BookletChart™

Cohasset and Scituate Harbors
NOAA Chart 13269

A reduced-scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters
When possible, use the full-size NOAA chart for navigation.

- Complete, reduced-scale nautical chart
- Print at home for free
- Convenient size
- Up-to-date with Notices to Mariners
- Compiled by NOAA’s Office of Coast Survey, the nation’s chartmaker

Included Area

Approximate Page Index

4 5 6 7

8 9 10 11

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What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America’s commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.


(Selected Excerpts from Coast Pilot)

Minots Ledge Light (42°16.2’N., 70°45.5’W.) is shown from a 97-foot dark gray conical tower on Outer Minot. A sound signal is at the light. This ledge, uncovered 3 feet, is about 6 miles southeast of Point Allerton and 1 mile northeast of Strawberry Point, the northeastern extremity of Scituate Neck. Submerged rocks and very broken ground, on which the sea breaks in heavy weather, extend more than 1 mile northeastward and 2.5 miles eastward of the light. This area should be avoided. Numerous rocks and ledges extend westward and southward from the light across the entrances to Cohasset Harbor. East Shag Rock, 7 feet high and marked by a buoy, and West Shag Rock, 6 feet high, are the most prominent southsouthwestward of the light. Shifting boulders are reported on the shoal just eastward of Barrel Rock (42°15.5’N., 70°47.1’W.), marked by a daybeacon.

Three natural channels lead into Cohasset Harbor through the area of rocks and ledges: Western Channel, which enters between Brush Ledge and Chittenden Rock; The Gangway, a passage which leads between The Grampuses and West Hogshead Rock; and Eastern Channel, which leads between Enos Ledge and West Willies. Although all three channels are marked by buoys, there are numerous unmarked dangers. The Gangway passage is the widest, but there are unmarked covered 10- and 11-foot rocks in the middle of it, and it should be used only in clear weather and with a smooth sea, even in small craft. Eastern Channel is the clearest and deepest of the three.

Cohasset Harbor is a large shallow bight southwestward of Minots Ledge Light and about 6 miles southeastward of Point Allerton. The harbor is frequented by numerous yachts and fishing craft. A prominent lookout tower is near the summit of a hill eastward of The Gladeson the east side of the harbor.

Anchorage.—Anchorage is available in depths of 6 to 10 feet in the outer harbor.

Cohasset Cove, the inner harbor, is protected by a breakwater which extends about 0.1 mile northward from near the westerly end of Bassing Beach. The breakwater is partially covered at high water.

A dredged channel leads southward from the outer harbor to an anchorage basin southwest of Bryant Point in Cohasset Cove, the inner harbor. There are three additional dredged anchorage areas: one is immediately southward of the Cohasset Cove anchorage; one in Bailey Creek, in the southeastern part of the inner harbor; and one westward of the southern end of the Cohasset Cove anchorage. In 2005-2006, the controlling depths were 4.4 feet at midchannel, with shoaling to bare in the left outside quarter between Buoy 11 and the breakwater, to Cohasset Cove anchorage, thence 3.7 to 7 feet in the anchorage, except for shoaling along the edge adjacent to Bassing Beach, thence 3.7 feet in the anchorage southward of Cohasset Cove anchorage, thence 4.7 feet in the easterly anchorage in Bailey Creek, except for shoaling near the southwest end of Bassing Beach and in the eastern end of the basin, thence 3.8 feet in the westerly anchorage shoaling to 1.1 feet at the head of the project. The channel into Cohasset Cove is marked by lights and buoys; a light is off Bryant Point.

A rock, which uncovers 6½ feet, is in 42°14’21”N., 70°47’15”W., close to the southerly edge of the channel leading to the anchorage in Bailey Creek. Another rock, covered about 1 foot, is reported in the westerly anchorage, about 65 yards northeastward of the town landing on the southerly side of the anchorage; caution is necessary when maneuvering around the service wharf eastward of this landing.

Cohasset is a town on the west side of the inner harbor. The Cohasset Yacht Club, close westward of Bryant Point, has depths of 5 to 8 feet reported alongside its floating landing; water is available. The town maintains four floating landings in various parts of the inner harbor; depths of 3 to 5 feet are reported alongside these landings.

Harbormaster.—The harbormaster maintains an office in a cottage overlooking the town wharf southwestward of the entrance to Bailey Creek. Scituate Harbor, about 4 miles southeastward of Cohasset Harbor, is used mostly by yachts and fishermen, and occasionally as a harbor of refuge by draggers.

