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Limits of oceans and seas.

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INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU



LIMITS OF OCEANS AND SEAS

(Special Publication N° 23)

AUGUST 1928

IMPRIMERIE MONÉGASQUE
MONTE-CARLO

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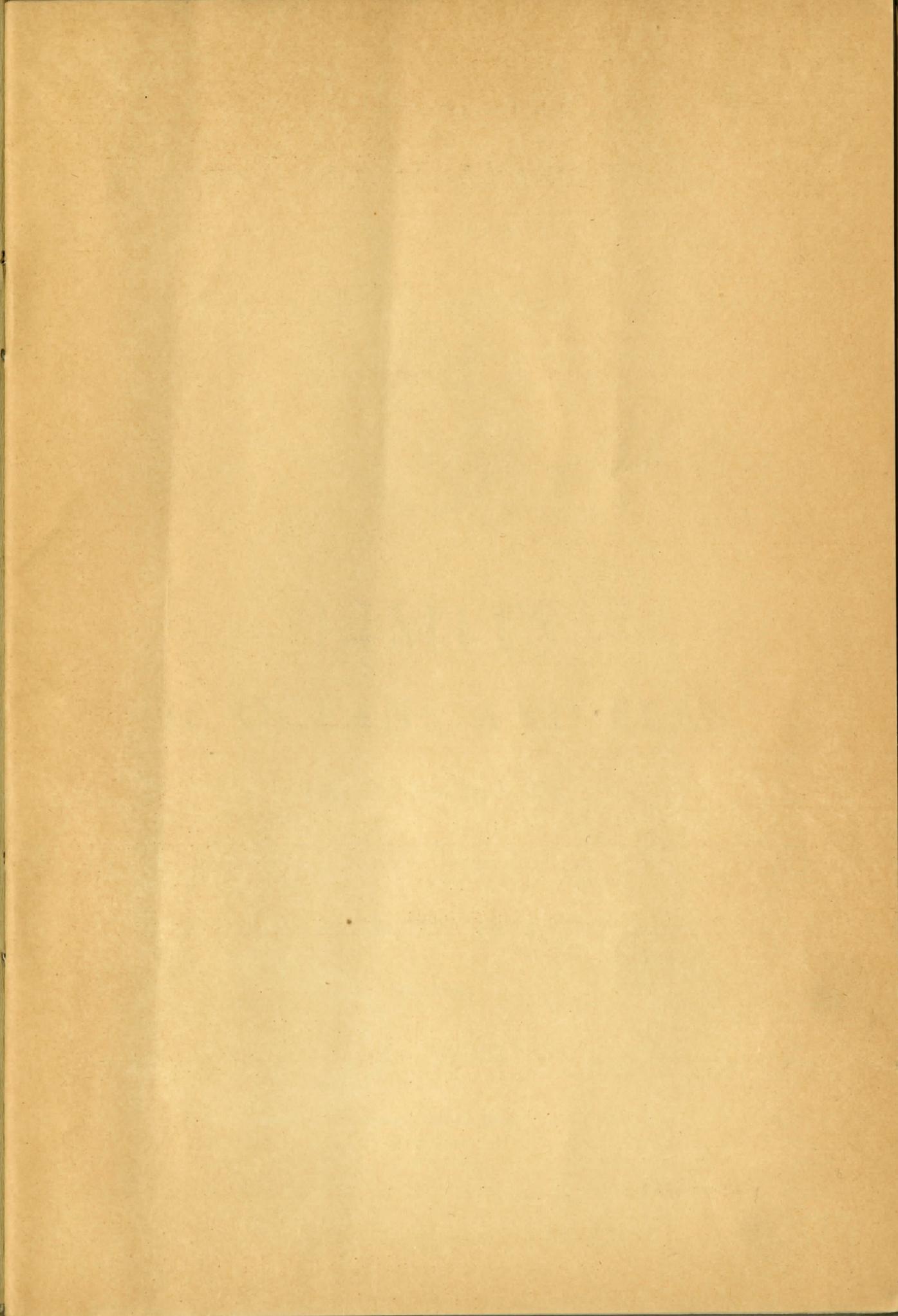
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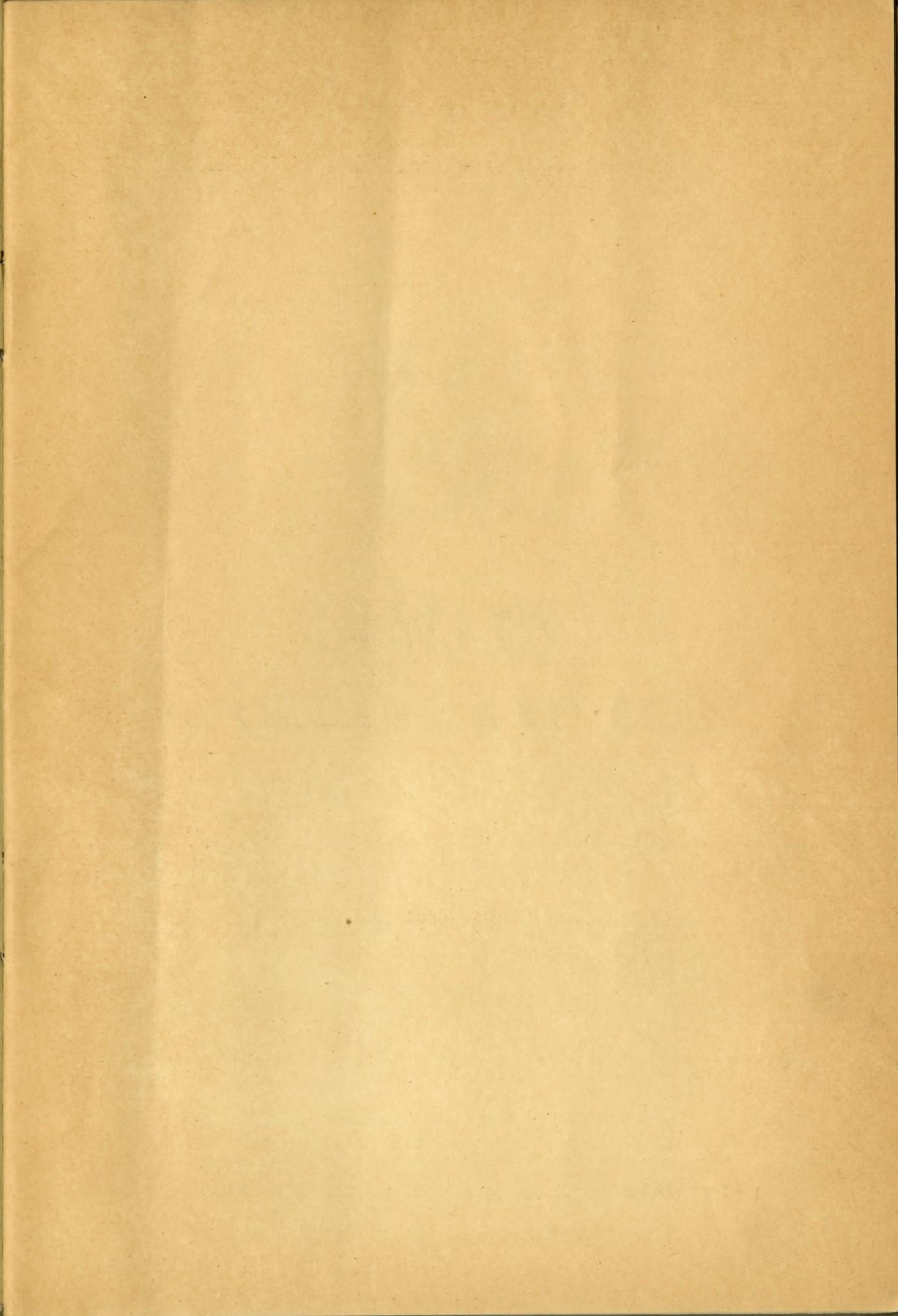
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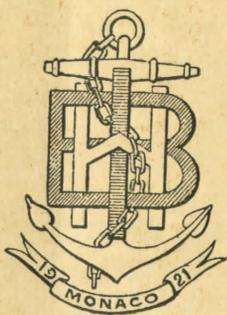
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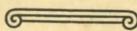
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IMPRIMERIE MONÉGASQUE
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THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF OCEANOGRAPHY



LIMITS
OF OCEANS AND SEAS

(Special Publication 30)

AUGUST 1953

NAVY
DEPARTMENT

NAVY DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20370

Limits of Oceans and Seas.

