



## SECTOR 8

### GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE AND ANTICOSTI ISLAND (NORTH SIDES)— LONGUE POINT TO RIVIERE ST. JEAN

**Plan.**—This sector describes the N shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the numerous off-lying islands and dangers between Longue Pointe and Riviere St. Jean, including the Mingan Islands and the N shore of Anticosti Island from Pointe Heath to Pointe Ouest. The arrangement is SW from Longue Pointe to Cape Whittle, then W to Riviere St.-Jean, and W from Pointe Heath to Pointe Ouest. Included is the commercial harbor of Harrington and the deep-water harbors of Mingan and Havre St. Pierre.

#### General Remarks

**8.1 Winds—Weather.**—The climate can be severe, and much fog accompanies the prevailing S winds. The ice does not usually leave the coast before June, and begins to form again, inshore, in September, when frosts are frequent at night.

**Tides—Currents.**—On the N shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, from the **Eskimo Islands** (51°20'N., 57°45'W.) to **Cape Whittle** (50°10'N., 60°07'W.), in calms or E winds, the general movement of the water is W, but in W winds it is very variable. Between Cape Whittle and **Pointe de l'Est** (49°05'N., 61°42'W.), the currents are weak and affected by the wind.

There is a constant set to the SE and S around the E end of Anticosti Island, Cap de la Table, and Pointe de l'Est. This is part of the generally counterclockwise circulation around the gulf. The W set along the N shore towards Jacques Cartier Passage does not pass through the strait. It evidently swings S across its E entrance towards the Anticosti shore, passes around the E end of the island, and then NW towards the N part of the St. Lawrence estuary. It is conspicuous as it turns S on approaching the land to flow across the entrance to the St. Lawrence River.

The N shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between Longue Point and Cape Whittle, 136 miles to the SW, is indented with inlets and bays, and fringed with islands, rocks, and ledges which frequently rise abruptly from deep water to about 1 meter of the surface. In some parts the islands and rocks are so numerous that only very small vessels can navigate among them.

Most of the mainland does not exceed an elevation of 91 to 122m, and is often much lower, as are all the islands, except for Gros Mecatina (paragraph 8.9) and Petit Mecatina (paragraph 8.10). These two islands, along with the Bradore Hills (paragraph 8.3), are remarkable.

The mainland and islands are composed of granite, with no trees except at the heads of bays, where there are occasionally small stands of birch and spruce.

**Traffic Separation Schemes.**—Vessel Traffic Service.—The St. Lawrence Waterway Vessel Traffic Services Zone (VTSZ) comprises the waters of the St. Lawrence River

extending upstream from longitude 66 W to the upper limits of Montreal Harbor. The VTSZ includes the Saguenay River and other tributaries where vessels enter or leave the St. Lawrence River between the above limits, but excludes the portion of the St. Lawrence River from the St. Lambert Lock to a position 650m downstream from the Jacques-Cartier Bridge.

Participation in the VTSZ is mandatory for all vessels greater than 7.6m in length.

Vessel reporting points are best seen on the chart. There are six sectors in the VTSZ; the boundary between sectors are, as follows:

Sector	Boundary (approximate)
1/2	A line joining Pointe de Manicouagan and Baie des Sables.
2/3	A line joining Cap du Basque and Pointe Riviere du Loup, including the Saguenay River.
3/4	A line joining Pointe St-Nicholas and a point about 1 mile WSW of Pointe de la Vielle Eglise.
4/5	At Yamachichi Bend.
5/6	A line joining Cap St. Michel and Ile Lebel.

The VTS sectors can be contacted, as follows:

Sector	Call sign	VHF channel
1	Escoumins Traffic	14
2	Escoumins Traffic	9
3	Quebec Traffic	12
4	Quebec Traffic	13
5	Montreal Traffic	9
6	Montreal Traffic	10

The VTS sectors continuously monitor VHF channels 6, 16, and 19.

**Caution.**—There are few navigational aids between Longue Pointe and Cape Whittle. Navigation in the vicinity of the closely off-lying islands is dangerous at night or in fog, and even during daylight and good weather great caution is required. Drifting icebergs are frequently seen.

## Longue Pointe to Mistanoque Island

**8.2 Longue Pointe** (51°25'N., 57°12'W.), the NW entrance point of the Strait of Belle Isle, rises to the NE to a sharp bluff 51m high. The village of Lourdes du Blanc Sablon stands close E of the point, and a shrine on top of the hill N of the town and a church close W of the town are conspicuous objects.

**Perroquet Bank** (51°24'N., 57°15'W.), about 1 mile long, lies with its outer end about 1.8 miles WSW of Longue Point. It has five shoal spots, the least of which has a depth of 7m lying about 1.5 miles from Longue Point.

Between Longue Point and Ile Mistanoque, which lies adjacent to the shore about 38.5 miles WSW, the coast trends about 5.5 miles N to the head of Baie de Bradore, where it trends about 39 miles WSW to the E end of Ile Mistanoque. Of the numerous islands that lie up to 4 miles off this coast, the greatest concentration, known as Iles des Esquimaux, is located between 15 to 28 miles W of Longue Point. Baie de Bonne Esperance lies at the E end of Iles des Esquimaux.

**Baie de Bradore** (51°28'N., 57°20'W.) is formed by a bend in the coast about 5.5 miles N of Longue Point. It is fronted by several areas of foul ground and islands surrounded by dangers, the outermost and largest island of which is the Ile du Bassin. The bay is difficult of access and not suitable for large vessels, as it is exposed to heavy seas sent in by SW winds.

Ile du Bassin (Island of Ledges) fronts the bay about 3.5 miles NNW of Longue Point. It is separated from the mainland by a deep channel about 0.3 mile wide between the 11m curves on each side. Baie de Bradore range lights, in line bearing 005°, are shown from small white sheds standing on The Bluff (La Falaise), a peninsula at the head of the bay. This range indicates the fairway in the entrance channel. Pigeon Islet lies off the NE side of Ile du Bassin.

**8.3 Rocher East** (51°27'N., 57°15'W.), with a depth of 6.8m, lies on the E side of the entrance to the channel between Ile du Bassin and the mainland. Rocher Gull, 0.3m high, lies about 0.5 mile N of Rocher East. Shoal ground extends about 0.3 mile S of it. Rocher Bull, on the W side of the channel abreast Rocher Gull, is 0.6m high. Shoal water extends about 0.2 mile S of it.

There is a large waterfall, conspicuous from seaward, located about 2.8 miles W from The Bluff peninsula. The Bradore Hills, three round-backed mountains, rise to a maximum height of about 305m between 4 and 5 miles N of the head of Baie de Bradore.

**Baie des Belles Amours** (51°28'N., 57°26'W.) lies about 8.5 miles WNW of Longue Point. Stony Point, low and green, and Rochers Flat, about 1 mile SE, lie on the E side of the bay. **Pointe Belles Amours** (51°27'N., 57°26'W.), of bare granite, and Pointe au Havre, 1.5 miles N, form the W side. Havre des Belles Amours, a landlocked bay, lies within and to the W of Pointe au Havre.

The entrance to Baie des Belles Amours is divided into two passages by a rocky patch with a least depth of 4.3m, which sometimes breaks. Eastern Passage is the main channel, and Western Passage is suitable only for small vessels with local knowledge. Western Passage has a least depth of 7.6m.

Baie des Belles Amours has good anchorage ground. Havre des Belles Amours affords excellent shelter in depths of 9.1 to 12.2m, mud, but room is restricted and is only suitable for small craft.

Vessels should pass N of a rock which dries 1.2m, about 0.2 mile N of Pointe au Havre. There is no passage between Pointe au Havre and the drying rock, except for small boats.

The land separating Baie des Belles Amours, Middle Bay, and Havre des Cinq Lieues is very remarkable. Low granite, on which ridges of boulders, with coarse grass and moss, extend inland to the range of granite hills which trend W from Baie de Bradore. This low country has a green and alluvial appearance when seen from seaward, and not until a near approach is it seen to be composed of rock and boulders.

Middle Bay, a roadstead open to the S, is entered between **Middle Point** (51°26'N., 57°29'W.), about 1.5 miles WSW of Pointe Belles Amours, and Pointe des Cinq Lieues, about 1.5 miles farther W. Pointe Peak, which divides the head of the bay into two coves, has a remarkable granite promontory on it. The SW extremity of the point is a ragged isolated peak. The settlement of Middle Bay, with telegraph and air mail service, stands at the head of the bay. Range lights, in line bearing 358.5°, indicating the fairway in the entrance channel are shown from a position about 0.5 mile NW of Pointe Peak. These lights are only visible when in alignment.

There is a public wharf at the head of Middle Bay on the E side.

Havre des Cinq Lieues (Five Leagues Harbor) lies close W of Middle Bay. Pointe des Cinq Lieues is the SW end of the low peninsula separating Havre des Cinq Lieues from Middle Bay. There is an isolated, precipitous hill, nearly 61m high, 0.75 mile N of the point. It is a good navigational aid for identifying the harbor from the W. The harbor is suitable only for small vessels.

