

Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.
SECTOR 2 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 2

SOUTH COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND—CAPE RAY TO POINT CREWE

Plan.—This sector describes the S coast of Newfoundland, from Cape Ray on the NE side of Cabot Strait E to Point Crewe on the SE side of Fortune Bay entrance.

Cape Ray to Port aux Basques

2.1 Cape Ray (47°37'N., 59°18'W.), the SW extremity of Newfoundland, is 15.2m high, rising to 49m within. Table Mountain rises abruptly and attains an elevation of 579m in a position about 6 miles NNE of the cape. Cook Stone, a small peak, 478m high, rises near the S end of the mountain. Sugarloaf, a conspicuous conical hill, 244m high, rises nearly 1 mile SW of Cook Stone. Two smaller conical hills rise between Sugarloaf and the coast.

Cape Ray Light, a tall white octagonal tower, is situated 0.1 mile from the cape.



Cape Ray Light

Tides—Currents.—The tidal currents between Cape Ray and Ile Saint-Pierre are felt from 10 to 15 miles offshore. It



Cape Ray Light from S, distant 2 miles

sometimes happens that the inshore tidal current is running in one direction while the tidal current 5 to 6 miles offshore is running in the opposite direction. This should be borne in mind by vessels of low power desiring to make the passage through Cabot Strait in the shortest possible time.

The flood tidal current between Cape Ray and Cape La Hune is irregularly W, and continues 2 to 3 hours after HW along the shore. At Cape Ray this current is variable, generally setting into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, sometimes attaining a velocity of 2 knots within a short distance of the cape. West of the Penguin Islands, the flood current is W and the ebb is E.

The currents in Fortune Bay are irregular, especially near Brunette Island and the Plate Islands. The flood tidal current is usually W on the N side of Fortune Bay and E on the S side.

The current on the S coast of Newfoundland sets NW between Ile Saint-Pierre and Cape Ray and passes around Cape Ray into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. In normal weather this current is felt at a distance of 10 to 15 miles, or even farther, from Cape Ray. The rate varies in August from 0.5 to 1.5 knots about 13 miles W of the cape. This current is not constant, but appears to have no relation to the rise and fall of the tide.

Ice.—The waters in the vicinity of Cape Ray are the last to fill with ice, and the first to open with a passable channel into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Fortune Bay is seldom frozen over.

Aspect.—The coast in the vicinity of Port aux Basques is comparatively low, with elevations up to 70m near the shore. East of Port aux Basques, elevations are higher. Conspicuous from the offing, from the W to E, are **Garia Peak** (47°47'N., 58°32'W.), the Highland of Grand Bruit, and the **Blue Hills of Couteau** (47°50'N., 58°02'W.). The Highland of Grand Bruit is a steep cliff, surmounted by a cairn of stones, rising to 308m in a range of hills about 2 miles NNE of Grand Bruit Harbor. The Blue Hills of Couteau, about 8 miles N of Couteau Bay, are two conspicuous bluffs, 580 and 562m high, respectively, which are part of extensive ranges extending E and W.

Pilotage.—Pilotage for ports in this sector is obtained through the Atlantic Pilotage Authority. See [Pub. 140, Sailing Directions \(Planning Guide\) North Atlantic Ocean, Baltic Sea, North Sea, and the Mediterranean Sea](#) for further information.

2.2 Between **Connoire Head** (47°35'N., 57°55'W.) and Cape La Hune, about 43 miles ESE, conspicuous coastal features, from W to E, are Richards Head, near the port of Burgeo; Woody Island, in the entrance of White Bear Bay; Gull Hill

and Copper Island, in the Ramea Islands; and West Point and Cape La Hune, at the entrance of La Hune Bay.

A group of red cliffs are very conspicuous in the sunlight on the coast between **Hare Bay** (47°37'N., 56°31'W.) and **Facheux Bay** (47°38'N., 56°20'W.).



Coast NW of Cape Ray

The coast between Cape Ray and Enragee Point, about 4 miles SE, should be given a berth of at least 1.5 miles by large vessels due to off-lying rocks and shoals.

Brandies Rock, nearly awash, on which the sea breaks, is located about 1 mile W of Cape Ray Light. Snook Bank, with a depth of 11m, lies 0.75 mile SSW of Cape Ray. Barchois Rock, with a depth of 2.7m, lies about 1 mile offshore, 2 miles SE of Cape Ray. Halibut Rock lies 1.25 miles SSE of Barchois Rock. The rock dries 0.9m.

Enragee Point (47°35'N., 59°13'W.) is low and bordered by rocks. The bay close E of the point affords sheltered anchorage, in depths of 6.1 to 12.2m, except from wind and swell from the SE through S to SW. Jersey Rock, with a depth of 2.7m, lies about 0.5 mile SE of the point. Durant Rock, with a depth of 3.7m, lies NE of Jersey Rock.

Durant Island lies about 1 mile ESE of Enragee Point. Duck Island lies about 0.5 mile SE of Durant Island. Anchorage can be taken in the channel between Durant Island and Duck Island, in 5.5 to 7.3m, sand. Vessels approaching this anchorage should steer in mid-channel between the islands.

Fail Rock, with a depth of 4.6m, is located about 0.5 mile SE of Duck Island. Yankee Shoal, with a depth of 7.3m, lies 1 mile SE of the same island. Mouse Rock, with a depth of 1.8m, is located about 1.5 miles E of Duck Island.

Pig Island (47°34'N., 59°09'W.), 6.1m high, lies in the entrance of Motherlake Bay; this bay can be entered between Pig Island and the mainland to the W, and affords sheltered anchorage to small vessels with local knowledge.

2.3 Approaches to Port aux Basques.—West Rock, with a depth of 7.9m, lies about 0.8 mile SW of Channel Head, which is the S entrance point of Port aux Basques Harbor. Southeast Rock, a rock with a depth of 9.8m which breaks in heavy weather, is located about 0.5 mile E of the head. It is marked by a lighted buoy. Little Bay Shoals lie on the E side of the approach to the port, about 1.3 miles ESE of Channel Head. The shoals contain two rocks 0.6 and 0.9m high.

Shoal Point, the E entrance point to the harbor, lies about 0.5 mile NNE of Channel Head. Pot Rocks, awash at LW, lie 0.35 mile ESE of Shoal Point. They break on all but very calm days. During the months of June and July, many salmon fishing nets are set in the approaches to the port.

Graveyard Point, marked by a light, lies 0.5 mile NW of Channel Head. Middle Baldwin Rock, with a least depth of 1.8m, lies about 0.1 mile NE of Graveyard Point Light. East Baldwin Rock, which dries 0.9m, lies about 245m E of Middle Baldwin Rock. These rocks are marked by buoys.

Port aux Basques (47°34'N., 59°08'W.)

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2.4 Port aux Basques is located on the tip of the SW coast of Newfoundland, about 8 miles ESE of Cape Ray. It consists of a town with a small natural harbor. Port aux Basques is primarily a transfer point for goods and passengers between Newfoundland and Nova Scotia. The port is entered between Channel Head and Shoal Point, about 0.5 mile N.

Ice.—Port aux Basques is seldom frozen over and navigation, as a rule, is open all year; however, the harbor is sometimes blocked by drift ice, which comes in with SW winds in February and March. The harbor has only been frozen over once in the 44 years preceding 1956.

Tides—Currents.—The MHW interval at Port aux Basques is 9 hours 00 minutes; springs rise 1.7m and neaps rise 1.1m.

A 1 knot current has been reported in the harbor.

Depths—Limitations.—A depth of 18.3m can be carried through the harbor to the commercial port, but there are lesser depths on either side of the leading line and towards both sides of the buoyed channel.

Vessels up to 7,036 dwt and 119m in length can enter the port.

Without local knowledge, it is not advisable to enter Port aux Basques when Southeast Shoal is breaking because of the heavy sea that will be running between the S breakwater and Baldwin Rocks, where the channel narrows. Vessels are liable to sheer with a heavy following sea. The channel narrows again off Vardys Island and must be navigated with caution; a depth of 6.7m exists about 130m SW of Vardys Island Light (47°35'N., 59°08'W.).

There are two Canadian National Railway wharves used for general cargo and freight. They are situated on the W side of the commercial port opposite Fords Island. The S wharf is 169m long and has depths alongside from 7.3 to 9.1m. It is also used to load rail traffic by means of a lift ramp at the N end. The N wharf is 166m long, with a least depth of 7m alongside.

The main Marine Atlantic Terminal is situated N of Vardys Island at Fords Island. There are three wharves. The E wharf, lying in an ENE direction from the shore, is 192m long, with a least depth of 6.4m alongside. The center wharf has a length of 122m, with a least depth of 6.7m alongside. The W wharf is made from a number of concrete dolphins. Four dolphins span a length of 137m in a W direction; three dolphins span a length of 53m in a NW direction. The least depth off these dolphins is 5.8m.

The public wharf SW of Vardys Island is 70m long and 9.1m wide. The outer 46m of this wharf has a least depth of 4.9m alongside. Close S of this wharf, there is another public wharf, 52m long, with a least depth of 3.7m alongside the NW face.

Aspect.—Table Mountain and Sugarloaf Hill are conspicuous in the approach to Port aux Basques.

The land around the harbor is barren and rocky in appearance.

Flagstaff Hill, at the head of the harbor, is 66m high and the highest feature in the locality. Three towers, marked by obstruction lights, stand on Flagstaff Hill.

Channel Head (47°34'N., 59°07'W.), the E extremity of a small rugged island lying close to the shore, is the W entrance point of the harbor. A light is shown at an elevation of 29m from a white tower on Channel Head. An overhead power cable, with a vertical clearance of 10.7m, crosses Channel Gut close W of Channel Head.



Channel Head Light

The village of Channel-Port aux Basques is conspicuous from seaward. It is situated on the peninsula which forms the SW side of the harbor. A church with twin spires, situated about 0.6 mile WNW of Channel Head, is conspicuous from sea. Limited supplies of gasoline, diesel fuel and fresh water are available at Channel-Port aux Basques.

Leading lights are shown in the port, with the front light situated about 500m NW of Vardys Island Light and the rear light situated on Flagstaff Hill, about 230m NW of the front light. These leading lights and Vardys Island Light, in line bearing 300.5°, lead through the entrance and in mid-channel of the fairway off the S breakwater.



Courtesy of Newfoundland Photo Gallery

Port aux Basques, with Vardys Island in foreground

Pilotage.—Pilotage is available but not compulsory for merchant ships. Pilots should be requested from the Atlantic Pilotage Authority 12 hours prior to arrival at the pilot boarding position. Confirm or amend the time of arrival not later than 4 hours before arrival.

Regulations.—There is a Vessel Traffic Management System (VTMS) in Port aux Basques for the administration and regulation of marine traffic in Port aux Basques and its approaches. The VTMS can be contacted on VHF channel 11 using call sign "Port aux Basques Traffic." Calling-in points are best seen on the chart.

Anchorage.—Port aux Basques affords anchorage in the area E and SE of Fords Island, in 14.6 to 20.1m, mud. The holding ground is bad until the channel between Vardys Island and Pikes Island is well open to a vessel proceeding NW into the anchorage. The best berth lies in 18.3m, about 275m N of Vardys Island Light.

Directions.—From the pilot station, vessels should approach the harbor on a N course between Channel Head and Southeast Shoal, passing W of Channel Head Lighted Whistle Buoy. Then vessels should alter course to 300°43' to bring the range lights and Vardys Island Light in line, which leads through the entrance and in mid-channel of the fairway off the S breakwater. Course must then be altered to round the N breakwater at a distance of about 100m. The buoyed channel can be followed through the inner part of the harbor. When the N extremity of Pikes Island bears 063° and is open N of Vardys Island, vessels should steer NE for the anchorage.

Caution.—Vessels are advised not to enter the harbor without local knowledge when Southeast Shoal is breaking, because of the heavy sea that will run between the Baldwin Rocks and the breakwater close E of Graveyard Point.

The channel between Middle Baldwin Rock and the breakwater close E of Graveyard Point should be navigated with caution because the navigable widths between the 5m and 10m curves are only 75m and 45m, respectively.

Vessels should proceed with caution when passing between Fords Island and a vessel berthed at the wharf, because of the narrow channel.

The buoys cannot be relied upon during the winter months; when the presence of ice renders it necessary, the buoys are removed.

2.5 Little Bay Head lies about 1 mile E of Shoal Point. Little Bay and Butter Harbor, each with anchorage for small vessels, lie close N of Little Bay Head.

Margaree Harbor lies N of **Black Rock** (47°34'N., 59°04'W.). Small vessels with local knowledge can take anchorage in Margaree Harbor. The harbor is entered SE of Margaree Point, which is marked by a light. A church spire in the settlement on the mainland is conspicuous from seaward.

Isle aux Morts Harbor is entered between **White Head** (47°34'N., 59°02'W.) and a point about 2.5 miles ENE. The harbor, which affords anchorage to small vessels with local knowledge, is approached by three passages of which Middle and Western Passages are narrow and intricate. Local knowledge is essential for these passages. Small vessels drawing less than 6.1m can navigate Western Passage. Ships entering the harbor normally use Eastern Passage. This passage is marked by buoys and leading lights.

A light is shown from Pitmans Island; leading lights, in line bearing 337.5°, are shown from Potato Island NNW of Pitmans Island.

Coney Head is a white cliffy bluff lying about 2 miles E of the E entrance point of Isle aux Morts Harbor. Butterpot Hill is conspicuous and rises 82m about 1.5 miles NNE of Coney Head. Southwest Rock is a 1.8m rock lying about 0.8 mile SW of Coney Head.

