

Additional chart coverage may be found in CATP2, Catalog of Nautical Charts.

**SECTOR 10 — CHART INFORMATION**

# SECTOR 10

## EAST COAST OF LABRADOR—NIGER SOUND TO HAMILTON INLET

**Plan.**—This sector begins with a description of Niger Sound. The coast N to Roundhill Island and NW to the entrance of Hamilton Inlet is described. The description of Hamilton Inlet includes the islands on the N side of the approach E of **Man of War Point** (54°31'N., 57°15'W.).

### General Remarks

**10.1** The most notable feature along this section of the coast is Hamilton Inlet, the largest indentation in the coast of Labrador. Goose Bay, the principal port, lies at the head of the inlet, about 140 miles inland from the open sea. The port is active during the navigation season because of its proximity to the Goose Bay Airport. The Hamilton River (Churchill River), the most important river on the E watershed of the Labrador peninsula, flows into the S side of Goose Bay, the outer harbor at the port of Goose Bay. Numerous settlements along this section of the coast have extremely limited port facilities; deep-draft alongside berths are non-existent. Landing beaches or barges are utilized as a substitute when possible.

Numerous anchorages for both large and small vessels are available all along this section of the coast.

**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.](#)

**10.2 Niger Sound** (52°11'N., 55°40'W.), entered between the Camp Islands and Cape St. Charles, almost 2.5 miles NNE, is 5.5 miles long and deep with few dangers. There is no habitation on the shores of the sound; however, good anchorage is obtainable in Horn Bay and Islet Bay, in depths of 27 to 37m. Big Duck Island and Little Duck Island lie in the central part of the sound.

**Aspect.**—The Soldier, 202m high, lies near the N entrance point of the sound. It is a round conspicuous peak and the most prominent landmark in this vicinity.

**10.3 Cape St. Charles** (52°13'N., 55°38'W.) lies 3.2 miles SW of Double Island. The cape is about 0.5 mile SSW of Elijah Point, the E extremity of the promontory separating St. Charles Channel from Niger Sound to the S.

Fish Rock, 3.9m high, lies about 2 miles E of Cape St. Charles and is steep-to with below-water rocks off its W side. It is the E danger off Cape St. Charles.

St. Charles Gull Island lies 1.2 miles E of Cape St. Charles, with the St. Charles Gull Rocks lying close off its SW side.

A group of three shoals lie 0.4 mile NW of St. Charles Gull Island. Wall Shoal, the farthest E, has a least depth of 3.7m. Middle Shoal, as the name implies, has a depth of 7.3m. Inner Shoal, with a depth of 4m, is marked by a buoy and lies 0.3 mile E of **Wall Island** (52°13'N., 55°37'W.). Navigation between these shoals and Wall Island should not be attempted without local knowledge.

St. Charles Channel lies between the peninsula on which Cape St. Charles is located and the Battle Islands. It is entered between Wall Island on the S and White Point, the SE point of Great Caribou Island, 1.2 miles NNE, and extends W for a distance of 6 miles to the mouth of the St. Charles River.

On the S side of St. Charles Channel, near its entrance, are the Seal Islands, consisting of Fox Island, Tilcey Island, and Wall Island.

**10.4 St. Charles Harbor** (52°13'N., 55°38'W.) lies between these islands and the mainland to the S. The small settlement of Cape Charles is situated on the S shore. A narrow entrance between Wall Island and Tilcey Island leads into the harbor, having depths of 12.8 to 14.6m. Care should be exercised to avoid a group of above and below-water rocks lying about 0.1 to 0.2 mile W off Wall Island.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage for vessels under 69m in length, in a depth of 12.8m, mud, is available in the central part of the harbor. It is reported that the holding ground is not good and plenty of chain should be used. It is also open to E swells.

**Directions.**—From a position about 0.2 mile N of the E end of Wall Island, a course of 268° should be steered to pass midway between Wall Island and Tilcey Island into the harbor and pass N of the rocks W of Wall Island.

White Bear Bay lies about 3 miles W of the entrance to St. Charles Channel, on its S side. It is entered between **White Bear Point** (52°15'N., 55°42'W.) on the N, and the mainland 0.4 mile S.

Depths in the outer half of the bay vary from 18.3 to 54.9m, while the inner half is shoal and encumbered by rocks.

The Narrows is a channel lying between White Bear Point and Hare Island to the N and leads from St. Charles Channel into **The Lodge** (52°16'N., 55°44'W.), an inlet to the W. **Dumpling Island** (52°15'N., 55°42'W.), with the shoal area off its SE end, constrict this passage to about 0.1 mile.

The Lodge is an inlet 2.5 miles long and 0.7 mile wide, having depths of 27.4 to 55m. It can be entered from the E through The Narrows or from the N by means of Nimrod Tickle, a narrow channel lying between Assizes Island and the mainland.

**Anchorage.**—The Lodge provides good sheltered anchorage from most winds, in depths of 27.4 to 36.6m, mud.

If passage is planned through Nimrod Tickle, caution should be exercised to guard against Nimrod Shoal, marked on its N side by a lighted buoy, lying centrally in the channel and having a least depth of 8.8m.

The Rags, a group of drying rocks and islets, the highest of which is 0.3m high, lies on the N side of Assizes Island, on the SE side of the NE entrance to Nimrod Tickle.

### The Battle Islands

**10.5** The N side of St. Charles Channel (52°14'N., 55°36'W.) is comprised of the Battle Islands, lying in a general

E-W direction. They also form part of the S side of St. Lewis Sound. The Battle Islands are composed of Great Caribou Island, Paddy Bonds Island, Hare Island, Copper Island, and Assizes Island.

**Off-lying dangers.—Double Island** (52°15'N., 55°33'W.) lies about 3 miles NE of **Cape St. Charles** (52°13'N., 55°38'W.). It is separated from a smaller island lying parallel with it by Double Island Tickle, a narrow passage with depths of 12.8 to 16.5m. A light is shown from the N part of the island. Vessels are cautioned to give the S side of Double Island a wide berth because of the shoal spit extending from it.

North Rib, Middle Rib, and South Rib are three detached reefs lying as far as 2.5 miles NNW of Double Island. North Rib, which always breaks, lies about 2.5 miles NNE of Double Island and has several submerged rocks on its center. Middle Rib, close SSE of North Rib, is a rocky, 3.2m shoal. **South Rib** (52°17'N., 55°34'W.) is a rock drying 0.9m with shoal water extending 0.1 mile N and S of it. It has been reported that these breaking shoals are radar-conspicuous under certain weather conditions.

Great Caribou Island, the largest of this group, is about 2.8 miles long and 2.3 miles wide, with a maximum elevation of 82m. It is deeply indented on the SE side by Cartridge Bight. A chain of the smaller Battle Islands extends NW from the NE side of Great Caribou Island.

**White Point** (52°14'N., 55°36'W.) is the SE point of Great Caribou Island and also the S entrance point of False Harbor. Shoal patches extend 0.15 mile SE from White Point.

**10.6 False Harbor**, on the SE side of Great Caribou Island, is entered between White Point and Loran Point, 0.4 mile N. False Harbor extends about 0.5 mile WNW to its head and affords little protection from the E.

An area of foul ground extends NE, E, and SE of Loran Point. Black Island is the outermost feature of the dangers extending off Loran Point; it is 9.4m high.

**Winds—Weather.**—Sudden shifts of wind are experienced at False Harbor.

**Ice.**—Icebergs ground on Indian Rocks and invariably break up there. Large pieces of the bergs are carried into the harbor.

**Depths—Limitations.**—An 8.2m patch lies about 0.1 mile ESE of White Point. Depths of 18.3m or more extend to 0.15 mile from the head of the harbor. The N, and deeper, side of the harbor is steep to about 36m off the points of land.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage may be taken near or just inside the entrance of False Harbor. The anchorage is protected from all but S or E winds, but it is not advisable to remain when the wind is fresh. Vessels should be prepared to leave the anchorage immediately because of sudden shifts of the wind and drifting bergs. The anchorage should be used in daylight hours only.

**Directions.**—Approach the anchorage by daylight or in clear weather only. From a position about 1.8 miles SW of Double Island Light, steer for White Point on a course of 295°. Alter course to pass at least 0.15 mile E of White Point, and the same distance SW of the rocks and reefs SW of Black Island. Then proceed to the anchorage.

**Cartridge Bight** (52°15'N., 55°37'W.) almost divides Great Caribou Island in two. It is entered between **Gunning Point** (52°15'N., 55°35'W.) and an unnamed point almost 1 mile SW.

Two small shallow coves, Foxburrow Cove and Benjy's Cove, separated by Foxburrow Point, indent the N shore of Cartridge Bight. The bight is not suitable as an anchorage due to its exposure to E swells and its rocky bottom.

Gunning Rock, an island, lies about 0.1 mile NE of Gunning Point and has an elevation of 6.1m.

**Southern Island** (52°16'N., 55°35'W.), lying about 0.3 mile NNE of Gunning Point, has shoal water extending off its W and SW sides for over 0.1 mile.

**Caution.**—Dangers, with depths of 1.8m or less in the vicinity of Southern Island, are The Bull, Gun Rock Shoal, Southern Island Rock, and Mad Moll.

**10.7 Gull Island** (52°17'N., 55°34'W.) lies about 0.3 mile NNE of Southern Island.

**Battle Island** (52°17'N., 55°35'W.) lies close off the NE end of Great Caribou Island and is separated from it by Battle Harbor. Crow Island is separated from the E side of Battle Island by Crow Rock Tickle. Gull Island Tickle separates Crow Island from Gull Island.

Skinner Ledge, a reef with a least depth of 10.7m, lies about 0.3 mile E of Gull Island.

Gunning Island lies off the NW side of Battle Island at the N entrance to Battle Harbor. Two small islands, Motion Island and Killick Island, lie off each side of Gunning Island.

Red Island, lying about 0.1 mile NNW of Gunning Island, is separated from it by Gunning Tickle, a shallow passage used only by small craft.

**Great Island** (52°17'N., 55°36'W.), with a height of 49m, lies about 0.1 mile NW of Red Island, with Red Island Tickle separating them. Great Island can be distinguished from the other islands of this group by its black precipitous appearance, with white horizontal stripes showing seaward. A large white patch is predominant on its W side.

Humphrey Island, 9.1m high, lies close SE of Great Island.

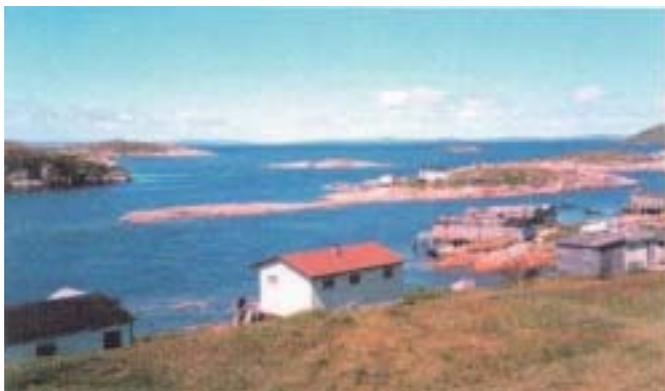
Off the E side of the islands is a chain of dangerous reefs. At the S end of this chain, lying off the E entrance to Gunning Tickle, is Cannon Rock, with three peaks covered by 0.6m. Red Island Rock lies about 0.5 mile off the E side of Red Island. The Flats is an extensive shoal area lying about 1.5 miles off Great Island. Hussey Shoal, lying at the N end of this shoal chain, is a rock with a least depth of 0.3m, and always breaks.

**10.8 Battle Harbor** (52°16'N., 55°35'W.) (**World Port Index No. 1390**) is the narrow channel lying between Battle Island and Great Caribou Island. This harbor is considered secure in summer, but in the autumn a heavy ground swell rolls through between the islands, making it untenable. Because there is very little maneuvering room, vessels over 30m in length should enter Battle Harbor only under the best of conditions, and then with local knowledge. Vessels should approach from the W of Great Island and all the islands and rocks lying between it and the harbor, taking care to avoid fishing nets. A rock, with a depth of 2.7m, which lies in the middle of the N entrance on the E side of the fairway, must also be avoided. The settlement is the site of a government weather station and except for weather observers, is inhabited only in the summer.

**Ice.**—The harbor begins to freeze usually during the last half of December. It normally melts by the first week of June.



*Courtesy of Southeastern Aurora Development Corp.*  
**Battle Harbor**



*Courtesy of Welcome to Labrador Home Page.*  
**Battle Harbor**

**Depths—Limitations.**—The public wharf on the E side near the N end of the harbor was reported (1996) removed.

**Aspect.**—A prominent church with a spire is situated at Battle Harbor. Two large unlit steel towers are conspicuous from seaward.

**10.9 South and west sides of Great Caribou Island.**—The S side of the island on St. Charles Channel is indented by Hauling Cove and South Pommel Cove, which are separated by **Shoal Point** (52°14'N., 55°37'W.). Black Head, the SW extremity of the island, rises steeply to a height of 60m.

The W side of the island has three small coves which are only sufficient for small craft.

Indian Island, flat and covered with turf, lies close off the W side of Great Caribou Island and is separated from it by Shoal Tickle, which is not navigable.

Mouse Island lies 0.5 mile N of Indian Island and is separated from Great Caribou Island by Mouse Island Tickle, which is shoal.

Paddy Bonds Island, lying about 0.5 mile W of Black Head, is pyramid-shaped and partly covered with turf. The island is bordered by reefs.

Hare Island lies NW of Paddy Bonds Island and is separated from it by a channel about 0.1 mile wide. Shoal water, with many above and below-water rocks, separates it from Assizes Island, to which it is almost joined at its NW part.

**Assizes Island** (52°16'N., 55°42'W.), the westernmost of the Battle Islands, lies 1.3 miles WSW of Caribou Point. Its flat summit near the middle of the island is 75m high. It is partially covered with turf and small trees, and is separated from the mainland to the NW by Nimrod Tickle. Assizes Harbor is located at the SE side of Assizes Island, and is used by local fisherman. There is an anchorage in the entrance, in a depth of 12.8m, with mud bottom. The swinging room is limited.

Copper Island, lying across the entrance to Assizes Harbor, is 0.5 mile in length with an elevation of 41m near its W end. Its N side rises steeply and is cliffy in places. A light is shown from the SE side of the island.

Dark Tickle is the passage which leads between Copper Island and Assizes Island, and to the sheltered anchorage near Assizes Harbor.

Caribou Run is a channel connecting St. Lewis Sound with St. Charles Channel, passing between Paddy Bonds Island and Great Caribou Island. This channel is used by local fishermen to reach Assizes Harbor. Nimrod Tickle provides a safer and deeper channel for larger ships.

**Caution.**—There are three dangerous areas in this passage. A shoal area, with depths of less than 1.8m, lies 0.1 mile off the NE side of Paddy Bonds Island, and the passage between this shoal and the shoal water off Paddy Bonds is very narrow. This shoal is buoyed. Assizes Rock lies 0.1 mile off the W side of Indian Island and has a least depth of 1.2m, and is marked by a buoy. Mid Rock lies 0.2 mile N of Indian Island and has a depth of 2.4m.

**10.10 Saint Lewis Sound** (52°19'N., 55°40'W.), which opens NE, is occasionally subjected to a high, long, rolling swell from that direction; the swell is noticeable among the islands and in the bays along the SW shore as far as the entrance of Saint Lewis Inlet. The swell often comes in without wind, breaks heavily over islets 9.1m high, and prevents landing. The sea breaks, though only occasionally, on shoals with depths of less than 7.3m.

There are several harbors where small vessels can find shelter; large vessels can anchor in Port Marnham on the N side of the sound.

**Ice.**—Icebergs sometimes ground in the shallow water N of the River Islands between June and August.

**Tides—Currents.**—The HW interval at full and change in Saint Lewis Sound is 6 hours 40 minutes; springs rise 1m, neaps rise 0.7m.

**Blake Ground** (52°18'N., 55°37'W.), Northern Bank, and Eskimo Bank, close within the entrance, should be avoided because the sea is reported to break in depths of 25.6m during winter gales.

**10.11 South side of Saint Lewis Sound.**—The S side of the sound is made up of the N side of the Battle Islands and the mainland to the W.



### Saint Lewis Sound

The N side of Great Caribou Island is indented by numerous small coves.

**Caribou Point** (52°17'N., 55°39'W.) is the NW point of the island. It has a black and white striped appearance. A conical hill rises a short distance inland.

**Island Point** (52°17'N., 55°42'W.), lying almost 2 miles W of Caribou Point, and Kyer Cove Point, 1 mile farther NW, are the extremities of a peninsula separating Nimrod Tickle from Kyer Cove.

A group of four small islands and rocks lies 1 mile NE of Island Point. Shoal water extends around these islands. **Green Island** (52°18'N., 55°41'W.) is grass covered. Middle Rocks, lying close SE of Green Island, are 7.3m, 6.1m, and 2.7m high.

**Gull Rocks** (52°19'N., 55°40'W.) lie about 1 mile NNE of Green Island. The larger island is 13m high; the one NE of it is 4.9m high. A reef, with a depth of 3.6m, lies about 0.3 mile WNW of the main Gull Rock island.

**Caution.**—Gull Rocks, Green Island, and Middle Rocks should be given a wide berth.

**Kyer Cove** (52°17'N., 55°46'W.) should not be entered because it is exposed to the NE swell. Lion's Head rises to an elevation of 41m on the E side of the cove. Marley Rocks, marked by a lighted buoy, lie off the NW entrance to the cove and have depths of less than 1.8m.

**Shoal Cove** (52°18'N., 55°48'W.) is encumbered with islets and rocks, and is suitable only for small craft.

**10.12 Saint Marys Harbor** (52°19'N., 55°49'W.) is suitable only for small vessels. The harbor has depths of 4.1m in the middle of the inner part; the outer part is deeper, but is unsafe due to a NE swell. The inner part of the harbor is entered through a narrow channel, with a depth of 5.9m, S of a peninsula that projects from the N shore. Navigation in Saint Marys Harbor is seldom interrupted by ice.

Saint Mary's Harbor settlement is situated on the shores of the inner harbor; the buildings are conspicuous from seaward. A prominent tower, with an elevation of 226m and marked by lights, stands in a position about 0.5 mile N of Saint Mary's Harbor; the tower is visible from almost anywhere in St. Lewis Sound. A second tower, at an elevation of 69m, stands 0.2 mile N of the public wharf.

A public wharf at the settlement, which extends about 52m from the shore, has depths of 3.6 to 7.4m on its N face and 5 to 6.2m on its S face.

**Caution.**—A rock, with a depth of 0.5m, is located at the entrance to the inner harbor, about 0.2 mile SSW of the government wharf. A 2.2m shoal lies 0.15 mile NNE of the NW entrance point of the harbor.

The **River Islands** (52°19'N., 55°46'W.) lie off the entrance of Saint Lewis Inlet. The Anthony Islands, the E of the group, consist of two rocks, the NE of which is wedge-shaped, bare, and 8.5m high, and the SW of which is pyramid-shaped, grass-covered, and 14.6m high. Captain Jack's Island and Duck Island are each composed of bare granite. Goose Island and the island close off the E side of Duck Island are 18m and 7.9m high, respectively. Captain Jack's Tickle, between Captain Jack's Island and Duck Island, is foul and not navigable. The channel between the River Islands and the mainland W has considerable depths in it. Anchorage, where available, is insecure because of the swell.

**10.13 North side of Saint Lewis Sound.—Fox Harbor** (52°22'N., 55°41'W.), which provides excellent shelter from all but S and SW winds, is entered between Fisherman Point and Soldier Island. The settlement of St. Lewis (Fox Harbor) is situated along the shores of the harbor.

**Ice.**—The harbor is frozen over to a depth of 1.2m, from mid-November to May.

**Tides—Currents.**—The tidal currents follow the axis of the harbor with a velocity of 1.8 knots; when heavy seas exist outside, the velocity is reported to increase.

**Depths—Limitations.**—The fairway of the entrance channel is about 135m wide, with a least depth of 6.1m between shoals and reefs on both sides. The channel is marked by lighted buoys.

A public wharf, situated on the E side of Fox Harbor, is L-shaped, extends 40m from shore, and has a depth of 6.2m alongside its 37m long outer face.

**Aspect.**—Soldier Island, on the W side of the approach to Fox Harbor, is 7m high and is connected to the mainland by a drying reef on its N side. A Loran tower, 221m high, stands 1 mile N of the N point of Soldier Island.

Several houses and jetties form the settlement of St. Lewis.

A schoolhouse with a mast stands near two small piers on the N side of the harbor, about 0.3 mile E of the N entrance point.

An oil storage tank is prominent on the N side of the E entrance point.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken, in 9.1 to 14.6m, mud, in the central part of the harbor. The holding ground is reported good, but precautions should be taken against dragging, especially during gales.

**Port Marnham** (52°22'N., 55°47'W.) provides anchorage, in depths of 14.6 to 32.9m, mud; the best berth is in 16.5m off of a cove in the NE shore. A more convenient berth, but with less room, is in the W part of the harbor.

**Long Harbor** (52°21'N., 55°48'W.) is exposed E and is considered unsafe for anchorage.

**Caution.**—A vessel approaching Saint Lewis Inlet, Shoal Cove, or Saint Marys Harbor is advised to use the passage S of the River Islands between June and August, because icebergs sometimes ground in the shallow water farther N.

**10.14 Saint Lewis Inlet** (52°21'N., 55°55'W.) can be entered from either N or S of the River Islands. Because of the great depths in its outer part and the exposed nature of the inlet, there is no good anchorage in Saint Lewis Inlet, with the exception of Effingham Harbor, until vessels are about 9 miles inside the entrance. The bottom everywhere is mud.

Navigation becomes intricate above **Black Fly Island** (52°24'N., 56°02'W.). However, vessels with local knowledge, drawing up to 5.5m, can ascend about 5 miles farther to the mouth of the Saint Lewis River.

The shores of the inner part of Saint Lewis Inlet are densely wooded and rise to granite hills; clay cliffs form the shore in the vicinity of the Saint Lewis River. Mosquitoes and black flies abound.

**Ice.**—Saint Lewis Inlet freezes over about December 25, and the ice breaks up about May 10. The approaches are sometimes encumbered with drift ice up to the 15th of July.

Black Fly Island is wooded and fringed by boulders which extend about 0.3 mile SE from it, and from its NW extremity to the N shore of the inlet. The channel SW of Black Fly Island is navigable and has a least depth of 9.1m.

A 5.5m shoal lies in mid-channel 0.5 mile WNW of the W extremity of Black Fly Island. The depth close N of the shoal is 11m; the depth close S of the shoal is 9.1m.

**Anchorage.**—Good anchorage can be taken, in depths of 9.1 to 16.5m, mud and stones, in a position about 0.8 mile W of the NW extremity of Black Fly Island.

**Wood Island** (52°25'N., 56°06'W.) is densely wooded with spruce and birch. The channel S of the island is very narrow and has depths of 3.7 to 6.4m. The channel N of the island is wider and has depths of 5.5 to 25.6m.

## Cape Saint Lewis to Roundhill Island

**10.15** This section of the coast is indented by bays, sounds, and inlets, within which numerous harbors provide anchorage to both large and small vessels. These indentations and their approaches are encumbered with islands, islets, and dangers and local knowledge is required to enter. There are no major ports along this section of the coast, but numerous settlements with extremely limited facilities and supplies, have occasional ship communication with other Labrador and Newfoundland ports. If bound for this section of the coast, **Cape Saint Michaels** (52°41'N., 55°46'W.) is a good landfall.

**Winds—Weather.**—The dry, dense fog which occurs with a SW wind seldom extends N of Cape Saint Lewis, though a stream of thick fog may be issuing from the Strait of Belle Isle.

**Tides—Currents.**—The current off this section of the coast frequently attains velocities of 1 to 2 knots; it brings icebergs from N during the summer, which ground on the banks, sometimes in depths of 55m.

**Depths—Limitations.**—The 200m curve trends irregularly N along this section of the coast at distances varying from 15 to 35 miles offshore; however, depths of over 200m parallel the

coast in the form of a narrow band which lies within 5 miles of the shore.

Uncharted dangers exist within 5 miles of the shore and off the off-lying islands between 53°20'N and 54°20'N.

## Cape Saint Lewis to Hill Harbor

**10.16 Cape Saint Lewis** (52°22'N., 55°38'W.) is a promontory which rises precipitously to dark red, granite hills, 122m high. The highest land above the cape is partly wooded and has a double summit falling abruptly to Fox Harbor.

Saint Lewis Rock, 1.2m high and black, lies close to the shore in a position 0.3 mile S of the cape. A 1.8m shoal area extends from the W side of Saint Lewis Rock.

Deepwater Creek Cove is a narrow inlet on the N side of Cape Saint Lewis, having steep rocky sides and general depths of 20 to 24m.

**Southern Head** (52°23'N., 55°38'W.) is 119m high and steep-to. Northern Head, about 1.2 miles N of Southern Head, is a cliff which rises to a round hill, 105m high, with conspicuous white stripes on its N side.

Petty Harbor, which is approached between Southern Head and Northern Head, lies W of a peninsula, 28m high, extending from the S shore about 1.5 miles NW of Southern Head. From its entrance the harbor extends W for about 1 mile, widening to about 0.4 mile at its head. The entrance channel turns sharply around the NW end of the peninsula, and has a depth of 7.3m, but it is contracted to a width of 45m by a rock, with a depth of 2.7m, lying 45m off the S shore close within the narrows. Local knowledge is required.

The HW interval of tides at Petty Harbor full and change is 7 hours 12 minutes; springs rise 1.4m, neaps rise 1.1m.

Hogan Cove indents the N side of the harbor, about 0.3 mile within the narrows. A rock, with a depth of 4.6m, lies about 90m off the W entrance point of this cove.

**Barren Bay** (52°25'N., 55°38'W.), an open bay with a small shoal area at its head, has general depths of 23.8 to 33m, but affords little protection and is entered between Northern Head and Salmon Bight Point, 0.8 mile N. The shores of the bay are steep, rising to over 61m, while the head of the bay is low and wooded, with a stream emptying into the head.

The Pig, a rock awash, lies close offshore, about 0.2 mile N of Salmon Bight Point.

**Spear Harbor** (52°26'N., 55°38'W.) should not be attempted without local knowledge. The outer harbor is exposed to the E. The inner harbor is sheltered by two islands which lie 0.8 mile W of Spear Point.

**Ice.**—The entrance to Spear Harbor is sometimes blocked by icebergs. West winds normally clear the harbor entrance.

**10.17 Spear Point** (52°27'N., 55°38'W.) is 62m high and a rock, which dries, lies close SW of it. Offer Bank and Greenfield Shoal, each with a depth of 18.3m, lie about 0.4 mile SSE and 0.5 mile ENE, respectively, of Spear Point. Tinker Bank, with a depth of 7.3m, lies about 0.5 mile NW of Spear Point.

**Jack Fling Island** (52°28'N., 55°39'W.) is a conical, gray island divided into two sections by a narrow shoal channel. A low black rock lies close off the E extremity of Jack Fling Island. Fling Bank, with a depth of 11m, lies about 0.2 mile N of Jack Fling Island.

**Fish Island** (52°28'N., 55°40'W.), 20.1m high, lies about 0.4 mile NW of Jack Fling Island. Herringnet Island, 35m high, and High Island, 40m high, lie between Fish Island and the coast SSW. The Scab, a rock with a depth of 2.7m, lies about 0.2 mile WNW of Fish Island.

**Mad Moll Rock** (52°28'N., 55°40'W.), with a depth of 1.8m, lies between Jack Fling Island and Herringnet Island, in the middle of the approach to Seal Bight.

Seal Bight, about 0.5 mile SW of Jack Fling Island, is not suitable as an anchorage because N gales create a heavy sea.

