

Introduction

New York Waters

At Sandy Hook, NJ, you can set a course in almost any direction and head for any one of many destinations. To the south, on the ocean side, are the beaches and inlets of the New Jersey coast or, to the south, on the inside of Sandy Hook, is the popular harbor of Atlantic Highlands and the two rivers: Shrewsbury and Navesink. To the west, through Raritan Bay, are the harbors of Keyport, NJ, Perth Amboy, NJ and Great Kills, NY. One can also access the Arthur Kill and the Raritan River from Raritan Bay. To the north through the Narrows, lies New York Harbor, where a skipper can head north up the Hudson River, east through the East River to Long Island Sound or west through the Kill Van Kull, which is an alternate route around Staten Island. East along the south shore of Long Island leads to Rockaway Inlet and the entrance to the inside passage along the South Shore or the outside run up the coast toward Montauk, Long Island.

North through The Narrows into New York Harbor, one of the world's finest natural harbors, is the great city of New York, with its five boroughs and 8.2 million residents. Many superlatives apply to New York City, and it is not lacking in boating amenities. While there are a few possibilities in Manhattan, most of the marinas are found on the New Jersey side of New York Harbor in Jersey City and Hoboken. Ferries and water taxis make the trip on a regular basis back and forth to Manhattan. These large, full-service marinas in New Jersey are close to dining, provisioning, transportation and waterfront events.

Directly alongside the skyscrapers of Manhattan, heading east, lies the magnificent East River, twisting its way past the South Street Seaport, the beautiful east-side buildings with penthouse gardens and Gracie Mansion, New York's mayoral home. The East River leads to that favorite cruising Mecca, Long Island Sound. If planned right, the trip through the East River can be extremely enjoyable.

Heading north from Manhattan, cruisers transit the Hudson River to connect with the Erie Canal and Lake Erie or the Champlain Canal and Lake Champlain. (WATERWAY GUIDE'S Great Lakes edition contains details on these routes.)

Crossing New York Harbor

New York Harbor is one of the world's busiest harbors. Ships and barges are always on the move in and out of the harbor, anchoring and docking at piers along the Hudson River, the East River and heading to ports in New Jersey. Tankers, freighters of all flags, cruise ships, naval vessels, a myriad of tugs and tows and recreational boat traffic—along with continual ferry service to and from Staten Island, New Jersey ports on the Hudson and through The Narrows to ports south—demand the full attention of even the most experienced skippers. Always give big ships the right-of-way; they have limited maneuvering room.

During periods of heightened alert by the Department of Homeland Security, recreational vessels might be required to check in with the Coast Guard before entering New York waters at www.uscgnewyork.com. More information regarding harbor restrictions can be found in the "Port Security Procedures" portion in the Skipper's Handbook section located in the front this guide. **Warning:** Carrying handguns aboard without a permit in New York waters is illegal.



NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Chart 12327, Edition 105. The passage through New York waters demands strict observance of the "Rules of the Road" and careful planning to take advantage of the currents, which are extremely important to a smooth and timely passage. Strong currents—both predictable tidal flow and unpredictable eddies—must be considered. The current in New York Harbor can run up to 3.5 knots. It is best to plan your trip to have the current with you and not against you. When looking up tides for New York Harbor, base your reference on the Battery (i.e., low water or high water).

Watch for debris moving just below the surface in the current. Because of the waterways converging on the Harbor, debris is carried in and out from many areas. Powerboats should slow down to reduce the chance of hitting such objects. Uncertain winds generally require that sailboats use their auxiliary engines when transiting the Harbor; this is definitely the case in the East River. All vessels should monitor VHF Channel 16 and stay alert to traffic that might

New York Waters

be just around the corner. Shipping in the New York waters monitors VHF Channel 13.

New York Harbor waters are deep and well marked. In fog or rain, follow the main channel buoys closely, but you can also run just outside of the channel itself, in plenty of water, and stay clear of big-ship traffic. Compass or GPS courses might be needed to sort out one buoy from another. At night, take the extra time to be certain of the lights. An optional passage to reach the East River from the Verrazano Narrows Bridge is to hug the Brooklyn (east) shore of Upper Bay, stay east of Bay Ridge Flats through the Bay Ridge Channel, and then travel east of Governor's Island through the Buttermilk Channel. This route avoids the large vessels, Staten Island ferries and the strong currents that can be found in Upper Bay.

Currents in The Narrows build up to 2.5 knots on the ebb and up to 2 knots during the flood. Skippers heading up the East River to Long Island Sound might want to base the times of their passage on Hell Gate currents. The strongest currents in New York Harbor (up to 5 knots) are found here, at the northeastern end of Manhattan. Passage through Hell Gate should be timed to carry a fair current; a visible "slack water" is rare. Skip to Chapter 5: "East River to Long Island Sound" if you are turning east into Long Island Sound.

Hudson River

Cruising the lower Hudson River is generally straightforward. Aids to navigation are plentiful, mid-channel depths range from 15 feet to 175 feet and, north of Manhattan, marinas and hospitable yacht clubs are numerous. Overnight berths should be selected for maximum protection from the river's natural chop and the wake from passing recreational and commercial traffic. On the upper river, creeks (both natural and dredged) can make for good, protected layover spots.

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Charts 12327, Edition 105; 12341, Edition 28; 12343, Edition 19; 12347, Edition 31 and 12348, Edition 34. The route upriver is easily navigated for 91 miles to Kingston, but extensive middle grounds and steep-to shoals must be given a wide berth after this point. In the lower Hudson River, rocky shoals are common off the channel, and departure from the marked route must be made with caution and local knowledge. Above Kingston, the bottom is mostly sandy with some mud and grass, but few rocks.

Hazards are few, consisting mainly of debris, both floating and submerged and, in spring, fish traps are present. In the Albany/Troy area, as in New York Harbor, drifting debris calls for an endless watch, particularly at tide change and during spring run-off.

Tidal water extends to Troy, where the mean tidal range varies from 3 to 5 feet, and currents can be strong (2 knots at The Battery with an average of 1.5 knots as far north as

Albany). When you are northbound, you will be going away from the tidal current change and can hold a fair current longer than you will when southbound. Check tide tables before leaving.

South Shore

From Coney Island, and then north and east for 110 miles to Montauk Point, is Long Island's Atlantic Coast—the wind-swept south shore of Long Island. Long barrier beaches run between most of the island's mainland and the Atlantic Ocean. Good depths are found a short distance offshore for most of the outside run, but the boater should know that there is considerable distance between inlets that are safe to enter, especially in poor conditions. If you plan an outside run, make certain to prepare your vessel accordingly. It is best to transit the outside in fair weather.

Inside the barrier islands of the South Shore are shallow bays, islands, marshes and canals that connect waterside communities. Dredged channels run from bay to bay, making a protected inside route that is part of the Intracoastal Waterway (ICW) system.

The Inside Route

The inside route of the south shore runs about 75 nautical miles from East Rockaway Inlet to Shinnecock Canal, where you can cross to Great Peconic Bay and the fine Long Island "Fishtail" cruising waters that lead to Long Island Sound.

The main channels of the inside route are well marked, but the project depth for dredged channels is 5 feet, and the battle against shoaling is constant. At the western end, depths tend to be more stable, but, as the route passes east, shoal spots increase, and boats with more than a 3-foot draft must monitor the depth sounder continuously.

Many of the bridges that cross the channels have restricted openings and limited hours of operation. The controlling vertical clearance on the inside passage is low, but you can take alternate channels that avoid the lower fixed bridges.

Suffolk County maintains do-it-yourself gin poles (a pole set in the ground with a gaff attached with listing lines) for unstepping masts prior to transiting Shinnecock Canal, which is crossed by several low fixed bridges.

The Outside Run

If you are in a hurry and have the skill and proper equipment, you can run the coast offshore. The outside run can be a pleasant trip in good weather; however, in bad weather the outside passage is unforgiving. Of the six inlets along the south shore of Long Island, five are not to be trusted; most are changeable, shoal-prone and should be avoided unless you have local knowledge. You can try to follow a local boat into one of these inlets; otherwise, you have no choice but to make the long trek around Montauk Point. Before committing yourself to this route, make certain you will have favorable conditions and that you and your boat are well-prepared for bad weather. ■

New York Bay/ Hudson River Distances

Nautical Miles (approximate) from Sandy Hook

LOCATION	MILE
NEW YORK BAY	
Sandy Hook Channel Light "15"	0
Ambrose	8.6
Rockaway Point	5.2
Great Kills Harbor, Crookes Point	6.5
Coney Island, Norton Point	6.0
Verrazano Narrows Bridge	7.8
The Battery	14.0
HUDSON RIVER	
George Washington Bridge	24
Harlem River	26
Tarrytown	39
Grassy Point	49
EAST RIVER	
Brooklyn Bridge	14.5
Hell Gate, Hallets Point	20
Whitestone Bridge	25
Throgs Neck Bridge	26
Execution Rocks	31

South Shore Distances

This table gives mileage along the South Shore of Long Island.
All distances are measured in approximate nautical miles.

LOCATION	BETWEEN POINTS	CUMULATIVE
VIA ATLANTIC OCEAN		
Coney Island, Norton Point	0	0
Rockaway Point	4	4
East Rockaway Inlet	8.9	13
Jones Inlet	8.3	21
Fire Island Inlet	12.6	34
Moriches Inlet	27	61
Shinnecock Inlet	13.5	74
Montauk Point	31	105
Block Island, Southwest Point	15	120
VIA INLAND WATERWAY		
East Rockaway Inlet	0	0
East Rockaway*	7	
Point Lookout	9	9
Jones Inlet	1	10
Freeport*	4	
Jones Beach	4	14
Amityville*	11	
Fire Island	12	26
Bay Shore	9	35
Patchogue	13	48
Moriches Inlet	17	65
Westhampton Beach	7	72
Shinnecock Inlet	9	81
Shinnecock Canal	3	84

*Off-waterway distance from main channel port



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Atlantic Highlands, NJ.

■ ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, NJ



South of Sandy Hook, the very hospitable, shore-side village of Atlantic Highlands is an excellent storm haven and a great place to stop for a couple of days. The town has everything one might want or need in the way of dockage, anchorage, fuel, pump out, provisions, transportation, municipal showers and restaurants, and a charming town within walking distance. If you have to wait for weather before continuing north, east or south, this is a perfect port. During severe storms from the north, however, incoming waves build to considerable heights over the long fetch across the bay from the New York side, some of them even making their way over the town's substantial breakwater.

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Chart 12327, Edition 105. Use Sandy Hook tide tables. For high tide, subtract 10 minutes; for low tide, subtract 10 minutes. The protected harbor of Atlantic Highlands is situated three miles south of green can buoy "1," which marks the western end of Sandy Hook Point. The three-quarter-mile-long breakwater across Atlantic Highlands Harbor is marked by a 33-foot-high flashing white light at its eastern end. Both the light and the eastern end of the breakwater are sometimes difficult to spot from a distance, so set a waypoint or compass course for an efficient passage across Sandy Hook Bay. Commercial vessels also regularly enter the harbor at the western end of the breakwater, but this is not recommended without local knowledge.

Dockage: Atlantic Highlands offers a great alternative to New York City dockage, with the SeaStreak high-speed ferry running several times daily to Manhattan and back from

Atlantic Highlands harbor. You can stay here and still enjoy the sights of New York City.

The Atlantic Highlands Municipal Harbor and Atlantic Highlands Yacht Club are inside the harbor. Both of these marinas have some transient space and sell gas and diesel.

To the south, between Plum Island and Atlantic Highlands, there several more marinas. Captain's Cove Marina, Marina on the Bay, Gateway Marina and Bahrs Landing Famous Restaurant and Marina have transient slips and the latter two sell fuels.

Anchorage: There is usually plenty of anchorage room just inside the eastern end of the Atlantic Highlands breakwater and outside the mooring field or on the south side of the eastern end of the mooring field along the shore. Depths are 8 to 10 feet. This area is quite a distance to shoreside facilities, but there are ample dinghy landings; a dock immediately to the east of the harbormaster's office and floats at the head of each aisle past the fuel dock. Unlimited Atlantic Highlands launch service is extended to anchored boats for a daily fee of \$30.

GOIN' ASHORE:

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, NJ

The charming and unpretentious bayside village of Atlantic Highlands is a bedroom community for downtown New York City (with rapid water commuter services) and a friendly tourist town, reaching out to weekend vacationers and water-seekers. The recreational side of town clusters along the harbor with its multiple piers, sportfishing fleet and numerous restaurants. Its more traditional, commercial side runs for about a mile along First Avenue, perpendicular



Sandy Hook Bay, with Atlantic Highlands to the west. (Not to be used for navigation.)

to the harbor. Points of Interest: A commuter boat service (SeaStreak) operates from Atlantic Highlands and the Highlands to Pier 11 near the South Street Seaport Museum and East 34th Street in Manhattan. During the week, several boats make the trip to New York in the morning and offer several return trips in the afternoon and evening until 9:40 p.m. (weekdays). The run takes about 45 minutes. The SeaStreak fast ferry to New York City is found at the west end of the Atlantic Highlands harbor, known as Pier One, and at Connors in the Highlands. Daily schedules are available online at www.seastreak.com or by calling: 1-800-BOATRIDE.

The town's well-maintained tennis courts (near the municipal shower complex) and a band shell with concerts on Sundays during the summer is within easy walking distance of any dinghy landing. If you prefer golf, Monmouth County has six courses and is about 30 miles away. Visit www.monmouthcountygolf.org or call 732-758-8383 for tee times. Atlantic Highlands also has an extensive park service for stretching your sea legs. There is a wonderful waterfront, multipurpose paved path that runs from Atlantic Highlands harbor along the harbor to the Highlands. It is a great tree-shaded walk when the weather is good.

Shopping: Most shops and restaurants are located a few steps from the harbor on First Avenue. Several banks, a laundromat, Atlantic Cinemas' Five Theaters (nightly show times at about 7:00 p.m., 82 First Ave., 732-291-0148) and First Avenue Playhouse (summer stock productions, 123 First Ave., 732-291-7552). Super Foodtown (732-291-4079), a small, but complete supermarket, is about an eight-block hike out First Avenue at the junction of Bayshore Plaza Highway. The A&P is still farther on (Highway 36 and Valley Drive, 732-291-0213), but it is a relatively short trip by cab. Once

you've reprovisioned, rent a car and drive over to Sandy Hook State Park for a day on the beautiful white beaches. Between Memorial Day and Labor Day there is a \$10 daily parking fee. Marine supplies can be found at West Marine (corner of Rte. 36 and First Ave., 732-872-8100).

Dining: All are within a short walking distance of the harbor and they are numerous and competitive, relying on satisfied customers for repeat business. Atlantic Bagel Company (74 First Ave.) serves breakfast and lunch only and is very casual and inexpensive. Harborside Grill (40 First Ave., 732-291-0066) serves lunch and dinner off of a varied American style menu. Memphis Pig Out (67 First Ave., 732-291-5533) has great ribs and moderate prices. Copper Canyon (42 First Ave., 732-291-8444) has fast become famous for its margaritas and Mexican food. Julia's (91 First Ave., 732-872-1007) Mediterranean menu; AMA Ristorante Toscana (42 First Ave., 732-872-4674) a local favorite for Italian food, BYO and for more standard fare, there's 1st Ave. Pizza (75 First Ave., 732-872-1622). The Hudson Café, a block off the waterfront, is highly recommended for breakfast and lunch. They have indoor and outdoor seating and free WiFi.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- New Jersey Shore Guide, www.shore-guide.com



NEARBY MEDICAL FACILITIES

Riverview Medical Center, 1 Riverview Plaza,
Red Bank, NJ 07701. 732-741-2700
www.meridianhealth.com

Nearby: Grocery Store, Motel, Restaurant
 Pump-Out Station
 Laundry, Pool, Showers, Courtesy Car
 Min / Max Amps

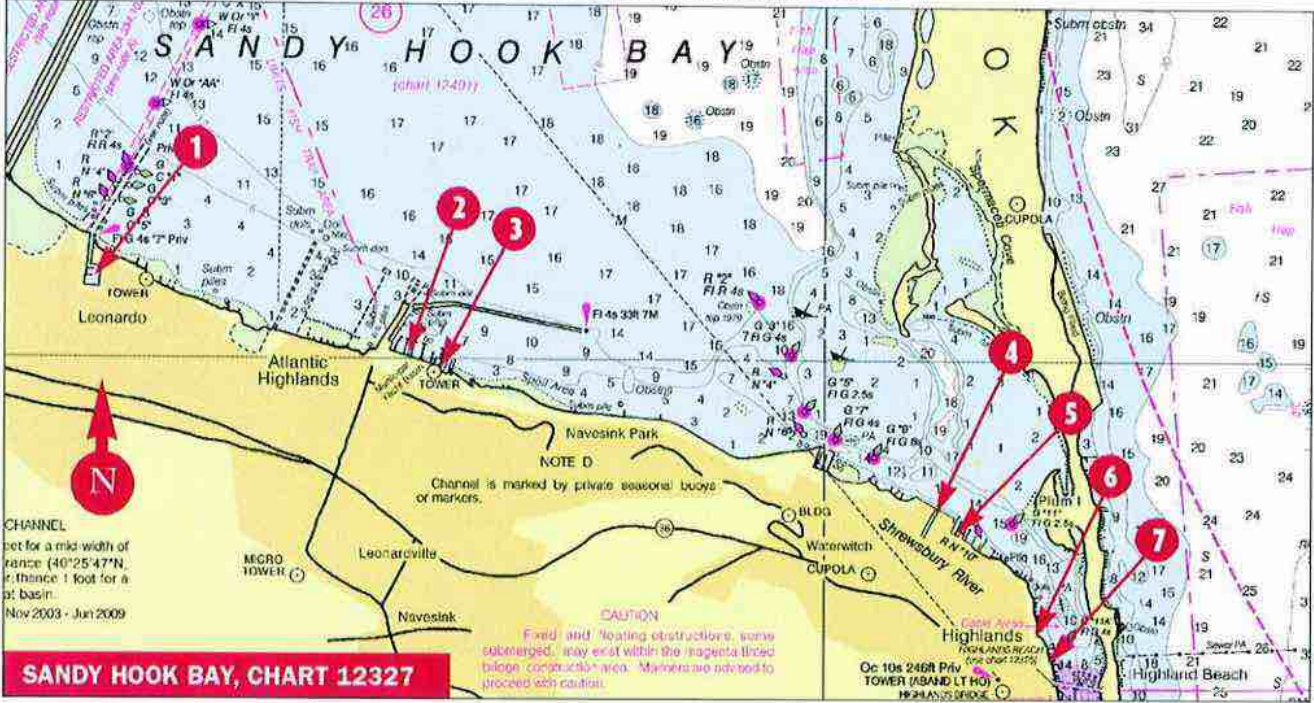
Repairs: Hull, Engine, Propeller
 Gas / Diesel
 Floating Docks
 Groceries, Ice, Marine Supplies, Snacks
 Lift (tonnage), Crane, Rail

Approach / Dockside Depth / Total Berths
 Transient Berths / Total Berths
 VHF Channel Monitored
 Largest Vessel Accommodated

Sandy Hook Bay, NJ

SANDY HOOK BAY		Dockage		Supplies				Services						
1. Leonardo State Marina	732-291-1333	45	16	/176	3/3	F	GD	GIMS	-	-	30/30	S	P	G
2. Atlantic Highlands Yacht Club	732-291-3232	130	09	-	10/10	F	GD	IS	-	-	30/50	S	P	GR
3. Atlantic Highlands Municipal Harbor	732-291-1670	150	09	8/480	8/7	F	GD	IS	-	150	30/50	S	P	GR
SHREWSBURY RIVER														
4. Captain's Cove Marina	732-872-1177	-	13	2/85	15/6	-	-	GIS	-	-	30/30	S	-	GR
5. Marina on the Bay	732-872-9300	120	-	6/148	12/10	F	-	I	HEP	L35	30/30	S	-	GR
6. Gateway Marina	732-291-4440	38	69	/32	10/8	F	GD	GIMS	EP	L10	30/30	S	-	GR
7. Bahrs Landing Famous Restaurant & Marina	732-872-1245	95	09	10/30	18/12	F	GD	IS	-	-	50/50	-	-	GMR

Corresponding chart(s) not to be used for navigation. Internet Access Wireless Internet Access Waterway Guide Cruising Club Partner
 See www.WaterwayGuide.com for current rates, fuel prices, web site addresses, and other up-to-the-minute information.



Leonardo

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Chart 12327, Edition 105. The area around the huge Navy piers, just west of Leonardo, may undergo periodic dredging in an effort to maintain Weapons Station Earle. Surrounding the Navy Pier, the chart shows a restricted area that must be observed. The pier is used for loading and off-loading explosives. In May 1950, an explosion on the docks killed 31 workers and shattered doors and windows for miles around.

Due to increased security concerns, pleasure boaters should stay well clear of this and other military installations; expect to see security patrols on the water. Hefty fines are given for the first offense. Any boater who finds it impossible to stay clear should immediately contact the U.S. Coast Guard by VHF radio or some other means. See the "Port

Security" page located in the Skipper's Handbook section of this book for more information.

Dockage: Leonardo has an almost landlocked harbor that can get hot in summer. A 5-foot-deep channel leads to a basin with 7-foot depths. The Leonardo State Marina has some slips for transients, but maneuvering room is very tight here, and no anchoring space is available.

■ SANDY HOOK, NJ

Sandy Hook opens up to an enclosed, single body of water that comprises three separately-charted bays: Sandy Hook Bay to the southeast, Raritan Bay to the west, and Lower Bay to the north, which is the largest of the three and sometimes referred to as Lower New York Harbor.

Sandy Hook, NJ, a 9-mile, 1,665-acre barrier peninsula, is part of the National Gateway Recreation Area that includes

ocean and bay beaches, excellent surf fishing, miles of bike and nature trails, a spectacular holly forest, Fort Hancock (a former military base) and Sandy Hook Lighthouse, the oldest working lighthouse in the country and now a National Historic Landmark. From Sandy Hook, you can enjoy spectacular sunrises and sunsets. The active Sandy Hook Coast Guard complex dominates the narrow peninsula inside the northern tip of the hook. From there, the sandy dunes stretch several miles south before rejoining the mainland in Sea Bright, NJ.

If you have access to a car or bike, be sure to stop at Sandy Hook Visitors Center (732-872-5970) at the former Spermaceti Cove Lifesaving Station near the entrance to Sandy Hook State Park (about 3.5 nautical miles south-southeast of Sandy Hook Point Light). There you can pick up maps and brochures for a self-guided tour. Sandy Hook is a protected wildlife preserve, and many areas of the dunes are closed to foot traffic to protect several species of birds. There are many different types of beaches on Sandy Hook, including clothing-optional (a two-mile-long portion of Gunnison Beach is the largest nude beach on the East Coast), and all are lifeguard-protected. When entering Sandy Hook by car, there is a per-vehicle charge from Memorial Day to Labor Day. Note that a vigorously enforced security zone exists in the vicinity of Naval Weapons Station Earle, about 1.25 nautical miles southwest of Sandy Hook Point Light in Sandy Hook Bay. The area around Naval Weapons Station Earle is patrolled by the marine police, and you will be stopped if you venture within the security area that is clearly marked by white bouys.

Sandy Hook Bay

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Chart 12327, Edition 105. Sandy Hook Bay is easily approached by well-buoyed thoroughfares—Sandy Hook Channel from the Atlantic Ocean, Chapel Hill Channel from New York Harbor and Raritan Bay East Reach from Raritan Bay—though multiple navigational aids on the intersecting channels and side channels can be confusing, especially in poor light. Recent revisions of NOAA Charts 12324, 12327 and 12401 indicate shoaling to 8 feet in the northern portion of False Hook Channel, which is located just west of False Hook.

If approaching Sandy Hook from the Atlantic Ocean, follow the Sandy Hook Channel around the hook into Sandy Hook Bay or, if continuing north into New York Harbor, deviate from the Sandy Hook Channel through the Swash Channel, and then join the Chapel Hill Channel at red and green nun buoy "CH." This route allows smaller vessels to avoid traveling in the Ambrose Channel, which usually has a significant amount of large ship traffic.

Note that the tip of Sandy Hook is in an area that used to be part of the old False Hook Channel. It has been reported that depths can go from 40 feet to dry sand in a manner of 20 yards.

The Swash Channel is simple to navigate by following a course from Sandy Hook Channel (starting at the lighted front and back range markers for the eastbound channel), and then leaving the 54-foot-high flashing white (2) Romer Shoal Horn to starboard. If heading into Sandy Hook Bay,

inside the tip of the "hook," green can bouys mark the shallows near shore; otherwise, depths at mean low water of 15 to 20 feet prevail on the route south to Atlantic Highlands. Keep a sharp lookout for the fish weirs (stakes) in this area, particularly when visibility is poor. They are rarely lighted and hard to see, even in daylight.

Anchorage: In settled weather or during an east wind, there is decent anchorage off the charted Coast Guard station behind Sandy Hook with 20-foot depths at low tide. About two nautical miles south of the Sandy Hook northern tip, is the pretty and always-popular anchorage at Horseshoe Cove, where you will find deep water fairly close to shore. Unfortunately, severe winter storms over the past decade have submerged the once-visible sand spit that protected the cove; however, Horseshoe Cove remains a beautiful anchorage.

In settled weather, there is plenty of room to anchor west of the bar with good holding (sand) in about 20 feet of water. Ashore, drums for garbage and recyclables are near the footbridge at the north end of Horseshoe Cove. You can dinghy ashore and explore ruins of World War II bunkers north of the cove, or walk the boardwalk into the marshes to view the protected species of birds. You can walk to the beach on the island's eastern shore from here as well.

Pump out in Sandy Hook Bay or Raritan Bay is available by hailing the Baykeeper Boat on VHF Channel 9.

RARITAN BAY



West of Atlantic Highlands, a number of harbors that sit along the South Shore of Raritan Bay and on the North Shore of Lower Bay (Great Kills Harbor) provide protection for cruising mariners.

Belford Harbor, Keansburg, Keyport and Morgan

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Chart 12327, Edition 105. Belford Harbor is the first harbor west after the Leonardo pier. It has a well-marked entrance into Compton Creek between red and green can bouys and is very busy with commercial fishing traffic. There is an excellent seafood market (a co-op) in Belford where the local fishing fleet unloads daily. The market is located on the harbor and is open Mon.-Sat., 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. and Sunday from 8:30 a.m. to noon.