PREFACE.

The Directing Committee has had under further consideration the question of the Limits of Oceans and Seas referred to the Bureau by the International Hydrographic Conferences held in London and Monaco in 1919 and 1926 respectively, and has drawn up the following proposals which represent an endeavour to reconcile the varying requirements of those Hydrographic Offices which have expressed their opinions on the original proposals put forward by Circular-Letter N° 1-H of 15th February 1923.

LONDON, 1919.

RESOLUTION, SECTION IV. — B.
(see page 36 of Report of Proceedings).

“Advisability of arranging Notices geographically, to correspond with Sailing Directions and Light Lists.”

It is agreed that it is desirable that the limits of enclosed seas should be laid down, and that it might be stated to what sea or ocean a strait connecting two of them should be reckoned.

MONACO, 1926.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE COMMITTEE ON CHARTS AND
TECHNICAL DOCUMENTS.

IV. — Notices to Mariners.

I. — *Limits of Oceans and Seas.*

The Committee referred the study of this subject back to the Bureau in order to obtain a solution of the question.

Some of the objections to the original proposals which have been raised are based on such arguments as : —

- (a) *“Your proposed W. limit of the Mediterranean makes Tangier a Mediterranean port, which it certainly is not.”*

It will be observed that the London resolution instructed the Bureau to allot straits joining two seas to one of them.

The W. limit in this case is placed as it is because the Straits of Gibraltar are allotted to the Mediterranean. The full title of N^o 23 is "The Mediterranean with the Straits of Gibraltar" but as such nomenclature is apt to become lengthy the principal name only is mentioned. It is quite reasonable to describe Tangier as a port in the Straits of Gibraltar.

(b) "*As now suggested, Tasmania is bounded by three Oceans and Seas and thus the coast must be dealt with in three different volumes of Sailing Directions. This does not appear to be necessary.*"

Obviously this is unnecessary for, should any Hydrographic Office so desire, the whole coasts of Australia and Tasmania may be described in one volume.

Objection has been made to certain names employed as suggesting some political proprietary rights. Such objections are best met by stating that, though all nations use the terms "Gulf of Mexico" and "Arabian Sea", no suggestion that Mexico or the Arabs have peculiar rights over these areas is made.

In any case, the limits suggested have no political significance whatsoever and are intended for hydrographic use only.

The London and Monaco Resolutions referred to Notices to Mariners and the object of laying down the limits is to enable seamen, as well as Hydrographic Offices, to know that all Notices headed with the name of a sea or ocean deal with the same area.

For instance, let it be supposed that a dangerous shoal has been found in Lat. 3° N., Long. 40° W.

If the limit between the North and South Atlantic be the Equator or a line joining Cape San Roque and Cape Palmas this danger will lie in the North Atlantic, but if it be as proposed below the danger will be in the South Atlantic.

This particular limit (i. e. between the North and South Atlantic Oceans) has been selected for the following reasons : —

It is acceptable to most States.

The Equator divides the mouths of the Amazon River and the Gulf of Guinea.

The line joining Cape San Roque and Cape Palmas is inconvenient as are all lines which are not meridians or parallels, though they cannot be avoided in many cases.

It is obvious that a meridian or parallel forms the best limit, for a glance at the Longitude or Latitude of a danger, etc., will decide which side of the limit it lies. In the case of any other line the position must be plotted on a chart on which the limit is marked in order to be certain in which sea it lies.

G. S. S.

LIMITS OF OCEANS AND SEAS.

NOTE. — All latitudes and longitudes given below are approximate only and place-names are shown in the form in which they appear on the largest scale charts in the possession of the Bureau.

Where the expressions "a line joining X and Y" or "a line running from X to Y" are used they should be taken to signify the *rhumb line* between X and Y.

OCEANS: —

The following are the divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans: —

Between the N. and S. ATLANTIC OCEANS. — A line joining Cape Palmas (Liberia) and Cape Orange (Brazil).

Between the N. and S. PACIFIC OCEANS. — The Equator, but the islands of the Gilbert and Galàpagos Groups which lie to the North of the Equator to be included in the S. PACIFIC OCEAN.

1. — Gulf of Bothnia.

On the South.

From Kapellskær (59° 43' N.) in Sweden, through Scøderarm Light to Floetjan, Lagskær, Fæstøerne, Kœkarscørn, and Vænø-Kalkskær to the S W point of Hangcøudd (Hangcø Head, 59° 49' N.) in Finland.

2. — Gulf of Finland.

On the West.

A line running from Spithamn Point (59° 13' N.), in Estonia, through the island of Odensholm from S. E. to N. W. and on to the S. W. extreme of Hangcøudd (Hangcø Head, 22° 54' E.) in Finland.

3. — Gulf of Riga.

On the West.

A line running from Lyser Ort, (57° 34' N.) in Latvia, to the S. extreme of CEsel Island, through this island to Pammerort (22° 34' E.), thence to Enmast Point, the S. extreme of Dagcø, through Dagcø to Takhkona Point, the N. extreme thereof, and on to Spithamn Point in Estonia.

4. — Baltic Sea.

(See Danish Pilot, 1919, Chapter VIII).

In the Little Belt.

A line joining Pøels Huk (Als Island, 54° 52' N., 10° 05' E.) and Vejnaes Nakke (Aero Island, 54° 49' N., 10° 26' E.).

In the Great Belt.

A line joining Gulstav (S. extreme of Langeland Island) and Kappel Church ($54^{\circ} 46' N.$, $11^{\circ} 01' E.$) on Island of Laaland.

In Guldborg Sound.

A line joining Flinthorne-Rev and Skjelby ($54^{\circ} 38' N.$, $11^{\circ} 53' E.$).

In the Sound.

A line joining Stevns Lighthouse ($55^{\circ} 17' N.$, $12^{\circ} 27' E.$) and Falsterbø Point ($55^{\circ} 23' N.$, $12^{\circ} 49' E.$).

On the Northeast.

The Southern limit of the Gulf of Bothnia (1) and the Western limits of the Gulfs of Finland (2) and Riga (3).

5. — Kattegat, Sound and Belts.

(See Danish Pilot, 1919, Chapters IV and VIII).

On the North.

A line joining Skagen (The Skaw, N. point of Denmark) and Pater-noster Skær ($57^{\circ} 54' N.$, $11^{\circ} 27' E.$) and thence Northeastward through the shoals to Tjærn Island.

On the South.

The limits of the Baltic Sea (4) in the Belts and Sound.

6. — Skaggerrak.

(See Danish Pilot, 1919, Chapter III).

On the West.

A line joining Hanstholm ($57^{\circ} 07' N.$, $8^{\circ} 36' E.$) and the Naze (Lindesnes, $58^{\circ} N.$, $7^{\circ} E.$).

On the Southeast.

The Northern limit of the Kattegat (5).

7. — North Sea.

On the Southwest.

A line joining the Walde Lighthouse (France, $1^{\circ} 55' E.$) and Leather-coat Point (England, $51^{\circ} 10' N.$).

On the Northwest.

