintendent

HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Maui Island, South Coast

Original Hydrographic Sheet No. 75

HAMO A TO NUU LANDING

Surveyed in February and March, 1913 by the party on the C. & G. S.

Steamer PATTERSON

James B. Miller, Assistant, C. & G. S., Chief of Party

G. C. Mattison, Aid, C. & G. S., in charge of hydrographic party.

Scale: 1: 20 000

Positions plotted by W. V. Hagar, Aid.

checked by G. C. Mattison, Aid.

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.
COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

3517

O. H. Tittmann, Supt.

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HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.
A DESCRIPTIVE REPORT ON

HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET NO. ~~75~~ 3517.

Surveyed by the Steamer PATTERSON, February and March 1913.

REPORT, LIMITS, METHODS, OBSERVER.

I have the honor to report as follows upon hydrographic sheet No. 75, which shows inshore hydrography on the south east coast of Maui Island, between Kuloa Point and Pahilu Gulch, as done in February and March, 1913 by a party from the Steamer PATTERSON. The sounding was done in Launch No. 47, in charge of George C. Mattison, Aid, C. & G. Survey, and was all done with the hand lead. Lines were run at intervals of 1/8 mile or closer, at Nuu Anchorage being run at intervals of 100 meters, and are perpendicular to the general coast line.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

Kuloa Point is a broad point sloping gradually to the waters edge. it is covered with green grass. About 1/2 mile inshore is a large sugar plantation which extends well up the mountain side. Just south-west of the point is a small deep cove with steep, dark colored bluffs and a pebble beach at its head.

Wailamo Point is a flat fertile point, the shores ^{of which} drop off steep and are about 50 feet high, ^{and} on which are two churches, and about 1/3 mile inland a sugar mill with two smoke stacks. From the sugar mill, a railway trestle runs almost parallel to the shore, up to the plantation.

Ahole Rock, about 1/2 mile southwest of Wailamo Point, is a flat, black and bare rock. 1/4 mile west-northwest of Ahole Rock is a small bight, with pebble beach. There is an old derrick on the rocky point at ^{the} east end of ^{the} bight.

Kaapahu Cove, 3/4 mile west of Kipahulu Landing, has steep, rocky cliffs on either side 300 feet high. At the head is a pebble beach, and back of this beach, two deep valleys extend inshore. About 1/2 mile south-west of this beach are two more deep valleys with pebble beaches at their shore ends.

Mokuia Point, is steep, bold and rocky, and has an elevation of 280 feet. 1/3 mile west of the point is a pebble beach with a small grove of cocoa trees, with a fertile valley extending inshore. Between here and Kaupo Landing, 1/2 mile to westward, is a rocky bluff 300 feet high.

Kaupo Landing is in Mokulau Cove, which is an irregular bight with rocky shores. A derrick and small warehouse is on a rocky point near the middle of the cove. From this landing to Lapehu Point, 3 1/2 miles to the westward, the country is flat, grassy and thinly wooded. 1/3 mile southwest

2.

of Kaupo Landing is a light colored church, about 130 meters from the shore line. The shore line here rises abruptly to about 20 feet above the waters level, but 1/2 mile southwest of the church, the bluffs rise to a height of 90 feet. 1 mile southwest of the church is a long pebble beach, near the east end of which is a grass hut, with a flag pole nearby.

Makaakini Point is a low rocky point, while Kamanawa and Ka Lae o Ka Ilio Points are a little higher. The two coves between these three points, have steep sides 100 feet high. About 1 mile inshore from these points is a Catholic church. The large bight between Ka Lae o Ka Ilio and Lapehu Points has steep dark colored bluffs rising abruptly from the waters edge.

Lapehu Point and the point 1/2 mile west are low, black and rough points made by lava flows, and are very jagged in appearance. The cove between the two points has a pebble beach at its head, with two steep rocky cliffs rising to heights of 160 feet and 340 feet. There is a fresh water spring about 70 meters from the beach in the cove. Just west of these points is Nuu Anchorage. From the landing to Pahilu Gulch, 1 mile west, the shore line is mostly pebble beach.

INSHORE DANGERS -

780 meters east-southeast from the Catholic church and 260 meters from the east end of Wailamo Point is a rock awash, and over which the sea usually breaks. 200 meters east-southeast from ^{of Kieohua} Ahole rock is a coral head with 6 fathoms on it. Just south of the derrick, is a ledge extending in a north and south direction. The north end, 100 meters from the derrick, is awash, while the south end, 200 meters from the derrick, has 7 fathoms ^{on} from which the depth drops to 12 or 13 fathoms.

CHARACTER OF BOTTOM.

The bottom is very irregular and foul near the shore, and there are many rocks within 200 meters of the shore, as shown on the topographic and boat sheets. ^{The bottom is} Rocky near shore, and sandy where the deeper soundings were taken.

ANCHORAGES.