West of Belford Harbor and Port Monmouth is the town of Keansburg and its facilities on Waackaack Creek, which are protected by tidal gates. There are no channel markers on entry, and there is shoaling across the entrance. A better bet is to continue west to Keyport Harbor, which is easily entered through a well-marked, deepwater channel into Matawan Creek. Use Sandy Hook tide tables. For high tide, subtract 1 minute; for low tide, add 7 minutes. There is shoaling on both sides of the channel on entry, so be sure to stay in the channel. Farther west on Raritan Bay is Cheesequake (also known as Morgan) Creek at Morgan, entered through jetties, though the east jetty might be submerged at high water. Use Sandy Hook tide tables. For high tide, add 12 minutes; for low tide, add 13 minutes. Flashing

Raritan Bay and River, NJ

WG

Nearby: Grocery Store, Motel, Restaurant
 Laundry, Pool, Showers, Courtesy Car
 Pump-Out Station
 Min/Max Amps

Lift (tonnage), Crane, Rail

Repairs: Hull, Engine, Propeller
 Gas / Diesel
 Floating Docks

Groceries, Ice, Marine Supplies, Snacks

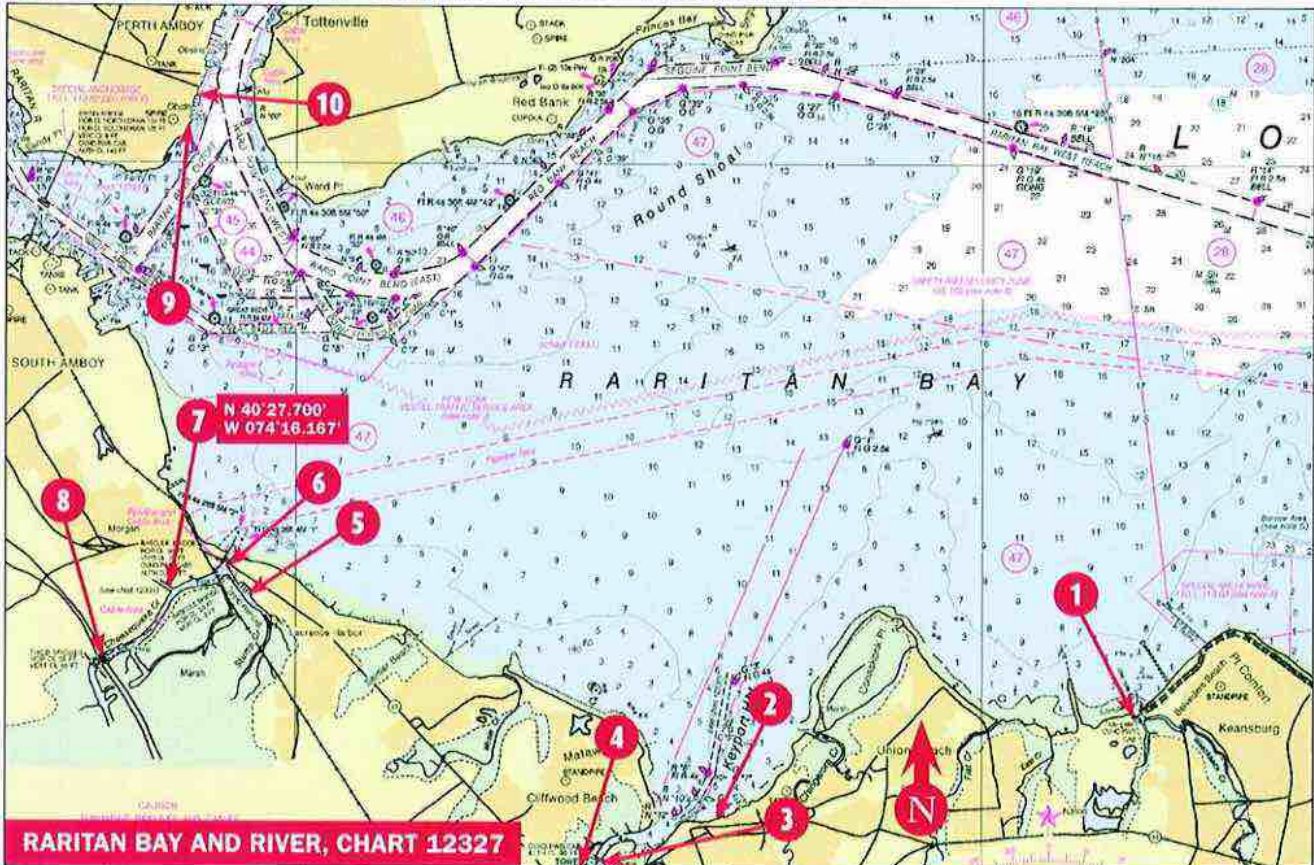
Approach / Dockside Depth (reported)
 VHF Channel Monitored

Transient Berths / Total Berths

Largest Vessel Accommodated

RARITAN BAY AND RIVER		Dockage			Supplies			Services						
1. Lentze Marina Inc.	732-787-2139	53	16	5/125	7/7	F	-	GIMS	HEP	L12	30/50	LS	P	GMR
2. Keyport Yacht Club	732-739-0727	-	09	-	8/6	-	-	IMS	-	-	-	S	-	GMR
3. Keyport Marine Basin	732-264-9421	32	-	6/275	6/5	F	G	GIMS	EP	L	30/30	S	P	GMR
4. Seaboard Marine	732-264-8910	32	-	6/42	5/5	F	-	IM	HEP	L12	30/30	S	-	GMR
5. Vikings Marina	732-566-5961	35	-	2/175	6/6	F	G	IM	HEP	L20	30/30	S	P	GR
6. Zuback's Marina	732-727-3953	42	68	3/35	14/10	F	-	MS	HEP	L,C,R	-	-	-	GMR
7. Lockwood Boat Works	732-721-1605	50	72	6/178	5/5	F	GD	M	HEP	L35	30/30	LS	P	GMR
8. Morgan Marina	732-721-2290	43	-	5/285	15/10	F	GD	IMS	HEP	L25,C15	30/30	S	P	-
9. Raritan Yacht Club-PRIVATE	732-826-2277	-	-	-	-	-	-	IS	-	-	-	S	P	R
10. Perth Amboy Municipal Marina	732-442-1596	40	-	/137	-	F	-	IS	-	-	30/30	S	P	R

Corresponding chart(s) not to be used for navigation. Internet Access Wireless Internet Access Waterway Guide Cruising Club Partner
 See www.WaterwayGuide.com for current rates, fuel prices, web site addresses, and other up-to-the-minute information.



green "1" and flashing red "2" mark the entrance. The Route 35 highway bascule bridge (25-foot closed vertical clearance) and the railroad bridge (3-foot closed vertical clearance) have restricted hours: From April 1 to November 30, from 7:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m., the draws open on the hour (on signal). The railroad bridge is usually open, but closes on weekends three minutes before each hour for trains. When leaving Cheesequake (Morgan) Creek, make sure to be inside of the railroad bridge before it closes or stand the chance of missing the hourly opening of the bascule

bridge. Both bridges crossing Cheesequake (Morgan) Creek monitor VHF Channel 13.

Dockage: At Keansburg, Lentze Marina Inc. has transient dockage. The most complete facilities for boaters are found in Keyport Harbor and Cheesequake (Morgan) Creek. Within Keyport Harbor are a couple of marinas—Keyport Marine Basin and Seaboard Marine—which may have transient slips, and the Keyport Yacht Club, which has guest moorings for transient sailboats who are members of reciprocal yacht clubs. There are also a few restaurants, and the town is on the harbor.

There are no channel markers inside Cheesequake (Morgan) Creek. Favor the west side to avoid mud flats, and transit on a rising tide. There are several full-service marinas in the creek, including Vikings Marina, Zuback's Marine, Morgan Marina and Lockwood Boat Works. The family-owned Lockwood Boat Works services power boats and sailboats and can accommodate vessels up to 50 feet. See our marina table for more details.

Raritan River—Perth Amboy, South Amboy

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Charts 12332, Edition 23 and 12327, Edition 105. For South Amboy, use Sandy Hook tide tables. For high tide, subtract 4 minutes; for low tide, add 8 minutes. The Raritan River (Chart 12332) flows swiftly into Raritan Bay between Perth Amboy and South Amboy. It is navigable 11 miles to New Brunswick, through a crooked, but well-marked channel, and carries a fair amount of industrial traffic and flotsam through the salt marshes. Depths diminish to about 4 feet in its upper reaches. Note that no fuel is available on the Raritan River and plan accordingly.

The railroad swing bridge (8-foot closed vertical clearance) between Perth Amboy and South Amboy carries heavy commuter traffic. It does not open from 6:00 a.m. to 8:10 a.m. and from 5:15 p.m. to 6:35 p.m. on weekdays. The fixed Victory Bridge, just beyond the railroad bascule, has a vertical clearance of 110 feet. The fixed bridges carrying vehicle traffic farther up are Route 9 (Edison Fixed Bridges) and the Garden State Parkway, with 110- and 134-foot vertical clearances respectively.

About six miles up, the South River curves off to port. The Raritan River continues on to starboard, with shallow depths and limited facilities. Beyond the bridge (45-foot fixed vertical clearance), you come to New Brunswick, the head of navigation for the river and the home of Rutgers University and Johnson & Johnson pharmaceuticals. Depths abruptly shoal from 10 to 4 feet. Here, you can see the remains of the entrance to the Delaware and Raritan Canal, closed in 1933, which once linked New Brunswick to Trenton on the Delaware River. Recreational boaters rarely transit the Raritan River from Perth Amboy because facilities are limited.

The historic town of Perth Amboy is located at the intersection of the Raritan River, Arthur Kill and Raritan Bay. Pay attention to all channel markers in this area to avoid shipping traffic, as the ships must remain in the channels. There is plenty of water for pleasure craft outside of the channels except off of Ward Point at the tip of Staten Island, where it is not advisable to cut inside the red aids to navigation.

Dockage: Perth Amboy has a friendly yacht club (Raritan Yacht Club) that offers guest moorings to reciprocal yacht club members. The yacht club launch can be hailed on VHF Channel 9. Also located here are a municipal marina where dockage is often available and Morgan Marina with some transient space. Hail the harbormaster on VHF Channel 9. Supplies, provisions and restaurants are only a short walk up the street to the town of Perth Amboy. A Supremo grocery is a short walk up Smith Street (210 King St., 732-442-6324), and a West Marine is several blocks farther on Market Street

(not walking distance). The North Jersey Coast train station is a half mile from the harbor.

An old naval building on the harbor has been converted from an ammunition building to an upscale, three-story restaurant, Seabra's Armory (200 Front St., 732-826-6000). The food is Portuguese, and there is an outdoor deck for dining on Arthur Kill. The Barge, a well-known New Jersey steak and seafood restaurant, is directly across from Seabra's Armory (201 Front St., 732-442-3000). There is no fuel available in Perth Amboy. The nearest gas and diesel can be found at Lockwood Boat Works and Morgan Marina in Morgan Creek. Pump out services can be obtained by calling the Baykeeper Boat on VHF Channel 9.

Great Kills Harbor (North Shore, Lower Bay)

Due east from Perth Amboy or due north from Sandy Hook is Great Kills Harbor. This is a harbor of refuge and provides an easy entrance to secure shelter, provisions and full-service marinas. A more detailed account of Great Kills Harbor is provided in Chapter 4: "New York Bay, Hudson River" of this guide.

Cruising Options

Ahead lies New York Harbor, one of the world's busiest and most exciting ports. From there, you can transit the East River to explore Long Island Sound and continue north up the Hudson River to the U.S./Canada line. ■

ALTERNATE ROUTE: KILL VAN KULL

If Sandy Hook or New York Harbor is your destination and there is a gale blowing from the southeast and an outgoing tide is causing an uncomfortable high, short chop south of The Narrows, a trip through Kill Van Kull around the northwest side of Staten Island is a good alternative. The channel is well marked, and depths are excellent. Shoreline beautification and recreational projects have proliferated along these waters and this trip is now much nicer than it was a decade ago.

West of New York Harbor along Kill Van Kull are a myriad of kills, rivers, streams and bays that are seldom on the itinerary of recreational boaters. ("Kill" comes from the Dutch and means channel, stream, creek or river.) Long avoided because of the industrial atmosphere, Kill Van Kull has gone through a remarkable metamorphosis. If you have traveled the normal route through New York Harbor more than once and are looking for something different, or if the weather is deteriorating and a trip through the Narrows to Sandy Hook does not seem inviting, think about using the protected waters of Kill Van Kull to the west of Staten Island as a new route.

Kill Van Kull to the north, and Arthur Kill, to the north and west, join to separate Staten Island from New Jersey. In the 1600s, New York and New Jersey each claimed to own Staten Island. The two states agreed to settle the dispute with a sailboat race. New York's Capt. Charles Billip and his sloop, Bently, won the race. Staten Island became part of New York State, and eventually part of the New York City borough of Richmond. Billip was rewarded with lands and a manor house at Tottenville on Staten Island, where the Tottenville Ferry (no longer in existence) used to run to Perth Amboy, NJ. The historic Tottenville Ferry Terminal can be seen at the foot of Smith Street in Perth Amboy on the Arthur Kill.

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Chart 12327, Edition 105. When heading west from New York Harbor, Kill Van Kull branches off to the west of New York Harbor at red and green flashing red "KV" and leads to the industrial waterways of New Jersey, which are the major channels for bulk, containerized and petroleum cargo in the Port of New York. Expect to share the traffic lanes with large ships, barges and tugboats that are constrained by the channel and unable to stop or turn easily. Shipping traffic in this area monitors VHF Channel 13.

Kill Van Kull connects New York Harbor with Newark Bay and Arthur Kill. As you enter Kill Van Kull from New York Harbor, you are going inland and buoys are "red-right-returning" as would be expected, but when you head

under the Goethals Bridge (leading to Bayway on the New Jersey side and Gulfport on the Staten Island side), you are heading out to sea and the buoys are suddenly reversed (red to port and green to starboard). In addition, the actual velocities and directions of tidal currents in Arthur Kill may deviate significantly from those shown in tidal current tables.

When heading west on Kill Van Kull from New York Harbor, Bayonne, NJ is to the north and Staten Island to the south. Immediately after passing under the Bayonne Bridge and entering the southern end of Newark Bay, you will see North of Shooters Island Reach. At this point, bear left into Arthur Kill. Newark Bay South Reach, the route of container ships bound for Port Elizabeth and Port Newark, branches to the right. This eventually branches off into the Hackensack and Passaic Rivers, both with numerous bridges. There is dredging underway in the Bayonne vicinity. This work is expected to continue, and boaters should be alert to the possible presence of work vessels. The Arthur Kill leads west and then south around Staten Island in a well-marked, protected channel. Just to the south of the intersection of Newark Bay South Reach and North of Shooters Island Reach is Shooters Island, a wildlife sanctuary.

There is a lift bridge (down is 31 feet and up is 135 feet) just north of the Goethals Bridge that is usually in the up position. South of the Goethals Bridge, just before the Rahway River, is Pralls Island, a bird sanctuary that sports an ever-increasing population of gulls and herons. Near the south end of Arthur Kill, expensive homes line the shoreline on Staten Island to the east, Perth Amboy to the west and South Amboy to the south on the New Jersey side. Once in Raritan Bay, the New Jersey Highlands and Sandy Hook are easily seen to the east on a clear day. Keep in the channel when rounding Ward Point at the southerly tip of Staten Island. Dockage: On the Staten Island shore, just below the Outerbridge Crossing are small marinas offering some dockage and restaurants. On the New Jersey shore in Perth Amboy are The Perth Amboy Municipal Marina, Seabra's Armory restaurant, the Barge seafood restaurant, a launching ramp and the Raritan Yacht Club. Launch service is available for yacht club moorings from 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. daily. Both the yacht club and the municipal marina monitor Channel 09. Just south of the yacht club, on the southeastern tip of Perth Amboy where Arthur Kill joins Raritan Bay, a town park with a brick boardwalk wraps around the point.

Following devastation caused by Hurricane Sandy last fall, many marinas and businesses in this chapter have been rebuilding for the 2013 boating season. Check www.waterwayguide.com for the latest updates.

New York Bay, Hudson River

CHARTS 12326, 12327, 12333, 12334, 12335, 12339, 12341, 12342, 12343, 12345, 12346, 12347, 12348, 12363

■ SANDY HOOK, NJ TO THE NARROWS

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Chart 12327, Edition 105. The run from Sandy Hook across Lower Bay to The Narrows into New York Harbor is eight nautical miles, almost due north. On this course, pass west of Romer Shoal Light to avoid the breaking seas across a shallow spot southeast of the light, and the shoal itself that runs two miles farther on. Leave West Bank Light to port. Maintain a course well east of Swinburne and Hoffman islands, which lie due west of Coney Island's Norton Point. Do not attempt to explore these small islets lying off the Staten Island shore by boat. The water around them is extremely shallow.

Currents in the Lower Bay run up to 2 knots, so timing your transit of this area with a favorable current can shorten cruising time. Depths are good almost everywhere.

If visibility is poor, it is advisable to run GPS or compass courses. Channels are almost too well marked, and the profusion of buoys, lights and lighthouses can be overwhelming at times.

You can also run outside the main shipping lanes where there is usually plenty of water. Stay close enough to follow the buoys, but off-channel enough to stay clear of big ships. All commercial traffic monitors VHF Channel 13 in New York waters. It is advisable to hail approaching vessels to agree on a passing strategy. The tugboat captains and pilots will respond and usually appreciate a call from even the smallest pleasure boat. There is great security in knowing exactly where a 1,000-foot-long car carrier is headed and that the captain acknowledges your existence.

Storm ports: Great Kills Harbor, a harbor of refuge, to the west on the south shore of Staten Island; Jamaica Bay, up Rockaway Inlet; and Sheepshead Bay, just north of Coney Island. All are covered in detail in this chapter. The southern shore of Lower New York Bay is treated in Chapter 3: "Sandy Hook Bay, Twin Rivers."

Alternate Route

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Chart 12327, Edition 105. For St. George, Staten Island, use New York (The Battery) tide tables. For high tide, subtract 17 minutes; for low tide, subtract 15 minutes. When there are strong east or southeasterly winds, the trip from Sandy Hook across the



unprotected bay to the entrance of New York Harbor at The Narrows can be rough and sometimes hazardous for small craft. When winds meet an opposing tidal current, it can be even worse, with the waters developing a high, short sea, which is especially pronounced as you approach The Narrows. During these conditions, for safety and comfort, consider the alternate, protected route via Kill Van Kull to the west of Staten Island. Although the trip is twice as long, it is well marked, and there are no bridge delays. (This alternate route is covered in more detail at the end of Chapter 3: "Sandy Hook Bay, Twin Rivers.")

■ STORM HAVENS, NY

Great Kills Harbor

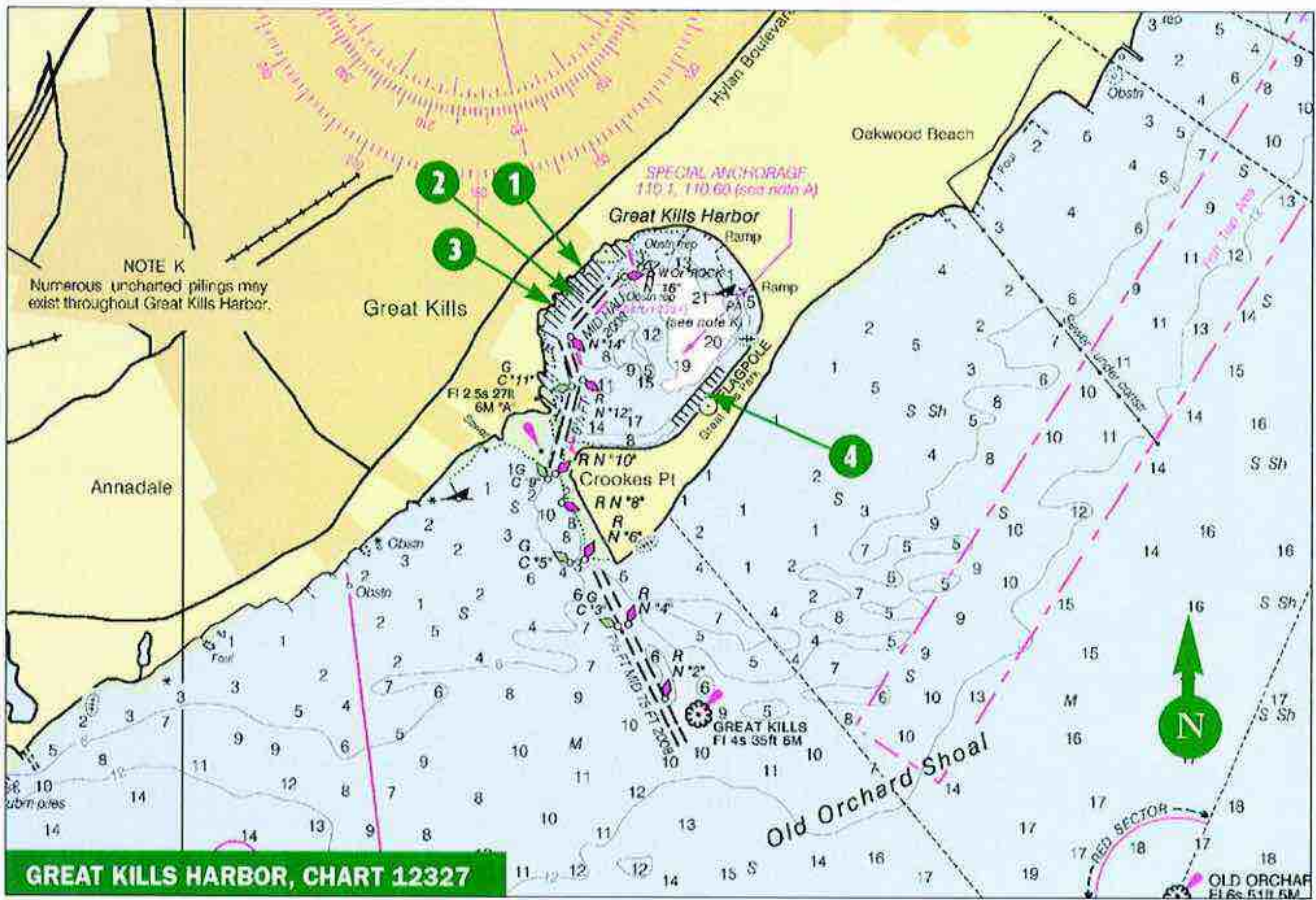
Use Sandy Hook tide tables. For high tide, add 6 minutes; for low tide, add 21 minutes. Great Kills Harbor, the first storm haven on the northward route through Lower Bay before reaching The Narrows, is a harbor of refuge and a charming place to visit. Located on the east side of Staten Island, about seven nautical miles northwest of Sandy Hook and 12 nautical miles south of The Battery (Manhattan), it is almost completely landlocked. The entry into Great Kills Harbor is an easy one, with a well-marked channel leading from the Lower Bay past Crookes Point into the harbor. A

Great Kills Harbor, NY

Nearby: Grocery Store, Motel, Restaurant
Pump-Out Station
Min / Max Amps
Laundry, Pool, Showers, Courtesy Car
Lift (towing), Crane, Rail
Repairs: Hull, Engine, Propeller
Gas / Diesel
Groceries, Ice, Marine Supplies, Snacks
Approach / Dockside Depth (reported)
Transient Berths / Total Berths
VHF Channel Monitored
Largest Vessel Accommodated

GREAT KILLS HARBOR	Dockage	Supplies	Services
1. Mansion Marina 718-984-6611	70 - 5/215	12/5 F GD IS HEP L15	30/50 LS - GR
2. Richmond County Yacht Club 718-356-4120	- 09 /40	12/5 F - IS -	30/30 S - R
3. Atlantis Marina & Yacht Club 718-966-9700	100 - /140	12/5 F - IMS HEP L38	- S P R
4. Nichols Great Kills Park Marine 718-351-8476	65 - 10/350	12/15 F - IMS -	L35 30/50 S P GR

Corresponding chart(s) not to be used for navigation. Internet Access Wireless Internet Access Waterway Guide Cruising Club Partner
See www.WaterwayGuide.com for current rates, fuel prices, web site addresses, and other up-to-the-minute information.



forward range is available to assist in keeping you on course through the inshore shoals.

Great Kills Harbor makes a good layover port for boats heading north or south, and the entrance can be run in almost any weather. Keep well to the east side when entering the basin to avoid shoaling to the west and, when in the harbor, be careful of the shallow area in the middle of the mooring field.

Dockage: The Richmond County Yacht Club controls the majority of the moorings in the basin and can usually offer space to those from other yacht clubs. A small service fee includes use of the launch and shoreside facilities, including showers and a bar and grill. Nichols Great Kills

Park Marine, located at the eastern end of the harbor, is a state-run, 350-slip marina offering good transient accommodations; it also has pump-out service. Atlantis Marina and Yacht Club, located at the western end of the harbor, may be able to offer a slip, but call first, as they do not keep permanent slips available for transients. Mansion Marina, located at the western end of the harbor, with a gas dock, may be able to offer a spot for the dinghy for a small fee.

Anchorage: This harbor is very crowded with moorings, so you may have difficulty finding room to anchor. It is recommended that you have a "back-up plan" when entering Great Kills Harbor.

GOIN' ASHORE: GREAT KILLS AND STATEN ISLAND, NY

When you first enter the Great Kills basin, you are reminded of a picturesque, New England harbor. The basin is a very secure and ideal spot to plan your visit to New York City. It is blessed with excellent, efficient public transportation to the "City," with both express buses and the Staten Island Ferry leading to the New York City subway system.

History: Great Kills, or "river," as the Dutch word implies, was once a small port used for fishing and oystering. In the mid-1950s, the north entrance to the harbor was joined to Plum Island to form the basin and provide access to what became the Great Kills Park, with beaches, a snack bar, a bathhouse, and hiking and jogging trails.

Staten Island, home to about 500,000 residents, became part of New York state instead of New Jersey as the result of a sailing race. Both states laid claim to their stake, but New York's Capt. Charles Billip and his sloop Bently won the race, and Staten Island became part of New York state, and eventually the borough of Richmond. Billip was rewarded with lands and a manor house at Tottenville on Staten Island. "The Island" was later the site of North America's first Peace Conference and the first headquarters of the Republican Party.

Points of Interest: The Snug Harbor Cultural Center (1000 Richmond Terr. 718-815-0198), a former home for retired merchant seamen, has been converted to a large museum. Fort Wadsworth (718-354-4500), the oldest continually fortified post in America, is located at The Narrows, adjacent to the Verrazano Narrows Bridge.

The Gateway National Recreation area, located at the eastern end of Great Kills Harbor, has beautiful swimming beach, bathhouse and snack bar. You will also find nature trails, great fishing, a marina (Nichols) and multi-use paths for walking and jogging. (information: 718-980-6130)

Dining: There are some excellent restaurants along the west side of the basin: The Marina Café (154 Mansion Ave., 718-967-3077), The Marina Grand (141 Mansion Ave., 718-605-9200) and Fiore DiMare (227 Mansion Ave., 718-227-9771), Starbucks (2754 Hylan Blvd. 718-980-0892) has WiFi.

Shopping: Staten Island can provide for just about any kind of provisioning, medical emergency or boat repairs you might need. From the waterfront, public transportation, restaurants, shops and other facilities are a short walk up the hill to Hylan Boulevard.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Everything Staten Island, www.silive.com
- Staten Island Ferry, www.siferry.com



NEARBY MEDICAL FACILITIES

Staten Island University Hospital, 475 Seaview Ave.,
Staten Island, NY 10305, 718-226-9000
www.siuhs.edu

Rockaway Inlet

Use Sandy Hook tide tables. For high tide, subtract 7 minutes; for low tide, subtract 14 minutes. Jettied Rockaway Inlet, southeast of Coney Island, is wide, easy to enter, protected from north and east weather and makes an excellent port in a storm. Its only drawback is that it is a virtual dead end. Boats bound farther east on Long Island and wishing to take the inside route on the New York ICW must bypass Rockaway Inlet and head nine miles east along the coast for East Rockaway Inlet (covered in Chapter 6: "South Shore—Western End").

Inside Rockaway Inlet, Sheepshead Bay is to port as you enter, Dead Horse Bay is farther along and to port and Jamaica Bay is dead ahead. All three offer protection from the weather and interesting sightseeing. Because many of the harbors in this area accommodate a large number of local boats, it is often difficult to find a guest mooring or dockage. Anchoring is possible in Dead Horse Bay.

Sheepshead Bay

Long, narrow, colorful and crowded with recreational and commercial craft, Sheepshead Bay offers the closest dockage to Coney Island. Although little is available for transients, there are bait and fuel barges, and some of the yacht clubs can accommodate cruising boats from reciprocal yacht clubs on occasion.






Dockage: On the west side of Barren Island, Dead Horse Bay is a big, deep, protected bight featuring Gateway Marina, which is part of the Gateway National Recreation Area. Sheepshead Bay has two marinas—Sheepshead Bay Yacht Club and Port Sheepshead Marina—and there is one at Bergan Beach, Kings Plaza Marina.