The **Double Islands** (52°29'N., 55°41'W.) are two bare gray rocks, the higher 19.8m. The rocks are separated from each other by a shallow, rocky channel. They are steep-to except for a reef extending 230m E from the N rock; a rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies on the reef. Double Islands Bank, with a depth of 15.5m, lies about 0.5 mile NW of the Double Islands. The sea is reported to break on it during heavy gales.

Flat Island, a black rock, 6.1m high, lies 1.2 miles WNW of the Double Islands; its E and W ends are both foul, and sunken rocks extend 0.1 mile N and 0.12 mile S from its E extremity.

**The Skerries** (52°30'N., 55°42'W.), a bank with a depth of 14.9m, lies 0.8 mile NE of Flat Island; the sea is reported to break on it during heavy gales.

**10.18 Salt Pond Head** (52°28'N., 55°42'W.) bold and steep-to, rising to 61m, forms the SE entrance point of an irregular inlet in which Port Charlotte, Mecklenburg Harbor, and Sophia Harbor are located.

Soldier Shoal, a detached 4.6m patch, lies in the entrance to the inlet in a position about 0.2 mile N of Salt Pond Head; an 8.7m patch lies 0.3 mile farther N.

Chapel Island, on the NW side of the entrance of the inlet, is cliff-faced in its NE part, and green and sloping in its SW part. The sea usually breaks over Chapel Island Rock, off the SSE side of the island.

Sophia Harbor, in the SE part of the inlet, is suitable only for small vessels with local knowledge. Mosquito Cove, close W of Sophia Harbor, is open to the NE and provides no shelter. Little Harbor, NW of Mosquito Cove, affords good shelter for small vessels with local knowledge. **Port Charlotte** (52°27'N., 55°45'W.), the largest arm of the inlet, provides good anchorage, but entrance should not be attempted without local knowledge.

**Anchorage.**—Mecklenburg Harbor, the W extension of the main inlet, has an outer and an inner anchorage. The outer anchorage, as far as Green Island, is easy to access, clear of dangers, and provides sheltered anchorage, in 22 to 33m. The inner anchorage is entered with local knowledge.

**10.19** The mainland NW of Chapel Island is indented by a large unnamed bight, which is unsurveyed. Off the N entrance point of this bight three small islands, which are almost connected to the mainland at LW, extend NE. **Swirlers Point** (52°30'N., 55°45'W.), the E extremity of the outer island, is also the S entrance point of Alexis Bay.

**Caution.**—A large shoal area, with depths of less than 11m, lies about 0.3 mile E of Swirlers Point. Mad Moll Rocks, which dry, lie on the S extremity of this shoal area. Two shoals lie about 0.3 mile SSE and 0.5 mile SE of Mad Moll Rocks, with depths of 4.3m and 4m, respectively.

Denbigh Island and Granby Island lie in the entrances to Alexis and Gilbert Bays. The channels between the islands lead into the Alexis River and Gilbert Bay, but they contain numerous islands and rocks. Only the channels leading into the Alexis River have been surveyed; the others should not be attempted without local knowledge.

**Ice.**—The approaches to the Alexis River and Gilbert Bay freeze over about December 25, and the ice breaks up about May 10. These approaches are sometimes encumbered with drift ice until July 15.

**Alexis Bay** (52°32'N., 55°52'W.), which is entered between Swirlers Point and Red Point, about 1 mile NNW, extends WNW for about 16 miles. It is encumbered with numerous islands. The Alexis River enters the head of the bay in its W part.

**Denbigh Island** (52°33'N., 55°50'W.) divides the approach channel of the Alexis River from that of Gilbert Bay. The island occupies a large proportion of the outer part of Alexis Bay. The S shore of the island is indented by two bights and a shallow inlet about 1.2 miles long. A channel, about 0.3 mile wide, separates the island from Granby Island and Leg Island to the N. Main Tickle separates Denbigh Island from the large island to the NW.

**Caution.**—A reef, with a depth of 4m, has been reported at the NE entrance to Main Tickle, on the NW side of the channel.

Bobbs Island (Bobs Island), lying about 0.4 mile WSW of Red Point, is about 15m high and rocky. A light is shown from a white square tower on the S side of the island.

**Bold Island** (52°30'N., 55°48'W.) and Otter Island are two small conspicuous islands lying near the S side of the channel, about 2 miles W of Swirlers Point.

Saddle Island, a small steep-sided island with a grass-covered summit, lies 0.8 mile NW of Bold Island. A low, rocky, barren islet lies close W of Saddle Island.

**Ship Harbor** (52°30'N., 55°50'W.), about 3 miles inside Alexis Bay on the S side, has general depths of 11 to 37m.

**Caution.**—A reef, with a depth of 2.7m, lies in the entrance to Ship Harbor.

**10.20 Gull Rock** (52°32'N., 55°53'W.), lying 2.5 miles WNW of Saddle Island, has a sparse cover of grass. A small low-lying bare rock lies close off its NE side.

Ballast Island, lying about 0.4 mile W of Gull Rock, is rocky with patches of grass on it.

Three islands lie in an E-W line SSE of Ballast Island. The central and largest island is prominent. It has steep, dark cliffs on its N side, which contrast with the sand-colored shore to the S.

A reef, with a depth of 11m, lies near mid-channel, about 1 mile WSW of the S end of Ballast Island.

**Cartwright Island** (52°32'N., 55°57'W.) is separated from Ballast Island on its E side by a narrow shoal channel, 0.1 mile wide.

Barns Cove Water separates Cartwright Island from the large island to the N. Northern Ships Run, on the SW side of Cartwright Island, is the main navigation channel. A small unnamed island, covered with patches of grass and shrubs, lies off the SE side of Cartwright Island.

**Lazyman Island** (52°32'N., 56°00'W.) forms the S side of Northern Ships Run. It is mainly rocky, with sparsely scattered trees and shrubs. Raft Island is a small rock lying about 0.2 mile off the NE end of Lazyman Island.

Mungo Run is the channel lying between Lazyman Island and the mainland. A shallow spit extends into the channel from the S side of Mungo Run.

Little Coopers Island lies almost 2 miles WNW of Lazyman Island. Nevile Island lies NW of Little Coopers Island from which it is separated by a channel 0.2 mile wide and 20m deep. Nevile Island is steep, rocky, and densely wooded near its W end; the E end is lower, bare, and rocky. The recommended shipping channel leads N of Little Coopers and Nevile Island.

**Juniper Island** (52°33'N., 56°08'W.) lies 0.5 mile W of Nevile Island at the entrance to the Alexis River. It is low and densely wooded. The channel separating it from the mainland 0.2 mile S is foul.

Grove Island, 52m high, lies 1.6 miles SW of Juniper Island, is heavily wooded, and divides the Alexis River into two channels. It is almost joined to the mainland at its W end where Dark Tickle, the narrow passage N of the island, is nearly closed by a narrow bar with depths of 1.2m.

**10.21 Light Tickle** (52°32'N., 56°10'W.), the channel S of Grove Island, is part of the main passage to and from Port Hope Simpson and is the narrowest and shallowest of the whole passage. It has an uneven bottom of mud and rock. The navigable width is greatly reduced by shoal water bordering its shores. The limits of this shoal water are marked by lighted buoys.

Light Tickle N-S Range, consisting of lighted range beacons, is situated on the SE shore of the tickle. These lighted range beacons, in line bearing 216°13', lead through the fairway E of Grove Island, in a least depth of 7m.

Light Tickle E-W Range, consisting of lighted range beacons, is also situated on the SE shore of the tickle. These lighted range beacons, in line bearing 106°26' astern, lead through the W reach of Light Tickle, over a least charted depth of 10m.

**Seal Rocks** (52°32'N., 56°13'W.), a group of low bare rocks, lie on the S side of the river, nearly 0.8 mile W of the W extremity of Grove Island. A shoal, with a least depth of 3.3m, lies 0.1 mile NW of Seal Rocks and another shoal, with a least depth of 5.5m, lies 0.3 mile E of the same rocks. A low-lying, densely-wooded point, 0.6 mile W of Seal Rocks, extends NW from the mainland and has a 2.1m reef lying 0.1 mile N of it. An 8.8m shoal patch is charted about 0.2 mile NNW of the same point.

## Port Hope Simpson (52°33'N., 56°18'W.)

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**10.22** Port Hope Simpson is a settlement situated on the S shore of the Alexis River, 4 miles W of Grove Island. The navigation season is from June to December.

**Tides—Currents.**—At Port Hope Simpson HHW of large tides rises 1.7m above the lowest normal tides; LLW rises 0.1m.

**Depths—Limitations.**—A T-shaped Government wharf, 95m long, with a depth alongside of 7.3m, is situated about 0.7 mile SE of the settlement. In 1994, the wharf was reported to be in fair condition.

**Aspect.**—A conspicuous ravine, about 21m wide, which starts at sea level and penetrates the coastline for about 91m, is cut in the low steep cliff which forms the NNW entrance point of Blackguard Bay.

Five oil storage tanks, near the root of the T-shaped jetty, are prominent.

**Anchorage.**—A good anchorage, in 14.6m, with a mud bottom, lies 0.8 mile E of the settlement. This anchorage is used by deep-draft vessels when loading at the settlement.

**Directions.**—When entering Alexis Bay bound for Port Hope Simpson, steer to pass Red Point, the SE extremity of Denbigh Island, at a distance of about 0.4 mile. Then steer to pass 0.1 mile N of Bold Island, until directly S of Saddle Island, at which point course should be altered to the NW to pass midway between the rocky point forming the N end of the peninsula, which projects from the W shore of Ship Harbor, and Denbigh Island. On reaching the center of the narrows between the rocky point and Denbigh Island, alter course to the W to pass about 0.1 mile N of the small bare rock lying 0.7 mile ESE of Gull Rock.

Once past this rock, steer to pass midway between it and Gull Rock, then in mid-channel between Ballast Island and the small islands lying 0.5 mile to the SE. This will lead to the entrance to Northern Ships Run. Caution should be exercised to avoid the reef, 11m deep, lying in mid-channel, 1 mile SW of Ballast Island. The only danger in Northern Ships Run is Raft Island on its NW side.

The recommended track, after leaving Northern Ships Run, leads N of Little Coopers Island and Nevile Island to the entrance of Light Tickle. Care should be taken to give Juniper Island a wide berth in order to clear a shoal, with a depth of 10.7m, lying 0.2 mile NW of the island.

The E side of Denbigh Island is indented by two bays. Blackguard Bay is shoal even for small craft. Merchantman Harbor, the N bay, affords good anchorage, in a depth of 14.6m, in the central part of the harbor. It can be entered from the S or W of Skinny Island. Both entrances are narrow; the N entrance has a least depth of 5.5m.

**Caution.**—Red Point Bank, a reef with a least depth of 5.2m, lies 0.5 mile NE of Red Point. The bank is marked by a lighted buoy. Another reef with a depth of 9.8m lies midway between Red Point and Red Point Bank. Dickies Rocks are a group of several above and below-water rocks lying close off the NNW entrance point of Blackguard Bay.

**10.23 Gilbert Bay** (52°32'N., 55°44'W.), located close N of Alexis Bay, extends inland for about 16 miles, where it joins the Gilbert River. The bay is entered between Red Point and Shoal Point, the SE end of Granby Island. Gilbert Bay can also be entered through a small channel at the north end of Granby Island and through Main Tickle, the channel joining Alexis and Gilbert Bays, located at the NW end of Denbigh Island.

Vessels drawing as much as 6.1m can navigate for 15 miles into Gilbert Bay, almost to its W limit. Numerous shoals border both sides of the bay and a mid-channel course is recommended.

**Anchorage.**—The head of Gilbert Bay provides good anchorage, in 12.8m, mud bottom, sheltered from all winds.

**Granby Island** (52°34'N., 55°45'W.) rises from its SE extremity, Shoal Point, to a conspicuous, flat-topped hill, 156m high. The S shoreline from Shoal Point to Williams Harbor has steep, bare, rocky slopes.

**Cooper Island** (Copper Island) (52°32'N., 55°43'W.) is a grass-covered island. Its E side rises steeply to a height of 65m, then descends in a gradual slope to the island's W extremity. A beacon, consisting of a high, bare mast, stands close E of, and a little below, the SE summit of the island. The Sinkers, a rock which dries 1.5m, lies in the middle of the channel between Cooper Island and Granby Island.

Little Cooper Island, a low, bare, rocky islet, lies close W of the NW extremity of Cooper Island. Shinney Rock, with a depth of 5.5m, lies in mid-channel between Little Cooper Island and Shinney Point, the E extremity of Skinny Island. A lighted buoy is moored about 0.4 mile west of Little Cooper Island, marking the E side of Shinney Rock.

**Williams Harbor** (52°33'N., 55°46'W.) is the site of a fishing settlement.

A dome-shaped island, with an elevation of 42m, divides the harbor entrance into two channels. Blind Tickle, the E channel, is foul and should not be used. The W channel is 0.1 mile wide, with mid-channel depths of 10.7m. The harbor is protected from all winds, but the swinging room is limited and it is probably too deep for a secure anchorage.

A shoal depth of 4.3m is located in the harbor entrance, close SE of the W entrance point. Shelving rock extends NW from this shoal to a rock, which dries 1.2m. An approach slightly favoring the E side of the harbor is recommended when entering Williams Harbor.



*Courtesy of Welcome to Labrador Home Page*  
**Williams Harbor**

An L-shaped public wharf, situated on the N side of the harbor, has an outer end with a length of 19m and an alongside depth of 4.8m. A marginal wharf, 62m long with depths of 1.8 to 4m alongside, extends W from the inner end of the public wharf.

**10.24 Granby Island—East side.**—The E side of Granby Island, 1 mile N of Shoal Point, is indented by **Saint Francis Harbor** (52°33'N., 55°43'W.), which is divided into two arms by Round Hill, a promontory 25m high, which has a low islet close off its SE side, and Chain Rocks, low and flat, close off its NE side.

**Anchorage.**—Round Harbor, the S arm, provides good anchorage for small vessels, in 8.2m, sand and gravel.

The N arm, entered N of Chain Rocks, has a house and some stores on the N shore. A rock, with a depth of 1.5m, lies about 90m offshore, E of the storehouses.

**Cape Saint Francis** (52°34'N., 55°42'W.) is the SE extremity of a flat-topped, rocky island, which is separated from Granby Island by a narrow boat channel. Magnetic disturbances have been observed near Cape Saint Francis; the principal area lies within 1 mile seaward of a line of bearing between the cape and the NE extremity of **Hare Island** (52°35'N., 55°44'W.).

**10.25 Granby Island—North side.**—Three small bays, Indian Bight, St. Francis Harbor Bight, and Georges Cove, are located on the N side of the island. Indian Point, a steep bluff rising to 59m, lies 1 mile NW of Cape St. Francis. Indian Bight, a deep inlet ending in a ravine, is on the W side of Indian Point.

Burke Island, about 320m W of Indian Point, is separated from the coast by Shoal Tickle, a boat channel. Small summer fishing stations are located in St. Francis Harbor Bight and Georges Cove.

**Anchorage.**—**Saint Francis Harbor Bight** (52°35'N., 55°44'W.) provides anchorage, sheltered from all winds, in a position SE of the Flat Islands, which are located in a position about 0.2 mile W of Burke Island. A 14m shoal patch lies in the entrance of the bight, about 0.1 mile E of the N Flat Island.

**Long Island** (52°35'N., 55°44'W.) lies off the entrance to St. Francis Harbor Bight and is separated from Hare Island to the NE by Pipers Tickle.

Hare Island is dark and flat-topped. Red Island lies about 0.3 mile E of Hare Island. A shallow spit ending in a drying rock at its outer end extends 0.1 mile S of the island. Red Island Shoal, 0.2 mile SE of the island, has a depth of 9.4m.

The **Fishing Islands** (52°36'N., 55°45'W.), three in number, form the E and S sides of Fishing Ships Harbor. These islands are Bull Island (East Island), Middle Island, and West Island (Killey Island).

**Caution.**—The Bull, a submerged rock, lies close off Black Point, which forms the SE extremity of Bull Island. The Cow is a submerged rock lying in the entrance to a narrow cove which indents the N side of Bull Island.

**10.26 Fishing Ships Harbor** (52°37'N., 55°46'W.) has a radio station and regular vessel communication with other Labrador and Newfoundland ports.

West Tickle, which separates the W end of **West Island** (52°36'N., 55°47'W.) from the mainland, is shoal. Northwest Arm, between West Island and the mainland N, is clear of dangers, except for a rock with a depth of 2.4m, which lies nearly 0.1 mile offshore off the entrance of West Tickle.

Lance Cove, about 0.5 mile W of **Bull Island** (52°36'N., 55°45'W.), is shoal and affords little protection.

Sloop Cove, about 0.2 mile N of the W extremity of Bull Island, provides good shelter to small vessels off the houses at its head.

**Caution.**—The Chimney is a shoal spot, with a depth of 11m, lying about halfway between the N side of the W part of Bull Island and Sloop Cove Head.

Caplin Bay, close N of Sloop Cove, affords anchorage to small craft only in a basin in its SW part.

**Ship Harbor** (52°39'N., 55°45'W.) is entered between Southern Point and Ship Harbor Head, about 1 mile NNE. Southern Point is a narrow projection, rising to two mounds, 12.2 and 18.3m high, respectively. Ship Harbor Head is the E extremity of a rugged promontory, over 183m high, steep-to, and faced by steep bluffs with red patches. There is regular vessel communication with other Labrador and Newfoundland ports.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken in Ship Harbor, in 29.3m, mud, good holding ground, off Russel Cove.

Good Cove, 0.8 mile NW of Ship Harbor Head, is the only place in the vicinity where landing can be effected in ordinary weather, or with even a slight E swell. The cove is entered W of a low point, and then extends SE about 90m; it has depths of 5.5 to 11m.

A rock, with a depth of 7.3m, lies about 0.5 mile N of Ship Harbor Head, and about the same distance E of Good Cove.

The **Twin Islands** (52°40'N., 55°45'W.) front the entrance of Occasional Harbor, about 1.2 miles NNW of Ship Harbor Head. The E and larger island rises in two grass-covered, conical mounds, the higher, 37m high; the W island is a narrow black rock, 9.7m high. The islands should be approached with caution because of the foul ground extending from most of their points.

**10.27 Occasional Harbor** (52°40'N., 55°46'W.) has depths, in the outer portion, too great for anchorage, but there are several coves within the W reach that provide shelter. It is reported that no swells reach the inner harbor even during heavy weather.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken off the entrance of French Cove in Delaney Cove, in 18.3m, S of the point separating French Cove and Trout Cove, in 20.1 to 25.6m. Arch Cove provides secure anchorage, in 9.1 to 21.9m.

**Cape Saint Michael** (52°41'N., 55°46'W.) is the NE end of the promontory separating Occasional Harbor from Saint Michael Bay. The cape is high and bold, rising to a height of 171m. Hole in the Wall, a remarkable ridge with a hole through it, lies on the NE side of Cape Saint Michaels.

**Saint Michaels Bay** (52°42'N., 55°50'W.), where anchorage can be taken in several places, is divided into two parts by Square Island. White Bear Arm extends about 8 miles NW from the head of the bay, but the approaches to this arm are encumbered with islands and rocks, and should not be attempted without local knowledge.

**Ice.**—White Bear Arm freezes over about December 25; the ice breaks up about May 10. The approaches are sometimes encumbered with drift ice until July 15.

**Square Island** (52°45'N., 55°50'W.) is bare and rises to a double hill 155m high; the coasts are bold and intersected by ravines.



*Courtesy of Welcome to Labrador Home Page*  
**Hole in the Wall**

**10.28 South entrance to St. Michaels Bay.**—The S or main entrance to the bay contains the main channel for vessels bound for White Bear Arm and Charlottetown.

**Caution.**—Three shoal banks lie in the approaches to the S channel of St. Michaels Bay. Main Cape Bank (52°42'N., 55°46'W.) lies about 0.5 mile NE of Main Cape, the S entrance point of St. Michaels Bay, and has a depth of 10.4m. Hampton Bank (52°43'N., 55°47'W.) lies 1.5 miles NNW of Main Cape Bank; it has a depth of 11m. Mad Moll, a rock with a depth of 2.1m marked by a lighted buoy, lies about 1 mile WSW of Hampton Bank.

**East Island** (52°44'N., 55°49'W.) is 73m high at its N end; at its S end there is a rocky hummock, 15m high, which is connected to the island by a strip of low land. The channel between East Island and Square Island forms the N approach to Square Island Harbor. Icebergs frequently drift through this channel during the summer.

**West Island** (52°43'N., 55°49'W.), lying close S of East Island, rises in a steep bluff at its S side. The channel between West Island and the coast of Square Island is deep and forms the S approach to Square Island Harbor. Motion Island, 16m high and cliffy, lies on the W side of the S entrance to the approach channel. The E approach channel, lying between East Island and West Island, is free of dangers.

**The Sisters** (52°43'N., 55°48'W.) are three islets which lie about 0.1 mile S of West Island. The E and W extremities of these islets are foul and should not be approached within 0.3 mile.

The Ribs are two rocky patches, marked by breaking water, lying about 1 mile E of East Island. There is a least depth of 3.7m on the S reef. A depth of 14.1m lies about 0.7 mile W of the 7.3m patch of The Ribs.

**Square Island Harbor** (52°44'N., 55°50'W.), which has regular vessel communication with other Labrador and Newfoundland ports, is a W indentation in the E side of Square Island, abreast the N extremity of West Island. The harbor has considerable depths close inshore, and it is a convenient stopping place for fishing vessels.

Harbor Rock, 3.4m high, lies off the N entrance point of Square Island Harbor; a shoal, with a depth of 9.1m, lies about



Approach to Occasional Harbor

0.1 mile E of it. Harbor Point, the S entrance point, has a rock close off it, and a rock dries inside the harbor on the N side.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken in Square Island Harbor, in 21.9m. There is no swinging room in the harbor, but one or two vessels might anchor and secure to the shore. Vessels should leave promptly, however, at the approach of an E gale. Sheltered anchorage can be found in the N end of the central channel, in 27.4m.

On the S side of the harbor is a small church with a white cross. This structure can be used as a daytime anchorage reference mark.

**10.29 South side of St. Michaels Bay.**—The S side of the bay is indented with numerous coves and bays. There are also many islands, most of which are not named on the chart.

**First Point** (52°42'N., 55°49'W.) is the N extremity of Cape St. Michaels; there is a depth of 8.8m close offshore. First Point lies 1.5 miles WNW of Main Cape; between these points are several deep coves.

**Scrammy Bay** (52°42'N., 55°50'W.) is a small indentation that is partially sheltered from the NW by Pinsent Island, which lies nearly 0.3 mile off the bay's W entrance point. Scrammy Islet lies between Pinsent Island and the mainland S.

Pinsent Rock, 0.6m high and steep-to on its NW side, lies about 0.2 mile NW of Pinsent Island. Lazy Bank, with a depth of 10.1m, lies about 0.2 mile NNE of Pinsent Island. Hussy Rock, with a depth of 2.7m, lies 0.1 mile E of Pinsent Rock. Lump Rock, awash, lies about 0.1 mile offshore, nearly 0.5 mile SW of Pinsent Rock.

George Cove, 0.8 mile SW of Pinsent Rock, provides good shelter for boats. An uncharted shoal is reported to lie near the middle of the cove.

**Pinsent Arm** (52°41'N., 55°54'W.) is clear of dangers as far as the narrows, about 0.5 mile within the entrance. The SE side of the arm rises to mossy hills backed by a range, 252m high, the highest in the S part of the E coast of Labrador. The NW side is formed by a peninsula, 111m high, with an islet, 11m high, close off its NE extremity. The narrows lie between two hillocks, the N 18m high, and the S lower. Two low islets lie close off the N hillock. A rock, which dries 0.6m, lies close off the S hillock and narrows the channel to a width of 90m; this channel is foul and should not be attempted without local knowledge.

**Anchorage.**—Good anchorage can be taken, in 9.1 to 12.8m, sand, near the N shore within the narrows. A small settlement is situated on the N side of the narrows.

**Long Island** (52°42'N., 55°52'W.) is the E island of the chain located in the S part of St. Michaels Bay. The island appears as a cone from the SE. A chain of above and below-water rocks and shoals extends NW from an islet off the N side of the island.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken, in 14.6 to 21.9m, coral and rock, on a bank extending 0.3 mile off the E cove on the S side of Long Island.

Pigeon Island lies in mid-channel, 0.5 mile N of Long Island.

**Caution.**—A reef, with a depth of 1.8m, lies 0.2 mile ESE of Pigeon Island. Another reef, with a depth of 4m, lies 0.3 mile W of the same island.

**10.30 Burnt Island** lies 0.8 mile N of Long Island and is connected with the SW extremity of Square Island by a drying flat, SE of which a small bay is formed between the two islands. An islet, with a shoal area extending about 135m SE from it, lies in the N part of this small bay. A group of islands W of Burnt Islands obstructs the entrance of White Bear Arm; W of Burnt Island are Whitefish Island (not named on the chart) and Narrows Island (not named on the chart), which form the N side of the channel leading to White Bear Arm. Deepwater Island (not named on the chart) lies 0.1 mile SW of Whitefish Island. The islands, fronting the large unnamed bay W of Pinsent Arm, form the S side of this channel.

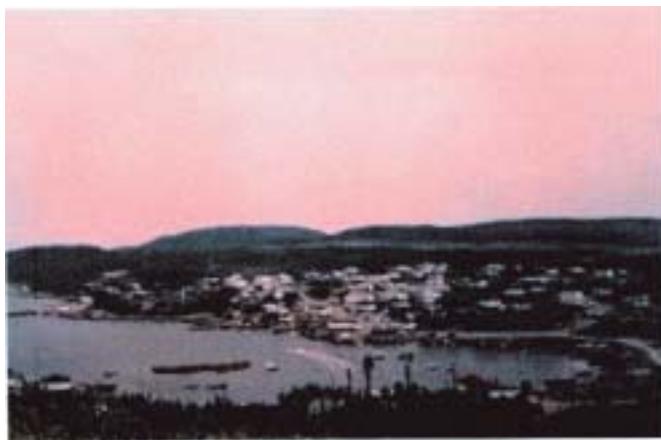
The recommended shipping channel in St. Michaels Bay leads between Pigeon Island and Burnt Island; the channel leading through the narrows S of Whitefish Island and Narrows Island is marked with several navigational aids. Past the narrows there is a good channel leading through the W part of St. Michaels Bay and along White Bear Arm. Vessels with drafts of up to 5.2m navigate these waters. The channel should not be attempted without local knowledge. Four lighted buoys mark the channel near the W end of Narrows Island. Deepwater Island Light is shown from a mast on the N side of the island.

**Caution.**—A rocky reef, with a depth of 2.4m and marked by a lighted buoy, lies on the N side of the channel just past the W narrows, 1.7 miles NW of Deepwater Island Light.

White Bear Arm has deep water throughout with few dangers. The arm is entered about 6.5 miles WNW of Burnt Island.

**Goose Island** (52°48'N., 56°06'W.), 15m high, lies near the middle of White Bear Arm about 4 miles from its head. A light is shown from a red mast on the E end of the island.

**Caution.**—Drying rock lies about 0.4 mile ENE of Goose Island.



*Courtesy of Welcome to Labrador Home Page*  
**Charlottetown**

**Charlottetown** (52°46'N., 56°07'W.) is a settlement lying on the S shore of an unnamed bay, 1.3 miles S of Goose Island. A wharf, with depths of 5.5m along its W face and 5m along its E

face, is situated at the settlement. Shoal depths of 4.3 to 4.9m lie within 105m of the outer end of the wharf.