From Dunnet Head ($3^{\circ} 22' W.$) in Scotland to Tor Ness ($58^{\circ} 47' N.$) in the Island of Hoy, thence through this island to the Kame of Hoy ($58^{\circ} 55' N.$) on to Bark Ness on Mainland ($58^{\circ} 58' N.$) through this island to Costa Head ($3^{\circ} 14' W.$) and to Inga Ness ($59^{\circ} 17' N.$) in Westray through

Westray, to Bow Head, across to Mull Head (N. point of Papa Westray) and on to Seal Skerry (N. point of N. Ronaldshay) and thence to Horse Island (S. point of the Shetland Islands).

On the North.

From the N. point (Fethaland Point) of the Mainland of the Shetland Islands, across to Graveland Ness ($60^{\circ} 39' N.$) in the Island of Yell, through Yell to Gloup Ness ($1^{\circ} 04' W.$) and across to Spoo Ness ($60^{\circ} 45' N.$) in Unst Island, through Unst to Herma Ness ($60^{\circ} 51' N.$), on to the S. W. point of the Rumbings and to Muckle Flugga ($60^{\circ} 51' N., 0^{\circ} 53' W.$). Thence Eastward to Holmengraa ($60^{\circ} 51' N., 4^{\circ} 39' E.$) and on to the W. extreme of Ronglevaer Island ($60^{\circ} 49' N.$).

On the East.

The Western limit of the Skaggerrak (6).

8. — Greenland or Norwegian Sea.

On the East.

From South Cape of Spitsbergen to North Cape of Bear Island, through this island to Cape Bull and on to North Fugløy ($70^{\circ} 20' N.$) in Norway.

On the South.

From the W. extreme of Ronglevaer Island ($60^{\circ} 49' N.$) westward to Holmengraa ($60^{\circ} 51' N., 4^{\circ} 39' E.$) along the parallel to Muckle Flugga ($0^{\circ} 53' W.$) thence to the N. E. extreme of Fuglœ ($62^{\circ} 21' N., 6^{\circ} 15' W.$).

On the Southwest.

A line joining the N. E. extreme of Fuglœ to the E. extreme of Gerpir ($65^{\circ} 05' N., 13^{\circ} 30' W.$) in Iceland and from Straumnes (N. W. extreme of Iceland) to Cape Nansen ($68^{\circ} 15' N., 29^{\circ} 30' W.$) in Greenland.

On the North.

The parallel of $80^{\circ} N.$ latitude.

9. — Barents Sea.

On the East.

On a line running from the S. point of Lütke Island ($79^{\circ} 53' N., 59^{\circ} 40' E.$) to Cape Bolshaya Ledyanoi (N. point of Novaya Zemlya), through Novaya Zemlya to Cape Menshikova on to Bolvanski Nos on Vaigach Island, through this island to Byeli Nos and thence to Sokoli Nos ($69^{\circ} 50' N., 60^{\circ} 50' E.$).

On the South.

The Northern limit of the White Sea (11).

On the West.

The Eastern limit of the Greenland or Norwegian Sea (8).

On the North.

A line running from Cape Leigh Smith (Eastern extreme of North-east Land, Spitsbergen) through Great Island, Gilles Land and Victoria Island to Cape Mary Harmsworth (Western extreme of Franz Josef Land).

10. — Kara Sea.

On the East.

A line joining Cape Alexis ($76^{\circ} 07' N.$) on Novaya Zemlya to the northern extreme of Byeli Island, through this island to Cape Maluigina and thence to Cape Skuralova ($73^{\circ} N., 69^{\circ} 35' E.$).

On the Southwest.

The Eastern limit of the Barents Sea to the Southward of Novaya Zemlya.

11. — White Sea.

On the North.

A line joining Svyatoi Nos (Murmansk Coast, $39^{\circ} 47' E.$) and Cape Kanin.

12. — Arctic Ocean.

Between Labrador and Greenland.

The parallel of Cape Farewell, the S. extremity of Greenland ($59^{\circ} 47' N.$).

Between Greenland and Siberia.

The Northern limit of the Greenland Sea (8), the North and East limits of the Barents Sea (9) and the Eastern limit of the Kara Sea (10).

Between Siberia and Alaska.

The Arctic Circle.

13. — Inner Seas off the West Coast of Scotland.

On the West and North.

A line running from Bloody Foreland ($55^{\circ} 10' N., 8^{\circ} 17' W.$) in Ireland to the W. point of Tory Island, on to Barra Head, the S. W. point of the Hebrides, thence through these islands, in such a manner that the W. coasts of the main islands appertain to the Atlantic Ocean (18) and all the narrow waters appertain to the Inner Seas, as far as the Butt of Lewis (North Point), and thence to Cape Wrath ($58^{\circ} 37' N.$) in Scotland.

On the South.

A line joining the S. extreme of the Mull of Galloway ($54^{\circ} 38' N.$) in Scotland and Ballyquintin Point ($54^{\circ} 20' N.$) in Ireland.

14. — Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.

On the North.

The Southern limit of the Scottish Seas. (13).

On the South.

A line from Wooltack Point (Wales, $51^{\circ} 44' N.$) through Skomar Island, and the Smalls ($51^{\circ} 43' N.$), thence Northwesterly to Carnsore Point ($52^{\circ} 10' N.$, $6^{\circ} 22' W.$) in Ireland.

15. — Bristol Channel.

A line joining Trevoze Head ($5^{\circ} W.$) in Cornwall and the Smalls, on to the Garland Stone (Skomar Island) and thence to Wooltack Point ($51^{\circ} 44' N.$) on the coast of Wales.

16. — English Channel.

On the West.

From the coast of Brittany Westward along the parallel ($48^{\circ} 28' N.$) of the E. extreme of Ushant (Lédènes), through this island to W. extreme thereof (Le Kainec), thence to the Bishop Rock, the S. W. extreme of the Scilly Isles, and on a line passing to the Westward of these Isles as far as the N. extreme (Lion Rock) and thence Eastward to the Longships ($50^{\circ} 04' N.$) and on to Lands End.

On the East.

The Southwestern limit of the North Sea (7).

17. — Bay of Biscay.

A line joining Cape Ortegal with the W. extreme of Ushant (Le Kainec) through this island to the E. extreme thereof (Lédènes) and thence Eastward on the parallel to the coast of Brittany.

18. — North Atlantic Ocean.

On the West.

The Eastern limits of the Caribbean Sea (22), the Southern limits of the Gulf of Mexico (21) from the N. coast of Cuba to Key West, and the Southeastern and Northeastern limits of the Gulf of St. Lawrence (19).

On the North.

The limit of the Arctic Ocean (12) from the coast of Labrador to

Greenland and of the Norwegian Sea (8) from Greenland to the Shetland Islands.

On the East.

The Northwestern limit of the North Sea (7), the Northern and Western limits of the Scottish Seas (13), the Southern limit of the Irish Sea (14), the Western limits of the Bristol (15) and English (16) Channels, the Bay of Biscay (17) and of the Mediterranean Sea (23).

On the South.

A line (parallel of $4^{\circ} 25' N.$) joining Cape Palmas, in Liberia, and Cape Orange, in Brazil.

19. — Gulf of St. Lawrence.

On the Northeast.

A line running from Cape Bauld (N. point of Kirpon Island, $51^{\circ} 40' N.$, $55^{\circ} 25' W.$) to the E. extreme of Belle Isle and on to the Northeast Ledge ($52^{\circ} 02' N.$, $55^{\circ} 15' W.$). Thence a line joining this ledge with the E. extreme of Cape St. Charles ($52^{\circ} 13' N.$) in Labrador.

On the Southeast.

A line from Cape Canso ($45^{\circ} 20' N.$, $61^{\circ} W.$) to Red Point ($45^{\circ} 35' N.$, $60^{\circ} 45' W.$) in Cape Breton Island, through this Island to Cape Breton and on to Pointe Blanche ($46^{\circ} 45' N.$, $56^{\circ} 11' W.$) in the Island of St. Pierre, and thence to the S. W. point of Morgan Island ($46^{\circ} 51' N.$, $55^{\circ} 49' W.$).