Anchorage: There is an interesting pool with 20-foot to 24-foot depths just east of flashing red buoy "12," which is surrounded by shallower water. Shoal-draft vessels should be able to anchor in this spot by approaching from the north side of flashing red buoy "12." Proceed carefully and keep a close watch on the depth sounder. Dead Horse Bay also offers an anchorage with 10-foot to 13-foot depths. To the east of Sheepshead Bay is Gerritsen Inlet, offering a few marinas for transients beyond the Shore Parkway Bridge (35-foot fixed vertical clearance).

Jamaica Bay

Jamaica Bay, 7 miles long and 3.5 miles wide, is homeport to thousands of boats. It is protected from the Atlantic Ocean by barrier beaches, dotted with marshy islands and shallows and has well-marked channels with 10-foot depths throughout. Once a favored hunting area, much of the bay is now included in the Jamaica Bay and Breezy Point units of the Gateway National Recreation Area. Jamaica Bay is surrounded by noisy John F. Kennedy International Airport, city parks, Floyd Bennett Field, the Jamaica Bay Wildlife Sanctuary, Rockaway Beach and Jacob Riis Beach. What you won't hear is jet ski noise; park officials have begun enforcing a ban that has been on the books since 2001.

Coney Island, Sheepshead Bay, NY

CONEY ISLAND, SHEEPSHEAD BAY		Dockage				Supplies				Services				
1. Gateway Marina 	718-252-8761	150	16	20/500	15/25	F	-	GIMS	HEP	L35	30/50	S	P	G
2. Sheepshead Bay Yacht Club 	718-891-0991	50	68	-	45/15	F	-	IS	-	-	30/30	PS	-	GMR
3. Port Sheepshead Marina  	718-332-4030	50	-	3/15	15/10	F	-	S	HEP	C	30/30	LS	-	GMR
4. Marine Basin Marina, Inc. 	718-372-5700	110	16/69	30/250	6/20	F	GD	IMS	HEP	C50	30/50	S	-	GR
5. Kings Plaza Marina	718-253-5434	90	16	20/150	50/45	F	G	IMS	HEP	L15	30/50	LS	-	GMR

Corresponding chart(s) not to be used for navigation.  Internet Access  Wireless Internet Access  Waterway Guide Cruising Club Partner
See www.WaterwayGuide.com for current rates, fuel prices, web site addresses, and other up-to-the-minute information.

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Chart 12350, Edition 60. Heading east from Rockaway Inlet, the channel passes under the Gil Hodges Memorial Lift Bridge (55-foot closed vertical clearance, 152-foot open vertical clearance), and then branches north and east. The bridge monitors VHF Channels 13 and 16. It opens on signal between 8:00 a.m. and 4:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. An eight-hour notice is required at all other times.

The eastern channel runs along Rockaway Beach. A charted measured mile parallels a steel bulkhead along the south shore of the channel, south-southwest of Nova Scotia Bar. To make a circuit of Jamaica Bay (two fixed bridges at the northern end of Jamaica Bay limit the complete circuit to vessels having no more than 26 feet of vertical clearance), follow the channel through the Cross Bay Memorial Bridge (52-foot fixed vertical clearance) and the railroad swing bridge (26-foot closed vertical clearance) along the beach. This route dead-ends seven miles later in Thurston Basin beyond the airport, after passing Sommerville Basin, Norton Basin and Motts Basin. Retrace your course to Broad Channel, just east of the swing bridge, and then run north through Winhole Channel between the marshy islands to Grassy Bay. At Howard Beach, just west beyond a fixed bridge (26-foot vertical clearance), submerged pilings line both sides of the channel. Leaving Howard Beach toward the west, you must pass under the Cross Bay Boulevard Bridges (26-foot fixed vertical clearances). After passing Canarsie Beach are Paerdegat Basin (with a 29-foot fixed vertical clearance bridge across the entrance) and East Mill Basin, with a bascule bridge (34-foot closed vertical clearance). Both have deep entrance channels and offer transient facilities.

The Shore Parkway Bascule Bridge (34-foot closed vertical clearance) at Mill Basin monitors VHF Channels 13 and 16 and opens on signal. On summer Sundays and holidays, it is closed from noon to 9:00 p.m., but from two hours before to one hour after high tide, it will open on signal. You are asked to refrain from requesting openings during commuter times Monday through Friday, from 7:00 a.m. to 9:00 a.m. and from 4:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Coney Island

Use Sandy Hook tide tables. For high tide, subtract 4 minutes; for low tide, subtract 17 minutes. The tip of the

Brooklyn mainland offers an interesting side trip with great sightseeing, but no dockage. The world-famous Coney Island beaches have teemed with sunbathers for a century, and, on a hot summer day, it is sometimes hard to find the sand. Behind the beach are the boardwalk, an amusement area and scores of apartments.

Gravesend Bay

Use Sandy Hook tide tables. For high tide, subtract 1 minute; for low tide, add 3 minutes. Gravesend Bay is another of the storm harbors available to cruisers heading north (and the one most directly on course from Sandy Hook to the Narrows). Gravesend Bay is located on the Brooklyn shore, north of Coney Island's western tip just before the Verrazano Narrows Bridge, about seven nautical miles north of Sandy Hook. The bay is protected from every direction but the west, and marinas with floating docks can be found along the left channel and within Coney Island Creek.

Dockage: Marine Basin Marina offers floating docks for vessels up to 100 feet, and trains into Manhattan are within walking distance.

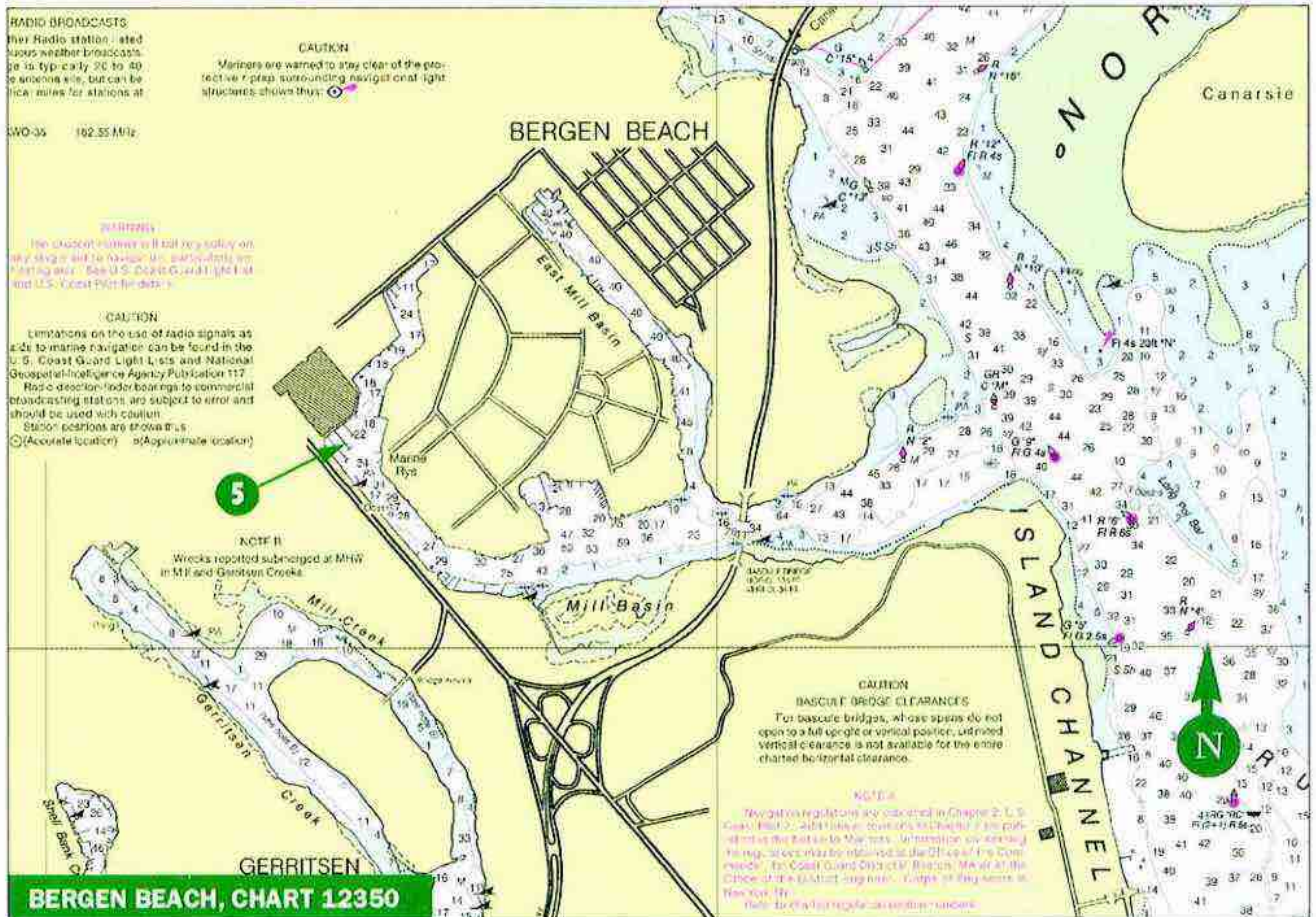
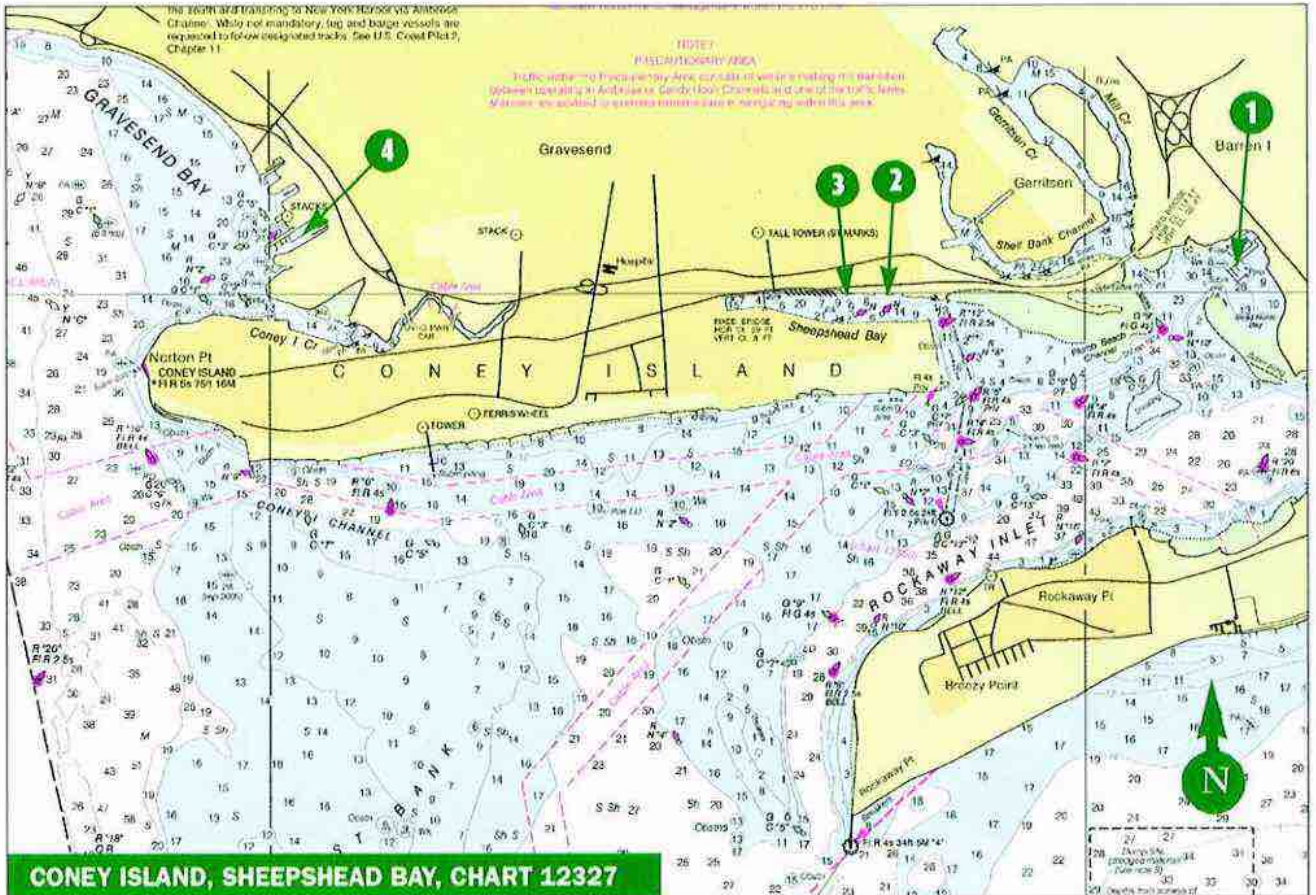
Anchorage: Anchoring is safe near the mouth of Coney Island Creek; however, there are wrecks farther up.

THE NARROWS TO THE BATTERY

The Verrazano Narrows Bridge, eighth among the world's largest suspension bridges, is located about eight nautical miles north of Sandy Hook, NJ. It links Staten Island to Brooklyn and serves as the dividing line between Upper Bay and Lower Bay. Fort Wadsworth on Staten Island and Fort Hamilton in Brooklyn, both still standing, once guarded this mile-wide keyhole to New York Harbor.

Beyond the Verrazano Narrows Bridge on the Staten Island side is a quarantine station where ships anchor for clearance. The usual course into and out of the Upper Bay (New York Harbor) is either in the center of the channel or along the Brooklyn shore. Big freight terminals with ships loading and discharging are in the slips of Staten Island and Bayonne to the west, and Brooklyn to the east.





The Narrows, NY



New York Harbor, looking north over Governors Island at The Battery and the tip of Manhattan, with the Hudson River to the west and the East River to the east. (Not to be used for navigation.) F.J. Duffy/Granard Associates

NEW YORK AREA SECURITY ZONES

The Coast Guard reports that the following security zones apply to all vessels:

- Upper New York Bay, around Liberty Island and Ellis Island: No vessels are allowed within 150 yards of either island or the bridge between the two.
- Indian Point Nuclear Power Station on the Hudson River: No vessel is permitted within a 300-yard radius of N41°16'12.4"/W073°57'16.2". Any vessel on the Hudson River in the vicinity of Indian Point is subject to random Coast Guard boarding.
- Around Passender Ship Terminal, Piers 84-96, Manhattan, bound by the following points: the northeast corner of Pier 96 where it intersects the seawall, thence to approximate position N40°46'23.1"/W073°59'59.0", thence to approximate position N40°45'55.3"/W074°00'20.2" (NAD 1983), thence to the southeast corner of Pier 84 where it intersects the seawall, thence along the shoreline to the point of origin.
- Within 25 yards of all bridge piers or abutments, overhead power cables, and pier and tunnel ventilators south of the Troy, NY locks.

- Within 100 yards of all anchored or moored Coast Guard vessels or stations.

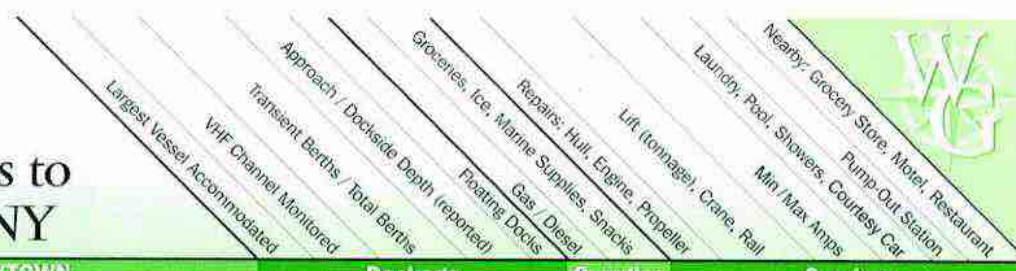
- Additional restricted areas exist in Port Newark/Port Elizabeth in Newark Bay and around New York City, including near heliports, cruise ships, liquefied hazardous gas vessels and airports. For details, consult the Coast Guard *Local Notice to Mariners* for District 1.

- Roosevelt Island Bridge openings: When special security zones are put into place around the United Nations in the East River, vessels must go through the east channel of Roosevelt Island and under the Roosevelt Island Lift Bridge. Vessels requiring a bridge opening (40-foot closed vertical clearance) should call the tender at 718-361-9217 or on VHF Channel 13, at least 15 minutes before you plan on passing through the lift bridge.

- Check for updated security advisories in New York Harbor and the East River at www.homeport.uscg.mil/newyork or by calling 718-354-4037. Report suspicious activities at 800-424-8802, National Response Center.

Source: 33CFR 165.169

The Narrows to Tarrytown, NY



THE NARROWS TO TARRYTOWN		Dockage				Supplies			Services					
1. Liberty Landing Marina	201-985-8000	200	72	60/520	22/12	F	GD	IMS	HEP	L60,C	30/100	LS	P	GMR
2. Liberty Harbor Marina	201-386-7500	60	68	12/140	20/16	F	GD	IM	HEP	L60	30/50	LS	P	GMR
3. North Cove Marina	212-786-1200	180	69	20/50	25/18	F	-	I	-	-	30/100	-	P	GMR
4. Newport Yacht Club & Marina	201-626-5550	200	16/72	30/160	10/11	F	-	GIMS	-	-	30/100	LS	P	GMR
5. Marine Max Surfside 3	212-336-7873	300	68	15/85	19/8	F	-	IS	-	-	50/100	-	-	GMR
6. Lincoln Harbor Yacht Club	201-319-5100	220	74	50/250	27/12	F	D	IMS	P	-	30/100	LS	P	GMR
7. West 79th Street Boat Basin	212-496-2105	140	16/09	/116	20/3	F	-	I	-	-	30/100	LS	P	GMR
8. Edgewater Marina	201-943-1700	60	16/09	4/93	20/6	F	-	-	HP	L	30/50	S	-	GMR
9. Von Dohn Brothers	201-943-3424	35	-	4/44	8/8	F	G	GIM	HEP	L15	30/30	-	P	GMR
10. Englewood Boat Basin	201-894-9510	50	-	/130	4/3	-	GD	MS	HEP	L50	50/50	-	P	R
11. Alpine Boat Basin	201-768-1360	45	-	1/125	4/3	-	G	IS	-	-	30/50	S	P	GMR

Corresponding chart(s) not to be used for navigation. Internet Access Wireless Internet Access Waterway Guide Cruising Club Partner
 See www.WaterwayGuide.com for current rates, fuel prices, web site addresses, and other up-to-the-minute information.

The Staten Island ferries run almost continuously between Staten Island and terminals on the east side of The Battery in Lower Manhattan. The Staten Island Ferries, large orange vessels, and a host of other ferries and sightseeing boats, create a busy marine traffic situation. Be certain of your course if you cross the bow of one of these vessels, especially when taking into account the effect of currents on your progress.

Security has tightened substantially in New York Harbor, and one can expect restrictions around prominent features, ferry terminals, ferries themselves and any military facilities. (See "New York Area Security Zones" on previous page.) It is best to check with the Coast Guard if you have any doubts. Enforcement is quick and effective.

As you pass by the northern tip of Staten Island, the entire panorama of New York City is spread before you. On the New Jersey side is a condominium complex, Port Liberté, reminiscent of French canals and countryside. A well-marked channel leads into the canals and to a waterfront restaurant, The Pointe (201-985-9854). Ahead, rising ever higher on the New York side, are the densely packed skyscrapers of the Lower Manhattan financial district. To port is the Statue of Liberty—serene, lovely, 300-foot tall and facing southeast from her pedestal on Liberty Island. In the past, it was possible to run fairly close to the copper-green landmark, you now must stay at least 150 yards from either Liberty or Ellis islands. No dockage exists on either island for recreational vessels. Ferry service runs to Liberty Island from The Battery in New York and from Liberty State Park in Jersey City.

Ellis Island, through which millions of immigrants entered the United States and a new life, lies just north of the Statue of Liberty. From a distance, its Moorish towers and minarets still have the look of a fairytale castle. The entire island is a popular tourist magnet, and new facilities have been put in place to help visitors trace their lineage.

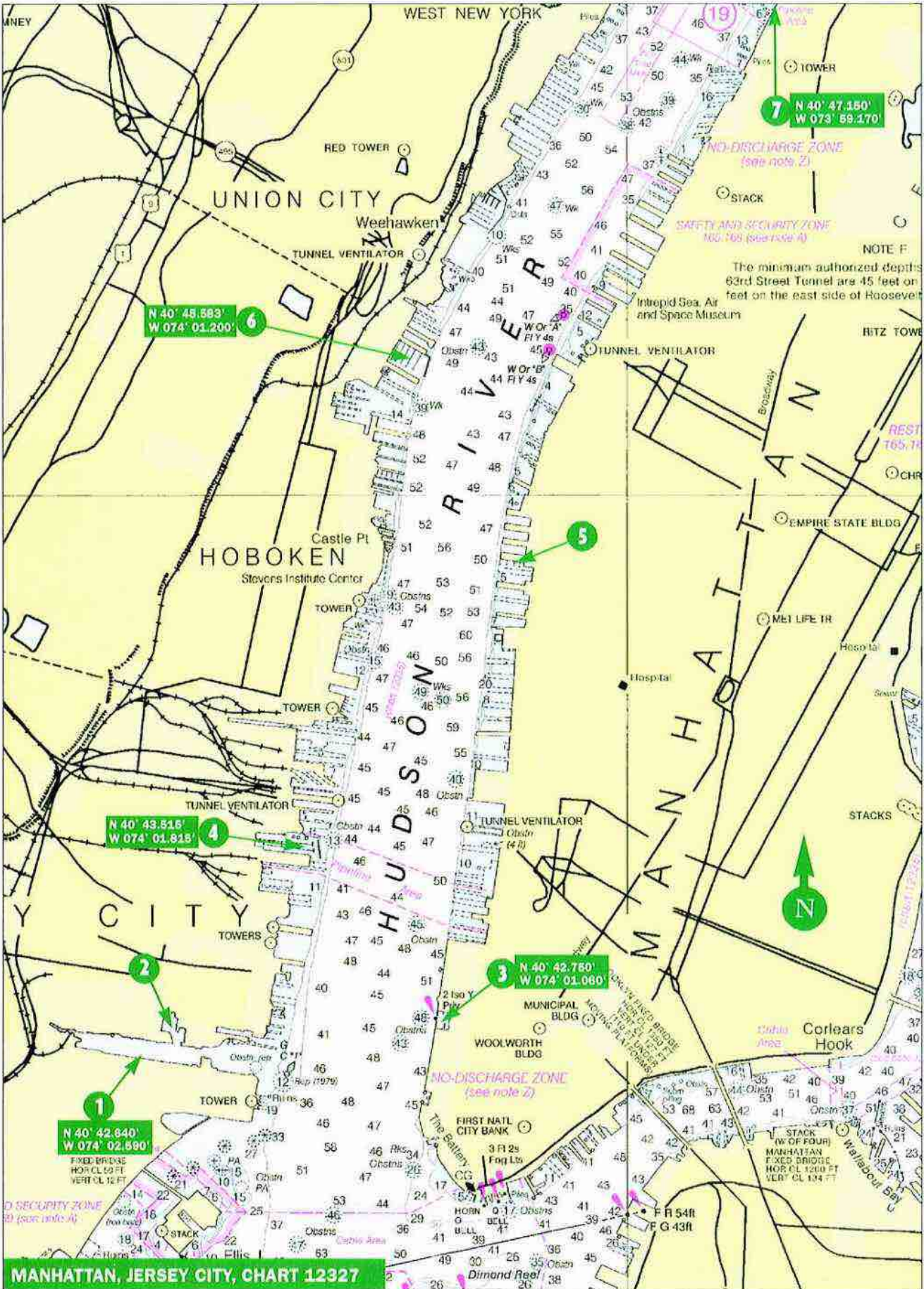
Across the harbor, a half-mile south of The Battery, is Governors Island, formerly the headquarters of the Coast Guard's Third District. Coast Guard operations specifically for New York Harbor are now headquartered in Bayonne, NJ and Staten Island, NY. Governors Island is open to the public every Friday through Sunday and is accessible by ferry or water taxi only. (No private boats.)

Buttermilk Channel connects Upper New York Harbor with the East River between the east side of Governors Island and Brooklyn. Currents run hard in this channel, but it is less exposed to harbor chop and ferry traffic.

The Battery

At The Battery, the skyscrapers of Manhattan crowd right down to the water's edge. Battery Park is located around the point of Lower Manhattan where there are docks for sightseeing boats and slips for the Staten Island ferries and the smaller Governors Island and commuter ferries.

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Chart 12327, Edition 105. At The Battery, the waters form a crossroads, each leading to spectacular cruising grounds. The route to Lake Champlain, the Erie Canal, the Great Lakes and Canada runs up the Hudson River (covered in the following pages), and the course to Long Island Sound, Cape Cod and New England begins with the East River (covered in Chapter 5: "East River to Long Island Sound").



MANHATTAN, JERSEY CITY, CHART 12327

The Battery, NY



■ THE BATTERY TO GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE, UP THE HUDSON RIVER

Use NOAA Chart 12327, Edition 105. One of the most thrilling passages for East Coast cruisers is the transit of New York Harbor and entry into the mighty Hudson River, known as the "Rhine of America."

New York Harbor

You will cruise through one of the world's busiest ports, passing within a few hundred yards of the Statue of Liberty, the spectacular Moorish architecture of Ellis Island, and the world-famous Battery, whose name is derived from a battery of 92 guns placed there by the British in 1693 to ward off attacks by the French. The renovated 1884 Fireboat Station adjacent to Battery Park displays a clock, built by Seth Thomas, which sounds the time with ship's bells.

Heading up the Hudson River, you will leave to starboard the old commercial and cruise ship wharves, which are slowly being demolished and rebuilt. World-famous private and charter yachts are sometimes seen moored here. The Maritime Center at Chelsea Piers is part of a 30-acre sports and entertainment complex that includes Ice Theatre of New York and Silver Screen Studios, Manhattan's largest center for film and television production. This 28-acre development between 17th and 23rd streets is housed in historic pier buildings and also includes a health center, a spa, and an Olympic-quality sports training facility, as well as a golf driving range and a 1.2-mile-long esplanade, all overlooking the river. The marina monitors VHF Channel 68. Nearby is the Intrepid Museum at Pier 86, where the aircraft carrier Intrepid houses the museum.

Dockage: Farther north is West 79th Street Boat Basin, the New York City Municipal Marina, which monitors VHF Channel 09. The marina has a limited number of transient slips and offers easy access to both uptown and downtown locations, as it is within easy walking distance of the 79th Street and Broadway subway station (not to mention world-famous Zabar's Deli at 80th Street, 212-496-1234).

On the New Jersey side of the Hudson River in Jersey City, Liberty Landing Marina in Liberty State Park, dominates the southerly side of Morris Canal. The marina monitors VHF Channel 72 and has a marine center with supplies, convenience goods and apparel. Fuel and transient slips up to 200 feet are available here as well as a water taxi into New York City. The decommissioned light ship, Winter Station, serves as the marina office. Nearby is Liberty Harbor Marina, which has some transient space as well.

Also in Jersey City is Newport Yacht Club & Marina with amenities including a 500-foot-long wave attenuator protecting its entire basin, on-site PATH train service (minutes to Manhattan) and transient finger slips up to 60 feet. Restaurants and shopping are nearby. Lincoln Harbor Yacht Club, located in Jersey City, NJ, provides quiet transient dockage courtesy of a 700-foot wave suppression system, offers concierge service, a guest lounge and mini workout

center and shopping and restaurants within walking distance. See our marina table for more details.

Several major marinas are situated on the Hudson River between The Battery and George Washington Bridge. On the Manhattan side of the river, North Cove Marina occupies a prime location in the heart of the financial district. About a mile north, at Chelsea Piers, Marine Max Surfside 3 has some transient slips.

Anchorage: Anchoring in New York Harbor is only allowed in designated anchorages. It's important to note that these anchorages are designed for large ships and are located in the middle of the harbor; use of these areas requires permission from the Coast Guard. Anchoring behind Liberty and Ellis islands is not permitted.