**10.31 North side of St. Michaels Bay.—Sugarloaf** (52°46'N., 55°48'W.), the NE extremity of Square Island, rises to a truncated conical point, 67m high. Gull Island lies about 0.1 mile N of Sugarloaf. Close N of Gull Island is an islet, 2.1m high, with a reef extending seaward from it. Snappers Cove, on the S side of Sugarloaf, has two small sunken rocks in it with depths of 8.2m and 9.1m, respectively. Both rocks are steep-to and lie about 0.1 mile offshore.

White Point, a small projection, lies close WNW of Sugarloaf. A rock, with a depth of 2.7m, lies in a position about 90m NE of the point. Nowlan Head, 56m high, lies 0.8 mile W of White Point. Nowlan Harbor, entered 0.25 mile S of Nowlan Head, is suitable for small craft.



*Courtesy of Welcome to Labrador Home Page*  
**Sugarloaf**

**Bar Cove Head** (52°47'N., 55°51'W.) rises to an elevation of 93m, 0.5 mile W of Nowlan Head. Bar Cove and Cashman Cove, neither of which provide shelter, indent the coast on the E and W side, respectively, of Bar Cove Head. A rock, with a depth of 0.6m, lies close E of the W entrance point of Cashman Cove, and about 0.2 mile NW of Bar Cove Head. Red Island, 4.5m high, lies about 0.1 mile N of the W entrance point of Cashman Cove.

The **Dead Islands** (52°49'N., 55°50'W.), a group of large and small islands, lie close offshore between the N side of St. Michaels Bay and Square Island.

Gull Island, the N island of the Dead Islands, lies about 1 mile SW of Cape Bluff. The island is conical, dark, and conspicuous. Meeting House Island, an islet, lies about 0.1 mile SE of Gull Island.

**North Island** (52°49'N., 55°50'W.), lying about 0.3 mile S of Gull Island, is 61m high. Eastern Island, 43m high, lies close N of the E extremity of North Island.

**West Island** (52°48'N., 55°51'W.), the largest of the Dead Islands, is clifty and steep-to on its S side. Its NW side is separated from a group of islands by a narrow channel. An islet, 4.9m high, lies near the N end of this channel, and there is a 3.7m shoal about 90m farther NW. Western Point is the SE extremity of an island that lies close S of the SE end of West Island. A 3.7m shoal extends a short distance E from Western Point.

West Island and North Island are separated by Stowe Tickle, a narrow channel, the E end of which can be entered by small

vessels with local knowledge. A rock, which dries 1.6m, lies in mid-channel at the narrows, where the passage is only 90m wide. The rock is connected to West Island by a shoal, and a shoal area extends about 135m NE from it. The W end of Stowe Tickle is almost blocked by an islet, 0.6m high, surrounded by rocks with depths of 1.8m. The depth in the narrow channel N of this islet is 2.1m, and the channel S is foul.

**10.32 Bull Island** (52°48'N., 55°49'W.) has a conspicuous vein of quartz on its seaward side, and marks the S entrance point of Dead Island Harbor. The Bull, a rock with a depth of 2.7m, lies 0.1 mile E of the SE extremity of Bull Island. Butler Island is connected by rocks with the W side of Bull Island. Harbor Island, 0.1 mile NW of Bull Island, is 30m high. The Flats, a group of three islets, lie close together 0.15 mile E of Harbor Island; the NE and largest of these islets is 3.9m high.

Dead Island Harbor, between West Island and North Island and sheltered at the entrance by Harbor Island and Bull Island, has regular vessel communication with other Labrador and Newfoundland ports. It can be entered on either side of Harbor Island, but the better channel is between Harbor Island and Bull Island. Stowe Tickle leads W from the W end of the harbor. Harbor Rock, which dries 1.6m and always breaks, lies just inside the entrance. Another rock, with a depth of 2.1m, lies about 45m SW of Harbor Rock. A shoal area, with rocks that dry 0.9m, extends 0.1 mile NE from Stowe Tickle Point, the NE extremity of West Island.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken in Dead Island Harbor by vessels with local knowledge, in 18.3 to 21.9m. A cove on the E side of West Island, close S of Stowe Tickle Point, provides good anchorage for small vessels with local knowledge. Vessels can anchor in the middle of this cove, in 6.4m, sand, but should not approach within 0.1 mile of the shores because of sunken and drying rocks.

The N side of St. Michael Bay is indented by three inlets.



**Approach to Cape Bluff Harbor**

**10.33 Cape Bluff Harbor** (52°51'N., 55°52'W.) is entered between Pigeon Island and the SW side of Cape Bluff. The entrance is about 0.5 mile wide. The harbor extends WNW about 1.5 miles and then divides into Northern Arm, which is narrow, and Southern Arm, which provides good anchorage for

small vessels with local knowledge, in depths of 16.5 to 21.9m, mud. A shallow inlet extends SE from Southern Arm.

Harbor Islets, the highest 17m high, lie in the middle of Cape Bluff Harbor, 0.8 mile within the entrance. Foul ground, which is steep-to, extends a short distance from the islets. A rock, with a depth of 2.7m, lies close E of these islets, and a 4.6m shoal lies in mid-channel between them and the SW shore.

A shoal, about 0.1 mile long, with a least depth of 6.9m, lies in a position 0.25 mile E of Harbor Islets and about 0.1 mile offshore.

Vessels with local knowledge can anchor in Cape Bluff Harbor, in depths of 29 to 37m, close NW of Harbor Islets. The anchorage should be approached by the NE channel, and care must be exercised to avoid the shoal E of the islets.

**Triangle Harbor** (52°50'N., 55°51'W.) is a small indentation in the N shore of Saint Michaels Bay. Triangle Island lies in the middle of the entrance, and Pigeon Island, about 0.5 mile N of Gull Island, lies off the harbor's NE entrance point. Triangle Harbor is approached S of Pigeon Island and entered N of Triangle Island through a passage about 40m wide; within the entrance its width is expanded by two coves on the N shore. The shores of the harbor are steep-to, except for a rock off the SE entrance point of the shallow E cove. The W cove affords good anchorage for small craft with local knowledge, in 11.9m, mud. The entrance of Triangle Harbor is sometimes blocked by icebergs.

**10.34 Cape Bluff** (52°50'N., 55°48'W.) is a prominent headland that rises steeply to a double-peaked hill, 219m high, about 0.5 mile inland. The S extremity of the cape is a small, rocky peninsula, 33m high, forming the S side of an open cove.

Black Rock Head lies about 1 mile N of Cape Bluff, and Black Rock dries close offshore, about 0.2 mile farther N.

Gull Islet, white and conspicuous, lies 0.2 mile offshore in a position 1.75 miles N of Cape Bluff. A drying rock, close SE of the islet, is surrounded by a shoal area. Two small pinnacles, Gull Rock, with a depth of 2.1m, and Mathews Bank, with a depth of 5.5m, lie 0.75 mile ESE and 1 mile SE, respectively of Gull Islet. Little Gull Islet, 3.6m high, lies between Gull Islet and the coast W. A 5.5m shoal extends a short distance E from Little Gull Islet.

**Long Point** (52°52'N., 55°48'W.), 0.5 mile N of Little Gull Islet, is the E extremity of a small island lying close offshore. Cronin Point lies about 0.5 mile N of Long Point, with Southern Head, the same distance farther N. Cronin Cove indents the coast close W of Cronin Point.

The Skelligs, a bank with depths of 12.8 to 16.5m, lies 1 to 1.25 miles NE of Gull Islet. Long Point Bank, with a depth of 17.3m, lies 0.8 mile NE of Gull Islet, between the islet and The Skelligs. The sea breaks on the above banks in heavy weather.

A large unnamed bight indents the coast between Southern Head and **Murray Point** (52°54'N., 55°50'W.), 1 mile NW, which is the E entrance point of Snug Harbor.

**Snug Harbor** (52°54'N., 55°51'W.) has a constricted entrance about 0.1 mile wide, but expands into a sheltered basin. Icebergs frequently drift into the harbor.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage may be taken in the middle of Snug Harbor, in depths of 37 to 44m. The W side of the basin is foul and unsuitable as an anchorage.

**Lord Arm** (52°55'N., 55°51'W.) is an open bight lying almost 1 mile N of Snug Harbor. Depths of 12.8 to 37m are found in the bight.

**Dark Tickle Island** (52°55'N., 53°50'W.) lies across the entrance of Lord Arm. **Banger Island** (52°55'N., 55°49'W.) is a small island lying off the SE side of Dark Tickle Island; foul ground extends about 0.1 mile S from it.

**Cooper Island** (52°55'N., 55°48'W.) lies 0.3 mile E of Dark Tickle Island. **Delaney Cove** (52°55'N., 55°48'W.) indents the E side of Cooper Island, but offers little protection from the E. Greys Rock Shoal, with a depth of 3.4m, extends about 0.2 mile N of Cooper Island. Vessels should give this danger a wide berth. Coopers Block, the S extremity of Cooper Island, is a square rock, steep-to on its E side.

## Approaches to Hawke Bay

**10.35 Southern Head** (52°53'N., 55°49'W.) is the S entrance point of a channel, about 3 miles wide at the entrance, which leads NNW for about 6 miles between the mainland and Stony Island into Hawke Bay. This channel is divided into two parts by Cooper Island, which lies in the middle of the entrance, and there are a number of smaller islands, islets, and dangers between this island and the mainland W. The NW part of this channel has only been partially examined; it should not be entered without local knowledge.

Between Cooper Island and **Cooper Head** (52°57'N., 55°48'W.), the S end of Stony Island, there is a passage with deep water leading NW to Martin Bay, Otter Bay, and Hawke Bay. Several islands, rocks, and reefs exist in this area. The main islands are Macy Island, Carnabhus Island, Deepwater Island, Flat Island, and Goose Island.

**Carnabhus Island** (52°56'N., 55°49'W.), a small island, lies about 0.7 mile N of the NW extremity of Cooper Island. A shoal area extends about 0.2 mile NW from Carnabhus Island. The Knob, a small rock with a depth of 9.1m, lies 0.1 mile off the E extremity of Carnabhus Island.

The NW extremity of Dark Tickle Island is separated from the mainland by Macy Tickle, a channel about 135m wide. Banger Island lies 90m SE of the SE extremity of Dark Tickle Island and is separated from it by a shoal channel. A small black rock lies off the E extremity of Dark Tickle Island, close N of Banger Island. Another rock dries 0.9m close off the E side of Dark Tickle Island, in a position 0.25 mile S of its N extremity. An islet, 17m high, lies about 0.2 mile NNW of the N extremity of Dark Tickle Island. Several rocks lie between this islet and the mainland W.

**Macy Tickle** (52°55'N., 55°51'W.) is 137m wide and clear of dangers in mid-channel. The approach from the N lies between Macy Island and the 17m islet to the W. Within the channel, two small drying spits extend a short distance from the mainland side.

**10.36 Stony Island** (52°59'N., 55°49'W.) lies with its W side about 0.5 mile off the mainland, and with its S extremity, Cooper Head, about 1 mile N of Cooper Island. **Cooper Head** (52°56'N., 55°48'W.) rises to a cone, 123m high, and there is a hill, 200m high, near the middle of the E side of the island.



Approaches to Snug Harbor

Black Rock, 0.6m high, lies 0.8 mile NE of Cooper Head. A rock dries close S of Black Rock. Shark Rock, with a depth of 2.1m, lies 0.15 mile N of Black Rock.

**Tub Harbor** (52°57'N., 55°49'W.), on the SW side of Stony Island, should not be attempted without local knowledge as both entrance points are fringed by reefs.

Duck Harbor, which has not been examined, indents the W side of Stony Island in a position 0.8 mile N of Tub Harbor; the entrance is encumbered with rocks.

**Venison Island** (52°58'N., 55°46'W.), separated from Stony Island by Venison Tickle, rises to a summit 61m high.

**Venison Tickle** (52°59'N., 55°46'W.) ([World Port Index No. 1380](#)), sheltered from all winds, is frequently used by fishing vessels and has regular vessel communication with other Labrador and Newfoundland ports. There is a large fishing establishment and a wharf with depths of nearly 5.5m alongside.

The S entrance of Venison Tickle is about 45m wide with depths of 3.7m and is used only by small craft. The N entrance has a width of about 90m; within the entrance the channel widens to about 0.1 mile, but the anchorage area is restricted to a width of 90m or less by shoals extending from the shore on either side.

The **White Islands** (52°57'N., 55°47'W.) lie close to the shore of Stony Island, almost 1 mile NE of Cooper Head. Several shallow reefs lie near the White Islands.

Cod Rock, with a depth of 2.1m, lies in the S approaches to Venison Tickle, about 0.3 mile N of the White Islands.

**10.37 Eddystone Island** (52°59'N., 55°45'W.) appears from seaward as a round black lamp. The Skerries, a rocky shoal about 1 mile NNE of Eddystone Island, is the outermost danger in the N approach to Venison Tickle.

Sculpin Island lies 0.6 mile SW of Eddystone Island with White Shot Island midway between. The passage between these islands should not be used. Sculpin Island consists of reddish-gray rock covered with grass.

**Fox Island** (52°58'N., 55°46'W.) consists of two dark hill-ocks with steep cliffs on its NE side. Pigeon Island, close N of Fox Island, is wedge-shaped and 14.9m high.

Gun Rocks, about 0.1 mile S and 0.2 mile SE, respectively, of the S extremity of Fox Island, are low and black.

The King, a rock with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies about 0.3 mile SSE of the S extremity of Fox Island; the sea breaks on this rock in moderate weather. The Queen, a rock with a depth of 4.6m, lies about 0.1 mile farther SSE.

**Wild Bight** (53°00'N., 55°47'W.), on the NE side of Stony Island, provides shelter for a few boats, but a heavy sea rolls in with E winds.

Red Island, about 1 mile NE of Wild Bight, has a double summit, 25m high. A light is shown near the SW end of the island.

**10.38 Hawke Bay** (53°00'N., 56°00'W.), which has only been partially examined, extends W for about 10 miles, where the Hawke River discharges into it. There are three entrances to Hawke Bay, one from the S, between Stony Island and the mainland, one from the E, between Stony Island and Hawke Island, and the third S from Caplin Bay, known as Squasho Run.

**Ice.**—Hawke Bay freezes over about December 25; the ice breaks up about May 10. The approaches are sometimes encumbered with drift ice until about July 15.

**Caution.**—Two rocks, which dry 0.6m and 1.2m, are located 0.2 mile NE of Pigeon Island.

**Hawke Island** (53°03'N., 55°50'W.) rises in several, dark, craggy, hills with bare summits, and attains its maximum elevation in the W part of the island. Deep valleys, generally wooded and containing ponds, lie between the hills.

**Styles Harbor** (53°02'N., 55°46'W.) provides good sheltered anchorage, in 3.7m, for vessels with local knowledge. The Pig, a rock 0.3m high, lies 0.5 mile SW of the S entrance point of Styles Harbor. Harbor Island, 4.2m high, lies in a position about 0.1 mile SE of the same entrance point. Black Rock, 2.4m high, lies about 0.2 mile E of Harbor Island.

**Styles Rock** (53°01'N., 55°45'W.) has a depth of 7.3m and is fairly steep-to. Mad Moll Rock, with a depth of 5.2m, lies in a position 0.3 mile S of Harbor Island.

A vessel entering Styles Harbor should, according to the latest survey, pass N of Harbor Island and Black Rock.

**10.39 Hawke Harbor** (53°02'N., 55°48'W.) is an excellent harbor with easy access. Three rocks, the W of which covers at HW, lie in the entrance of the harbor; a vessel can pass on either side of them. The channel on the W side, which has depths of 5.5 to 7.3m, is more direct and easier to approach; the channel on the E side is wider and deeper and has a depth of 6.4m. Vessels may enter stern first, and with the assistance of a tug, moor stern to the pier in the NW part of the harbor.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken anywhere in the harbor, in 14.6 to 18.3m, mud, good holding ground.

**Eagle Cove** (53°01'N., 55°51'W.) is completely landlocked and protected from all winds. The inner landlocked basin, beyond the bar, which has a depth of 5.8m, provides anchorage, in 12.8 to 24m, mud, good holding ground.

**Caution.**—A 4.9m shoal lies 0.2 mile S of the E entrance point of Eagle Cove.

**Holloway Bight** (53°03'N., 55°46'W.) is exposed to E winds, which, in summer, fill it with icebergs. The bight affords no anchorage.

A chain of islets extends about 0.2 mile N at a distance of 0.3 mile offshore from abreast the N entrance point of Holloway Bight. Upper Bird Island, 8.5m high, flat and bare, is the S and largest of the group. No attempt should be made to pass between this group and Hawke Island.

**Ledge Islet** (53°03'N., 55°45'W.), consisting of two cone-shaped, grass-covered hills about 18m high, lies 0.3 mile N of Upper Bird Island, with several above-water and sunken rocks between.

Deepwater Island, in a position 0.3 mile N of Ledge Islet, consists of two, bare, rocky hills, the SW of which is 14m high, and the NE, 13m high; the sea breaks across the low neck connecting them. A low black rock, with a rock awash close SE, lies 0.1 mile SE of Deepwater Island. Black Rock, 0.3m high, lies on a shoal about 0.1 mile N of Deepwater Island, with Beckett Rock, 1.2m high, 0.15 mile farther NE.

Bird Island, 0.25 mile NW of Deepwater Island, rises to a bare dark hill, 20.1m high; it is separated from Hawke Island

by a narrow channel. An islet, 2.4m high, lies about 0.1 mile SE of Bird Island, and a rock dries 0.9m close NW of the islet.

**10.40 Kennedy Island** (53°04'N., 55°45'W.) is the largest and highest of a group of islands extending 0.4 mile N from a position 0.1 mile N of Bird Island. It is 24m high, gray in color, falls steeply on its SE side, and appears conical from the N. This group of islands, which are nearly connected with each other, are separated from Penguin Head, the NE extremity of Hawke Island, by a narrow channel.

Turr Rocks, 0.5 mile NE of Kennedy Island, consist of two bare brown islets, 4.9m high and close together, and a low black islet close E of them. A rock, with a depth of 0.9m, lies 0.3 mile SW of the E rock and midway between it and Kennedy Island. A rock, with a depth of 3.7m, lies 0.1 mile NNE of the W rock.

**Scrape Cove** (53°05'N., 55°46'W.) is open NE and the depths in it are too great for anchorage. The shores of the cove are bold and drying rocks lie 0.1 mile within the NW entrance point.

Penguin Harbor is entered close NW of the NW entrance point of Scrape Cove. The harbor consists of two arms separated by a point, close off which lies Greens Island, dark, rugged, and conical. The SE arm of Penguin Harbor is exposed to NE winds, and a group of rocks lies close off its SE entrance point.

**Caplin Bay** (53°05'N., 55°50'W.) is a long inlet, the outer part of which lies between the N side of Hawke Island and the mainland N; it is entered between Greens Island and the SE extremity of Stag Island, one of the islands of the Boulter Rock group, 0.8 mile NE. Squasho Run, which separates Hawke Island from the mainland W, leads S from Caplin Bay, and these two channels form the N of the three approaches to Hawke Bay. A small island lies close off the NW extremity of Hawke Island, which forms the NE entrance point of Squasho Run. A steep-to reef, with a depth of 0.6m, extends a short distance NW from this island.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken in a cove on the W side of Squasho Run, in 27.4m, mud, close within the entrance from Caplin Bay.

**10.41 Harper Island** (53°06'N., 55°47'W.) lies on the S side of Caplin Bay, separated from Hawke Island by a narrow channel encumbered with boulders. The fairway of Caplin Bay lies between Harper Island and Old Jeff Island, one of the Boulter Rock group, where the channel is about 0.3 mile wide.

Big Island, the NW of the two large islands in the Boulter Rock group, is dark and rises to three ridges, divided by steep wooded valleys.

**Stag Island** (53°06'N., 55°46'W.), the other large island of the group, rises to two summits separated by a deep ravine. The NE side of the island is composed of dark cliffs and a gray projection, 12m high, terminating in Fish Point, the NE extremity of the island. Duck Cove indents the N side of the island near its W end. The cove, which has depths of 3.7 to 11m, is suitable only for boats.

Old Jeff Island, between Big Island and Stag Island, has a flat summit. Boulter Rock, small, flat, and bare, lies close off the NE extremity of Old Jeff Island, and is connected with it at LW.

Bear Island, the SE of the Boulter Rock group, rises steeply to a flat summit. Rocks, with a least depth of 1.2m, lie up to 0.5 mile SE of Bear Island. The N entrance point of Holloway Bight, bearing about 196° and seen between Turr Rocks, leads E of these dangers. The N extremity of Harper Island, bearing about 284° and well open S of Stag Island, close W of Bear Island, leads S of them; and the NE extremity of Stag Island, bearing about 309° and open NE of Bear Island, leads NE of the rocks.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken between Big Island and Stag Island, with shelter from all winds during summer, in 7.3 to 16.5m. During autumn gales, the anchorage is unsafe with winds from between the N and E. There is regular vessel communication with other Labrador and Newfoundland ports.

### Hill Harbor to Punchbowl

**10.42 Hill Harbor** (53°07'N., 55°48'W.), a bight in the mainland, is entered 0.3 mile NW of the W extremity of Big Island; it is clear of dangers except near its head. A rock, 10.6m high, lies 0.1 mile SE of the N entrance point of the harbor, with which it is connected by a shoal flat.

**Anchorage.**—Good anchorage can be taken in 7.3 to 18.3m.

The Hump, a detached shoal with a depth of 8.2m, lies 0.5 mile NE of the N extremity of Big Island and 0.3 mile offshore. The Feather Bed, a 1.8m rocky patch marked by a lighted buoy, lies 0.3 mile farther NE. Jesse Bank, with a depth of 14.6m, lies 0.15 mile SE of The Hump. Bear Island, bearing about 168° and open E of Red Island in the Boulter Rock group, leads E of these dangers.

**Salt Pond** (53°08'N., 55°46'W.) is a short and narrow inlet. A rock, above-water, lies close off the NE entrance point. There is a depth of 8.2m in the entrance of this inlet, which provides suitable anchorage for small vessels. However, violent squalls and eddying winds are likely to occur.

**10.43 Comfort Bight** (53°09'N., 55°45'W.) is entered between Comfort Head and Partridge Head. The bight contains two good harbors for small vessels with local knowledge; these harbors, which are sheltered by small islands, are frequented by fishing craft.

Comfort Head is the termination of the N slope of a dark, conspicuous, wedge-shaped hill, which rises steeply from the sea. The S slope of this hill terminates in Cox Head, 0.5 mile S of Comfort Head. Numerous islets, rocks, and shoals, most of which are described below, lie within an area extending 1.3 miles from Comfort Head. Following E gales, this area appears as a mass of breakers.

**The Sugarloaf** (53°10'N., 55°45'W.), the largest of the islands off the entrance of Comfort Bight, is a dark, conical island that lies 0.2 mile SE of the S extremity of Partridge Head, on the N side of the fairway leading to the bight. The island is surrounded by shoal water except at its S extremity, which is steep-to.

Old King, a rock with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies nearly 1 mile ESE of Cox Head; it is the SE of the dangers lying off the entrance of Comfort Bight.

**Black Rock** (53°09'N., 55°44'W.) lies in a position 1 mile ENE of Comfort Head; it is the NE of the dangers off Comfort Head. Shoal patches, on which the sea breaks in bad weather,

lie SE through W to N of Black Rock. South Bantam, the outermost of these shoal patches, has a depth of 9.1m and lies 0.5 mile SE of Black Rock.

Mad Moll, a rock 0.9m high and surrounded by foul ground, lies 0.5 mile SSW of Black Rock. Numerous shoal patches and rocks awash lie between Mad Moll and Cox Head, and between Mad Moll and Comfort Head.

Bobby Rocks, two round islets and some small flat rocks, lie about midway between Black Rock and The Sugarloaf; the highest of these rocks is 4.5m.

Jersey Bank, with a depth of 14.6m, lies 0.2 mile SSE of The Sugarloaf and 0.3 mile WSW of Bobby Rocks; the sea breaks on this bank in heavy weather.

**10.44 The South Three Islands** (53°10'N., 55°46'W.) lies close off the N shore of Comfort Bight. The middle island is the highest, with an elevation of 27m. There is a channel, about 0.2 mile wide, between the two N islands and a rock E. The SW island is connected to the middle island and to the N shore by foul ground; a shoal patch, with a depth of 2.7m, lies almost 0.1 mile S of this island.

**Spracking Island** (53°09'N., 55°45'W.), dark, conical, and 25m high, lies 150m NW of Comfort Head. Bartlett Rock, 2.4m high, lies 90m NNE of Spracking Island, with Harbor Rock, having a depth of 2.7m, about 0.2 mile farther E. An islet, 4m high, with another islet close SE, lies near the outer extremity of foul ground extending 0.15 mile W from Spracking Island; both of these islets are connected to the shore S by a shoal.

Middle Island, 10m high and flat, lies 0.1 mile NW of Spracking Island with foul ground between. A rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies close off the N extremity of Middle Island. Owl Head Island, about 0.1 mile NW of Middle Island, is flat, bare, and 6.4m high; a rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies close off its N extremity.

**10.45 Owl Head** (53°09'N., 55°46'W.) is an island which rises gradually from its W side to an elevation of 59m, its other sides terminate in steep cliffs. Owl Head is 0.3 mile long in an E-W direction, and its W end lies in the entrance of a small cove, encumbered with boulders, known as Seal Post.

George Harbor is approached between Middle Island and Owl Head Island, and entered between the 4.2m islet W of Spracking Island and a point 0.1 mile W. It extends 0.2 mile S to its head, and several houses stand on its shores. A rock, with a depth of 1.8m, lies at the outer extremity of a shoal about 90m S of the W entrance point. A heavy sea rolls in with N gales.

Penny Harbor is entered between Owl Head and Burke Island, 34m high and dark, about 0.1 mile S. The narrow channel E of Burke Island is suitable only for small craft. The channel W of Burke Island is shoal at its S end, but the N part of this channel forms the harbor proper. A shoal area extends from the N end of Burke Island, leaving a passage about 135m wide between Owl Head and Burke Island that leads to the anchorage. A small black rock, which dries about 1.8m, lies close off a conical hill, 46m high, on the NW side of Penny Harbor. Southwest of this rock is foul ground. Harbor Rock dries 0.9m about 45m off the N side of Burke Island.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken, in 10.1m, good holding ground of mud, in a position N of Burke Island and W of Harbor Rock. Vessels approaching this position must take care to avoid Harbor Rock, and should not proceed SW of the drying rock that lies off the NW shore and marks the N limit of the foul ground.

**Saunders Island** (53°09'N., 55°46'W.), 13m high, lies close off the S shore of Comfort Bight, N of the entrance of Seal Post. A shoal, with a depth of 4.9m, extends 0.1 mile E from Saunders Island, and drying rocks lie close off its N and W sides; the channel between it and the shore S is foul.

**Rocky Bay** (53°09'N., 55°47'W.) is entered between Saunders Island and the N shore of the bight, 0.4 mile N. The central part of the bay is clear of dangers except near its head, where there is a group of islets surrounded by foul ground. There are two coves at the head of Rocky Bay, the S cove being shoal.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage, sheltered from all but E winds, can be taken, in 25.6m, mud, in the middle of Rocky Bay.

**10.46 Partridge Head** (53°10'N., 55°45'W.) rises steeply to a conspicuous table-topped hill. The NE part of the head is a sharp conical hill, 124m high; between these hills is a deep valley which is conspicuous from the SE. The coast from Partridge Head to Shoal Bay, 5 miles N, is very irregular, with several bays and numerous inlets and islands.

Partridge Bay, NW of the Partridge Head promontory, is incompletely surveyed; the N entrance point is a low grassy hummock, 7.3m high, rising gradually to a high wooded summit. A rock, with a depth of 2.4m, lies 90m S of this point. The bay is reported to be very squally. An island lies 0.5 mile W of the entrance. An arm of the bay, encumbered by several islets and dangers, extends NW from the N part of the bay. Partridge Bay is connected to the inside channel named Frenchman Run.

