

HUDSON RIVER

NEW YORK TO HAVERSTRAW

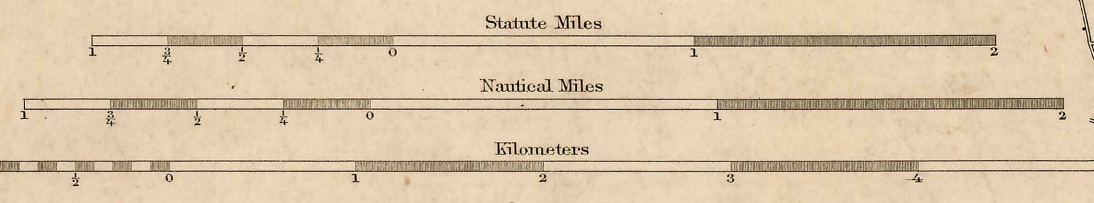
N. Y. AND N. J.

(Polyconic Projection)

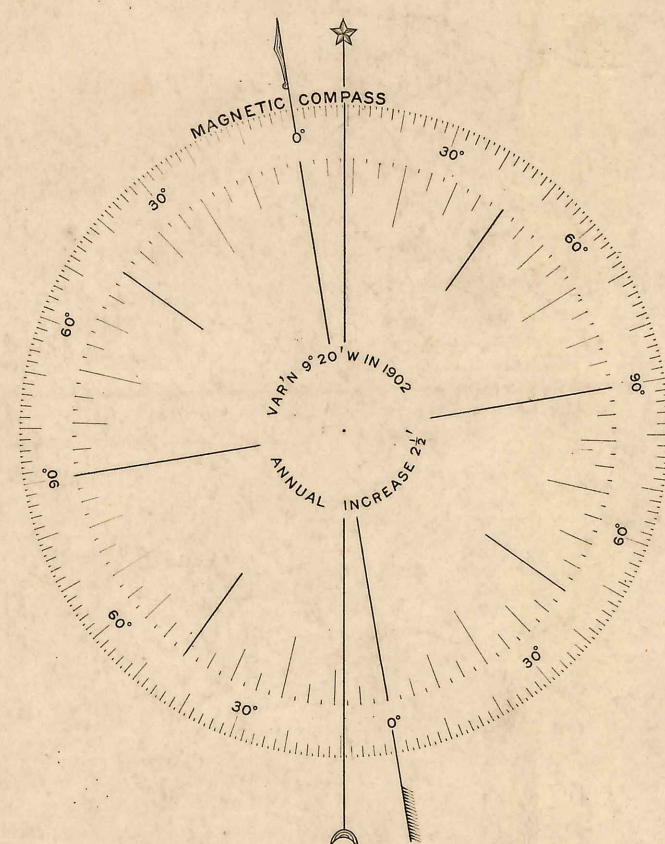
Scale 46000

Published at Washington, D. C.
March, 1902
BY THE U. S. COAST AND GEODETIC SURVEY
O. H. TILMAN, Superintendent.

Triangulation created..... between 1854 and 1860
Topography..... 1855 and 1860
Hydrography..... 1856 and 1861
Inside topography from surveys by the U. S. Geological Survey
Corrections by Corps of Engineers, U. S. A.,..... to Dec. 1907



Note: One Kilometer or 1000 meters = 3280.84 feet. A 1/2 inch statute mile nearly equals 1000 meters.



TIDES					
	Ref. Low	Table Low	Table High	Table Prev.	Table Sng.
Mean time of high water after moon's meridian passage.	8 ^h 41 ^m	8 ^h 43 ^m	9 ^h 03 ^m	9 ^h 13 ^m	9 ^h 54 ^m
Mean time of low water after moon's meridian passage.	2 49	2 51	3 10	3 27	4 07
Mean height of high water above plane of reference.	1.1 f.	1.4 f.	3.0 f.	3.6 f.	5.3 f.

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

SIGNS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Gen. M. S. S. S. S. S.

- Red buoy to be left to starboard on entering.
- Black buoy to be left to port on entering.
- Black and red horizontal stripes, danger buoy.
- Black and white perpendicular stripes, channel buoy.
- Moving buoy.
- Black.
- Red.
- Black and red.
- Black and white.