The entrance to the harbor lies between Pointe des Cinq Lieues and Pointe Blanche, about 1.5 miles to the W. The entrance is obstructed by a number of reefs, parts of which dry and over which the sea nearly always breaks. Barrier Reef, the outermost, dries and lies about 1 mile S of Pointe Blanche.

**8.4 Ile de la Demoiselle** (51°25'N., 57°38'W.) 65m high, with Ile au Saumon connected to its SE extremity by a boulder spit, lies close off the mainland, about 4 miles WSW of Pointe des Cinq Lieues, and fronts the entrance to Baie au Saumon. From seaward, Ile de la Demoiselle cannot be distinguished from the mainland. Baie au Saumon, a sheltered inlet, recedes about 2.5 miles NNE from its entrance; there are two approaches. The E entrance lies between Ile de la Demoiselle and the mainland, and is used only by local boats. The main entrance is from Baie de Bonne-Esperance, and passes N of Ile de la Demoiselle. Salmon Bay village is situated on the S side of the entrance, and has telegraph and air mail service. Salmon Bay village is approached through a channel, with a least depth of 7.6m, N of Ile de la Demoiselle.

The E entrance to Salmon Bay, between Ile de la Demoiselle and the mainland, has only 2.4m and is used only by local boats.

A red daybeacon is shown from a skeleton tower on the SE part of Ile au Saumon.

A T-shaped pier, 33m long, with a depth of 4m alongside its head, is situated at Salmon Bay village.

Baie de Bonne-Esperance lies between Ile de la Demoiselle on the E and a group of islands on the W, of which Ile Bonne-Esperance and Grand Ile are the largest. Havre Bonne-Esperance, an arm of the bay, lies between the two latter islands and is sheltered.

Numerous rocks and patches of foul ground, which can best be seen on the chart, lie on each side of the main channel to Baie de Bonne-Esperance.

A light buoy, equipped with a radar reflector, is moored about 0.3 mile SW of Charlie Knob, a rocky shoal patch, with a least depth of 14.3m, lying E of the main approach channel to Baie de Bonne-Esperance.

**Iles des Esquimaux** (Eskimo Islands) (51°22'N., 57°45'W.) is made up of islands, islets, and rocks that extend about 13 miles SW from Ile de la Demoiselle. They are of all shapes and sizes, are less than 91m high, and bare of trees, except some near the mainland. In general, this group is surrounded by foul ground and the area is encumbered with numerous rocks and dangers that extend to seaward for about 1.5 miles.

**8.5 Ile a la Baleine** (51°21'N., 57°42'W.), the outermost island of Iles des Esquimaux, lies about 3.5 miles SSW of Ile de la Demoiselle. The island is surrounded by foul ground and extends about 0.5 mile from its S extremity. A round hill near the center of the island is a good navigational aid for vessels making for Baie de Bonne-Esperance. A light is shown on the summit of the island. Haut fond Whale, with a depth of 5.5m, lies about 0.5 mile E of the N part of Ile a la Baleine.

Baie des Esquimaux lies between the mainland and the N side of Ile des Esquimaux, the largest and highest of the Iles des Esquimaux, and located about 1 mile W of Baie de Bonne-Esperance. From seaward, Eskimo Island (Ile des Esquimaux) cannot be distinguished from the mainland. The channel into the bay through Champlain Passage is narrow, with a least depth of 2.4m, and is suitable only for small craft. An overhead cable, with a vertical clearance of 18m, crosses the channel near its N end.

An L-shaped public pier, with a head 39m in length and a cold storage plant nearby, lies on the W side of Champlain Passage, 0.3 mile within the S entrance.

The W entrance to the bay between Eskimo Island and the mainland is wide and the fairway deep, but the approach to the entrance is encumbered and can only be used by small vessels with local knowledge. A settlement, with telegraph service, is situated in the NE arm of the bay.

Baie du Vieux Fort (Old Fort Bay) indents the coast about 2.5 miles NNE and is entered about 5.5 miles NW of Ile a la Baleine. The bay is approached from seaward through Chenal du Vieux Fort, a deep passage lying between Ile du Vieux Fort and the islands about 1 mile farther W and NW. The settlement of Vieux Fort is situated on the W side of the bay, about 1 mile within the entrance.

A T-shaped wharf, on which stands a light, is in ruins. An L-shaped jetty, 47m long, is situated close NE, with a fish processing plant nearby. The jetty has depths from 0.3 to 4.9m on the W side. Ile du Vieux Fort, 31m high, is one of the largest of the Iles des Esquimaux.

**8.6 Ile Mermettes** (51°19'N., 57°50'W.), a small islet, lies on the W side of the entrance of Chenal du Vieux Fort, about 2.25 miles SW of Ile du Vieux Fort. A light is shown from the center of the islet. A racon transmits from the light on Ile Mermettes.

Chenal du Vieux Fort range lights, in line bearing 011° and visible only when in alignment, are shown from the E of Baie du Vieux Fort.

Iles aux Chiens (Dog Islands) is a group of islands surrounded by numerous rocks and foul ground. They lie between Ile Mermettes and the coast about 5.3 miles W. There are rocky patches within 1.5 miles S of the outermost islands, islets, and prominent rocks. The S Iles aux Chiens are very low, but those closer to the mainland, though small, range to 27m high.

**Baie des Rochers** (Rocky Bay) (51°19'N., 58°02'W.) is entered about 1.5 miles NW of **Ellinor Rock** (51°17'N., 58°01'W.), which has a depth of less than 1.8m. Porpoise Rocks lie about 0.8 mile NE and E of Ellinor Rock. This bay indents the coast N between high rocky shores. Port St. Servain village, with telegraph service, is situated on the E shore of the bay, about 1 mile within the entrance. The bay is suitable only for small vessels with local knowledge.

Baie des Homards (Lobster Bay), a narrow inlet, extends from the coast about 4 miles N between high, steep shores. Its entrance lies W of Baie des Rochers. Ile Wright, on which stands a beacon, and Ile Fournel lie off the E side of the entrance.

Baie Napetipi, a very narrow inlet, extends from the coast about 4.5 miles NNE between high rocky shores. The entrance lies about 3.5 miles WSW of Baie des Homards. Numerous islets, rocky patches, and drying rocks, which can best be seen on the chart, lie offshore between the entrance to Baie des Homards and Ile Checatica, about 5 miles WSW. Ile Checatica, 47m high and steep-to on its S side, is difficult to distinguish from seaward.

**Depths—Limitations.**—The depths off this coast are very irregular. The 100m curve lies about 8 miles offshore and the 40m curve up to 5.5 miles offshore. Between these two curves there are several detached rocky patches, but none has depths of less than 18m.

**Anchorage.**—In general, the bays, harbors, and inlets described with this section of the coast provide anchorage for small vessels. These anchorages are rather narrow, the most spacious being in Baie de Bonne-Esperance. **Havre Bonne-Esperance** (51°24'N., 57°40'W.), an arm of the bay, is a sheltered harbor, with depths of 21.9 to 29.3m.

## Ile Mistanoque to Cap Mecatina

**8.7** The coast between **Ile Mistanoque** (51°15'N., 58°13'W.) and Cap Mecatina, about 43 miles SW, is indented by numerous bays and inlets. Between Ile Mistanoque and Baie de Tabatiere, about 37.5 miles SW, the irregular coastal indentation is fronted by numerous rocks, dangers, and islands, which like the coast are bold and difficult to distinguish from the mainland. There are numerous deep passages leading between the outer rocks and dangers to the inlets on the coast, but they are intricate and local knowledge is necessary.

Between Baie de la Tabatiere and Cap Mecatina, 6.5 miles SSW, the coast is also irregular. The off-lying islands and dangers lie up to 8.5 miles offshore, but they are much less concentrated.

Ile Mistanoque, 36m high, lies close offshore and fronts the entrance to Baie Mistanoque, a deep but narrow inlet that extends about 3 miles N. This island is steep-to on its S side and difficult to distinguish from seaward, as well as Ile Checatiga lying close ENE. A light is shown on the SE end of Ile Mistanoque.

Mistanoque Harbor, a small cove on the N side of Ile Mistanoque and opposite the entrance to Baie Mistanoque, has anchorage for moderate-size vessels. There are three entrance channels to the harbor as well as the bay, but local knowledge is necessary.

Baie de Jacques Cartier (Shecatiga Bay) is entered between Ile Mistanoque and Ile Cumberland, about 2.3 miles WSW, and extends very irregularly about 10 miles N. There are many islands in the bay, forming branches and narrow passages which require local knowledge for navigation.

Several islands and dangers, which can best be seen on the chart, front the entrance to the bay.

**Rocher Shag** (Shag Rock) (51°11'N., 58°18'W.), with many rocks in the vicinity, lies about 5 miles SW of Ile Mistanoque. A lighted buoy is moored about 0.8 mile SSW of the rock.

**Ile de la Grande Passe** (51°10'N., 58°26'W.) lies about 5 miles WSW of Rocher Shag. Range lights, visible in line of the range only, are shown on the N end of Ile de la Grande Passe and a small islet to the E. These lights lead through Passage St. Augustin.