Cruising boats often anchor just north of the West 79th Street Boat Basin; this area is wide open to the river's surge and holding is poor. There is a charge to use the basin's dinghy dock, so a mooring (if available) may be a better alternative.

Ferry service and water taxi service to Manhattan offer expanded nighttime service during the summer months to New York and back, and the NJ Transit light-rail line (973-275-5555), located several blocks away, permits passenger service through Liberty Park and along the New Jersey shoreline to Bayonne, Hoboken and north. From the historic Central Railroad of New Jersey Terminal (CRRNJ) located at the north end of Liberty State Park, Circle Line offers multiple boat tours daily to both the Statue of Liberty National Monument and Ellis Island. (Visit www.circleline42.com for schedules and ticket information.)

■ HUDSON RIVER

Cruising the lower Hudson River is generally straightforward. Aids to navigation are plentiful, mid-channel depths range from 15 feet to 175 feet and, north of Manhattan, marinas and hospitable yacht clubs are numerous. Almost every town has some accommodation for cruising mariners. Overnight berths should be selected for maximum protection from the river's natural chop and the wake of passing traffic. Most marinas have breakwaters or barrier bulkheads. Charts might not accurately show some privately maintained markers. Some markers have been discontinued, while others might not have been replaced after winter ice. It should also be noted that many commercial marinas list or advertise themselves as clubs and are perfectly acceptable stopovers; they are not limited to yacht club members, nor do they observe reciprocity privileges.

On the upper river, creeks (both natural and dredged) make protected layovers.

Charts: Use NOAA Charts 12341, Edition 28; 12342, Edition 23; 12343, Edition 19; 12345, Edition 11; 12346, Edition 11; 12347, Edition 31 and 12348, Edition 34. Be sure to purchase these Hudson River charts, which cover the Hudson River from Days Point to Troy, NY, before making your trip. Only a limited number of marinas carry marine supplies, and even fewer carry charts of the river. One marina that often carries them is Liberty Landing Marina in

Tappan Zee to Ossining, NY

WG

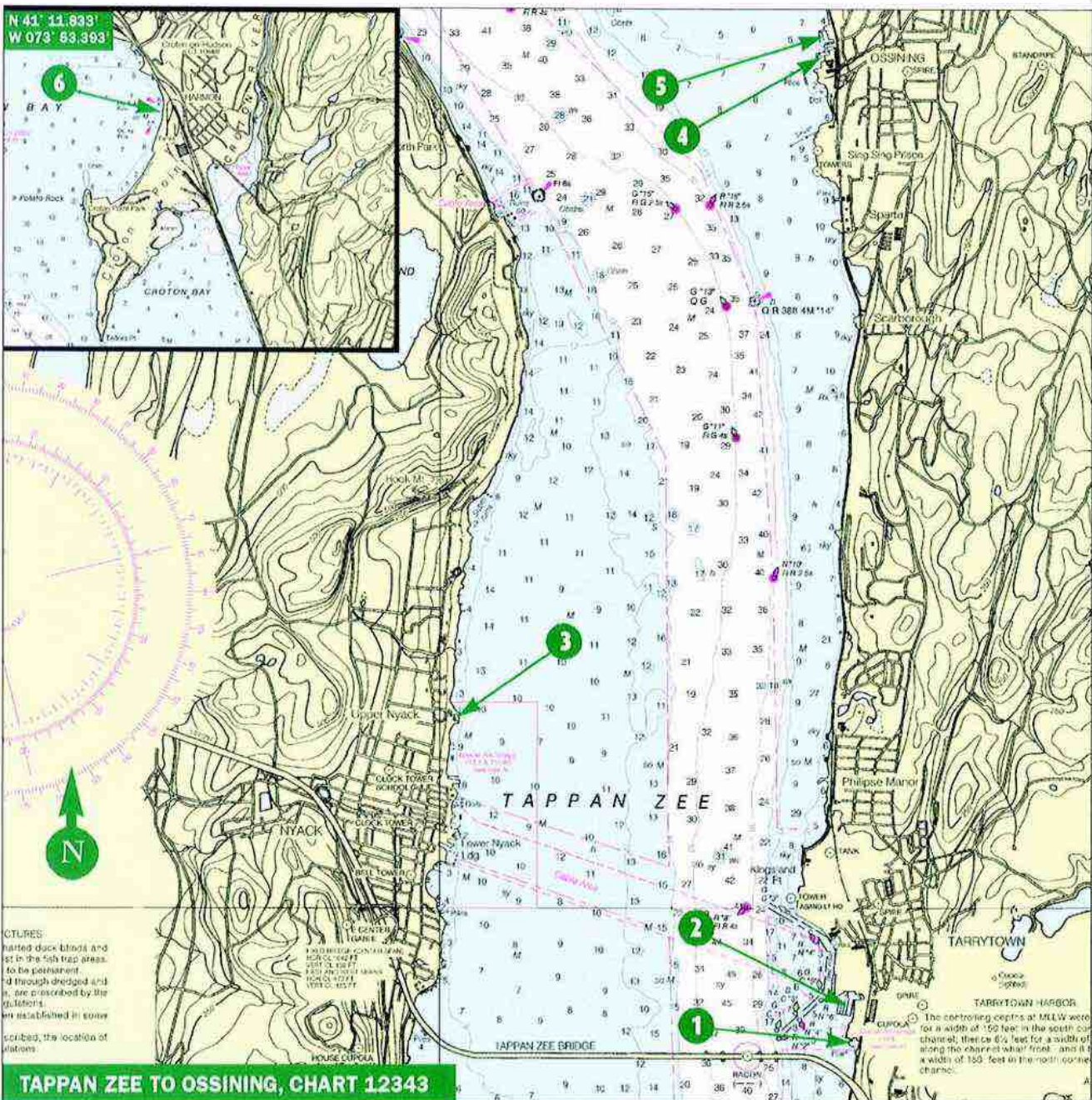
Nearby: Grocery Store, Motel, Restaurant
 Laundry, Pool, Showers, Courtesy Car
 Pump-Out Station
 Min/Max Amps

Lift (tonnage): Crane, Rail
 Gas / Diesel
 Repairs: Hull, Engine, Propeller
 Floating Docks
 Groceries, Ice, Marine Supplies, Snacks

Approach / Dockside Depth / Total Berths
 Transient Berths / Total Berths
 VHF Channel Monitored
 Largest Vessel Accommodated

TAPPAN ZEE TO OSSINING		Dockage				Supplies				Services				
1. Washington Irving Boat Club	914-332-0517	32	09	3/100	6/3	F	-	I	-	L	-	S	-	R
2. Tarrytown Marina	914-631-1300	70	16/09	10/190	8/8	F	GD	GI	P	L35	30/50	LS	P	GR
3. Julius Petersen Boat Yard	845-358-2100	115	16/09	4/20	13/10	F	-	IM	HEP	L60,C	30/50	S	P	GMR
4. Westerly Manna	914-941-2203	100	68	10/180	8/6	F	GD	IM	HEP	L35	30/30	S	P	R
5. Shattemuc Yacht Club	914-941-8777	36	16	6/103	6/6	F	G	IS	-	L	30/30	PS	-	MR
6. Half Moon Bay Marina	914-271-5400	140	09	15/173	9.5/10	F	-	GIS	-	-	30/50	S	P	GMR

Corresponding chart(s) not to be used for navigation. Internet Access Wireless Internet Access Waterway Guide Cruising Club Partner
 See www.WaterwayGuide.com for current rates, fuel prices, web site addresses, and other up-to-the-minute information.



Jersey City, NJ (201-985-8000). Contact them before you leave New York Harbor and begin heading upriver if you have not obtained a Hudson River chart.

Tidal Currents: Tidal water extends to Troy; the mean tidal range varies from 3 feet to 5 feet, and currents can be strong (2 knots at The Battery with an average of 1.5 knots as far north as Albany). When you are northbound, heading away from the tidal current change, you will hold a fair current longer than when southbound. For this passage, skippers should have a copy of the latest tide and tidal current tables aboard.

Docking: In the tidal portion of the Hudson, select your marina slip with great care. You will want to avoid slips that are in the cross current, as getting out of the slip at departure time will be difficult. You will also want to ensure that the marina is equipped with proper fendering to minimize damage to your boat.

Weather: The wind usually blows up or down the Hudson River, but near shore, it tends to sweep toward the banks. Watch for summer squalls with sudden winds of up to 30 knots. Your only warning might be black clouds along the high west-bank bluffs. Get to the weather side of the river whenever you see indications of rough conditions ahead.

Hazards: Navigation is straightforward for the 91 miles to Kingston but, thereafter, extensive middle grounds and steep-to shoals must be given a wide berth. Be very cautious outside the lighted buoyed channel. In the lower river (Haverstraw to Kingston), rocky shoals are common off the channel, and departure from the marked route must be taken with caution and local knowledge. Rocks pose little hazard above Kingston, but the mud and sand off-channel can be quite shoal, and grounding is a real danger.

Hazards are few, consisting mainly of debris, both floating and submerged, and fish traps in the spring. The latter, flagged, lighted and set out for the shad run, are concentrated in the 25 to 30 nautical miles below Stony Point. In the New York City and Albany/Troy areas, drifting debris calls for a continuous vigil, particularly at tidal changes and in the spring, when runoff can carry sizable trees downriver.

Commercial traffic can be heavy at times with barge activity and should be given full right-of-way, especially in poor visibility. Communicate, if you need to, on VHF Channel 13.

Hudson River Valley

The entire Hudson River Valley is in transition. Before World War II, these towns along the Hudson River prospered as shipping and manufacturing centers. Kingston made brick and textiles and directed traffic in and out of the Delaware and Hudson Canal; Saugerties was famous for its fine paper; and Poughkeepsie was known for its beer. Most industries closed because goods could be produced abroad at much lower labor costs. IBM came to the Hudson Valley, and by 1991, employed 24,000 people at its microprocessor plants in East Fishkill, Kingston and Poughkeepsie. IBM remains the largest employer in the

Hudson Valley, even though downsizing has cut a large portion of the original jobs.

The Hudson River Valley is emerging as a haven for city refugees who want the culture without the noise and crowds of the city. Many of the riverside towns are being transformed from industrial centers to New York City suburbs.

■ GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE TO TAPPAN ZEE BRIDGE

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Charts 12345, Edition 11 and 12346, Edition 11. The George Washington Bridge opened in 1931 during the Great Depression. It was not until 30 years later that the lower, second deck (fondly known as the "Martha Washington Bridge") was added. Spuyten Duyvil (pronounced "spite-en die-vil") is the northern part of the Harlem River and is the route followed by the famous Circle Line cruise boats during their scenic circumnavigation of the island of Manhattan.

Palisades

The aura of the New York metropolis quickly dissipates beyond the George Washington Bridge; the tall backdrop contrasts sharply with the 300 feet to 500 feet Palisades. Composed of columnar basalt, this striking series of cliffs is named for its visual similarity to old wooden barrier

Palisades, NY

fortifications. If the wind is right, you can find a number of suitable anchorages close to shore at the base of the cliffs on the west side of the Hudson River.

Warning: If you anchor here, prepare to be rolled during the night by some large wakes from an occasional tugboat. You might want to consider lashing gear down securely before retiring for the evening.

Hastings-on-Hudson, Dobbs Ferry and Irvington are all on the east side of the river, have no transient facilities and the marinas are small local operations. Shallows and the ruins of old piers also make parts of this shore difficult to approach closely. These are pleasant small villages. Irvington has Lyndhurst, a beautiful former estate that now has outdoor classical concerts.

Dockage: You will find a number of marinas on the west bank. In the Edgewater area are Edgewater Marina and the Von Dohn Brothers. In Englewood Cliffs, across from Spytten Duyvill Creek, is the Englewood Boat Basin. The Alpine Boat Basin is exactly four nautical miles upriver from Spuyten Duyvil. It is part of Palisades Interstate Park. If you want a night in quiet surroundings, head in here. The looming Palisades make going anywhere difficult, though a mile of switchback roads will take you to the town of Alpine.

Yonkers has a free transient dock for the summer months, between May 1 and October 31, from 9:00 a.m.-11:00 p.m. daily. There are three nice restaurants on the waterfront, parks for dog walking, a small market and a deli within one-half block. It is also across the street from a Metro station. There is only room for a few boats, so call ahead and reserve a spot in advance at 914-377-7949.

Opposite Hastings-on-Hudson is the New Jersey-New York border. From this point to its headwaters in the Adirondack Mountains, the Hudson River flows entirely within New York State.

Piermont

Piermont Pier, the prominent mile-long point just north of the state border, was the terminus of the Erie Railroad tracks until 1850. During that era, this spot was a major rail and ship cargo transfer point. Pete Seeger's Clearwater, the Hudson River's famous replica of a North River sloop, may frequently be seen at the end of the pier. Although anchorage for protection from south winds can be found on the north side of the point, you should use caution in your approach—the shoaling is abrupt.

Piermont is a delightful waterfront village with a marina, waterfront restaurants and an upscale shopping plaza. Unfortunately, the shallow approach is not marked and requires local knowledge.

Up-to-date navigation and
cruising news are always available
at www.waterwayguide.com.

TAPPAN ZEE BRIDGE TO BEAR MOUNTAIN BRIDGE

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Chart 12343, EDITION 19. The Tappan Zee Bridge carries the New York State Thruway, an important interstate highway linking New York City to Albany and Buffalo.

Tarrytown

Use New York (The Battery) tide tables. For high tide, add 1 hour 49 minutes; for low tide, add 1 hour 57 minutes. Just north of the bridge on the east bank is Tarrytown. According to Washington Irving, the author of "The Legend of Sleepy Hollow," the name derives from Dutch farm wives' complaining references to their husbands tarrying too long at the village tavern there. Following a referendum, however, nostalgic voters changed name, North Tarrytown back to the name, Sleepy Hollow. Tarrytown (not Sleepy Hollow) offers easy access and good provisioning. In recent years, the quaint, pretty, main street has emerged as a minor nightlife center. The restored music hall is a centerpiece to this activity. This area is about a 20-minute uphill walk from the water.

Dockage: Two marinas are next to one another, and the channel is well marked. The southernmost is the Washington Irving Boat Club with docks that accommodate smaller boats. Just to the north is the larger Tarrytown Marina. Both facilities have good restaurants (the one at Tarrytown Marina is a bit more sophisticated) with outdoor dining on the river. If you want to dock and dine, your tie-up is complimentary. A supermarket, Tardif Grocery (111 Cortlandt St., 914-333-7777), is a short walk away. Simply cross over the railroad via the bridge and turn north for about a block.

Upper Nyack

Dockage: Across the river (west side) at Upper Nyack is Julius Petersen Boatyard, identifiable by its large white buildings. Julius Petersen Boatyard is a traditional repair yard with a large technical staff. The large ship's store offers a broad selection of boating parts, supplies and electronics. Groceries and one of the nation's largest malls (Pallisades Center, off Hwy. 87) are only a short cab ride away.

Nyack's center of town is about a mile away. This vibrant small town, known as the "Gem of the Hudson," is a center for the arts. In addition to its grand Victorian homes and many antiques shops, it offers a number of fine restaurants and a thriving nightlife.

Ossining (Sing Sing)

Ossining, on the eastern bank, was originally named Sing Sing, the same as the famous, sprawling hillside prison located here. At the turn of the century, a boycott of prison-made goods led the town to change its name to Ossining, allowing buyers to distinguish goods made at the prison from goods made in the town itself.

East River to Long Island Sound

CHARTS 12334, 12335, 12338, 12339, 12342, 12363, 12364-SC, 12366

The East River of New York is a 14-nautical-mile-long body of water that separates the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx from Brooklyn and Queens. The river passes under eight high-level bridges that are set against the spectacular backdrop of the Manhattan skyline. Running from The Battery in New York Harbor to Long Island Sound, local lore holds that the East River is one of only two rivers in the world with two mouths and no source. (The other is the Harlem River, at the north end of Manhattan, also described in this chapter.)

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Charts: 12327, Edition 105; 12339, Edition 46; 12342, Edition 23; and 12366, Edition 29. The East River passage is suited to large ships; it is deep, well marked and easy to follow. Recreational boats can follow the main channel or, in a couple cases, take shortcuts without danger. The key to transiting the East River is to time the current correctly. Consult tide and tidal current charts, either on paper or in electronic form, because opposing current will seriously hinder your progress. In the vicinity of Hell Gate, the current can be dangerous for smaller boats. With velocities of more than 4 knots in this section of the river, the current ebbs west and floods east (exactly opposite to the pattern on Long Island Sound). For instructions on how to time a passage through the challenging waters in the East River, turn to "Transiting the East River" found in this section.

In its lower reaches near New York Harbor, the East River is dominated by big commercial ships heading to and from the docks on the Brooklyn shore. These ships maneuver awkwardly, hook up with tugs and are troubled by the strong current; you must stay out of their way. Shipping in these waters monitors VHF Channel 13; contact them if you have questions or concerns about their course. Staten Island and Governors Island ferries and can be particularly troublesome because they cross the river frequently and at high speeds. Cross their wakes just after one or both have crossed the channel. Do not cut close to a docked ferry. If its powerful propellers are not throwing a monstrous wash into the channel, the ferry might be about to leave its slip and enter the channel with remarkable speed. In either case, you do not want to be nearby. There are also many small high-speed yellow water taxis and the well-known Circle Line tourist boats to negotiate. The safest course of action is to be aware of all traffic; these commercial vessels are working on a schedule.



The buildings of Lower Manhattan rise to the west, and Wall Street runs right down to the water below Pier 15. A luxury condo-marina is perched at Battery Park City at the intersection of the East River and the Hudson River. The magnificent Brooklyn Bridge, built in 1883 (127-foot fixed vertical clearance, or 110 feet if the construction platforms are suspended underneath) and the Promenade on the Brooklyn side complete the scene.

Security in the East River: There are significant security regulations in effect on the river that are continually updated and changed by the Department of Homeland Security and the U.S. Coast Guard. Skippers should always be alert to security changes and check online at www.new-york.uscgnews.com before transiting the East River. While transiting the East River and other waters of New York City, note that the marine division of the New York Police Department monitors VHF Channel 16 and is available for assistance in an emergency. Study the Homeland Security portion of the Skipper's Handbook section found in the front of this Guide and the section "New York Area Security Zones" in Chapter 4 for more information.

Dockage: For years there has been talk of marina development at Fulton Landing, at the base of the Brooklyn Bridge, or on the Manhattan side of the East River. Dockage of any kind is only for the very adventurous. Large boats have secured a pier head here and there, but crumbling bulkheads, submerged pilings and fierce current discourage most boaters from touching shore in Lower Manhattan on the East River. One exception is New York Skyports Marina, which welcomes transients and has 9-foot dockside depths on floating docks.



F.L. Duffy/Gramard Associates

Looking northeast up the East River toward Hell Gate. (Not to be used for navigation.)

GOIN' ASHORE:

SOUTH STREET SEAPORT

History: At Piers 16 and 17, on the lower east side of Manhattan, historic sailing ships lie at the same docks as ships have for over a century. Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, the South Street Seaport district was New York City's center of commerce, culture and financial power. This area along the East River was known as the "Street of Ships," because clipper ships docked along this stretch of the river to load and unload cargoes from all corners of the world. All of that changed when steamships arrived on the scene and because of their deeper drafts, used the Hudson River instead.

Points of Interest: The 11-block complex of the Seaport Museum (12 Fulton St, 212-748-8725; www.southstreetseaport.com) includes a fleet of 19th-century clipper ships, four galleries, a working re-creation of a 19th-century print shop, a boatbuilding shop, a maritime craft center, museum shops, a library, concerts and numerous shops and restaurants. The Fulton Stall Market offers fresh finds and is open weekends throughout the summer months. The upcoming event schedule can be viewed at: www.southstreetseaport.com/Event-Calendar. Water taxis run from New Jersey and points along the Hudson to South Street Seaport.

Shopping: With more than 100 shops and restaurants, South Street Seaport (89 South St., 212-732-7678) is open daily, Monday through Friday 10:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. and Saturday and Sunday 11:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- South Street Seaport, 212-748-8600
www.southstreetseaport.com



NEARBY MEDICAL FACILITIES

Beth Israel Medical Center, First Avenue at 16th Street, New York, NY 10003, 212-420-2000

Roosevelt Island



NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Charts: 12327, Edition 105; 12339, Edition 46; 12342, Edition 23 and 12366, Edition 29. Roosevelt Island splits the East River at the United Nations, about five miles above The Battery. Boats can take either channel east or west of the island, except during security alerts when recreational vessels must keep to the east of Roosevelt Island.

The western channel is larger, with more spectacular views and fewer shoaling edges. If you have to travel the eastern channel for security reasons, stay closer to the shore of Roosevelt Island; shoals extend from the Long Island side of the channel. The Queensboro Bridge (131-foot vertical clearance) crosses the East River about halfway up the length of Roosevelt Island, roughly opposite New York Hospital and Cornell Medical Center. The tramway passes overhead, marking Bloomingdale's to the west. The Roosevelt Island lift bridge (40-foot closed vertical clearance, 99-foot open vertical clearance) crosses the eastern

East River, Flushing Bay, Westchester Creek, NY

WG

Nearby: Grocery Store, Motel, Restaurant
 Pump-Out Station
 Laundry, Pool, Showers, Courtesy Car
 Min /Max Amps

Lift (tonnage), Crane, Rail
 Gas / Diesel
 Repairs: Hull, Engine, Propeller
 Groceries, Ice, Marine Supplies, Snacks
 Floating Docks

Approach / Dockside Depth (reported)
 VHF Channel Monitored
 Largest Vessel Accommodated

EAST RIVER, FLUSHING BAY, WESTCHESTER CREEK		Dockage		Supplies			Services							
1. New York Skyports Marina	212-686-4548	130	-	3/20	15/9	F	-	-	-	30/50	-	-	GR	
2. Arrow Yacht Club-PRIVATE	718-359-9229	33	18	-	5/4	F	-	IS	-	-	S	-	GR	
3. World's Fair Marina	718-478-0480	200	71	20/300	14/10	F	GD	IMS	HEP	L50,C	30/100	S	P	GMR
4. Metro Marine	718-823-0300	50	-	/40	15/5	F	-	IM	-	L	30/30	S	P	GR

Corresponding chart(s) not to be used for navigation. Internet Access Wireless Internet Access Waterway Guide Cruising Club Partner
 See www.WaterwayGuide.com for current rates, fuel prices, web site addresses, and other up-to-the-minute information.



Roosevelt Island, NY

channel. If you require a bridge opening, contact the bridge tender on VHF Channel 13, or call (718-361-9217) at least 15 minutes prior to your requested opening.

Harlem River

Use NOAA Chart 12342, Edition 23. The Harlem River, not heavily traveled by recreational boats, flows between the East River and the Hudson River eight miles away at the north end of Manhattan. Pay close attention to currents; the south-running (flood) current in the Harlem River coincides with the east-running current in Hell Gate.

Bridges: Fifteen bridges cross the Harlem River. A vessel needing less than 24 feet of vertical clearance will only require one bridge to be opened—the Spuyten Duyvil Railroad Swing Bridge (5-foot closed vertical clearance), where the Harlem River meets the Hudson River. The bridge tender can be hailed on VHF Channel 13. Current around this bridge's abutments can be very strong. In a favorable current, do not approach the bridge until it is open or you can be swept sideways into the abutments. Vessels needing more than 24 feet of vertical clearance must call the New York City Department of Transportation at 212-360-3000. Calls must be made at least four hours before passage, the bridges will only be opened after 10:00 a.m., and you must clear the last bridge by 5:00 p.m.

A Department of Transportation crew member will travel from bridge to bridge, opening them in succession. At Wards Island, you go under a graceful, arching, green pedestrian lift bridge (55-foot closed vertical clearance), one of the highest and longest footbridges anywhere. This end of the Harlem River is commercial, with junkyards, railroad switching yards and sprawling housing projects. As you approach the Hudson River from the Harlem River, the scenery improves. A series of small boathouses appear. These are the headquarters of rowing and sculling clubs founded more than a century ago when wealthy New Yorkers maintained country homes here. Columbia University's athletic field and crew house come up to port, followed by residential Inwood Hill Park and Riverdale.

HELL GATE, NY TO LONG ISLAND SOUND, NY

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Charts: 12339, Edition 46; 12363, Edition 41 and 12366, Edition 29. Use New York (The Battery) tide tables. For high tide, add 2 hours 58 minutes; for low tide, add 3 hours 45 minutes. Stay south and east of Mill Rock and round Halletts Point with its 33-foot-high green flashing light. This is Hell Gate proper, and the flow of water will indeed be spectacular if you arrive at maximum current. These eddies and standing waves are not dangerous, except perhaps to small, open boats, but they deserve respect and a firm hand on the helm, as even large boats can be shoved around.

The only real danger is meeting a large commercial vessel or tug with a barge and getting in the way. Avoid this by using VHF Channel 13 and keeping your eyes open ahead and astern.

Do not worry if your depth sounder jumps erratically; the bottom ranges from 34 feet to 107 feet to 59 feet in a few hundred yards, making whirlpools on the surface. Pass under the high-level Triborough Bridge (138-foot fixed vertical clearance) and a railroad bridge almost as high (134-foot fixed vertical clearance), and leave Wards Island and Randalls Island with Sunken Meadows Park, a Revolutionary War battlefield, to port. At Lawrence Point, you have passed safely through Hell Gate.

The main ship channel goes north, outside North Brother Island, but yachts pass easily through the shorter, more direct channel (minimum depth 25 feet) between it and South Brother Island. Just stay clear of off-channel shoals, rocks and ledges, and observe the buoys, keeping green markers to starboard, red to port. Channels leading south from here have their own buoy systems; do not confuse their daybeacons with those on the East River's west-east route to Long Island Sound.

In 1904, North Brother Island was the scene of the worst maritime tragedy in New York history. The excursion steamer *General Slocum* exploded and caught fire with more than 1,200 people aboard. The skipper ran the ship aground on North Brother Island, which served as a quarantine facility at the time. Due to the ferocity of the fire, the currents of the river and the inability of many people to swim, more than 1,000 people died.

Flushing Bay

Use NOAA Chart 12339, Edition 46. Use New York (The Battery) tide tables. For high tide, add 17 minutes; for low tide, add 16 minutes. Just east of Rikers Island (the famous prison and an inhospitable place for those without official business), Flushing Bay offers good protection, a deep (14.5 feet) well-marked channel and, for those drawing 5 feet or less, ample anchorage room. Several marinas and two yacht clubs are situated just inside College Point. Prevailing mean low water depths of 4 to 5 feet, however, will discourage vessels with deeper keels.

Flushing Bay is an excellent base from which to visit the city or to change crews arriving or departing from New York's two major airports. The proximity of LaGuardia Airport on the west side of Flushing Bay will make itself immediately evident to boat-borne visitors, and John F. Kennedy International Airport (also in the borough of Queens) is not far. (Note: you must not travel within 100 yards of any shore adjacent to the airport.) A subway stop is nearby for an inexpensive and inevitably colorful transit to Manhattan. Closer on hand, the Flushing shopping district is a cab ride away, where a full range of shopping and restaurant possibilities are available within a few blocks. Shea Stadium, home of the Mets, is about a 15-minute walk.

When headed south, Flushing Bay is also a good place to wait out the slack tide, just before the southerly flow at Hell Gate, to facilitate an easy passage through the East River.

Across the East River from College Point is the mouth of the commercial Bronx River, with Clason Point separating it from the mouth of Westchester Creek. The latter has a dredged and marked channel, with sales and repair available at the mouth and small-craft service upstream. From Old Ferry Point, the high-level Bronx-Whitestone Bridge (135-foot fixed vertical clearance) crosses overhead. (See NOAA Chart 12366, Edition 29.) The long sweep of the Throgs Neck Bridge (138-foot fixed vertical clearance), generally accepted as the demarcation line between the East River and Long Island Sound, runs from the peninsula to just above Willets Point. Both Throgs Neck and Willets Point are strategic locations where fortifications were built in the early 19th century to protect New York City from attack. Granite-walled Fort Totten is at Willets Point. Fort Schuyler on Throgs Neck now houses the New York State Maritime Academy. The academy's school ship, a converted Navy transport usually berthed nearby when not underway, is where cadets learn merchant service skills. The shoreline now begins to look less urban, and Long Island Sound begins to appear to the northeast and east.