Directions.—Black Rock (47°35'N., 58°51'W.), off Bakers Island bearing 072° and open S of Black Rock (47°35'N., 58°54'W.) off Harbor Island, leads S of Southwest Rock and close S of Bad Neighbor (47°35'N., 58°54'W.).

2.6 God Bay is entered between Coney Head and Stickland Point, about 2 miles ENE. The Burnt Islands are the numerous islands and rocks which front and partially fill God Bay. Of the smaller islands of the group the most conspicuous are Colombier Islet and Little Colombier Islet, rocky islets, 8.2m and 10.6m high, respectively, which mark the W side of the entrance channel. The White Islets are conspicuous with their summits of white rock; they lie on the E side of the entrance channel, about 0.8 mile S of Stickland Point. The harbor affords good sheltered anchorage to vessels of moderate size with knowledge. Range lights are shown from Great Brunt Island, and a fog signal is sounded from Colombier Islet.

Grandy Sound lies in the NE part of a bight which indents the coast between **Stickland Point** (47°36'N., 58°53'W.) and a promontory about 2.5 miles E. The entrances are narrow, intricate, and only suitable for small vessels with local knowledge. Harbor Island lies with its W extremity about 0.3 mile E of Stickland Point. In heavy weather, the area between Colombier Islet and the W extremity of Harbour Island is a mass of breakers. Anchorage can be taken inside Harbour Island, in depths of 9.1 to 10.9m; the holding ground is not good and the space is limited.

Tinker Island (47°36'N., 58°48'W.), 6.1m high and the westernmost of the Baziel Islands, consists of large blocks of shale and granite. A single block stands on the summit of the island at an angle of 45°.

Green Island, rather conspicuous, is 6.4m high and covered with grass; it lies about 1.8 miles ENE of Tinker Island. The Barasway is entered close to the N of Green Island; in its N part, there is a conspicuous waterfall.

Mull Face Bay is entered ENE of Green Island. The bay affords confined anchorage to small vessels, in a depth of 7.3m. Local knowledge is required. Yankee Rocks, the highest being 3.4m high, are a group of rocks lying close off the W side of the entrance to Mull Face Bay. Green Island Sunkers, consisting of several rocks and ledges on which the sea usually breaks, lie SE and SW of Green Island.

2.7 Rose Blanche Harbor lies about 2 miles E of Mull Face Bay, it is fairly easy to access. Thin ice occasionally forms in the harbor; however, when gulf ice is pressed in by SW winds, it becomes a serious obstruction. A church spire in the village is conspicuous from seaward. Hopkins Island lies on the W side of the approach to the harbor; it fronts West Arm, an inlet which affords anchorage to small vessels with local knowledge. Rose Blanche Harbor affords sheltered anchorage, in 14.6 to 16.4m, sand, to vessels with local know-



Courtesy of David Malloy

Rose Blanche Point—Abandoned Lighthouse

ledge; the space is limited and vessels over 61m in length must moor.

Rose Blanche Shoals, numerous sunken rocks with depths of 3.7 to 5.5m, on which the sea breaks heavily, lie on the W side of the entrance to the harbor, from 0.5 to 1 mile SW of Rose Blanche Point.

An abandoned lighthouse stands on Rose Blanche Point.

Cain's Island is almost connected with the W side of Rose Blanche Point by rocky islets; the entrance to Rose Blanche Harbor lies W of this island. A light is shown from the W side of the island. An overhead cable, with a least vertical clearance of 12.2m, crosses from the N part of Cain's Island E to the mainland.

Hopkins Island, located about 0.3 mile WNW of Cain's Island, is 30m high and of the same rocky nature as the adjacent coast, from which its N end is separated by a narrow channel. Duck Island, 18m high and covered with grass, lies almost 0.3 mile SW of Hopkins Island. Shag Rocks, a group of rocky ledges, the highest being 5.2m, lie almost 0.3 mile S of Duck Island.

Harbor Le Cou is approached between **Net Cove Point** (47°37'N., 58°41'W.) and Fish Head, about 0.8 mile ENE. Shark Cove Head, a sharp conspicuous hill, rises to 49m about 0.3 mile WNW of Fish Head. Harbor Le Cou affords anchorage to small vessels, in depths of 14.6 to 20.1m.

Bay Le Moine is entered between Fish Head and a point about 0.5 mile E. Several islands and rocks lie off the E entrance point. Gull Island, lying S of the E entrance point, is composed of red rock and is 10m high. A lighted buoy is moored 0.5 mile SSW of Gull Island.

2.8 Major Rock, a sharp pinnacle with a depth of 1.8m, lies about 0.2 mile WNW of Gull Island. Black Rock, 1.2m high, is located about 0.1 mile S of the same island. Black Rock Shoal, a 5.5m patch, lies about 0.2 mile SW of Black Rock.

Dublin Cove is located on the W side of Bay Le Moine, about 0.75 mile NE of Fish Head. Dublin Cove Rocks, 0.6m high, lie close NE of the E entrance point of Dublin Cove. Bay

Le Moine Rock, with a depth of 1.2m, lies nearly in the middle of the channel, nearly 0.5 mile NE of Dublin Cove Rocks. The Red House, a conspicuous rock 6.1m high, faced with red cliffs, lies close to the W side of the bay, about 0.4 mile NNE of Bay Le Moine Rock. Vessels can anchor at the head of Bay Le Moine, in 26m or less. Depths shoal rapidly near the head of the bay. Small vessels can anchor in Dublin Cove, in 10.9 to 40m.

Seal Island Head (47°37'N., 58°36'W.), a conspicuous red bluff, lies about 2 miles NE of Bay Le Moine. Small vessels with local knowledge can anchor, in 12.8m on the NE side of Seal Island Head.

Big Seal Island (47°37'N., 58°35'W.), about 0.5 mile E of Seal Island Head, is 40m high and is mostly covered with grass and moss. Offer Seal Island, located about 0.2 mile S of Big Seal Island, is 16m high. Black Rock, 1.8m in elevation, lies about 0.1 mile S of Offer Seal Island.

Edge of Ground, a rock with a depth of 4.6m, lies about 0.4 mile SE of Offer Seal Island. Seal Island is 11m high and covered with grass. It has two rocky mounds near its NW end. Shoals and rocks extend about 0.8 mile seaward of Wreck Island.

Directions.—After passing the E entrance point of Bay Le Moine, the waterfall bearing 026° and well open of the edge of land SW leads SE of Bay Le Moine Rock. A mid-channel course from abreast The Red House leads to the anchorage at the head of the bay.

Caution.—Vessels without local knowledge should not close the coast between Bay Le Moine and Seal Island Head within a line of bearing with Wreck Island in line 071° with Black Rock, S of Offer Seal Island.

2.9 Little Garia Bay is entered between **Berry Point** (47°38'N., 58°35'W.) and Slammer Point, about 0.8 mile NE; Berry Point is a low peninsula composed of red cliffs. Firmages Head, a conspicuous bluff, 55m high, has the appearance of an island, about 0.3 mile WNW of Slammer Point. Large vessels can anchor off Pigeon Island, near the head of the bay, in 24m, during offshore winds. Small vessels can obtain good anchorage, in 8.2m in the basin at the head of the bay.

Directions.—Seal Island Head, bearing 317° and open SW of Black Rock, S of Offer Seal Island, leads SW of Edge of Ground.

Shag Islet (47°38'N., 58°31'W.), bearing 054° and open SE of Wreck Island, leads SE of Edge of Ground.

Seal Island Head and the N extremity of Offer Seal Island, in line bearing 290°, leads SW of Offer Gob Rock, off Wreck Island.

Garia Bay, suitable only for small vessels, is entered between a point lying in position 47°38'N, 58°33'W and a point about 1 mile ENE. Deer Island and the islets and rocks S divide the entrance of Garia Bay into two channels. Western Channel has general depths of 20.1m in the fairway. Eastern Channel is only suitable for small vessels. North of Round Island, about 3 miles within the entrance, the bay is suitable only for small vessels.

Ship Cove Hill (47°40'N., 58°32'W.), a conspicuous headland, 47m high, lies on the E side of the bay about 1.5 miles within the entrance. Vessels of moderate draft can take anchor-

age, in 12.8m, E of Spruce Island, about 1.5 miles within the entrance, in an area which is about 0.2 mile wide. Small vessels may obtain good anchorage here.

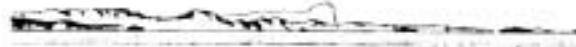
Vessels without local knowledge should pass outside the dangers between Garia Bay and La Poile Bay; at night, they should not approach within the 90m curve.

Indian Island lies close SE of the E entrance point of Garia Bay; the SW extremity of the island is marked by a white cliff.

Black George Head, 43m high, and Crafty Head, 43m high, are conspicuous headlands lying about 1 and 1.5 miles E, respectively, of the E entrance point of Garia Bay.

Tides—Currents.—Close inshore the tidal currents are quite perceptible, but outside depths of 37m, during a survey in the spring and summer, a W current was observed.

2.10 La Poile Bay is entered between the E entrance point of **La Plante Harbor** (47°39'N., 58°25'W.) and Eastern Point, the SW extremity of a promontory about 2 miles E.



Entrance to La Poile Bay from WSW, distant 6 miles

Dangers lie within 1.5 miles of Eastern Point, on the E side of the approach to La Poile Bay. The outermost are several rocks surrounding Ireland Island, which lies on a ledge 1 mile SSW of Eastern Point.

Ice.—Little Bay occasionally freezes in February, but the ice seldom remains long.

La Poile Harbor freezes over about February 10 and the ice disappears about March 20; although blocked at intervals, generally between March 1 and 20, navigation has not been impeded more than six spring seasons during the past 50 years.

Northeast Arm freezes over during severe weather. Field ice rarely arrives, but when forced in by S winds, it becomes a serious obstruction. The bay is cleared by NW winds.

Tides—Currents.—The MHW interval at La Poile Bay is 9 hours 00 minutes; spring tides rise 1.8m.

Aspect.—A light is shown on Ireland Island (47°38'N., 58°22'W.). Another light is shown on Christmas Head, about 2.75 miles NNW of Ireland Island Light.

Lighted Whistle Buoy QE2, fitted with a radar reflector, is moored 0.75 mile WSW of the light.



Ireland Island Light

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken, in 21.9m, gravel, S of the entrance of North Bay.

Northeast Arm affords good anchorage, in 18.3 to 25m, mud.

La Poile Harbor affords anchorage to small vessels, in 20.1m, mud, about 0.8 mile within the entrance.

Little Bay affords anchorage to small vessels, in 18.3m, mud and sand, with 320m of swinging room off the settlement.

Small vessels can also anchor, in 28m, off the entrance of Little Bay; however, the space is limited by Tooth Rock and exposed to SW winds.

There are public wharves at La Poile Harbor and Little Bay.

Caution.—Breakers have been reported (1995) about 0.8 mile SE of Ireland Island.

2.11 Old Man Hill (47°42'N., 58°16'W.), a 209m peak, faced with a cliff, rises about 5 miles NE of the E entrance point of La Poile Bay. For about 1 hour after noon, the sun casts a shadow, which resembles the figure of an old man, on the face of the hill.

A rock, with a least depth of 2.8m, lies 0.6 miles E of the SE tip of **Jacques Island** (47°39'N., 58°20'W.).

Roti Colombier is a conspicuous bare rock, 19m high. It lies about 4 miles E of the entrance to La Poilehere Bay. There are many shoals and dangers proceeding from La Poile Bay E towards Grand Bruit Harbor and Cinq Cerf Bay. These dangers are best seen on the chart.

Offer Island (47°38'N., 58°14'W.), 6.7m high, southernmost of these islands, lies about 5.8 miles ESE of Eastern Point. The island is marked by a light.



Courtesy of Dylan Ziedrich and *The Unofficial Newfoundland Links Page*
Grand Bruit Harbor

Grand Bruit Harbor (47°40'N., 58°14'W.) lies about 1.5 miles N of Offer Island. A small settlement stands on the shores of the harbor.

Depths—Limitations.—A government wharf, 37m long, with depths of 5.6 to 6.4m alongside, stands on the E side of Grand Bruit Harbor; a drying rock lies about 40m N of the government wharf. A second wharf, 16m long at its face and with depths of 3.6 to 4.3m alongside, stands on the W side of Grand Bruit Harbor.

The harbor, though narrow, affords excellent shelter in 12.8m.

Aspect.—A waterfall at the head of the harbor is visible from seaward. A conspicuous church, with a tower and a red roof, is situated close E of the waterfall.

The entrance to the harbor lies between Eastern Rock, close off the SW extremity of an island forming its E side, and another above-water rock close off the coast 92m SW. A line of

rocky patches, with a least depth of 4m, extends 0.75 mile SE from the entrance point, terminating in White Rock. A causeway connects the island to the coast N.

Hares Ears, two sharp peaks 37m high, dominate the coast 0.5 mile SW of the entrance to Grand Bruit Harbor.

Directions.—Approaching the harbor from the E, and after passing Big Sunker, steer for White Island bearing 278° open N of Hares Ears; this clears the shoals S of the Three Islands. When the S island bears 006°, alter course NW to bring and keep the N extremities of White Island and a white islet under Hares Ears in line bearing about 273°. Then steer to pass close N of White Island, then SW of the lighted buoy marking the shoals off the entrance point of the harbor, and enter in mid-channel.