**American Cove** (53°11'N., 55°46'W.), lying 0.4 mile SE of the S entrance point of Partridge Bay, is only suitable for small craft.

**Caution.**—A submerged rock, dangerous to navigation, lies 0.1 mile off the entrance to American Cove.

**10.47** Several islands, surrounded by foul ground, lie in the approaches to Partridge Bay.

The Duck Islands are a group of islands and rocks lying about 1 mile E of Partridge Head. Local knowledge is essential for navigating the channels between these islands.

Duck Island, at the S end of the group, is the largest and highest, with a round hill at its NE end. An islet, 6.1m high, lies 90m N of the NW extremity of Duck Island to which it is connected by a shoal. Another islet, 11.6m high, lies 0.1 mile W of the same extremity; the channel between this islet and Duck Island is foul. A rock, 4.9m high, lies 90m SW of this islet to which it is connected by foul ground.

Black Rock, 3m high, lies 0.15 mile NE of Duck Island; shoals extend about 90m NW and SW from the rock.

Little Duck Island, the NE and darkest of the group, lies about 0.3 mile NE of Duck Island, with some rocks, 1.5m high, about midway between. A rock dries close S, and a rock lies awash 0.1 mile SE, respectively, of Little Duck Island; another rock, with a depth of 2.1m, lies midway between the latter danger and Black Rock.

**Flat Island** (53°11'N., 55°44'W.) lies 0.5 mile NW of Duck Island, with Flat Island Rock, having a depth of 1.5m, lying nearly midway between. A small round islet, 4.5m high, lies 90m E of the SE extremity of Flat Island, to which it is connected by a shoal. A shoal extends a short distance offshore from the S side of Flat Island, and a detached 8.2m patch lies 150m S of the island. The W side of Flat Island is fringed by a shoal that extends about 90m offshore in places.

Red Island, steep-to on its NW and SW sides, is the W of a group of islands of reddish rock, covered with grass, lying 0.3 mile W of Flat Island. A low black islet lies close NE of the E extremity of Red Island, and a similar islet lies 90m farther NE. A rock, with a depth of 2.3m, lies 0.15 mile ENE of Red Island and close W of Flat Island.

**10.48 The Hiscock Islands** (53°11'N., 55°43'W.), a group of islands and rocks, lie about 0.5 mile N of the Duck Islands; the channel between them is clear of dangers. Hiscock Island, the largest of the group, lies nearly 0.5 mile N of Flat Island; it rises on its E side to a dark serrated cone. Nancy Island, which is flat, lies W of the W side of Hiscock Island and is separated from it by a passage about 0.2 mile wide and clear of dangers. A rock dries at the outer extremity of a shoal that extends 0.1 mile W from the island.

Walker Island, 33m high, dark, and pyramid-shaped, lies 90m off the NW end of Hiscock Island. The channel between Walker Island and Hiscock Island is shallow, but the island is steep-to on its N side.

The **Fling Islands** (53°11'N., 55°43'W.), the farthest E of the Hiscock Islands, have shoal water and islets extending 0.5 mile E of them.

The **Pippies** (53°12'N., 55°42'W.), with a least depth of 9.1m and marked by a lighted buoy, is a shoal bank lying 1 mile E of the Fling Islands.

**Big Pig Island** (53°12'N., 55°43'W.) lies in a position about 0.2 mile N of Fling Island. Crocker Island, small and low, lies close E of Big Pig Island. Little Pig Island, 9.7m high, lies close W of Big Pig Island and is connected with it by a shoal area. Mad Moll Rock dries 1.2m in mid-channel between Fling Island and Big Pig Island.

A chain of islands extend N for 4.5 miles from the Hiscock Islands to Corbet Island, lying off the entrance to Shoal Bay.

**Hare Island** (53°12'N., 55°45'W.), lying 0.2 mile NW of the Hiscock Islands, is 54m high; Little Hare Island lies close NW. The Green Islands, consisting of one elongated islet and one conical islet, lie about 0.2 mile N of Little Hare Island.

**Copper Island** (53°13'N., 55°45'W.) lies almost 0.5 mile N of Hare Island. It rises to a range of hills 59m high, the summit of which is in the shape of a small cone. The SE end of the island ends in an abrupt reddish cliff.

**10.49 Frenchman Run** (53°12'N., 55°46'W.) is an inshore passage which leads from Partridge Bay to the approaches to Shoal Bay, about 5 miles N. It is tortuous, 6.5 miles long, and less than 0.1 mile wide in places. It is sheltered and is reported to have a depth of 11m in the fairway. It has the advantage of avoiding the ice E of the offshore islands in early summer. There are several useful anchorages in Frenchman Run.

The Gulnare Islands are two islands which lie on the W side of the S entrance to Frenchman Run, about 0.3 mile NE and 0.8

mile N of the N entrance point of Partridge Bay. South Gulnare Island is 33m high; Gulnare Island, the N island, is bare in patches and rises in two conical hills, the higher 48m high.

**Tickle Island** (53°13'N., 55°46'W.) lies on the W side of Frenchman Run, about 0.2 mile N of Gulnare Island. Shoal water extends a short distance off the S extremity of the island and a drying rock lies off its W side.

**Anchorage.**—A good anchorage, in 18.3m, mud, is reported in the bay lying W of the Gulnare Islands and Tickle Island. Care must be taken when entering in order to avoid the shoal, with a depth of 8.2m, which extends about 150m S of Tickle Island. Another shoal area, with a least depth of 1.8m, lies in the middle of the bay.

**Directions.**—From the S entrance of Frenchman Run, between Hare Island and South Gulnare Island, the track trends N to pass between Tickle Island and the W end of Copper Island. The track then leads ENE for 0.8 mile between Copper Island and the mainland, then NNE for 0.5 mile between Frenchman Island and the mainland. Past the narrows formed by Frenchman Island, Sullivan Island, and the mainland, the channel leads WNW towards Sloop Harbor. Several dangers lie near the channel.

**10.50 Long Island** (53°13'N., 55°42'W.), lying 1 mile E of Copper Island, has a flat summit 32m high near its S end and is generally steep-to. Crow Island, lying close off the NE part of Long Island, appears as sharp cone from a N or S approach.

Pollo Rock, lying 0.3 mile E of Long Island, is round, black, and 2.7m high. Pollo Sunkers, a group of above and below-water rocks, lie close SW of Pollo Rock and are always marked by breakers.

The **Ravens** (53°12'N., 55°41'W.), a group of islets surrounded by foul ground, lie 0.3 mile SE of Long Island. They vary in height from 5.5 to 8.8m.

**No-mans-land** (53°12'N., 55°42'W.), a reef with a depth of 4.9m, lies close S of The Ravens.

Fish Island, 23m high, lies close E of the E end of Copper Island.

American Island, lying close W of Long Island, is 27m high at its S end. A rock, with a least depth of 0.9m, lies about 90m W of the S end of the island.

**American Tickle** (53°13'N., 55°42'W.) is the channel separating Long Island from American Island to the W; a channel, with a midchannel depth of 6.7m, leads through the tickle.

**Anchorage.**—The cove which indents the E side of American Island affords anchorage for small craft, in a depth of 4.6m, sand. A reef, with a depth of 2.1m, extends for a short distance from the N entrance point of the cove.

Seine Island, lying 0.2 mile NNW of Fish Island, is 12m high, conical, and grass covered.

Pig Island lies about 0.1 mile NE of Seine Island.

Anchorage, sheltered from all winds, can be obtained, in depths of 20 to 29m, between the reef close N of Seine Island and Frenchman Island.

**10.51 Seal Island** (53°14'N., 55°43'W.), the largest and central of the Seal Islands, rises in dark ridges, the highest of which is 37m high. Seal Island Harbor, a bight in the SE end of the island, and Hills Harbor, on its NE side, are suitable only for small vessels with local knowledge. At Seal Island Harbor,



**American Tickle**

there is a small wharf with a pier extending 11m to a depth of 3.6m alongside a 6m wide outer end. A white building stands at the inner end of the wharf.

Pike Island, 12m high and dark, is nearly connected with the W extremity of Seal Island. Parsons Island, 7.9m high, is of gray rock covered with grass and lies about 230m offshore, about 0.1 mile SW of Pike Island.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken in a position SE of Parsons Island, in 20.1m, sheltered from NE winds.

**Gull Island** (53°14'N., 55°42'W.), 8.2m high, lies close off the middle of the E side of Seal Island. The Brandies, two pinnacle rocks with depths of 2.1 to 4.3m, lies about 0.1 mile E and ESE of Gull Island.

The Fox Islands, two in number, are the NE of the Seal Islands. They are flat, faced by whitish cliffs, and the SW and larger island is foul off its SW side. The NE island has a red vein near its NE extremity and a brown spur near its SE extremity. A sunken rock lies close off the latter point. The two islands are separated by a channel 90m wide and clear of dangers.

Sleepy Island, small and white, lies close NW of the N extremity of the SW Fox Island. Flat Island, 14m high, lies about 0.2 mile W of the SE Fox Island. Sculpin Rocks, which dry 0.6m and on which the sea nearly always breaks, are at the terminus of a chain of rocks which extends about 0.3 mile S from Flat Island. Pigeon Island, close W of Flat Island, is composed of reddish rock covered with grass and is 18m high at its S end. Pig Island, 14m high and similar in color to Pigeon Island, lies close SW of Pigeon Island, and about 0.1 mile NE of the NE end of Seal Island.

**Frenchman Island** (53°14'N., 55°44'W.) has a round gray hill at its N end. There is regular communication by sea with other Labrador and Newfoundland ports.

Sullivan Island is separated from the NE end of Frenchman Island by a shallow channel, 90m wide, and from Parsons Island, to the NE, by a channel about 0.2 mile wide, which has a charted depth of 23.8m.

Davis Rock, with a depth of 1.8m, lies on the E side of Frenchman Run in a position about 0.5 mile NNE of the NE extremity of Sullivan Island.

**10.52 Frenchman Harbor** (53°13'N., 55°46'W.) is entered close NNE of Tickle Island. The harbor is clear of dangers in mid-channel and provides good anchorage for small vessels, in depths of 11 to 22m; local knowledge is essential.

**Caution.**—A mid-channel course through Frenchman Run, between Copper Island and the mainland, leads in a least depth of 11m. About 0.6 mile E of Frenchman Harbor the track turns N. At this point, a shoal with a depth of less than 0.9m lies in mid-channel.

**Sloop Harbor** (53°14'N., 55°45'W.) opens from the W side of Frenchman Run and is entered 0.5 mile N of Sullivan Island. A low islet lies close within the harbor entrance near the S side. A rock, with a least depth of 2.1m, lies 90m NW of the S entrance point, restricting the entrance to a width of about 0.1 mile.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage in Sloop Harbor may be obtained, in a depth of 12.5m, E of a low point projecting from the N shore, 0.3 mile within the entrance. Small craft can be anchored off the cove in the S side of Sloop Harbor, S of a small, grass-covered island, 9.1m high, which lies in the middle of the harbor.

**10.53 North part of Frenchman Run.**—From the N entrance point of Sloop Harbor, Frenchman Run trends generally NNW for 2.5 miles to its N entrance. Mid-channel depths of up to 37m occur in this part of the passage. The least depth of 12.5m lies in the 0.1 mile wide narrows between the mainland and the shoal area extending off the W side of Dog Island.

Dog Island, a large island with a flat summit, lies on the E side of Frenchman Run, about 1 mile N of Sullivan Island. The N extremity of Dog Island is a low hillock. A shoal patch, with a depth of 8.2m, lies on the SE side of the channel, between Dog Island and Seal Island.

A narrow islet, 2.1m high, lies about 0.1 mile off the W side of Dog Island on a shoal area, with a depth of 2.7m at its outer extremity, which extends about 0.2 mile from the W side of Dog Island, leaving a channel about 0.1 mile wide between the shoal area and the mainland.

**Big Pig Island** (53°15'N., 55°43'W.) lies close NE of Dog Island, with which it is connected by foul ground; the bay that is formed on the N side is also foul. Big Pig Island is conical, has cliffs on its NW side, and is fairly steep-to on its SE and NE sides. A fairway lighted bell buoy is moored 0.5 mile E of the N end of Big Pig Island. Harbor Rock, 0.3m high, lies near the middle of Frenchman Run, between Dog Island and Big Pig Island to the S, and Corbet Island to the N.

**East Bradbury Island** (53°16'N., 55°42'W.), lying 0.5 mile NE of Big Pig Island, is dark and streaked with white bands on its seaward face. Shoal water, with above-water rocks, extends N and E of the island. Black Rock, steep-to, lies 0.3 mile E of East Bradbury Island. Shoal water, with a depth of 4.6m, extends S for 0.4 mile from Black Rock. Bradbury Island, located close W of East Bradbury Island, is separated from it by a narrow channel with a least depth of 4.3m. Bryan Island

lies 0.1 mile W of Bradbury Island, with foul ground between it and Corbet Island close N.

### Corbet Island to Roundhill Island

**10.54 Corbet Island** (53°16'N., 55°44'W.) forms the E side of the N entrance to Frenchman Run. This island is nearly divided into two parts, except for a narrow neck of land 37m wide. The N side of the island is indented by three inlets. Herring Cove, the E inlet, is open, and Orleans Arm, the middle one, is seldom used as a heavy sea sets in with NE winds. Webber Harbor, the W inlet, is separated from Orleans Arm by a dark peninsula with Lea Island, cliffy and steep-to, lying off its N extremity.

**Anchorage.**—Webber Harbor affords indifferent anchorage, in a depth of 9.1m, opposite the opening between Lea Island and the peninsula, or farther in, in a depth of 2.1m. Local knowledge is necessary for navigating to these anchorages.

**Caution.**—Numerous islands, rocks, and shoals extend N for 2.5 miles from Corbet Island and E for a distance of 1.5 miles.

**White Rock** (53°17'N., 55°41'W.), 9.1m high, lies 1.7 miles E of the N extremity of Corbet Island.

**Red Island** (53°17'N., 55°42'W.), with an islet close W, lies 0.8 mile W of White Rocks. Above and below-water rocks and shoals exist in the area between Red Island and Corbet Island. Local knowledge is essential for navigating in this area.

**The Punchbowl** (53°15'N., 55°44'W.) is an inlet in the mainland entered 0.5 mile W of the NW extremity of Dog Island through a channel about 45m wide, with a least depth of 5.6m. The entrance channel is marked by buoys. Two L-shaped wharves, one with depths of 4.5 to 5.9m alongside its outer end and the other with depths of 2 to 4.7m alongside both sides of its outer end, are located S of the S entrance point of The Punchbowl.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken, in 6.4 to 9.1m, as far in as a point on the NW shore, about 0.3 mile within the entrance. Vessels should not proceed beyond a position with this point bearing 323°, because the depths shoal suddenly within. There is regular vessel communication with other Labrador and Newfoundland ports.

**Shoal Bay** (53°16'N., 55°48'W.) indents the mainland for a distance of 2.5 miles in a SSW direction. Depths of 22 to 37m exist in its central part. This bay provides anchorage to vessels with local knowledge, but there are several dangers in it.

**10.55 Islands and dangers north of Corbet Island.**—An isolated shoal, lying 4.3 miles NE of Corbet Island, has a depth of 8.8m.

Flat Island, 5.8m high, bare, rugged, and bordered by a shoal area, lies 0.3 mile N of the middle part of Corbet Island. The Pancake, a flat rock which dries 0.9m, lies about 90m S of Flat Island.

**South Black Rock** (53°17'N., 55°43'W.) lies just over 0.3 mile N of the NE end of Corbet Island. A rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies close S.

The North Three Islands, the highest being 33m high, wedge-shaped, and formed of reddish rock covered with grass,

lies close NW of Flat Island. A channel, with a depth of 27m, separates the North Three Islands from Flat Island.

Deepwater Island lies 0.3 mile NW of the North Three Islands; this island and the island lying close E are bluff. Gurney Island, lying 0.2 mile S of Deepwater Island, rises to a height of 6.4m. A depth of 3.4m lies 0.2 mile NW of Gurney Island.

**American Rock** (53°18'N., 55°44'W.), 0.9m high, and a small rock that dries 0.3m close NE, are located 0.5 mile NE of Deepwater Island.

**Caleb Shoal** (53°18'N., 55°43'W.), lying 1 mile E of American Rock, is a rock, awash.

**10.56 Green Island** (53°19'N., 55°44'W.), 16.4m high, and Walker Island, 12.2m high, lie about 0.2 mile apart in a SE-NW direction. A rock lies nearly in mid-channel between them. A dark seam runs down the N side of Green Island. A 6.9m patch lies about 0.2 mile N of Green Island, and rocks, 3m high, extend 0.15 mile S from its SW extremity. Walker Rock, 0.6m high, lies about 0.1 mile NW of Walker Island. A 10.1m patch and an 8.8m patch lie 0.4 mile NNW and 0.5 mile NW, respectively, of Walker Island. Middle Ground, a reef with a depth of 5.2m, and North Black Rock, 1.2m high, lie 0.8 mile ENE of Green Island.

**Eastern Rock** (53°19'N., 55°43'W.), with a depth of 5.5m, lies 0.5 mile NE of Middle Ground.

**Shoal Bay Island** (53°18'N., 55°48'W.) lies 1.5 miles NW of Corbet Island near the W entrance point of Shoal Bay. Foul ground extends for some distance from the E and W sides of Shoal Bay Island, and a submerged rock lies midway between its S extremity and the mainland.

**Caution.**—Depths of 3m and 0.9m lie in the channel, 0.3 and 0.5 mile E and SE, respectively, of the E point of Shoal Bay Island. Goss Island lies at the E extremity of the foul ground extending off the NE side of Shoal Bay Island.

**Pigeon Island** (53°19'N., 55°47'W.) is 7.6m high, flat, and surrounded by shoals.

**Caution.**—Uncharted dangers exist within 5 miles of the coast and off the off-lying islands between 53°20'N and 54°20'N.

**10.57 Black Bear Bay** (53°18'N., 55°50'W.), open E, penetrates the coast for a distance of 4 miles where the Black Bear River discharges. The bay provides good anchorage for vessels, in a depth of 25.6m, with a small waterfall on the N shore bearing 357°; local knowledge is necessary.

**Bed Head** (53°20'N., 55°48'W.) is the E extremity of a peninsula that separates Black Bear Bay and Open Bay to the N. Shoal water extends N for 1.5 miles from this head; numerous shoal spots lie NE.

**Sandy Island** (53°21'N., 55°46'W.) lies 0.8 mile ENE of Bed Head and is joined to it by shoal water. Run Island, 16.7m high, lies midway between Bed Head and Sandy Island. There is good anchorage, sheltered from W winds, between Run Island and Bed Head, in 9.1 to 12.8m. Gushue Rock, with a depth of 5.5m, lies 1.1 miles E of the N extremity of Sandy Island. A detached danger, with a depth of 8.7m, lies 4 miles E of the E extremity of Sandy Island. A bank, with depths of less than 18.3m, extends NE and NW from the N extremity of

Sandy Island for a considerable distance; in heavy weather the sea breaks on the numerous shoals on this bank.

Northeast Rock, with a depth of 11.9m, lies nearly 0.5 mile NE of the N extremity of Sandy Island, on the E edge of this bank. East Bank, with a depth of 9.6m, lies 0.8 mile N of the N extremity of Sandy Island on the N edge of the same bank.

Sandy Island Harbor is a rocky bight, open to E winds, on the E side of the island group. It is entered from the E between the SE island and another small island close E of the middle of the main island. A sunken rock lies about 0.1 mile SSE of the N entrance point; the entrance channel S of this rock is about 45m wide.

A vessel entering Sandy Island Harbor should keep the SE island close aboard, and when inside, anchor in a depth of 9.1m.

**Caution.**—The area N of Sandy Island, bounded by the 20m curve, may have depths less than those charted.

**10.58 Open Bay** (53°21'N., 55°51'W.), which has not been thoroughly examined, indents the mainland coast in a W direction. Mid-channel depths appear to shoal gradually from 21.9m in the entrance to 9.1m about 1 mile from the head.

The entrance channel is narrowed to 0.35 mile by shoal water extending from its two entrance points. A 5.5m islet, on which the area usually breaks, marks the outer end of the N shoal. Caution should be exercised to avoid the submerged rock lying 0.3 mile SE of the 5.5m islet.

**Island of Ponds** (53°27'N., 55°55'W.) is the largest island in this part of Labrador. Its interior is dotted with numerous small and large ponds. The island is bounded on the S by Porcupine Bay and on the N by Domino Run.

**Porcupine Bay** (53°25'N., 55°58'W.) separates Island of Ponds from the mainland to the S and SW. It is entered between **American Point** (53°24'N., 55°47'W.), the steep-to SE extremity of Island of Ponds, and the NW entrance point of Open Bay. It is about 10 miles long.

**Porcupine Island** (53°23'N., 55°52'W.) lies in the middle of the E entrance to Porcupine Bay. It is 54m high at its central part.

**Caution.**—Two isolated shoals lie 0.5 mile ESE of the E end of Porcupine Island.

**10.59** The E entrance to Porcupine Bay has depths of 55m. Off the W side of Island of Ponds a channel connects Porcupine Bay and Rocky Bay to the N. The partially surveyed channel has a least depth of 2.1m; local knowledge is recommended for navigating it.

A shoal lies in mid-channel almost 1 mile WNW of the small island close off Porcupine Island.

**Porcupine Harbor** (53°23'N., 55°59'W.) indents the S shore of Porcupine Bay, 4 miles inside the entrance.

The **Saddle Islands** (53°25'N., 55°40'W.) are two groups of islands separated by a channel with depths of 5.5 to 37m. The E group is surrounded by a shoal area and consists of four islands, one of which appears as a saddle from the S. A rock, with a depth of 1.5m, and another, with a depth of 0.3m, lie 0.8 mile ESE and 0.5 mile ENE, respectively, of the N extremity of this group. O'Neale Rock, with a depth of 3.7m, lies about 0.7 mile SE of this group.

The W group consists of two small black islets on a shoal bank, about 0.5 mile W of the E group. A rock, with a depth of 0.9m, lies 0.2 mile off the S extremity of the group. A 5.5m patch lies about 0.5 mile SE of the same extremity. A 17.8m and a 7.3m patch lie 0.8 mile and 1.2 miles WNW, respectively, of this group. A 12.8m patch lies in a position 1 mile SW of the same group.

**10.60 East side of Island of Ponds.—Sandy Bay** (53°24'N., 55°48'W.) is entered between American Point and another point 0.8 mile NE. Herring Bank, a shoal with a depth of 8.2m, lies in the middle of the entrance. The inner end of the bay has not been examined, but the outer half has depths of 12.8 to 46m.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken, in 18.3m, in a position 0.2 mile N of the island off the S side of the bay.

**Bateau Harbor** (53°24'N., 55°46'W.) (**World Port Index No. 1370**) is entered between the NE entrance point of Sandy Bay and an unnamed point 0.4 mile NE. The harbor has depths of 5.5 to 7.3m. Queer Island, which lies off the entrance, is separated from the SW entrance point by a shallow boat channel; on the N side of this island is a passage, about 320m wide, which leads into the harbor. Toole Rock, with a depth of 1.8m and marked by a lighted buoy, lies 0.2 mile ESE of Queer Island. Good anchorage is available in Bateau Harbor for small vessels with local knowledge, in 7.3m.

**Directions.**—The safest passage into Bateau Harbor is that leading between Queer Island and Toole Rock, with the summit of Fish Island slightly open to the E side of Bombproof Island, bearing about 016°. When the black rock lying off the S extremity of Green Island is in line with Hat Island, bearing about 097°, course should be altered to bring these marks in line to steer for the harbor.



**Bateau Harbor**

**Caution.**—Between the point about 0.5 mile N of the E entrance point of Bateau Harbor and Domino Point, about 3 miles farther NNE, there is a large, much indented bight, which has not been thoroughly examined. A chain of islands, islets, and rocks stretches across the mouth of this bight and vessels are cautioned not to approach them without local knowledge.

The **Mark Islands** (53°24'N., 55°44'W.), lying 1.5 miles ESE of Batteau Harbor, consist of one large and several small islands. **Cosgrave Rocks** (53°23'N., 55°43'W.), 2.4m high, are the three islets lying about 0.4 mile E of the S end of the Mark Islands. Hat Island is the N island of the Mark Islands.

**Paine Island** (53°24'N., 55°45'W.), surrounded by a shoal area, lies about 0.4 mile W of the Mark Islands. Green Island, lying 1 mile NW of the Mark Islands, is surrounded by shoal water except on its E side. High Hat Rock, with a depth of 3.7m, lies 0.3 mile E of Green Island; Shag Rocks lie 0.2 mile NE of the same island.

**10.61 Bombproof Island** (53°24'N., 55°45'W.), lying N of Green Island, is conical and conspicuous. A shoal area which comprises Timber Rocks extends about 0.2 mile N.

**Roundhill Island** (53°26'N., 55°37'W.) is the E island lying off the E side of the Island of Ponds; it is hummocky with deep valleys between the hummocks. A light is shown from a mast at the N of the island.

The **Saddle Islands**(53°25'N., 55°40'W.), lying 2 miles SW of Roundhill Island, consist of six islands in two groups. The highest of the E group appears saddle-shaped from the S. The westernmost Saddle Islands, consisting of two black-colored islets, lie close together at the center of a shallow area named Saddle Banks.

Two reefs with depths of less than 1.8m lie 0.4 mile ENE and 0.6 mile NNE of the Saddle Islands. An isolated reef with a depth of 7.3m lies 1.3 miles WNW of the westernmost Saddle Islands.

Between the NE entrance point of Bateau Harbor and Domino Point, 3.5 miles NNE, the E side of Island of Ponds is deeply indented by a large bight. A low islet surrounded by shoal water lies in its N part. The islands extending across the entrance to the bight should not be approached without local knowledge, because of the shoals and rocks in their vicinity.

The islands extending across the entrance to the bight are Murr Island, Cod Bag Islets, Fish Island, and Carrol Island.

**Caution.**—Anchorage is dangerous in this bight during NE gales, which can be severe in this area.

A rock, with a depth of 4.6m, lies about 0.6 mile W of the S extremity of Murr Island. The Flats, lying 0.5 mile WNW of the W extremity of Murr Island, is marked by a stranded wreck.

Cod Bag Islets Light is shown from a tower with an orange and white rectangular daymark on three seaward sides.

**Black Tickle** (53°27'N., 55°45'W.) is the narrow sheltered channel lying between the NW side of the unnamed island N of Carrol Island and the NE coast of Island of Ponds.

**Caution.**—Depths of 1.2m lie in the narrows at the N end of Black Tickle.

An overhead cable, with a clearance of 10m, spans the N end of Black Tickle.

A tower, with an elevation of 63m, lies close NNW of Black Tickle. Red obstruction lights are shown from the structure.

## Domino Point to Cartwright Harbor

**10.62 Domino Point** (53°28'N., 55°45'W.) is the S entrance point at the E end of Domino Run. The point is the SE ex-

trinity of the island located close off the NE end of Island of Ponds. A light marks the point; a racon is transmitted from the light.

Domino Run is the passage between the N side of the Island of Ponds and the S side of Spotted Island. The E approach to the passage is clear of dangers, but several dangers lie in the middle of the E entrance and there are numerous islands and dangers close outside the W entrance.

**Tides—Currents.**—At Domino Run, the HW interval at full and changes is 7 hours 23 minutes. Springs rise 1.6m, and neaps rise 1m.

**Depths—Limitations.**—Domino Run has depths of 7.3 to 37m in mid-channel, with lesser depths on the S side of the bar, which extends across the channel midway in the passage.