St. Augustin Chain, a line of small islets, lies close SSE of Ile de la Grande Passe. St. Augustin Square, a group of rocks, islets, and shoals lie ESE of Outer Islet. A large number of islands, interspersed with innumerable rocks and sunken dangers, extend offshore inside a line between St. Augustin Chain at the NE end of this area and the Iles Bun and Rochers Bun, 16 miles SW.

**8.8 St. Augustin Bay** (51°12'N., 58°35'W.), of considerable size and depth, is a coastal indentation about 10 miles W of Rocher Shag. Passage St. Augustin is the widest of the deep passages that lead between the islands to the bay. It

may also be approached between the islands, from S through **Grand Rigolet Entrance** (50°55'N., 58°54'W.) and then through Grand Passe, or through Grand Rigolet, and then through Passage Fournier and Catherine Strait but these intricate passages require local knowledge.

A public wharf of irregular shape in three sections, with a shed, a ramp, and oil tanks, is situated on the S shore of Passage Saint Augustin, 1.7 miles from the E entrance and 0.5 mile W of Ile Driscoll. The main section of the wharf is 62m long with a depth of 6.9m; the E section, 20m long with 0.6m depth; and the W section, 27m long, with a depth of 2.4m. The wharf exhibits a light.

The public wharf on Ile de la Conserverie, 0.5 mile from the E entrance, is not in use.

**Recife Fecteau** (50°56'N., 58°53'W.), with a least depth of 4m, lies in mid-channel in the entrance to Grand Rigolet. Navigational aids, which can best be seen on the charts, stand on the shores and islands of these passages.

St. Augustin River enters the bay on the W side through a sand and gravel delta, and a buoyed boat channel leads to St. Augustin village from its mouth. A microwave tower, having an elevation of 267m, stands about 1 mile N of the village.

Groups of islands form the seaward boundary of Grand Rigolet passage and continue to the SW from Isles Bun to Ile du Guet at the SW entrance to the channel. **Ile du Guet** (50°56'N., 58°53'W.), from which a light is shown, lies on the E side of the entrance to Grand Rigolet.

Baie des Ha Ha, which is rather extensive, is entered about 2 miles W of the entrance to Grand Rigolet, but the two entrance channels are obstructed by islands and shoals requiring local knowledge.

**Baie de la Tabatiere** (50°50'N., 58°58'W.) indents the coast about 6.5 miles SW of Ile du Guet. Its approach and entrance channel are marked by range lights and light buoys.

Baie des Moutons indents the coast about 5 miles SSW of Baie de la Tabatiere. The bay extends NW between high, steep hills, traversed by large basaltic dykes. Range lights, in line bearing 322.5°, are shown on the W shore of the bay.

A public wharf is situated on the W side of the bay. There are rocks all along its length, except for a 14m long section situated on its SW face.



Tabatiere

**Ile du Gros Mecatina** (50°48'N., 58°52'W.) lies about 4 miles ESE of Baie de la Tabatiere, and is the outermost islands off this coast. The hills in the SW part of the island rise to an elevation of 142m, and are fissured in a remarkable manner by basaltic dykes which traverse the island from the N to S. Ile de la Boule, 66m high, is a rounded islet close off the NW end of Ile du Gros Mecatina. A light is shown on its summit. Quail Shoal, with a depth of 3m, lies about 2 miles from the S end of Ile du Gros Mecatina, and in between is another rock and an island.

**Havre Gaumont** (50°49'N., 58°51'W.), a cove on the N side of Ile du Gros Mecatina, is sheltered from NE winds by Iles MacKinnon. There is anchorage near the head of the cove in 25.6 to 36.6m, good holding ground.

Ile aux Trois Collines, the NE of the islands lying between Baie de la Tabatiere and Cap Mecatina, lies about 4.5 miles E of the N extremity of Ile du Gros Mecatina. It is 37m high, rugged, has a ragged summit, and the upper half is sparsely covered with grass and bushes.

**8.9 Ile Plate** (50°45'N., 58°45'W.), about 5 miles SSW of Ile aux Trois Collines, is 16m high, flat and rocky, and grass covered on its N side. A light is shown on the S summit of the island. This island, under normal conditions, is reported to be radar conspicuous at 12 miles.

Iles aux Marmettes (Murr Islands), Rochers aux Marmettes (Murr Rocks), and Recifs aux Marmettes (Murr Reef) comprise the S island of the off-lying islands and dangers on this section of the coast. They lie about 4.5 miles S of the S end of Ile du Gros Mecatina. Iles aux Marmettes, 22m and 20m high, are the two most NW features. Rochers aux Marmettes, two flat topped rocks, 2.7m and 3.7m high are the S features. Recifs aux Marmettes, which dries 1.2m, is the NE feature and difficult to see.

The islands and rocks extending about 2 miles SE from **Cap Mecatina** (50°44'N., 59°01'W.) are separated from the NW Ile aux Marmettes by a deep passage about 2.5 miles wide.

From a position about 6 miles S of Ile Mistanoque, the 100m curve trends rather regularly SW for about 30 miles to a position about 2.8 miles E of the N extremity of Ile du Gros Mecatina; this curve lies up to 5 miles seaward of the outer islands of the group lying off this coast. In general, the 40m curve lies about 2.5 to 3.5 miles within the 100m curve. The depths within the 40m curve and between the islands and dangers are very irregular.

**Caution.**—Caution is necessary for vessels proceeding along the coast between Ile Mistanoque and Cap Mecatina, as the survey in this locality is incomplete.

A local magnetic anomaly will be found in the vicinity of Ile Plate and also all over the 55m banks lying about 10 to 20 miles S of Ile Plate.

## Cap Mecatina to Cape Whittle

**8.10 Cap Mecatina** (Cap du Gros Mecatina) (50°44'N., 59°01'W.), the SE end of a remarkable promontory, rises to a height of 265m close within. It lies immediately S of Mutton Bay and is traversed in a NE-SW direction by basaltic dykes which cut completely through the promontory into Baie des Moutons.

From Cap Mecatina the coast trends in a general SW direction for 54.5 miles to Cape Whittle. Like other coastal sections in the N part of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, this coast is indented by numerous bays and inlets, which are encumbered by above-water features and hidden dangers, and are fronted by off-lying islands. The only place of commercial significance on the coast is Harrington Harbor, which lies among the Harrington Islands. In general, the larger islands are high. Ile du Petit Mecatina (Little Mecatina Island), the largest and highest on this coast, lies about 15 miles SW of Cap Mecatina. Some of the off-lying islands, which lie up to 6 miles offshore, are rather steep-to on the seaward side and lie up to 9.5 miles offshore.

A chain of islets, some above-water rocks at its outer end, extends nearly 2.5 miles SE from Cap Mecatina. Entrance Island, from which a light is shown, lies in this chain about 1 mile SE of the cape.

The bay formed between Cap Mecatina and Ile du Petit Mecatina, about 16 miles SW, is full of islands, rocks, and reefs. Bald Islands and Gore Islands are the outermost island between Cap Mecatina and Ile du Petit Mecatina. Numerous beacons and range lights mark the various passages in the vicinity of these islands and lead to several anchorages.

**Ile du Petit Mecatina** (50°31'N., 59°21'W.), the S end, nearly divided in two parts by Baie de Salaberry, lies about 5 miles WSW of the Gore Islands. The S part of the island is high, with a summit of 156m. The N part is a low, mossy swamp, with isolated outcrops of granite. Aylmer Sound, W of the island, is navigable for about 5 miles, but there are rocks, reefs, and shoals scattered throughout the bay.

**8.11 Iles Harrington** (50°29'N., 59°29'W.), lying about 5 miles SW of Ile du Petit Mecatina, are a close group of seven islands and a number of islets and rocks. Ile Harrington (Hospital Island), 84m high, is the largest and highest of the islands.

**Harrington Harbor** (50°30'N., 59°29'W.), small but sheltered, lies off the SE side of Hospital Island. Entry Passage, deep but narrow, is the main entrance channel. It lies between Entry Island, about 0.3 mile SE of Hospital Island, and Schooner Island, close S of Entry Island. The channel is approached from the E. Harrington Harbor village, on the SE side of Hospital Island, has air and telegraph service, regular steamer service during the navigation season, and a hospital.

**Depths—Limitations.**—Depths in the harbor range from 14.6 to 32.9m between the dangers that fringe Hospital Island and Entry Island.

A jetty, 183m long, is situated 0.15 mile N of the SE point of Ile Harrington. The outer berths on each side are 54m long; there is a least depth of 2.4m on the N side, with 6.1m on the outer face, and 2.9 to 6.4m on the S side.

A light is exhibited from a square mast, 8m high, situated at the head of the jetty.

**Aspect.**—Harrington Harbor range lights, in line bearing 288.5°, are situated on a small island close SW of Ile Harrington. The lights are visible only when in alignment.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage is available in 14.6m, mud, between Ile Harrington and Entry Island.

**Black Rock** (50°26'N., 59°28'W.), the outermost danger in this vicinity, lies about 2 miles SSE of Cape Airey, the S end of Cape Island. It is 2.1m high and 45.7m long. A bank, with a least depth of 6.4m, and a patch, with a depth of 11m, lie about 0.4 mile NW and 1.3 miles WSW, respectively, of Black Rock.

