

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

SECTOR 8 — CHART INFORMATION

SECTOR 8

NORTHEAST COAST OF NEWFOUNDLAND—CAPE ST. JOHN TO CAPE BAULD

Plan.—This sector describes the NE coast of Newfoundland, from Cape St. John to Cape Bauld. The sequence of description is W to White Bay and N along the coast

General Remarks

8.1 The entire coast is very irregular and heavily indented by inlets providing anchorages and shelter. The two St. Barbe Islands (Horse Islands) lie less than 10 miles offshore between Cape St. John and White Bay. The Grey Islands lie about 7 to 11 miles off the coast between White Bay and Hare Bay. These islands are over 152m high and lie about 5 miles apart. The small White Islands are closely grouped about 4 miles SSE of Cape Bauld.

All the coastal islands are steep-to on their E sides at a distance of about 1.5 miles. Dangers extend more than 2 miles S from the southernmost Grey Island.

Between the W entrance point of White Bay and Canada Bay, 32 miles NNE, several coastal peaks rise higher than 305m. On the N side of Hare Bay the White Hills rise over 305m and are visible from Belle Isle. Cape Degrat, about 2 miles S of Cape Bauld, rises to a height of 152m and is the highest elevation in the area.

Winds—Weather.—See [paragraph 6.1](#) and [paragraph 7.1](#) for further information.

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.

Cape St. John to Partridge Point

8.2 Cape St. John (North Bill) (50°00'N., 55°30'W.) is the NE extremity of a mainland promontory which forms the outer part of the NW side of Notre Dame Bay. Three short projections (South Bill, Middle Bill, and North Bill) extending off the cape form two bights separated by Middle Bill. Both Middle Bill and North Bill terminate in conspicuous, peaked rocks. South Bill and Gull Island are described in [paragraph 7.73](#).

Off-lying dangers.—The **St. Barbe Islands** (Horse Islands) (50°12'N., 55°49'W.) are two islands, 1.2 miles apart, lying 13 miles NW of North Bill. The E island appears flatter than the W and has a broken summit, whereas the latter has a smooth, conical summit. There are two coves on the S side of the E island. Small vessels can anchor in the W cove, but the swinging room is limited and open SW. In 1980, a depth of 2.1m was reported 0.8 mile N of the E end of the NE island.

Caution.—The relative bearings of the St. Barbe Islands and some parts of the mainland in the vicinity are reported to differ from those on the chart.

8.3 La Scie Harbor (49°58'N., 55°37'W.) ([World Port Index No. 1475](#)) is approached from Cape St. John along a



La Scie Harbor—Replica of John Cabot's Ship

stretch of coast that is moderately high, steep, and somewhat red in color as far as **Sleepy Point** (49°58'N., 55°37'W.), the rugged, NE entrance point of the harbor. A light is shown from a square structure with red and white bands on the point. The harbor is easy to access, but with N winds it is exposed to a heavy sea. The cliffs, about 0.3 mile S of the point, have a distinctive reddish color. The settlement of La Scie is situated along the shores of the inner harbor where the depths are 2m or less.

Depths—Limitations.—An L-shaped public breakwater wharf, 100m long at its outer face, with a depth of 6.1m alongside, extends from the W side of the harbor. A wharf and a fish processing plant, are situated close S of the public wharf. This wharf is 99m in length, with a depth of 4.6m alongside.

A small public wharf, with a depth of 4.3m, lies between the fish processing wharf and the L-shaped public wharf.

Aspect.—A church with a dome is conspicuous on the E side of the harbor; two white oil tanks are prominent close W of the fish plant.

Anchorage.—Anchorage is not recommended within the harbor.

8.4 Hill Graplin Head (49°58'N., 55°38'W.) is a bold headland rising 130m about 2 miles W of Sleepy Point. **Brent Cove Head** (49°58'N., 55°42'W.) is steep and dull in color.

Confusion Bay (49°57'N., 55°45'W.) contains two settlements, Brent Cove and Round Harbor, on its SE side separated by a white point which rises to a high, steep, round hill. Brent Cove is shallow, with a mostly sand bottom. Round Harbor provides good shelter for small craft. Caroline Point, on the E side of Round Harbor, bearing 171°, leads into the outer part of Round Harbor. A cove at the SW side of the bay affords no shelter. An L-head pier at the head of Round Harbor has a depth of about 5.8m alongside.



La Scie Harbor

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken, in depths of 7.3m to 9.1m, near the head of Round Harbor.