**Aspect.**—Southeast Point is the SE extremity of Spotted Island and the N entrance point at the E end of Domino Run; it rises to a conical hill.

**Caution.**—Black Rocks, lying about 0.6 mile SW of Southeast Point, are two above-water rocks which form part of a shoal area.

**10.63 Green Island** (53°29'N., 55°45'W.), 19.5m high and conical, lies in the middle of the entrance of Domino Run, 1 mile NNW of Domino Point. Shoals extend 0.3 mile NE, SE, and NW from the islet, respectively. A group of dark rocks, 0.3 to 4.5m high, lie on the seaward end of the shoal extending SE from Green Islet. A sunken rock lies close N of this group.

Three channels lead through the E entrance of Domino Run. The channel S of Green Island is clear of dangers and has charted depths of 20.1 to 51m. The channel between Green Island and Black Rocks is constricted by the shoal extending NE from Green Island. The channel N of Black Rocks is constricted by shoal patches S of Shoal Point.

**Spotted Island Harbor** (53°29'N., 55°46'W.) lies at the head of a bay. This inlet, which has an island and numerous islets in the NW part, affords little or no shelter. Vessels anchoring in this harbor should be prepared to get underway on short notice.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage is available, in a depth of 27m, sand and rock, about 0.3 mile SSW of South Black Head. Another anchorage, used mainly by tankers, lies about 90m W of the E entrance point of Spotted Island Harbor, in a depth of 7.3m, sand and rock. Although the holding ground is good, anchors may drag in high winds and extreme caution should be exercised when anchoring.

The site of the former settlement, situated at the head of the harbor, is now occupied only in summer for fishing. There is an L-shaped wharf at the head of the harbor.

**Caution.**—A submerged rock lies in the harbor, almost 0.1 mile W of the E entrance point.

**10.64 South Black Head** (53°29'N., 55°47'W.) rises to a round hill, 54m high. The channel between South Black Head and Mistaken Point, which projects from the S side of Domino Run, is narrowed to a width of less than 0.5 mile. Close W of these points, the channel opens somewhat.

**Domino Harbor** (53°29'N., 55°47'W.) is entered between Mistaken Point and Tatters Point, about 0.3 mile SW. There are depths of 6.4 to 7.3m in mid-channel of the harbor for a distance of about 0.1 mile S of Tatters Point, then the depths shoal

gradually to 2.3m. A shoal patch, with a least depth of 2.7m, lies 0.1 mile N of Tatters Point, and a rock, with a depth of 2.3m, lies close to the E shore, 0.2 mile from the head.

Penny Hook Cove is a shoal bight lying about 0.4 mile W of Domino Harbor.

Between South Black Head and Rocky Point, lying 0.8 mile NW, the N side of Domino Run is fronted by ledges from which a shoal area extends across the channel.

**Directions.**—Green Island, bearing 111° and open S of South Black Head, leads close S of the shallow water extending off Rocky Point.

**North Black Head** (53°30'N., 55°50'W.), the SW extremity of Spotted Island, lies on the N side of Domino Run, about 2.5 miles WNW of South Black Head.

**10.65 Wild Bight** (53°29'N., 55°50'W.) is entered between Gunning Point and an islet, 2.4m high, about 1 mile WSW; it is shoal and foul, and the sea breaks across it during E gales.

**Entry Island** (53°30'N., 55°52'W.), 62m high, flat and conspicuous, lies about 1 mile NW of Gunning Point; the passage between is shoal, but there is a channel, about 0.2 mile wide, with depths of 5.5 to 7.3m. Foul ground, on which stand some rocks, the highest 2.4m high, extends 0.15 mile E from the NE end of the island.

**White Island** (53°32'N., 55°53'W.) is dark and has an elevation of 66m in its E part. Its W part, which rises to a whitish cone, 52m high, is joined to the E part by a narrow isthmus. On the N side of this isthmus is a cove with depths of 5.5 to 11m. A patch, with a depth of 9.1m and on which the sea is reported to break in heavy weather, lies about 0.4 mile NW of the NW extremity of White Island. The S side of White Island is bordered by a shoal area, and a shoal, with a least depth of 4.6m, extends about 0.2 mile SE from the island's E extremity. Little Duck Island, 29m high, lies about 0.2 mile S of the E part of White Island.

Duck Island, which lies about 0.5 mile SE of White Island, has three flat summits of about equal elevation; the highest is 37m high. A hill, 32m high and faced by cliffs, forms the island's SE extremity. The N and E sides of Duck Island are dark cliffs, and the SW side is mostly shingle beach. Trusty Rock, with a depth of 4.6m, lies 0.2 mile off the SW side of Duck Island on the shoal area extending SW from the island. Grappling Island, 5.5m high, black and bare, lies 0.15 mile off the NE side of Duck Island; a rock, awash, lies 0.1 mile S.

**10.66 Pigeon Island** (53°32'N., 55°55'W.) consists of two islands close together; the SE island is covered with grass, and the NW is flat and faced with cliffs. There is no safe passage between White Island, Little Duck Island, and the Pigeon Islands because of the shoal areas between them.

Grog Island, in a position 0.5 mile SW of Duck Island, rises to a sharp cone; it is surrounded, except on its NE side, by a shoal area with depths of less than 9.1m, which extends 0.2 mile from its SW side. The passage between the 9.1m curves off Grog Island and the shore S is about 0.2 mile wide; between the 5.5m curves the passage is about 0.5 mile wide. Fawn Rock, with a depth of 1.8m, lies on a detached shoal area, 0.3 mile NW of Grog Island.

Centipede Rock, with a depth of less than 0.6m, lies on a detached shoal area about 0.4 mile N of Fawn Rock. Two addi-

tional rocks, each with a depth of less than 0.9m, lie on a 1.8m shoal area close S of Centipede Rock.

**Directions.**—When entering Domino Run from the E by the channel SE of Green Island or N of Black Rocks, steer for a position in mid-channel between South Black Head and Mistaken Point. Then steer with the N extremity of the island close NW of Pigeon Island, in line with the S extremity of Duck Island, bearing 299°, which leads through Domino Run in a least depth of 8.5m, but passes close to a depth of 7.6m.

A vessel entering from the NW may pass between Grappling Island and the W side of Spotted Island, taking care to avoid the rock, awash, lying S of Grappling Island. This passage is otherwise clear.

When leaving Domino Run and proceeding SW of Grog Island, steer to pass between it and Entry Island, keeping a distance of more than 0.2 mile from Grog Island. Then steer with the SW slope of the hills over Domino Harbor and the SW extremity of Entry Island in line, astern, bearing 120°, until Black Cove Point bears 074° and is open N of Duck Island. A course of about 330° should then be set, taking care to keep clear of the reefs off Salmon Point.

**10.67 Spotted Island** shows alternate black and white cliffs on its E side. **Castle Dermot Island** (53°30'N., 55°44'W.), a cliff islet, lies close offshore, about 0.3 mile N of Southeast Point. Ready Rocks, the highest 13.7m high, lie about 0.2 mile offshore in a position 0.8 mile N of Castle Dermot Island.

**Northeast Rock** (53°31'N., 55°45'W.), with a sunken rock close SW, lies 0.3 mile NW of the NE extremity of Spotted Island and less than 0.1 mile offshore. Gull Battery Rock, 3.3m high, lies 0.1 mile NNE of the NE extremity of Spotted Island. A sunken rock lies about 135m W of Gull Battery Rock. Dooley Ledge, with a least depth of 11m, lies 0.7 mile NNE of the NE extremity of Spotted Island. Farmer Ledge, with a depth of 5.5m, lies 0.4 mile NNW of Northeast Rock.

Wedge Island, wedge-shaped, with dark cliffs and a green summit, lies about 1.5 miles NW of the NE extremity of Spotted Island. A 7.3m patch lies about 0.2 mile NE of Wedge Island, and a 3.7m spit extends 0.1 mile SE from its SE extremity.

**Griffin Harbor** (53°31'N., 55°48'W.) has depths of 37m in the middle of the entrance, shoaling to 7.3m SE of an islet lying on the edge of a drying bank that extends about 0.1 mile offshore from the head of the harbor. Harbor Rock, with a depth of 5.5m, lies about 0.2 mile NE of the NW entrance point of the harbor.

**10.68 Rocky Bay** (53°30'N., 55°57'W.) forms the passage which separates the NW side of Island of Ponds from Musgrave Land to the NW.

**Red Point** (53°30'N., 55°53'W.), the SE entrance point of Rocky Bay, is a red cliff, 15m high. Rodney Island, 1.5m high, lies nearly 1 mile WNW of Red Point on the shoal area that extends about 1.2 miles NW from the point. The E extremity of an island, which lies 3 miles NW of Red Point and is connected by a drying bank to Salmon Point at the SE end of Musgrave Land, 1.5 miles SW, forms the NW entrance point of Rocky Bay.

Eagle Island lies at the head of Rocky Bay, on the S side of the entrance of the inlet extending NW. A small island, 24m

high, lies close N of the NW extremity of Eagle Island, and from its N extremity, a rocky spit extends 0.3 mile NW. Eagle Rocks, two rocks, each with a depth of less than 1.8m, lie on the NW edge of this rocky spit. Duck Rocks, above-water, lie almost 0.5 mile NW of Eagle Rocks; two rocks, awash, lie on a shoal that extends 0.3 mile SE from Duck Rocks. The narrow channel between Eagle Rocks and Duck Rocks leads into Narrow Harbor. This entrance is shoal and only vessels with local knowledge should attempt to enter.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken by several large vessels, in 18.3 to 32.9m, mud bottom, in the W part of Rocky Bay. Shelter is provided from the swell, but the low-lying land forming the bay offers little protection from the wind.

**Directions.**—Vessels entering Rocky Bay from seaward should steer 230° so as to pass 0.6 mile NW of White Island (53°32'N., 55°53'W.). This avoids shoals, with depths of 9.4 to 16.5m, lying within 0.5 mile NW of the island on the shallowest of which the sea is reported to break in heavy weather. When Lynch Island bears 300°, change course to 198° until Grog Island bears 095°, when course can be altered to about 235° to the anchorage area.

**10.69 South Shoal Bay** (53°32'N., 56°00'W.) extends W for 2 miles, but has not been examined. Parr Island, 10.9m high, lies in the middle of the bay.

Lynch Island, conical and dark, lies about 1 mile NNE of Salmon Point. Shoal, rocky ground, on which the sea breaks in places, extends 0.4 mile SW from Lynch Island. Deer Island, formed of rugged, red rock-covered with grass, lies about 1 mile NE of Lynch Island. Fish Rock, awash at LW, lies on a shoal midway between Lynch Island and Deer Island.

Indian Island lies with its SE extremity about 1 mile NW of Lynch Island. The island rises steeply to a conspicuous double summit, the N 116m high, and the S 113m high. Indian Head, the NW extremity of Indian Island, is a steep bluff, 78m high and steep-to.

**Indian Tickle** (53°34'N., 56°00'W.) separates Indian Island from the NE coast of Musgrave Land. The tickle is entered from the SE between Fox Head, the E extremity of Musgrave Land, and the SE extremity of Indian Island. The NW entrance lies between White Point, on Musgrave Land, and Indian Head, the NW extremity of Indian Island.

A light is shown from White Point.

**Caution.**—White Point should not be rounded too closely because of the shoal water extending from it.

Between White Point and Cape Greep, the rugged coastline is indented by two open bays.

**Red Island** (53°35'N., 56°05'W.), the cliffs of which are red, is separated from a point on the mainland by a shallow channel about 90m wide. North Shoal Bay, which indents the coast E of Red Island, has shoal water extending as far as 0.5 mile from its shores. A dangerous rock lies in the entrance of this bay, 0.8 mile ESE of Red Island. A 16.5m patch and The Knob, a 14.6m patch, lie about 1 mile N and 1 mile NW, respectively, of Red Island.

Cape Greep rises to a dark conical hill 3.3 miles WNW of Red Island; the bay between the island and the cape is foul. A 15.5m patch lies about 2.5 miles N of Cape Greep.

Sand Hill Cove, entered close W of Cape Greep, has foul ground extending about 1 mile from each entrance side, upon which the sea breaks. The cove is considered unsafe for large vessels due to the extensive shoal water off both shores.

**10.70 Off-lying islands and dangers.**—**North Wolf Rock** (53°43'N., 55°55'W.) is bare, dark, and steep-to on all sides; it is the N of a group of islands and rocks lying off the coast between Salmon Point and Cape Greep. A shoal, with a least depth of 7.6m, lies in a position about 0.5 mile NW of North Wolf Rock. A bank, with a least depth of 16m, lies 0.8 mile N of the rock.

**South Wolf Island** (53°41'N., 55°55'W.) rises in the middle to a flat ridge, on the summit of which is a conical boulder. This island is a good landmark in the S approach to Cartwright Harbor and Hamilton Inlet. A light is shown from the NE side of the island.

There is a channel, 135m wide, with a depth of 6.4m, between South Wolf Island and the smaller island N. Shoals extend nearly 0.5 mile N from the smaller island.

**South Wolf Rock** (53°39'N., 55°54'W.), an above-water rock, has another rock, with a depth of 1.8m, located close S.

**Little Wolf Island** (53°41'N., 55°57'W.) lies 1.1 miles W of the N end of South Wolf Island.

North Wolf Island lies about 1 mile W of South Wolf Island and is flat-topped. A group of islets close its E side forms a good boat harbor. The E islet is dome-shaped; the harbor is entered on either side of it, avoiding a rock, with a depth of 0.9m, in the middle of the NE entrance. The most sheltered anchorage is at the SW end in a deep cleft in the main island. Islets and rocks lie close SW of North Wolf Island.

**Round Wolf Island** (53°39'N., 56°00'W.) lies 1.1 miles SW of North Wolf Island.

**Offer Red Island** (53°40'N., 56°03'W.) is flat-topped with red cliffs on its N side.

The **Ferret Islands** (53°36'N., 55°55'W.) lie 3.5 miles S of South Wolf Island. Numerous above and below-water rocks lie near these islands.

**Black Rocks** (53°37'N., 56°02'W.) are two islets lying about 3.5 miles WNW of the Ferret Islands. South Black Rock lies 0.8 SSE of Black Rocks. Old King is a reef, with a depth of 2.1m, lying 0.3 mile W of South Black Rock.

Halfway Island lies in a position about 4.8 miles WNW of Offer Red Island. It is the outermost of the islands on the approach to Table Bay and appears as a flat-topped cone.

**Collingham Island** (53°41'N., 56°18'W.) rises to a conical hill, its E side consists of steep bluffs. The passage between Collingham Island and the low islets that lie within 0.8 mile of its N side should not be attempted.

The Bird Islands, two in number, lie in a position about 2.5 miles NE of Collingham Island. The easternmost of the Bird Islands is flat-topped. A low, black rock lies close W of the W extremity of the E island, and a sunken rock, on which the sea breaks, lies about 0.2 mile farther W.

**Devils Lookout Island** (53°40'N., 56°19'W.) lies 1 mile S of Collingham Island. Shoal water, with several rocks, surrounds it except on its NE side.

**Quakers Hat** (53°39'N., 56°21'W.), an island lying about 0.8 mile SW of Devils Lookout Island, is surrounded by shoal water.

**10.71 Table Bay** (53°40'N., 56°26'W.) is entered between South Head and **Table Bay Point** (53°43'N., 56°24'W.). Lookout Rocks, which lie in on the S side of the entrance, are two flat rocks, 6m high, lying with the S rock nearly 1.5 miles NW of South Head. The rocks should not be approached within 0.5 mile as shoal water extends for some distance from them. A shoal, with a least depth of 6.7m, lies 1.8 miles WSW of the S rock.

**Entry Island** (53°41'N., 56°23'W.) is low and flat. The island should be given a wide berth.

Ledge Island lies in the middle of the bay, about 4 miles WSW of Entry Island and is 73m high. Shoals, with a least depth of 7.6m, extend 1.8 miles E of Ledge Island, and there is a 4m shoal 1.5 miles NE of the island. From this shoal a bank, with depths of 6.4 to 10.7m, extends 1.8 miles W; the bank lies on the N side of the channel between Ledge Island and Star Island, 35m high, located nearly 1.8 miles N, which leads to North Harbor.

From the W end of Ledge Island, a reef on which there are some islets, extends 1 mile W. A rock, with a depth of 1.8m or less, lies in the middle of the channel between the outer extremity of this reef and the N shore of Table Bay, which forms the N approach channel to Table Harbor at the head of the bay.

Islets and rocks lie up to 0.3 mile S of the W end of Ledge Island and encumber the N side of the W end of South Road which forms the S approach channel to Table Harbor; both of these channels require local knowledge and the harbor itself is dangerous even for small craft to enter.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken in North Harbor (53°41'N., 56°34'W.), in 9.1 to 12.8m, mud.

Anchorage can be taken off the N shore about 1.5 miles E of **Star Island** (53°42'N., 56°32'W.), in a depth of 22m, sand and mud.

South Road affords anchorage in a depth of 15m, sand and shingle, in the E entrance, to 20m, mud, at the W end.

The North Harbor and South Road anchorages require local knowledge.

**Directions.**—Approach Table Bay from a position bearing 025°, distant 7.5 miles from North Wolf Island, making good a course of 231° until the E extremity of Halfway Island bears 329°, distant 1.5 miles, when course can be altered to 270° to pass midway between Devils Lookout Island and Collingham Island.

If making for North Harbor anchorage, continue to steer W passing at least 1 mile S of Entry Island, until the E extremity of Ledge Island, in the middle of the bay, bears 180°, when course can be altered WNW for the harbor.

If intending to use the anchorage E of Star Island, alter course to 325° when the highest point of Devils Lookout Island bears 180°, to round Entry Island at a distance of 1.5 miles, and then enter the bay in mid-channel between that island and Table Bay Point.

**10.72** Between Table Bay Point and Cape North, 5 miles NW, the coast for the most part, except for Mullins Cove, has not been surveyed close to shore. There are some rocks close offshore near the N entrance point of Mullins Bay. This area is backed by a range of flat-topped hills with a gradual slope to seaward. The coast W of Cape North is indented by coves and

bays as far as the entrance to Sandwich Bay. Off-lying dangers in this general area extend as far as 15 to 20 miles from the mainland.

**Mullins Cove** (53°44'N., 56°26'W.) lies on the N side of North Head. Depths in the cove decrease gradually from 20 to 5.5m near its head, where there is an anchorage that is suitable for fishing vessels.

**Cape St. Nicolas** (53°46'N., 56°26'W.) is a low point with rocks close seaward of it.

Cape North, located about 2.8 miles NW of Cape St. Nicolas, rises to an isolated hill with a double summit, 93m high. A small islet, 21m high, lies close off the N side of this cape, but it is seldom distinguishable. Two cairns stand on the summit of Cape North. A light is shown from Cape North.

The **Flat Islands** (53°45'N., 56°20'W.) consist of two groups of islands lying about 1 mile apart in a SE-NW direction. The largest island in the NW group is 16.1m high. Foul ground extends 0.8 mile W from the SE group, and a 2.7m patch lies about 0.2 mile N of this group. A rock dries 1.8m, 0.1 mile W of the NW extremity of the NW group. A 12.8m patch lies 0.5 mile NW of the NW group, and an 11.9m patch lies about midway between the two groups.

Black Island lies 0.8 mile NW of the NW island of the Flat Islands. It appears as a flat ridge with a sharp peak at either end and looks nearly white. The W side of the island is fringed by a shoal bank that extends as far as 0.4 mile offshore. An islet, 30m high, lies about 0.1 mile off its NW end, the channel between is foul. Black Island Harbor affords anchorage, in a depth of 37m, about 0.7 mile W of the S entrance point.

**Offer Wolf Island** (53°49'N., 56°21'W.), with steep cliffs on its NE side, lies in a position 1.7 miles N of Black Island. An islet, 10.6m high, lies close N of the N extremity of Offer Wolf Island.

**Johnny Paul Rock** (53°48'N., 56°17'W.) is the outermost danger off this section of the coast. It lies about 2.2 miles E of Black Island.

Halfway Rock, 4.5m high, lies about 0.4 mile SW of Offer Wolf Island and is bordered by foul ground extending from it as much as 0.15 mile, as defined by the 20m curve; a rock, awash, lies nearly midway between this rock and Offer Wolf Island.

The Wolves are a group of islets, the highest rising 20.1m, about 0.5 mile ESE of Offer Wolf Island. Two shoal patches, with depths of 7.3m and 11m, lie 0.5 mile WSW and 0.8 mile SW, respectively, of The Wolves.

**Directions.**—The summit of Offer Wolf Island, bearing 282° and open N of the 20m high islet in The Wolves, leads N, or bearing about 302° and open S of the southern end of the same islet, leads S of Johnny Paul Rock.

**10.73 Grady Island** (53°49'N., 56°25'W.) has a white house close to its summit; a conspicuous radio mast stands about 0.4 mile NW of its SE extremity. Hare Island, 65m high, lies about 0.1 mile E of the NE extremity of Grady Island, the channel between is foul.

Cross Island, 39m high, lies about 0.8 mile SW of the SW Extremity of Grady Island. A sunken rock lies close S of Cross Island, and an islet, 3.9m high, from which a shoal extends 0.15 mile S, lies close off its E side.

Little Grady Island, 27m high, is separated from the W side of Grady Island by a channel 0.1 mile wide, through which a draft of 5.5m can be carried by keeping close along the shore of Grady Island and avoiding a rock, which dries 1.5m, near the N entrance. Several dangers exist in this area and ships navigating in this general region should be aware of these dangers.

Stunk Island, about 0.4 mile W of Little Grady Island, is round-topped, steep, and 82m high. Mad Moll, a rock which dries 0.3m, lies about 0.2 mile S of Stunk Island, with which it is nearly connected by shoal ground. Highrat Bank, with depths of from 14.6 to 37m, lies about 0.7 mile NW of Stunk Island. Grady Reef, with a depth of 27.4m, lies 1.8 miles farther NNE.

**10.74 Grady Harbor** (53°48'N., 56°27'W.) ([World Port Index No. 1360](#)) is formed by Grady Island, Little Grady Island, Cross Island, and Stunk Island.

The harbor extends NE for about 0.8 mile and affords anchorage to local vessels. It can be entered from SW between Cross Island and Stunk Island, from NE through the channel between Stunk Island and Little Grady Island, or through the narrow passage between Grady Island and Little Grady Island.

**Ice.**—Field ice remains in the vicinity of Grady Harbor until the middle of July. Small icebergs sometimes ground in the passage between Little Grady Island and Grady Island.

**Tides—Currents.**—It is reported by local inhabitants that the tidal current in the channel between Little Grady Island and Grady Island sets continually S.



**Approach to Grady Harbor**

**10.75 Off-lying islands and dangers.—Boulton Rock** (54°01'N., 56°41'W.), with a depth of about 1.8m, lies about 16 miles NNW of Cape North; the sea breaks over it in moderate weather. Deep water exists around Boulton Rock, with the exception of a 14m spot close S of it. Another charted danger, the existence of which is doubtful, was reported to lie 1.5 miles NNE of Boulton Rock. Other submerged rocks, with doubts about their existence, were reported to lie 4.8 miles and 6.4 miles NW and NNW of Boulton Rock.

A reef over which the sea breaks was reported to lie about 3.3 miles NNW of Boulton Rock; a breaking reef lies 2.7 miles NW from it.

The Gannet Islands lie about 8 miles NW of Grady Island. The W island is steep on its NE side and slopes gently to its SW shore, close off which it is foul. The E group consists of several rocky islets, between which vessels should not pass. A sunken rock, dangerous to navigation, lies about midway between the W island and on the E group.

The Gannet Islands have been designated as a bird sanctuary; landing without a permit is prohibited.

East Gannet Rock lies in a position 2.5 miles ESE of the Gannet Islands. A rock, on which the sea breaks in moderate weather, lies about 0.2 mile NE of East Gannet Rock. East Gannet Rock is reported to give good radar return up to 19 miles.

West Gannet Rock, 3.6m high, lies 1.5 miles SSW of the Gannet Islands. A sunken rock, on which the sea breaks, lies about 0.3 mile NW of West Gannet Rock. In 1953, a reef, with a depth of 8.5m, was reported to exist 2.5 miles SW of West Gannet Rock, and a 7m reef lies about 1.3 miles farther SW.

**Outer Gannet Island** (54°00'N., 56°32'W.), 45m high, is a flat island with sides smoothed by ice action. A sunken rock lies close W of its extremity.

Meade Shoal, a danger with a depth of 5.8m, lies 2.5 miles SSE of East Gannet Rock.

The Sisters, two islets separated by a shallow channel 0.15 mile wide, lie 0.6 mile NW of the NW extremity of Cape North; the S and higher islet rises 20.4m. Shoal ground extends as far as 0.4 mile from the islets. Pudding Bank, with a depth of 14.6m, lies 0.5 mile W of the N islet of The Sisters.

**Curlew Harbor** (53°45'N., 56°34'W.) is entered between Curlew Head and a point 0.8 mile SW; the bottom in the harbor is mud and its shores are barren. Depths greater than 18.3m extend 0.7 mile with the entrance at distances greater than 0.2 mile from either shore. Curlew Island, 6.4m high, lies close W of Curlew Head, with a 9.1m patch about 0.3 mile SW. A shoal, with a depth of 7.3m, extends about 0.3 mile N from the island.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken, in 21.9m, mud, with the N extremity of Long Island and the SW extremity of Curlew Island in line bearing 330°.

**10.76 Green Island**, 48m high, lies about 0.7 mile WNW of Curlew Island; it is connected with Pigeon Island and Sparrowbill Island, about 0.5 mile W, by a ridge of foul ground. Sparrowbill Island, 8.2m high, is the N of the two.

**Long Island** (53°47'N., 56°36'W.) lies with its S extremity about 0.4 mile N of Sparrowbill Island, to which it is nearly connected by a ridge of rocks. It is 73m high and about 1 mile long. Duck Island, 35m high, lies close off the S part of its W side, with Black Rock, 1.8m high, 0.3 mile farther W. Macfarlane Bank, with a depth of 12.8m, lies about 0.3 mile off the middle of the E side of Long Island.

Round Island, 73m high, W of Pigeon Island, is separated from that island by a channel about 0.2 mile wide. Harbor Rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies at the SW extremity of a patch of foul ground that encumbers the S entrance of this channel. There is a fishing settlement on the S side of Round Island; the principal house has a belfry.

**Caution.**—The passage between Long Island and the foul ground connecting Green Island, Sparrowbill Island, Pigeon Island, and the islands SW should not be attempted without local knowledge; neither should the channel between Long Island and Round Island.

**Tinker Island** (53°49'N., 56°35'W.), 23.5m high, lies about 1.5 miles NNE of Long Island. Tinker Rock, with a depth of 5.9m, is steep-to and lies about 0.4 mile S of Tinker Island.

Budget Rock, 1.5m high, lies about 0.7 mile NNE of Tinker Island. Budget Bank, with a depth of 5.5m, extends about 0.5 mile N of Budget Rock.

**Isthmus Bay** (53°44'N., 56°38'W.) is entered between Toomie Point and the NE extremity of Cartwright Island, about 0.5 mile N. The foul ground, which extends from Toomie Point and from the NE extremity of Cartwright Island, restricts the width of the entrance channel to about 0.2 mile. A draft of 6.1m can be carried through this channel; inside the entrance, the depths increase from 11 to 29.3m, but the head of the bay is shoal. The W side of the bay is formed by a chain of islands and islets extending about 2.7 miles NNE from the mainland, separating Isthmus Bay from Blackguard Bay. The shores of Isthmus Bay are bare except near its head, between which and Table Hill, 132m high, nearly 1 mile S, are swamps and lakes with small woods around them.

