

6866

Diag. Cht. No. 8862

Form 504 Rev. April 1935	
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY	
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT	
Topographic Hydrographic	Sheet No. C 41
U. S. COAST & GEODETIC SURVEY LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES MAR 26 1942 Asc. No. _____	
State ALASKA Aleutian Islands	
LOCALITY	
EASTERN END OF SEGUM ISLAND	
1941	
CHIEF OF PARTY	
F.B.T. Siems	

U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE 10321

DECLASSIFICATION BY NOAA
PURSUANT TO DOC SYSTEMATIC REVIEW
GUIDELINES AS DESCRIBED IN SECTION
3.3 (a), EXECUTIVE ORDER 12356

158

Finch Cove

Applied to new chart 9030, before review. J.H.S. Apr. 2, 1942

Applied to chart 9102, before review J.H.S. 4/10/42

Applied to new chart 8862 - 7/24/42 - JTW.

" " chart 8802 7/27/42 J.H.S.

Applied to Finch Cove Insert Ch. 8862 - Oct. 17, 1942 - JTW

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

REG. NO. T6866

TOPOGRAPHIC TITLE SHEET

The Topographic Sheet should be accompanied by this form, filled in as completely as possible, when the sheet is forwarded to the Office.

Field No. C 41

REGISTER NO. T6866

State ~~ALASKA~~ Aleutian Islands

General locality Aleutian Islands

Locality Eastern end Seguan Island

Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey Aug. 16 to Sept 5, 1941

Vessel Explorer

Chief of party F.B.T. Siens

Surveyed by E.B. Brown

Inked by E.B. Brown

Heights in feet above MHW to ground to tops of trees

~~Contours~~ Approximate contours, Form line interval 100 feet

Instructions dated Feb. 3, 1941

Remarks: _____

DESCRIPTIVE REPORT TO ACCOMPANY

TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET ~~C-41~~ T-6866

Instructions dated February 3, 1941, *Project HT-218*

LOCALITY

Eastern and Seguan Island.

DESCRIPTION OF COAST

The shore is in general lava bluffs and boulder beach. There are several short stretches of narrow black sand beach. There is a good landing place along the black sand beach in Finch Cove. There is a trappers camp site along the shore of this cove. On the Southeast side of the cove there are two prominent rocky cliffs. The westernmost is 300 feet high and the easternmost and more prominent is 500 feet high. To the eastward there is a deep valley.

At Latitude 52 degrees 20'.7, Longitude 172 degrees 19'.5 there is a prominent crater. The north and higher rim of the crater is 1930 feet elevation. There is a small crater in the southern side of the large crater. The northern and taller side of the small crater is 1934 feet elevation.

The eastern point is a small peninsula with a mound 465 feet elevation surmounted by four small knolls. The shores of the peninsula are almost vertical rocky cliffs. There is a fair landing on the north side of the neck. There is a fair anchorage for small craft in the small cove on the south side. On the southwest side of the cove are three tall pinnacles.

Two and one half miles southwest of the point there are five small islets. The northeast two are tall while the southern one and northwest two are comparatively low. The most distinctive feature is on the northwesterly islet: a 60 foot double rock with the center of the lower section gone, giving the impression of a man on the northwest and a woman wearing a bussel on the southeast; they seem to be embracing. The feet of the man were located and called signal "Adam"-the name "Adam and Eve" was given the pair by one of the members of the party; however, this name does not seem so good because the woman gives the impression of being fully clothed. The water area between the southernmost and central islets seems fairly clear (the topographic party went through this pass with a motor sailor) while the area between the northern four and the shore is foul.

From the point to triangulation station point, the shore is paralleled by steep rocky cliffs. There are several peaks about 3/4 mile from shore elevations 2218 to 2863 which were in the clouds much of the time while the survey was in progress. Probably the most distinctive peak along this section of the coast is triangulation

station Bos elevation 1410. The seaward face is very steep and rugged. It showed very well against the clouds background and probably is even more prominent when the island is snow covered. There is a distinctive feature under the peak near the shore: a hole about five feet deep with an almost square entrance about 20 feet high and 8 feet wide. (The northeast and most vertical side was located and called signal Hole). This feature is especially prominent when the sun illuminates the rocky cliffs on either side and the hole shows as a square dark shadow. About 0.2 mile southwest of hole, rocks extend off shore about 230 meters; the inshore rock is 110 feet high while the off shore ones are comparatively low.

