



Lithograph chart, including tidal information, compass roses, soundings, seabed notations, currents, sandbanks, shoals, lighthouses, beacons, inland elevations and detailing.

ADMIRALTY CHART OF THE APPROACHES JEDDAH HARBOUR

**Red Sea, Saudi Arabia, Approaches to Jiddah Surveyed by Commr. W. J. L. Wharton R.N.
H.M.S. "Fawn" 1876.**

Author

HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

Publication date

3rd July 1953. Small corrections to 1964.

Publisher

Published at the Admiralty Vice-Admiral under the Superintendence of Rear Admiral A. Day C.B., C.B.E., D.S.O. Hydrographer,

Publication place

London,

Physical description

Lithograph chart, including tidal information, compass roses, soundings, seabed notations, currents, sandbanks, shoals, lighthouses, beacons, inland elevations and detailing.

Dimensions

1040 by 700mm (41 by 27.5 inches).

Notes

Detailed chart of the approaches Jeddah Harbour.

The British Hydrographic Office was founded in 1795 by George III, who appointed Alexander Dalrymple as the first Hydrographer to the Admiralty. The first charts were produced in 1800. Unlike the U. S. Coast Survey the Hydrographic Office was given permission to sell charts to the public and they produced a great number of sea charts covering every corner of the globe. Most of the Admiralty charts produced by the Hydrographic Office delineated coastline as well as high and low water marks and record depth of water as established by soundings. In addition these charts included information on shoals, reefs, and other navigational hazards that plagued mariners across the world. Thanks to the innovations of Sir Francis Beaufort, who developed the Beaufort Scale of wind strength, the British Hydrographic Office became one of the leading producers of sea charts. In fact, such was their accuracy that the phrase 'Safe as an Admiralty Chart' was coined.

Bibliography

Provenance

Price:

Inventory reference: 1947