SOUNDINGS

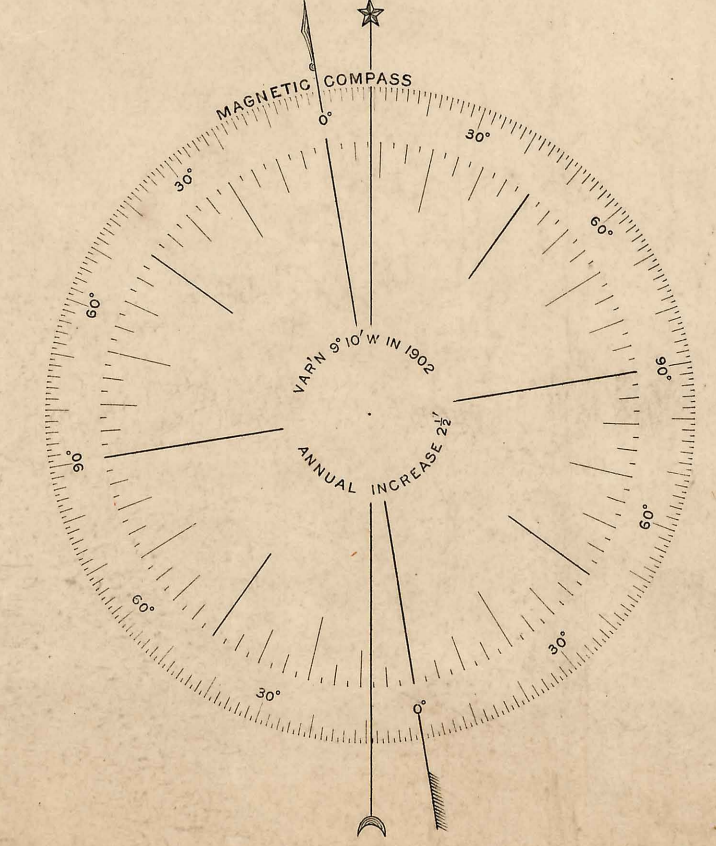
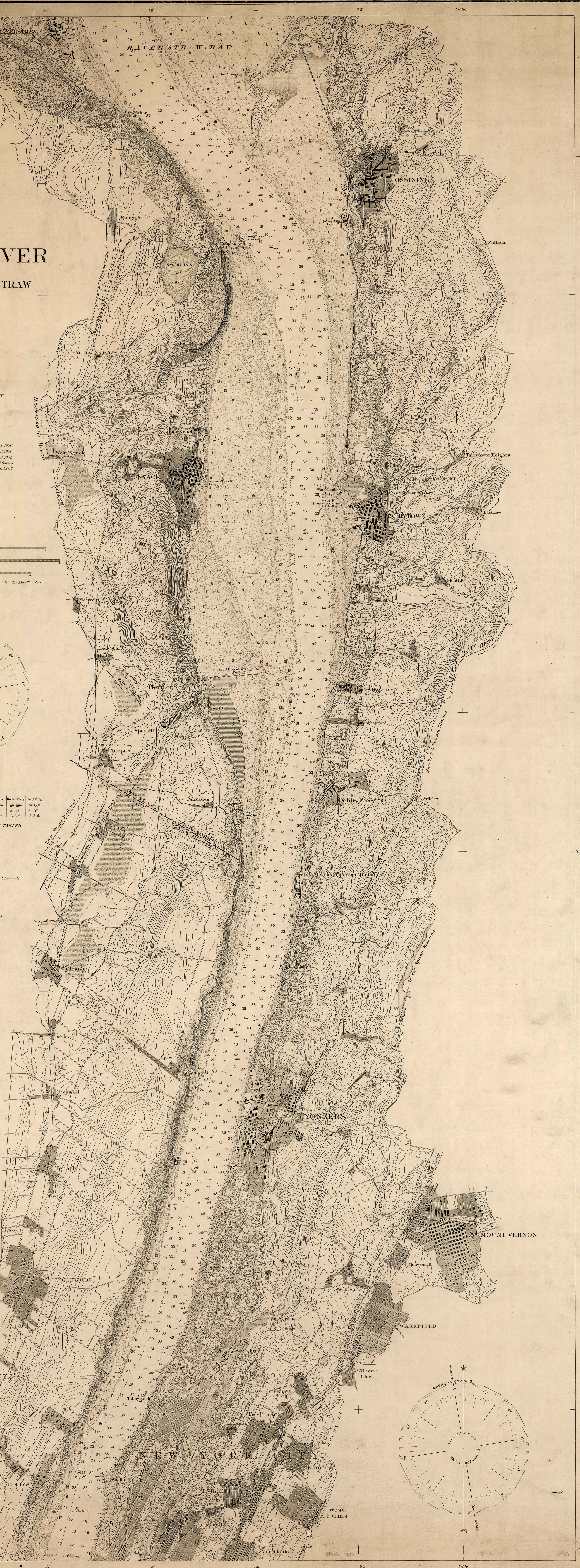
The soundings are in feet and show the depth at mean low water. Depths of 10 feet and less are shown on a dotted surface.

STORM WARNING DISPLAYS

Storm warning displays are made by the U. S. Weather Bureau at Annapolis.

ELEVATIONS

All elevations are referred to high water and are expressed in feet, and by contour lines showing successive differences of 20 feet.

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