There are no good landings along this shore.

LANDMARKS

- * Cone (Triangulation station Cone)
- Peak (Triangulation station Jag, a sharp pinnacle)
- Peak (Triangulation station Bos)
- * Pinnacle, on inner crater (Triangulation station Fin)
for inshore charts
- Adam and Eve (signal Adam)
- Hole (signal Hole)

CHARACTER OF CONTROL

A scheme of second order triangulation established by the U. S. G. & G. S. S. Pioneer.

SURVEY METHODS AND CLOSING ERRORS

Between Finch and Sam, the signals were located by cuts and resection, with distances between signals checked by stadia distances. The signals and shore line one half mile west of Sam were located by sextant cuts. Due to almost vertical cliffs and heavy seas it was considered impractical to locate this section with the plane table. It was possible to get several topographic cuts from the west northwestward on the signals.

A traverse was run from Sam to signal Tie and from Lava to signal Tie. There was a closing error of 60 meters. The adjustment was made to sextant locations of signals Point and Lo, and by sextant cuts on intermediate signals. (See addenda).

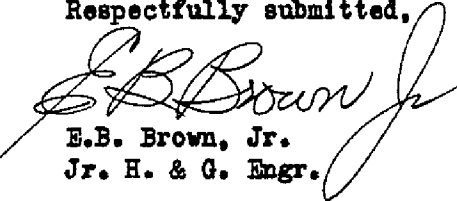
Because of steep cliffs it was not possible to locate signal Pig by plane table. It was located by sextant cuts.

FORM LINES

The form lines were in general located by sextant cuts from the ship or launch. The along shore form lines were located with the plane table.

Clouds over the island prevented the obtaining of form lines in the interior area of the sheet.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "E.B. Brown Jr.", written over the typed name.

E.B. Brown, Jr.
Jr. H. & G. Engr.

Forwarded and approved

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "F.B.T. Siems", written over the typed name.

F.B.T. Siems
H. & G. Engr.

4

ADDENDA TO DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
TO ACCOMPANY TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET ~~C-41~~ T-6866

Adjustment of Traverse:

Sextant cuts based on triangulation stations LIME, SAM, LAVA and POINT were taken by the Ship on signals POINT and LO; these cuts were very carefully plotted on the plotting sheet (See paragraph 5 under "~~Auxiliary Survey Methods~~" ^{"Random Traverses"} descriptive report for Topographic Sheet T-6867 ~~C-41~~ regarding plotting sheet.) that was used for all the Seguan Island cuts. The cuts were then transferred to the topographic sheet, indicating that the azimuth of the traverses was correct but that the distances had been read too long. Sextant cuts to signals on either side seemed to bear out this assumption. Therefore the adjustment was made by holding the azimuth and reducing the distances between signals at the rate of 8 meters in 1900 meters. The shore line and detail was adjusted between signals.

The sextant cuts to Stations LO and POINT drawn on the master sheet are each the result of several cuts at about 30 degree angle with one cut at about right angles to the mean of them. These cuts plot in a point in the case of Station LO and practically so in the case of POINT. The points thus derived agree in position with the adjusted topographic positions. There was no practical means of carrying the triangulation to the eastern point of Seguan Island hence it was necessary to resort to the methods of control employed.

Magnetic Meridians:

Magnetic meridians were drawn near signal CAT and at Signal SAME using Declinatoire No. 246; index error -27'. Also near signal PINA using Declinatoire No. 254; index error -19'. Observations of declinatoire errors were made by Howard S. Cole at Station SEWARD on October 13, 1941.

Geographic Names:

Finch Cove was named for Judge Finch of Unalaska who had a fox concession in this vicinity. The name is in general local usage. This cove affords good anchorage in southerly or westerly weather.