Dockage: At the south end of the Flushing Bay channel, the World's Fair Marina complex can accommodate boats drawing up to 10 feet either at or just behind its ample fuel dock (immediately to the right at the end of the channel). At the north end is Arrow Yacht Club, which is private.

TRANSITING THE EAST RIVER

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Charts 12327 (Edition 105), 12334 (Edition 71), 12335 (Edition 45), 12339 (Edition 46), 12342 (Edition 23) and 12366 (Edition 29). The passage through the East River is suited for large vessels: It is deep, well marked and easy to follow. Recreational boats can follow the main channel or, in two cases, take a shortcut if desired. One short cut is between North and South Brother Islands near Rikers Island, and the other, for vessels that are able to maneuver in the swift current and wish to transit under the 36th Avenue Lift Bridge (40 feet of vertical clearance in the closed position), is through the east side of Roosevelt Island. Some care must be given to avoid following navigational aids that mark some of the small rivers that empty into the East River instead of the East River markers themselves.

The key to transiting the East River, either eastward or westward, is to time the currents correctly by consulting tide and tidal current charts, either on paper or electronically. Opposing currents in the river can reach over 5 knots and will seriously hinder your progress if the transit is not timed. Wind-driven chop, heavy traffic and inconsistent depths can further exacerbate these contrary currents. No wonder the name for the mid-point of the East River morphed over the centuries to become "Hell Gate."

Proper timing for moving eastward or westward is based on getting through Hell Gate, which is about mid-point of the 14-mile-long East River between the Battery on the southwestern tip of Manhattan and the Throgs Neck Bridge on the eastern end of the river at the entrance into Long Island Sound. **The East River current is the exact opposite of Long Island Sound current: East River current ebbs west and floods east, while Long Island Sound current ebbs east and floods west.** The divide between these two systems is near the Throgs Neck Bridge.

Anchorage: There are two overnight anchorages close to the Throgs Neck Bridge that afford protection from all but north and northeast winds. Both anchorages are convenient for those boats emerging from the East River too late in the day to get farther into Long Island Sound, and for boats that need to be in an early morning position to catch the tidal current down the East River. The first anchorage is Little Neck Bay on the southeast side of the Throgs Neck bridge, where depths are generally 7 to 8 feet well into the bay. The second anchorage is along the northeast shore of Throgs Neck itself—between the neck and the bridge. (Sailboats should find at least 50 to 55 feet of vertical clearance under the sixth arch out from shore.) Charted depths of 7 feet to 10 feet close to the bridge decrease to 5 feet to 6 feet closer to shore.

Westchester Creek

Use NOAA Chart 12339, Edition 46. Westchester Creek is located in the southeastern portion of The Bronx, off the East River.

Dockage: Metro Marine offers transient space with 5-foot dockside depths. They also offer haulout services.

Cruising Options

Long Island Sound awaits exploration. One of the most popular cruising grounds on the east coast, the Sound has much to offer both sail boaters and power boaters. ■

A recreational boat heading upriver, eastward toward Long Island Sound, can catch a good ride with the current if the boat arrives at The Battery at the tip of Manhattan two hours after low water there. This should result in the boat catching the flood up the East River and, once into Long Island Sound, catching the ebb eastward.

The object of the westward passage through the East River is to arrive at Hell Gate no less than two hours, but up to three hours, after high water at The Battery. The westward-bound recreational boat heading down the East River toward The Battery should try to pass under the Throgs Neck Bridge at or slightly before high tide at the bridge. By arriving at the Throgs Neck Bridge at this time, mariners can time their passage under the bridge to hit the current as it begins to ebb westward.

Smaller (and slower) vessels may wish to arrive at the Battery an hour after low tide when traveling eastward and up to an hour before high tide at the Throgs Neck Bridge when traveling westward. The relatively modest adverse current at the eastern end of the East River at that time should result in a slower, but more subdued ride through Hell Gate.

This information needed to transit the East River is often incorporated in electronic charting software as tide and tidal current tables. Traditionally, mariners have relied on the *Eldridge Tide and Pilot Book*, www.tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov, or www.mobilegraphics.com.

By carefully planning one's passage through Hell Gate, the trip through the spectacular East River past the United Nations building, South Street Seaport and under the Queensboro, Williamsburg, Manhattan and Brooklyn bridges will most certainly be enjoyable. By the way, lore has it that "Hell Gate" is a corruption of the Dutch "Hellegat," meaning "bright passage."

Introduction

Long Island Sound

Long Island Sound is a popular inland sea that lies between New York City and Block Island, RI. It is 90 nautical miles long, up to 20 nautical miles wide and narrower at both ends. The Sound, as it is commonly known, is a major commercial artery, an important fishing and lobstering ground and one of the great cruising areas in the United States.

On weekends, Long Island Sound is covered with an armada of sailboats producing a spectacular sight. Yacht clubs throughout the Sound hold organized regattas for one-design and handicapped sailboats on a regular basis. When cruising the Sound under sail or power, it is best to detour around and avoid plowing through the fleets to avoid interfering with the races.

Many mariners whose home port is on Long Island Sound never leave it, although they cruise all season long, year after year. Crisscrossing between Connecticut's rocky shore and Long Island's sandy beaches, mariners cruise the summer away—anchoring in isolated coves, visiting luxurious marinas, racing under sail, fishing, taking long side trips up navigable rivers and exploring big bays.

Cruising Characteristics

The weather here is generally hospitable, with infrequent fog and predictable summer thunderstorms. Thunderstorms, of course, bring their strong, gusty winds. The occasional nor'easter, often lasting as long as three days, delivers winds, steep seas, low temperatures and torrents of rain.

One shore or the other generally offers a lee, but a nasty chop with short seas is more the norm. Continuous weather reports are broadcast on VHF-FM WX-1 from New York City and New London, CT. Most commercial radio stations broadcast boating forecasts during the season.

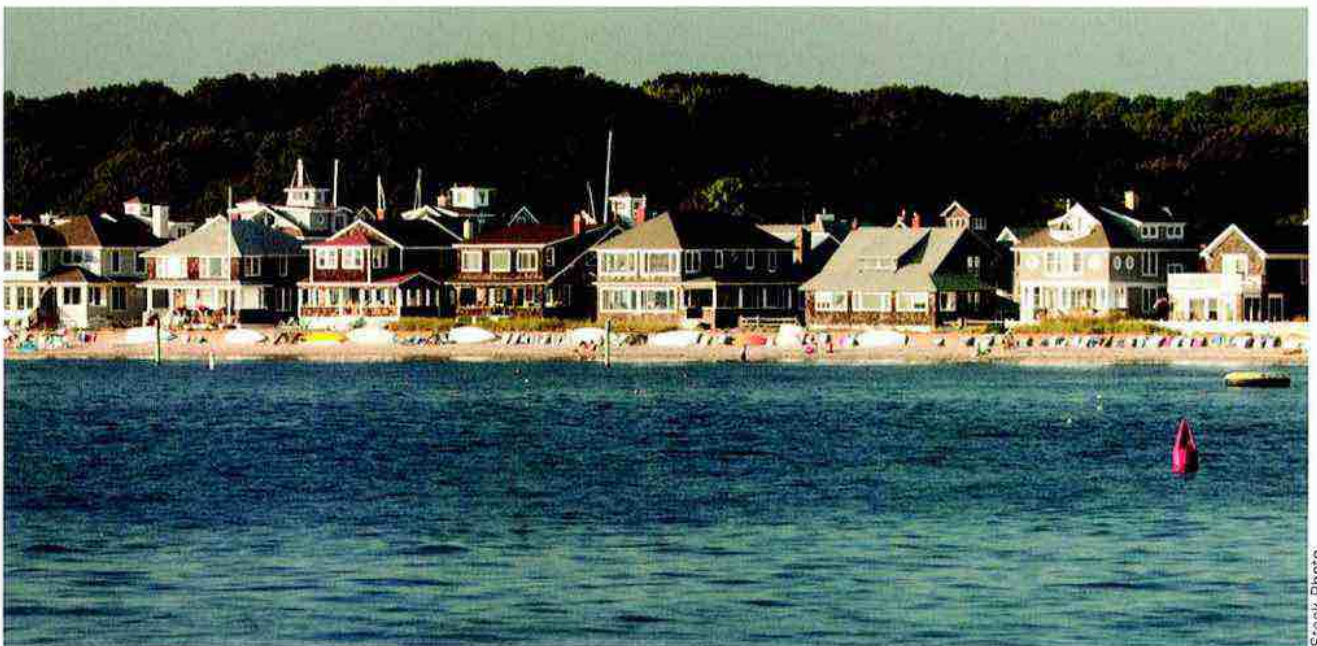
Winds pick up in early afternoon and get progressively stronger as the day wears on. Most powerboats wanting to make time get an early-morning start, or they travel at night when winds tend to die, using the chain of lights that defines a clear path down the center of Long Island Sound. Sailboats make the best time under sail during the breezy afternoons, or they can use auxiliary power to run the usually placid night waters.

When underway at night, stay well clear of areas where there might be lobster pots, oyster beds and fish traps—all are, at best, difficult to spot. In addition, keep a sharp lookout for tugs with tows that often run the Sound at night. The tows are often very long lines and can be difficult to spot. It is also not advisable to attempt to enter a strange harbor after dark.

Tides and Currents

At the western end of Long Island Sound, an 8-foot to 10-foot rise and fall is to be expected; mean tidal range is about 7.5 feet. The tidal range drops to less than 3 feet as you travel east.

Currents on Long Island Sound are not to be taken lightly. The currents run strongest at both the narrow



Long Island Sound

western and eastern ends of the Sound, reaching maximum velocity—up to 4 knots—at The Race and Plum Gut to the east. Currents taper off to half a knot in mid-sound but run hard around points and shoals. In general, the flood sets westerly and the ebb sets easterly. Riding a fair current can improve your cruising time substantially and make the trip more comfortable.

Aids to Navigation

Markers on Long Island Sound are frequent, with many lighthouses, both mid-channel and ashore, offering easy-to-locate reference points. Most rocks and reefs are well charted and marked. Even in moderate fog—most prevalent at the Sound's eastern end during July and August—navigation is not too difficult. Heavy fog, which might greet the mariner several mornings a year throughout the Sound, can be thick enough to be dangerous, even to experienced mariners. The Sound has an excellent overlapping system of fog signals, and it is well charted. However, compass and GPS courses, along with accurate log keeping, are absolutely necessary in these conditions. Make sure to account for current in all courses.

The Direct Route East

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Charts 12354, Edition 44 and 12363, Edition 41. For the hurried transient boater trying to make time through Long Island Sound, the navigation is straightforward. From the Throgs Neck Bridge at the Sound's western entrance, a GPS or compass course will lead you roughly northeast past the Sound's first important aid to navigation, Stepping Stones Light (pass on the north side), near City Island. Execution Rocks Lighthouse, which appears next, can be left on either side. At Execution Rocks, the course changes to almost due east (magnetic), straight down the Sound to the midpoint of Stratford Shoal Lighthouse, about 30 nautical miles away. The course remains due east through the widest part of the Sound, almost 20 nautical miles across. On the south side of Long Island Sound, called the North Shore of Long Island, you will find large natural harbors with ample facilities and room to anchor. Hempstead Harbor, Oyster Bay and Huntington Harbor offer complete cruising grounds for small boats that never have to leave the mouth of the harbor.

On the Connecticut shore, frequent small harbors cover the coast, along with numerous islands, rock outcroppings and river entrances. Marinas are ample but are normally crowded with local boats. Advance reservations are necessary for dockside space. Many harbors are dominated by large elaborate yacht clubs, such as Larchmont, Indian Harbor in Greenwich and Pequot in Southport. Docking at these clubs will require reciprocal privileges from the skipper's home club. ■

North Shore Distances

Nautical Miles (approximate)

LOCATION	BETWEEN POINTS	CUMULATIVE
Throgs Neck Bridge	0	
City Island	3	3
New Rochelle	5	8
Mamaroneck	4	12
Greenwich	8	20
Stamford	6	26
South Norwalk	11	37
Stratford	6	43
New Haven	15	58
Guliford	17	75
Connecticut River:		
Saybrook	17	92
Essex	8	100
New London	14	114
Fishers Island	5	119
Mystic	5	124

South Shore Distances

Nautical Miles (approximate)

LOCATION	BETWEEN POINTS	CUMULATIVE
Throgs Neck Bridge	0	
Little Neck Bay	1	1
Manhasset Bay	4	5
Port Washington	2	7
Hempstead Harbor	6	13
Glen Cove	1	14
Oyster Bay Harbor	11	25
Huntington Bay	6	31
Huntington Harbor	2	33
Northport Harbor	4	37
Stony Brook	14	51
Port Jefferson	8	59
Mount Sinai	5	64
Mattituck	22	86
Orient Point	18	104
Montauk Point	24	128
Block Island	13	141

Cross-Sound Distances

The table below is a selection of major cruising stops on Long Island Sound and the distances between them. It is not a complete list of ports and is intended solely as a guide to cruise planning. All distances have been figured along the most direct course consistent with safe, normal navigation. All figures are approximate. Actual mileage will depend on variations of course, speed, boat, weather, currents and other cruising conditions.

FROM	MILES TO:	NAUTICAL	STATUTE
CITY ISLAND (off Belden Pt.)	Stamford	17	19
	Stratford	40	46
	Clinton	64	73
	Saybrook Point	79	91
	New London	85	98
	Mystic	89	102
	Oyster Bay Harbor	17	19
	Huntington Bay	20	23
	Port Jefferson	33	38
	Mattituck Inlet	54	62
	Orient Point	75	86
STAMFORD (East Branch, past hurricane barrier)	City Island	17	19
	Stratford	27	31
	Clinton	54	62
	Saybrook Point	56	64
	New London	75	86
	Mystic	73	84
	Oyster Bay Harbor	9	10
	Huntington Bay	10	11
	Port Jefferson	24	28
	Mattituck Inlet	45	52
	Orient Point	61	70
STRATFORD (2 miles up from outer breakwater light)	City Island	40	46
	Stamford	27	31
	Clinton	31	36
	Saybrook Point	39	45
	New London	53	61
	Mystic	57	66
	Oyster Bay Harbor	30	34
	Huntington Bay	25	28
	Port Jefferson	15	17
	Mattituck Inlet	28	32
	Orient Point	42	48
CLINTON (Cedar Island)	City Island	64	73
	Stamford	54	62
	Stratford	31	36
	Saybrook Point	11	13
	New London	25	29
	Mystic	30	34
	Oyster Bay Harbor	51	59
	Huntington Bay	47	54
	Port Jefferson	32	37
	Mattituck Inlet	15	17
	SAYBROOK POINT	City Island	79
Stamford		56	64
Stratford		39	45
Clinton		11	13
New London		17	19
Mystic		20	23
Oyster Bay Harbor		61	70
Huntington Bay		56	64
Port Jefferson		40	46
Mattituck Inlet		20	23
Orient Point		9	10
NEW LONDON (abeam of Shaw Cove)	City Island	85	98
	Stamford	75	86
	Stratford	53	61
	Clinton	25	29
	Saybrook Point	17	19
	Mystic	12	14
	Oyster Bay Harbor	74	85
	Huntington Bay	70	81
	Port Jefferson	59	68
	Mattituck Inlet	34	39
	Orient Point	15	17
MYSTIC (abeam of Shaw Cove)	City Island	89	102
	Stamford	73	84
	Stratford	57	66
	Clinton	30	34
	Saybrook Point	20	23
	New London	12	14
	Oyster Bay Harbor	78	90
	Huntington Bay	75	86
	Port Jefferson	58	67
	Mattituck Inlet	35	40
	Orient Point	16	18
OYSTER BAY HARBOR (off Plum Point)	City Island	17	19
	Stamford	9	10
	Stratford	30	34
	Clinton	51	59
	Saybrook Point	61	70
	New London	74	85
	Mystic	78	90
	Huntington Bay	9	10
	Port Jefferson	25	29
	Mattituck Inlet	48	55
	Orient Point	64	73
HUNTINGTON BAY (Lloyd Harbor Light)	City Island	20	23
	Stamford	10	11
	Stratford	25	29
	Clinton	47	54
	Saybrook Point	56	64
	New London	70	80
	Mystic	75	86
	Oyster Bay Harbor	9	10
	Port Jefferson	20	23
	Mattituck Inlet	41	47
	Orient Point	58	67
PORT JEFFERSON (2 miles in from jetty light)	City Island	33	38
	Stamford	24	28
	Stratford	15	17
	Clinton	32	37
	Saybrook Point	40	46
	New London	59	68
	Mystic	58	67
	Oyster Bay Harbor	25	29
	Huntington Bay	20	23
	Mattituck Inlet	27	31
	Orient Point	44	51
MATTITUCK INLET (Mattituck Creek)	City Island	54	62
	Stamford	45	52
	Stratford	28	32
	Clinton	15	17
	Saybrook Point	20	23
	New London	34	39
	Mystic	35	40
	Oyster Bay Harbor	48	55
	Huntington Bay	41	47
	Port Jefferson	27	31
	Orient Point	20	23
ORIENT POINT (abeam of light)	City Island	75	86
	Stamford	61	70
	Stratford	42	48
	Clinton	15	17
	Saybrook Point	9	10
	New London	15	17
	Mystic	16	18
	Oyster Bay Harbor	64	73
	Huntington Bay	58	67
	Port Jefferson	44	51
	Mattituck Inlet	20	23

Following devastation caused by Hurricane Sandy last fall, many marinas and businesses in this chapter have been rebuilding for the 2013 boating season. Check www.waterwayguide.com for the latest updates.

City Island to Port Chester

CHARTS 12363, 12364, 12366, 12367

NEW YORK, CONNECTICUT SHORE

The Throgs Neck Bridge (138-foot fixed vertical clearance) marks the entrance to Long Island Sound on exiting the East River. After crossing under the Throgs Neck Bridge, turn sharply to the north around flashing red bell buoy "48," off the point of Throgs Neck, where the western end of Long Island Sound begins. Stepping Stones, a brownstone house perched on a stone foundation, is located to the northeast, and is the first of the many charming and distinctive lighthouses on the Sound. "Stepping Stones" (jagged rocks, dry at low water) project southeast toward the Long Island shore of the Sound and are marked by an occulting green (four seconds) light. Leave Stepping Stones to starboard and continue north. Eastchester Bay, to the northwest, has a few shoals and rocks, all of which are well marked. Along the western side of the bay is an almost landlocked cove with excellent protection where many yachts have ridden out storms without damage. The cove is at the entrance to Long Island Sound just inside Locust Point. To reach the cove, run northwest along Throgs Neck, under the north span of



Throgs Neck Bridge (123-foot fixed vertical clearance), to the narrow entry, which has 5-foot depths. Note that the numerous docks leave little room to anchor. On the eastern side of Eastchester Bay lies a large moored fleet, and transient moorings may be available from the several hospitable yacht clubs on the City Island shoreline north of the rock known as Big Tom, marked by red nun buoy "4."



Looking west over the Throgs Neck Bridge with New York City visible on the distant horizon.

(Not to be used for navigation.) WATERWAY GUIDE PHOTOGRAPHY.

City Island



In the 17th century, American Indians and early settlers knew City Island as Great Minneford. It was renamed City Island when a group of developers bought up tracts on the island in the 18th century, planning to develop the place as a rival to New York City for world trade. While the trade hub did not materialize, a major yachting center did.

Today, this remarkable boating complex contains the first great concentration of yachts on the trip out of the East River to Long Island Sound. City Island is part of the New York City Bronx borough and is devoted to boating services: yacht clubs, marinas, shipyards, sailmakers, electrical and electronics technicians, engine mechanics and marine supply houses. City Island is almost a self-contained community, connected to the mainland by a fixed single bridge (12-foot vertical clearance) on the northwest side of the island. The island's "nautical village" character has been preserved over the years, although some marine businesses have given way to condominiums. Some of the best area boatyards are located on City Island, and boaters travel great distances to have work on their vessels completed here.

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Charts: 12363, Edition 41 and 12364, Edition 38. City Island can serve as a great stopover to refuel and/or time your transit through the East River and Hell Gate, or to serve as a stop before cruising east through Long Island Sound. Only a few instructions are necessary to approach City Island from Long Island Sound. Even though most shoals and rocks are buoyed and charted, do not get too close to the dock-lined, rock-strewn shores. Even local mariners sometimes go astray on the large, menacing rock called Big Tom, west of the island's southern tip.

The clearly marked rock is the center of a triangle created by flashing red buoy "2" to the south, red nun buoy "4" to the west and white and orange can buoy "BT" to the east. Boats staying outside the marked triangle will have no problem, but periodically someone attempts a shortcut or becomes confused by the welter of small fishing vessels obscuring the buoys, and Big Tom claims another victim.

Approaching from the east, access to the eastern side of City Island may be had around Hart Island in either direction, though most skippers will find the route around the southern end more straightforward, especially in poor visibility. The northern passage around Hart Island is generally well marked, though it has its share of obstructions, and many boats will be unable to circumnavigate City Island because of the restricted clearance (12-foot vertical clearance) of the fixed bridge connecting the north end of the island to the mainland at Rodman Neck. If attempting passage north of Hart Island, watch carefully for Pea Island, East Nonations and Middle Reef, which are all south of Davids Island and not marked.

Dockage: Yacht clubs, boatyards and marinas ring City Island, and a number of them offer accommodations to transient cruisers. On the west side of the island, Harlem Yacht Club, City Island Yacht Club and Stuyvesant Yacht Club have mooring space for members of other clubs for a modest

facilities fee. This includes 24-hour launch service (call the respective club on VHF Channel 72) and use of the club's restaurant, restrooms and showers. They may also have slips; call ahead. Stelter Marine Sales is here as well. On the east side, the Minneford Marina has substantial capacity to accommodate visiting boaters on its well-protected floating docks. Repairs can be arranged, and a 40-ton lift is on-site. North Minneford Yacht Club and BoatMax make Minneford Marina their home. Also nearby are South Minneford Yacht Club (with an 80-ton lift) and Consolidated Yachts Inc. For more information on accommodations, see our marina table.

Anchorage: You can usually find room to anchor with acceptable depths and holding on either side of City Island with the caveat that both are exposed to the weather and wakes of passing craft. The best protection is at the island's northeastern tip where High Island (with a tall radio transmission tower) gives shelter from the north, and two small rocky outcroppings give partial protection from southerly winds across the Sound. On still nights, with no wind to stabilize the boat, you might experience some uncomfortable wallowing. Another anchorage, protected from all directions but the south, can be found off the northwest corner of City Island, between the bridge and the northerly end of the mooring field.

Anchoring is prohibited north of City Island off of Orchard Beach, which has been carved out of the rocky shore and filled with imported sand for beach goers.

City Island, NY



Looking north/northwest over City Island. (Not to be used for navigation.) WATERWAY GUIDE PHOTOGRAPHY.

GOIN' ASHORE: CITY ISLAND, NY

History: City Island has been a yacht-building and fitting-out port for almost a century. The greatest yards of their era—Nevins, Minneford, Consolidated and others—turned out legendary sailboats, such as Bolero and Brilliant, and renowned America's Cup defenders, including Constitution and Intrepid. After World War II, the local marine industry shifted its attention from custom luxury sailing yachts to the new trend of fiberglass recreational boats. Today the island is a major weekend tourist and recreation destination with an overwhelmingly nautical flavor. Summer traffic—on both highway and sea channel—is intense.

Points of Interest: City Island Historical Museum (190 Fordham St., 718-885-0008), chronicling the island's colorful maritime and shipbuilding traditions, including a collection of watercolors of maritime themes and a library of maritime-related books. The museum is open only on Saturdays and Sundays from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.