Approaching from the W, steer with Flat Island bearing 076° and open S of Offer Island until the High Land of Grand Bruit is in line with the NW extremity of the Grand Bruit Islands; this clears the off-lying dangers W of Hares Ears. Then alter course NNE and steer for the middle of Harbor Island to pass between the island and a lighted buoy moored about 0.3 mile W of its S end at the NE extremity of a chain of rocks and shoals. When clear of them, round Harbor Island at a distance of about 0.1 mile and proceed in mid-channel between the Grand Bruit Islands and the coast NW to the harbor entrance.

2.12 Cinq Cerf Bay is entered between **Western Head** (47°41'N., 58°09'W.) and a point about 2.5 miles E. The E entrance point is bordered by rocks and shoals extending nearly 0.5 mile offshore to White Ground, with a depth of 4.1m. Baggs Head lies on the NW side of the bay, about 1.3 miles NE of Western Head; it rises to a conspicuous dark wooded cone, 57m high. A white patch is visible on the side of a hill about 0.4 mile ENE of the headland. Culotte, near the head of the bay on the NW side, affords the only sheltered anchorage in the bay. A vessel can anchor, in 10.9 to 14.6m, mud, good holding ground.

Flat Island (47°39'N., 58°07'W.), the outermost islet in the approach to Cinq Cerf Bay, is a bare rock 7m high, located about 1.3 miles SW of the E entrance point. Black Rock, 3.4m high, lies 0.5 mile W of the E entrance point.

Baggs Head (47°41'N., 58°08'W.), located in the middle W side of the bay, rises to a conspicuous, dark, wooded cone, 57m high.

Devil Head, a steep bluff rising to an elevation of 85m, lies about 1.8 miles ENE of Baggs Head.

Anchorage.—The only sheltered anchorage in the bay, in depths of 11 to 14.6m, mud, is in the cove between Devil Head and Woody Island, 0.3 mile SW.

Directions.—Shag Island (47°39'N., 58°00'W.) open S of Flat Island bearing 098° leads S and the summit of Baggs Head will open W of Shag Islet (47°41'N., 58°08'W.) of the Cinq Cerf Islets bearing 006° are clearing marks which lead E of Big Sunker (47°40'N., 58°09'W.).

2.13 Couteau Bay is entered between **Deepwater Point** (47°40'N., 58°05'W.) and the SW extremity of Captain Island, about 1.5 miles E. Numerous islets, rocks, and shoals encumber the bay and its approaches. These are best seen on the chart. The Blue Hills of Couteau, N of the bay, are excellent

landmarks in clear weather. Shag Roost Point, on the NW side of the bay about 0.5 mile NNE of Deepwater Point, rises to a conspicuous hill, 38m high, faced by a cliff. Captain Island rises in two main hills; white rocks on the island contrast with the dark vegetation. Otter Point Settlement is situated on the N side of Duck Island, close E of Captain Island; a flagstaff in the settlement is visible from seaward.

Anchorage.—There is anchorage near the head of the bay, in depths of 9.1m to 16.5m, but a swell sets in with S and W winds. For small vessels, there is excellent anchorage in the channel N of Captain Island. Local knowledge is required.

Directions.—Connoire Head (47°39'N., 57°55'W.), open S of Shag Island (47°39'N., 58°00'W.) bearing 085°, leads S, and the extremity of the W shore of Couteau Bay, open W of the NW Couteau Flat Rock (47°40'N., 58°03'W.) bearing 009°, are clearing marks which lead W of Copper Duck Rock (47°39'N., 58°04'W.).

2.14 A chain of islands, rocks, and shoals extends about 1 mile S from **Horses Head** (47°40'N., 58°01'W.). Shag Island, the southernmost, is a conspicuous white rock, 12.8m high.

The only passage available to vessels without local knowledge is that between Black Rock and Man Rock. A heavy swell is prevalent in the passage during or after S or W gales. A vessel should approach with Baggs Head bearing 315° and seen midway between the SE extremity of the promontory forming the NW side of Couteau Bay and Black Rock of Cinq Cerf Bay to the W, which leads SW of Copper Duck Rock. When the conspicuous 38m high hill over Shagroost Point bears 017° and is seen midway between Man Rock and Black Rock of Couteau Bay, a vessel should maintain this bearing until past Man Rock, then keep about 0.2 mile off the W side of the bay until Horses Head and the SW extremity of Captain Island are in line bearing 123°, N of the 5.5m rock off Shagroost Point. From here, vessels can steer to make good a course for the head of the bay.

Couteau Colombier Island, a conspicuous square rock, 15m high, lies about 1.8 miles WNW of Shag Island. On SE bearings, Couteau Colombier Island resembles a human profile.

Colombier Shoal, with a depth of 1.8m, lies just over 1 mile WSW of Shag Island. Other shoal depths lie between Colombier Shoal and Horses Head, 1.5 miles NNE.

Directions.—The SE extremity of the coast E of Muddy Hole Point (47°39'N., 57°58'W.), open SE of Shag Island bearing 059°, leads SE, and the SE extremity of Captain Island in line bearing 008° with Couteau Colombier Island leads W of Colombier Shoal (47°38'N., 58°02'W.).

2.15 Muddy Hole Bay is entered between **Otter Point** (47°40'N., 58°00'W.) and Muddy Hole Point, about 1.1 miles E. A small boat cove lies in the NE part of the bay. The bay affords anchorage, in 20.1 to 21.9m, during offshore winds; the holding ground is not good.

The Painter (49°39'N., 58°00'W.), a rock with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies about 0.8 mile SSE of Otter Point.

Directions.—The westernmost house on the shore of the boat cove, in line bearing about 008° with the passage between a 6.1m islet and the mainland nearly 0.5 mile S of the cove, leads E of The Painter; the S extremity of Couteau Colombier

Island in line bearing 277° with Winging Rock, about 0.2 mile N of Shag Island, are clearing marks which lead S of The Painter.

Connoire Bay is entered between Muddy Hole Point and Connoire Head, about 2.8 miles E. Muddy Hole Point rises to a conical hill 30m high and is fringed with above-water and sunken rocks which extend as far as 0.4 mile offshore. Connoire Head is conspicuous by reason of a white rock at its base and its isolation. Its summit, with dark stunted trees, rises to an elevation of 53m. The MHW interval at Connoire Bay is 8 hours 40 minutes; spring tides rise 1.7m. Anchorage can be taken, in about 18.3m, during offshore winds, wherever convenient, in the outer part of the bay; the anchorage is open to the SW. Northeast Arm affords good shelter to vessels drawing less than 5.5m.

Directions.—The summit of Baring Island (47°38'N., 57°52'W.), in range bearing 098° with the S extremity of Wreck Island (47°39'N., 57°53'W.), are clearing marks which lead S of the dangers extending from Muddy Hole Point.

The summit of Connoire Head, well open SW of Wreck Island and bearing 310°, leads SW of the dangers lying off the coast between Connoire Head and Bay Point, about 5.5 miles ESE.

2.16 Wreck Island (47°39'N., 57°53'W.), 14m high and located 1.3 miles E of Connoire Head, appears low and green. Baring Island, 16m high, reddish-white and rocky, lies 1 mile ESE of Wreck Island.

Middle Brook (47°38'N., 57°50'W.), an inlet open to the SW, indents the coast NE of Baring Island. Anchorage can be taken, in 21.9m, off Middle Brook, midway between Baring Island and Green Island, about 1 mile ESE.

Green Island lies 1 mile SE of Baring Island. Green Island Rocks, a small group of above-water rocks, are located 0.35 mile WSW of the island. The coast between Green Island and Barasway Point, 2 miles ESE, is foul, with several coves. Depths of less than 1.8m extend up to 1 mile offshore.

Doctor Harbor (47°37'N., 57°47'W.), close E of Barasways Point, is available only to small vessels.

Richards Head (47°37'N., 57°37'W.) is a conspicuous saddle-topped hill rising 104m about 2.8 miles NE of **The Sandbanks** (47°36'N., 57°40'W.).

Barasway Bay is entered between Barasway Point and Little Barasway Head, about 4 miles E. The bay is useless as an anchorage because of the islets, rocks, and shoals that encumber it. In heavy weather, it is a mass of breakers.

The Jumper is a rock, awash, lying on uneven ground in the middle of the entrance, 2.75 miles WSW of Little Barasway Head. Mile Rocks are 4m high with rocks and shoals all around which occupy a considerable part of the center of the bay.

Aspect.—Little Gut Head lies on the NE side of Barasway Bay about 1 mile NW of Little Barasway Head. It is the SW extremity of a sharp conical hill.

Norman Head (47°38'N., 57°42'W.) located 0.5 mile N of Little Gut Head, is a bare-topped mound, 28m high. A shingle beach, 3m high, terminating in a grassy mound, extends 2 miles W from Norman Head.

Caution.—A magnetic anomaly has been reported (1994) to exist in Barasway Bay, N of the area between West Flat Island

and Barasway Point. Mariners should exercise caution in this area.

The Burgeo Islands

2.17 The Burgeo Islands front the coast as far as 2.5 miles offshore due S of The Sandbanks. The islands, composed of rock, show white where bare, with the exception of Round Island and Harbour Island in the W group, which are dark.

Caution.—Local knowledge is required for navigation of the Burgeo Islands.

The Burgeo Islands—Western Group

2.18 There are numerous islands and dangers in the W group of the Burgeo Islands. These islands and dangers are best seen on the chart. Only the outermost and more important of the numerous islands and dangers will be described.

Cornelius Island lies nearly 2 miles SE of Little Gut Head. It lies close offshore and is the northwesternmost Burgeo Island. Two coves almost divide the island into two parts, the E of which is higher.

Galloping Moll, a rock which dries 0.3m, lies about 0.8 mile W of Cornelius Island. A bank, with a least depth of 9.6m, lies about 0.8 mile further W. These are the outer dangers on the NW side of the Burgeo Islands.

West Flat Island, the westernmost Burgeo Island, is located about 1.8 miles SW of Cornelius Island. It is a bare rock, 8m high, with two flat summits. Burgeo Flat Island Light is shown near the NE extremity of the island.

Offer Shoal and Clam Bank, which lie about 1.3 miles SW of West Flat Island, with depths of 7.3m and 14.6m, respectively, are the outermost dangers on the W side of the Burgeo Islands. The sea on Offer Shoal and those lying up to 1.3 miles E.

Round Island lies about 0.8 mile E of West Flat Island. It is generally steep-to and has cliffs on all sides.

Harbor Island lies close SE of Round Island. Some dark islets and rocks extend 0.25 mile NE from the island. All of these have steep cliffs on their W and SW sides and slope E. The Louse Box is a remarkable summit at the W end of the island.

Duck Island lies about 0.5 mile ESE of Harbour Island. It is one of the larger islands in the W group and is low and flat.

Miffel Island is the southernmost Burgeo Island. It is located about 1.8 miles SSE of Harbor Island and is conical in shape. Fortune Rock, with a depth of 8m, located 0.25 mile E of the island, Whales Back, having a depth of 9.1m over it, and the shallowest head of uneven ground 0.5 mile W of it, are the outermost dangers on the S side of the Burgeo Islands. The sea breaks on Whales Back in bad weather and with the wind against the tidal current there is a heavy sea in this locality.

Colombier Island is the E island of the W group and is located 1.5 miles NNE of Miffel Island. It is prominent, with a double summit.

The Burgeo Islands—Eastern Group

2.19 Round Shag Island, 19m high, lies about 3.3 miles ESE of West Flat Island.

Rencontre Island, about 0.8 mile NE of Round Shag Island, is the largest of the Burgeo Islands. The summit, at the W end, 82m high, is a conspicuous truncated cone, covered with dark foliage. Gull Island lies about 0.5 mile W of Rencontre Island. It is on the NE end of a 0.5 mile long bank with a least depth of 2.2m.

Venils Island lies about 0.2 mile NE of Rencontre Island. A cove on the SE side of Venils Island affords good shelter to small vessels in 6.4m. Venils Shoal, with a least depth of 4.9m, and Boar Island Rock, 1.5m high, lie 0.3 and 1.5 miles E, respectively, of Venils Island.

Boar Island (47°36'N., 57°36'W.) is the easternmost of the Burgeo Islands. The S part is wedge-shaped, 61m high. Boar Island Rock dries 1.5m and lies 1.2 miles SE of the island. A light is shown from a white tower on the summit of the island.

Directions.—Richards Head, open NE of Boar Island and bearing 317°, leads NE of Boar Island Shoal (47°36'N., 57°35'W.) and Venils Shoal (47°35'N., 57°36'W.), and SW of Boar Island Rock (47°35'N., 57°34'W.). Round Shag Island, open SE of Musket Islets (47°35'N., 57°37'W.) and bearing 241°, leads SE of Venils Shoal and Boar Island Shoal, and NW of Boar Island Rock.

Burgeo Village (47°36'N., 57°37'W.) is situated on the SE part of Grandy Island. The land in the vicinity of the village, where denuded of the stunted trees common to this coast, appears gray and almost even in outline; but on closer approach, the rugged and contorted nature of the country, with its many hills and deep ravines, becomes apparent.

Eclipse Island, 10m high, lies about 410m WSW of Furber Point; the island is covered with bushes.



Burgeo

Burgeo (47°36'N., 57°37'W.)

[World Port Index No. 1790](#)

2.20 The port of Burgeo indents the SE part of Grandy Island between Furber Point and Franks Island, about 0.3 mile W. The port is situated NW of Ramea Island.

The wharves and warehouses of the port are situated in the Ship Dock, a small cove close NE of Franks Island. The port consists of a village with a very small natural harbor. There are

two government berths, two public berths and the National Fish Products Wharf. A ro-ro berth is also available.