Signals outside High Water Line:

- ✓ PINT: A broad 80 ft. grassy top pinnacle. T-6866
- ✓ CAT: An offlying rock (approximately 12 foot)
- ✓ POX: A disk in the east side of 58 ft. pinnacle.
- ✓ ABLE: A 10 foot rock.
- ✓ BOY: An 18 foot rock.
- ✓ PET: An offlying rock (approximately ^(10 ft) 8 ft.)
- ✓ OUT: White-wash offshore side 140 ft. pinnacle.
- ✓ SAY: A 10 foot rock.
- ✓ MEK: White-wash offshore side 120 ft. pinnacle.
- ✓ IN: Highest (55 ft.) part of a rock islet.
- ✓ ADAM: A 60 foot pinnacle.
- ✓ LOW: A 4 foot rock
- ✓ JIT: A 20 foot rock
- ✓ PINA: A pointed top 65 foot pinnacle.

EB Brown
TH Shem

Remarks

Decisions

1	Local name: referred to C.P. II, 1938, p. 366	520720
2		" U.S.G.B
3		U.S.G.B
4		520715 "
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GEOGRAPHIC NAMES

Survey No. **T6866**
Confidential

Name on Survey	On Chart No.	On previous survey No.	On U. S. quadrangle Maps	From local information	On local Maps	P. O. Guide or Map	Rand McNally Atlas	U. S. Light List	
	A,	B,	C,	D	E	F	G	H	K
<u>Finch Cove</u>									1
<u>Seguam Island</u>									2
<u>Bering Sea</u>									3
<u>Amurta Pass</u>									4
<u>Pacific Ocean?</u>									5
Names underlined in red approved by L. Heck on 6/18/42									6
Recommended IB									7
Wharf Point		See	Coast Pilot						8
Moundhill Cape Pt (L.H.)			do						9
Finch Cape Pt (L.H.)			do						10
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MEMORANDUM

IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

SURVEY
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
~~PHOTOSTAT OF~~

~~No. 11~~

No. T

T6866
~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

received March 26, 1942
registered April 7, 1942
verified
reviewed
approved

This is forwarded in order that your attention may be directed to the matters as indicated below. Please initial in column 3 as an acknowledgement that your attention has been thus directed. The complete original records are available if desired. If you cannot give this your immediate attention, please initial, note, and forward to the next section marked, calling for the records at your convenience.

ROUTE		Initial	Attention called to
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RETURN TO

82	R. W. Knox
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RPK

DIVISION OF CHARTS

SURVEYS BRANCH

REVIEW OF TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

REGISTRY NO. 6866
Field No. C-41

Aleutian Islands, Eastern End of Segum Island
Surveyed August - September 1941; Scale 1:20,000
Instructions dated February 3, 1941

Plane Table Survey

Aluminum Mounted

Chief of Party - F. B. T. Siems
Surveyed by - E. B. Brown
Inked by - E. B. Brown
Reviewed by - G. F. Jordan
Inspected by - H. R. Edmonston, January 12, 1943

1. Junctions with Contemporary Surveys

Satisfactory junctions are made on the northwest with T-6868 (1941) and on the southwest with T-6869 (1941).

2. Comparison with Prior Surveys

This is an original survey, and there are no prior surveys by this Bureau.

3. Comparison with Chart 8802 (Print of Aug. 31, 1942)

a. Topography

This chart is of such small scale that a comparison with the present survey is not feasible.

b. Magnetic Meridian

The three magnetic determinations agree within $2-1/2^{\circ}$ of the charted value. This is satisfactory in the volcanic region.

4. Compliance with Instructions for the Project

The survey complies with the instructions with the exception that inland form lines were prevented by weather conditions.

5. Condition of Survey

- a. The topographic detail is very good.
- b. The Descriptive Report is complete and covers all matters of importance.

6. Additional Field Work

The completion of form lines would be desirable whenever work is resumed in this area.

Some elevations
and form lines
added from
data submitted
by F.B.T. Siems.
J.A.M. 1/29/44.

7. Superseded Surveys

This is an original survey.

Examined and approved:

Robert W. King

Chief, Surveys Branch

J. S. Borden

Chief, Division of Charts

L. P. Raynor

Chief, Section of Hydrography

G. H. Hulse

Chief, Division of
Coastal Surveys