### DESCRIPTIVE REPORT

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<th>Topographic</th>
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#### U.S. COAST & GEOGRAPHIC SURVEY

LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

MAH 26 1942

#### State

Aleutian Islands

#### Locality

EASTERN END OF SEGUAH ISLAND

#### Chief of Party

F.B.T. Siems

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DECLASSIFICATION BY NOAA

Pursuant to DOC Systematic Review Guidelines as described in Section 3.3 (a), Executive Order 12356
Finish Cove
Applied to new chart 9030, before review. G.H.S. Apr. 2, 1942
Applied to chart 9102, before review. G.H.S. 4/10/42

Applied to new chart 8862 - 7/24/42 - JFW.
chart 8802 7/21/42 G.H.S.
Applied to Finish Cove Sheet A, 8862 - Oct. 17, 1942 - JFW
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY

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
General locality Aleutian Islands
Locality Eastern end Seguam Island
Scale 1:20,000 Date of survey Aug. 16 to Sept. 5, 1941
Vessel Explorer
Chief of party F.B.T. Siems
Surveyed by E.B. Brown
Inked by E.B. Brown
Heights in feet above MHW to ground 70+03+00

Contour Approximate contour, Form line interval 100 feet

Instructions dated Feb. 3, 1941

Remarks:

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670
Instructions dated February 3, 1941, Project H-218

LOCALITY

Eastern and Segwau 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° 20' 7" N, Longitude 172° 19' 5" W 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 northwesternly 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 3½ mile from shore elevations 2213 to 2853 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 5 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. C. & 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 ships 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,

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

Forwarded and approved

F.B.T. Siems
H. & C. Engr.
ADDENDA TO DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
TO ACCOMPANY TOPOGRAPHIC SHEET 3-41  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" descriptive report for Topographic Sheet 3-41 regarding plotting sheet.) that was used for all the Seguam Island cuts. The cuts were then transferred to the topographic sheet, indicating that the azimuth of the traverse 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 Seguam 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 Declinatory No. 246; index error -27'. Also near signal PINA using Declinatory No. 254; index error -19'. Observations of declinatory 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.
- CAT: An offlying rock (approximately 12 foot)
- FOX: A disk in the east side of 58 ft. pinnacle.
- ABLE: A 10 foot rock.
- BOY: An 8 foot rock.
- PET: An offlying rock (approximately 8 ft.)
- OLT: White-wash offshore side 140 ft. pinnacle.
- SAY: A 10 foot rock.
- MEX: White-wash offshore side 120 ft. pinnacle.
- IN: Highest (55 ft.) part of a rock islet.
- ADAM: A 50 foot pinnacle.
- LOW: A 4 foot rock
- JUT: A 20 foot rock
- PINA: A pointed top 65 foot pinnacle.
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Names underlined in red approved by L. Heck on 6/18/42.
MEMORANDUM
IMMEDIATE ATTENTION

SURVEY
DESCRIPTIVE REPORT
PHOTOGRAPH

No. T T6866

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.

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RETURN TO
82  R. W. Knox

[Initial Signature]
DIVISION OF CHARTS
SURVEYS BRANCH

REVIEW OF TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY

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

Plane Table Survey

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° 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.

7. **Superseded Surveys**
   This is an original survey.

Examined and approved:

[Signatures]

Robert Wind
Chief, Surveys Branch

J. B. Borden
Chief, Division of Charts

[Signatures]

L. W. Rigney
Chief, Section of Hydrography

Chief, Division of Coastal Surveys