On the West.

The meridian of $64^{\circ} 30' W.$, but the whole of Anticosti Island is included in the Gulf.

20. — Bay of Fundy.

On the Southwest.

A line running northwesterly from Cape St. Mary ($44^{\circ} 05' N.$) Nova Scotia, through Machias Seal Island ($67^{\circ} 06' W.$) and on to Little River Head ($44^{\circ} 39' N.$) in the State of Maine.

21. — Gulf of Mexico.

On the Southeast.

A line joining Cape Catoche Light ($21^{\circ} 37' N.$, $87^{\circ} 04' W.$) with the Light on Cape San Antonio in Cuba, through this island to the meridian of $83^{\circ} W.$ and to the Northward along this meridian to the latitude of the S. point of the Dry Tortugas ($24^{\circ} 35' N.$), along this parallel Eastward to Rebecca Shoal ($82^{\circ} 35' W.$) thence through the shoals to Key West, all the narrow waters between the Dry Tortugas and Key West being considered to be within the Gulf.

22. — Caribbean Sea.

In the Yucatan Channel.

The same limit as that described for the Gulf of Mexico (21).

On the North.

In the Windward Channel.

A line joining Caleta Point ($74^{\circ} 15' W.$) and Pearl Point ($19^{\circ} 40' N.$) in Haïti.

In the Mona Passage.

A line joining Cape Engano and the extreme of Agujereada ($18^{\circ} 31' N., 67^{\circ} 08' W.$) in Porto Rico.

Eastern limits.

From Point San Diego (Porto Rico) Northward along the meridian thereof ($65^{\circ} 39' W.$) to the 100 fathom line, thence Eastward and Southward, in such a manner that all islands, shoals and narrow waters of the Lesser Antilles are included in the Caribbean Sea (22) as far as Galera Point (N. E. extremity of the island of Trinidad). From Galera Point through Trinidad to Galeota Point (S. E. extreme) and thence to Baja Point ($9^{\circ} 32' N., 61^{\circ} W.$) in Venezuela.

23. — Mediterranean Sea.

In the Strait of Gibraltar.

A line joining the extremities of Punta del Camarinal (Spain $5^{\circ} 48' W.$) and Cape Spartel.

Other limits.

The Northern, Western and Southwestern limits of the Tyrrhenian Sea (23), the Southern limits of the Adriatic Sea (25) and of the Archipelago (26).

24. — Tyrrhenian Sea.

(Limits adopted by the Hydrographic Institute of the Royal Italian Navy).

In the Strait of Messina.

A line joining the N. extreme of Cape Paci ($15^{\circ} 42' E.$) with the E. extreme of the Island of Sicily, Cape Peloro ($38^{\circ} 16' N.$).

On the Southwest.

A line running from Cape Lilibeo (W. extreme of Sicily) to the S. extreme of Cape Teulada ($8^{\circ} 38' E.$) in Sardinia.

In the Strait of Bonifacio.

A line joining the W. extreme of Cape Testa ($41^{\circ} 14' N.$) in Sardinia with the S. W. extreme of Cape Feno ($41^{\circ} 23' N.$) in Corsica.

On the North.

A line joining Cape Corso (Capo Grosso, $9^{\circ} 23' E.$) in Corsica, with Tinetto Island ($9^{\circ} 51' E.$) and thence through Tino and Palmaria Islands to St.-Pietro Point ($44^{\circ} 03' N., 9^{\circ} 50' E.$) on the coast of Italy.

25. — Adriatic Sea.

(Limits adopted by the Hydrographic Institute of the Royal Italian Navy).

On the South.

A line running from the mouth of the Botrinto River ($39^{\circ} 44' N.$) in Albania, to Cape Karagol in Corfu, through this island to Cape Kephali (these two capes are in Lat. $39^{\circ} 45' N.$) and on to Cape Santa Maria di Leuca, the extremity of the heel of Italy.

26. — The Archipelago. (Aegean Sea.)

On the South.

A line running from Cape Aspro ($28^{\circ} 16' E.$) in Asia Minor, to Rutu Burnu (Molino Point) the N. E. extreme of the Island of Rhodes, through the island to Cape Prasonisi, the S. W. point thereof, on to Vrontos Point ($35^{\circ} 33' N.$) in Skarpanto, through this island to Castello Point, the S. extreme thereof, across to Cape Plaka (E. extremity of Crete), through Crete to Agria Grabusa, the N. W. extreme thereof, thence to Cape Apolitares in Antikithera Island, through the island to Psira Rock (off the N. W. point) and across to Cape Trakhili in Kithera Island, through Kithera to the N. W. point (Cape Karavugia) and thence to Cape Santa Maria ($36^{\circ} 28' N., 22^{\circ} 57' E.$) in the Morea.

In the Dardanelles.

A line joining Kum Kale ($26^{\circ} 11' E.$) and Cape Helles.

27. — Sea of Marmora.

On the West.

The Dardanelles limit of the Archipelago. (26).

On the Northeast.

A line joining Cape Rumili with Cape Anatoli ($41^{\circ} 13' N.$).

28. — Black Sea.

On the Southwest.

The Northeastern limit of the Sea of Marmora. (27).

In the Kertch Strait.

A line joining Cape Takil and Cape Panaghia ($45^{\circ} 02' N.$).

29. — Sea of Azov.

In the Kertch Strait.

The limit of the Black Sea. (28).

30. — South Atlantic Ocean.

On the Southwest.

The meridian ($67^{\circ} 16'$ W.) of Cape Horn to Tierra del Fuego and the meridian of Cape Virgins ($68^{\circ} 21'$ W.) from Tierra del Fuego to Patagonia.

On the West.

The limit of the Rio de la Plata. (31).

On the North.

The southern limit of the North Atlantic Ocean (18).

On the Northeast.

The limit of the Gulf of Guinea. (32).

On the South.

A line joining Cape Horn and Cape Agulhas ($20^{\circ} 01'$ E.).

31. — Rio de La Plata.

(Limits adopted by the Argentine Hydrographic Office).

To the Eastward.

A line joining Cape Santa Maria ($34^{\circ} 41'$ S.) and Cape San Antonio ($56^{\circ} 46'$ W.).

32. — Gulf of Guinea.

On the Southwest.

A line running southeastward from Cape Palmas in Liberia to Cape Palmarinhas ($9^{\circ} 10'$ S.).

33. — Gulf of Suez.

On the South.

A line running from Ras Muhammed ($27^{\circ} 43'$ N.) to the S. point of Shadwan Island ($34^{\circ} 02'$ E.) and thence Westward on a parallel ($27^{\circ} 27'$ N.) to the coast of Africa.

34. — Gulf of Akaba.

On the South.

A line running from Ras el Fasma Southwesterly to Requin Island

($27^{\circ} 57' N.$, $34^{\circ} 36' E.$) through Tiran Island to the S. W. point thereof and thence Westward on a parallel ($27^{\circ} 54' N.$) to the coast of the Sinai Peninsula.

35. — Red Sea.

On the North.

The Southern limits of the Gulfs of Suez (33) and Akaba (34).

On the South.

A line joining Hussein Murad ($13^{\circ} 40' N.$, $43^{\circ} 30' E.$) and Ras Siyan ($12^{\circ} 29' N.$, $43^{\circ} 20' E.$).

36. — Gulf of Aden.

On the Northwest.

The Southern limit of the Red Sea (35).

On the East.

The meridian of Cape Guardafui (Ras Asir, $51^{\circ} 16' E.$).

37. — Arabian Sea.

On the West.

The Eastern limit of the Gulf of Aden (36).

On the North.