**10.77 Cartwright Island** (53°45'N., 56°39'W.), about 1.5 miles long in a N-S direction, has a square summit, 59m high. Foul ground extends about 0.2 mile from the NE extremity of Cartwright Island. The 5.5m curve lies from 0.1 to 0.15 mile off the E shore of this island, and within this curve the ground is generally foul. A chain of three islets extends about 0.2 mile off the S end of Cartwright Island; **Indian Head** (53°44'N., 56°39'W.), a grassy, conical islet, 39m high, lies about 0.2 mile farther S. A shingle spit extends about 0.2 mile ENE from the NE side of Indian Head.

Long Point is a drying ledge on the SW side of Cartwright Island, with foul ground extending S for about 0.5 mile. Mad Moll is a rock that dries 0.6m, located 0.2 mile SW of Long Point.

Bull Gut is a channel that leads into Isthmus Bay from Blackguard Bay between the three islets close S of Cartwright Island and a 3.7m rock lying about 0.2 mile N of Indian Head. The channel is 90m wide with a depth of 8.2m, and suitable only for vessels with local knowledge.

**Blackguard Bay** (53°45'N., 56°40'W.) is entered between Salmon Point, the NW extremity of Round Island, and Pinchgut Island, a small, rocky island, about 1.8m high, which lies about 2.2 miles WSW. The latter island lies on a shoal bank that extends about 0.3 mile N from the mainland coast. Blackguard Bay is separated from Isthmus Bay by Cartwright Island and the islands S; it is shoal and foul and should not be navigated S of Bull Gut.

The Cobbler, a shoal with a depth of 4.1m, lies in a position about 0.3 mile W of Salmon Point. **Pinchgut Bank** (53°46'N., 56°41'W.), with a depth of 4.6m, lies in the middle of the entrance of Blackguard Bay, nearly 1 mile ENE of Pinchgut Island.

From the NW extremity of Cartwright Island to Long Point, the W extremity of the island, about 0.8 mile SSW, and then to Bull Gut, 0.6 mile farther S, foul ground extends in places as far as 0.3 mile offshore.

Long Rock, a submerged rock, and Gimblet Shoal, with a depth of 4.6m, lie about 0.2 mile N and 0.4 mile W, respectively, of the NW extremity of Cartwright Island.

## Approaches to Cartwright

**10.78** The approaches to Cartwright and Sandwich Bay, much encumbered by islands and reefs, extend from the head of the peninsula at Pinchgut Island to Cape Porcupine, about 18 miles NW. The largest island, Huntingdon Island, divides the inner approaches into two channels. The passage SE of Huntingdon Island is the main navigation channel. The islands and headlands off and near the approaches to Cartwright are reported to be easy to identify. The many rugged offshore islands show up well on radar.

**Off-lying islands.**—Farmer Ledge, a rocky reef which is awash except in a flat calm, lies 3 miles E of Cape Porcupine.

Green Island and Haypook Island lie about 5 miles E of Cape Porcupine; the islands are reported to be nearly connected by foul ground. Haypook Island has a conspicuous conical summit. An islet, 5.8m high, with two rocks awash on its N side, lies about 0.3 mile N of the W extremity of Green Island, and a black islet lies about 0.2 mile N of its NE extremity. A rock breaks about 0.2 mile W of the W extremity of Haypook Island, and the island is foul on its NW side. A shoal area extends about 0.1 mile S from the S extremity of this island.

**Bird Rocks** (53°57'N., 56°53'W.) lie about 3.3 miles ENE of Green Island. The N islet is 13m high. Black Rocks, about 1 mile S of Bird Rocks, are two above-water rocks; the higher of the two has a height of 6.1m.

Shag Island, 70m high and bluff, lies about 1.2 miles SSE of Haypook Island. Two low islets, with breaking rocks close NE of them, lie 0.3 mile N of Shag Island. A rock uncovers about 0.1 mile NW of the W extremity of Shag Island.

The **Handy Harbor Islands** (53°53'N., 57°00'W.), centered about 1 mile SW of Shag Island, are a group of four principal and numerous smaller islands. Anchorage for small craft may be found, in a depth of 5.5m, about 0.1 mile SE of the SE end of the largest island in the Handy Harbor Islands. Entrance must be made from the SE because all other entrances are foul.

**Long Island** (53°54'N., 56°57'W.), with a hat-shaped summit, 48m high, lies with its W extremity about 0.5 mile SE of Shag Island. Long Island and a small unnamed island, about 0.3 mile W, are connected by foul ground. Ragged Rocks, connected by foul ground, lie about 1 mile SW of the W extremity of Long Island. Long Island and Ragged Rocks are reported to be connected by foul ground.

Flemming Rock, awash, lies about 0.7 mile ENE of the E extremity of Long Island.

The Double Islands, two in number, lie close together, the E about 1 mile SE of the E extremity of Long Island. Three rocks, the highest of which is 0.9m, lie about 0.6 mile S of the W extremity of the E island. A rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies about 230m W of the W extremity of the W island. A 5.8m and an 8.5m shoal patch lie about 0.3 mile and 0.6 mile SW, respectively, of the above-mentioned rock.

Yellow Rock, a bare isolated island, lies 3 miles E of Flemming Rock.

**10.79 Inner islands and dangers.**—**Pigeon Island** (53°54'N., 57°06'W.), 25m high, lies about 3.5 miles W of the Handy Harbor Islands.

The **Partridge Harbor Islands** (53°52'N., 57°05'W.) are a group of four islands, 4 miles SSE of Cape Porcupine. Partridge Harbor, formed by the S side of Partridge Island and the NW and NE sides of two other islands of the group, has depths of 3.7 to 7.3m.

**Horse Chops Island** (53°51'N., 57°03'W.) has numerous cliff-faced hills on it; its summit is 120m high, with a conspicuous bluff of nearly the same elevation close N. Black Duck Cove, shoal, with an islet in the entrance, indents the N side of this island.

Hamilton Island, narrow and 51m high, lies about 1 mile E of Horse Chops Island. Another island, smaller and marked by a light near its S end, parallels its NW side.

Tinker Island, about 0.5 mile W of the NW extremity of Hamilton Island, is conical, cliffy, and 41m high. Grappling Island is separated from the NE extremity of Hamilton Island by a foul channel 0.2 mile wide; it is wedge-shaped with a steep fall on its E side.

Pikens Island, grass-covered, lies about 0.2 mile SW of the SW extremity of Hamilton Island.

**Packs Harbor** (53°52'N., 56°59'W.), the channel between Hamilton Island and the unnamed island close NW, provides excellent anchorage for small vessels and is frequented during the summer months by numerous fishing vessels. The NE entrance is encumbered with rocks.

A rock, with a depth of 0.9m, lies close off the SW extremity of Hamilton Island; a similar rock lies in the middle of the channel close off the SW entrance point; and a shoal, with a depth of 1.2m, extends from the low S extremity of the island on the NW side of the harbor.

**Anchorage.**—The best anchorage is in the SW part, in depths of 5.5 to 7.3m.

**10.80 Newfoundland Island** (53°51'N., 56°56'W.) lies about 0.8 mile SE of Packs Harbor. A bold bluff, 87m high, is located at its SE end. Pigeon Island, a cone 19m high, lies close off the NW extremity of Newfoundland Island. Dumpling Island, low, fairly flat, and covered with grass, lies about 0.5 mile SE of Luff Point, the SW extremity of Newfoundland Island.

Dumpling Harbor, which lies between Dumpling Island and Newfoundland Island, is a good small craft anchorage, sheltered from all except SW winds.

**Independent Island** (53°51'N., 56°53'W.) is rugged and cliffy on its NE side and has several peaks; it rises gently on its SW side.

Flat Island and Farrels Island lie close off the E end of Newfoundland Island.

**Seal Island** (53°51'N., 56°50'W.), 17m high, lies about 1.5 miles E of Independent Island; it is surrounded by rocks and reefs. Seal Rock, which is awash, lies about 0.7 mile SE of Seal Island. The passage between Seal Island and Independent Island is reported to be foul and should not be attempted.

**Deep Bay** (53°49'N., 56°55'W.) is the body of water bounded by Newfoundland Island and Independent Island on the N, and by Huntingdon Island on the S. The bay affords good anchorage.

The Dog Islands, separated by a shoal channel, lie in the middle of the E entrance of Deep Bay.

**The Raft** (53°49'N., 56°50'W.) is a small islet with off-lying rocks and shoals; it lies a little more than 1 mile SE of the Dog Islands. A rock, with a depth of less than 1.8m, lies about 0.1 mile SE of the E extremity of The Raft. Another rock, existence doubtful, is charted about 0.6 mile ESE of the E extremity of The Raft. Shoal water extends about 0.2 mile from the NE and SW sides of the island. Shoal patches of 10.1m and 9.1m lie between 0.2 and 0.4 mile NW of The Raft.

**The Washer** (53°48'N., 56°49'W.), a rock awash, lies about 0.3 mile off the N side of Huntingdon Island.

**Pompey Island** (53°47'N., 56°45'W.) is round and barren. A cairn stands on the highest part of the island. Two small islets lie off the NE side of the island. Pompey Rock, with a depth of 0.9m, lies about 1.7 miles N of Pompey Island.

**10.81 Huntingdon Island** (53°47'N., 56°55'W.), largely covered by stunted trees, attains an elevation of 141m at its NE end. The channel S of this island is available for vessels entering Sandwich Bay, but that N and W of the island is reported to be practically closed, even to small vessels, by a bar at its SW end.

Huntingdon Flats connect Huntingdon Island with the islands SW of it, leaving no passage with a depth of more than 1.8m between the SE and NW channels of Sandwich Bay.

**Flat Island** (53°47'N., 56°47'W.), 2.1m high and bordered by reefs, on which the sea breaks in bad weather, lies about 1 mile W of Pompey Island. The channel between Flat Island and Cape Horn is about 0.5 mile wide between the 18.3m curves. Red Island, small, 11.9m high, and reddish in color, lies about 1.5 miles WSW of Pompey Island. Depths of less than 11m extend 0.8 mile SE from Flat Island and 0.9 mile E from **Red Island** (53°47'N., 56°48'W.).

**10.82 Inner approaches to Cartwright.**—The channel leading to Cartwright is entered between Cape Horn, the E extremity of Huntingdon Island, and Pinchgut Island.

Venison Head is the NW extremity of a 47m high peninsula, which projects from the mainland 1.5 miles SW of Pinchgut Island.

**Hare Harbor** (53°44'N., 56°46'W.) is fronted by East Hare Island, 111m high, and West Hare Island, 115m high. A cairn stands on the highest elevation of East Hare Island. A rock, 0.3m high, and another, which dries 1.8m, lie on a shoal area about 0.2 mile and 0.4 mile W, respectively, of West Hare Island. The channel between these islands is about 0.3 mile wide with a depth of about 13.7m in the fairway. Hare Rock, with a depth of 1.2m and on which the sea sometimes breaks, lies about 0.5 mile N of West Hare Island. Lighted Buoy NC1 is moored close N of Hare Rock.

Hare Harbor is divided into two parts by a peninsula that projects from the S side; the Hare Islands lie in the entrance. The channel between the peninsula and East Hare Island is about 0.3 mile wide, with depths of 9.1 to 14.6m. A rock, with a depth of 1.8m, is located in mid-channel S of East Hare Island. A 6.9m patch lies in the E part of the harbor in a position about 0.7 mile E of the S extremity of East Hare Island. A rock dries 0.3m about 0.8 mile SSE of the same extremity, and a 3.7m patch lies 0.3 mile N of the rock.

**Anchorage.**—It has been reported that Hare Harbor provides a protected anchorage for large vessels, but it is partially

open to the W, and would be uncomfortable for small vessels in heavy W weather. Anchorage can be taken in the E part of the harbor, in 8.2m, mud, with the NE extremity of East Hare Island bearing 323°, and just open of the N shore of the harbor. Anchorage can also be taken in the W part of the harbor, in 11 to 18.3m, mud, about 0.3 mile S of the middle of West Hare Island.

**10.83 Goose Cove** (53°43'N., 56°52'W.) is a large, foul bay which nearly dries. Deadmans Island, 39m high, and Fillbelly Island, 26m high, lie in the entrance. A group of above-water rocks lie in Goose Cove, S of Fillbelly Island.

Egg Island, 7.3m high and rocky, lies on the N side of the fairway, about 1 mile N of Fillbelly Island. Depths of less than 11m extend about 0.4 mile ENE, W, and WSW from Egg Island. A rock, with a depth of 5.8m, lies 1 mile SW of Egg Island, on the S edge of a shoal bank which extends up to 0.4 mile offshore W of Egg Harbor.

**Little Crab Head** (53°45'N., 56°56'W.), 15.5m high, lies about 2 miles WSW of Egg Island on the S extremity of Huntingdon Island, with Crab Head, 31m high, about 0.5 mile farther W.

Shoal Point, 42m high, is the SW extremity of Huntingdon Island. Green Island, 14.6m high, and Leading Mark Island, 3.3m high, lie on Huntingdon Flats, about 1 mile NW and 2 miles W, respectively, of Shoal Point.

Crab Islet, 14.9m high, lies on the N side of the fairway in the entrance of a foul cove between Little Crab Head and Crab Head. The navigable channel between this islet and Black Head, a steep, wooded bluff on the mainland SW, as defined by the 9.1m curves, is about 0.8 mile wide.

**Tides—Currents.**—In the channel between Crab Islet and Black Head, the flood current begins about 4 hours 30 minutes before HW at Cartwright, attaining a velocity of about 2 knots at springs and 0.7 knot at neaps. The ebb current begins about 1 hour 30 minutes after HW at Cartwright, attaining a velocity of about 1.7 knots at springs and 0.8 knot at neaps.

In the NE entrance of Favorite Tickle, the velocities attained at springs are 2.5 knots on the SW flood current and 3.5 knots on the NW ebb current. During the ebb current, there are strong eddies close W and S of Merlin Point.

**Earl Island** (53°42'N., 57°07'W.) is a large island which separates the approaches to Sandwich Bay into two channels; the E channel, **Favorite Tickle** (53°43'N., 57°02'W.), is the only usable passage leading into Sandwich Bay. The tickle is entered between Curlew Point and Shermoks Point. A lighted buoy is moored at the edge of the shoal water extending NE of Shermoks Point.

## Cartwright Harbor to Hamilton Inlet

**10.84 Cartwright Harbor** (53°42'N., 57°02'W.) ([World Port Index No. 1350](#)) is a small, natural harbor on the SE coast of Labrador, close S of Hamilton Inlet; anchorage and limited port facilities are available. The harbor is entered between Merlin Point and an unnamed point about 0.8 mile SSE. Its shores are backed by hills covered with small spruce trees.

**Ice.**—Cartwright Harbor is usually open from the middle of June until the latter part of November, when it freezes over.



**Cartwright Harbor**

**Tides—Currents.**—In the N entrance to Favorite Tickle, from abreast of Curlew Point to the Cartwright Harbor entrance, at large tides, the SW tidal current attains a rate of 2.5 knots; the rate of the NE tidal current is 3.5 knots. The NE tidal current produces a strong W eddy close S of Merlin Point; at the same time, a SW eddy occurs close W of the same feature. In the harbor the current are weak and irregular.

**Depths—Limitations.**—There are depths of 37 to 51m in the fairway of the SE channel for about 5.5 miles within the entrance. The depths are very irregular, the fairway between the 20m curves having a least width of about 45m, and between the 10m curves a least width of nearly 0.5 mile as far as the NE entrance of Favorite Tickle. Mid-channel depths in the N half of Favorite Tickle vary between 12.8m and 37m.

A causeway lying 0.2 mile E of Merlin Point extends 213m from the shore. The wharf face at the end of the causeway is 34m wide with a depth of 5.5m alongside.

On the W side of the causeway, there is a fish-processing plant, with a marginal wharf adjacent to it.

**Aspect.**—Loran, radar, and the fathometer are used as a primary means of navigation, as fog and an overcast sky generally prevent celestial observations. Navigation by radar in this area is greatly facilitated by the many rugged offshore islands, which give a good presentation.

Lighted Buoy NC3 and Lighted Buoy NC5 indicate the limit of shoal water off Merlin Point.

The Grenfell Regional Health Services nursing station, which is large, white, and conspicuous, is situated on the S side of the harbor.

Vessels bound for Cartwright Harbor can obtain accurate fixes by use of tangents of Halfway Island, Black Island, Grady Island, the Gannet Islands, Budget Rock, Tinker Island, Long Island, South Pompey Island, Red Island, and Egg Island.

The recommended landfall in the S approach to Cartwright Harbor is South Wolf Island; the White Bear Islands are the best landfall in the N approach. High hills rise along the coast in the vicinity of Cartwright; the islands and headlands in the approaches are easy to identify. The Mealy Mountains rise to over 549m on the NW side of the inner part of Sandwich Bay and form an excellent landmark. Big Hill, which rises to an elevation of 131m, about 1.5 miles E of Merlin Point, is conspicuous.

**Pilotage.**—Unlicensed pilots can be made available upon request to the Port Authority through Cartwright Coast Radio Station.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage, sheltered, is available, in about 9.1m, mud, with the Grenfell Mission pier on the S shore bearing 150° at a distance of 0.25 mile. This anchorage is for small to moderate-sized vessels. Large vessels anchor farther out in Favorite Tickle, in about 36.6m, clay. Large vessels have also anchored outside the 9.1m curve N of Curlew Hill.

**Directions.**—The following directions for the outer approaches to Cartwright should be used when ice constitutes a hazard along the coast of Labrador. These directions may, however, be used at all times:

1. **Southern approach.**—When bound for Cartwright from the S, pass about 30 or 40 miles to seaward of Belle Isle or near the edge of the pack ice. Follow a N course as far as 52°50'N. Then set course toward a position just E of Roundhill Island (53°26'N., 55°37'W.).

From a position 3 miles E of Roundhill Island, set course to pass 7.5 miles NNE of North Wolf Rock. Then observe the ice conditions and determine which approach to use in passing through the outer islands and dangers to reach the inner approaches to Cartwright.

2. **Northern approach.**—From a position about 3 miles E of East Rock (54°27'N., 56°51'W.), set course to pass about 5 miles E of Outer Gannet Island (54°00'N., 56°32'W.). Then observe the ice conditions, and determine which approach to use in passing through the outer islands and dangers to the inner approaches.

3. **Inner approach.**—From a position 1 mile S of Pompey Island, steer 270°; this course will clear Hare Rock and the shoal area S of Red Islet.

When abeam of the lighted buoy marking Hare Rock, follow a general WSW course.

When abeam of Egg Island, distant about 0.4 mile, alter course to 255°. This track passes close to the 5.8m depth lying almost 1 mile SW of Egg Island and close S of two 9.1m depths located SE of Crab Island.

After rounding Black Head, alter course gradually SW. This course will carry a vessel clear of the shoal areas on the E and W sides of the approaches to Favorite Tickle, between Curlew Point and Shermoks Point.

**Caution.**—Great caution is recommended in navigating the Cartwright area, because sandbars are formed suddenly in unexpected places, and the water is extremely turbid.

**10.85 Favorite Tickle** continues from Cartwright Harbor and leads into Sandwich Bay. The shores of the tickle are fronted by a foul area that extends 0.1 to 0.2 mile offshore; most of this foul ground is covered at HW.

**Woody Island** (53°41'N., 57°05'W.), in the S portion of Favorite Tickle, is densely-wooded and about 16m high. Woody Island Rock, which dries, lies at the outer end of a boulder spit which extends NE of Woody Island.

Green Island, nearly 0.3 mile E of Woody Island, is 6.1m high and rocky. Green Island is separated from Woody Island by a narrow channel, with a least depth of 5.8m. Another channel, about 91m wide and with a least depth of 5.8m, leads between Green Island and the mainland.

The best channel for clearing the above-mentioned islands leads between Woody Island and Earl Island, W in a least depth of 6.1m.

**10.86 The Narrows** (53°40'N., 57°04'W.), entered about 0.3 mile S of Woody Island between Salomes Point and Narrows Point, has a least depth of 29.3m and a navigable width of about 0.2 mile.

**Tides—Currents.**—In The Narrows, the flood current sets in a 230° direction until abreast Narrows Point, where it turns S to 185°, attaining a velocity of 2 knots at springs. The ebb current sets in a 010° direction until abreast Narrows Point, and then turns NE through the channels, between the islands and the mainland, attaining a velocity of 3.5 knots at springs off Narrows Point. Close N of The Narrows and in the channel between Earl Island, Woody Island, Green Island, and the mainland there are strong eddies during both flood and ebb currents. Strong tide rips and eddies are also found close E of Hatten Shoal during both tidal currents.

Hatten Shoal, with a depth of 5.5m, lies nearly 1 mile S of the S extremity of Woody Island and about 0.2 mile off the E side of Earl Island, with which it is connected by a shoal. A lighted buoy marks the edge of the shoal water.

Muddy Bay is entered on the E side of Favorite Tickle between Winters Point, about 0.8 mile S of Narrows Point, and Georges Head, about 0.5 mile farther S. There is little or no tidal current in Muddy Bay.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken in Muddy Bay, in 18.3 to 20.1m, mud, close inside the entrance to the bay.

**10.87 Sandwich Bay** (53°35'N., 57°15'W.) is entered at the S end of Favorite Tickle, between Longstretch Point and Waterloo Point.

**Caution.**—Soundings shown on the chart in the N and W parts of Sandwich Bay are of a reconnaissance nature, therefore, caution must be exercised when navigating in these waters. The few soundings shown could indicate the existence of deep water, however, because the soundings are so widely spaced, the possibilities of uncharted dangers are great.

Depths in the E and S parts of the bay are as charted, with no dangers, from the S end of Favorite Tickle to close above the Paradise River entrance.

**10.88 Sandwich Bay—West side.**—Sandwich Tickle, the channel separating Diver Island and Earl Island from the mainland, is virtually closed at its N end; it is entered between Main Tickle Point and Diver Island. However, it may be possible, with local knowledge, to enter Sandwich Bay with small craft through Diver Tickle, which lies between Diver Island and Earl Island.

Deep Water Point and Burn Point are the only named features on the W side of Sandwich Tickle.

The White Bear River enters Sandwich Bay at its SW end between Dove Point and Separation Point. The entrance channel had at one time depths of 5.5m and the river was navigable with small craft for about 4 miles; there is a waterfall, 24m high, about 0.3 mile above the head of navigation.

The Eagle River, with its source about 75 miles SW, enters Sandwich Bay between Separation Point and an unnamed point, 2.5 miles ESE. The river is reported navigable for small craft for about 3.5 miles, above which point there are rapids.

Swallow Bank, located 2.2 miles ENE of Separation Point, is the only named danger in Sandwich Bay. Because of the prob-

ability of shoal water, mariners are cautioned not to pass SSW of a line joining this bank and Lumpy Island, 2 miles SSE.

**10.89 Sandwich Bay—East side.**—East Arm, foul at its head, is located 4 miles south of Longstretch Point. Its N part has depths as charted, while the S part comprises a rocky shelf, which extends 3 miles SW from the head of the bay and has a least depth of 3m. Duck Island is located 4 miles SSW of East Arm.

**Anchorage.**—There is an anchorage in the N part of East Arm, about 0.3 mile off the N shore and about 1 mile from its head.

Paradise Arm is a small bay extending SW from the head of Sandwich Bay. A group of low islets on a drying bank, surrounded by shoals, obstructs the central part of the arm; the W part is foul.

An anchorage, used by vessels calling at the Paradise River, is situated in the E part of Paradise Arm, in a depth of 29m, about 0.4 mile NW of the islet located near the SE entrance point of the arm.

The Paradise River enters the head of Sandwich Bay at Paradise Arm; the river is navigable, with local knowledge, for several miles upstream.

A winding, narrow channel, with a least charted depth of 4.9m, leads to the settlement of the Paradise River. Lighted Buoy NV2 is moored at the outer end of this channel.

A private T-shaped wharf, 18m long across its outer face and with a reported depth alongside of about 4m, extends 37m from the shore.

**10.90 Cape Porcupine** (53°57'N., 57°10'W.) rises to a double peak, 105m high, about 1.5 miles W of its extremity. Gull Island, 19.2m high, is connected with the NE extremity of the cape at LW. The coast both N and S of Cape Porcupine is a sandy beach. The coast between Cape Porcupine and Sandy Point, about 8 miles S, recedes slightly to form a bight, the shore of which is called Porcupine Strand. Numerous uncharted dangers exist in the vicinity of Cape Porcupine. Vessels should use extreme caution when within the area between 53°55'N and 54°04'N, W of 56°56'W.

Between Cape Porcupine and Fish Cove Point, about 14 miles NNW, the coast is low and consists of a sandy beach.

**South Stag Island** (54°01'N., 57°08'W.) is covered with grass and rises in two flat hummocks, with the higher being 27m high; reefs extend about 0.3 mile SE from its E side.

**10.91 Off-lying dangers.—Schmitt Shoal** (53°58'N., 57°04'W.) and **Mid Channel Rock** (54°00'N., 56°59'W.) are two dangers lying 3 miles and 6.5 miles ENE of Cape Porcupine. Another danger is **Black Rock** (54°01'N., 57°02'W.), which lies about 3 miles E of South Stag Island.

The North Stag Islands lie in a position about 3.5 miles NW of South Stag Island, and consist of two islands and a number of islets and rocks. The S island is 37m high, dark and conical; the N, 35m high and flat, has a deep ravine on its N side. The channel between the islands, through which a depth of 1.8m can be carried, is encumbered with islets and rocks. Anchorage can be taken W of this channel, in 12.8 to 25.6m. Several detached depths of 8.2 to 17.3m in the vicinity of the North Stag Islands can best be seen on the chart.

**Tumbledown Dick Island** (54°09'N., 57°10'W.) has a round hillock at its summit, which is conspicuous. A reef extends about 0.2 mile from its NE end, and some rocks lie within 0.2 mile of the middle of its NW side. Little Tumbledown Dick Island, 21m high, lies about 0.4 mile SW of Tumbledown Dick Island. A shoal, with a depth of 10.1m, extends about 0.2 mile offshore from the reef which fringes the N side of the island. A rock, awash, lies about 150m S of the SW extremity of Tumbledown Dick Island, elsewhere the channel between the two islands is clear of dangers in the fairway.

Fish Cove Point lies at the N end of the sandy beach which extends about 14 miles NNW from Cape Porcupine. It is faced by dark cliffs which rise to an elevation of 40m. The charted beacon was not visible in 1978.

**West Bay** (54°09'N., 57°22'W.) is entered between Fish Cove Point and Pottles Cove Head. There are depths of 6.1m to 12.2m in the outer part of the bay.

**Old Man Island** (54°09'N., 57°21'W.) lies close SSE of Pottles Cove Head. Both sides of the channel between them are fringed with rocks. **Pottles Cove Head** (54°10'N., 57°21'W.), which is low, grass covered, and fringed with light-colored rock, should be given a berth of about 91m. A shoal, with a depth of 4m and marked by a lighted buoy, lies about 0.6 mile E of Old Man Island.

Pottles Cove lies close W of Pottles Cove Head, it is partly sheltered by Old Man Island. In the outer part there are depths of between 7.3 and 11m; depths of 3.7m exist close to the N side. A reef extends for about 0.1 mile from the W side of the cove.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage may be obtained, in 10m, off the entrance to Pottles Cove.