U.S. Coast Guard Rescue Coordination Center

24 hour Regional Contact for Emergencies

RCC Boston  Commander
1st CG District     (617) 223-8555
Boston, MA
NOAA's navigation managers serve as ambassadors to the maritime community. They help identify navigational challenges facing professional and recreational mariners, and provide NOAA resources and information for safe navigation. For additional information, please visit nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/service/navmanagers.

To make suggestions or ask questions online, go to nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/inquiry.
To report a chart discrepancy, please use ocsdata.ncd.noaa.gov/idrs/discrepancy.aspx.

Lateral System As Seen Entering From Seaward on navigable waters except Western Rivers

PORT SIDE ODD NUMBERED AIDS
- GREEN LIGHT ONLY
- FLASHING (2)
- FLASHING OCCULTING
- QUICK FLASHING
- ISO

PREFERRED CHANNEL NO NUMBERS – MAY BE LETTERED
- PREFERRED CHANNEL TO STARBOARD
- TOPMOST BAND GREEN
- GREEN LIGHT ONLY
- COMPOSITE GROUP FLASHING (2+1)

PREFERRED CHANNEL NO NUMBERS – MAY BE LETTERED
- PREFERRED CHANNEL TO PORT
- TOPMOST BAND RED
- RED LIGHT ONLY
- COMPOSITE GROUP FLASHING (2+1)

STARBOARD SIDE EVEN NUMBERED AIDS
- RED LIGHT ONLY
- FLASHING (2)
- FLASHING OCCULTING
- QUICK FLASHING
- ISO

For more information on aids to navigation, including those on Western Rivers, please consult the latest USCG Light List for your area. These volumes are available online at http://www.navcen.uscg.gov.
Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.
COHASSET AND SCIUTATE HARBORS

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:10,000 at Lat 42°14'
North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>DATE(LAB)</th>
<th>High Water</th>
<th>Mean Water</th>
<th>Low Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>Cohasset Harbor</td>
<td>16-11</td>
<td>feet</td>
<td>9.1</td>
<td>9.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scituate Harbor</td>
<td>16-11</td>
<td>feet</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>9.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Depth values in feet indicate mean lower low water values for each station. Read rile water values, not predictions, and chart section predictions are available on the Internet from http://www.hazardsmaps.noaa.gov.

HEIGHS
Heights in feet above Mean Lower Low Water.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers, Geodetic Survey, and U.S. Coast Guard.

ADDITIONAL
For complete list of Symbols and Abbreviations, see Chart No. 1.

ADPQ automatical
A. sounding L. bottom line
B. depth M. bottom line
C. sound V. depth line
D. echo sounder N. sounder
E. tide M. bottom line

TIDE TABLES
See Charts 1.

CAUTION
Improvised channels shown subject to shoaling, particularly.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or navigational warnings are not indicated.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will use any single aid to navigation floating aids. See U.S. Coast and U.S. Coast Pilot for data.

LNM: 3417 (8/22/2017), NM: 3517 (9/2/2017), CHS: 0817 (8/25/2017)

Scale 1:10,000
Nautical Miles

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
See Note on page 5.
The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been blended in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically re surveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

NOTE A:
Charts are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Navy editions to Chapter 2 are published. Information concerning obtained at the Office of the Commandant in Boston, MA or at the Engineer, Corps of Engineers in publication section numbers.

NOTE B:
Swimming Area

A swimming area consists of the Banana Harbor and one of the
b. Marinas are advised to exercise caution while within this area.

Note page 17

VR REFLECTORS
s have been placed on many

AVIATION REPORTS
be at the site of oil and hazardous sub-

Published at Washington, D.C.
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

Scale 1:10,000
Nautical Miles
0 200 400 600 800 1000 1200
0 Yards

Printed at reduced scale. See Note on page 5.

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Note: Chart grid lines are aligned with true north.
VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.
Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.
Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

**Channel 16** – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 and 78A – Recreational boat channels.

**Getting and Giving Help** — Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.

**NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR)** is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts official Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

http://www.nws.noaa.gov/nwr/

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**Quick References**

- Nautical chart related products and information — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov
- Interactive chart catalog — http://www.charts.noaa.gov/InteractiveCatalog/nrnc.shtml
- Chart and chart related inquiries and comments — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/mcd/updates/LNM_NM.html
- Coast Pilot online — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/nsd/cpdownload.htm
- Tides and Currents — http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov
- National Data Buoy Center — http://www.ndbc.noaa.gov/
- NowCoast web portal for coastal conditions — http://www.nowcoast.noaa.gov/
- National Hurricane Center — http://www.nhc.noaa.gov/
- Pacific Tsunami Warning Center — http://ptwc.weather.gov/
- Contact Us — http://www.nauticalcharts.noaa.gov/staff/contact.htm

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**Have all persons put on life jackets!**