A line joining Ràs al Hadd, East point of Arabia ($22^{\circ} 32' N.$) and Ràs Jiyùni ($61^{\circ} 43' E.$) on the coast of British India.

On the South.

A line running from Cape Comorin, the S. extremity of India, to the southern extremity of Minikoi Island ($8^{\circ} 16' N.$) and thence to the eastern extreme of Ras Hafun (Africa, $10^{\circ} 26' N.$).

38. — Gulf of Oman.

On the Northwest.

A line joining Ràs Lima ($25^{\circ} 57' N.$) on the coast of Arabia and Ràs al Kuh ($25^{\circ} 48' N.$) on the coast of Persia.

On the Southeast.

The Northern limit of the Arabian Sea (37).

39. — Persian Gulf.

On the South.

The Northwestern limit of Gulf of Oman (38).

40. — Indian Ocean.

On the North.

The Southern limit of the Arabian Sea (37), the Southern limit of the Bay of Bengal (41) the Southwestern limit of the Burma Sea (42) and the Southwestern limits of the East Indian Archipelago. (43).

On the South.

A line joining the southern extremes of Cape Agulhas and Cape Leeuwin ($116^{\circ} 30' E.$).

41. — Bay of Bengal.

On the East.

A line running from Cape Negrais ($16^{\circ} 03' N.$) in Burma through the larger islands of the Andaman groups, in such a way that all the narrow waters between the islands lie to the Eastward of the line and are excluded from the Bay of Bengal, as far as a point in Little Andaman Island in Lat. $10^{\circ} 48' N.$, Long $92^{\circ} 24' E.$, and thence along the S.W. limit of the Burma Sea (42).

On the South.

Adam's Bridge (between India and Ceylon) and from the southern extreme of Dondra Head (S. point of Ceylon) to the north point of Pulo Bras ($5^{\circ} 44' N.$, $95^{\circ} 04' E.$).

42. — Andaman or Burma Sea.

On the Southwest.

A line running from Oedjong Raja ($5^{\circ} 32' N.$, $95^{\circ} 12' E.$) in Sumatra to Poeloe Bras (Breuëh) and on through the Western islands of the Nicobar group to Sandy Point in Little Andaman Island, in such a way that all the narrow waters appertain to the Burma Sea.

On the Northwest.

The Eastern limit of the Bay of Bengal (41).

On the Southeast.

A line joining Lem Voalan ($7^{\circ} 47' N.$) in Siam, and Pedropunt ($5^{\circ} 40' N.$) in Sumatra.

43. — East Indian Archipelago.

On the Southwest.

From Cape Bougainville ($13^{\circ} 54' S.$, $126^{\circ} 05' E.$) in Western Australia to Poeloe Dana ($11^{\circ} S.$, $122^{\circ} 52' E.$) and to another Poeloe Dana ($10^{\circ} 49' S.$, $121^{\circ} 17' E.$) thence to the S. extreme of Soemba Island (Tand-

jong Ngoedjoe), through the island to Tandjong Karosso, the W. extreme thereof, and on to Toro Doro ($118^{\circ} 30' E.$) in Soembawa. Through Soembawa to Tandjong Mangkoen ($9^{\circ} S.$) and across to Tandjong Ringgit ($8^{\circ} 52' S.$) in Lombok, through this island to Tandjong Boekit Gendang, on to Tandjong Gagar in Bali, through Bali to Tandjong Meboeloe (these three Tandjong are in Lat. $8^{\circ} 50' S.$). Thence across to Tandjong Bantenan, the Southern extreme of Java, through Java to Java Hoofd ($6^{\circ} 46' S.$) the W. extreme thereof, and on to Vlakke Hoek ($104^{\circ} 35' E.$) the S. extreme of Sumatra.

On the Northwest.

The Southeastern limit of the Burma Sea. (42).

On the North.

The Southern limit of the China Seas (45).

On the Northeast.

A line joining Bingay Point ($13^{\circ} 05' N.$) and the N. point of Biri Island and thence along the eastern coasts of Balicutro Islands to Bobon Point ($124^{\circ} 34' E.$) on the N. coast of Samar, then a line from Sungi Point ($10^{\circ} 54' N.$) to the Light on Subuan Island and to Sugbuan Point ($10^{\circ} 05' N., 126^{\circ} 05' E.$) thence from the S. E. point of Siargao Island to Cautit Point ($9^{\circ} 18' N.$) on the Island of Mindanao. Through Mindanao to Cape San Augustin, on to Merampi Island ($127^{\circ} 10' E.$), to the N. point of Morotai (Tandjong Sopi, $2^{\circ} 37' N.$), and thence to Tandjong Jamoersba (Cape of Good Hope, $132^{\circ} 25' E.$) in New Guinea, including the Ajoie Islands.

In the Torres Strait.

From the coast of New Guinea at the mouth of the Bensbach River ($141^{\circ} 02' E.$) along the meridian to the Southward to Lat. $11^{\circ} S.$ and thence Eastward along that parallel as far as the coast of Australia.

44. — Gulf of Siam.

On the South.

A line running from the western extreme of Cambodia or Kamao Point ($8^{\circ} 36' N.$) to the northern extreme of the point on the East side of the estuary of the Kelantan River ($6^{\circ} 14' N., 102^{\circ} 15' E.$).

45. — South China Sea.

46. — China Sea or Tung Hai.

47. — Yellow Sea.

} **The China Seas.**

The Bureau suggests that, for the sake of uniformity, the English names be : —

45. — **South China Sea or Nan Hai.**
46. — **Eastern China Sea or Tung Hai.**
47. — **Yellow Sea or Huang Hai.**

On the South.

A line running from Sitajam Point ($1^{\circ} 30' N.$, $104^{\circ} 17' E.$) to Tandjong Brakit ($104^{\circ} 34' E.$) in Bintan Island and thence to the N. E. point of Poeloe Mapor ($1^{\circ} N.$) on to Tandjong Djang ($0^{\circ} 18' S.$) the E. extremity of Linga and to Tandjong Grasak ($1^{\circ} 30' S.$), the N. extreme of Banka, through this island to Cape Berikat, on to Tandjong Djamang ($2^{\circ} 35' S.$) in Billiton, through this island to Tandjong Boeding ($108^{\circ} 02' E.$) across to Soeroeng Gading Island ($108^{\circ} 44' E.$) and thence to Tandjong Padang Tikar in Lat. $0^{\circ} 40' S.$ in Borneo.

On the Southeast.

From Tandjong Sampanmangio, (N. point of Borneo) thence a line to the W. points of Balàbac and Sokam Reefs, on to the W. point of Bancalam Island and to Cape Buliluyan (S. W. point of Palàwan), through the Island of Palàwan to Cabuli Point (N. point thereof). Thence to the N. W. point of Busuanga and to Cape Kalavite in the Island of Mindoro, to the N. W. point of Lubang Island and to Point Fuego ($14^{\circ} 08' N.$) in Luzon Island

On the East.

From Cape Engano (N. E. point of Luzon) along a line joining this Cape with the E. point of Balintang Island ($20^{\circ} N.$) and to the E. point of Y'Ami Island ($21^{\circ} 05' N.$) thence to Goaram Pii the S. point of Taiwan (Formosa), through this island to Samtiau Point ($25^{\circ} N.$) to the W. point of Kumi Island, and, including the Meiacu-Sima Group in the China Seas, to the E. point of Taipin-san, and thence to Cape Yakimu (Great Luchu or Okinawa), through Okinawa to Sidmouth Island, on to the E. point of Kikaiga-sima ($28^{\circ} 20' N.$) through Tanega-sima ($30^{\circ} 30' N.$) from the S. point to the N. point thereof (Kishika Saki), to Hi-saki ($31^{\circ} 17' N.$) in Kyu Shu.

On the Northeast.