Ice.—The port of Burgeo is never frozen over, but it is occasionally blocked for a few days by ice from the outer coves, which moves off in February and March. Northern ice appears only at intervals, arriving generally between the middle of February and the middle of March, and seldom remaining more than 2 or 3 weeks. Vessels frequent the port all year round.

Tides—Currents.—The MHW interval at the Burgeo Islands is 8 hours 32 minutes. The range of tide is 1.2m, the spring range is 1.9m.

The direction of the tidal currents off the port of Burgeo is greatly influenced by the prevailing winds. The W current attains a velocity of 1.5 knots after a prevalence of E winds, but the E current seldom attains a velocity of more than 1 knot.

Depths—Limitations.—The port of Burgeo may be considered a safe harbor for vessels up to 1,500 grt.

The North Berth is 25m long, with a depth of 3.4m alongside. The Central Berth is 52m long, with depths of 4.3 to 5.0m alongside. The South Berth is 44m long, with depths of 3 to 5m alongside.

Government Wharf lies on the W side of Furber Point.

An L-shaped public wharf, with an outer end 19m long and a least depth of 5.2m alongside, is situated about 0.4 mile NE of Furber Point.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory; however, a licensed pilot is available if desired. A pilot can be arranged by giving 24 hours notice to Pilots, St. John's. The pilot will board off St. John's or off Burgeo, provided the vessel's local agent arranges for a boat to embark the pilot.

Anchorage.—Vessels can anchor ENE of Furber Point, but care must be taken to avoid the detached shoals N and S. The S anchorage limit is with **Grip Head** (47°36'N., 57°40'W.) bearing 266° and open N of **Morgan Island** (47°36'N., 57°37'W.); the N limit is with Furber Point bearing about 250°.

Small vessels can anchor off Burgeo Village, in 24m, mud, and near the head of Short Reach, an inlet in the NE part of Grandy Island, in 15.5m, mud.

Small vessels can also find shelter in the outer part of Mercer Cove in the SW part of the island.

2.21 The Ha Ha is an inlet entered between **Aldridge Head** (47°37'N., 57°35'W.) and Grip Island, about 0.4 mile NW. The inlet is clear of dangers.

Buffetts Island, about 0.4 mile NE of Aldridge Head, is 28m high.

Kings Harbor, adjacent to the W side of Kings Head, affords anchorage, in 16.4m, to small vessels.

Kings Head (47°38'N., 57°34'W.), which rises to a height of 130m, separates Kings Harbor from Bay De Loup to the E.

Bay De Loup is entered between the SW extremity of Kings Head and Bay De Loup, about 1 mile SE. The most convenient anchorage in Bay De Loup is off the houses at Seal Brook, on the NW side of the bay, in 8.2 to 12.8m, sand. Small vessels can anchor with good shelter, in 18.3m, off Blow-me-Down, on the NW side of the bay; the depths decrease gradually from this position to about 8.2m near the head of the bay.

Bay De Loup Point, marked by a light, is the S extremity of an island 68m high which is connected with the mainland at

LW. Bay De Loup Rock, with a depth of 2.1m, lies 0.2 miles SSE of Bay De Loup Point.

Western Point (47°37'N., 57°31'W.) consists of a series of rocky hummocks faced with cliffs. Western Point Rock, with a depth of 4.1m, lies about 0.1 mile off the point. White Island Shoal, with a depth of 6.9m, lies about 0.4 mile WSW of the same point.

Red Island lies in the middle of a bay which indents the coast between Western Point and a point nearly 1.3 miles E. The island divides the bay into Northwest Arm and Northeast Arm. Red Island is divided into two parts by a low neck of land; the S part is a flat-topped hill, with a white summit, 99m high; the N part is a wooded cone, 115m high. The outer cliffs of the island are reddish in color.

Doctor Harbor, at the head of Northeast Arm, affords sheltered anchorage, in depths from 7 to 9m, but the entrance is only 46m wide and local knowledge is required. Anchorage can also be had in Northwest Arm, N of some rocks 5.8m high, about 0.5 mile within the entrance, in depths from 15 to 17m. Small vessels can anchor in Northwest Arm and Northeast Arm, in 14.6 to 16.4m and 7.3 to 9.1m, respectively.

Turks Head (47°38'N., 57°27'W.), about 2 miles E of the mouth of Northeast Arm, is a steep bluff with a rugged background. Anderson Rock, which dries about 2.1m and is steep-to, lies about 0.8 mile SE of the head. Offer Sunker, with a depth of 0.3m and steep-to, lies about 0.3 mile SSE of Anderson Rock. Anderson Sunkers, two rocks awash, lie 0.4 mile W of Anderson Rock.

Gull Island is the outermost of a group of cliffy islets lying close to the coast about 1 mile WSW of Turks Head. These islets, being the same color as the coast, are hard to distinguish. Several shoals, with depths of 7.3 to 12.8m, lie within 1 mile S of Gull Island; the sea breaks on them heavily in bad weather.

2.22 Northwest Head (47°37'N., 57°25'W.), about 1.5 miles ESE of Turks Head, is rugged and faced with cliffs.

Woody Island, 65m high and conical in shape, is very conspicuous; it is almost connected by a shoal bank with Northwest Head, close N. White Island, 42m high, located about 0.3 mile SW of Woody Island, shows up in contrast to Woody Island.

White Bear Bay is entered between Northwest Head and West Point, about 3.3 miles SE. Bear Island, in the entrance, rises steeply on its S and E sides, but gradually on its other sides. The summit, a dark wooded cone, 183m high, rises on the S side where the cliffs are white and bare for some distance above the sea. At Northwest Brook, about 0.8 mile N of **Blow-me-Down Point** (47°43'N., 57°25'W.), there is a conspicuous waterfall.

Anchorage.—Fair anchorage, in 24m, during winds from the NE through E to SSW, can be taken about 275m SW of the islets extending W from Deer Island, off the NW side of Bear Island. A heavy swell sets into this anchorage when the wind is from the SW to W.

Large vessels can anchor, in 14.6m, about 4 miles from the head of White Bear Bay. The anchorage position is about 0.4 mile off Blow-me-Down Point, with that point bearing 208°. The holding ground is good, and the anchorage is sheltered.

Bear Head (47°35'N., 57°20'W.), 0.75 mile ESE of the E entrance point of White Bear Bay, is steep and bluff-faced with

dark cliffs, rising to 160m. A rock, with a depth of 1.2m, lies about 0.2 mile SE of the head.

Directions.—Vessels drawing 6.4m and approaching from the W should pass S of Miffel Island through the position on the coastal track 5 miles due S of West Flat Island. At this position, vessels may steer NE to pass SE of Fortune Rock, Round Shag Island and the other islands of the group to the NE, being careful to avoid Venils Shoal, Boar Island Rock, and Boar Island Shoal, then steer with Richards Head bearing between 279° and 307°, to pass about 0.2 mile N of Boar Island and to the anchorage off the port.

Vessels approaching from the E may leave the coastal track at the position N of the Ramea Islands with Boar Island Light bearing 285°, dead ahead, and Ramea Islands Light bearing 195° at distances of 8.25 and 3.5 miles, respectively. This position lies between the above-mentioned bearings of Richards Head.



Ramea Harbor

Off-lying Islands and Dangers

2.23 The **Ramea Islands** (47°31'N., 57°23'W.) are a group of islands and rocks lying with their NE extremity about 3 miles S of Bear Head. They consist of two large islands and numerous smaller islands, islets, rocks, and shoals lying on the N part of the bank with depths of less than 90m.

There are more rocks and shoals on the S side of the bank. Grandfather Bank is the outermost and is located near the S edge with a depth of 24m. Offer Shoal, 1 mile N of Grandfather Bank, with a depth of 14.6m and a group of rocks about 1.8 miles NW of Grandfather Bank of which the shallowest is Tom Cod Rock, with a depth of 5.5m, are the more important of the others.

Ramea Southeast Rocks and Ramea South Bank lie SE of the Ramea Islands.

There are a number of sheltered anchorages for small vessels among the Ramea Islands, but all require local knowledge.

Great Island, the NE and largest of the group, is bold, and rises abruptly on that side to rugged hills. **Gull Hill** (47°32'N., 57°22'W.) is the highest; its steep E side makes it conspicuous from the S. Small vessels with knowledge can obtain sheltered anchorage at the head of Eastern Harbor on the S side of the island.

Fish Head and Bonnel's Point are the NE and SE extremities, respectively, of Great Island. Between them, the E coast of the

island is fringed with islets and rocks. A lighted buoy is moored 0.5 mile ESE of Fish Head.

There are more islets, rocks, and shoals that front the S coast of Great Island. The outermost are Black Rock, 4m high, located about 1 mile SSW of Bonnel's Point; Copper Island, a prominent bare cone, 31m high, 1.75 miles SW of the same point; and Bad Rock, an above-water rock at the extremity of a rocky shoal 0.3 mile W of Copper Island. A lighted buoy is moored about 1 mile SSW of the rock. The channels N and W of Copper Island are only navigable with local knowledge.

Northwest Island lies with its NE extremity about 320m NW of the W extremity of Great Island. Small vessels with local knowledge can anchor, in 11.9m, off Ship Cove or, in 20.1m, off Muddy Harbor on the SE side of the island. About 183m of swinging room are available at each of these anchorages. Ship Cove is only frozen over when N ice is present, but during a period of 20 years this ice arrived but four times between the end of February and the middle of April.



Courtesy of D. Ziedrich and the Unofficial Newfoundland Links Page

Ramea—Ship Cove

A light is shown on Northwest Head, the SW extremity of Northwest Island. Close by there is a white square building with a red roof from which a fog signal is sounded. A conspicuous water tower lies about 183m inland approximately 1 mile NE of the headland.

Ramea Southeast Rocks, located about 4 miles SE of Great Island, consist of two above-water rocks about 90m apart. A sunken rock, with a depth of 0.3m, lies about 0.3 mile E of the E rock.

Ramea South Bank, about 5.5 miles S of Great Island, has a least depth of 5m.

The Penguin Islands

2.24 The Penguin Islands, a group of several islands and rocks, lie about 16 miles ESE of the Ramea Islands. Harbour Island is the easternmost and largest of the group; a cove provides shelter to small vessels, but a heavy sea rolls in with SE winds.

A light is shown from the E end of Harbour Island. Uncharted shoals, with depths of less than 9.1m, were reported, in 1984, to lie about 1.2 miles SSW of Harbor Island Light.

Several above and below-water dangers lie between Ramea Island and the Penguin Islands, and E of the Penguin Islands. Grey River Bank, about 7.5 miles WNW of Penguin Island, has least depths of 6.4m over Eastern Rock, at the SE end of the bank, and 11m on Jack Shoal, in the center of the bank.

Grey River Rocks, consisting of above and below-water rocks, is located about 6.3 miles NW of Gannet Island, the NW island of the Penguin Islands.

Mile Rock, 1.2 miles ENE of Harbour Island, with a depth of 2.7m, is steep-to.

About 5.5 miles E of the Penguin Islands is Pinnacle Shoal, with a least depth of 7.3m. Watch Rock, with two rocks awash at LW, are located about 5.8 miles E of the Penguin Islands.

Caution.—Uncharted depths of less than 9m were reported 2 miles S of the Penguin Islands in 1984.

2.25 Fox Island (47°35'N., 57°18'W.), 94m high, lies about 1.8 miles E of Bear Head. It is separated from the mainland by a narrow channel. Fox Island Rock, 5.5m high, is located about 0.4 mile S of Fox Island.

Coppett Harbor (47°36'N., 57°16'W.) is open to S winds and the entrance is encumbered by numerous islands and rocks. A narrow neck of land on the E side of the harbor, upon which a small settlement is situated, separates Coppett and Mosquito Harbors.

Mosquito Harbor is entered about 1.8 miles ENE of Fox Island through a channel 90m wide. Inside the entrance channel the harbor opens into a basin which affords complete shelter, but the depths are from 37 to 64m. Small vessels can take anchorage, in 21.9m, near the W end of the basin off a cove.

Caution.—Vessels should not navigate within the area enclosed by any line joining Fish Island Shoal (47°35'N., 57°19'W.), Fox Island Rock (47°34'N., 57°18'W.), and West Black Rock (47°35'N., 57°18'W.).

2.26 Bay De Vieux is entered between West Point, about 1.5 miles E of Mosquito Harbor entrance, and East Point, about 1 mile farther E. Vessels can anchor, in 12.8 to 21.9m, within 0.5 mile of the head of Bay de Vieux. Small vessels can anchor, in 14.6m, near the head of **Dog Cove** (47°36'N., 57°09'W.) or, in 16.4 to 21.9m, at the head of **The Nook** (47°38'N., 57°10'W.).

The Grey River is entered about 3 miles ESE of Bay de Vieux. The shores of the inlet in many places rise precipitously to hills from 229 to 305m high. The debris from these hills lies quite close to the shores and must be avoided.

A light is shown on Grey River Point, the W entrance point of the inlet; a lighted buoy is moored about 0.5 mile S of Grey River Point.

Tides—Currents.—The tidal currents run in the direction of the Grey River entrance channel and attain a velocity of 2 knots at springs. Small vessels should not attempt to leave the Grey River when the wind is against the tidal currents, because a confused sea is soon made up.

Anchorage.—Good anchorage can be obtained in **Jerts Cove** (47°35'N., 57°07'W.), in 12.8 to 18.3m, mud. Good an-

chorage can also be obtained, in 9.1 to 16.4m, mud, in **Frenchman Cove** (47°37'N., 57°05'W.). Vessels can obtain good anchorage, in 12.8 to 14.6m, in the outer part of **Southeast Arm** (47°36'N., 57°05'W.).