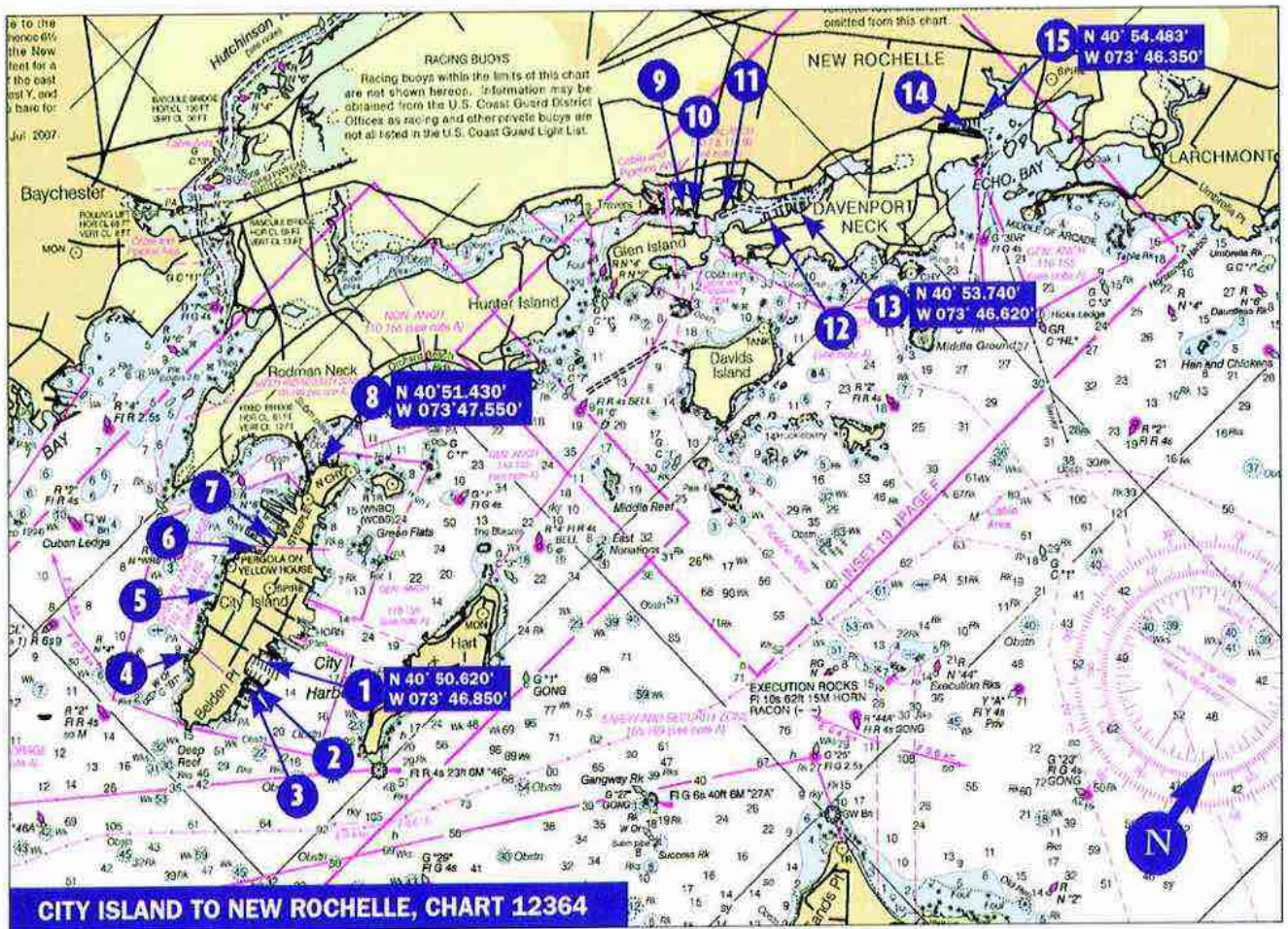
Shopping: Most critical provisioning, marine service establishments and restaurants are within walking distance of the mid-island docks on either side of City Island. Along the length of City Island Avenue, you will find multiple delis, antiques shops, museums, galleries, a City Island IGA grocery (385 City Island Ave., 718-885-3400), a coin-operated laundry, pharmacy and a Sunoco station (410 City Island Ave., 718-885-9875), which sells diesel fuel and gasoline. Of particular note for nautical sightseers is Trader John Nautical Antiques (239 City Island Ave., 718-885-1658), well-known for its surplus marine items and hard-to-find

City Island to New Rochelle, NY

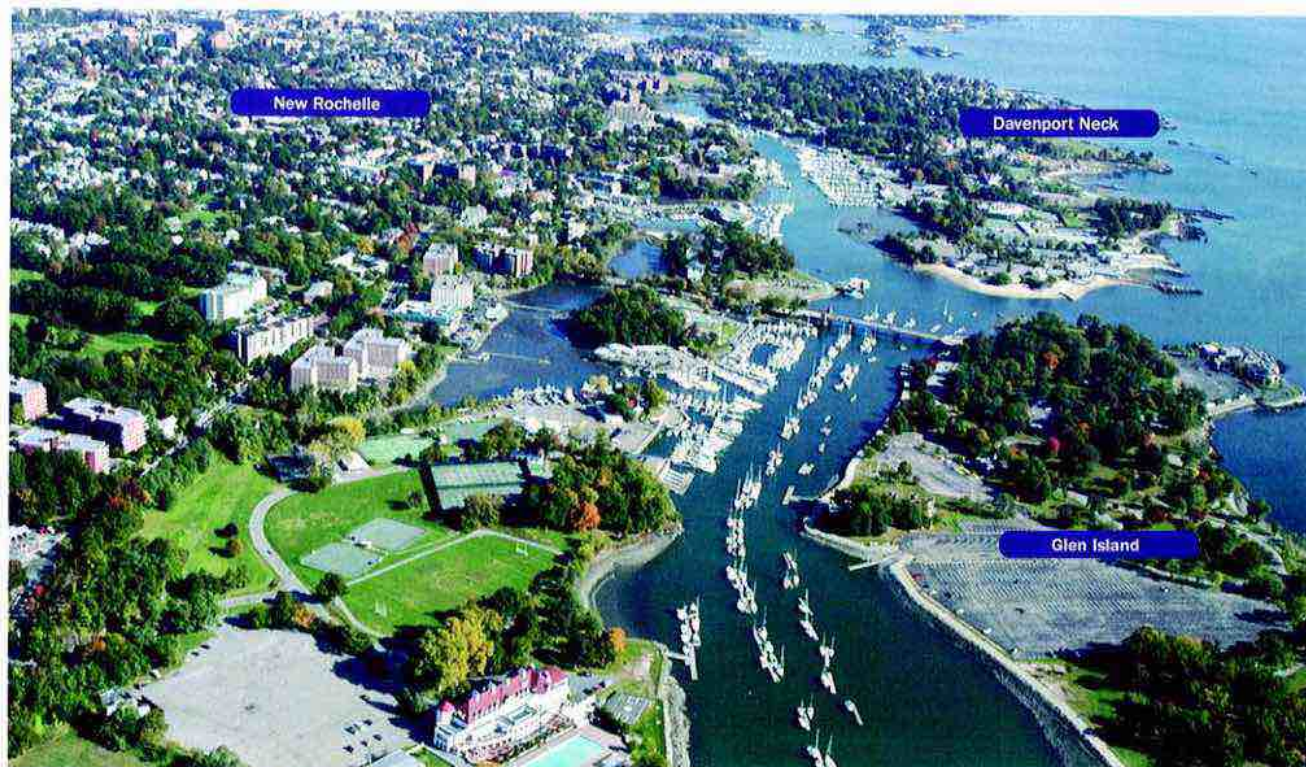
- Approach / Dockside Depth (reported)
- Transient Berths / Total Berths
- VHF Channel Monitored
- Largest Vessel Accommodated
- Groceries, Ice, Marine Supplies (reported)
- Floating Docks
- Repairs: Hull, Engine, Propeller
- Gas / Diesel
- Lift (tonnage), Crane, Rail
- Nearby: Grocery Store, Motel, Restaurant
- Pump-Out Station
- Laundry, Pool, Showers, Courtesy Car
- Min/Max Arms

CITY ISLAND TO NEW ROCHELLE		Dockage		Supplies			Services							
1. Minneford Marina	718-885-2000	110	77	12/164	17/10	F	-	IM	HEP	L40	30/50	S	-	GR
2. South Minneford Yacht Club	718-885-3113	57	69	20/120	14/10	F	-	GIM	HP	L80	50/50	LS	-	GMR
3. Consolidated Yachts Inc.	718-885-1900	150	-	6/75	14/14	F	-	IM	HEP	L15.C	30/50	S	-	GR
4. City Island Yacht Club	718-885-2487	-	72	-	9/6	F	-	-	-	-	-	S	-	R
5. Stuyvesant Yacht Club	718-885-1023	40	72	-	7/6	F	-	I	-	L	-	S	-	GMR
6. Harlem Yacht Club	718-885-3078	70	72	moorings	8/4	F	-	I	-	-	-	S	P	G
7. Stelter Marine Sales	718-885-1300	28	-	/40	4/4	F	-	M	HEP	-	30/30	-	-	GR
8. City Island Yacht Sales & Marina	718-885-2300	55	09	3/70	12/8	F	GD	IM	HEP	L30	30/50	-	P	GMR
9. West Harbor Yacht Service	914-636-1524	50	-	2/30	8/6	F	-	IM	HEP	L15.C1	30/30	LS	-	GR
10. Huguenot Yacht Club-PRIVATE	914-636-6300	65	73	5/60	16/8	-	-	I	P	L.C	50/50	LPS	-	GMR
11. Wright Island Marina	914-235-8013	65	-	10/150	11/9	F	GD	I	HEP	L50	30/50	LPS	P	GMR
12. Imperial Yacht Club Inc.-PRIVATE	914-636-1122	65	-	/100	14/7	F	GD	IS	HEP	L	30/50	LPS	-	GMR
13. Castaways Yacht Club	914-636-8444	75	-	2/100	14/7	F	GD	IS	HEP	L50	30/50	LPS	-	GMR
14. Polychron Marina	914-632-4088	35	-	/85	5/3	F	-	I	HEP	C	30/30	-	-	GR
15. New Rochelle Municipal Marina	914-235-6930	50	16/09	2/325	10/10	F	GD	IMS	HEP	L25	30/100	LS	P	GMR

Corresponding chart(s) not to be used for navigation. Internet Access Wireless Internet Access Waterway Guide Cruising Club Partner
 See www.WaterwayGuide.com for current rates, fuel prices, web site addresses, and other up-to-the-minute information.



New Rochelle, NY



Looking northeast over Glen Island/Davenport Neck

equipment. There are two marine chandleries on the island: Bridge Marine Supply (located adjacent to the bridge at 673 City Island Ave., 718-885-2302) and J.J. Burke Hardware & Marine Supply (526 City Island Ave., 718-885-1559) located mid-island. Both have the basics in marine supplies covered.

Dining: Restaurants abound on City Island, with most of them available along the main street in the village. Those that receive particularly high marks from discerning locals include: City Island Diner for a great breakfast or tasty sandwich (304 City Island Ave., 718-885-0362); City Island Lobster House Restaurant for waterfront dining (681 Bridge St., 718-885-1459); The Harbor Restaurant (565 City Island Ave., 718-885-1373); the Original Crab Shanty (361 City Island Ave., 718-885-1810); Lobster Box (34 City Island Ave., 718-885-1952), a long-time favorite for seafood, with dockage available through North Minneford Yacht Club; Sammy's Fish Box (41 City Island Ave., 718-885-0920); Portofino (555 City Island Ave., 718-885-1220) for excellent Northern Italian selections; and Artie's Steak & Seafood (394 City Island Ave., 718-885-9885), upscale and consistently first-rate.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

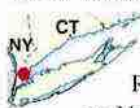
- City Island Chamber of Commerce,
www.cityislandchamber.org



NEARBY MEDICAL FACILITIES

Medical Group of City Island
340 City Island Ave., Bronx, NY 10464, 718-885-0333

New Rochelle



The first city on the Westchester shore is New Rochelle, NY, with two yacht harbors, New Rochelle Harbor and Echo Bay (formerly known as Upper Harbor and Lower Harbor respectively).

Both of New Rochelle's harbors are confined, but busy, and interesting for their constant activity. They are crowded with clubs, parks, marinas and moorings for thousands of widely assorted craft. New Rochelle Harbor is an excellent hurricane hole.

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Chart 12364, Edition 38. Use Kings Point tide tables. For high tide, subtract 16 minutes; for low tide, subtract 18 minutes. The entry to New Rochelle from the Sound can be confusing to newcomers. Those without local knowledge should arrive before dark. The eastbound cruiser goes in either west (the shorter and more direct route) or east of Hart Island, which has 23-foot-high flashing red light "46" off its southern tip.

Approach to New Rochelle's three entries should be made with the chart close at hand. The westernmost approach to New Rochelle's Lower Harbor is the least used and requires local knowledge.

New Rochelle Harbor

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Chart 12364, Edition 38. A normally well-maintained channel serves New Rochelle Harbor. Controlling depth is 8 feet as far as the head of the harbor, where shoals tend to develop. If you enter from the Sound northeast between Davenport Neck and Davids Island, pay close attention to the chart through these rock-



Looking northwest over New Rochelle.

strewn waters. Exit from New Rochelle to the Sound by way of Huckleberry Island. An inside channel past Pine Island requires local knowledge.

A second entrance to New Rochelle Harbor that is more convenient for those coming from the Throgs Neck area is via a channel to the west of Davids Island and east of Goose Island. Pass between Corning Rock (green can buoy "9") and Aunt Phebe Rock (flashing red "10").

Dockage: New Rochelle's main eastern branch, inside Davenport Neck, is crowded and narrow but protected, with plenty of marinas. Although some are restricted to local craft, several welcome transients and offer swimming pools and tennis courts. Castaways Yacht Club is a full-service facility and a Sunseeker Yachts facility. Castaways offers

New Rochelle Harbor, NY

overnight slips, dockage for diners at its waterfront restaurant/bar, fuel, haul-out, storage, tennis, a swimming pool and membership to the Sunseeker Club. Imperial Yacht Club is located nearby, but is private.

Across the channel is Wright Island Marina, which has transient slips with 9-foot dockside depth. Another docking choice here includes West Harbor Yacht Service. (Huguenot Yacht Club is private.)

Anchorage: The southern branch of New Rochelle Harbor, below Neptune Island and its bascule bridge (13-foot closed vertical clearance), is cluttered with permanent moorings, so there is no room to anchor. However, there is room to anchor in 14 feet of water just outside the harbor between the large white abandoned casino building on Glen Island's northeast corner and to the northwest of Goose Island. This anchorage is protected from all but north to northeast winds. Turn west into the anchorage after passing north of green can buoy "9," taking care to stay clear of the rocky shoal on the northeast corner of Goose Island. A second option is to stay south of Glen Island and turn into the anchorage lying to the southwest of red nun buoy "6" near Twin Island.

In a storm situation, anchor west of the New York Athletic Club's main clubhouse in the Olympic Rowing Lagoon.

Echo Bay (New Rochelle)

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Chart 12364, Edition 38. Crowded Echo Bay is northeast of New Rochelle Harbor. It has an outer harbor open to the southwest and an inner harbor protected from all directions.

The approach to Echo Bay is north of Huckleberry Island between Middle Ground (marked by green can buoy "1M") and 6-foot-deep Hicks Ledge (marked by green and red can buoy "HL"). During the summer, a private green light, on a prominent flagstaff on the point midway between Beaufort Point and Duck Point, is on a range with the Bailey Rock green flashing light to lead you between Hicks Ledge and Middle Ground into Echo Bay.

Once in Echo Bay, pass between red nun buoy "6" to starboard and green can buoy "5" to port at Duck Point, and then proceed to Beaufort Point, where you will leave red nun buoys "8" and "10" to starboard. Turn to port around Beaufort Point; there are 2-foot depths outside the channel. There are beaches near Duck Point, and around Beaufort Point is the narrow, sheltered and slip-lined inner harbor of Echo Bay.

Dockage: A private marina (Polychron Marina) and a large municipal marina (New Rochelle) almost always have slips for transients. Fuels, laundry and pump-out service are available at the New Rochelle Municipal Marina. They also have a 25-ton lift and offer boat repairs.

Anchorage: On hot evenings, a cool, breezy (though exposed) anchorage usually can be found farther offshore off Huckleberry Island's northern shore, between flashing red buoy "2" and a log house on the shore. A better anchorage can be found in Echo Bay just south of the line between flashing green buoy "3BR" and green can buoy "5." Holding is good and well-protected from everything but the northeast to southeast in 9-foot to 15-foot depths.

GOIN' ASHORE:

NEW ROCHELLE, NY

History: New Rochelle was first settled in 1689 by Huguenots escaping religious persecution in France. Their landing site was the present day Hudson Park. Later, New Rochelle was the home of American Revolution philosopher Thomas Paine. His famous quotation, "These are the times that try men's souls," came from his book "Common Sense," which played a significant role in the lead-up to the Revolution. In the 1930s and '40s, New Rochelle was an active summer colony for New York actors. The song "Forty-Five Minutes From Broadway" from George M. Cohen's play "Yankee Doodle Dandy" was a reference to New Rochelle. Eddie Foy Park is named after the actor. The former Glen Island Casino, which sits prominently on the main channel into New Rochelle Harbor, was famous nationwide in the 1930s and early 1940s. Glen Miller debuted here, as did Doris Day. Live radio broadcasts from Glen Island introduced the rest of the country to the music of the Dorseys, Charlie Barnet and Ozzie Nelson. The imposition of gasoline and tire rationing in World War II, however, cut patronage, and the casino never regained its former glory. Despite its height above the water, the building's lower level was severely damaged by the nor'easters of 1992 and 1993.

Shopping: Post Marine, which is a well-stocked chandlery (65 River St., 914-235-9800), and the post office are located in town about 1.5 miles inland. For taxi service, call Blue Bird Taxi at 914-632-0909. The Pelham Laundry (733 Pelham Road, 914-636-3881), a liquor store, a dry cleaners, a hardware store and an A&J Met Food Supermarket (430 Pelham Road, 914-636-0720) are nearby.

Dining: It is about a 10-minute walk along Pelham Road from the marinas on New Rochelle Harbor and Echo Bay to a number of restaurants (New Rochelle has over 75 restaurants). There are also restaurants overlooking both New Rochelle Harbor and Echo Bay. Sounds from Dudley's Parkview Restaurant (94 Hudson Park Rd., 914-235-4445) on Echo Bay can be heard until the wee hours of the morning. There are too many to name all but a few of the local favorites: Agostinos Italian Ristorante (336 Pelham Rd., 914-235-6019); Blue Ribbon West Indian Restaurant (6 Rochelle Place, 914-654-0470); Avenue Deli Café (704 North Ave., 914-632-5624); and Alfredo's Pizza Café (23 Division St., 914-235-2828).

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

■ City of New Rochelle, www.newrochelleny.com



NEARBY MEDICAL FACILITIES

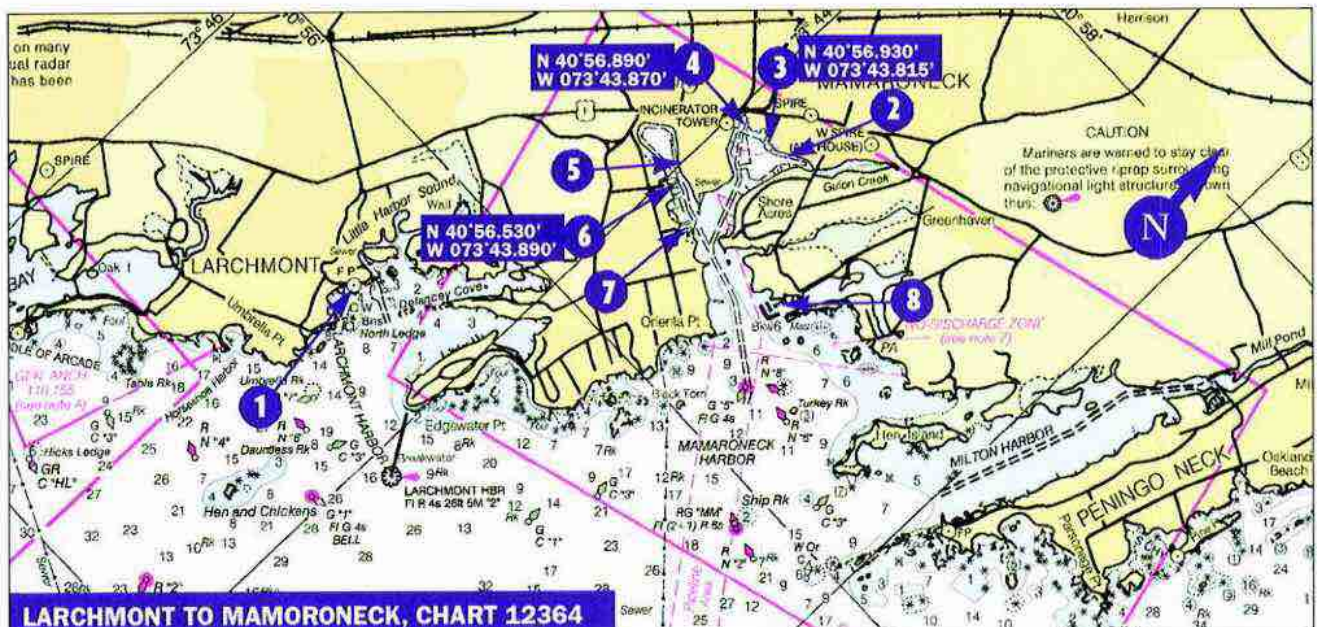
Sound Shore Medical Center,
16 Guion Place, New Rochelle, NY 10801,
914-632-5000, www.ssmc.org

Larchmont, Mamaroneck, NY

Nearby: Grocery Store, Motel, Restaurant
 Pump-Out Station
 Min /Max Amps
 Laundry, Pool, Showers, Courtesy Car
 Lift (tonnage), Crane, Rail
 Gas / Diesel
 Repairs: Hull, Engine, Propeller
 Groceries, Ice, Marine Supplies, Snacks
 Floating Docks
 Approach / Dockside Depth (reported)
 VHF Channel Monitored
 Largest Vessel Accommodated

LARCHMONT TO MAMARONECK		Dockage				Supplies			Services					
1. Larchmont Yacht Club	914-834-2440	55	72	10/270	12/7	F	GD	I	-	L	30/50	PS	P	GMR
2. McMichael Yacht Yard #1 Inc.	914-698-4957	50	71	0/15	10/10	F	-	-	HEP	C15	30/30	-	-	GMR
3. Derektor Shipyards	914-698-5020	150	-	5/	12/12	F	GD	M	HEP	C110,C1	100/200'	-	P	GMR
4. Brewer Post Road Boat Yard	914-698-0295	65	19	2/50	10/9	F	GD	IM	HEP	L50,C	30/50	S	-	GR
5. Harbor Island Municipal Marina	914-777-7744	50	16	2/400	6/6	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	P	GMR
6. Nichols Yacht Yard Inc.	914-698-6065	90	-	/165	10/10	F	-	M	HEP	L50	30/50	S	-	GR
7. McMichael Rushmore Yard Inc.	914-381-2100	40	-	/50	10/6	F	-	-	HEP	C15	30/30	-	-	-
8. Mamaroneck Beach and Yacht Club	914-698-1130	100	10	10/60	6/7	F	-	IS	-	C	50/50	PS	-	MR

Corresponding chart(s) not to be used for navigation. Internet Access Wireless Internet Access Waterway Guide Cruising Club Partner
 See www.WaterwayGuide.com for current rates, fuel prices, web site addresses, and other up-to-the-minute information.



Larchmont Harbor

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Chart 12364, Edition 38. Larchmont Harbor is protected from the east by a stone breakwater but open to the south and southwest. To enter, pass either side of Hen and Chickens Ledge. If you pass to the north, stay below Umbrella Rock, which is marked by green can buoy "7." You can also go between the breakwater's 26-foot-tall flashing red light "2" and the string of marked rocks and reefs to the west. Do not approach the launch dock—a marked reef lies in front of it. Skirt the shoals along Satans Toe inside the breakwater; keep clear of North Ledge also, which is bare at half tide and has unmarked rocks in the center. East of Larchmont, the shore along Satans Toe and Delancey Point is rocky and shoal. Handsome estates overlooking Long Island Sound line the shore.

Dockage: Larchmont Harbor is a small cove with a big yacht club and ample yachting history. The Larchmont Yacht Club is headquarters for Larchmont Race Week in mid-July, drawing hundreds of competing sailboats. One of Long Island Sound's oldest clubs, Larchmont welcomes accredited members of other yacht clubs for overnight stays or for meals on its big porch overlooking the fleet. The harbor is typically crowded, but guest moorings are usually available.

Anchorage: Anchorage is scarce in Larchmont. Some alternatives would be to pick up a guest mooring, move farther west to the Glen Island area or east to either Mamaroneck or Milton Harbor. On a calm night, you can also try anchoring either west of Hen and Chickens Ledge, near Horseshoe Harbor, or on the edge of the mooring field behind the breakwater. Both anchorages are exposed from the southeast through the west.

Larchmont Harbor, NY



Looking northwest over Larchmont Harbor.

GOIN' ASHORE: **LARCHMONT, NY**

History: Larchmont took its name from the majestic trees that line the shady, meandering roads along the small harbor. The stately homes, with their very broad porches, complement a walk through the neighborhood. John Richbell originally purchased the land from the chieftains Wappaquewam and Manhatahan and started a trading business with the West Indies. By 1872, Larchmont had become a summer resort, and land could be purchased for \$3,000 per acre. The land was then divided into lots for homes. Larchmont Yacht Club was established in 1880 by the many people spending the summer away from New York.

Points of Interest: Manor Park, on the bay, is a short walk from the Larchmont Yacht Club and a lovely destination when the need to get some exercise becomes apparent. If you are visiting from another yacht club and are able to obtain a guest mooring at Larchmont Yacht Club, you will need a jacket to dine in the yacht club dining room. The town is lovely to walk around and, during the summer months, there are concerts and art festivals in the park. The Concerts-in-the-Park series runs every Thursday during the month of July at 7:15 p.m. in Flint Park. The town offers several wine and spirits stores, with an excellent selection of wines. For taxi service, call Larchmont Taxi at 914-834-4000.

Shopping: The town of Larchmont stretches along the Boston Post Road and is a good walk from the yacht club. The usual bank, antiques stores, galleries, a hardware store, a pharmacy and grocery stores are available in the downtown area.

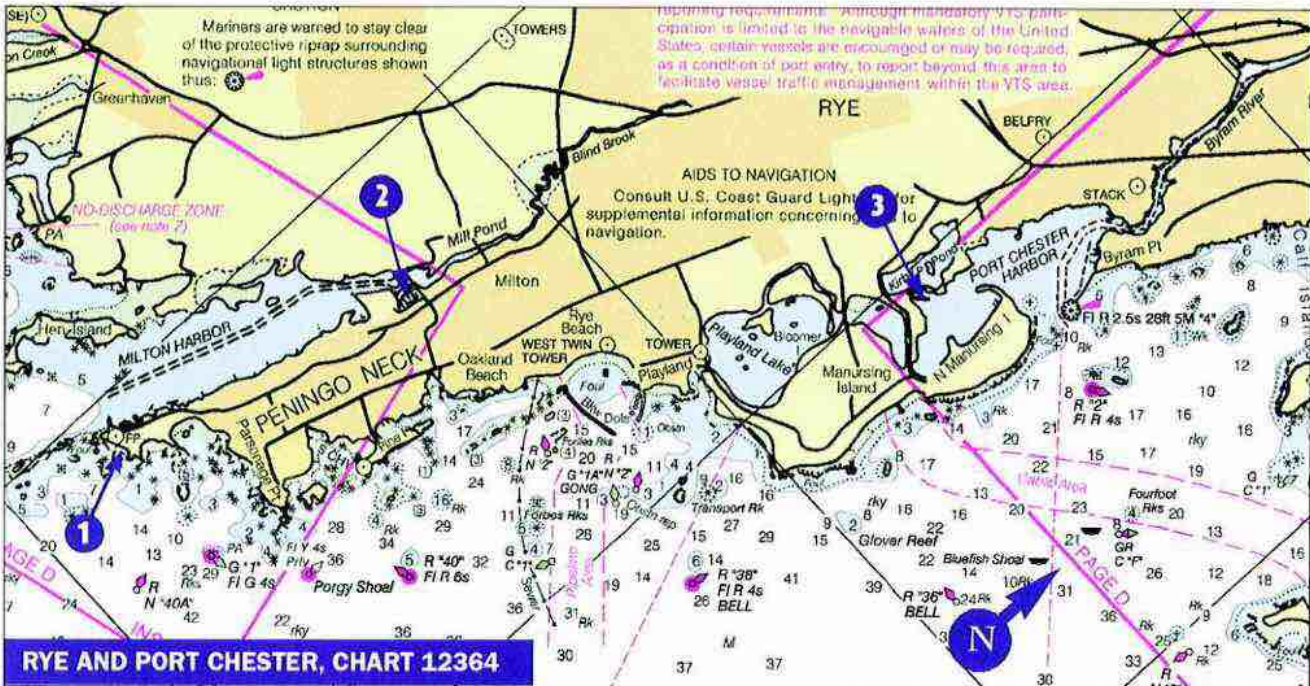


Looking northwest over Mamaroneck Harbor.

Rye and Port Chester, NY

RYE AND PORT CHESTER		Dockage				Supplies			Services					
1. American Yacht Club	914-967-4800	-	71	/20	7/5	F	GD	IS	-	-	30/30	PS	-	R
2. Shongit Marine	914-736-1707	38	-	1/22	6/10	F	-	-	HP	-	30/30	-	-	GR
3. Tide Mill Yacht Basin	914-967-2995	70	68	2/55	7/8	F	GD	M	HEP	L35	50/50	S	-	-

Corresponding chart(s) not to be used for navigation. Internet Access Wireless Internet Access Waterway Guide Cruising Club Partner
See www.WaterwayGuide.com for current rates, fuel prices, web site addresses, and other up-to-the-minute information.



Dining: Larchmont is one square mile with many good restaurants, several of which are within walking distance from the harbor, including: Larchmont Tavern (104 Chatsworth Ave., 914-834-9821); Chat 19, an American Grill with live music (19 Chatsworth Ave., 914-833-8871); Hunan Larchmont for Chinese food (1961 Palmer Ave., 914-833-0400); Ristorante La Sala, fine Italian cuisine (2047 Boston Post Road, 914-833-7900); Bellizzi Italian Restaurant for Southern Italian and Pizza in a family setting (1272 Boston Post Road, 914-833-5800); Encore Bistro Francais Bistro Café (22 Chatsworth Ave., 914-833-1661) and Kearns Larchmont Deli (135 Chatsworth Ave., 914-834-1022).

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Village of Larchmont, www.villageoflarchmont.org
- NEARBY MEDICAL FACILITIES**
Sound Shore Medical Center
16 Guion Place, New Rochelle, NY 10801,
914-632-5000, www.ssmc.org

Mamaroneck Harbor

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Chart 12364, Edition 38. Make your entrance from Long Island Sound at "42nd Street"—flashing red bell buoy "42." Head northwest about one mile for flashing green buoy "5" at Outer Steamboat Rock, leaving Ship Rock's flashing (red) red-over-green buoy "MM" to starboard. Round Outer Steamboat Rock in the center of the outer harbor for the narrow channel to the inner harbors. The 4-mph speed limit is strictly enforced. At the junction buoy, channels lead to either side of Harbor Island.