From Nomo Saki ($32^{\circ} 35' N.$) in Kyu-shu to the S. point of Fukaye Island (Goto Islands) and on, through the Island, to Ose Saki (Cape Goto), and to Funan Kan (S. point of Saishu-To or Quelpart), along the S. W. coast of Quelpart to the W. point thereof and on to Kaman Yo or W. Pinnacle Island ($34^{\circ} 13' N.$) in the Myangoru Group, thence lines to the N. point of Oku-To ($34^{\circ} 22' N.$) on to the W. point of Small South Stone Island and the N. point of Great South Stone Island ($34^{\circ} 24' N.$) to a point on the coast of Chin-To in Lat. $34^{\circ} 25' N.$, along the N. W. coast of this island to the N. point thereof and thence on a line N. E. to the mainland of Chosen (Korea).

Boundary between { 45. — South China Sea and
46. — China Sea or Tung Hai.

From the N. point of Formosa (Fuki Kaku) to Turnabout Island, on to the S. point of Hai-Tan Island ($25^{\circ} 25' N.$) and thence Westward on the parallel of $25^{\circ} 24' N.$ to the coast of Fukien.

Boundary between { 46. — China Sea or Tung Hai and
47. — Yellow Sea.

The parallel ($33^{\circ} 17' N.$) of the W. extreme of Saishu-to or Quel-part Island.

48. — Japan Sea.

On the Southwest.

The Northeastern limit of the China Seas (45, 46, 47).

On the Southeast.

In Shimonoseki Kaikyo.

A line running from Nagoya Saki ($130^{\circ} 49 \frac{1}{2}' E.$) in Kyu Shu through the islands of Uma-Shima and Mutsure Shima ($33^{\circ} 58 \frac{1}{2}' N.$) to Mura Saki Bana ($34^{\circ} 04' N.$) in Honshu.

On the East.

In the Tsugaru Kaikyo.

From the extremity of Shiriya Saki ($141^{\circ} 28' E.$) to the extremity of Yesan Saki ($41^{\circ} 48' N.$).

On the Northeast.

In La Perouse Strait (Soya Kaikyo).

A line joining Sôni Misaki and Nosshahu Misaki ($43^{\circ} 23' N.$).

On the North.

From Tuik Point ($51^{\circ} 45' N.$) to Cape Sushcheva.

49. — Naikai or Inland Sea.

On the West.

The Southeastern limit of the Japan Sea (48).

On the East. (Kii Suido).

A line running from Tagura Saki ($34^{\circ} 16' N.$) in Honshu to Ike Ishi Bana in the island of Awaji, through this island to Shio Misaki ($34^{\circ} 11' N.$) and on to Oiso Saki in Shikoku.

On the South (Bungo Suido).

A line joining Sata Misaki ($33^{\circ} 20' N.$) in Shikoku and Seki Saki in Kyu Shu.

50. — Sea of Okhotsk.

On the Southwest.

The Northeastern and Northern limits of the Japan Sea. (48).

On the Southeast.

A line running from Noshappu Saki (Cape Noshap, $43^{\circ} 23' N.$) in the Island of Hokushu (Yezo) through the Kuril or Chishima Islands to Cape Lopatka (S. point of Kamchatka) in such a way that all the narrow waters between Hokushu and Kamchatka are included in the Sea of Okhotsk (50).

51. — Bering Sea.

On the North.

The limit of the Arctic Ocean (12).

On the South.

A line running from Kabuch Point ($54^{\circ} 48' N., 163^{\circ} 21' W.$) in the Alaskan Peninsula, through the Aleutian Islands to the S. extremes of the Komandorski Islands and on to Cape Kamchatka in such a way that all the narrow waters between Alaska and Kamchatka are included in the Bering Sea.

52. — North Pacific Ocean.

On the Southwest.

The Northeastern limit of the East Indian Archipelago (43) from the Equator to Luzon Island.

On the West and Northwest.

The Eastern limits of the China Seas (46 and 47) Inland (49) and Japan Sea (48) and the Southeastern limit of the Sea of Okhotsk (50).

On the North.

The Southern limit of the Bering Sea. (51).

On the East.

The Southern limit of the Gulf of California (54).

On the South.

The Equator, but excluding those of the Gilbert and Galapagos Islands which lie to the Northward thereof.

53. — The Coastal Waters of Alaska and British Columbia.

U.S.C. and G. S. Chart Nos 7002 and 8002.

On the Southwest.

A line running from the N. W. extremity of Cape Flattery to Tatoosh Island ($48^{\circ} 23' N.$) and thence to the southern extreme of Bonilla Point ($124^{\circ} 42' W.$) in Vancouver Island.

On the West.

A line running westerly from Black Rock Point ($50^{\circ} 44 \frac{1}{2}' N.$) in Vancouver Island through the Scott Islands in such a way that all the narrow waters between these islands are included in the Coastal Waters, thence to Cape St. James (southern extremity of Queen Charlotte Islands), through this group in the same way, then from Cape Knox ($54^{\circ} 10' N., 133^{\circ} 06' W.$) northward to the western extreme of Langara Island and on to Point Cornwallis ($132^{\circ} 52' W.$) in the Prince of Wales group, thence along the western shores of this group, of Baranof, Kruzof, Chicagof, and Yakobi Islands, so that all the narrow waters between them are included in the coastal waters, and, finally, from Cape Bingham ($58^{\circ} 04' N.$) in Yakobi Island to Cape Spencer ($58^{\circ} 12' N., 136^{\circ} 39' W.$).

54. — Gulf of California.

On the South.

A line joining Piastla Point ($23^{\circ} 38' N.$) in Mexico, and the southern extreme of Lower California.

55. — Tasman Sea.

In Bass Strait.

A line running from Cape Grim, the N. W. point of Tasmania, to Stokes Point, the S. extreme of King Island, through this island to Cape Wickham, the N. point thereof, and on to Cape Otway ($143^{\circ} 31' E.$) on the S. coast of Australia.

On the North.

The parallel of $30^{\circ} S.$ from the Australian coast Eastward as far as a line joining the E. extremities of Elizabeth Reef and South East Rock ($31^{\circ} 47' S., 159^{\circ} 18' E.$) then to the Southward along this line to the South East Rock.

On the Northeast.

From the South East Rock to the N. point of Three Kings Islands ($34^{\circ} 10' S., 172^{\circ} 10' E.$) thence to North Cape in New Zealand.

On the East.

In Cook Strait.

A line joining the S. extreme of the foul ground off Cape Palliser (Ngawi) and the Lighthouse on Cape Campbell (Te Karaka).

In Foveaux Strait ($46^{\circ} 45' S.$).

A line joining the Light on Waipapapa Point ($168^{\circ} 33' E.$) with East Head ($47^{\circ} 02' S.$) of Stewart Island (Rakiura).

On the South.

A line running from South West Cape of Stewart Island (Rakiura) through the S. extremities of the Snares Islands ($48^{\circ} 03' S.$, $168^{\circ} 35' E.$) and thence to the S. extreme of South Cape (Tasmania).

56. — Coral Sea.

In Torres Strait.

Limit of the East Indian Archipelago. (43).

On the Northeast.

From the S. E. extremity of Gado-Gadoa Island ($10^{\circ} 38' S.$, $150^{\circ} 34' E.$) southward along the meridian as far as the 100 fathom line, thence along the S. edges of the Uluma (Suckling) Reef, the Barrier and Lawik Reefs to the S. E. point thereof (off Cape Siri or Sudest, $11^{\circ} 38' S.$, $153^{\circ} 46' E.$) thence to the N. point of the d'Entrecasteaux Reefs ($17^{\circ} 55' S.$, $162^{\circ} 55' E.$) and along the E. edge of these reefs as far as the Plateau d'Amos ($20^{\circ} 13' S.$, $164^{\circ} 25' E.$) and to the southward along the meridian of the S. extreme of this Plateau to New Caledonia, through this island to the S. extremity of the reefs S. of Nea Island ($22^{\circ} 20' S.$, $167^{\circ} 02' E.$) thence along the N. E. extremities of the reefs in Havannah and Sarcelle Passages, of the Isle of Pines (Kunie) and of the South East (Nokanhui) Islets ($22^{\circ} 46' S.$, $167^{\circ} 34' E.$) to the S. extreme thereof.