A rocky patch, steep-to and with a least charted depth of 16.5m, lies about 17 miles bearing 125° from Cape Airey.

**Caution.**—There was a least depth of 7m on the line of lights and a depth of 4.6m close S of the range leading into Harrington Harbor.

Several overhead power cables span the channels NNE of Ile Harrington.

Caution is advised between Iles Harrington and St. Mary Islands, lying about 10 miles SW, as this coastal indentation is encumbered with numerous dangers and has not been completely surveyed.

**8.12 St. Mary Islands** (Iles Ste-Marie) (50°19'N., 59°39'W.) consist of three islands close together, practically forming one narrow island of steep granite 3 miles long.

A light is shown from the summit of the largest and W island of the group. A fog signal is also sounded from the light.

Anchorage may be taken in 32.9m, mud, off the W side of the NE island of St. Mary Islands. This anchorage is reported to be fairly good.

To the W of St. Mary Islands, the mainland is indented with numerous bays and fringed with islands, many of which are high and bluff. From a little distance offshore, the islands merge with the mainland, which rises to a range of hills about 183m high, but with no distinguishable summits. The largest island groups to the W of St. Mary Islands are Cliff Islands, Perroquets Islands, and Galibois Islands, respectively.

**Roach Rock** (50°13'N., 59°38'W.), with a least depth of 10.1m, lies about 4.8 miles SSE of the S end of St. Mary Islands. **Bent Rock** (50°11'N., 59°45'W.), with a depth of 9.4m, lies about 5 miles SW of Roach Rock. St. Mary Reefs, consisting of two extensive banks under 36.6m with numerous pinnacles, one of which dries 1.2m, lies about 9 miles SW of the S end of St. Mary Islands.

**Galibois Islands** (50°18'N., 59°47'W.) lie close W of St. Mary Islands. Havre Yankee indents the S island of the largest of the Galibois Islands. Havre Blais, on the N side of the island, is sheltered, with anchorage available in 20.1m, mud. It may be entered by small vessels from both the E and W, but there are rocks to be avoided and local knowledge is recommended.

Depths between St. Mary Islands and Cape Whittle, about 19 miles WSW, are exceedingly irregular within about 10 miles of the coast. This area is interspersed rather sparsely with steep-to patches. The 100m curve, after trending irregularly E of St. Mary Islands to a position about 10 miles S of these islands, trends in a general WSW direction to a position about 6.8 miles S of Cap Whittle.

**8.13 Ile de Ouapitagone** (50°13'N., 60°02'W.) and Iles de Ouapitagone du Large lie about 15 miles WSW of St. Mary Islands. Iles de Ouapitagone du Large lie close SE of Ile de Ouapitagone and are 21 to 24m high. They are of bare granite and appear to be one island.

Ile du Lac, of which Cape Whittle is the SW extremity, lies close W of Iles de Ouapitagone du Large. The S coast of the island is remarkable for the red, craggy cliffs, more than 31m high, and stained white by the cormorants.

Havre de Ouapitagone, sheltered, lies between Ile de Ouapitagone and the Iles de Ouapitagone du Large, and is steep-to on the SE side of Ile de Ouapitagone. It is entered through East Passage on the NE side of Ile de Ouapitagone or through West Passage, the preferred one, on the SW side of the same island. Both entrances are difficult and local knowledge is necessary.

In Havre de Ouapitagone, the flood current usually sets W and the ebb E past the entrance at 0.5 to 1 knot.

Anchorage may be taken in Havre de Ouapitagone. It is sheltered but restricted.

Mistassini Stone, on top of one of the islands near the SE end of Iles de Ouapitagone, is a remarkable block of granite resembling a mortar, and known locally as "The Gun." It is a good landmark when approaching East Passage, which leads into Havre de Ouapitagone.

**8.14 South Makers Ledge** (50°09'N., 59°58'W.), 1.5m high, lies about 6 miles ESE of Cape Whittle. The bottom is very irregular in this vicinity. A bank, with a least depth of 5.8m, lies about 4 miles NE of South Makers Ledge. Cormorant Rocks (Rochers au Cormoran), a number of islets, drying rocks, and shoal depths extending about 1.5 miles E and W, lie about 1.5 miles off Ile de Ouapitagone du Large. Patches, with depths of less than 11m, lie within 2 miles SSE and SSW of Cormorant Rocks.

A light is shown on the SW of the larger Cormorant Rocks. A fog signal is sounded from the same rock. Cormorant Rocks, under normal conditions, are reported to be radar conspicuous at 15 miles, and the light structure at 19 miles.

## Cape Whittle to Natashquan Point

**8.15 Cape Whittle** (50°11'N., 60°07'W.), the SW extremity of Ile du Lac, is composed of cliffs of moderate height.

A beacon, with orange daymarks on the E, S, and W faces, is situated on an islet 2.6 miles WSW of Cap Whittle.

The coast between Cape Whittle and Kegashka River, about 49 miles W, is rocky and rises to steep hills and ridges that are seldom higher than 61m, and slopes gradually to the shore. Numerous islands, islets, rocks, and foul ground fringe this coast and lie up to 6 miles offshore in places. Between Kegashka River and Natashquan Point, about 14 miles WSW, the coast is low with sandy cliffs about 15m high. The appearance of the coast from about 12 miles off is so little diversified that it is almost impossible to distinguish one part from another. Only when within about 4 miles of the outer rocks does its broken and dangerous character become apparent. The above-water dangers rise higher toward the mainland. Both islands and mainland are bare of trees, except in the bays or on sandy tracts. In these places a thick growth of spruce covers.

**Tides—Currents.**—The tidal currents are weak, irregular, and influenced, both in rate and direction, by the wind.

**Baie de Loups** (Wolf Bay) (50°14'N., 60°13'W.) lies between the foul ground extending from Cape Whittle and Wolf Island, about 6.5 miles W of the cape. The bay is obstructed by islands and rocks. **Wolf Island** (50°10'N., 60°18'W.), 20m high, is the largest island in the vicinity. Outer Islet (Ile du Large) lies about 1 mile S of Wolf Island and is 11m high.

**Rocher Cairntorr** (50°07'N., 60°18'W.), with a depth of 2.4m and marked close WSW by a lighted buoy, lies about 2 miles S of Outer Islet.

Coacocho Bay (Baie Coacoachou), obstructed by dangers, lies NW of Wolf Bay. It is the only harbor along this stretch of coast that can accommodate vessels of moderate size, but the approach is made difficult by shoals and rocks. The bay is entered between Milne Point, about 2.8 miles NNW of Wolf Island, and Emery Island, about 1 mile ESE. Anchorage may be taken in Coacocho Bay in 14.6m, mud, about 1.5 miles N of **Milne Point** (50°13'N., 60°19'W.).

With strong NE winds, a more sheltered berth may be found farther S.

**8.16** Between Coacocho Bay and the Olomane River, 12 miles W, the coast is bordered by innumerable islands and rocks extending nearly 5 miles offshore. **Ile a la Brume** (Fog Island) (50°10'N., 60°30'W.), 7m high and a bird sanctuary, lies about 8 miles WSW of the entrance to Coacocho Bay, and is almost surrounded by a belt of rocks and islets, with foul ground extending 1 mile E and W of the island.

The Olomane River, lying about 12 miles W of Coacocho Bay, is of considerable size and falls 6.1m into the head of a very shallow bay. The falls are hidden from seaward by islands. Low, sandy cliffs, thickly wooded, lie on either side of the entrance to the bay.

**Iles Triples** (Treble Island) (50°10'N., 60°42'W.), 10.4m high and marked by a light, lies about 3.3 miles SW of the mouth of the Olomane River. It is one of a group of five islands. La Romaine, a small settlement is situated at the head of a partly drying bay W of Olomane River and about 2.8 miles N of Iles Triples.

Three sets of range lights for La Romaine and its anchorage are shown N of Iles Triples. The red roof of a large building and a church spire are good landmarks for La Romaine. A light serving as an aid to the anchorage is shown on a small island at the E end of **Ile en Dos de Cheval** (50°12'N., 60°40'W.). A lighted buoy is moored close to a 4m shoal lying SW of Ile en Dos de Cheval.

Anchorage are available in 12.2m, sand, about 0.4 mile SE of the S end of Ile en Dos de Cheval, and in 16.8m, sand, about 0.5 mile SSE of the same end.

Rochers aux Huards, about 2 miles W of Iles Triples, area above water and are the outer rocks on this part of the coast. Many other dangerous rocks and shoals lie near Rochers aux Huards, particularly to the E and NW.

Baie Washicoutai (Washikuti Bay) is entered between **Pointe Chicoutai** (Cloudberry Point) (50°11'N., 60°57'W.), about 9.5 miles W of Iles Triples and the W extremity of Hauts-fond Washicoutai (Washikuti Shoals), about 1.8 miles SE. The bay is cluttered with islets, rocks, and ledges on either side, and

some are scattered across the mouth of the bay. Anchorage may be taken in an inlet in the NE part of Baie Washicoutai in depths of 7.3 to 12.8m, mud.