Mamaroneck is a most hospitable harbor for transient boaters. The village's busy main street ends at the harbor, so services and entertainment are only a short walk away. Mamaroneck also has courtesy and guest docks for transients.

In addition to the outer harbor, there are two inner basins—West Basin and East Basin. At the end of the East Basin, close to the center of town, is a long floating dock adjacent to a launching ramp. Brief tie-ups are allowed here, when ramp conditions permit, for a walk into town. The old-fashioned Brewers True Value Hardware Store (161

E. Boston Post Road, 914-698-3232) stocks an incredible variety of goods including a large supply of marine items. A laundry, grocery store, pharmacy and other shopping is all within walking distance. However, if you need transportation, call Mamaroneck Taxi at 914-698-2000.

Dockage: The West Basin is home to Harbor Island Municipal Marina. Transients can be accommodated at the floating dock just offshore from the marina. Space is on a first-come, first-served basis. There are two other yacht yards located nearby: Nichols Yacht Yard Inc. and McMichael Rushmore Yard Inc. Across the basin are Brewer Post Road Boat Yard, Derecktor Shipyards (110-ton crane and sells fuels) and McMichael Yacht Yard #1 Inc. All of these have limited transient space. Brewer Post Road Boat Yard sells gas and diesel and has a 50-ton lift and a 30-ton crane.

Anchorage: Although somewhat exposed, it is possible to anchor in the outer harbor in 8- to 10-foot depths north-east of Outer Steamboat Rock, avoiding Turkey Rock and the unnamed rock marked by red nun buoy "8."

Milton Harbor

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Chart 12364, Edition 38. The "42nd Street" buoy (flashing red "42") is also the entrance marker for Milton Harbor in Rye, NY. Just east of Ship Rock, (marked by flashing red (2+1), red-over-green buoy "MM"), head north-northeast between green can buoy "5" and red nun buoy "6," marking the start of the harbor channel. According to NOAA Chart 12364, the channel has a 4-foot centerline depth. Leave West Rock and Scotch Caps, a line of reefs, well to starboard. The harbor is exposed to the southwest.

Dockage: The town-run marina is usually full but will try to accommodate transients. Stores are within a short walk. Mamaroneck Beach and Yacht Club on the point has limited transient space and a pool. American Yacht Club on Peningo Neck has guest moorings available for members of reciprocal yacht clubs. The yacht club launch monitors VHF Channel 71. Shongut Marine is here as well with limited transient space.

Anchorage: There are still places to anchor in Milton Harbor, but watch your swing and the depth (tidal range here is about 7 feet). You can dinghy to the town marina if you anchor out, but there may be a time limit on how long you can stay tied up.

Port Chester/Byram River

Port Chester Harbor lies east of Manursing Island, with its wildlife preserve, beach clubs and estates. The harbor is enclosed by the towns of Rye and Port Chester. Supplies are a cab ride away from the harbor, but a short walk from the Byram River, which feeds into the harbor. This quiet harbor is lined with handsome homes, and some anchorage can be found in deep water south of flashing green light "5."

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Chart 12364, Edition 38. Do not cut the buoys marking Manursing Island Reef (green can buoy "3") and Great Captain Rocks (flashing red buoy "2") just outside the breakwater. Farther out in the harbor, watch

out for two large barge moorings near the Fourfoot Rocks green-over-red can buoy "F." One is an easy-to-spot large white cylinder. The other is a dark-colored sphere, low in the water and hard to see, with colored lines streaming from it. It is about midway between the white mooring and the Fourfoot Rocks buoy. The buoy and the moorings are not lit, so approach after sunset is not advised.

Byram River is a surprise. The lower river is tree-lined and scenic, but as you round the bend under the highway bridge (60-foot fixed vertical clearance), the river suddenly becomes an industrial creek, with barges, bulkheads and small marinas hugging the banks.

Port Chester has been revitalized after losing much of its industrial base during the 1970s and 1980s. The downtown area now boasts Restaurant Row and many retailers including Costco (1 Westchester Avenue, 914-935-3100), Feinsold True Value Hardware (43 N. Main St., 914-939-3872) and a Super Stop and Shop grocery with a pharmacy (25 Waterfront Place, 914-937-7318). You will need transportation to get into the downtown area of Port Chester. However, there are taxi services and car rentals available.

Dockage: To port heading upriver, a privately marked channel leads to Tide Mill Yacht Basin. It is a small, very well-maintained marina that welcomes transients. Some of the structures date back to 1770 and have been photographed and painted numerous times. Rudy's Tackle Barn (203-531-5928) is on the Byram River and may have slips. Again, a cab ride is necessary to reach any shopping or the downtown area.

Cruising Options

Ahead lies the entire Connecticut shore of Long Island Sound, some 80 nautical miles of exquisite yachting, snug harbors, beautiful scenery and extensive marine facilities. ■

Following devastation caused by Hurricane Sandy last fall, many marinas and businesses in this chapter have been rebuilding for the 2013 boating season. Check www.waterwayguide.com for the latest updates.

Little Neck Bay to Cold Spring Harbor

CHARTS 12363, 12364, 12365,
12366, 12367

LONG ISLAND NORTH SHORE

The North Shore of Long Island, sometimes called the "South Shore" of Long Island Sound, is a cruiser's paradise. The North Shore of the Sound is easy to navigate, well marked and well charted with few obstructions, generally deep water, many recreational boats, extensive facilities, deepwater anchorages and convenient land transportation.

Each of the bays at the western end of the Long Island shore have multiple harbors, are deep and protected and offer complete facilities. The bays are easy to enter and crowded with marinas, yacht clubs, restaurants and shore activities. The rise and fall of the tide on portions of the North Shore is substantial (6 feet to 8 feet), so some marinas have floating docks. At the western end of Long Island Sound, the Waterway is narrow, making it easy to criss-cross back and forth between Long Island and Connecticut harbors. The eastern end of the Long Island shore is quite different from the Connecticut shore—The beach is mostly unbroken, there are high bluffs (sandy or rocky) and the shore is sparsely settled, with only two substantial harbors in almost 60 miles.

The North Shore of Long Island begins in New York City (borough of Queens) just past Throgs Neck. Here, at Willets Point, Fort Totten's century-old stone walls stand at the southern side of the dividing line between Long Island Sound and the East River.

Little Neck Bay

Little Neck Bay is the first harbor on the Long Island shore after you leave the East River. It is a large-mouthed bay with thickly settled shores and some of the best anchorages in the crowded New York City area.

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Chart 12364, Edition 38. The straightforward entrance is between Willets Point on the west and Kings Point on the east. Marked by a 220-foot-high flagpole, the 65-acre campus of the U.S. Merchant Maritime Academy was once the estate of Walter P. Chrysler, the automobile manufacturer, who used to commute to New York City by boat. The mansion's interior is now divided into small offices, but the grounds are open to the public on weekend afternoons and during Saturday morning reviews. The Academy has quite a sailing fleet, too (300 Steamboat Road, Kings Point, NY). The American Merchant Marine



Museum (516-726-6047) is located in Barstow House, the home of the National Maritime Hall of Fame. William Barstow invented the electric meter, by which electric usage is measured for billing, and was also responsible for lighting the Brooklyn Bridge.

On the eastern shore, at Udalls Mill Pond just south of the charted dam, is the Saddle Rock Grist Mill (516-571-7900), a 16th-century water mill that still operates, depending on the tides. Now owned by Nassau County, it is open to the public on Sundays (1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m.) May through October. You can bring the dinghy over to take a closer look, but you cannot land here; the property is privately owned.

Anchorage: Little Neck Bay has 7-foot to 8-foot depths down the middle with shallows along the banks and in the southeastern corner. Many boats are moored here, but there are several good places to anchor unless the wind is out of the north. The cove halfway down the eastern shore has a quiet southwest corner despite a nearby well-traveled highway. Transient facilities are limited.

East of Little Neck Bay

NAVIGATION: Use Chart 12364. You can pass north of Stepping Stones Lighthouse, keeping it to starboard, or cruise along the shore. For the shore route, keep about midway between red nun buoys "4" and "2" on the southern edge of Stepping Stones reef and the shoreline. It is much easier and safer, however, to pass Stepping Stones shoal to starboard on its northwest end.

Pawcatuck River, CT & RI



Nearby: Grocery Store, Motel, Restaurant
 Pump-Out Station
 Laundry, Pool, Showers, Courtesy Car
 Min/Max Arms

Lift (tonnage), Cranes, Rail
 Gas / Diesel
 Repairs: Hull, Engine, Propeller
 Groceries, Ice, Marine Supplies, Snacks
 Floating Docks

Approach / Dockside Depth (reported)
 Transient Berths / Total Berths
 VHF Channel Monitored
 Largest Vessel Accommodated

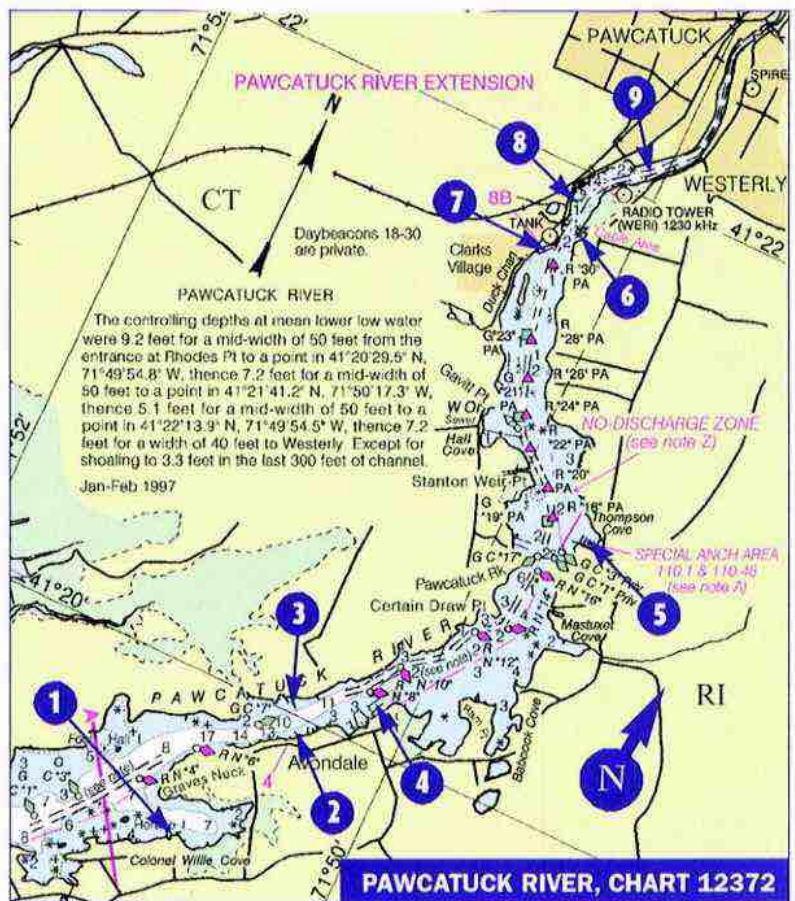
PAWCATUCK RIVER		Dockage			Supplies			Services						
1. Watch Hill Boat Yard	401-348-8148	50	09	2/81	5/5	F	-	I	EP	C	30/30	S	-	R
2. Avondale Boat Yard	401-348-8187	75	09	5/96	10/8	F	GD	IM	HEP	C.R.	50/50	S	P	-
3. Greenhaven Marina	860-599-1049	32	-	4/65	9/6	F	-	IMS	-	-	30/30	-	-	-
4. Frank Hall Boat Yard	401-348-8005	46	09/18	/106	6/6	F	-	IM	HEP	L25	50/50	S	P	R
5. Westerly Yacht Club  	401-596-7556	35	09	2/18	12/5	F	G	I	-	-	30/30	LPS	P	-
6. Pier 65 Marina	401-596-6350	60	09	2/22	8/7	F	-	M	HP	L30	30/30	S	-	GMR
7. Norwest Marine Inc.	860-599-2442	55	68	/140	7/8	F	G	IMS	EP	L35	50/50	LS	P	R
8. Connors and O'Brien Marina	860-599-5567	27	-	/75	5/8	-	-	M	HP	-	30/30	-	-	MR
9. Viking Marina	401-348-8148	45	-	/50	6/6	-	-	I	HEP	L15	30/30	S	-	GR

Corresponding chart(s) not to be used for navigation.  Internet Access  Wireless Internet Access

just south of the town of Westerly. Across the river, on the western side, are Norwest Marine Inc. at Clarks Village, Connors and O'Brien Marina and, just south of Pawcatuck, Viking Marina. You will want to call ahead for availability, however, and for current information on approach depths. See our marina listings for details.

Heading Eastward

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Charts 12372, Edition 35 and 13205, Edition 39. There is no exit from the southern side of Little Narragansett Bay. You must retrace your path north of Sandy Point, and then head south to the Napatree Point Ledge flashing red bell buoy "6." Head east past Watch Hill Point, with its photogenic lighthouse, and go through Watch Hill Passage. This extremely narrow course has a swift current; if you must transit in fog or high winds, pay close attention to all markers and travel slowly. Watch Hill Passage, while well-marked and usually easy to follow when visibility is good, is often loaded with lobster traps, but it is the only route a newcomer should use. Be sure to keep a sharp lookout. Wicopasset, Catumb and Sugar Reef passages are best left to local skippers.

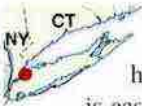


Cruising Options

Zigzagging back across Long Island Sound brings the cruising skipper once again to Long Island's beautiful north shore. The marinas and sights at Manhasset Bay, Hempstead Harbor, Oyster Bay and Cold Spring Harbor offer everything a cruising family would ever want in the way of comfort and cruising amenities. ■

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Manhasset Bay



Manhasset Bay is one of the most popular and most complete harbors on the North Shore. It has deep water throughout, good holding and is easy to enter day or night. It is an ideal stopover whether transiting east or west on Long Island Sound. The marinas offer complete facilities, the yacht clubs are friendly and offer guest moorings to other yacht club members, the shopping, provisioning and restaurants are well within reach of the marinas, and repair yards are numerous.

The bay's diversions are so complete that some boats dock here in the spring and stay through the summer. Manhasset Bay is surrounded by the towns of Sands Point, Manorhaven, Port Washington, Plandome, Great Neck and Kings Point. Manhasset is slightly inland, and New York City is about 40 miles away by highway or railroad. The depth of the bay is 7 feet to 17 feet for most of its 3.5 nautical mile length. It offers protection against most winds and is a snug harbor for numerous vessels.

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Charts 12364, Edition 38, 12366, Edition 29 and 12363, Edition 41. For Manhasset Bay, use Kings Point tide tables. For high tide, subtract 12 minutes; for low tide, subtract 12 minutes. The wide, unobstructed entrance to Manhasset Bay is between Hewlett Point and Barker Point. Do not cut either point coming in; both have rocks just offshore. About one nautical mile inside, the crooked finger of Plum Point, which extends out from the eastern shore almost halfway across the bay, is marked by flashing green buoy "1." Plum Point protects the inner harbor. A sizable and strictly enforced No-Wake Zone begins at the point. The inner harbor is also a No-Discharge Zone; discharge of raw or treated sewage is prohibited here.

Manorhaven

The village of Manorhaven boasts that it is the largest boating community in the state of New York.

Dockage: Brewer Capri Marina West and East are located just inside the protective arm of Plum Point. Formerly separate facilities, the two are now combined under Brewer management to provide a complete range of integrated marine services. They offer modern floating slips to accommodate virtually any recreational vessel, with golf carts to assist loading and unloading, large service and parts departments, 30- and 75-ton haulouts (available seven days a week), easy-access fuel docks, two pump-out stations and a small, but attractive pool (Capri West). In between Capri's two main piers, the friendly and colorful North Shore Yacht Club (monitoring VHF Channel 78) maintains a small pier of its own, along with 10 to 15 moorings open to transients. Farther into Manhasset Bay, closer to the amenities of Port Washington, and tucked behind the protective hook of Toms Point, another cluster of docks and marine services welcomes visitors with transient slips and moorings while also tending to the needs of hundreds of local boats. Quantum Sails (516-944-5660) is on the premises of Tom's Point Marina and Manhasset Bay Marina (with its onsite La

Motta's Restaurant) and Gulfway Marine Service are nearby. See our marina table for details.

Port Washington

Port Washington is the second largest boating center in Manhasset Bay with dozens of restaurants (several of them within walking distance of the docks), a huge variety of stores and services of all kinds.

Dockage: North Hempstead Town Dock (directly across from Toms Point), complete with a dinghy dock, is available for pump-outs and water. The town offers complimentary pump-out service to boats on the hook or at moorings via its pump-out barge (hail on VHF Channel 09). Nearby Louie's Oyster Bar & Grille has dockage reserved for diners.

Manhasset Bay and Port Washington Yacht Clubs are along this section of the bay, supporting competitive racing programs and a parade of social events. Members of yacht clubs with reciprocal rights can almost surely find moorings with launch service or dockage, along with access to excellent club amenities included in the price of a facility fee.

Anchorage: There are three popular anchorages in Manhasset Bay. The first is in the southeast corner near Leeds Pond, used on weekends for raft-ups and swimming. In the southern end of the bay, Plandome is the most protected area to drop the hook. Plum Point Cove, at the entrance of the harbor behind Plum Point, also provides a well-protected anchorage area, convenient to Plum Point Beach, which can be used for swimming, water-skiing and dinghy landings. The beach is only accessible by water and can only be used to the high tide mark. All these anchorages provide views of the beautiful waterfront estates that surround Manhasset Bay.

GOIN' ASHORE:

MANHASSET BAY, NY

Manorhaven and Port Washington both provide access to the shoreline of Manhasset Bay.

History: In 1898, the Long Island Railroad established a station in Port Washington; the 17-mile-long route to Penn Station in New York City is still in operation (516-822-5477). In 1937, Pan American Airlines started flying-boat service from Manhasset Bay to Bermuda and expanded that service to the first transatlantic passenger crossings. The service, however, was short-lived due to World War II.

Points of Interest: The Science Museum of Long Island (1526 Plandome Road, 516-627-9400) graces the shores of Leeds Pond. Visit www.sml.org for details. The John Sousa Bandstand in Sunset Park, adjacent to the town dock, is the location of concerts throughout the summer. Harbor Links Golf Course is nearby in Port Washington (516-767-4816, www.harborlinks.com).

Shopping: The Port Washington town dock is a place to leave the dinghy while you stroll through town. It is also the location of a small Farmer's Market that operates every Saturday morning, specializing in organic produce. Facilities in

Manhasset Bay, NY

Approach / Dockside Depth (reported)

Transient Berths / Total Berths

VHF Channel Monitored

Largest Vessel Accommodated

Groceries, Ice, Marine Supplies, Snacks

Repairs: Hull, Engine, Propeller

Gas / Diesel

Floating Docks

Lift (tonnage), Crane, Rail

Laundry, Pool, Showers, Courtesy Car

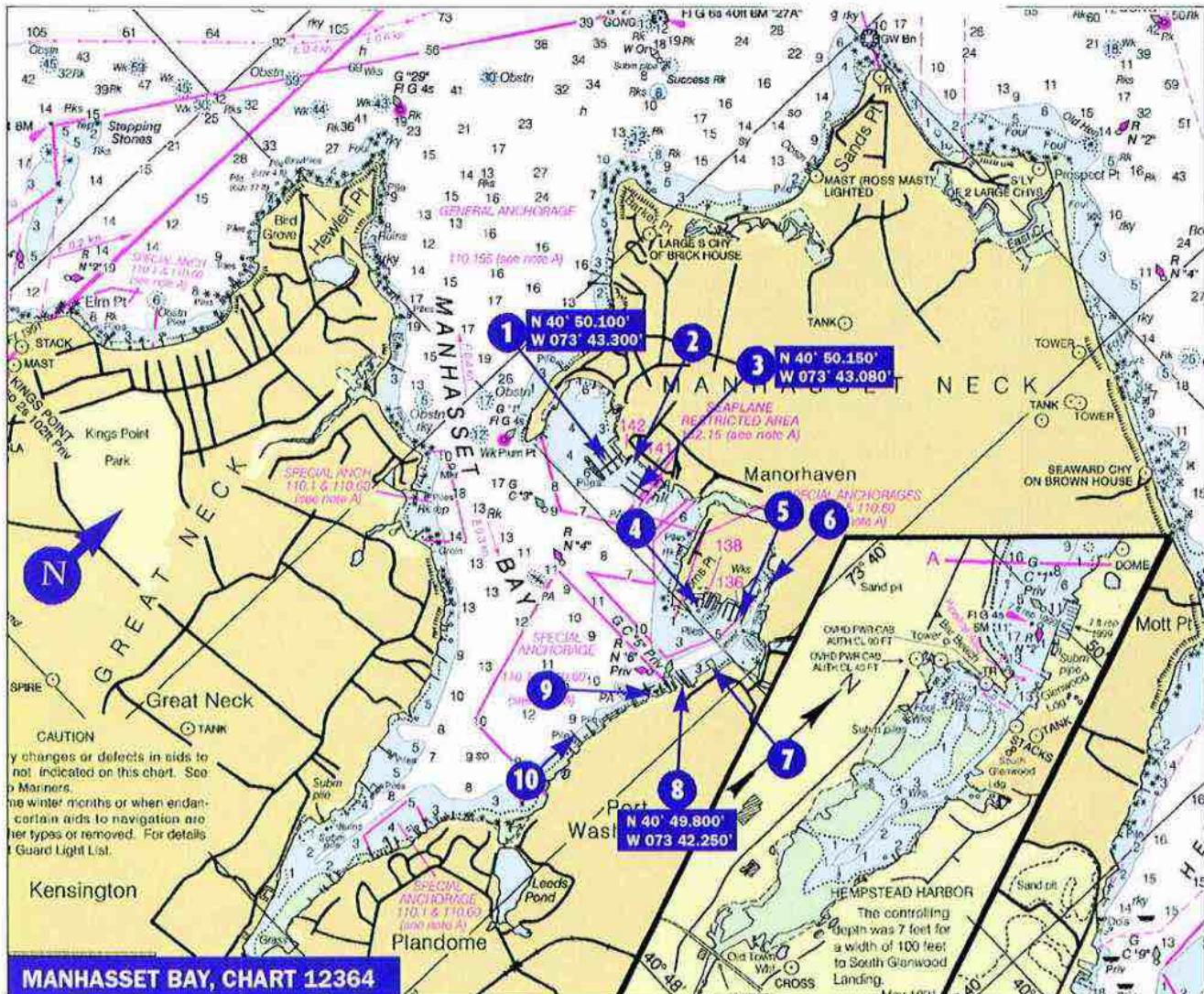
Min / Max Amps

Pump-Out Station

Nearby: Grocery Store, Motel, Restaurant

Wash / Dry Station

MANHASSET BAY		Dockage				Supplies			Services					
1. Brewer Capri Marina West	516-883-7800	150	09/71	20/220	7/7	F	GD	IMS	HEP	L30	30/100	LPS	P	GMR
2. North Shore Yacht Club	516-883-9823	65	78	10/100	15/5	F	-	I	-	-	-	S	-	GR
3. Brewer Capri Marina East	516-883-7800	150	09/71	20/115	7/7	F	-	IMS	HEP	L75	30/100	LPS	P	GMR
4. Tom's Point Marina	516-883-6630	45	-	10/130	5/5	F	-	-	HEP	L15,C	30/50	LS	P	GR
5. Manhasset Bay Marina/La Motta's Rest.	516-883-8411	110	09/10	20/325	8/6	F	GD	IMS	HEP	L70,C25	30/50	LS	P	GR
6. Gulfway Marine Service	516-767-0113	30	-	-	12/12	-	-	GIMS	HEP	C	-	-	-	GR
7. North Hempstead Town Dock	516-869-6311	100	09	5/	12/6	F	-	GIM	HEP	-	-	-	-	GR
8. Brewer Capri Marina at Inspiration Wharf	516-883-0865	80	09/71	/30	8/8	F	-	IMS	HP	L,C	30/50	-	P	GMR
9. Manhasset Bay Yacht Club	516-767-2150	100	68	moorings	7/6	F	-	IS	-	-	30/30	PS	-	GMR
10. Port Washington Yacht Club	516-767-1614	100	74	moorings	7/6	F	-	IS	-	-	30/30	PS	-	GMR



Manhasset Bay, NY



Looking east over Manhasset Bay toward Port Washington. (Not to be used for navigation.)

Port Washington stretch along the three major streets: Shore Road, Main Street and Port Washington Boulevard. Main Street provides a snapshot of the idyllic small-village lifestyle, with trees, wild flowers, benches and a wide variety of shops lining the thoroughfare, including Dolphin's Book Shop (299 Main St., 516-767-2650), small boutiques, art galleries, antiques shops, jewelry stores, banks, restaurants and several hardware stores. A large modern library is several blocks up from the waterfront with free wireless Internet (516-883-4400). Shore Road leads to a Starbucks and several malls (less than a 10-minute walk from the town dock), where you can reprovision at Super Stop & Shop (66 Shore Road, 516-767-6910) or King Kullen Grocery (3 Shore Road, 516-883-9733). West Marine (516-944-1729, 16 Sound View Marketplace on Shore Road), an Ace Hardware, Rite Aid and other small shops are located in the same mall as King Kullen. Across the street you will find a coin-operated laundry (116 Shore Road, 516-883-9760). Farther away in Manhasset is the upscale Americana Manhasset Mall (516-627-2277, 2060 Northern Blvd.), known as the "Miracle Mile," with its 50 international boutiques and shops. For taxi service, call Deluxe Transportation Service at 516-883-1900.

Dining: Port Washington is an excellent stop for dining ashore. Bagel shops, pizzerias, delicatessens and cafes are all located on Main Street. Loui's Oyster Bar & Grill (395 Main St., 516-883-4242) has a great brunch menu. The lobster hash and eggs is not to be missed. They may also have dockage for diners. Finn MacCool's (205 Main St., 516-944-3439),

La Parma (415 Main St., 516-439-4960) and Ayhan's Shish Kebab (283 Main St., 516-883-9309) are local favorites. Several fine restaurants are attached to marinas: Marino's on the Bay (516-883-5600) at Brewer's Capri East; Butler's Flat Clam Shack (516-883-8330) between the town dock and Brewer's Capri West; and LaMotta's Waterside Restaurant (516-944-7900) at the Manhasset Bay Marina.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

■ Port Washington Guide, www.pwguide.com



NEARBY MEDICAL FACILITIES

St. Francis Hospital - Roslyn, 100 Port Washington Blvd.,
Roslyn, NY 11576, 516-562-6000

Manhasset Bay to Sands Point

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Charts 12364, Edition 38; 12366, Edition 29 and 12363, Edition 41. Boats east-bound from Manhasset Bay should round Barker Point, going on either side of Gangway Rock. Local boats often cut inside the white and orange can buoy marking Success Rock, but this is not advisable unless you know the area. Run between the lighted buoys off Sands Point to starboard and Execution Rocks to port. The grouping of the lighthouse and small buildings at Execution Rocks

constitutes a major landmark and the most important aid to navigation in western Long Island Sound. Leave plenty of room around the ledge at Execution Rocks. The name is derived from a local belief that, during the Revolutionary War, British soldiers chained American patriots to the rocks at low tide and let them drown when the tide rose.

Anchorage: One of Long Island Sound's best beaches (unnamed on the chart, but known locally as Half Moon Beach) is the stretch of shore between Barker Point and Sands Point. Boats anchor in the bight just off the beach with excellent holding.

Hempstead Harbor



NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Charts 12364, Edition 38; 12366, Edition 29 and 12363, Edition 41. Hempstead Harbor, southeast across Long Island Sound from Mamaroneck and Rye, has a four-mile-wide entrance between Prospect and Matinecock points. The harbor is open to the northwest. Cruisers have noted that a night on a mooring or anchor, even behind the breakwater, would be safe, but very uncomfortable in a northwest or westerly wind. Exiting the harbor against wind and waves from these directions can be a long motor, especially in a sailboat with light auxiliary power. It narrows gradually for 4.5 nautical miles.