On the Southeast.

From the S. extreme of Nokanhui to the E. point of Middleton Reef, thence on a line drawn to the E. extreme of Elizabeth Reef ($30^{\circ} S.$, $159^{\circ} 10' E.$) and produced to the parallel of $30^{\circ} S.$

On the South.

The parallel of $30^{\circ} S.$

57. — South Pacific Ocean.

On the West.

The Eastern and Northeastern limits of the Tasman Sea (55), the Southeastern and Northeastern limits of the Coral Sea (56) and the Northeastern limit of the East Indian Archipelago (43) from New Guinea to the Equator.

On the North.

The Equator, but including those islands of the Gilbert and Galàpagos Groups which lie to the Northward thereof.

On the South.

A line joining the southern extremes of the Snares Islands (168° 35' E.) and of the islands south of Tierra del Fuego to Cape Horn.

58. — Southern Ocean.

On the North.

The Southern limits of the South Atlantic and Indian Oceans, the Bass Straits limit of the Tasman Sea (55) and the Southern limit of the South Pacific Ocean.

APPENDIX.

The following suggestions were received from the German Hydrographic Office after the above had gone to press and the accompanying chart had been printed : —

Limits of Oceans and Seas.

1. It is proposed to adopt the following for international usage as the limits between the Arctic and North Atlantic Oceans, and also as a designation for the area which is situated to the Northward of the North Sea.

These are employed in all the publications of the Marineleitung.

a) **BARENTS SEA, the area included within the following: —**

On the North.

The parallel of 80° N. Lat. and Franz-Josef Land.

On the East.

The meridian of 60° East long., the West coast of Novaya Zemlya, the Kara Straits and the Island of Vaigatch.

On the South.

The Russian, Finnish and Norwegian coasts, as far as North Cape, excluding the White Sea.

On the West.

Lines joining North Cape, Bear Island and South Cape, the Southern extreme of Spitsbergen, and further, the East coast of Spitsbergen.

The Northeastland of Spitsbergen and Bear Island are included in the Barents Sea.

b) **GREENLAND SEA, bounded: —**

On the North.

By the parallel of 81° N. Lat.

On the East.

By the West coast of Spitsbergen, a line joining South Cape of Spitsbergen to Bear Island and then on to North Cape, but this line as far only as its intersection with the parallel of 74° N. Lat.

On the South.

From this point of intersection along the parallel of 74° N. to its intersection with the meridian of 10° W. Long.; thence by a line running to a point in 70° N. and 15° W.; then along the parallel of 70° N. Lat. to the Coast of Greenland.

On the West.

The East coast of Greenland.

c) **EUROPEAN NORTH SEA.**

On the North.

The parallel of 74° N. Lat.

On the East.

A line running from Bear Island to North Cape, i. e. from its point of intersection with parallel of 74° N. Lat. to North Cape and thence along the Norwegian coast as far as the parallel of 61° N. Lat.

On the South.

The parallel of 61° N. Lat. i. e. from the Norwegian coast to its point of intersection with the meridian of $0^{\circ}53'W.$, (this point is to the Northward of the N. W. point of the Island of Unst in the Shetlands); then by a line running from this point of intersection to the Southern extreme of Syderøe in the Faroe Islands and on by a line running to the Southward and Westward of Iceland.

On the West.

From the last-mentioned line to a point lying in Lat. 70° N. and Long. 15° W. and on by a line from this point to the position Lat. 74° N., Long. 10° W.

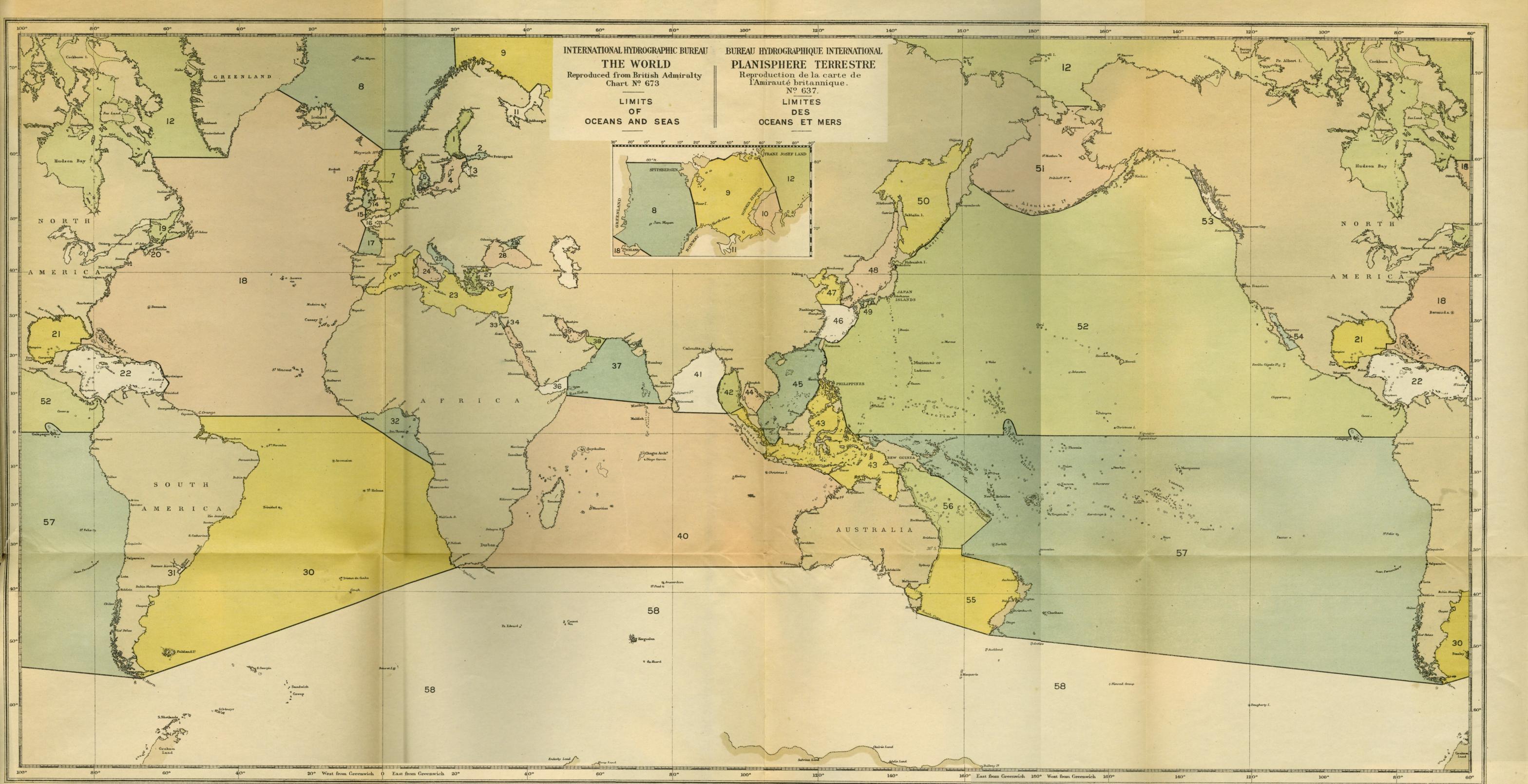
The waters around Iceland and the Faroe Islands are included in the North Sea.

In addition to the above names, the expression 'Arctic Ocean' is retained for the whole area lying to the Northward of the North Polar Circle.