The anchorage is reached through a narrow channel with a least depth of 7.3m.

A bay, mostly shoal with islets and rocks, is entered between Pointe Chicoutai and Pointe Musquaro, about 4.5 miles W. Musquaro village, with telegraph service, is situated in the NW part of the bay. A conspicuous red ridge of granite lies about 2 miles W of **Pointe Musquaro** (50°11'N., 61°04'W.) and indicates the mouth of the Riviere Musquaro. **Pointe Curlew** (50°10'N., 61°11'W.) lies about 6 miles W of Pointe Musquaro.

Kegashka Bay indents the coast between Pointe Curlew and Pointe de Kegashka, the S end of Kegashka Island, about 3 miles W. Kegashka Island is separated from a rocky peninsula by a narrow, drying channel over which there is a bridge, and the peninsula is joined to the mainland a narrow isthmus. Islands, surrounded by foul ground, lie in the center of the bay. Kegashka village is situated on the peninsula on the W shore of the bay, and on the N part of Kegashka Island.

There is a small wharf and telegraph service. The T-shaped wharf is situated near the NE point of Ile de Kegashka. The outer face is 44m long with a depth of 5.5m alongside.

A fisherman's wharf, 30m long with depths of 2.3m, lies perpendicular to the SW inner end of the public wharf. A slipway and pontoons for seaplanes are situated close W.

A light is shown on **Pointe de Kegashka** (50°10'N., 61°16'W.). Range lights, in line bearing 000.5°, shown on the N shore of Kegashka Bay, lead to the anchorage in the bay.

A lighted bell buoy is moored close W of the range line, about 0.4 mile SE of Pointe de Kegashka. A radio tower, with an elevation of 109m and from which red lights are shown, stands on Kegashka Island.

Anchorage may be taken in Kegashka Bay, off the village, in 12.8m, sand.

The entrance to the Riviera Kegashka lies about 3 miles W of Pointe de Kegashka. The river is suitable only for boats.

**Ruisseau Rock** (50°09'N., 61°28'W.), with a depth of 0.6m, lies about 1 mile offshore and about 4.8 miles WSW of the mouth of the Riviere de Kegashka.

The coast, between Pointe de Kegashka and a position about 5.5 miles W, is composed of low hills interspersed with sandy tracts. Then, the coast trends regularly WSW about 12 miles to Natashquan Point and consists of sandy beaches and cliffs up to 21m high.

A current setting E, with a maximum velocity of about 1 knot, has been observed at a position about 5 miles S of Natashquan Point. The tidal currents in this area are weak, but with a rising tide, the flow is nearly equalized. Winds may considerably affect both velocity and direction of the flow.

**Caution.**—The coast between Cape Whittle and Natashquan Point, about 63 miles W, should be given a wide berth at night or in foggy weather, since the dangers are steep-to and soundings give no warning. If depths of less than 91m are obtained, they indicate the vessel is within 5 miles of the outer rocks.

## Natashquan Point to La Grande Point

**8.17 Natashquan Point** (Pointe de Natashquan) (50°05'N., 61°44'W.), which is low, is the S end of a remarkable promontory and the termination of the sandy cliffs from the E. A light is shown from the point.

The coast from Natashquan Point to Natashquan Harbor, about 7.5 miles NNW, is low and sandy, with the mouth of the Natashquan River, about 1.3 miles wide, lying between. From Natashquan Harbor the coast trends W about 62 miles to Clearwater Point. It is low, rocky, indented by numerous inlets and bays, and backed by hills and ridges that do not exceed 122m.

Natashquan River, broad and shallow, enters the sea about 3.5 miles WNW of Natashquan Point. St. Helen Island lies across the river mouth. A 7.3m shoal was reported to lie 0.8 mile SW of the S extremity of the island. A barn is charted on the island. Natashquan village lies about 3.5 miles N of Natashquan River.

Natashquan Harbor, formed by a number of islets and rocks, is suitable only for small craft with local knowledge. The main and deeper of two channels lies between Ile Joncas, located about 0.5 mile W of Natashquan village, and Central Reefs, about 0.2 mile farther NW. This channel is buoyed, with a depth of 6.1m, to the harbor. A public wharf extends from the E side of the harbor. This wharf has a pier head 20m long and a depth of 1.8 to 4m on the N side and 2.4 to 4.3m on the S side. It extends 182m from the E shore of the harbor.

A shoal, with a depth of 2.1m, is located 0.3 mile W of the wharf.

A church spire is a good landmark in the village.

A light is shown from the SW end of Ile Joncas. Range lights, in line bearing 010° and visible only when in alignment, shown on the mainland about 0.8 mile N of Ile Joncas, lead through the entrance to Natashquan Harbor.

Anchorage may be taken near the middle of the harbor in 7.6m, mud and sand, with the summit of Ile des Americains, 0.5 mile NW of Ile Joncas, bearing 275° at a distance of 0.22 mile.

**Caution.**—A magnetic disturbance, observed in an area about 5 miles SW of Natashquan Point, extends for 3 miles N and S of 50°N, where magnetic variation ranges from 28° to 30°W.

Between Natashquan Harbor and Piashti Bay, about 37.5 miles WNW, the coast consists of low cliffs and is indented by bays and inlets that are difficult to enter. The 18.3m line lies about 2 miles offshore.

The mouth of the shallow and narrow Aguanus River lies about 10.5 miles WNW of Natashquan Harbor. There is a small wharf at Aguanus village, on the E shore of the river mouth. Telegraph service is available at the village. Range lights, visible only when in alignment, are shown from the E entrance point of the river.

**Johan-Beetz Bay** (50°17'N., 62°46'W.) and Piashti Bay, about 28 miles W of Aguanus River, adjoin each other and are divided by a peninsula terminating in Point Loizeau.

Quetachu Bay, the inner part of Piashti Bay, is entered between **Gull Island** (50°16'N., 62°46'W.) and Point Loizeau, about 1 mile WNW and the S of a group of islands extending from the coast. Rocher Jaune, 1.5m high, lies about 1 mile

NNW of Gull Island, and a disused wharf is situated about 1 mile N of the island. Saddle Hill, a 127m high conspicuous hill, lies about 4 miles NNE of Rocher Jaune. Saddle Hill and Rocher Jaune, in line bearing 018.5°, leads into Quetachu Bay.

**Piashti Bay** (50°17'N., 62°48'W.) is entered between Point Loizeau and Pointe Tanguay, about 0.4 mile WNW. The bay is open and the entrance becomes very rough with winds from the S. Two sets of range lights lead into the bay. A microwave tower, 169m high, and from which obstruction lights are shown, stands about 1 mile NNE of Pointe Tanguay.

The village of Baie Johan Beetz, with telegraph service, is situated at the head of the bay and at the mouth of Piashti River. There is a T-shaped wharf on the W side of the bay, about 43m long at the outer end, and about 10.7m wide, with a depth of 4.3m alongside. Two white oil tanks are situated close WNW of the pier.

The inner sides of the outer face offers good berths for small craft. A slipway for boats is situated S of the river.

Anchorage may be taken in Piashti Bay in depths of 8.2 to 9.1m.

**Caution.**—A barge, used by ferries, is anchored close S of the T-shaped wharf. Chains and anchors extend E and S of it, while wire cables obstruct the passage W of the barge and between the barge and the shore.

**8.18 Mingan Islands** comprises twenty-seven large and small islands. They lie close to the N shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, across from the W half of Anticosti Island at a distance of 15 to 25 miles. Their total length, E and W, is 45 miles. The highest islands do not exceed 91m, and most are much less. For coastal vessels they afford a sheltered inside passage, Mingan Channel, along the N shore for a distance of about 25 miles between Les Iles aux Perroquets at the W entrance, to Ile aux Marteau at the E entrance.

**Ile Ste-Genevieve** (50°15'N., 63°04'W.), the E island of the Mingan Islands, lies about 9.5 miles WSW of Piashti Bay. The island is 61m high at Pointe de l'Est and slopes irregularly to the S. A tower stands on the NE point of the island. Mont Ste Genevieve, an isolated flat topped hill, is charted on the mainland about 2.5 miles NNW of the NE point of the island.

Ile de l'Ancre, a small island, lies about 0.3 mile off the NW side of Ile Ste-Genevieve. Ile a la Chasse (Hunting Island), close SW of Ile Ste-Genevieve, is low and thickly wooded, with the shoreline broken into many coves, and fringed with small islets and rocks on all sides except toward the mainland.

Rochers Bowen, a large area of rocks and shoals, with two rocks drying 0.6m, extends nearly 3 miles SE of the E end of Ile Ste-Genevieve. Les Saints are two low and bare rocks lying 1 mile S of the same point.

Havre Ste-Genevieve, between Ile Ste-Genevieve and the mainland, and Havre de Betchouane, between Hunting Island and the mainland, are good harbors for moderate-sized vessels. They are easy to access through Chenal des Saints.

**Collins Shoal** (50°10'N., 63°04'W.), with a depth of 3.7m, lies about 4 miles S of Ile Ste-Genevieve. It is the S danger of a large area of rocks and shoals extending S from the E end of the island.

