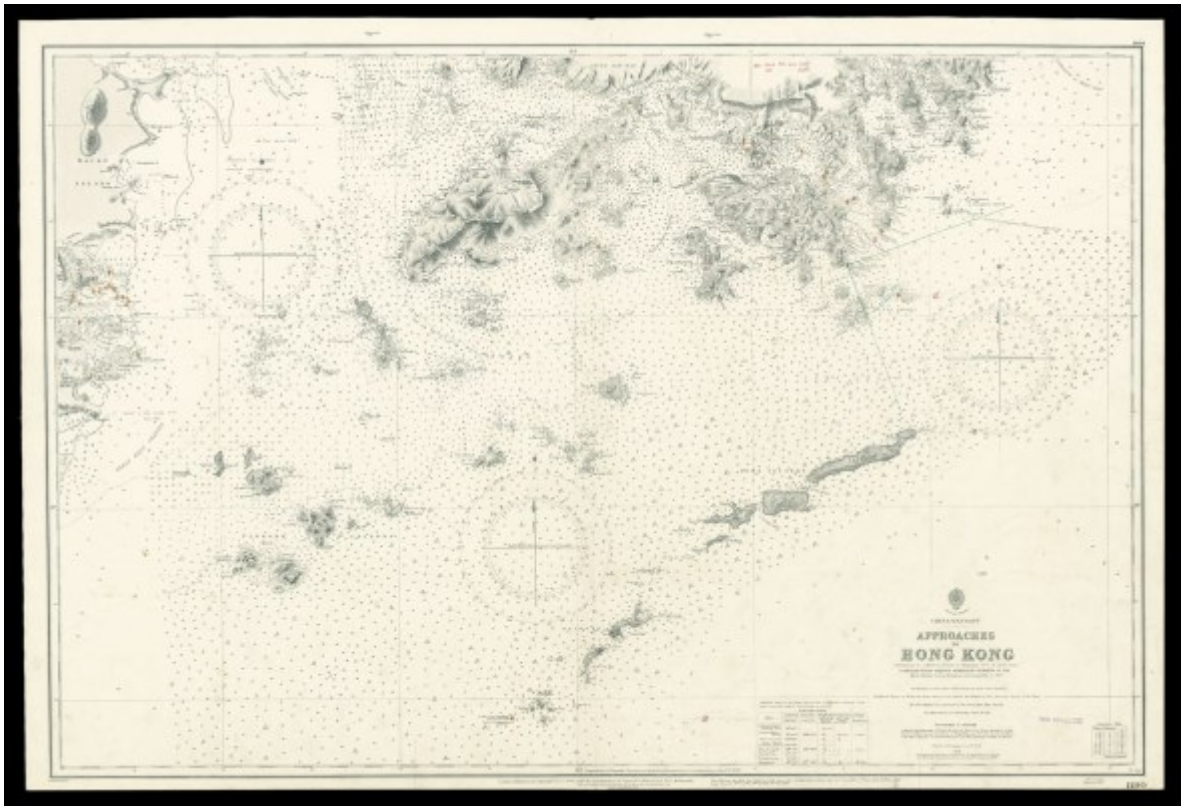


Engraved chart, including tidal information, compass roses, soundings, seabed notations, currents, sandbanks, shoals, lighthouses and beacons picked out in yellow and red, inland elevations.

ADMIRALTY CHART OF THE APPROACHES TO HONG KONG

China – S.E. Coast. Approaches to Hong Kong. (Attention is called to Notice to Mariners No.1 of each year) Compiled from Various Admiralty Surveys to 1931. Macao Harbour from a Portuguese Government Plan of 1927.

Author
HYDROGRAPHIC OFFICE

Publication date
31st Dec., 1888. New Edition 19th Jan. 1934.

Publisher
Published at the Admiralty,

Publication place
London,

Physical description
Engraved chart, including tidal information, compass roses, soundings, seabed notations, currents, sandbanks, shoals, lighthouses and beacons picked out in yellow and red, inland elevations.

Dimensions
710 by 1040mm. (28 by 41 inches).

Notes
Detailed chart of the approaches to Hong Kong.

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: 1398

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