Seal Rocks lie about 0.5 mile SE of the E entrance point of the Grey River, and although 5.5m high, are not easily distinguished against the dark coast. More above-water rocks exist off both entrance points of the Grey River.

Gulch Cove, about 4 miles ENE of the Grey River entrance, affords anchorage to a small vessel, in 9.1 to 12.8m.

The Gulch Cove Islands, two in number and 0.2 mile apart, the W one being 29m high, lie about 3.5 miles E of Seal Rocks and 1 mile offshore. Numerous rocks surround them. The westernmost, which dries 0.3m, lies about 0.4 mile WSW of the W island; this rock is steep-to within 91m.

Directions.—The Gulch Cove Islands (47°34'N., 57°01'W.) bearing 294° and open SW of Cape Island (47°32'N., 56°55'W.) leads SW of Long Point Shoal (47°32'N., 56°54'W.).

2.27 Cape Island, flat and rugged, lies about 4.5 miles ESE of the Gulch Cove Islands. Cape Rocks lie about 2.5 miles offshore between the Gulch Cove Islands and Cape Island. Shoal and uneven ground extends 1.3 miles from these rocks in all directions except to the S.

La Hune Bay is entered between **West Point** (47°32'N., 56°53'W.) and the W extremity of Cape La Hune, about 0.4 mile SE. West Point is the SE extremity of the peninsula, which rises to a conspicuous cone, 212m high. The seaward sides of the peninsula are composed of rugged cliffs; the E side rises to steep bluffs.

Ice.—La Hune Bay freezes over about December 1; the ice disappears by April 1. The ice breaks up easily and is no obstacle to coastal vessels, which come and go all year round.

Tides—Currents.—The MHW interval at La Hune Bay is 8 hours 30 minutes; the mean range of tides is 1.3m, the spring range is 1.9m.

Anchorage.—Northeast Cove (47°37'N., 56°52'W.) affords anchorage, in 26m, about 275m offshore. Small vessels can anchor, in 21.9 to 28m, good holding ground, in **Deadman Cove** (47°33'N., 56°52'W.). Small vessels can also anchor, in 20.1 to 24m, mud, at the head of the bay.

2.28 Cape La Hune (47°32'N., 56°52'W.) has three peaks, the SW of which is a conspicuous cliff, 173m high. A light is shown from Cape La Hune.

Cape Cove, close E of Cape La Hune, affords anchorage, in 16.4 to 20.1m, but it is open to the SE.

Aviron Bay is entered between **Long Point** (47°32'N., 56°51'W.) and Aviron Point, about 1.5 miles E. Vessels can anchor, in 10.9 to 12.8m, exposed to S winds, off the sandy beach at Wild Cove, close N of Long Point. Small vessels with knowledge can anchor off the settlement at Cul-de-Sac, close NE of Wild Cove. Larger vessels can find sheltered anchorage, in 9.1m, sand, about 0.2 mile SSE of Battery Point in Cul-de-Sac. Small vessels can anchor, in 29 to 37m, in **Northeast Cove** (47°35'N., 56°49'W.) or, with local knowledge, in 7.3m, in the small basin at the head of the bay.

Nick Power Point, about 1.8 miles ENE of Aviron Point, is the E entrance point of Nick Power Cove; the cove affords anchorage to small vessels.



Francois Light

2.29 Francois Bay (Fransway Bay) is entered between **West Point** (47°33'N., 56°45'W.) and East Point, about 0.4 mile NNE. A light is exhibited from a square tower on West Point.

Francois (47°35'N., 56°46'W.), a settlement, stands on the E side of the head of Francois Bay. Francois is overlooked by the Friar, a cliffy hill 207m high, with landslips extending to the shore. There is a government wharf, 11m long, with a depth alongside of about 6.7m. On the wharf, there is a transit shed and fish bait depot. A community wharf, 21m long with a depth of 2.7m alongside, is situated close N of the government wharf.



Francois

Anchorage.—Anchorage is available within 0.2 mile from the head of the bay, in depths from 26 to 40m.

Caution.—During strong winds, the wind funnels down the steep cliffs surrounding the settlement with a force that tends to blow ships off the wharf when docking.

2.30 Chaleur Bay, entered between West Point and Gull Island, about 0.7 mile NE. Cooper Cove, on the W side of the bay about 2.8 miles NW of West Point, and affords anchorage, in 16.4 to 26m, about 0.2 mile off its sandy beach. Small

vessels can anchor, in 12.8 to 26m, mud, from 0.3 to 0.6 mile off the head of the bay.

Chaleur Harbor (47°35'N., 56°41'W.) is entered between Bill of Lance Cove Point and Hares Ears Point, about 0.8 mile E. Lance Cove lies in the NW part of the harbor; small vessels can anchor in the cove, in depths of 5 to 11m. It is exposed SE.

Hares Ears Rock, with a depth of 1.5m, lies about 0.1 mile offshore 0.2 mile ESE of Hares Ears Point.

New Harbor is entered about 0.3 mile SW of **New Harbour Island** (47°36'N., 56°40'W.). Small vessels can anchor in New Harbor, in 27m, about 183m from its head. It is open ESE. There is another anchorage E of the head of the harbor off a small cove, in a depth of 9m.

New Harbour Island is marked by a light.

Directions.—The Bill of Lance Cove Point (47°35'N., 56°41'W.), open S of Hares Ears Point (47°35'N., 56°41'W.) and bearing 280°, leads S, and the W entrance point (47°37'N., 56°38'W.) of Devil Bay and open E of Pinchgut Point (47°35'N., 56°40'W.) and bearing 026°, leads E of Hares Ears Rock (47°35'N., 56°40'W.) and Lower Rock (47°35'N., 56°40'W.).

2.31 Rencontre Bay is entered between New Harbour Island and the W entrance point of Devil Bay, about 1 mile NE. Little Bay branches off to the N about 1.5 miles the NE entrance point. Little Bay is too deep for anchorage; its W entrance point to Ironskull, a conspicuous hill, 328m high, with a conspicuous white spur visible from the S. Sugarloaf, another conspicuous hill, 393m high, rises about 0.5 mile N of the head of Little Bay. High Look-out, a hill on the S side of Rencontre Bay, rises about 1.8 miles WNW of New Harbour Island. Anchorage can be taken, in 18.3m, from 0.15 to 0.2 mile offshore at the Barasway, about 0.8 mile W of High Lookout. Small vessels can anchor off The Cove, close W of High Lookout or at the head of the bay.

Devil Bay is entered immediately E of the NE entrance point of Rencontre Bay; a small vessel can anchor close offshore.

Hare Bay is entered between **Western Head** (47°37'N., 56°32'W.) and Eastern Head, about 0.5 mile E. Northwest Arm, at the head of the bay, provides the best anchorage on the S coast of Newfoundland. Bob Lock Cove indents the E side of the bay, about 1.5 miles N of Eastern Head. The S entrance point of the cove is a conspicuous round hill, 188m high, the seaward side of which is faced with cliffs.

Tides—Currents.—The MHW interval at Hare Bay is 8 hours 38 minutes; The men range of tide is 1m, the spring range is 1.3m.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken, in 9.1 to 16.4m, mud, ESE of the first narrows of Northwest Arm; the holding ground is good. Anchorage can be taken, in 9.1 to 14.6m, mud, S of the low wooded projection at the head of Morgan Arm. Small vessels with local knowledge can anchor within the second narrows of Northwest Arm.

2.32 Eastern Head, between and Lower Shoal Point, about 4 miles E, the coast consists of alternate red and gray-colored cliffs, the red being very conspicuous in the sunlight. Horse Brook, a conspicuous waterfall, flows into a small cove, about 1.5 miles W of Lower Shoal Point.

Richards Harbor, entered between Lower Shoal Point and a point nearly 0.5 mile ENE, affords temporary anchorage to small vessels with local knowledge. Shoal Point Rock, with a depth of 8.2m, lies about 0.3 mile S of Lower Shoal Point.

Muddy Hole, about 1.5 miles ENE of **Fish Head** (47°36'N., 56°24'W.), is a small vessel harbor.

Dragon Bay, entered between Western Head (47°37'N., 56°20'W.) of Facheux Bay, and a point about 0.5 mile SW, affords anchorage to small vessels with local knowledge.

Facheux Bay is entered between Western Head and Eastern Head, about 0.5 mile E. A conspicuous white stripe marks a cliff on the N side of Warren Cove, about 1.8 miles N of Western Head. Black Otter Rub, a small projection, 3m high, on the W shore about 3.5 miles N of Western Head, is a good mark. Brent Cove, about 1 mile N of Black Otter Rub, affords good anchorage, in 10.9 to 18.3m, close within the entrance points, to vessels with local knowledge. Allen Cove, opposite Brent Cove, affords anchorage, in 14.6 to 16.4m, about 0.2 mile within the entrance points, to vessels with local knowledge. Vessels with local knowledge can also anchor, in 10.9 to 18.3m, close S of the narrows. Warren Cove and Dennis Arm, nearly 3 miles N of Western Head, afford anchorage to small vessels with local knowledge.

Halibut Rocks, about 2 miles SE of Eastern Head, are two rocks 1.5m high. They are surrounded by sunken rocks. There are other dangers in the vicinity that can be seen on the chart.

Mosquito Harbor is entered between the E extremity of **Mosquito Island** (47°37'N., 56°15'W.) and the SW entrance point of Bonne Bay, about 0.5 mile E. The harbor affords anchorage to small vessels with local knowledge.

Directions.—Bear Head (47°36'N., 56°27'W.), open S of Fish Head (47°36'N., 56°24'W.) and bearing 270°, leads S of Razor Back Rock (47°37'N., 56°18'W.) and Halibut Rocks (47°37'N., 56°17'W.).

Bonne Bay indents the coast between a point about 0.8 mile E of Mosquito Island and **Bonne Bay Head** (47°38'N., 56°13'W.), about 1.3 miles NE. Bonne Bay is best entered between Taylor Island and Middle Island. Taylor Rock and Hardy Rock on the SW side, and the foul ground off Middle Island on the NE side of the channel must be carefully avoided. Rocky Passage, between Taylor Island and the mainland W, is available only to small vessels with local knowledge. Buffet Tickle, the narrow passage between Saddle Island and the mainland, is only suitable for small vessels. Bonne Bay Harbor, completely sheltered from all winds, indents the W side of Bonne Bay W of the N end of Taylor Island. Anchorage can be taken, in 24 to 31m, sand, in Bonne Bay Harbor. Small vessels can anchor at the head of the bay.

Bay D'Espoir

2.33 Bay D'Espoir is entered between **Dawson Point** (47°38'N., 56°10'W.), about 2 miles ENE of Bonne Bay Head, and Western Head of Long Island, about 2 miles ESE.

The head of Bay D'Espoir generally freezes over about the end of December, and clears again toward the end of April.

Bay D'Espoir—Entrance

2.34 Saddle Island (47°38'N., 56°10'W.), on the W side of the entrance, rises to two conspicuous hills, the S of which is conical and 74m high.

Great Jervis Harbor (47°39'N., 56°11'W.) lies W of Great Jervis Island, which lies midway between Dawson Point and the N entrance point, nearly 1 mile N. Dawson Point is the E extremity of an island separated from the mainland by Push Through, a narrow passage.

Tides—Currents.—The MHW interval at Great Jervis Harbor is 8 hours 55 minutes; the mean range of tide is 1.1m, the spring range is 1.4m.

The tidal currents in Great Jervis Harbor are barely perceptible and greatly influenced by the prevailing winds.

Anchorage.—Vessels can anchor, in 16.4 to 29m, mud or gravel, SW and S of Pearl Island. Small vessels can anchor SW of Fishes-nose Point; in the channel N of Great Jervis Island; or in Man of War Cove on the W side of the N entrance point. Vessels can also anchor off the entrance to the Barasway at the W end of the S part of Great Jervis Harbor, in a depth of 26m.

Directions.—The best entrance to the harbor is the passage S of Great Jervis Island. The passage N of Great Jervis Island is only suitable for small vessels.

Caution.—A rock, with a least depth of 2.1m, lies about 0.3 mile W of the N entrance of Push Through and about 137m offshore. Rocks lie close off Fishes-nose Point, nearly 1 mile WNW of Dawson Point. Dory Rock, which dries, lies close W of a point on the W side of Great Jervis Island, about 0.3 mile NE of Fishes-nose Point. The Brothers, which dry 0.9m, lie on a shoal flat extending about 250m NNW from the NW end of Great Jervis Island. Pearl Island, in the NW part of the harbor, close off the head, is bordered by shoals.

Bay D'Espoir—North Arm

2.35 Manuel Arm, the southernmost cove on the W side of the N arm, is entered about 1 mile N of the N entrance point of Great Jervis Harbor. Manuel Arm affords no anchorage except for fishing vessels.

Stanley Cove, which indents the W shore about 0.4 mile NNW of **Old Harry** (47°41'N., 56°09'W.), a pinnacle rock, affords anchorage to small vessels, but offers little protection.

Birchy Cove indents the W shore about 1.5 miles N of Old Harry. Vessels can anchor, in 20.1 to 26m, about 0.2 mile off a small projection in the middle of the head of the cove.

Little Cuiller Bay is entered close N of the N entrance point of Brichy Cove. A vessel can anchor, in 15.5 to 18.3m, in the bay, but it is exposed to E winds.