Anchorage may be taken in Havre Ste-Genevieve, located off the NW side of Ile Ste-Genevieve, in a depth of 18m, mud,

between the N points of Ile Ste-Genevieve and Ile de l'Ancre. Sheltered anchorage may also be taken in Havre de Betchouane, situated off the NW side of Hunting Island, in depths of 16 to 31m, mud.

**Puffin Bay** (50°12'N., 63°15'W.) is entered between Ile a la Chase and Ile St-Charles, about 2.3 miles W. The bay is open to S winds. Ile St-Charles is 61m high, bold, cliffy, and wooded. Anchorage may be taken in Puffin Bay, off the NE end of Ile St Charles, in a depth of 12.8m, mud, but is open to the SE.

Trilobite Bay, open to the S, lies between Ile St-Charles and the mainland, about 1.5 miles W. Ile de la Fausse Passe, on the W side of the bay, is bold and cliffy on its S and E sides. Anchorage, sheltered from all but S winds, may be taken in Trilobite Bay, in depths of 7.3 to 18.3m.

Tidal currents between Natashquan Point and La Grande Pointe are greatly influenced by the wind and are weak. In the vicinity of the Mingan Islands, and up to 3 miles S, there is a constant alternation of the flood and ebb currents in fine and settled weather. However, the currents are greatly influenced by a wind of any strength.

Between Trilobite Bay and La Grande Point, about 2.5 miles W, there are no dangers outside the 20m curve, which lies about 1 mile offshore.

### La Grande Pointe to Riviere St-Jean

**8.19 La Grande Pointe** (50°12'N., 63°27'W.) is a low, sandy point with shoals extending about 0.4 mile S; the point is marked by a light shown from a square skeleton tower. Haute-fond a l'Eau Claire, with several rocky heads with less than 1.8m, cover an area 1 mile square, centered about 1.5 miles W of the point.

The coast from La Grande Pointe to Riviere St-Jean trends about 35 miles W in bights that are shoal. Between La Grande Pointe and Ile du Havre, about 6.5 miles WNW, the coast is sandy with cliffs about 25.9m high. In the vicinity of **Pointe aux Esquimaux** (50°14'N., 63°37'W.) and to Mingan, about 16 miles WNW, the coast is low. A drying bight lies between Pointe aux Esquimaux and Pointe aux Mores, about 3.5 miles WNW.

Between Mingan and Longue Pointe, about 5.5 miles WSW, and then to Riviere St-Jean, about 7 miles farther WNW, the coast is low with sandy beaches.

The W part of the Mingan Islands extends in a chain from Ile au Marteau, about 3.5 miles W of La Grande Pointe, to Les Iles Aux Perroquets, about 25 miles farther W. The islands are mostly bare and rocky, and do not exceed 92m. The ore-shipment port of Havre St-Pierre and Mingan Harbor, a deep-water port, lie along this coast.

The hills on the mainland coast, between Ile St-Genevieve and Riviere St-Jean to the W, rise to 305m about 7 miles inland. The highest point on the mainland in this locality is **Mount St-Jean** (50°28'N., 64°17'W.), about 10 miles N of the mouth of Riviere St-Jean. It is 434m high, with three distinct summits. With these exceptions, the mainland is low, particularly abreast the E Mingan Islands where the hills are far inland.

Caution is advised in the vicinity of a position about 13 miles S of Clearwater Point due to a magnetic disturbance. A maximum magnetic variation that ranges from 28° to 33°W was found.

**8.20 Grosse Ile au Marteau** (Ile au Marteau) (50°13'N., 63°37'W.), 49m high, and Petite Ile au Marteau, close to the SW, lie about 4 miles W of La Grande Poine. A light is shown and a fog signal is sounded from the S end of Petite Ile au Marteau.

Recife au Marteau extends about 0.8 mile S of Gros Ile au Marteau. Another shoal area extends about 0.5 mile S of Petite Ile au Marteau.

Ile du Havre, 58m high near the NW end, with Ile aux Goelands and Ile Verte close SE and S, respectively, is separated from Petite Ile au Marteau by Chenal Walrus. This channel is about 0.5 mile wide with a least depth of 14.6m. A lighted buoy is moored about 1 mile S of the SW end of Ile du Havre.

Reefs extend both N and S of Ile Verte. A shoal area lies off the entire length of the S side of Ile du Havre, extending to seaward for 1 mile at both the E and W ends of the island.

Ile du Fantome (Ile Quin) and Ile a Firmin (Ile du Fantome), close S, are separated from Ile du Havre by a deep channel. This channel is 0.5 to 0.75 miles wide, with depths from 17.3 to 73.1m, and marked on its E side by buoys. A light is shown on the S end of Ile a Firmin.

Ile a Firmin is surrounded by rocks and reefs. Recif Quin lies off the N end of Ile a Firmin and extends about 0.1 mile N and 0.4 mile NW.

Chenal Quin, about 0.4 mile wide at its narrowest navigable breadth, lies between Ile du Fantome and **Pointe aux Morts** (50°15'N., 63°41'W.), its N entrance point on the mainland, about 0.8 mile N of Ile du Fantome. The channel is buoyed on either side of the narrows. The channel has depths between 7 and 9.1m, and has a bottom of rock, gravel, and sand.

Tidal currents are not strong among the Mingan Islands, except in very narrow channels. They are greatly influenced by the winds. In good weather, there is a constant alternation of flood and ebb currents between the islands and the mainland, and also within 2 to 3 miles S of the islands. The W current, influenced by the rising tide, sets stronger than the E current, influenced by the falling tide.

Depths in the E part of the Mingan Islands are from 12.8m to 80.5m in the channels that lead between some of the islands and the mainland.

Caution is advised in the vicinity of the Mingan Islands due to magnetic disturbances. There is an abundance of magnetic oxide of iron that the variation was found to vary from 19° to 33°45'W. It has also been reported that a magnetic attraction exists S of the W Mingan Islands, where the deflection of the compass needle ranged from 4°E to 6°W.

### Havre St-Pierre (50°14'N., 63°36'W.)

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**8.21** Havre St-Pierre, an important fishing center and ore shipping port, is situated on the SE side of Pointe aux Esquimaux and about 0.5 mile N of Ile du Havre. Custom and pratique are obtained at **Sept-Iles** (50°11'N., 66°23'W.). There is telegraph service, a hospital, and regular air service. Coastal vessels call regularly during the navigation season, which is from April to December.

**Tides—Currents.**—Springs rise 2.1m and neaps 1.3m. The flood tidal current usually sets to the W, and the ebb to the E, with a velocity of about 1 knot. The currents are greatly affected by the winds, and under some conditions, the currents may attain a velocity of 2 knots.

**Depths—Limitations.**—Chenal Walrus, W of Petit Ileau Marteau, is about 0.5 mile wide with a least depth of 14.6m.

A deep channel, about 0.5 to 0.8 mile wide, lies between Ile du Havre and Ile du Fantome, and Ile a Firmin to the W. Depths in this channel range from 17.3 to 73.1m.

Chenal Quin, with a navigable width of about 0.4 mile between reefs on each side, lies between Ile a Fantome and Pointe aux Morts to the N. There are depths between 7m and 9.1m in the channel.

A government wharf is situated at Pointe aux Esquimaux. The E portion is 138m long with a depth of 7.5m alongside. The W portion is 39m long with a depth of 1.5m alongside.

Close W of the government wharf is a private ore-loading dock, with an outer face that is 43m long, having a least depth of 7.9m alongside. Vessels up to 244m long, with a maximum draft of 8.7m at LW and 10.2m at HW, can be accommodated.

There is an accumulation of shells along the public wharf; depths may be less than charted.

**Aspect.**—Range lights, in line bearing 338.5°, for Chenal Walrus are shown on the mainland about 0.5 mile ENE of Pointe aux Esquimaux.

Range lights, in line bearing 010°, for the deep channel between Ile du Havre, Ile du Fantome, and Ile a Fermin are shown about 2.3 miles WNW of Pointe aux Esquimaux on the W side of a drying bay.

A light is shown near the E end of the wharf at Havre St-Pierre.

A belfry stands about 0.8 mile ENE of Pointe aux Esquimaux.

A church spire, close NE of Pointe aux Esquimaux, is a good landmark with a chimney and a dome close E of the same point.

Oil tanks stand about 0.3 mile N of Pointe aux Esquimaux, and a water tank stands close NNW of the oil tanks.

A radio tower, with an elevation of 204m and from which obstruction lights are shown, stands about 1.3 miles NNE of Pointe aux Morts.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage space within this secure harbor is about 1.5 miles long, E and W, and lies between Pointe aux Esquimaux and Ile du Havre. The average width is about 0.4 mile, with depths from 11 to 27.4m sand. It is advisable to anchor within the line joining the N and NE points of Ile du Havre in not more than 20.1m to obtain maximum shelter.

**Directions.**—Vessels approaching from the E, from a position on the coastal track about 5.75 miles S of La Grande Pointe, may steer 314° for about 6 miles to a position about 1.5 miles S of Petit Ile au Marteau.

