CHESAPEAKE BAY

MARYLAND AND VIRGINIA

(Polyconic Projection.)

Scale 1:080,000

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BY THE COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
O. H. Tittmann, Superintendent

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Triangulation: recorded between 1851 and 1905.
Topography ... 1851 ... 1905.
Hydrography ... 1851 ... 1905.
Control by United States Bureau by U.S. Engineers, and by Corps of Engineers U.S.A., to mid 1910.

SOUNDINGS

The soundings are in feet and show the depth at mean low water.
The shoals are tinted in shades of blue above the outlined surface.
The 30 foot curve is shown thus.

TIDES

Place	Mean rise	Spring rise	Mean interval	Spring interval	Mean range	Spring range	Mean duration of rise	Mean duration of fall
	ft. in.	ft. in.	h. m.	h. m.	ft. in.	ft. in.	h. m.	h. m.
Cape Charles	2 10	2 11	4 37	4 30	2 0	2 11	6 12	6 13
Cape Henry	3 09	3 11	4 56	4 50	2 11	3 0	6 46	6 19
Point Lookout	1 10	1 11	5 30	5 24	1 3	1 10	7 15	5 10

Mean time of high water after moon's meridian passage.
Mean time of low water after moon's meridian passage.
Mean height of high water above plane of reference.

The predicted time and height of the tide can be obtained from the TIDE TABLES published annually by the Coast and Geodetic Survey.

LIGHTS

F. signifies Fixed, Fl. Flashing, Fl. Fixed, Fl. Flashing Rays, Revolving, W. White, R. Red, a. varied, Occ. Occas.

Name	Latitude	Longitude from Greenwich	Character	Height of lantern above sea level	Range of visibility	Structure	Remarks
Cape Charles	37 07 16	75 51 54	F. W.	54 ft.	13 M.	Wh. Pyramidal Tower	
Cape Henry	36 55 35	76 00 23	F. W. & Occ.	165	19		Revolving every 1 min.
Poy Island	37 21 59	76 15 20	Fl. W.	147	15		

NOTE AND ABBREVIATIONS

A shoal is named in general (Sh. shoals), if middle, (m. middle), if deep (d. deep), if rocky (R. rocks), if coral (C. coral), if sandy (S. sand), if shelly (Sh. shelly), if mud (M. mud), if weed (W. weed), if broken ground (Bk. broken ground), if hard bank (B. bank), if stony (St. stony), if gravel (G. gravel), if clay (Cl. clay), if marl (Mr. marl), if ooze (O. ooze), if quicksand (Q. sand), if foul (F. foul), if rocky (R. rocks), if coarse (C. coarse), if fine (F. fine), if hard (H. hard), if soft (S. soft), if sticky (St. sticky), if tough (T. tough), if black (Bk. black), if blue (Bl. blue), if brown (Br. brown), if green (G. green), if grey (Gy. grey), if red (R. red), if white (W. white), if yellow (Y. yellow), and the like.

- L.H.B.M. marks the position of a lighthouse.
- L.V. marks the position of a lightvessel.
- L.B.M. marks the position of a lightbeacon.
- L.F.B.M. marks the position of a lightbeacon with fog signal.
- L.S. marks the position of a lightstation.
- L.S.B.M. marks the position of a lightstation with beacon.
- L.S.F.B.M. marks the position of a lightstation with beacon and fog signal.
- Gas marks the position of a gas buoy.
- Whis. marks the position of a whistling buoy.
- Bell marks the position of a bell buoy.
- Gong marks the position of a gong buoy.
- Horn marks the position of a horn buoy.
- Siren marks the position of a siren buoy.
- Can marks the position of a can buoy.
- Nun marks the position of a nun buoy.
- Spar marks the position of a spar buoy.
- Mid. marks the position of a mid-channel buoy.
- Quar. marks the position of a quarter buoy.
- Junc. marks the position of a junction buoy.
- Wreck marks the position of a wreck buoy.
- Obstn. marks the position of an obstruction buoy.
- Explosives marks the position of an explosives buoy.
- Ch. marks the position of a channel buoy.
- Ent. marks the position of an entrance buoy.
- Fl. marks the position of a flashing buoy.
- Occ. marks the position of an occulting buoy.
- Q.F. marks the position of a quick flashing buoy.
- I.Q. marks the position of an interrupted quick buoy.
- Mo. (A) marks the position of a Morse (A) buoy.
- R. marks the position of a red buoy.
- W. marks the position of a white buoy.
- B. marks the position of a black buoy.
- G. marks the position of a green buoy.
- Y. marks the position of a yellow buoy.
- Bn. marks the position of a beacon.
- Pile marks the position of a pile.
- Ruin marks the position of a ruin.
- Wk. marks the position of a wreck.
- Obstn. marks the position of an obstruction.
- Rep. marks the position of a reported danger.
- Sub. marks the position of a submerged rock.
- Ex. marks the position of an existing danger.
- Dis. marks the position of a discontinued danger.
- Ch. marks the position of a church.
- Sch. marks the position of a school.
- Tel. marks the position of a telegraph station.
- T.H. marks the position of a town hall.
- P.O. marks the position of a post office.
- Cem. marks the position of a cemetery.
- Mon. marks the position of a monument.
- Obs. marks the position of an observatory.
- Fl. marks the position of a flagstaff.
- Ho. marks the position of a house.
- Ch. marks the position of a church.
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STORM WARNING DISPLAYS

Storm warning displays are made by the U.S. Weather Bureau at Cape Henry, Fort Monroe, Newport News, Norfolk, Gosford, Hampton and Baltimore.

Lights dividing the high seas from inland waters, according to Rules of the Road:
From Cape Henry Lightship by most entrance obtaining buoy, thence to Cape Charles Light.

The head of navigation on the Rappahannock River is at Fredericksburg, 110 miles from the entrance. The channel is 200 feet wide and has been improved to a depth of 8 feet at mean low water.

The head of navigation on the Potomac River is at Washington, 110 miles from the entrance. The channel is 300 feet wide and has been improved to a depth of 25 feet at mean low water.

The head of navigation on the Pocomoke River is at Snow Hill, 30 miles from the entrance. The channel is 200 feet wide and has been improved to a depth of 8 feet at mean low water.

The head of navigation on the Wicomico River is at Salisbury, 25 miles from the entrance. The channel is 200 feet wide and has been improved to a depth of 8 feet at mean low water.

The head of navigation on the Nanticoke River is at Seaford, 30 miles from the entrance. The channel is 200 feet wide and has been improved to a depth of 8 feet at mean low water.

The head of navigation on the Choptank River is at Denton, 30 miles from the entrance. The channel is 200 feet wide and has been improved to a depth of 8 feet at mean low water.

The head of navigation on the Chester River is at Chestertown, 30 miles from the entrance. The channel is 200 feet wide and has been improved to a depth of 8 feet at mean low water.

The head of navigation on the Elk River is at Elkton, 30 miles from the entrance. The channel is 200 feet wide and has been improved to a depth of 8 feet at mean low water.

The head of navigation on the Susquehanna River is at Havre de Grace, 30 miles from the entrance. The channel is 200 feet wide and has been improved to a depth of 8 feet at mean low water.