Great Cuiller Bay is entered between Great Cuiller Point, the N entrance point of Little Cuiller Bay, and Sugarloaf Island, about 0.4 mile NNW. A conspicuous white patch, resembling a church with a spire can be seen on the S side of Great Cuiller Point. Anchorage can be taken, in 12.8 to 18.3m, W of some rocks which lie 135m off the S side of the bay about 0.8 mile W of Great Cuiller Point.

Directions.—**Stone Point** (47°45'N., 56°06'W.), off East Bay bearing 065° through the boat passage NW of Sugarloaf Island, is a clearing mark which leads N of the above-mentioned rock.

Cul-de-Sac, with anchorage for a small vessel, is entered between Cul-de-Sac Point, about 0.5 mile NNE of Sugarloaf Island, and North Bay Head, about 0.4 mile NE. Anchorage is available close SE of a narrows near its head, in depths from 7 to 11m.

Goblin Head (47°41'N., 56°07'W.), the E entrance point of the N arm, is a steep bluff, 197m high, which shows the profile of a face on some bearings.

North Bay Head (47°45'N., 56°08'W.), the W entrance point of North Bay, rises in cliffs to an elevation of 183m, and has a conspicuous white stripe on its SW side.

Anchorage.—Vessels can anchor, in 11.9m, mud, in mid-channel in North Bay, 0.2 mile S of **Indian Point** (47°52'N., 56°10'W.); or in 8.2m, mud, W of Indian Point.

A small vessel can anchor, in 12.8 to 20.1m, in the entrance of **First Brook** (47°46'N., 56°08'W.).

A small vessel can proceed up North Bay as far as **Dogberry Rock** (47°52'N., 56°10'W.).

Vessels can anchor, in 12.8m, mud, N of the islet (47°47'N., 56°03'W.) in East Bay.

Small vessels can anchor nearer the head of East Bay or near the head of **Northwest Cove** (47°47'N., 56°04'W.).

Bay D'Espoir—East Arm

2.36 Directions.—Saddle Island, open NW of the NW extremity of Long Island and bearing 227°, are clearing marks which lead NW of **Big Shoal** (47°40'N., 56°05'W.). Harbor le Gallais Hill (47°40'N., 56°00'W.), open N of Grip Island (47°41'N., 56°02'W.) and bearing 087°, leads N of Big Shoal.

Patrick Harbor and Harbor Le Gallais, each with anchorage for small vessels, lie about 1 and 2 miles E, respectively, of Grip Island.

Directions.—The summit of Great Jervis Island, open N of the NW end of Long Island and bearing 249°, leads N of **Patrick Rock** (47°41'N., 56°00'W.) and two sunken rocks in the vicinity.

Day Cove (47°41'N., 55°56'W.), on the W side of the N end of Little Passage, affords anchorage to small vessels.

Dollond Bight, about 3 miles NE of **Brimball Head** (47°42'N., 55°54'W.), affords open anchorage, in 24 to 37m. The bight is clear of dangers with the exception of Taylor Islet, 2.7m high, and Taylor Islet Rocks, which extend a short distance off the N entrance point.

Simmonds Barasway, close N of Dollond Bight, affords anchorage, in 18.3m, close within the entrance.

Gull Cove lies close N of Simmonds Barasway; small vessels can anchor in the cove.

Directions.—The S side of Bois Island open NW of **Ingram Point** (47°46'N., 55°50'W.) and bearing 232° are clearing marks which lead NW of the rocks off **Barasway de Cerf** (47°46'N., 55°49'W.).

The Little River entrance lies about 1.8 miles NE of Ingram Point. Vessels can anchor, in 26m, off the entrance. Only small vessels can navigate the river. The tidal currents in the Little River attain a velocity of 3 knots.

Riches Island lies between the NE end of Bois Island and the entrance of the Little River. Vessels can anchor E of Riches Island, in 12.8m, mud, good holding ground.

May Cove, the head of which dries, lies close W of **May Head** (47°44'N., 55°53'W.). A vessel can anchor, in 13.7m, in May Cove. A 7.9m patch lies in the middle of the entrance to the cove.

Dawson Passage lies between **Dawson Point** (47°46'N., 55°52'W.) and the W side of Riches Island, about 0.3 mile E. Vessels using Dawson Passage should hug the E shore as that is where the greatest depths are.

Lampidoes Passage lies between Bois Island and the shore NW. Vessels are cautioned not to use Lampidoes Passage during NW or SE winds; at such times very violent squalls sweep through the passage.

Pomley Cove and Northwest Cove, on the NW side of Lampidoes Passage about 3.5 miles and 5 miles NE, respectively, of **Western Head** (47°42'N., 56°03'W.), afford anchorage to small vessels.

2.37 Roti Bay indents the NW side of Lampidoes Passage near its E entrance. The bay is entered between **Roti Point** (47°47'N., 55°52'W.), about 0.8 mile NNW of Dawson Point, and the shore 320m W. A rock, which dries 0.6m, lies nearly in mid-channel about 0.8 mile NW of Roti Point. The passage into Roti Bay is 135m wide between the shoals on either side, and has a least depth of 6.4m. Vessels can anchor, in 28 to 39m, about 0.3 mile within the entrance, or in 26 to 31m, mud, NW of the drying rock.

A light is shown on the E extremity of the headland of which Roti Point is the W extremity.

Directions.—The SW side of Riches Island opens NE of the W side of the entrance of Roti Bay and bearing 143° leads NE of the above-mentioned drying rock. A buoyed channel leads from near the drying rock into the inner part of Roti Bay. No convenient passage SW of the rock exists.

Arran Cove indents the E side of the E arm between **Peyton Point** (47°47'N., 55°49'W.) and Little Crow Head, about 1 mile N. The S side of the cove is bordered by shoal flats which extend a short distance offshore, but the N side is clear of dangers, except for a rock close offshore, about 0.8 mile E of Little Crow Head. Anchorage can be taken, in 21.9m, about 0.8 mile E of Little Crow Head, or in less depths farther in the cove.

Crow Head, about 0.3 mile NNW of Little Crow Head, is a conspicuous cliff, 220m high.

Ship Cove is entered 3.75 miles NNE of the light on Roti Point between Clarke Head and Cluett Head 1 mile farther NNE.

There is a Government Jetty on the SW of Ship Cove about 0.7 mile within the entrance. It is 108m long and 9m wide, with a depth alongside of 7.3m.

The Conne River is entered about 3.5 miles NNE of Crow Head. The channel narrows to a width of 0.1 mile about 1 mile within the entrance; then the depths are suitable only for small vessels. Vessels anchor close within the entrance of the Conne River, in 10.9m, mud, good holding ground, but caution is advised because the depths decrease suddenly from about 37 to 10.9m.

An overhead cable, with a vertical clearance of 12.2m, spans the narrows at the entrance to the river. A submarine cable also crosses the narrows.

Swagger Cove, which indents the W side of the arm about 1.5 miles N of **Cluett Head** (47°52'N., 55°49'W.), dries out to its entrance; but anchorage can be taken, in 9.1m, mud, on the flat extending off the entrance.

Cock and Hen Cove, a small drying cove on the W side of the arm, is entered W of a point 0.5 mile NW of **Weasel Islet** (47°54'N., 55°47'W.). The point, bearing about 331°, marks the SW limit of the anchorage at the head of Eastern Arm. Depths of 10m, mud, exist on this bearing, but they increase to 37m, mud, about 0.2 mile SW.

Hermitage Bay—North Side

2.38 Hermitage Bay is entered between Western Head, the SW extremity of Long Island, and **Pass Island** (47°29'N., 56°12'W.), the NW entrance point of Fortune Bay, about 8.5 miles SSW.

Head Rock, 3.7m high, lies about 0.2 mile SSE of Western Head. Long Island Rock, 3m high, is located 0.5 mile SW of the same point.

Grassy Island, located 1.5 miles ESE of Western Head, rises to an elevation of 82m. Tinker Rock is an islet located about 0.2 mile S of the E end of Grassy Island. A light is shown from Tinker Rock.

Round Harbor, with anchorage for small vessels, indents the coast about 4 miles ESE of Western Head.

Piccaire Harbor (Picarre Harbor) is entered between Miller Point, about 6.8 miles ESE of Western Head, and a point about 0.2 mile SE. The SE entrance point rises to Crow Nest, a hill 88m high.

Depths—Limitations.—The harbor trends about 0.8 mile N to a point where it narrows to less than 92m, with depths that are very shoal. Inside the narrows the harbor opens into a deep basin.

Anchorage.—Vessels can anchor close within the harbor entrance, in depths of 18 to 22m. Small vessels can anchor as far as the narrows.

Directions.—Buffet Point, on the W side of the harbor, about 0.5 mile N of Miller Point, bearing 011°, leads into the harbor W of the dangers.

Caution.—Crazy Betty, a drying rock, lies about 0.1 mile NW of the SE entrance point. A 4.9m patch lies 0.15 mile S of the same point. Mad Moll, a rock which dries 0.6m, lies about midway between the point and the patch.

An overhead telephone cable, with a vertical clearance of 4.6m, crosses the narrows which are less than 45m wide and fronted by a bar with a least depth of 1.8m. The harbor terminates close N of the narrows in a wide basin called Northwest Arm.

2.39 Gaultois Harbor, near the SE extremity of Long Island, is entered between **West Head** (47°36'N., 55°54'W.), about 1.5 miles E of Piccaire Harbor, and Krant Point, nearly 0.2 mile farther NE.

Ice.—Field ice arrives at Gaultois Harbor about the middle of February and leaves toward the end of March. The harbor seldom freezes over, except during severe winters with calm weather, and the ice generally breaks up in a few days.

Depths—Limitations.—The channel between Goose Rock and the W shore is about 68m wide, with charted depths of 7.3 to 10.9m.

Several islets and dangers lie in the harbor entrance, which opens into a small deep basin. A rock, with a depth of 0.9m, lies close S of West Head. Several islets and rocks extend about 230m SW from Krant Point, the SW of which, Goose Rock, is 2.7m high. Whale Islet, with shoals extending about 70m W, is 3m high and lies about 92m WNW of Krant Point.

Submarine cables exist between West Head and a cove close W of Big Black Head, 171m high, 1.25 miles SE.

There is a Government Wharf of irregular shape at Gaultois. It has two berthing faces, with one face 30m long and a second face 28m wide, with depths alongside from 4.5 to 5.4m. Adjacent to Government Wharf, there is a fish plant wharf 48m long, with a least depth alongside of 3.7m.

Aspect.—Gaultois Harbor Light is situated near West Head.

The entrance channel is marked on the E side by a lighted buoy moored close SW of Goose Rock and by a buoy 90m W of Whale Islet.

Anchorage.—Vessels can anchor, in 44m, mud, in the basin, or secure to moorings which are laid between Whale Island and the W shore of the harbor. If anchoring, vessels must avoid fouling the moorings. A pipeline is laid from a position 0.1 mile NNW of West Head, E and NE for 90m. Vessels should not anchor in this vicinity.

Directions.—Whale Island, open E of West Head and bearing 012°, leads E of the rock close S of West Head. After passing this rock, a vessel should keep West Head close aboard, then proceed into the harbor.

2.40 Little Passage is the deep channel between the E side of Long Island and the mainland, and connects Hermitage Bay with Bay d'Espoir, 5.5 miles NNW. L'Anse a Flamme, with anchorage for small vessels, lies on the W side of the passage, about 0.5 mile NW of Margery Head, the W entrance point at the S end. Two islands, The Matchums, lie in the fairway about 1 mile NNW of Margery Head; the channel passes W of them. Middle Island, 9.1m high, lies about 3 miles NW of Margery Head; it can be passed on either side. Little Island lies about 0.5 mile N of Middle Island. The navigation channel between Little Island and Long Island is only 137m wide. Deer Cove, with a conspicuous waterfall, lies on the E side about 1 mile W entrance point at the N end.

A light is shown on Little Island and on Day Point.

Directions.—From S, a vessel should proceed in mid-channel, passing W of the two islands in the fairway N of L'Anse a Flamme. Proceed in mid-channel, passing on either side of Middle Island about 2 miles farther NW, then pass close along the Long Island shore abreast Little Islet. The rock off the point about 0.4 mile N of Maria Cove should be passed to the E. When N of Maria Cove, steer with Day Point in range about 020° with a point on the E shore of the passage, until the waterfall in Deer Cove bears 095°; vessel may then steer in mid-channel into Bay D'Espoir.

Northwest Cove and Salmonier Cove, each with anchorage for small vessels, indent the coast about 4.5 and 8.5 miles ENE, respectively, of Passage Point, the E entrance point at the S end of Little Passage.

Hermitage Bay—Southeast Side

2.41 Grole Western Cove, about 3 miles ENE of Pass Island, affords anchorage to vessels with local knowledge in 16.4m. A light is shown from Grole Point, close E of Grole Western Cove. Fish Rocks lie 0.2 mile offshore, close W of the W entrance point of Grole Western Cove.

Fox Island (47°34'N., 55°58'W.), marked by a light, is located about 0.5 mile off the S shore of the bay, about 6.5 miles ENE of Grole Western Cove. Fox Island Rock (Black Rock), 10m high, is located 0.3 mile NE of Fox Island. A light is shown from the rock.

Hermitage Cove indents the SE side of the bay, about 1 mile E of Fox Island. The MHW interval at Hermitage Cove is 8 hours 35 minutes; the mean range of tides is 1.4m and the spring range is 2.1m. Vessels with local knowledge can take good anchorage, except during N gales, about 0.4 mile off the head of the cove, in 14.6m.