## Hamilton Inlet

**10.92** Hamilton Inlet provides a continuous waterway which permits ocean-going vessels to penetrate nearly 140 miles inland beyond the outer island. In the country around Hamilton Inlet, the transition from the barren outer island to the forested interior is very marked. The E or outermost islands are covered only with lichens, moss, and a variety of flowering plants; trees are entirely absent, excepting a variety of Arctic willow and a dwarf birch. At a distance of not more than 12 miles from the coast, there commences a luxuriant forest growth which covers the whole of the country with the exception of a few areas, chiefly toward the N, called "barrens." These "barrens" are actually moors or prairies and have supported vast herds of caribou, some of which still remain. High hills and mountains rise in the vicinity of the inlet and the islands are mostly bold and rocky. The White Bear Islands form the best landfall when approaching Hamilton Inlet from the N. It is reported that the only radar conspicuous feature readily distinguishable from icebergs is a wedge-shaped formation in the White Bear Islands. The inlet is composed mainly of three fairly large bodies of water interconnected by narrow channels of Groswater Bay, Lake Melville, and Goose Bay.

**Winds—Weather.**—The climate a few miles inland is totally different from that on the coast. A considerable rise of temperature was noticed passing through The Narrows to Lake Melville, with conditions improving to the W; at the W end of the lake, the climate is much similar to that of N Ontario

around the head of James Bay. The rainfall on the upper reaches of the lake is less than at Rigolet, the E winds from the sea depositing much of their moisture on the high hills before they reach so far inland.

**Ice.**—The Arctic ice pack generally arrives off Hamilton Inlet between the 1st and 15th of February, depending on the wind; if strong N winds prevail, it may arrive earlier, and it is impossible to force a passage. Between the 1st and the 15th of June, the ice loosens up; W winds may drive it offshore, leaving a passage inside among the islands, the pack extending many miles seaward. Under these conditions, a passage can be made up the coast in comparative safety, but care must be taken to observe the wind; as the pack ice may be driven against the land again by E winds. The coast is not usually clear of drift ice until well into August.

Ice does not constitute a danger to navigation from **Tico-ralak Head** (54°15'N., 58°13'W.) through The Narrows during the navigation season.

It has been reported that the N or due W approach from seaward to the swept channel of Hamilton Inlet is invariably closed by ice in the early part of the season. It is recommended that vessels endeavor to use the S approach, which is not entirely ice-free, but has the advantage of having no pressure ice.

Vessels nearing the inlet should always observe the ice conditions before deciding which approach to use in making the swept channel.

**Tides—Currents.**—A strong S set has been reported in the approach to Hamilton Inlet.

Navigation may be limited from the middle of June until the end of November, depending on movements of Arctic ice pack off Hamilton Inlet.

**Depths—Limitations.**—Along the recommended track in the approaches to, as well as throughout Groswater Bay, the water area, for a width of about 2 miles, has been wire-swept to a depth of 12.5m. The least depth in The Narrows is 13.4m, after which there is a deep water channel through Lake Melville to Goose Bay Narrows. Approximate depths of 9.1m exist through Goose Bay Narrows and vessels must contact the harbormaster at Happy Valley-Goose Bay to ascertain the prevailing depths in this area as well as those in Terrington Narrows.

The harbormaster of the port of Goose Bay exercises control of shipping through Hamilton Inlet, to and including Terrington Basin, in the port of Goose Bay. Since silting is continually taking place in the narrow channels leading to Goose Bay and Terrington Basin, it is recommended that vessels loading for the port of Goose Bay should inquire of the harbormaster before departure regarding the limiting depths in these channels.

## Approaches to Hamilton Inlet

**10.93 Southeast Rocks** (54°15'N., 56°49'W.) are the E dangers in the approach to Hamilton Inlet, with the exception of a 5.2m reef, which breaks, about 2.5 miles NE of the N rock of the Southeast Rocks. Southeast Rocks consist of three bare rocks, the higher 15m high, and Chimmo Rock, 9.7m high, about 2.3 miles NNW. Chimmo Rock is steep-to and is reported to give a good radar return up to 8 miles.

An islet, 9.4m high, with a dangerous sunken rock close W, lies in a position nearly 5 miles NW of Chimmo Rock.

The **Herring Islands** (54°20'N., 57°06'W.) is a group of three islands and some rocks. The channel between the two eastern Herring Islands should not be attempted. A light is shown from the NNE island of the group.

Leeming Rock, lying 5 miles SSE of the Herring Islands, has a reported depth of less than 1.8m, is steep-to, and marked by breakers. A reef, with a depth of 2.4m, lies 1 mile W of Leeming Rock. A reef, which breaks, has been reported to exist 2.5 miles NW of the same rock.

**George Island** (54°16'N., 57°20'W.) lies in the entrance of Hamilton Inlet. The shores of the island are bold. George Island Cove, on the E side of the island, is entered between Round Head Island, a small truncated cone, and Gull Islet, about 1 mile N. An islet, 7m high, with a 1.8m rock close E, lies close S of Gull Islet. A reef, with a depth of 1.2m, lying 1 mile ESE of the N entrance point of George Island Cove, is usually marked by breakers.

**Caution.**—Unnamed reefs lie 1.8 miles W and 3.3 miles NNW of the W extremity of George Island. An 11m patch lies close S of the recommended track, 7.5 miles WNW of the same point on George Island.

**10.94 Black Rocks**, a group of islets, lie about 1.33 miles SW of George Island. Isolated shoals lie in the vicinity of these islets.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken in the cove, in 11 to 14.6m, sand, with shelter except from winds between the NE and SE.

**Norman Reef** (54°15'N., 57°13'W.), with a depth of 4.3m and marked by a buoy, lies 3 miles E of George Island.

Numerous islands, islets, rocks and shoals lie SW of George Island between it and the mainland. Local knowledge is essential to navigate through this area.

The **South Duck Islands** (54°13'N., 57°24'W.) lie midway between George Island and the mainland. They parallel the mainland for a distance of 2 miles, and include many above and below-water rocks. Black Rock, lying between the South Duck Islands and the mainland, is one of a group of three islets lying in shoal water.

**Tub Island** (54°11'N., 57°24'W.) lies 2 miles NW of Pottles Cove Head and close off the mainland. It has two mounds which are conspicuous; the E and higher mound is shaped like an inverted tub.

**Drakes Island** (54°11'N., 57°23'W.), lying about 0.6 mile ESE of Tub Island, is 8.2m high. Bakers Ledge and Mad Moll are dangers lying close NE and 1 mile E of Drakes Island, respectively.

**New Harbor** (54°10'N., 57°23'W.), lying about 1 mile W of Pottles Cove Head, is shallow but affords fair shelter.

Cuff Harbor, lying about 1.3 miles WNW of Tub Harbor, is frequently used as shelter for fishing vessels; local knowledge is recommended. The W entrance point of the harbor is marked by a white beacon. The Cuff Islands, with the main island about 12m high, lie close offshore.

**10.95 North and northeast approaches to Hamilton Inlet.**—The **White Bear Islands** (54°28'N., 56°56'W.), consisting of three fairly large islands and several islets and rocks,

are the easternmost of a chain of islands named the Southern Group, which extend 20 miles E from the mainland on the N side of the entrance to Hamilton Inlet. They form the best landfall when approaching Hamilton Inlet from the N.

**Middle Island** (54°28'N., 56°56'W.) is barren and rugged; it rises in two flat hills with a maximum elevation of 48m. Gull Island, 6.1m high, lies in a position about 0.8 mile SSW of Middle Island.

East Rock, the E danger of the White Bear Islands, lies about 2.5 miles ESE of Middle Island. Shoal water and above-water rocks surround East Rock, while isolated depths of 6.4m and 8.2m exist 0.3 E and 1.2 mile ESE of East Rock.

Grappling Island lies about midway between Middle Island and East Rock. A light with a racon is situated on the island. A depth of 2.7m is located about 1 mile SSW of Grappling Island.

Chapel Island lies 0.5 mile W of Grappling Island. A submerged rock, over which the sea breaks, and three islets lie between these two islands. A reef with 2.7m over it lies almost 1 mile S of Chapel Island. Bunkhouse Island lies close N of Chapel Island.

North Island, the N of the White Bear Islands, has a sharp-peaked summit, 81m high. An islet, 0.9m high, lies about 0.2 mile E of the NE extremity of North Island. A 3m patch lies about 0.3 mile E of the islet and breaks in a heavy swell.

Jigger Island, the W of the White Bear Islands, lies about 1 mile SW of North Island; it is formed of dark rock covered with grass. The Cubs, two bare islets, have a small steep-to rock between them and lie midway between Jigger Island and North Island.

**10.96 The Five Islands** (54°29'N., 57°02'W.), three in number, lie close together about 2 miles W of North Island. The summit of the E island has the appearance of a knob. A rock, 7m high, lies in the channel between the S and E islands. A reef, which dries and on which the sea generally breaks, lies about 0.5 mile W of the S extremity of the S island.

Lewis Rock, a drying reef, lies about 1.33 miles SW of the Five Islands.

Entry Island, about 0.8 mile W of the NW island of the Five Islands, rises in several hummocks, the highest of which is a sharp peak. Little Entry Island is separated from the SW side of Entry Island by a narrow shoal channel. Jigger Rock, close E of the SE extremity of Entry Island, has an elevation of 23m. The S side of Entry Island should not be approached within 0.4 mile.

**Cut Throat Island** (54°29'N., 57°09'W.) is one of the larger islands in this area. Near its NE end, it rises to a flat summit with a height of 130m. Cut Throat Point is the E extremity of Cut Throat Island. A light is shown from the point.

Cut Throat Harbor is a small indentation on the S side of Cut Throat Island.

East Harbor, open to Cut Throat Tickle, lies on the S side of Cut Throat Point.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage is available for small craft in Cut Throat Harbor. The holding ground is only fair. Cut Throat Harbor offers better protection than East Harbor.

**10.97 The Foxy Islands** (54°28'N., 57°07'W.), two in number, have conical summits composed of reddish rocks covered



**Cut Throat Island**

with grass. A sunken rock, with a depth of 0.3m, a 9.6m patch, and a black rock, lie about 0.2 mile SW, 0.1 mile SSE, and 0.5 mile SE, respectively, of the N Foxy Island.

Arthy Reef, 2 miles WSW of the N Foxy Island, is a group of above and below-water rocks.

East Big Island, nearly 1 mile SE of the S Foxy Island, is a dark pyramid.

Bacalhao Island, located 1 mile S of Arthy Reef, is a steep-to ridge composed of basalt.

Tommy Rocks, a group of islets and rocks, lie about 2.3 miles S of East Big Island. Bulldog Rock, the W rock of the group, is 2.4m high. Two islets, lying close together, form the E part of the group, the E islet being 8.8m high.

The North Duck Islands, about 1.2 and 2 miles WNW, respectively, of Bulldog Rock, are two grassy islets faced by gray rock.

The Double Islands, 2 miles W of the North Duck Islands, are joined by drying rocks at LW. Drying rocks lie about 0.2 mile S of the South Double Island.

Tinker Island, lying 1 mile WNW of the Double Islands, is a bare, reddish steep-to rock.

**Mundy Island** (54°28'N., 57°14'W.) has a peninsula which ends in Smokey Head, projecting E from its NE side. Shakespeare Hill, with an elevation of 91m, lies in the middle of the peninsula. A radio mast situated near the W end of this peninsula is conspicuous.

Mann Point, the W extremity of Mundy Island, forms the W entrance point of Edwards Harbor. Edwards Harbor affords shelter for small craft.

Indian Island, which terminates in Lawrence Point at its SW extremity, lies 0.2 mile off Mundy Island. Ponsonby Island, lying off the E side of Indian Island, is connected to it at LW.

Indian Head, close N of Lawrence Point, is the S extremity of a pyramid-shaped island which is connected to Mundy Island at LW. An island, known locally as Pomeroy Island, lies about 0.3 mile NE of Indian Head.

**10.98 Indian Harbor** (54°27'N., 57°13'W.) ([World Port Index No. 1300](#)) is formed between the S side of Mundy Island

and Indian Island, close S, is available only to vessels with a draft of 3 to 3.3m; however, large vessels can take anchorage in the E and N entrances clear of the encumbering dangers. Pigeon Island protects the harbor from the NE, and Ponsonby Island lies close E of Indian Island. Entrance to Indian Harbor should not be attempted without local knowledge.

**Anchorage.**—For large vessels the best anchorage, especially when there is ice off the coast, is NW of Pigeon island, in 9.1m, where fair shelter can be found.

Temporary anchorage, in 16.5m, can be taken off a cove formed between the SE side of Indian Island and the N side of Ponsonby Island; the cove is shoal for about 0.2 mile from its head.

Although sheltered from NE by Pigeon Island, considerable swell enters the harbor.

**Marks Island** (54°30'N., 57°13'W.), with a maximum elevation of 52m, rises in numerous hills. Green Islet, a small grass-covered rock, lies close off the N side of Marks Island.

Smokey Tickle, lying between Cut Throat Island and Marks Island, can be entered from the S by small boats and from N by larger vessels. An unexamined 9.1m patch lies in the N entrance, about 0.3 mile NW of Long Point, the NW extremity of Cut Throat Island. A 5.5m patch, also unexamined, lies about 0.4 mile SSE of the same point. Vessels entering Smokey Tickle from the N should favor the W side of the channel.

**Anchorage.**—The anchorages close to the E side of Marks Island, in 32.9m, and 0.5 mile NNW of Hullet Island, in 27.4m, provide shelter from all but E and SE winds. Vessels drawing up to 4m may find these anchorages satisfactory.

**Ice Tickle Island** (54°29'N., 57°17'W.), close W of Mundy Island, forms the W side of Ice Tickle; the island has three summits, rising on the S central part of the island. On the W side of the island are two peaked hills faced with cliffs and sloping to the SW extremity, which is a dark, narrow, basaltic ridge terminating in a small pinnacle.

Ice Tickle, the channel between Mundy Island and Ice Tickle Island, is so named because the ice remains in it longer than elsewhere in the locality. The S entrance lies between Mann Point and Palmer Point, the SE point of Ice Tickle Island. The N entrance lies between Leith Point and the NW extremity of Mundy Island. The SW approach to Ice Tickle is clear of dangers, with the exception of Black Rocks, lying about 1.2 miles SW of Palmer Point.

The Ice Tickle N entrance channel has a least known mid-channel depth of 5.8m and a least width of about 91m between the shoal water bordering the entrance points.

Boxer Island lies about 0.2 mile S of Leith Point. A reef lies close to the E side of the island.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken, in depths of 9.1 to 12.8m, in Ice Tickle, S of Boxer Island.

**10.99** Run By Guess Island, about 0.5 mile W of Ice Tickle Island, is separated from it by Run By Guess, a channel, which is the best passage among the islands on the N side of the Hamilton Inlet approach. Run By Guess Island rises to a conspicuous peak. A fat-topped hill, surmounted by a boulder, rises at the W end of the island. The S shore of Run By Guess Island is foul and should not be approached.

**Anchorage.**—Good anchorage can be taken between Run By Guess Island and the mainland, in 25.6 to 31.1m. Temp-

orary anchorage, in 18.3m, can be taken in Run By Guess channel off a foul cove close S of the NE extremity of Run By Guess Island.

**Pottles Bay** (54°29'N., 57°30'W.), which indents the mainland W of Run By Guess Island, has only been partially surveyed. The bay has general depths of 14.6 to 18.3m.

Alliuk Bight, which indents the mainland N of Run By Guess Island, has not been examined.

Rattlers Bight, the large bay lying S of Pottles Bay, affords good shelter from N winds in the N arm of the bight. Steep-to reefs lie at the outer end of the shoal area extending from the land in the center of the bight.

**East Pompey Island** (54°27'N., 57°23'W.) is flat-topped and conspicuous. There are a few trees on this island, although there are none on the islands to the NE. The island should not be approached in less than 18.3m, as there are a number of reefs inside the 18.3m line. Winter Island lies near the mainland, 1 mile W of East Pompey Island.

**North Green Island** (54°24'N., 57°19'W.), flat and about 24m high, lies 3 miles SE of East Pompey Island. Shoal patches under 9.1m lie about 0.7 mile S and SW of the island.

Puffin Island lies 1.7 miles S of East Pompey Island.

## Groswater Bay

**10.100** Groswater Bay is the outer part of Hamilton Inlet. From its entrance between Pottles Cove Head and Man of War Point, where it has a width of about 22 miles, the bay narrows gradually and trends W about 35 mile to the entrance of The Narrows. This part of the inlet is bordered by bold, rocky shores, gradually increasing in elevation, and there are many bold, rocky islands.

**South Green Island** (54°13'N., 57°29'W.) is a sloping, grassy island, with an elevation of 23m. The beacon charted near the W end of the unnamed island lying 2 miles W of South Green Island was not visible in 1978.

Snook Point, about 9.2 miles W of South Green Island, is low and bordered by rocky ledges and shoal water, and lies at the foot of a 76m hill. Shag Rocks, in a position about 3.5 miles NW of Snook Point, are a group of three low islets in an area of foul ground.

**Saddle Island** (54°16'N., 57°45'W.) is conspicuous, rising steeply to a double summit, the W of which has an elevation of 172m. A drying reef lies off its N part.

**Little Black Island** (54°18'N., 57°50'W.), steep-to on the N and S sides, lies 1.5 miles NW of Saddle Island. The island is marked by a light.

Watch and Chain, lying 1 mile WSW of Little Black Island, is an island group consisting of one fairly high island and three islets.

**Nats Discovery Point** (54°14'N., 58°03'W.), lying 10.5 miles W of Snook Point, is the E entrance point of Turner Bight. The shore of this bight is thickly wooded.

East Sister Island, about 1 mile S of the W extremity of Big Island, rises to a round summit. West Sister Island, about 0.4 mile SW of East Sister Island, rises in three hummocks; the middle and highest is 50m high.

The **Twin Islands** (54°24'N., 57°32'W.) have elevations of 12m and lie on a large shoal area.

**10.101 Bluff Head Cove** (54°24'N., 57°35'W.) has depths of 11m in its central part, but shoals rapidly toward its head.

**Black Island** (54°22'N., 57°47'W.), lying 3.5 miles N of Saddle Island, rises in two summits.

**Anchorage.**—In N and W winds, while waiting to proceed to Goose Bay, vessels can find anchorage E of Black Island as an alternative to anchoring in Collinghams Cove.

**Caution.**—A narrow, shallow reef lies near Black Island; a large shoal area, with depths of 3.7 to 4m at its outer end, extends W for almost 1 mile. There are several shallow reefs between the outer end of the shoal area and Catos Island, 3 miles farther W.

**Rocky Cove** (54°23'N., 57°54'W.) indents the N shore 3 miles W of Black Island. It has depths of 18.3 to 22m in the entrance, but shoals rapidly towards its head. Gull Island, a low feature, marks the outer limit of shoal water extending from the E entrance point of Rocky Cove.

**Catos Island** (54°21'N., 57°55'W.) is 24m high. A shoal area, marked by a drying rock, lies 1 mile SSE of the E end of the island.

**Pompey Island** (54°19'N., 58°00'W.) rises to 108m. The island is fringed by a drying ledge which, off its E side, extends for 1 mile. Shoal water, which contains dangerous rocks, extends 0.8 mile E from the drying ledge.

**Big Island** (54°17'N., 58°04'W.) appears wedge-shaped from the E; its S side is mostly bare rock. A light is shown from the SE side of the island.

**Caution.**—A shoal area, with a drying rock in its middle, lies in the E entrance to the channel between Pompey Island and Big Island.

**10.102 Groswater Bay—West end.**—Ticoralak Head, in a position about 4.3 miles W of West Sister Island, is about 152m high, dark, conspicuous, and steep on its S side; it projects E from the mainland and marks the approach to The Narrows. Ticoralak Island, 50m high, lies with its S extremity about 0.7 mile NE of Ticoralak Head.

Snooks Rocks, close SE of Ticoralak Island, are about 3m high.

Mullins Cove, 2 miles S of Snooks Rocks, is shallow; its shores are fringed with drying reefs.

**Broomfield Island** (Bloomfield Island) (54°13'N., 58°14'W.), small and bare, is 3m high and lies about 2 miles SSW of Ticoralak Head.

Collinghams Cove is entered about 0.5 mile S of Broomfield Island. There are depths of 16.5 to 18.3m in the entrance, which gradually decrease within; the greatest depths are on the N side. The shores of the cove are fringed by a drying reef; drying flats extend a considerable distance from its head.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken close within the entrance, black mud bottom. Anchorage can be taken, in 33m, sand and gravel, off the entrance of the cove, with Smith Island bearing 270° and distant about 1 mile.

Between Collinghams Cove and Lester Point, about 4.7 miles W, the land is sparsely wooded and attains an elevation of 305m about 2 miles from the shoreline; the summits of the hills are quite bare.

Smith Island, grass covered and with a white beacon on it, lies about 2 miles W of Collinghams Cove. There is deep water

close off the N side of Smith Island and the islet close E of it, but a shoal area, with a least depth of 6.4m, extends over 0.5 mile W of the islets.

Double Mer, entered close N of Double Mer Point (54°14'N., 58°23'W.), is unsurveyed but reported to be deep; it extends about 45 miles W.

**Man of War Rock** (54°13'N., 58°20'W.), with a depth of less than 1.8m and surrounded by shoal banks, lies 0.75 mile from the S shore. A lighted buoy is moored close N of the rock.

**Directions.**—It has been reported that the S and E approaches to Hamilton Inlet are invariably closed by ice in the early part of the season. Under such conditions, an approach from the SE is recommended, though this approach may not be completely clear of ice.

From a position S of Black Island, vessels should steer in a general WSW direction to pass midway between Big Island and East Sister Island, and then midway between Ticoralak Head and the mainland to the S. When Ticoralak Head is abeam, vessels should steer for Double Mer Point, favoring the N shore, until Strathcona Point on the W side of the narrows, at the S end, bears less than 220° and is well open of the E shore of the narrows, at which point the vessel will be well past Man of War Rock, and may alter course SSW for Rigolet.

From the junction of the two seaward approaches, vessels should steer a W course to pass 2.5 miles N of George Island and about 0.5 mile S of Black Island, taking care to keep N of the 11m patch lying 3.7 miles S of the South Twin Islands.

The N track leads W along the parallel of 54°21'38"N, passing 4.5 miles N of Chimmo Rock, which is radar conspicuous. This track is well clear of the rocks lying E of the White Bear Islands and is followed to a position 1.5 miles N of the Herring Islands. From this point, a course of 255° should be steered for a distance of 5.7 miles to its junction with the S track. The recommended track has been wire-swept to a depth of 12.7m for approximately 1 mile on each side W of 57°00'W through the full length of Groswater Bay.

The S of the tracks leads W along the parallel of 54°11'N, passing about 1.2 miles S of Tom Cod Rocks, to a position 5 miles ENE of Tumbledown Dick Island. The track then leads NW along a course of 316° for a distance of approximately 12.7 miles to its junction with the N track in a position 3 miles NE of the NNE extremity of George Island.

## The Narrows

**10.103** The Narrows, the passage connecting Groswater Bay with Lake Melville, is entered from NE between Lester Point and Double Mer Point, about 1.5 miles NNW. It extends SW, with an average width of somewhat more than 1 mile, for about 6 miles, where it is divided into two channels by Henrietta Island, which lies in the S entrance. The channel W of Henrietta Island is the main channel into Lake Melville. The W channel is further divided by Eskimo Island, a small island lying in the middle of its S entrance. The passage E of Eskimo Island is the one generally used. Pike Run, the channel E of Henrietta Island, leads SE into The Backway. The W shore of The Narrows is thickly wooded on the slopes, although the hilltops are bare; the E shore is sparsely wooded.

**Ice.**—The channel rarely freezes over.

**Tides—Currents.**—Tidal currents in The Narrows attain rates of about 5 knots during the ebb and about 4 knots during the flood, at large tides. During mean tides, the flood and ebb attain rates of about 3 knots.

**Double Mer Point** (54°14'N., 58°23'W.) is a low point that rises to an elevation of 280m, about 1 mile inland from its extremity. This summit is bare and conspicuous. The point should be given a berth of at least 0.3 mile. Lester Point, the S entrance point at the NE end of The Narrows, should not be approached nearer than 0.75 mile.

**10.104 Rigolet** (54°11'N., 58°25'W.) ([World Port Index No. 1310](#)), the pilot station for Hamilton Inlet, is entered N of Rigolet Point. A shoal area, with depths of less than 3.7m, extends from Rigolet Point, which should be given a berth of about 0.4 mile. At the head of Rigolet Cove is a drying mud flat, extending about 0.2 mile offshore, which is covered with boulders, the highest of which dries 1.5m. Dart Rock, with a depth of 2.1m, lies close E of the wharf at Rigolet and is marked by a buoy. This rock lies on a shoal area, with depths of less than 5.5m, that extends 0.1 mile NE from the wharf.

**Tides—Currents.**—The HW interval at Rigolet is 7 hours 24 minutes; springs rise 1.7m while neaps rise 1.2m.

The time of SW in The Narrows at Rigolet can be found approximately, as follows:

1. For HW slack, add 3 hours and 30 minutes to the time of HW at Halifax.
2. For LW slack, add 3 hours and 45 minutes to the time of LW at Halifax.

The average duration of the flood tidal current in mid-channel is 5 hours 40 minutes; the average duration of the ebb current 6 hours 45 minutes. At HWS, the currents change 40 minutes earlier on the W shore of The Narrows off Rigolet Point than in mid-channel. At LWS, the change is 1 hour earlier.

The rate of the flood tidal current is 3.5 knots at springs and 2 knots at neaps; the rate of the ebb current is 5.5 knots at springs and 3.5 knots at neaps.

**Depths—Limitations.**—A ro-ro ramp, with a width of 16m, is located on the inner end of the W side of the wharf. Other jetties in the harbor are available for small craft.

**Aspect.**—Rigolet Light is shown from a mast close S of Rigolet Point.

Rigolet Cove Light is shown from the end of the wharf.

From the E, the white buildings of the settlement show up prominently against the dark background.

Radio towers near Rigolet Point are conspicuous. The highest has an elevation of 91m, and displays red aircraft obstruction lights.

**Pilotage.**—Pilotage is not compulsory, but is available in Hamilton Inlet, SW of the entrance to The Narrows. Pilots should be requested from the Atlantic Pilotage Authority 12 hours in advance and confirmed 6 hours prior to arrival.

The narrow channels are well buoyed and lighted; the pilots will take vessels through them at any time of the day or stage of the tide, even though the current may be running strongly through them.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage is available off the entrance to Rigolet Cove, in a depth of about 12.8m. This berth is out of

the tidal current, but the holding ground is not good. Farther offshore, in the current, the holding ground is adequate.

**Caution.**—Do not attempt passage W of Henrietta Island in a low-powered vessel on an ebb tide; such vessels must await HWS at Eskimo Island, which occurs 45 minutes after HWS at Rigolet.

Navigation of the channel E of Henrietta Island is not recommended.

**10.105** Strathcona Point lies on the W side of The Narrows, about 1.7 miles SSW of Rigolet Point; it can be approached to within 0.1 mile. The coast between is low and indented.

**Holme Point** (54°08'N., 58°25'W.), bold and almost steep-to, lies on the E side of The Narrows. About 0.5 mile within Holme Point, the rocky ridges rise to an elevation of over 122m.

Moliak Cove, almost 3.5 miles SW of Strathcona Point, is a shallow cove entered between Alexander Point and Moliak Point.

**Aspect.**—A conspicuous summit, 357m high, on which there is a microwave radio mast, rises about 2 miles NW of Alexander Point.

Henrietta Island divides the narrows into two passages. For the most part the island is sparsely wooded, the trees being somewhat more numerous on the S protected slopes of the rocky ridges which characterize the island. The E part of the island is higher than the W part.

A light is shown from the W coast of the island on the E side of Cul-de-Sac.

Cul-de-Sac is the channel separating Henrietta Island from the mainland to the W. This channel is used by vessels leaving or entering Lake Melville.

Snooks Cove, where small craft can find anchorage, is located on the W side of Cul-de-Sac. A light is shown from a point close N of Snooks Cove.