The cove 1/2 mile southwest of Kuloa Point is an excellent anchorage for small boats, when the trades are blowing. Anchor according to choice in from 3 to 6 fathoms, rocky bottom. At some times when the trades are blowing, Kaapahu Cove is a good anchorage for small boats. Anchor in 4 fathoms about 200 meters from the pebble beach at the head of the cove. At Kaupo Landing there are two mooring buoys, either one of which are safe places to make a launch fast to when the trades are blowing. In the bay just west of Ka Lae o Ka Ilio, there is an anchorage for vessels of all sizes. Anchor according to choice.

LANDING PLACES.

The cove 1/2 mile southwest of Kuloa Point is a good landing place when the trades are blowing. Kaupo Landing is the best landing place in the vicinity when the trades are blowing. On the west side of Ka Lae o Ka Ilio Point, and 150 meters from the outer end of the point, is a good landing place. The cove just west of Lapehu Point is a good landing place at some times when the trade winds are blowing.

CURRENTS.

There is a decided easterly current along this shore. There are apparently no currents due to tide.

STREAMS.

All the streams are small and not navigable.

KIPAHULU LANDING.

The landing is about 1 mile west of Ahole Rock. The country back of the landing is flat and fertile, and rises gradually inland. The shore drops off abruptly from a height of about 30 feet. The derrick is on a rocky point, at the inshore end of which is a warehouse. Near the warehouse and at the top of the bank, is a grove of cocoanut trees. The derrick is on the west side of the rocky point. About 8 meters southwest of the derrick, there is a depth of 14 feet, while close to the derrick, there is apparently a depth of 4 or 5 feet. This place has weekly communication with Honolulu by steamer.

NUU LANDING.

This landing is 1 mile east of Pahilu Gulch, on the west side of a broad, flat, rocky point formed by a lava flow. The landing is on the edge of this rocky point and consists of a wooden platform built on the rocks, about 40 feet long by from 8 to 15 feet deep. (See sketch in Vol/ No. 1, page 12 of the sounding record.) There is a depth of 10 feet close to the platform. About 3 meters off the north end of the platform, there is a detached rock with a least sounding of 8 feet. 3 meters off the middle of the wharf is a coral head with a least depth of 5 feet. 3 meters off a point 2 meters north of the south end of the wharf is another coral head with a least depth of 5 feet. These shoals rise from a depth of 10 feet. 150 meters north of the landing is a pebble beach at the head of a cove. The country back of here is irregular, cultivated in spots, and thinly wooded. There are two or three houses near the pebble beach. This is the best landing place in the vicinity when the trade winds are blowing.

Nuu Anchorage is one of the best in the vicinity when the prevailing trades are blowing, for vessels of all sizes. Anchor in 9 1/2 fathoms, sand bottom, where the head of the bight bears northeast, and the tangent of the lava point bears S. E. by E. 1/2 E. Ka Lae o Ka Ilio Point is shut out by this lava point.

Respectfully Submitted,

George C. Mattison,

Aid, C. & G. Survey,

U. S. S. Albatross, Mar. 18, 1913.

Approved

J. B. Miller,

Asst. C. & G. S.

Chief of Party

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SHEET NO. "75"

Locality: Maui Island, T. H.

Date	Boat	Letter	Vol.	Hours	Positions	Sdgs.	Miles (stat)
(1913)							
Feb. 20	Launch 47	a	1	1.0	10	31	1.0
" 24	" "	b	1	1.5	25	76	3.7
Mar. 3	" "	c	1	1.5	27	66	3.3
" 4	" "	d	1	6.0	84	206	7.8
				10.0	146	379	15.8

Square Statute Miles 2.6

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SHEET NO. "76"

Locality: Maui Island, T. H.

Date	Boat	Letter	Vol.	Hours	Positions	Sdgs.	Miles (stat)
(1913)							
Feb. 21	Launch 47	a	1	10.0	69	176	6.5
				10.0	69	176	6.5

Square Statute Miles ~~7.0~~

Sheet 75 and 76 are combined on ^{sheet} sheet 75.

ALB
July 11, 1913.

HYDROGRAPHIC SHEET 3517.

South East Coast of Maui Island, Hawaiian Islands, by
Assistant J. B. Miller in 1913.

TIDES.

	Kahului ft.	Hana ft.
Mean lower low water, or plane of reference on staff	3.0	5.1
Lowest tide observed " "	2.0	5.2
Highest " " " "	6.3	7.8
Mean range of tide	1.6	1.8

Myd = 3517

The work on this sheet shows the inshore hydrography on the S.E. coast of Maui Island.

Soundings were plotted in the field, verified and inked in the office.

The area covered cannot be said to be completely developed. A few cross-lines would help materially, and serve as a check on the work done.

The positions of the rocks were determined by approximate distances. The inshore dangers are described in the report of the chief of the party.

The records throughout the work were kept in good shape.

Soundings were plotted in fathoms.

J.B. Shklean

Aug. 13-1914.