Glen Cove and Sea Cliff

The breakwater is a protected anchorage that was often used by J.P. Morgan's Corsair and other vessels of the great steam-yacht period. The New York Yacht Club's Station Ten, now at Harbour Court in Newport, RI, was once located here. The 40-acre Morgan Memorial Park was built by J.P. Morgan in memory of his wife. The park overlooks Long Island Sound and has a picnic area, playground, concession stand, restrooms and a beach. There is also a walkway along the bluff providing panoramic views. Below the breakwater is Mosquito Cove (from "musceta," the Indian word for "grassy flats," as Glen Cove was called until 1834).

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Chart 12364, Edition 38. Glen Cove Creek would be almost imperceptible on first-time arrival but for yellow can buoy "A" and yellow nun buoy "B" marking the outer channel. When you are centered between the two buoys, face the creek to the west, and green entrance can buoy "1" and red nun buoy "2" will show the way to the narrow channel between the bulkheads. At low tide, in particular, deeper-draft boats should favor the right side of the channel on entry, closer to the collapsing bulkhead to starboard. There should be 6.5-foot depths here at mean low water and substantially more otherwise, given the 8-foot tidal range.

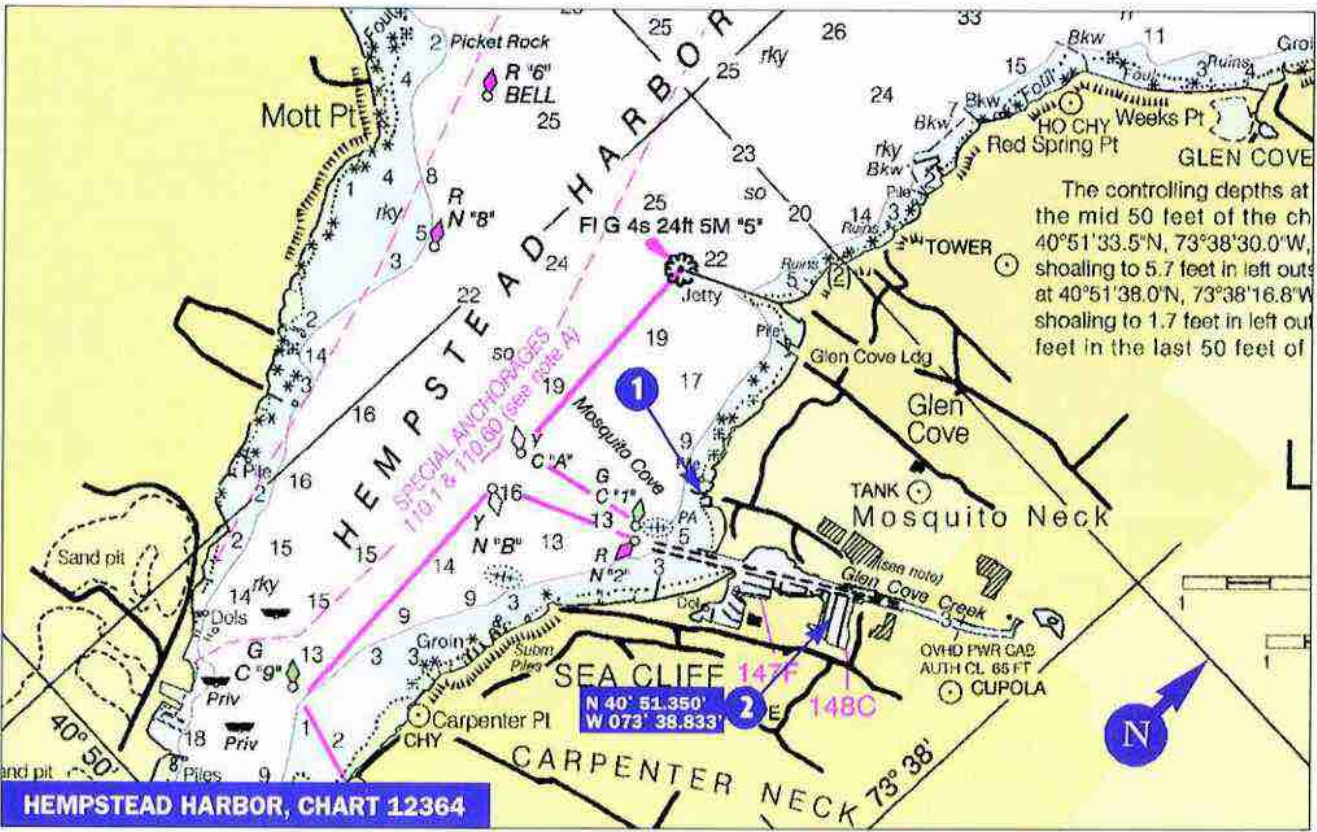
Dockage: Brewer Yacht Yard at Glen Cove is immediately to starboard (hard right) beyond the bulkheads, offering modern floating docks, enthusiastic service, easily

Hempstead Harbor, Glen Cove, NY

Nearby: Grocery Store, Motel, Restaurant
 Pump-Out Station
 Laundry, Pool, Showers, Courtesy Car
 Min/Max Amps
 Lift (tonnage), Crane, Rail
 Gas / Diesel
 Repairs: Hull, Engine, Propeller
 Groceries, Ice, Marine Supplies, Snacks
 Floating Docks
 Approach / Dockside Depth (reported)
 Largest Vessel Accommodated
 VHF Channel Monitored
 Transient Berths / Total Berths

HEMPSTEAD HARBOR, GLEN COVE		Dockage				Supplies			Services				
1. Hempstead Harbour Yacht Club	516-671-0600	50	72	-	8/6	-	-	I	-	-	-	S	-
2. Brewer Yacht Yard at Glen Cove	516-671-5563	75	09	20/625	15/6	F	GD	IMS	HEP	L60,C10	30/50	LPS	P GMR

Corresponding chart(s) not to be used for navigation. Internet Access Wireless Internet Access Waterway Guide Cruising Club Partner
 See www.WaterwayGuide.com for current rates, fuel prices, web site addresses, and other up-to-the-minute information.



accessed floating fuel docks and professional workmanship. They have all the amenities a cruiser could desire. The cove, home to the hospitable Hempstead Harbour Yacht Club, may serve as a landing spot for those who set a hook in the ample anchorage areas beyond the mooring fields lining the east side of the harbor inside the breakwater. Transient vessels are often able to secure an overnight mooring in this harbor. The entrance to Glen Cove Creek, the deepest, best-protected, most active yachting port in Hempstead Harbor, is also found here.

GOIN' ASHORE: GLEN COVE, NY

Points of Interest: Just north of the creek is the 62-acre Garvies Point Museum and Preserve (50 Barry Drive, 516-571-8010), which documents the life and culture of Long Island geology and Native American archaeology. The grounds include nature trails and an abundance of wildlife.

To reach Garvies Point from the north shore of Glen Cove Creek, you can walk along the shore past the yacht club to the steps leading up the bluff. From the south side, you can walk about a mile and a half around the head of the creek, or dinghy over.

Shopping: Reprovisioning at Glen Cove must be done about two miles north of the cruising facilities at the Stop & Shop Supermarket (177 Forest Ave., 516-759-1440) or at the Rising Tide Natural Market (42 Forest Ave., 516-676-7895). Fleet Bank (111 Forest Ave., 800-841-4000) and CVS Pharmacy (65 Forest St., 516-676-2298) can be found nearby, and about a mile south up the steep hill, there is another grocery store, the Sea Cliff Market (347 Glen Cove Ave., 516-674-8663), in the Village of Sea Cliff.

Dining: The area has many very good restaurants. In Glen Cove, Henry's Confectionary & Luncheonette (8 Glen St., 516-671-3222) serves home-cooked meals and desserts. Dine on the waterfront at The Wharf at Steamboat Landing (76

Shore Road, 516-759-3921) or enjoy Italian cuisine at Stangos Restaurant (19 Grove St., 516-671-2389). For tasty American fare, try the Times Square Diner (242 Glen Cove Road, 516-671-3663). Customize a savory salad at Sweet Tomatoes (170 Forest Ave., 516-671-4481), or stop next door for Chinese takeout at China King (170 Forest Ave., 561-676-8181). In the quaint Victorian setting of Sea Cliff, K.C. Gallagher's (325 Sea Cliff Ave., 516-656-0996) sets the standard for American and continental fare.

East from Hempstead Harbor

The route around Matinecock Point, past Oak Neck and Rocky Point on Centre Island, follows what was once the most elegant stretch of Long Island. The shore, lined with handsome estates, is also lined with rocks and requires careful navigation. Behind Oak Neck Point on the low-lying shore is the village of Bayville, a resort community with pretty cottages and fine public beaches replete with the requisite hot-dog stands, ice cream parlors and cocktail lounges, as well as amenities for cruising boats.

Oyster Bay

Oyster Bay, located east of Hempstead Harbor and south of Stamford, CT, is one of the least crowded, most attractive and unspoiled harbors on Long Island Sound. It is home to the famous yacht club, Seawanhaka Corinthian, which commands the entrance to Oyster Bay Harbor.

The handsome sailing fleet here chooses two excellent harbors as homeports: Oyster Bay Harbor and Cold Spring Harbor. Deep, protected anchorages abound throughout both harbors. Several marinas cater to transients, and the bay contains one of Long Island Sound's best gunkholes, the Sand Hole at Lloyds Neck, located at the bay's eastern entrance.

Oyster Bay Harbor is a long horseshoe with Centre Island (not really an island) in the middle. The harbor offers fine beaches, beautiful estates, a well-kept oyster fleet and a choice of generous, sheltered anchorages.

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Charts 12364, Edition 38 and 12365, Edition 26. For Oyster Bay Harbor, use Bridgeport

tide tables. For high tide, add 7 minutes; for low tide, add 13 minutes. To enter Oyster Bay from the west off Long Island Sound, round green bell buoy "17," north of Centre Island Reef, and stay clear of the rocks off hilly Rocky Point. The preferred course is southeast across the bay, leaving flashing 37-foot Cold Spring Light, where current runs strong, to starboard. Boats drawing under 7 feet frequently cut through the light's red sector, running west about halfway between Cold Spring Light and red nun buoy "4" off Plum Point. Inside, the inner bay shoots off in several directions: southeast to Cold Spring Harbor, and southwest to make the four-mile U-turn around Centre Island through Oyster Bay Harbor, and around into West Harbor.

Dockage: Oyster Bay Marine Center may have a slip available for cruising visitors (by reservation only) and can usually offer a mooring with launch service. To approach this facility, take the branch of the marked channel leading toward the large fuel tanks. The branch channel then makes a hard right just before shore, leading past the fuel dock. From here, it is an easy walk to the town's superb park and playground, the Long Island Railroad's Oyster Bay station and amenities of the village. The town docks next to the marina offer no space to transients, but Sagamore Yacht Club may have space.

Anchorage: South of Centre Island, protection and pleasant surroundings can be found in the big cove between the town of Oyster Bay and the high wooded bluffs of Cove Neck, two miles long and a mile wide. It has little current, holding is good, and it never seems to be crowded, though there might be a club raft-up or two during summer months. A great variety of waterfowl can be seen in the marshes at the head of the cove, especially during the seasonal migrations. Another peaceful anchorage area is along the southwest shore of Mill Neck on Mill Neck Creek. This is also a great place to hunker down in a blow. A popular anchorage with good holding in 7 feet to 8 feet of water is in West Harbor, adjacent to the northwest of Centre Island. It is a wide open body of water with good depth and protection all around with few moorings and lots of beaches.

Although the bight south of Plum Point is a designated anchorage, it is only used by the yacht club fleet—all on moorings. Because of the strong current, the depth and the scoured bottom, anchoring is not recommended. For best security, try to arrange for a guest mooring.

GOIN' ASHORE: OYSTER BAY, NY

History: The Town of Oyster Bay, comprising 18 small hamlet communities, cuts across the western neck of New York's Long Island. Although the town touches the Atlantic Ocean on the southern shore, the heart of the town is centered around the picturesque Oyster Bay Harbor on Long Island's protected northern shore. Collectively, the 18 hamlets boast over 600 acres of parklands and pristine beaches weaving along both the north and south shores. Oyster Bay Harbor is the termination point of the Oyster Bay Branch of the Long Island Railroad (www.mta.info/lirr/), making it a

Oyster Bay, NY



Looking south over Oyster Bay. (Not to be used for navigation.)

convenient spot to tie up and head into New York City for a day trip.

The town enjoys a rich history, with the name "Oyster Bay" being first recorded in 1639. Originally inhabited by Native Americans, Long Island was included in the famous purchase of New York by the Dutch. In the following years, Oyster Bay changed hands among Dutch, British and New Englanders, with somewhat fluid boundaries. The town remained an agricultural backwater until its most famous resident, Theodore Roosevelt, brought the town into the spotlight by making his home, Sagamore Hill, the summer White House.

Points of Interest: Today, Oyster Bay is a prosperous and picturesque suburb, retaining vestiges of rural charm while offering all of the modern amenities. With the easy train ride from New York City, city dwellers and tourists alike are lured to Oyster Bay each year for its festivals, beaches and parks. Tie up in Oyster Bay during the warmer months, and you will find a host of events and activities at your fingertips.

About a five-minute walk from the docks, Oyster Bay combines a pleasant mix of commercial services, restaurants and well-shaded houses. Raynham Hall Museum (516-922-6808, 20 W. Main St.); situated in the center of the village, was built in 1740 and served as both British headquarters for the Queen's Rangers during the American Revolutionary War and home to members of the Culper Spy Ring. It was also the home of Robert Townsend, Gen. George Washington's famous spy who brought to light Benedict Arnold's plot to turn West Point over to the British. It is open Tuesday through Sunday, from 1:00 p.m. to 5:00 p.m. in the summer (see www.raynhamhallmuseum.org for detailed schedules.)

Roosevelt's family home, a Queen Anne-style house, is now preserved as Sagamore Hill National Historic Site. The National Park Service conducts tours each day seasonally (9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on the hour) of the Roosevelt home

at Sagamore Hill Road off Cove Mill Road about three miles from the village. These tours are limited in size and often sell out early. The Roosevelt Museum at Old Orchard is open every day from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Admission to the building is free, and visitors can enjoy movies and exhibits at their leisure. Call 516-922-4788 for visitor information. Roosevelt's body is buried nearby in the small Young Hill Cemetery.

The more opulent, if less well-known, Coe Hall and Planting Fields Arboretum State Historical Park (516-922-8600, 1395 Planting Fields Road) draws numerous visitors who are attracted to the estate's extraordinary arboretum and to the numerous musical events staged in this setting during the summer months. If it is gardens you like, visit the Planting Fields Arboretum, more than 400 acres of gardens, woodlands and the spectacular greenhouses. See more at www.plantingfields.org.

Fall cruisers may enjoy the annual Oyster Bay Oyster Festival in October, a gala weekend of outdoor events celebrating Teddy Roosevelt's birthday and the mollusk that gives the region its name. Each year, more than 50,000 oysters are served on the half shell. See www.theoysterfestival.org for details.

The Waterfront Center offers daily sailboat rentals, kayak rentals, Stand-up paddle boards, captained charters, and private sailing lessons (1 West End Ave., 516-922-7245). For the golfers among you, Oyster Bay has a nationally ranked public golf course and driving range with reasonable green fees, open mid-March through mid-December (Gold Coast Golf Center, 516-682-4776).

Special Events: July and August bring people from all over Long Island and New England for the free "Music Under the Stars" concert series, featuring a variety of top musical acts playing at one of Oyster Bay's parks or beaches on a rotating,

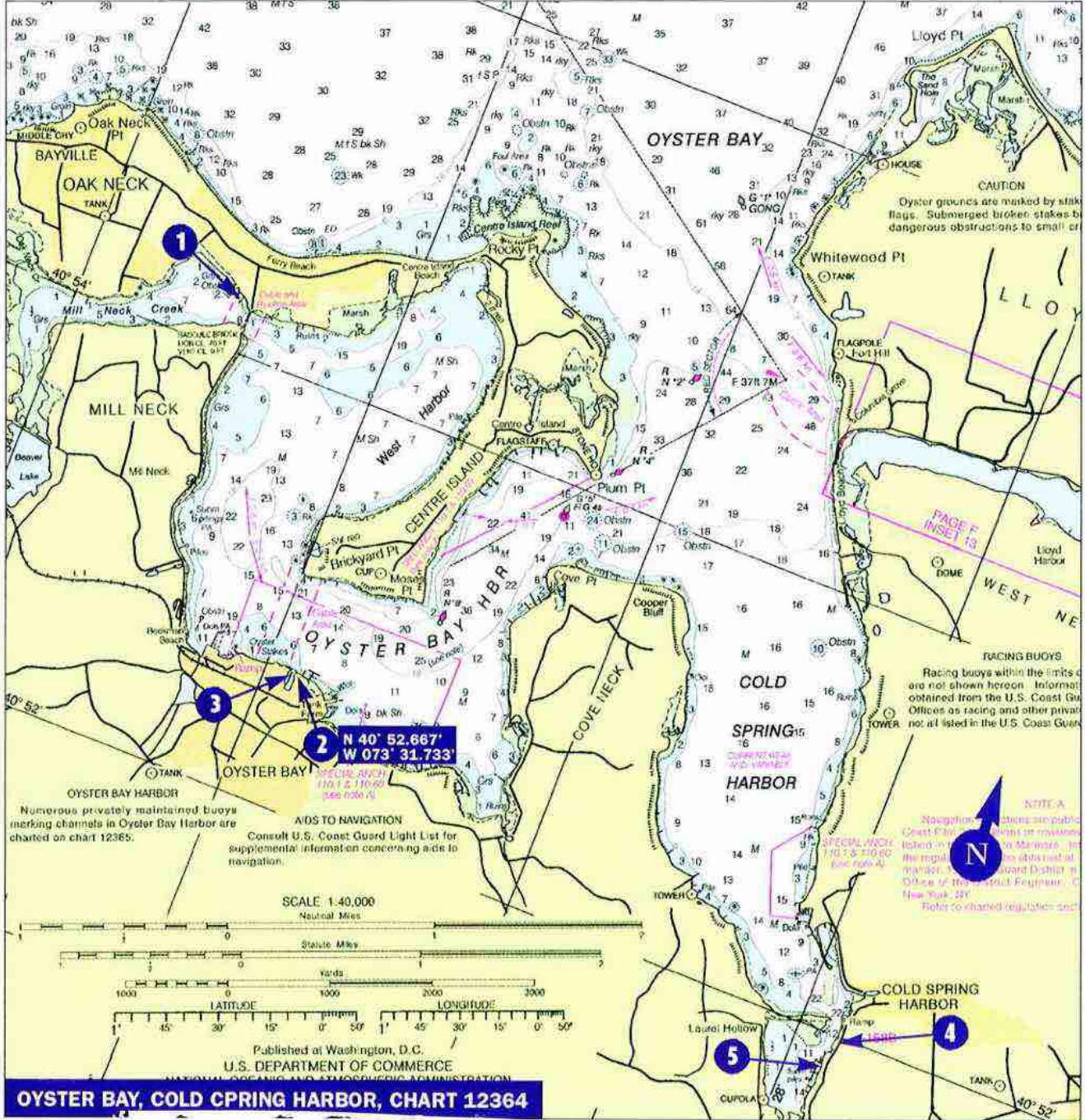
Oak Neck, Oyster Bay and Cold Spring, NY

WG

Nearby: Grocery Store, Motel, Restaurant
 Pump-Out Station
 Min/Max Amps
 Laundry, Pool, Showers, Courtesy Car
 Lift (tonnage), Crane, Rail
 Repairs: Hull, Engine, Propeller
 Gas / Diesel
 Floating Docks
 Groceries, Ice, Marine Supplies, Snacks
 Approach / Dockside Depth (reported)
 VHF Channel Monitored
 Largest Vessel Accommodated

OAK NECK, OYSTER BAY, COLD SPRING HARBOR	Dockage	Supplies	Services
1. Bndge Marina	516-628-8688 42 - /52 7/7 -	IS HEP R	30/30 - -
2. Oyster Bay Marine Center WiFi	516-624-2400 160 71 4/32 13/20 F	GD IM HP C	30/50 S P G
3. Sagamore Yacht Club	516-922-0555 40 78 - 10/7 -	- - - -	- S - GR
4. H&M Powles Marina	631-367-7670 31 10 moorings 20/4 F	GD IMS EP	- - P GMR
5. Whalers Cove Yacht Club	631-367-9822 44 09 /50 15/25 F	- I - -	- 30/30 S - GR

Corresponding chart(s) not to be used for navigation. **Internet Access** **WiFi** Wireless Internet Access



Mill Neck Creek, NY

almost nightly. For more information about Oyster Bay, call the Oyster Bay Chamber of Commerce at 516-926-6464 or go to (www.visit.oysterbay.com). October brings the Oyster Festival, billed as the biggest waterfront festival on the eastern seaboard, with music, games, crafts and, of course, delicious seafood (www.theoysterfestival.org).

Shopping: Nearby, clustered around the intersection of South Street and West Main Street, is a market, laundry, bank with 24-hour ATM, a drug store, and many restaurants. Oyster Rides Taxi can be reached at 516-922-2222. Verrelli's Market (39 W. Main St., 516-624-8989) is within walking distance to the harbor. The Stop & Shop (275 Pine Hollow Rd., 516-922-0800) will require a ride.

Dining: Wild Honey Dining & Wine (1 E. Main St., 516-922-4690), once the summer executive office for President Theodore Roosevelt, now serves a sophisticated menu of upscale cuisine. Canterbury Ales Oyster Bar and Grill (46 Audrey Ave., 516-922-3614) is cozy, traditional and loaded with Roosevelt memorabilia. Oysters are the house specialty, served with creative American fare. Café al Dente (2 Spring St., 516-922-2442) serves authentic and contemporary Italian cuisine in an attractive setting. Jack Halyards Bar and Grill (516-922-2999, 62 South St. #B) serves up a contemporary menu and impressive desserts. For a special occasion worthy of a five-star restaurant, Mill River Inn (160 Mill River Road, 516-922-7768) serves fine continental cuisine in an intimate setting. Reservations are a must. Fiddleheads American Fish House and Grill (62 South St., 516-922-2999) serves American seafood. There are also numerous pizza cafes and Chinese restaurants throughout town.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Chamber of Commerce, 70 E. Main St., Oyster Bay, NY 11771, 516-922-6464
- Town of Oyster Bay, www.oysterbaytown.com



NEARBY MEDICAL FACILITIES

Huntington Hospital, 270 Park Ave.,
Huntington, NY 11743, 631-351-2000
www.hunthosp.org

Mill Neck Creek

Feeding West Harbor off Oyster Bay from the west, Mill Neck Creek skirts the south shore of Oak Neck and secluded Bayville. Cruising or anchoring at this end of the bay, it is common to see the labor-intensive activities of Oyster Bay's colorful oyster fleet, working the bottom in the traditional manner. Though the village is small, attractions there include several well-recommended restaurants and a grocery store.

Dockage: It is an easy walk to the village from the Bridge Marina, just inside the drawbridge over Mill Neck Creek. The bridge tender can be contacted on VHF Channel 13 for an opening any day during the season from 7:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. The popular attraction is the on-site Bridge Marina Restaurant (516-628-8688).

Cold Spring Harbor

Bordered by the 180-foot cliffs of Cooper Bluff, Cold Spring Harbor is an uncluttered bay almost three nautical miles long and a one nautical mile wide. It has several beaches where you can land without trespassing, wooded hills on the east and west sides and the village of Cold Spring Harbor in the southeast corner. Its wooded surroundings and steep shores make this harbor seem more like a beautiful northern inland lake than a piece of Long Island Sound.

Dockage: South of Cold Spring Beach, the harbor is filled with the local mooring field. Keep to the middle of the narrow, deep channel leading in. Inside are good depths along the eastern shore, which will take you to H&M Powles Marina. Immediately south of the marina, Whalers Cove Yacht Club has a few slips for its members, but they are seldom available to others.

Anchorage: Much of the village's anchorage area is now taken up with permanent moorings, though you may still be able to anchor with good depths, holding and wind protection (except from the northwest) north of Cold Spring Beach, a skinny stretch of shore with a bulbous tip that almost closes up the inner harbor.

GOIN' ASHORE: COLD SPRING HARBOR, NY

History: Cold Spring Harbor was so named by settlers in 1653 because of the harbor's icy freshwater springs. From 1836 to 1860, it was one of Long Island's leading whaling ports, and later, an active fishing village. There are many beaches in the area that are open to the public. As you stroll along the beaches and come upon a private section, law provides that you may walk along the wet sand portion of the beach below the high tide line.

Points of Interest: The village of Cold Spring Harbor preserves the maritime history of Long Island in the Whaling Museum (301 Main St., 631-367-3418), amid the cluster of 18th-century and 19th-century houses overlooking the narrow harbor. A permanent exhibit, "Mark Well the Whale," displays a scrimshaw collection, a fully-equipped whaleboat, ship models, whaling implements, figureheads and a diorama of Cold Spring Harbor in its whaling heyday (open daily, 11:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.) See www.cshwhalingmuseum.org for details.

Cold Spring Harbor is also home to the Cold Spring Harbor Research Laboratory, a private institution famous for its ground breaking research programs in neuroscience, cancer, genomics, plant biology and bioinformatics. The DNA Learning Center (516-367-5170), the world's first Biotechnology Museum, offers exhibits and educational programs for all ages. The museum has a great website: www.dnalc.org. Cold Spring Harbor Fish Hatchery & Aquarium (1660 Route 25A, 516-692-6768) raises a variety of species of trout to stock ponds and turtles are raised for release into the wild. The aquarium exhibits almost every freshwater species of fish, frogs, toads, turtles and snakes found in this area and provides educational programs for all ages.



F.J. Duffy/Granart Associates

Looking east over the cozy anchorage of Cold Spring Harbor.

Shopping: There are not many reprovisioning options here, but there is a public library with WiFi (95 Harbor Rd., 631-692-6820).

Dining: The Gourmet Whaler (111 Main St., 631-692-9646), serves breakfast and lunch in a café atmosphere. For a special meal, try Grasso's (134 Main St., 631-367-6060), where you will find a full menu of traditional Italian dishes plus live music. The Harbor Mist Restaurant (105 Harbor Rd. 631-659-3888) offers an extensive lunch and dinner menu and great views.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

■ Cold Springs Area Chamber of Commerce,
845-265-3200 , www.coldspringschamber.com



NEARBY MEDICAL FACILITIES
Huntington Hospital, 270 Park Ave.,
Huntington, NY 11743, 631-351-2000
www.hunthosp.org

The Sand Hole

The Sand Hole is one of the most popular gunkholes on Long Island Sound. It offers an easy anchorage when transiting the Sound in either direction. Surrounded by a

state park, it is a hike to get to by land. But it seems like every boat on Long Island Sound heads there on summer weekends, so it can get crowded and noisy. The Sand Hole was originally dredged by the adjoining Marshall Field and Fairchild estates for yachts. There is only one house overlooking it, on long-established private land. The rest of the surrounding land is grassland, beach and some marshland. Many leave their boats to go to the beach or walk. Be sure to stay away from the house's guarded land.

NAVIGATION: Use NOAA Charts 12364, Edition 38 and 12365, Edition 26. To reach The Sand Hole, steer about 50 degrees magnetic from green gong buoy "1" at the mouth of Oyster Bay. You will see the jetty (except at high tide), but give it a wide berth before turning in. The Sand Hole has two basins, and the inner basin almost appears to be barred by shallow water. In fact, at low tide, depths are only about 4 feet. However, leading just off the spit that divides the basins is a deep, narrow channel leading to the inner basin.

Cruising Options

Continuing east along the north shore of Long Island, the mariner reaches the large basin that forms Huntington Bay. The following section covers this area all the way to Matituck and the beginning of the "Fishtail." ■