Vessels approaching from the W, from a position on the coastal track about 5.8 miles S of the E extremity of Grande ile, may steer 055° for a distance of 8.5 miles to a position about 1.3 miles SSE of Ile a Firmin. The latter position intersects the range alignment of the channel between Ile du Havre, Ile du Fantome, and Ile a Firmin.

**8.22 Pointe aux Morts to Mingan River.**—The coast between Pointe aux Morts and the Mingan River, about 12

miles WNW, is low. A foul bight indents the coast between Pointe aux Morts and **Paradis Point** (50°18'N., 63°51'W.), about 6.8 miles WNW. Moutange Island and Moniac Island lie about 1.3 miles SE and 3.5 miles ESE, respectively, of Paradis Point.

Banc Moniac, with a least depth of 4.1m, lies about 0.8 mile SSW of Moniac Island. Banc de la Romaine, with a least depth of 3.7m, is 0.8 mile S of Moutange Island. Cayes a Coohon, small and about 1.2m high, lies about 3.3 miles W of Moutange Island, on the N side of Mingan Channel, and has shoal water extending about 0.1 mile S of it.

Ile a Samuel, Ile a la Proie, and La Grande Ile, three of the largest of the Mingan Islands, lie on the S side of Mingan Channel and about 3.5 miles SE to SW of Moutange Island. **Ile a Samuel** (Ile Niapisca) (50°13'N., 63°45'W.), about 1.5 miles W of Ile a Firmin, rises in three principal hills to a height of 44m, and is partly wooded. Reefs of flat limestone extend S and SE of the island. Between the SE and SW points of the island, a group of rocks, remarkably sculptured by wind and waves, stands on the limestone flats above the HW line. A beacon (50°12'N., 63°45'W.), with orange daymarks facing S and E, is a useful mark on the S side of Ile a Samuel.

Ile a la Proie, separated from Ile a Samuel by a narrow channel, lies about 0.5 mile W. It rises to a height of 52m. **Rocher a la Proie** (50°14'N., 63°50'W.), a small patch with a least depth of 2.2m, lies about 0.5 mile NNE of the NW end of Ile a la Proie. Anse ala Proie, on the N side of the island, is a small but deep anchorage for small vessels in 16.5 to 18.3m. In entering, keep closer to the W side of the cove and anchor near the middle of the cove.

La Grand Ile, separated from Ile a la Proie by Chenal a la Proie, lies about 0.5 mile W. It rises to a height of 70m and is thickly wooded.

Niapisca Channel, which separates Ile Niapisca and Ile a Firmin, is about 1 mile wide at its narrowest part between the reefs that border the two islands. Depths range from 32.9 to 98.8m. Tidal currents in the channel set N on the flood and S with the ebb, but are greatly affected by the wind as to velocity and direction.

The narrow channel that separates Ile a Samuel and Ile a la Proie is not a safe navigable passage because of shoals and reefs.

Chenal a la Proie is clear, with a navigable width of 0.3 mile and charted depths of 16.5 to 73.2m. The flood current sets N, while the ebb current sets S. The velocity of both currents is about 1 knot.

Petite Ile aux Bouleaux, with Ile aux Bouleaux close NNW, is separated from La Grande Ile by La Grand Chenal. This channel is about 1.3 miles wide, with charted depths of 20.1 to 133.5m, and is a good approach to Mingan Harbor.

Petite Ile aux Bouleaux lies about 2 miles W of La Grande Ile, and both islands lie on the S side of Mingan Channel. Petite Ile aux Bouleaux is 91m high, thickly wooded, and steep-to on the E side. There is a remarkable flowerpot rock on the SW end of Petite Ile aux Bouleaux. The low W point of Ile aux Bouleaux extends in a curve to the S, terminating in Rocher Hulk, conspicuous and resembling a hulk.

Recif du Mileau, lying about 1 mile SSE of Petite Ile aux Bouleaux, is 0.5 mile long N and S, and about 0.4 mile wide. The central part of the reef dries. Chenal de Recif du Milieu, which

separates Petite Ile aux Bouleaux from Recif du Mileau, has depths of 21.9 to 64m. The flood current in the channel sets S.

### Mingan Harbor (50°17'N., 64°01'W.)

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**8.23** Mingan Harbor lies between Ile du Havre de Mingan and the low sandy shore of the mainland. The mainland recedes at the E end of the harbor at the mouth of the Mingan River, with extensive drying flats lying about 0.8 mile from the river mouth. The E entrance to the harbor, between these flats and Ile du Havre de Mingan, is restricted to a width of about 0.2 mile. The W entrance is about 0.2 mile wide. Both entrances are fairly deep.

Coastal vessels call at Mingan Harbor during the navigation season (early May to December). There is also air and telegraph service.

Mingan village is situated on the mainland, about 0.5 mile NE of the sandy point on the N side of the W entrance to the harbor.

**Tides—Currents.**—Springs rise 2.3m and neaps 1.5m. In the harbor, especially through the narrow W entrance, the ebb current sets strongly to the E and attains a velocity of 2 knots with W winds.

**Depths—Limitations.**—The approach channels between the islands are wide and deep. The E entrance channel has depths of 12.5 to 45.7m, and the W entrance channel has depths of 11.3 to 34.8m.

The harbor, between Ile du Havre de Mingan and the mainland to the N, has depths of 7.3 to 20.1m.

Foul ground extends about 0.3 mile from the W end of Ile du Havre de Mingan, and shoal water, with depths of 8.5 to 9.8m, extends about 0.8 mile E from the E end of the island. Shoal water and foul ground extend off the entire length of the S side of the island.

**Wacouta Rock** (50°17'N., 64°00'W.), with a depth of 2.7m, lies on the N side of Mingan Channel, about 0.8 miles SW of the E end of Ile du Havre de Mingan. Another rock, with a depth of 5.5m, lies about 0.4 mile farther SW.

There is a T-shaped wharf at Mingan, with a length of 62m at the face. The depth alongside varies from 4.6m at the W end to 9.4m at the E end. A warehouse is situated close to the pier.

**Aspect.**—Ile du Havre de Mingan, close to the mainland and on the N side of Mingan Channel, lies about 1.8 miles N of Ile aux Bouleaux. The island forms the S side of Mingan Harbor, and is about 31m high, wooded, and precipitous.

A church spire and the buildings of the Hudson Bay Company are good landmarks for Mingan Harbor.

Range lights for the E entrance to Mingan Harbor are shown, in line bearing 288°, on the mainland near the W end of the village. The least depth on this range line is 12.5m.

Range lights for the W entrance to the harbor are shown, in line bearing 066°, on the mainland E of the village. The least depth on this range line is 6.4m.

A lighted buoy, equipped with a radar reflector, marking the N side of the E entrance to Mingan Harbor, is moored on the S

edge of the shoal water off the mouth of the Mingan River, about 1.5 miles ESE of the church spire at the village.

**Anchorage.**—The anchorage space within Mingan Harbor is about 1 mile long and 0.25 mile wide, with depths of 13 to 22m over fine sand. The anchorage area is sheltered.

**Directions.**—A vessel approaching the harbor from the E from a position on the coastal track, about 5 miles SSW of the S extremity of La Grande Ile, a course of 355° may be steered for about 10 miles to a position about 1 mile E of Ile du Havre de Mingan. Then the E approach range is intersected and the vessel should proceed through the E entrance on the range 288° to the middle of the harbor.

A vessel approaching from the W, from a position about 3.25 miles SSW of Riviere St. Jean, a course of 90° may be steered for about 7 miles to a position about 0.8 mile N of Iles aux Perroquet. Then the W entrance range is intersected and may be steered on 066° through the W entrance to the middle of the harbor.

**8.24 Mingan River to Riviere St-Jean.**—The coast from Mingan Harbor to **La Longue Pointe** (50°15'N., 64°09'W.), a low rounded point about 5.5 miles WSW, curves in an arc and is low and sandy. Longue-Pointe, a village, is situated close to the beach, about 1 mile NE of La Longue Pointe. Tide rips form W of La Longue Pointe, where the point diverts the W setting current to the SW.

A church spire, about 0.8 miles NE of La Longue Pointe, is reported to be a good landmark. The building of an airport situated close N of La Longue Pointe are visible from seaward.

**Ile Nue de Mingan** (50°13'N., 64°08'W.), about 30.5m high and wooded, lies on the S side of Mingan Channel, about 2.3 miles SSE of La Longue Pointe. The island is separated from Ile aux Bouleaux and Petite Ile aux Bouleaux by Chenal aux Bouleaux. The channel is about 3 miles wide, has depths greater than 87.8m, and clear of dangers.

Banc de Mingan, a rocky shoal with a least depth of 14.6m and a heavy swell over it at times, lies about 3 miles S of the S end of Ile Nue de Mingan.

Iles aux Perroquets, the W island of the Mingan Islands, lie on the S side of Mingan Channel and between 2 and 3 miles W of Ile Nue de Mingan. The islands consist of four low, barren islets. The NE islet is the largest and highest of the islets, and is cliffy with a flat top.

A light, from which a foghorn is sounded, is shown from the NW islet. Under normal conditions, the islets are usually radar conspicuous at a distance of about 15 miles.