**Caravalla Point** (54°03'N., 58°35'W.), lying about 1.2 miles S of Snooks Cove, is the S entrance point of Caravalla Cove, and the W entrance point of Cul-de-Sac.

**Eskimo Island** (54°03'N., 58°34'W.), treeless but with a growth of scrubby bushes, lies in mid-channel at the S end of Cul-de-Sac. A spit, with a depth of 4.6m at its extremity, extends 0.25 mile NNW from the island. Depths of less than 5.5m extend about 90m from its SE extremity; however, it was reported that this shoal extends farther than indicated on the chart. It was recommended that this extremity be given a wide berth.

Eskimo Island can be passed on either side, but the channel E of the island is recommended because it is deeper and wider than the channel W, and its shores are clear of off-lying shoals. The cross-currents and tide rips that occur in this part of The Narrows are less likely to cause difficulty in the E channel.

A light is shown from the SE extremity of the island.

Pike Run (Back Run), the passage E of Henrietta Island, leads into The Backway and is not recommended for navigation except at neap tides, because heavy tide rips and whirlpools are likely to be encountered during spring tides. A group of islets lies in the S entrance on the E side of the fairway.

**Ice.**—The Narrows from Rigolet to Eskimo Island does not freeze over, as a rule, because of the swift tidal current.

**Tides—Currents.**—The duration of the flood in mid-channel in The Narrows is 5 hours 38 minutes; the duration of the ebb is 6 hours 47 minutes on average. The velocity of the flood is 2 to 3.5 knots; the velocity of ebb is 3.5 to 5.5 knots. From the best average values, the ebb current is 50 per cent stronger than the flood. On the N shore of The Narrows off Square Rock Point (54°12'N., 58°22'W.), the time at which the current turns in relation to the turn in mid-channel is, as follows:

1. At HWS, 40 minutes earlier than in mid-channel.
2. At LWS, 60 minutes earlier than in mid-channel.

In the channels on either side of Eskimo Island, the flood at springs runs with velocity of 3 to 6 knots while the ebb at springs runs with velocity of, 4 to 6 knots. At neaps, both currents attain a velocity of 3.5 knots. Heavy tide rips and whirlpools occur in these channels, especially at spring tides.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage, with good shelter during NE gales, can be taken in the cove at the E end of Pike Run between the group of islets and the coast E. Depths of 14.6 to 18.3m, good holding ground, are found in the cove.

The Backway, which is partially surveyed, extends about 20 miles E into the mainland from its entrance SE of Henrietta Island. Depths of 29 to 165m have been reported in The Backway.

## Lake Melville

**10.106** Lake Melville, a tidal lake, extends 86 miles SW from Pike Run, at The Narrows, to the head of Goose Bay. North West River, the largest settlement in the district, is situated at the head of Lake Melville. The shores of the lake rise steeply to a height of nearly 610m on its SE side, which is backed by the Mealy Mountains, having a maximum elevation of about 1,158m. Nearly all of the smaller streams descend the steep slopes of the mountains to the lake by a series of rapids and falls. The NW shore of the lake is also backed by high land, with elevations of about 335 to 518m, but there is in places a wide margin of low land between the coast and the rocky mountain slopes. At the head of the lake, the high land is 10 miles inland, leaving a comparatively flat area, densely-wooded and swampy in places, bordering the shore.

Lake Melville is comparatively clear of off-lying dangers until the W part of the middle section is reached; the NW and W shores of this part are fronted by many small islands and shoals. A deep-water channel extends from The Narrows through Lake Melville as far as Sandy Point at the entrance of Goose Bay.

**Ice.**—Lake Melville is usually frozen over by the 25th of December. The entrance of North West River, Carter Basin, Goose Bay, and the Hamilton River usually remain open. The breakup usually takes place in April, and the ice is mostly gone by the middle of May; however, the heavy pack ice in the approach to Hamilton Inlet prevents any navigation into the lake until well into June.

## Lake Melville—East Part

**10.107 South side.**—**Carrington Island** (54°00'N., 58°35'W.), located on the S shore of Lake Melville, is 25m high and covered by dark green moss.

Between Carrington Island and Trout Point, about 9 miles WSW, the S shore is bold and the high land reaches an elevation of 366m a short distance inland.

Port Disappointment is a small bay lying about 0.5 mile SE of Trout Point. It is backed by steep, rocky cliffs rising to 292m, about 1 mile E of the head of the bay; this conspicuous summit can be seen for many miles up the lake. Shelter for small vessels can be obtained behind Trout Island, which lies close off the W side of the bay.

Trout Point is the NE extremity of a high prominent headland, the W extremity of which, about 1 mile WSW, is called Reed Point. The headland rises steeply to 217m.

Between Reed Point and the English River, about 3.5 mile S, the shore is bold, but a sand beach lies about 0.7 mile N of the river mouth.

The **Rocky Islands** (53°56'N., 58°52'W.), a group of steep-to rocks, lie close offshore, 1 mile SSW of Reed Point.

The **English River** (53°53'N., 58°52'W.) has a bold and rocky N entrance. The S shore of the river is sandy, swampy, and low.

**Frenchman Point** (53°53'N., 58°55'W.) is located about 1.5 miles WSW of the English River entrance. It is nearly steep-to, with the exception of a drying rock close W of the point.

The **Acadia Islands** (53°51'N., 59°00'W.) are a group of bare islets and drying rocks lying 3 miles SW of Frenchman Point.

**Etagalet Point** (53°47'N., 59°04'W.) lies 4.5 miles SW of the Acadia Islands. The point rises gently and is comparatively low, but about 1.5 miles NE the land rises abruptly, forming a conspicuous bluff.

**10.108 North side.**—The N shore of Lake Melville, between Caravalla Point and the N entrance point of Valley Bay, about 11.5 miles W, is bold and rocky.

Big Pot Cove and Little Pot Cove are two indentations lying 1.7 miles and about 3 miles SW of Caravalla Point.

**Valley Bay** (54°02'N., 58°58'W.), lying between two rocky ridges, has a shallow bar across its entrance, which blocks entry except for a narrow channel, suitable for small craft, near the S entrance point.

**Burnt Head** (54°00'N., 58°56'W.), with foul ground N and S of it, lies about 1 mile S of the S entrance point of Valley Bay. Andy Island, bare, lies almost 1 mile S of Burnt Head; Charley Point lies 5.5 miles SW of the same feature. Charley Cove, a shallow open bight, lies about 0.8 mile WNW of Charley Point.

**10.109 Islands and dangers.**—**Gull Island** (54°00'N., 58°43'W.), rocky and mostly bare, lies on the N side of the main shipping track, about 5.5 miles SW of Caravalla Point.

Lareto Shoal, marked by a buoy, is a shallow danger composed of mud and shells lying almost 2.5 miles SW of Gull Island.

**Neveisik Island** (53°59'N., 58°50'W.), the largest in Lake Melville, is mostly bare rock with some trees and moss, and is bold and steep-to on its S side. Shoal water extends off its NE side, terminating in Blue Seal Shoal, a dangerous reef. Pelter Cove is an indentation in the S side of Neveisik Island, with bluff, rocky shores and deep water.

**Shag Island** (54°01'N., 58°49'W.) is bare and bold. The S side of this island is an almost perpendicular cliff. A small



Long Point from W, distant 18 miles

rock, 0.3m high, which covers at very high spring tides, lies 0.1 mile NE of the E extremity of the island. Stag Island, close W of Shag Island, is quite bare.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken in a position about 0.6 mile NE of Stag Island, in 11m, mud, about midway between Shag Island and the shoal area extending from the mainland.

**Bear Island** (54°00'N., 58°53'W.), wooded, is separated from the NW side of Neveisik Island by Shoal Tickle. Indian Island, also wooded, lies close NW of Bear Island.

**St. John Island** (53°56'N., 58°55'W.) has a bold N extremity. The island is formed of rocky ridges, thickly wooded in some of the hollows, with bare summits; the highest ridge, on the SE part of the island, is 226m high and conspicuous. The island is very bold, especially in the SE part, the E side of which is a perpendicular cliff. The SW extremity of the island is marked by conspicuous white streaks in the rock. Haines Island, close S of St. John Island, is quite bare.

Green Island, about 1.8 miles W of St. John Island, is covered with scrubby bushes. A deep, danger-free channel lies between Green Island and St. John Island, but the channel generally followed lies NW of Green Island.

**Caution.**—The shore between **Frenchman Point** (53°53'N., 58°55'W.) and Etagaulet Point, about 8 miles SW, should be given a wide berth. Etagaulet Point is comparatively low, but rises gradually, about 3.5 miles inland, to a rocky ridge with an elevation of 498m. About 1.5 miles NE of the extremity of the point, the land rises abruptly, forming a conspicuous bluff.

## Lake Melville—Middle Part

**10.110 South side.**—Etagaulet Bay, for which local knowledge is essential, is entered between Etagaulet Point and Long Point, about 10 miles SW. The bay is backed by high ridges with thickly-wooded slopes and bare hill tops. About 6 miles inland, several bare summits of the Mealy Mountains rise to elevations of 1,097m. Cabot Point, about 3.5 miles S of Etagaulet Point, is a broad promontory. The Etagaulet River, with the conspicuous Etagaulet Falls about 1 mile inland, enters the bay E of Cabot Point. Cabot Island, about 1.2 miles W of Cabot Point, is 9.1m high and wooded. Place Point, about 4.5 miles W of Cabot Point, is wooded and fronted by boulders.

**Swallow Harbor** (53°45'N., 59°03'W.), entered between Cabot Point and the unnamed point 1.75 miles SSE of Etagaulet Point, lies the SE part of Etagaulet Bay.

**Anchorage.**—A berth in the N part of Swallow Harbor is open to NW winds. A good anchorage, in depths of 24 to 27m, sheltered from all but NW winds, is situated about 0.3 mile S

of the E entrance point of the cove lying 1.5 miles E of Cabot Point.

**Long Point** (53°41'N., 59°20'W.) is bare and of an irregular rocky formation. A white building and the skeleton base of a dismantled radome on the high ground S of Long Point are conspicuous. The point itself shows up prominently from the NE and SW. The bold, abrupt face of the N or outer extremity of Long Point is steep-to, but the shoal water of Etagaulet Bay borders the E side.

Eskimo Paps, in a position about 3 miles SW of Long Point, are two bare, cone-shaped hills. The higher hill is 110m high and 0.15 mile from the water's edge. From the W, the hills appear as two lumps on the surface of the lake. The NW and SW sides of the point are steep-to, with 50m being found about 0.3 mile NNW of the extremity of the point. A short distance behind the Eskimo Paps, the land is comparatively low, but it rises abruptly and, 1 mile inland, reaches 329m at a prominent, bare summit. This rocky ridge, thickly wooded on the slopes, parallels the shore for about 5 miles SW of the Eskimo Paps and then swings to the SW.



Eskimo Paps bearing 074°, distant 15 miles

A shallow bay, between Long Point and Eskimo Paps, has a sand beach fronted by boulders on its inner part.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage can be taken on a line of bearing between the entrance points, in 11m, mud, with good shelter from SE winds.

**10.111 Kinriakak Point** (53°32'N., 59°43'W.), low, wooded, and bordered by foul ground, lies about 14 miles SW of Eskimo Paps. A wooden triangulation beacon stands on the point. Foul ground extends about 2 miles N of this point. The land behind Kinriakak Point is comparatively low and flat, and continues so to the foothills, about 6 miles distant, where there is a gap in the range, through which the Kenemich River is reported to flow. Gillards Bight, close W of Kinriakak Point, has a sandy beach. Adams Point, about 4 miles W of Kinriakak Point, is 6.1m high and thickly wooded.

**10.112 Charley Point** (53°57'N., 59°03'W.) is sparsely wooded. Behind Charley Point, the land is comparatively low, but about 3 miles NW of the rocky ridge it attains an elevation of 384m and is thickly-wooded on its SE slope.

Between Charley Point and Julia Point, about 16 miles WSW, the shore is, for the most part, fringed with boulders, and the 5m curve lies from 0.25 to 0.5 mile offshore; it should be given a berth of at least 1 mile.

About 1 mile inland, a rocky ridge, 366 to 457m high, extends parallel to the shore to within 2 miles of Lowland Point. Here it curves to the NW, and attains an elevation of 523m, about 2 miles NNW of Lowland Point. The elbow that is formed in the ridge is known as The Highlands. There is a prominent summit, 479m high, about 2 miles NE of Lowland Point.

Lowland Point is abrupt and affords a good landing place; the deep water approaches within a short distance of the beach, and continues so for about 1 mile to the SW.

**Caution.**—A magnetic disturbance has been reported between Charley Point and Lowland Point.

**Julia Point** (53°50'N., 59°28'W.) is low and fronted by large boulders, with deep water 0.3 mile offshore. Between Julia Point and the head of Mulligan Bay, about 13 miles W, the shore is fringed with large boulders, which become more numerous in the W part, where they extend as far as 0.3 mile offshore. The 5m curve generally lies about 0.3 mile offshore. Chevrier Island, about 6.5 miles W of Julia Point, is small and lies close offshore.

**10.113 Mulligan Bay** (53°50'N., 59°50'W.) is deep to within a short distance of its head. The Mulligan River, which flows into the head of Mulligan Bay through a gap in the Mulligan Hills, is obstructed at its entrance by a shallow bar.

**Anchorage.**—Anchorage may be found near the head of Mulligan Bay, about 0.3 mile off the S shore.

**Caution.**—Mulligan Rock, the only isolated danger in Mulligan Bay, lies in the entrance to the bay, 0.8 mile SSE of Pearl Island, which lies off the mouth of the Pearl River.

**Nebavik Point** (53°48'N., 59°48'W.) is 12m high, sparsely wooded, and swampy in places. About 2 miles inland it rises to

40m and forms the E extremity of a peninsula. Mokami Hill, a conspicuous, cone-shaped peak with a bare summit, rises 487m about 11.5 miles W of Nebavik Point. Shoal ground extends about 1.7 miles E from the point; there is a small islet and numerous drying boulders on this shoal area. Nebavik Point can be rounded at a distance of 1.8 miles with safety; however, two dangerous shoals, Nebavik Shoals and Mulligan Shoal, lie ESE. Mokami Hill, in line with a prominent summit 3.5 miles E, bearing 275°, leads 1 mile N of Mulligan Shoal and Nebavik Shoals. Mokami Hill, bearing 282° and open 0.5 mile S of Nebavik Point, leads nearly 0.5 mile S of Nebavik Shoals and 1 mile S of Mulligan Shoal.

Between Nebavik Point and Montagnais Point, about 17 miles SW, the W shore of the lake is indented with numerous islands and dangers lying as far as 5 miles offshore in places. The outer dangers should be given a berth of at least 1.5 miles.

**10.114 Paddon Point** (53°43'N., 60°01'W.), densely wooded and comparatively low, is the extremity of a peninsula which forms the S side of Sebaskachu Bay. Paddon Point should be given a wide berth because detached rocks and shoals lie as far as 3 miles ENE of the point.

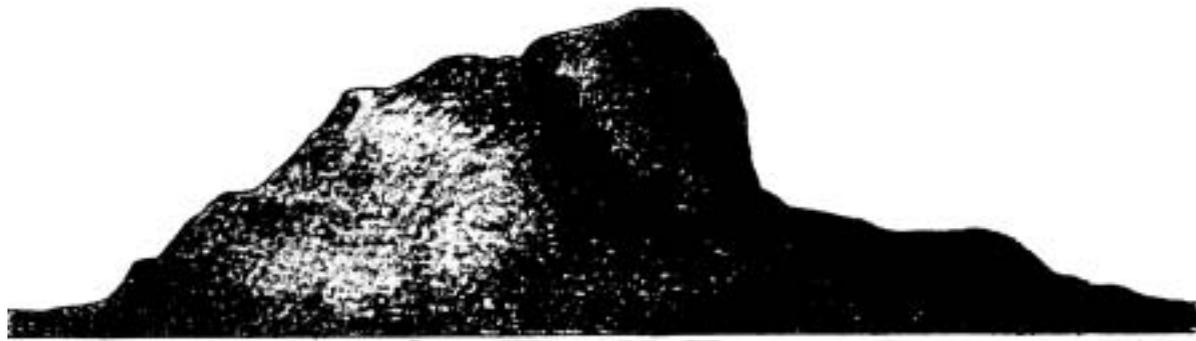
Sebaskachu Bay is encumbered by islands, islets, rocks, and shoals, and should not be entered without local knowledge. A deep channel leads through the center of the bay, almost to its head. The Handy Islands and Ambrose Island, separated by a deep channel, lie in the S part of the bay.

**Anchorage.**—Acadia Anchorage lies on the N side of Sebaskachu Bay, between the mainland and the islands extending W of Long Island. A reef, partly awash, extends about 0.5 mile N of the middle of the N side of Long Island which, together with shoal water extending from the mainland shore, restricts the navigable width of the anchorage to 0.5 mile. This anchorage is sheltered from all winds and has a depth of 9.1m, mud.

Anchorage is also available, for small craft with local knowledge, NW of the Handy Islands and near the head of Sebaskachu Bay.

Long Island Shoals, consisting of several shallow reefs, lie 1 mile NE of Long Island.

**Montagnais Point** (53°34'N., 60°05'W.) is comparatively low and wooded. John Bull Island, 15m high and wooded, lies 0.5 mile NE of Montagnais Point.



Mokami Hill bearing 282°, distant 24 miles

**10.115 Blake Shoal** (53°35'N., 59°57'W.), with a least depth of 2.7m, rocks, lies about 1.5 miles ENE of Montagnais Shoal. The channel between Blake Shoal and Montagnais Shoal is not recommended.

Cartier Shoal is located about 3.5 miles ENE of Blake Shoal and is composed of two peaks with depths of 7.3 and 7.9m. An isolated 8.8m shoal lies about 0.5 mile SW of Cartier Shoal. A strong NW current has been observed setting toward Cartier Shoal at about SW.

**Caution.**—Cartier Shoal lies in the S sector of a wing tank jettison area, which may best be seen on the chart. Anchoring in this area is not recommended.

Butter Island and the Montagnais Islands are small islands in the vicinity of Montagnais Point.

**The Bight** (53°31'N., 60°05'W.) is the sandy, shallow estuary of the North West River. A lighted buoy is moored in The Bight to mark the limit of deep water off the entrance to the North West River.

**North West River** (53°32'N., 60°09'W.) ([World Port Index No. 1330](#)) is located on the N side of the North West River, with some houses and a church on the S side. The white buildings of the settlement are conspicuous from the E.

The current at the North West River is always downstream, slackening at HW. At the entrance of the river the velocity varies from 2.5 knots at LWN to 4.5 knots at LWS. The rise and fall in this vicinity is more affected by wind than tide.

**Anchorage.**—The usual anchorage is in about 9.1m, about 0.7 mile NNE of the river entrance. Should E winds be expected, it is better to anchor under the lee of Epinette Point.

## Goose Bay—Approaches

**10.116 Epinette Point** (53°31'N., 59°55'W.) is the W extremity of the low, densely-wooded Epinette Peninsula. A clay ridge, about 1.5 miles E of Epinette Point, is 15.2m high and conspicuous. Epinette Island, about 0.3 mile NW of Epinette Point, is 3m high. A buoy marks the edge of the shoal area extending W of Epinette Point.

North West Point, about 4.8 miles W of Epinette Point, is the NW extremity of a low wooded peninsula.

Two radio towers are situated about 1 mile SW of North West Point. The structures are 56m and 71m high and serve as landmarks for identifying North West Point.

**Carter Basin** (53°29'N., 59°51'W.) is entered about 2.3 miles SE of Epinette Point. The narrow entrance channel has a depth of about 2.1m.

The **Kenamu River** (53°29'N., 59°54'W.) discharges almost 2 miles SW of the entrance to Carter Basin.

Brule Point, at the NE end of Goose Bay Narrows, has depths under 11m extending about 0.4 mile off it.

Shoal Point, 3.5 miles SW of Brule Point at the SW end of Goose Bay Narrows, has a boulder shoal extending almost 1 mile off it.

The W side of the N approaches to Goose Bay Narrows, between North West Point and Sandy Point (53°26'N., 60°02'W.), 4 miles SSE, is fringed with foul ground extending 1.5 miles off North West Point and progressively farther off-shore towards the S. A buoy marks the limit of shoal water of Gibeon

Point. At Sandy Point, a tongue of very shoal water projects ENE for 2.5 miles and shoal depths extend S for 1 mile.

**Anchorage.**—Good anchorage, in 24m, mud, is available in the approaches to Goose Bay Narrows, with Brule Point bearing 170°, distant 1.75 miles.

**10.117 Goose Bay Narrows** (53°25'N., 60°00'W.) has a buoyed channel with a navigable width of about 61m. Depths in the channel will vary. Vessels arriving off Goose Bay Narrows early in the navigation season and before the buoyage has been laid are cautioned against passing through the channel depending solely on the range beacons. These beacons may be too close together to be a sensitive guide. Because of continual changes in the channel, the range beacons and buoys are moved accordingly to mark the best water.

**Regulations.**—A local regulation states that large tankers in or approaching the Goose Bay Narrows channel have priority over all other vessels, which must not attempt to enter the channel until such tanker is well clear of it.

**Directions.**—A vessel should enter the approaches to the narrows about 2 miles W of Epinette Point (53°31'N., 59°55'W.), steering S to bring the leading lighted beacons in line. These lighted beacons, in line and normally bearing 163.5°, lead clear of the banks extending W from Epinette Point and E from Sandy Point. These marks are reported to be surrounded by a dense growth of spruce trees and may not be visible until almost on the leading line.

It is important to keep clear of the shallow bank extending ENE from Sandy Point. A lighted buoy normally lies about 2.8 miles ENE of Sandy Point to mark the turn into the channel of the narrows. Vessels should not attempt the turn until clear of this buoy, when course should be altered SW to bring leading lighted beacons at the mouth of the Kenamu River into line astern, and normally bearing 047.5°. This leads in the middle of the buoyed channel through Goose Bay Narrows into Goose Bay. Vessels should then proceed to the anchorage N of Brule Point.

## Goose Bay

**10.118** Goose Bay, the SW extremity of Lake Melville, has deep water throughout its length until Terrington Narrows is approached.

Geyts Point, about 1.8 miles NNW of Charles Point, is formed by a group of small islands separated by narrow creeks, the surrounding land being low, swampy, and wooded.

The Hamilton River (Churchill River) rises about 300 miles inland and is fed by many tributaries. In the spring, the river is a raging torrent, the current extending beyond Goose Bay Narrows and causing a continued outward flow, which is of sufficient strength to overcome the flood current until 1 July.

**Rabbit Island** (53°24'N., 60°09'W.) is densely wooded, with an elevation of about 24m. The wing tank jettison area, charted N of Rabbit Island, is used by aircraft for the disposal of their wing fuel tanks. It is recommended that vessels do not anchor in this area.

**Charles Point** (53°20'N., 60°10'W.) is the SE entrance point of the Hamilton River. Here the land is about 4.5m high and thickly wooded.



Terrington Basin—Goose Bay



Rabbit Island from S

Goose River, the delta of which forms the NE side of Terrington Basin, enters Goose Bay close NE of Groves Point, the N entrance point to Terrington Basin.

### Terrington Basin (53°21'N., 60°24'W.)

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**10.119** Terrington Basin, sheltering the port of Happy Valley-Goose Bay on its S shore, is located at the W end of Goose Bay. It is the terminal for vessels transporting supplies to the Goose Bay Airport. The settlement of Goose Bay is situated on the S shore of Terrington Basin. It is primarily a military air base. The large air base is also used by Canadian commercial aircraft on transatlantic routes. A flashing white light is shown from the control tower at the airport. Vessels must obtain pratique and clearance from the Canadian Chief Inspector of Customs and Immigration, who is situated at Goose Bay.

Vessels bound for Goose Bay are required to notify the harbor master at least 24 hours in advance of their ETA at Rigolet, amending this if necessary when passing Rabbit Island. If berthing at Government Wharf, the nature of the cargo must be stated.

**Ice.**—Ice starts to form in Terrington Basin between 24 October and 19 November, with complete coverage occurring anytime between 6 November and 1 December. During the winter, the ice attains a thickness of about 1.1m. Breakup has occurred between 25 April and 4 June.

**Tides—Currents.**—The tides in Goose Bay are more affected by the wind than by lunar influence; E winds force the water into the bay while W winds force the water out of the

bay. At Epinette Point, Rabbitt Island, and Terrington Basin, springs rise 0.8m, 0.9m, and 0.7m, respectively; at these same locations, neaps rise 0.4m, 0.5m, and 0.6m, respectively. The spring and neap ranges of tides are greater in Goose Bay than Lake Melville, probably due to the water of the Hamilton River (Churchill River) being held back by the flood tide in Goose Bay Narrows.

In Goose Bay Narrows, under normal summer conditions, the tidal currents run at a velocity of 1.5 to 2.5 knots on the flood and 2.5 to 5 knots on the ebb. During the spring freshets, however, the great volume of water emptied into Goose Bay by the rivers that discharge therein causes a continuous outflow which lasts until 1 July.

While there is no significant current within Terrington Basin, there is considerable tidal current in Terrington Narrows. Under normal summer conditions, the flood runs at a velocity of 1.5 to 2.75 knots; the ebb has a velocity of 3.75 to 5 knots. During the spring freshets, however, there is a continuous outward flow which may last until 1 July.

**Depths—Limitations.**—The main wharf has a berthing face of 247m. In 1996, there was a least depth of 8.8m alongside the SE end of the wharf and 9.4m alongside the NW end of the wharf. Depths of 8.5 to 9.1m lie in the approach to the wharf.

Another public wharf lies about 0.4 mile NW of the main one. In 1985, there was a least depth of 6.4m alongside the outer face and least depths of 5.5m alongside the E and W faces.

**Pilotage.**—Complete pilot information is given with the description of Rigolet.

**Regulations.**—A local regulation states that when a tanker is seen to be leaving berth in Terrington Basin or is in or ap-



*Courtesy of Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Labrador Home Page*  
**Terrington Basin—Main Wharf**

proaching Terrington Narrows, it shall be granted the right of way and other vessels must not attempt to enter the narrows until the tanker is well clear of the channel.

Masters of vessels are cautioned that the movement of a vessel from one berth to another in Terrington Basin can only be done with the consent of the harbormaster.

Garbage, dunnage, and refuse must not be thrown overboard within Terrington Basin, nor are vessels allowed to pump bilges or clean tanks.

Vessels at Goose Bay are subject to the Canadian Public Harbor Board Regulations and Canadian Pollution Regulations, in addition to the usual quarantine and customs regulations.

**Anchorage.**—Good anchorage, in 11m, mud, excellent holding ground, can be taken in the central part of Terrington Basin.

Two mooring buoys are situated 0.1 mile NE of the public wharf.

An area 2 miles ENE of Groves Point, on the N side of Terrington Narrows, is designated an explosives anchorage for vessels carrying dangerous cargoes; the depths range from 26 to 35m.

An area used by aircraft to jettison fuel tanks extends NW from a line joining Rabbit Island and Sandy Point. Mariners are advised not to anchor in this area.

**Directions.**—Vessels proceeding from Goose Bay Narrows should steer to pass S of Rabbit Island and through the buoyed channel to Terrington Narrows; a sector light also leads through Terrington Narrows.

To avoid the shoal areas near Rabbit Island and Geyts Point, vessels should steer 250° from the W end of the Goose Bay Narrows buoyed channel until the W end of Rabbit Island is in line with Mokami Hill. From this position, steer 270° until Sandy Point opens on the left edge of Rabbit Island; then steer 250° to the entrance to Terrington Narrows.

**Caution.**—Due to changing conditions in the alignment and depths in the channel through Goose Bay Narrows, vessels should ascertain the latest depths from the harbormaster before negotiating the channels through Goose Bay and Terrington Narrows.