Little Fox Island, 29m high, lies 1.2 miles ENE of Fox Island. Connaigre Shoal, a rock with a depth of 1.2m, lies about 0.6 mile E of Little Fox Island. A light is shown from Little Fox Island.

Furby Cove, Olive Cove, and Hardy Cove indent the SE side of Hermitage Bay, about 5.5, 10, and 12.8 miles ENE, respectively, of Fox Island. Small vessels with local knowledge can anchor in these coves.

Fortune Bay

2.42 Fortune Bay is entered between **Pass Island** (47°29'N., 56°12'W.) and Point Crewe, about 35 miles SSE. Pass Island Tickle, the passage between Pass Island and the peninsula, is about 228m wide and has a least depth of 7.3m. Vessels with local knowledge can anchor, in 11.9m, sand, in Pass Island Tickle. The berth is off the house in the middle of Pass Island, but it is open to the S.

Fortune Bay—Entrance

2.43 Brunet Island (Brunette Island) (47°16'N., 55°59'W.), the largest island in the approaches, lies with Northwest Head, its W extremity, 21 miles N of Crew Point. Several of the hills on the N end of Brunette Island appear as separate islands when seen from a distance seaward. Because of its elevation, Mercer Head Light, at the SE extremity of the island, is often obscured by fog when the land below is visible.

Mercer Cove, entered close W of Mercer Head, has general depths of 6.4 to 12.8m. The entrance is about 0.3 mile wide. Harbour Shoal, an 8.2m patch, lies 0.3 mile SW of the SE entrance point. Harbour Rock dries 1.8m and lies in the middle of the cove; it may be passed on either side.

The MHW interval at Brunette Island is 8 hours 53 minutes. The mean range of tides is 1.3m; the spring range is 1.9m.

Mercer cove affords good sheltered anchorage, in 5.5 to 10.9m, NE of Harbour Rock.

Vessels with local knowledge can anchor, in 10.9 to 24m, sheltered from S and W winds, in the bight W of Little Cape, the E extremity of Brunette Island. Rocks at the head of the bight and a 4.5m patch about 0.8 mile W of Little Cape must be avoided.

The Little Brunet Islands, comprising Duck Island, Puffin Island, and Bird Island, are located between 0.5 and 1.5 miles S of the W part of the Brunet Island.

The **Plate Islands** (47°12'N., 56°03'W.), together with numerous rocks and shoals, are the SW dangers in the approaches to Fortune Bay.

Connaigre Rock, located 7.5 miles N of Northwest Head and 3 miles S of Connaigre Head on the N shore of Fortune Bay, has a depth of 2.7m.

Sagona Island lies about 5.3 miles NE of the N extremity of Brunette Island. A small inlet at the SW end of Sagona Island affords shelter to fishing vessels.

Caution.—Dangers, with depths of less than 18.3m, should be given a berth of at least 1 mile because the sea is reported to break on them during heavy weather.

Fortune Bay—North Side

2.44 Pass Island, 84m high, is separated from the W extremity of the long peninsula separating Connaigre Bay and Hermitage Bay by Pass Island Tickle. This passage is 229m wide, with depths of 7.3m. During spring tides, a tidal current of 3 to 4 knots sets through the tickle. It is difficult to navigate the passage during strong winds. Fog is prevalent during the summer months. Local knowledge is necessary. An overhead cable spans the tickle from the NE side of Pass Island to the mainland. It has a vertical clearance of 25.9m. Three submarine cables are also laid in this vicinity.

A group of islets and shoals extends nearly 1.5 miles WSW from Pass Island.

Connaigre Bay is entered between **Basse Terre Point** (47°28'N., 56°07'W.) and Connaigre Head, about 8 miles ESE. Black Rock, detached and 0.3m high, lies in the entrance of the bay, about 4 miles E of Basse Terre Point. Shag Rocks, 7.3m high, lie in the middle of the entrance to the bay. Eastern Point and Dog Cove Head lie on the NW side of the bay, about 3 and 7.5 miles ENE, respectively, of Basse Terre Point. Blow-me-down Head rises to 211m about 3.5 miles ENE of Dog Cove Head. Partridge Cove lies on the W side of Blow-me-down Head. Great Harbor Bight lies on the SE side of the bay, about 5.5 miles NE of Connaigre Head. Great Island, 147m high, lies in the middle of the bay, about 5 miles NNE of Connaigre Head. Little Island, 82m high, is located close NE of Great Island.

Great Harbor Bight affords anchorage to vessels with local knowledge, in 18.3m, about 0.2 mile off the head of the bight. Vessels entering this bight should keep close to the SE shore.

Partridge Cove affords anchorage to vessels with local knowledge in 9.1m, but is open S.

Small vessels can anchor in Salmonier Cove at the head of the bay; however, this is the only anchorage, except for boats, above Great Harbor Bight.

Directions.—Seal Islet, SW of Pass Island, well open S of Basse Terre Point and bearing 282°, leads close S of Black Rock. Blow-me-down Head, well open SE of Dog Cove and bearing 057°, leads SE of the rocks and shoals between Eastern Point and Dog Cove Head.

The beach of Saltwater Cove in Harbor Breton, open S of **Western Head** (47°27'N., 55°49'W.) and bearing 059°, leads SE of **Offer Rock** (47°27'N., 55°51'W.).

Deadman Bight is located between Connaigre Head and Western Head, nearly 5 miles ENE. Offer Rock, with a depth of 3.4m, lies about 2 miles WSW of Western Head.

2.45 Harbor Breton is entered between Western Head and Eastern Head, about 1.5 miles E. Brook Point lies on the E side of Harbor Breton, about 2.3 miles N of Eastern Head. Harvey Hill rises 173m on the W side of Northeast Arm, about 1.75 miles NNE of Brook Point. Rocky Point, the S entrance point of Southwest Arm, lies nearly 1.8 miles NNE of Western Head. Thompson Beach, the inner S entrance point of Southwest Arm, lies about 0.3 mile WNW of Rocky Point. Harbor Rock, a 4.5m patch, lies about 0.1 mile NNE of Thompson Beach. The town of Harbour Breton is situated on the shores of the SW arm.

Ice.—Drift ice arrives at Harbor Breton about the end of February and leaves about the end of March. During a period of 30 years there was but three occasions when the mail steamer was unable to reach the anchorage. Harbor ice occurs between the beginning of January and the middle of April, but as a rule, only the heads of Southwest Arm and Northeast Arm freeze over.

Tides—Currents.—The MHW interval at Harbor Breton is 8 hours 52 minutes. The mean range of tides is 1.7m; the spring range is 2.1m.

Depths—Limitations.—The entrance of the harbor is crossed by a bar. A channel, with a least depth of 5.5m, leads over the bar.

On the SE side of Southwest Arm, there is a Public Wharf, 38m long, with a depth of 3.4m alongside. Jensen's Wharf, on the NW side of the harbor, about 0.3 mile SW of the Public Wharf, is 130m long with depths of 0.9 to 3.7m alongside. An L-shaped wharf extends from the NE end of Jensen's Wharf. This wharf has an outer face, 18m long, with a depth of 5.2m alongside.

Aspect.—Jerseyman Head, the N entrance point of Jerseyman Harbor, is a conspicuous promontory faced with red cliffs; it lies about 2.3 miles N of Eastern Head.

A lighted buoy is moored close N of Harbor Rock.

A light is shown on Rocky Point.

Anchorage.—Large vessels must anchor, in about 31m, NNE of Har; a good scope of chain should be used to avoid dragging during the squalls which prevail during strong breezes in the summer. Small vessels can anchor in Southwest Arm or Jerseyman Harbor.

Directions.—Brook Point, in line bearing 015° with Harvey Hill, leads E of the shoal flats off Rocky Point.

2.46 Great Bay de L'Eau is entered between Eastern Head and St. Johns Head, about 4.5 miles ESE. Devils Island, about 5 miles inside the entrance, divides the bay into two channels, the E of which is clear of dangers. Millers Passage, the W channel, has a least depth of 2.1m.

Little Bay indents the NW shore about 4 miles NE of Eastern Head. On Little Bay Head, the E entrance point to Little Bay, there is a white light tower, no longer in use.

Little Devils Island lies on a shoal flat extending about 320m N from N side of Devils Island. Northeast of Little Devils Island, the inner part of Great Bay de L'Eau is known as Old Bay.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken off the W side of Little Bay, in 11 to 29m, avoiding a sunken rock close off the W entrance point. Anchorage can also be taken, in 18 to 22m, at the head of Old Bay.

Shag Rock Bank, on which there are numerous shoals and rocks, occupies most of the E side of the S part of Great Bay de L'Eau. **Shag Rock** (47°27'N., 55°36'W.) is an islet composed of a flat rock, 12m high, nearly connected at its SW end with Gull Rock, a pinnacle 20m high.

A light is shown from the NE entrance point of Coomb's Cove, 1.2 miles E of Shag Rock.

St. Johns Bay (St. John Bay) is entered between St. Johns Head and a point 2.5 miles SE. St. Johns Bay affords anchorage in moderate depths during offshore winds. The best berths are near the channel leading to St. Johns Harbor in the N part of the bay.

St. John's Island, 130m high, lies in the middle of the entrance to the bay.

2.47 **Boxey Point** (47°24'N., 55°36'W.) is the SE extremity of a promontory which rises to an elevation of 94m; the points of this promontory are bordered by sunken rocks and should not be approached within 0.25 mile. Boxey Rock, with a depth of 0.9m, lies about 0.4 mile SSW of Boxey Point.

A light is shown from Boxey Point.

Vessels should not attempt to pass inside Boxey Rock.

Directions.—The houses on the W side of Boxey Harbor, about 2.8 miles NNE of Boxey Point, open E of Friar Head, nearly 1 mile NNE of Boxey Point, and bearing 016°, leads E; and the S end of St. Johns Island, in the entrance of St. Johns Bay, open S of Shephard Rock, about 1 mile WSW of Boxey Point, and bearing 283°, leads S of Boxey Rock.

Boxey Harbor is entered between the W extremity of **Boxey Harbor Head** (47°24'N., 55°36'W.), which is 60m high and located 2.75 miles NE of Boxey Point, and the coast 0.5 mile W. On the W side of the entrance there is a breakwater which was reported to be in poor condition in 1973. The small settlement of Boxey stands on the W side of the harbor. Anchorage is available in this harbor, in depths from 7 to 8m, fine sand.

Directions.—A mound on Boxey Point in line with Friar Head, 1 mile N, and bearing 203° astern, leads into Boxey Harbor over a bar across the entrance in depths of 5.5m.

Shag Rock, bare and 4m high, lies 0.3 miles E of Boxey Harbor Head. A rock, with a depth of 0.7m, lies about 0.1 mile S of Shag Rock.

English Harbor West is entered about 2 miles ENE of Boxey Harbor Head. It is only suitable for small vessels. A light is shown from the E entrance point.

Blue Pinion Harbor is entered about 6 miles NE of Boxey Point. Anchorage can be taken at the head of the harbor, in 9.1 to 28m, but the harbor is open to the S. Vessels should anchor near the E side to avoid a shoal extending 0.15 mile off the W shore about 0.8 mile N of the W entrance point.

2.48 St. Jacques Harbor, entered about 1.3 miles E of Blue Pinion Harbor, is clear of dangers except for a small spit extending off the E entrance point. **St. Jacques Island** (47°28'N., 55°25'W.), 50m high, lies about 0.4 mile SE of the E

entrance point of St. Jacques Harbor. Good sheltered anchorage can be taken, in 7.3 to 31m; however, kelp grows in the NW part of the harbor in depths of 16.4m or less and the bottom is rocky.

A light is shown at the SE end of St. Jacques Island.

Belle Bay is entered between St. Jacques Island and Long Point, about 12.5 miles ENE.



St. Jacques Island from S

Belle Bay—West Side

2.49 Belleoram Harbor, about 3 miles N of St. Jacques Island, is a snug harbor for small vessels.

Chapel Island lies with its S extremity about 2.3 miles E of Beach Point, the E entrance point of Belleoram Harbor. Farmers Cove, at the NE end of Chapel Island, affords anchorage to small vessels.

Corbin Bay is entered between Bob Head, about 2 miles NW of Chapel Island, and Corbin Head, about 1.5 miles N. The bay is indented by three arms, all of which afford anchorage, in 12.8m.

Numerous rocks and shoals lie in the channel between Long Island and a promontory 0.5 mile NW; they include Barrow Rock, which lies nearly in mid-channel and is 5m high. The promontory is fronted by Thrum Cap, a steep islet 26m high, and **Lord and Lady Island** (47°35'N., 55°23'W.), 23m high.

Ducie Rock, awash, lies 0.3 mile N of Lord and Lady Island and is marked on its N side by a lighted buoy fitted with a radar reflector. More rocks extend 0.5 mile W from Ducie Rock.

Vessels with local knowledge can anchor off Pools Cove or off the mouth of the river at the head of North Bay, both of which lie at the head of Belle Bay.

Belle Bay—Northeast Side

2.50 Hare Harbor indents the shore about 0.5 mile NW of Long Point; it can only accommodate fishing vessels.

Mal Bay is entered between Woody Head, about 2 miles NNW of Long Point, and Mal Bay Island, about 1.8 miles farther WNW. This bay affords anchorage to vessels with local knowledge. Caution is necessary because the depths at the head of the bay decrease rapidly from 42 to 9.1m.

The Rencontre Islands lie off the NE side of Belle Bay. Vessels with local knowledge can anchor off a village situated on the mainland NE of the E extremity of the largest Rencontre Island. This anchorage is sheltered by the two southeasternmost Rencontre Islands.