The islets are separated from Ile Nue de Mingan by Chenal aux Perroquets. The channel is about 1.3 miles wide and 25.6 to 73.2m deep through the center. A small rocky shoal, with a depth of 6.8m, lies about 1.5 miles SW of the NW islet of Iles aux Perroquets.

The coast from La Longue Pointe to Riviere St Jean, about 7 miles WNW, is low, with a broad beach of fine sand. Depths of little as 2.7m extend up to 1 mile off the beach.

**Caution.**—Immediately W of La Longue Pointe, rips form on the flood tide, where the point diverts the W current to the SW.

### Anticosti Island (Ile d'Anticosti)—N Coast— Pointe Heath to Pointe Ouest

**8.25 Pointe Heath** (49°05'N., 61°42'W.), previously described in paragraph 7.37, is the SE extremity of Anticosti Island.

Anticosti Island (Ile d'Anticosti) divides the mouth of the St. Lawrence River into two channels that flow into the Gulf of St. Lawrence (Golfe Saint-Laurent). Jacques Cartier Passage (Detroit de Jacques-Cartier) flows between the island and the N shore of the mainland. Gaspé Passage (Detroit d'Honguedo) flows between the island and the Gaspé coast to the S.

Anticosti Island is about 125 miles long and over 30 miles wide at its widest part. From Pointe Heath, the coast trends about 17.5 miles NNW to Cap de la Table. Between Cap de la Table and Falaise de Puyjalon (DePuyjalon Cliff), about 58 miles WNW, the coast is generally bold with white cliffs. From Falaise de Puyjalon to Cap de Rabast, about 39 miles WNW, and then to Pointe de l'Ouest, about 15.5 miles farther WSW, the coast trends regularly.

There are no ports of commercial importance on the N coast of Anticosti Island.

**Jacques Cartier Passage** (Detroit de Jacques-Cartier) lies between the N coast of Anticosti Island and the Mingan Islands to the N. It offers passage for vessels bound for the St. Lawrence River from the Strait of Belle Isle. The route is 17 miles shorter than that S of Anticosti Island, and the predominant E set of the Gaspé current is avoided. The current in Jacques Cartier Passage sets W longer than it does E.

Jacques Cartier Passage has a maximum width of 44.5 miles between **Natashquan Point** (50°05'N., 61°44'W.) and Cap de la Table to the S. Its narrowest width is about 14.8 miles between Mingan Island and **Cap de Rabast** (49°57'N., 64°09'W.).

**Winds—Weather.**—The winds between the N shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Anticosti Island blow in a general E and W direction following the contour of the land. Easterly winds prevail in the spring and are frequented with cold, wet, and foggy weather; westerly winds are accompanied by dry and clear weather. These winds usually blow strong for three or four days in succession.

Occasionally, W winds converge from both sides of Anticosti Island towards Pointe Heath and in the area between the junction of the winds and land, generally 5 to 8 miles E of the island, the winds are light and variable.

Fog is most frequent off the E part of Anticosti Island in the early part of the summer and seldom fails to accompany an E wind of any strength. With a wind between the S and W, there is seldom any fog above the island.

**Tides—Currents.**—The current off the E end of Anticosti Island revolves counter-clockwise with the tide.

Between Pointe de l'Est and Cap de la Table the set is usually S and SE, with an occasional weak set NE close to the shore. There is generally a very weak offshore current in either direction between Cap de la Table and Cap de Rabast. Off the coast between Cap de Rabast and Pointe de l'Ouest, the flood current sets W and is stronger than the ebb current setting to the E.

A depth of 18.3m lies about 4.5 miles E of **Pointe Heath** (49°05'N., 61°42'W.) on a bank extending about 7 miles to the 20m curve. There are depths of 23.8 to 34.7m on this bank.

**8.26 Pointe Heath to Pointe Carleton.—Pointe de l'Est** (49°08'N., 61°40'W.), about 15m high, lies about 3.5 miles NNE of Pointe Heath. It is a long rounded projection and densely wooded. The N side of the point is steep to, but a ledge, dry at LW, extends from the SE tip. A conspicuous patch of sand on the face of a steep slope is noticeable close S of this ledge, and the cliff W of this patch rises to a height of 27m, falling again to about 14m in a projection that forms the N side of Baie du Naufrage, a shallow bight suitable only for fishing vessels. The stranded wreck of a steel freighter was reported to lie close N of Pointe de l'Est.

**Cap Sandtop** (49°12'N., 61°44'W.), a noticeable headland rising steeply to a height of 37m, composed of marl and gravel that resembles white sand from seaward, lies about 4.8 miles NNW of Pointe de l'Est. Gullcliff Bay is a small bight close NW of Pointe de l'Est, which offers anchorage in depths of 18.3 to 21.9m, sand and rock, with W winds.

**Pointe du Renard** (49°19'N., 61°50'W.) lies about 7.5 miles NW of Cap Sandtop. Baie du Renard is entered about 1.5 miles S of Pointe du Renard. There is a settlement, with telephone service situated on the S shore of the bay, and a lobster factory stands at the head of the bay. Anchorage can be taken by small craft in depths of 4 to 4.9m in the middle of the bay.

The anchorage is sheltered, some protection being given by the shoals lying off the bay. Local knowledge is required.

**Cap de la Table** (49°21'N., 61°54'W.), about 3 miles NW of Pointe du Renard, rises to Table Hill, a densely-wooded summit, 79m high. A limestone ledge extends 0.2 mile from the head. A light is shown from the point. Recently, it was proposed to permanently discontinue the operation of the light.

**Prinsta Bay** (49°21'N., 61°57'W.) lies between Cap de la Table and Cap James (Pointe Prinista), about 3.8 miles WNW. Anchorage can be taken at the head of the bay in 9 to 16m, clay or mud, protected from all winds other than N.

**Broom Bay** (49°26'N., 62°14'W.) lies about 10.5 miles WNW of Prinista Bay. Beacons, in line bearing 205°, lead into the head of the bay.

Baie Natiscotec, Baie de la Tour, and Baie de l'Ours indent the coast, SE to NW, between Cap Robert and Cap de l'Ours, about 6 miles NW. These three bays form the best roadstead on the N coast of Anticosti Island.

Baie de l'Ours, between **Cap Roberts** (49°29'N., 62°20'W.) and Cape de l'Ours, about 6 miles NW, has depths of 7.3 to 25.6m. This bay is sub-divided into three other bays, with the best anchorage in Baie Natiscotec, the SE bay, in 23.8m, brown mud, sheltered from all but N and NE winds.

**Cap Observation** (49°40'N., 62°42'W.), a bold, high headland, lies about 12 miles NW of Cap de l'Ours. Anchorage may be taken in the lee of Cape Observation during W winds and good weather.

**Pointe Carleton** (49°44'N., 62°57'W.), marked by a light, lies about 10.5 miles farther WNW. The coast between Cape Observation and Point Carleton is irregular and cliffy. Anchorage may be taken in a bight SE of Pointe Carleton in 7.3m, sand, with fair shelter from W winds.

Pointe Carleton is reported to be radar conspicuous at a distance of 20 miles and identifiable with charted features from the shape and character of the echo at a distance of 14 miles.

**8.27 Pointe Carleton to Pointe de l'Ouest.**—The coast between Pointe Carleton and Pointe au Naufrage, about 18 miles WNW, is indented by two shallow bays close W of Pointe Carleton. Falaise de Puyjalon, about 141m high, white, and conspicuous, lies about 10.5 miles WNW of Pointe Carleton. There is no other high cliff near it and is visible for 20 miles.

**Pointe au Naufrage** (Wreck Point) (49°48'N., 63°22'W.), about 8 miles WNW of Falaise de Puyjalon, is reported to be radar conspicuous under normal conditions at about 11 miles.

**Pointe des Haute Falaises** (49°53'N., 63°50'W.), about 122m high, lies about 17.5 miles WNW of Pointe au Naufrage and is noticeable for the sloping heap of fallen rock fragments in front of it.

**Cap de Rabast** (49°57'N., 64°09'W.), wooded and moderately high, lies about 13 miles WNW of Pointe des Haute Falaises. A light is situated on the point. The light only operates at night.

Under normal conditions, the cape is reported to be radar conspicuous at 14 miles.

The coast between Cap de Rabast and **Cap aux Anglais** (49°54'N., 64°30'W.), about 13.5 miles WSW, and to Pointe de l'Ouest, about 2.5 miles farther SSW, is low and backed by hills. The settlement of Baie Ste-Claire is situated close S of Cap aux Anglais.

**Pointe de l'Ouest** (49°52'N., 64°31'W.) is low and wooded. A marine telegraph, signal, and ice reporting station is maintained here. A light, from which a fog signal is sounded, is shown from the point. A conspicuous lattice tower, 90m high and marked by obstruction lights, stands about 3 miles E of Pointe de l'Ouest.

**Banc Parent** (49°53'N., 64°53'W.), with its center about 14 miles W of Pointe de l'Ouest, is about 10 miles square with depths ranging from 45.7 to 91.4m.

Caution is advised off the coast between Cap de Rabast and Pointe de l'Ouest. Depths are moderate for over 1 mile outside the coastal reefs, but the coast should not be approached to depths of less than 45m.