II. It is proposed to adopt the Equator as the limit between the North and South Atlantic Oceans, as was done for the boundary in the Pacific Ocean.

III. For the other designations and limits proposed in the "Report on the Work Done by the Bureau", p. 31 *et seq.*, I am in general agreement, it being understood that the discussion of this question will be entered on the agenda for the Conference next year.

(Signed) : CLAUSSEN.



INTERNATIONAL HYDROGRAPHIC BUREAU
 THE WORLD
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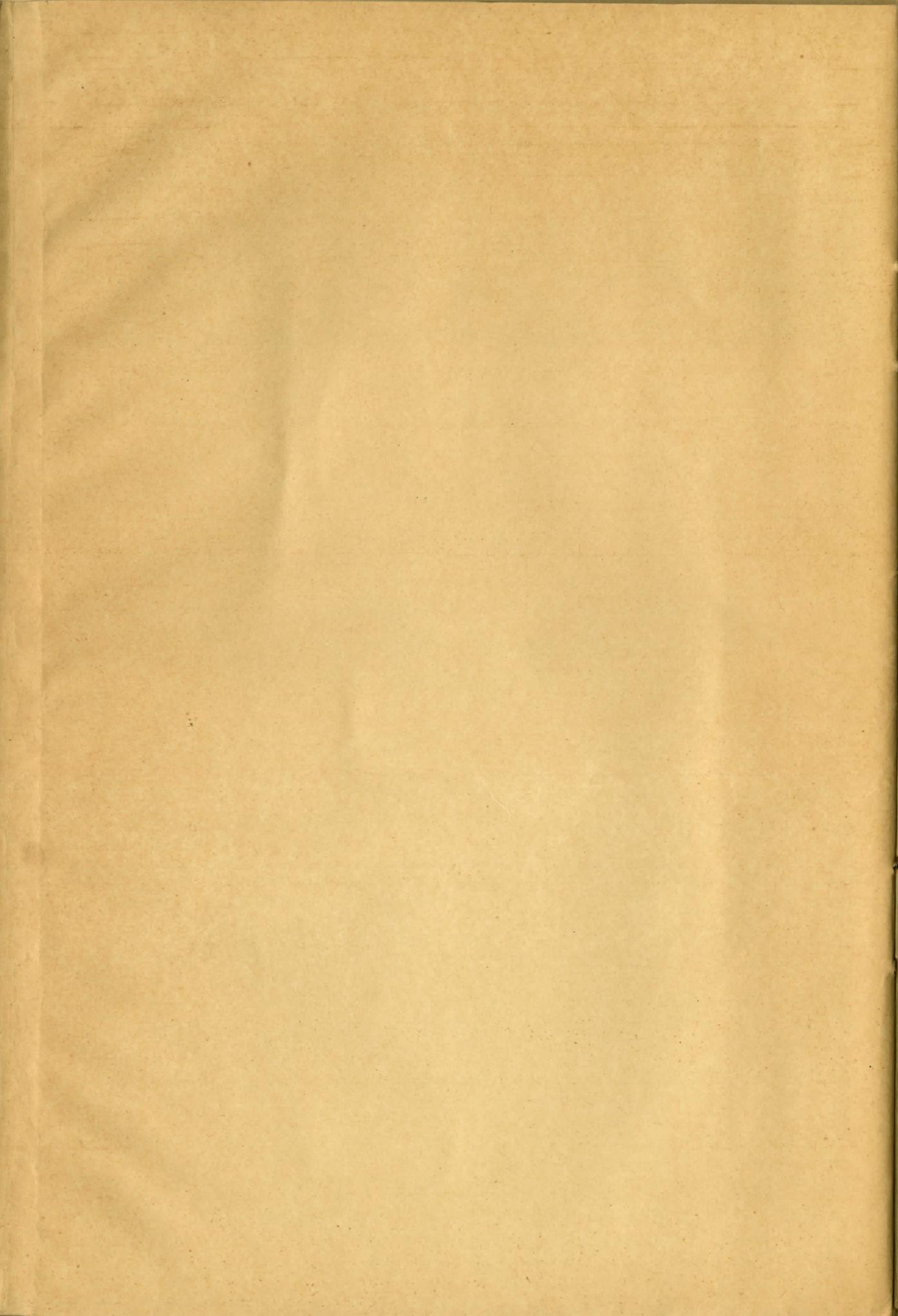
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LIMITS
 OF
 OCEANS AND SEAS

LIMITES
 DES
 OCEANS ET MERS



- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|---|--|--|------------------------------------|--|---|--|--|
| 1. Gulf of Bothnia
Golfe de Bothnie | 6. Skagerrak
Skaggerak | 11. White Sea
Mer Blanche | 16. English Channel
Manche | 21. Gulf of Mexico
Golfe du Mexique | 26. The Archipelago
(Aegean Sea)
Mer Egée | 31. Rio de la Plata
Rio de la Plata | 36. Gulf of Aden
Golfe d'Aden | 41. Bay of Bengal
Bale du Bengale | 46. China Sea or Tung Hai
Mer de Chine orientale | 51. Bering Sea
Mer de Bering | 55. Tasman Sea
Mer de Tasman |
| 2. Gulf of Finland
Golfe de Finlande | 7. North Sea
Mer du Nord | 12. Arctic Ocean
Océan Arctique | 17. Bay of Biscay
Golfe de Gascogne | 22. Caribbean Sea
Mer des Antilles | 27. Sea of Marmara
Mer de Marmara | 32. Gulf of Guinea
Golfe de Guinée | 37. Arabian Sea
Mer d'Arabie | 42. Andaman or Burma Sea
Mer de Birmanie | 47. Yellow Sea
Mer Jaune | 52. North Pacific Ocean
Océan Pacifique Nord | 56. Coral Sea
Mer du Corail |
| 3. Gulf of Riga
Golfe de Riga | 8. Greenland or Norwegian Sea
Mer de Norvège ou de Groënland. | 13. Inner Seas off the West Coast of Scotland
Mers intérieures de la cote ouest d'Ecosse | 18. North Atlantic Ocean
Océan Atlantique Nord. | 23. Mediterranean Sea
Mer Méditerranée | 28. Black Sea
Mer Noire | 33. Gulf of Suez
Golfe de Suez | 38. Gulf of Oman
Golfe d'Oman | 43. East Indian Archipelago
Grand Archipel d'Asie | 48. Japan Sea
Mer du Japon | 53. The Coastal Waters of Alaska & British Columbia,
Eaux côtières de l'Alaska & de la Colombie Britannique | 57. South Pacific Ocean.
Océan Pacifique Sud. |
| 4. Baltic Sea
Mer Baltique | 9. Barents Sea
Mer de Barents | 14. Irish Sea and St. George's Channel.
Mer d'Irlande et Canal St Georges. | 19. Gulf of St. Lawrence
Golfe du St. Laurent | 24. Tyrrhenian Sea
Mer Tyrrhénienne | 29. Sea of Azov
Mer d'Azov | 34. Gulf of Akaba
Golfe d'Akaba | 39. Persian Gulf
Golfe Persique | 44. Gulf of Siam
Golfe du Siam | 49. Naikai or Inland Sea
Mer Intérieure | 54. Gulf of California
Golfe de Californie | 58. Southern Ocean
Mers du Sud |
| 5. Kattegat, Sound & Belts
Kattegat, Sund et Belts | 10. Kara Sea
Mer de Kara | 15. Bristol Channel
Canal de Bristol | 20. Bay of Fundy
Baie de Fundy | 25. Adriatic Sea
Mer Adriatique | 30. South Atlantic Ocean
Océan Atlantique Sud | 35. Red Sea
Mer Rouge | 40. Indian Ocean
Océan Indien | 45. South China Sea
Mer de Chine méridionale | 50. Sea of Okhotsk
Mer d'Okhotsk | | |



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