Belle Harbor (Belle Island Harbor) indents the NE shore about 3.5 miles WNW of the W extremity of the largest Rencontre Island. Doctor Island lies on the E side of the entrance. Belle Harbor affords anchorage to vessels with local

knowledge, in 14.6 to 31m, near its head, but the depths decrease suddenly. Small vessels can anchor in Doctor Cove.

Lally Head is the SW extremity of a promontory about 5.3 miles W of the W extremity of the largest Rencontre Island. Lally Cove lies on the S side of the promontory, sheltered by Lally Cove Islet off its entrance. Lally Back Cove lies on the N side of the promontory. These coves are only suitable for boats, but vessels with local knowledge can anchor off Lally Back Cove, in 26 to 29m.

East Bay Head, the common entrance point of North Bay and East Bay at the head of Belle Bay, lies about 2.5 miles N of Lally Head. East Bay affords good anchorage to vessels with local knowledge. The anchorage is off the mouth of a river that flows into the head of East Bay.

Fortune Bay—Southeast Side

2.51 Between **Point Crew** (46°55'N., 55°58'W.) and Dantzig Point, about 5 miles N, the coast is indented by great Dantzig Cove, which has poor holding ground and is located about 1 mile S of Dantzig Point.

Fortune Head, located 7.5 miles NE of Dantzig Point, has steep cliffs with a hillock at the W end of the headland. A light is shown about 0.8 mile WSW of Fortune Head.



Fortune

Fortune Harbor (47°05'N., 55°50'W.) lies at the mouth of Fortune Barrasway, about 0.5 mile ESE of Fortune Head.

Depths—Limitations.—Fortune Gut is a dredged channel with a least depth of 4.9m in 1985. This channel leads SW between breakwaters on the W side and public wharf on the E side, where it is about 45m wide, into a dredged basin with depths from 5.2 to 7.3m in 1985.

A marine service center is located at the SE end of Fortune Barasway. Fresh water is available. Due to silting, the service center is best approached by favoring the E side of Fortune Barasway. From a point near the W end of the marine service center, a rock breakwater extends 76m in a N direction. Adjacent and parallel to the E side of the breakwater, a floating



Fortune Harbor

wharf extends 100m, forming a small boat mooring area. Three floating wharves, 33m long, extend E from the previous floating wharf. A light is shown from a mast on the E end of the outermost of the three floating wharves.

Numerous wharves exist on the E side of the basin. They provide 525m of berthing space with depths alongside ranging from 2.5 to 5.6m.

Aspect.—A light is shown on the outer end of the outer W breakwater and from the NE end of the public wharf.

A lighted buoy is moored about 0.2 mile NE of Fortune Harbor breakwater light.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken in good weather by vessels with local knowledge, in 10.9 to 18.3m, outside the harbor, but the bottom is smooth rock, very bad holding ground. The best berth is in 12.8m, well toward Fortune Head.

Grand Bank Head is a steep headland, 54m high, lying about 3.3 miles NE of Fortune Head. Admiral Cove, on the E side of Grand Bank Head, affords temporary anchorage, in 9.1 to 18.3m.

Caution.—Submarine pipelines are laid across the harbor entrance; one of them extends about 0.2 mile N where it is marked by an orange buoy.

Grand Bank Harbor (47°06'N., 55°45'W.)

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2.52 Grand Bank Harbor, a small narrow basin lying on the SE side of Fortune Bay, about 14.5 miles NE of Point Crewe, is entered between Western Pier and Eastern Breakwater, on the E side of Bouilli Point, about 1 mile SE of Grand Bank Head. Western Breakwater affords protection to the harbor entrance between Western Pier and Eastern Breakwater. The port is open all year.

Ice.—Grand Bank Harbor rarely freezes over. Drift ice arrives at the end of February and leaves early in April. Grand Bank Harbor is open for navigation throughout the year.

Tides—Currents.—The MHW interval at Grand Bank Harbor is 8 hours 39 minutes. Spring tides rise 2.1m; neap tides rise 1.5m.

Depths—Limitations.—Depths in the Grand Bank Harbor approach and anchorage are deep. A depth of 5.8m can be

carried in the fairway of Grand Bank Gut, the channel between Western Pier and Eastern Breakwater.

A 2,400 ton vessel is the largest that has entered the harbor.

There is a wharf on the S side of Western Pier. It is 73m long, with a least depth alongside of 4.3m.

A marginal wharf on the W side of the harbor has 348m of berthing space, with depths alongside from 4.3 to 5.5m.

A fish wharf on the E side of the harbor, near the root of Eastern Pier, is 75m long and has a least depth of 4.9m alongside.

At the S end of the harbor there is a public wharf, 32m long, with a depth of 3.4m alongside.

Aspect.—Two lights, in line bearing 244.5°, are shown from the W side of the harbor and lead into the harbor.

Lighted Buoy VG is moored about 0.8 mile ENE of the harbor entrance.

Lights are shown on the E extremity of Western Breakwater, on the head of Western Pier, and on the N extremity of Eastern Breakwater.



Grand Bank Harbor

Pilotage.—Pilotage is not compulsory, but is recommended for mariners without local knowledge. A pilot can be arranged by giving 24 hours notice to Pilots, St. John's. The pilot will board off St. John's (47°33'42"N., 52°37'54"W.) or off Grand Bank Harbor if the vessel arranges for a boat to embark the pilot.

Anchorage.—Vessels with local knowledge can anchor, in 18.3m, but the holding ground here has been reported bad.

2.53 Grand Beach Point (47°09'N., 55°31'W.) is frequented by fishing vessels during the spring season. Scott Rock, with a depth of 7.6m, lies about 0.6 mile NW of the point.

White Point, located 3.5 miles NE of Grand Beach Point, is formed of bare granite.

Frenchman Cove, about 4 miles NE of **White Point** (47°11'N., 55°28'W.), affords anchorage to small vessels with local knowledge.

The coast between White Point and the entrance to Garnish is fronted by rocks extending as much as 2 miles offshore. White Rock, with a depth of 5.2m, lies at the NE extremity of these rocks.

Garnish Harbor is a small vessel harbor lying about 1 mile NE of Frenchman Cove. A light is shown from the outer end of the Garnish breakwater.

Caution.—A slight outflow from a nearby river has been reported (1999) in the entrance channel to Garnish Harbor.

Between the entrance to Garnish Harbor and Point Enragee (Rosee Point), 9.5 miles to the N, the coast is fronted with several rocks and shoals.

Charleys Rock, with a depth of 4m, is located about 0.7 mile offshore, about 4 miles NNE of Garnish Light. Tilt Rock, with a depth of 1.4m, is located 0.5 mile offshore, about 2 miles farther NNE. Hay Shoals extend nearly 1 mile W from Scott Point, located about 1.3 miles S of Point Enragee.

Grand Jersey Cove (Grand Jervey Cove), about 0.5 mile E of **Grand Jersey Head** (Grand Jervey Head) (47°28'N., 55°07'W.), affords open anchorage to vessels with local knowledge, in 26m.

Fortune Bay—Head

2.54 North side.—The head of Fortune Bay is entered between **Miller Head** (47°29'N., 55°07'W.) and Long Point, the NE entrance point of Belle Bay, about 5.4 miles NNW.

Long Harbor is entered between Long Harbor Point, nearly 1 mile E of Long Point, and a point about 1.8 miles ENE. Anderson Cove indents the W shore of Long Harbor about 1.5 miles N of Long Harbor Point. Woody Island lies on the E side of Long Harbor, about 3.5 miles NNE of Long Harbor Point. Tickle Head is a cliffy headland, 21m high, lying on the W side about 4 miles within the entrance of Long Harbor. Grundy Cove indents the W shore about 0.8 mile N of Tickle Head. **Herring Island** (47°40'N., 55°04'W.), 37m high, lies close off the W shore, about 1.5 miles NNE of Tickle Head. Southeast Bight and Doughball Cove indent the E side of Long Harbor, about 2 and 2.5 miles NE, respectively, of Hearing Island.

Tides—Currents.—The MHW interval at Long Harbor is 8 hours 50 minutes. Spring tides rise 2.1m; neap tides rise 1.7m.

The tidal current is reported to flow past Tickle Head with a velocity of 3 knots at times. Off Woody Island, the greatest velocity of the ebb current is 1.25 knots, while that of the flood current is 0.5 knot. The ebb current at the anchorage N of Doughball Cove has sufficient strength to keep a vessel broadside to a strong breeze.

Anchorage.—Anchorage may be obtained by small vessels on the W side of Anderson Cove, in 10.9 to 26m.

A vessel can anchor S of the narrows at Tickle Head, but completely exposed to the strength of the tidal currents, in 12.8 to 14.6m.

A vessel, depending on its length, can anchor, in 10.9 to 21.9m, in Grundy Cove.

A vessel can anchor in Southeast Bight, in 10.9 to 20.1m, or in mid-channel N of Doughball Cove, in 10.9m or less.

Directions.—A vessel entering by the passage E of Black Rock and Gull Island should keep close to Gull Island in depths of 9.1 to 12.8m. If using the W passage, keep near the W shore in a depth of 26m. A vessel should keep in mid-channel through the narrows at Tickle Head. The dangers SE of Gull Rock should be buoyed and passed close SE because the

fairway is only 0.15 mile wide, then steer a mid-channel course for the anchorage N of Doughball Cove.

2.55 Big Conne, an open bay with anchorage in 16.4 to 31m at its head, is entered between Conne Big Head, about 2.7 miles ENE of Long Harbor Head, and a point 1 mile farther E. Little Conne, a cove on the W side of Big Conne, is suitable for fishing vessels. Shag Rock, 7m high, lies about 230m S of the E entrance point of Big Conne. Shoals lie within 230m SW of Shag Rock.

Femme Harbor indents the coast between the E entrance point of Big Conne and a point 2 miles E. Petticoat Island, Smock Island, and several islets and dangers lie in the outer part of the harbor.

Tides—Currents.—The MHW interval at Femme Harbor is 8 hours 35 minutes; spring tides rise 2.1m, neap tides rise 1.5m.

Depths—Limitations.—Depths of 10.6 to 18.3m prevail in the fairway of the channel between Petticoat Island and Smock Island.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken, in 8.2 to 33m, sand and mud, in Northwest Arm of Femme Harbor.

Directions.—Femme Harbor is entered W of Petticoat Island. Vessels should pass between Petticoat Island and Smock Island and through the narrows of Northwest Arm. The passage E of Petticoat Island can be used only by small craft with local knowledge.

A vessel entering the harbor should, as soon as the W harbor channel begins to open, keep near Smock Island to avoid the sunken rocks extending off the NE part of Petticoat Island and Drew Rock. From abreast Drew Rock, a mid-channel course can be steered until near Black Duck Hole, an inlet on the E side of the N end of the entry channel. Care should be taken to avoid Druid Rock, which has a depth of 0.3m over it, and lies opposite Black Duck Hole. This rock and the shoal area extending 100m S reduce the width of the fairway between them and the E shore to 100m. Vessels may steer between the buoy and the E shore in a least depth of 7.3m in Northwest Arm, an open basin beyond.

Caution.—Drying and sunken dangers extend 370m NW and 230m SW from the SW extremity of Smock Island. Shoals lie between the N extremity of Smock Island and the shore of the harbor.

Drew Rock, which dries 0.9m, lies about 0.1 mile E of the N extremity of Smock Island. Drew Rock marks the outer edge of shoals extending about 90m from the E shore of the harbor.

Northward of Smock Island the harbor narrows to a least width of about 137m; then it opens out into Northwest Arm, about 0.5 mile N of Smock Island. Shoals extend a few meters off both sides of the narrows, but the fairway has depths of 7.3 to 14.6m in it. A rock, with a depth of 0.3m, lies nearly 90m offshore on the W side of the N end of the narrows.

2.56 New Harbor, about 1 mile ENE of the E entrance point of Femme Harbor, affords shelter to small vessels.

Little Bay de L'Eau, about 3 miles NE of Femme Harbor, affords anchorage to small vessels.

English Harbor East (English Harbor) is entered between Western Head, about 1.5 miles E of Little Bay De L'Eau, and Eastern Head, about 0.5 mile ENE. Rocks lie off both entrance

points, but otherwise the outer part of the harbor is clear of dangers. The inner part of the harbor is shoal and very narrow in places. Good anchorage can be taken, in 7.3 to 18.3m, in the outer part of the harbor, sheltered from all but S winds

Grand le Pierre Harbor, which indents the coast about 4.5 miles ENE of Eastern Head, affords good anchorage, in 7.3 to 14.6m. The MHW interval at Grand Le Pierre Harbor is 9 hours 10 minutes. Spring tides rise 2.1m; neap tides rise 1.5m.

The head of Fortune Bay is steep-to and clear of dangers. Anchorage can be taken, in 12.8 to 16.4m, off the settlement of **Terrenceville** (47°40'N., 54°44'W.), with a conspicuous red

house bearing 140°. A submarine cable leads ashore in the vicinity of the anchorage at Terrenceville.

2.57 Southeast side.—Langue de Cerf Cove, in the bight S of **Langue de Cerf Point** (47°31'N., 54°58'W.), affords anchorage, in 29m, sheltered from all but WSW to N winds.

Jack Fountain Cove, which indents the coast about 2 miles E of Langue de Cerf Point, affords anchorage to small vessels in 12.8m.

East Bay, entered between **Ragged Point** (47°33'N., 54°53'W.) and a point about 0.8 mile NNW, is divided into two arms.