8.5 Pacquet Harbor (49°59'N., 55°51'W.) is entered between Cape Brule and Pelee Point. Pacquet Harbor Light is shown from a white, square tower on Cape Brule, which rises to 176m at Gros Morne, about 0.3 mile W. Rocky islets lie 0.15 mile E of Pelee Point. Pacquet Harbor is divided into Paris Bay and **Northwest Arm** (49°59'N., 55°52'W.). A rock, awash, lies on a ledge marked by buoys extending off the W shore of Northwest Arm.

Depths—Limitations.—A T-shaped Government Wharf on the N shore of Northwest Arm is 25m long, with depths alongside of 5.5m to 6.1m.

Aspect.—There is a conspicuous white church and a large school with a blue roof situated at a settlement at the head of Northwest Arm.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken by small vessels, in a depth of 9.1m, in the upper part of Paris Bay. North and W winds cause violent squalls in the bay. There is anchorage near the head of Northwest Arm, in depths of 14.6 to 18.3m, fair to good holding ground.

Ming's Bight (50°01'N., 55°58'W.) is entered between **Grappling Point** (50°02'N., 55°57'W.) and Point Rouse, 1.5 miles WNW. Three rocky reddish islets, steep-to, lie 0.5 mile E of the W entrance point of the bight. There is a settlement at the head of the bay. From the SW side of the bay, a wharf extends 26m, with a depth of 7m alongside its outer end, and reported (1997) in ruins. An L-shaped public wharf, with 2.3 to 2.6m alongside its outer face, lies on the S shore of Ming's Bight.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken near the head of the bight, in a depth of 31.1m, about 0.3 mile from the head. Local knowledge is necessary.

Caution.—A sunken wreck was reported at the entrance to Ming's Bight in approximate position 50°02'10"N, 55°59'21"W.

8.6 Baie Verte (50°02'N., 56°04'W.) is entered between **Point Rouse** (50°02'N., 56°02'W.) and **Green Point** (50°05'N., 56°03'W.). The shores of the bay are high, wooded, and mostly steep-to.

The Sisters, two rocky shoals about 0.7 mile apart, lie in the entrance to Baie Verte. The SE rock, 1.2m high, lies 1.2 miles NNW of Pointe Rouse. The NW shoal has a depth of 1.5m. In rough weather, the sea breaks on these shoals.

The **Tin Pot Islands** (50°03'N., 56°05'W.) are two groups of small islands lying about 1.5 miles S of Green Point. French Island, lying 0.4 mile W of the islands, shows a light from its N end.

Pilotage.—Pilotage is available, but not compulsory at Baie Verte. To avoid delay, pilots must be requested through the Atlantic Pilotage Authority 24 hours prior to arrival at the pilot boarding position. The ETA must be confirmed or corrected 6 hours prior to ETA. Pilots board, as follows:

1. May 31 to December 14—50°02'48"N, 56°01'54"W.
2. December 15 to May 30—47°33'42"N, 52°37'54"W.

Caution.—The entrance of Baie Verte should be approached cautiously in calm weather and poor visibility.

8.7 Grassy Island (50°00'N., 56°07'W.) and **Duck Island** (50°00'N., 56°08'W.), the latter with a 3.4m shoal lying 0.15 mile E of it, lie in and near the channel within Baie Verte. It is reported that NE gales cause seas to break within the bay as far as Duck Island.

Coachman's Harbor (50°04'N., 56°06'W.) is entered between Green Point and French Island. The settlement of Coachman's Cove is located at the head of the harbor.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken by small vessels in South Cove, in the S part of harbor, in a depth of 9.1m or less, sand.

Upper Duck Island Cove (49°59'N., 56°09'W.) is the location of the wharf of the Baie Verte Mines. The principal wharf is 146m long, with a depth of 9.1m alongside. The 70m N face of this wharf has depths of 3.4 to 5.2m alongside. Strong NE winds set heavy seas and swell onto the wharf. Vessels undocking normally let go an anchor to assist in clearing the dock area. Range lights, in line bearing 302°, shown from the roof of the warehouse on the wharf, lead in the approach to the wharf.

8.8 Baie Verte (49°56'N., 56°12'W.) ([World Port Index No. 1473](#)), a town near the head of the bay, lies on the W shore. There is a conspicuous green water tank situated on rising ground behind the town. A 259m high tower, about 1 mile W of the public pier, is marked by red obstruction lights.

The normal navigation season is considered to extend from June to January.

Ice.—Baie Verte freezes solidly between the middle of December and early in January. The ice normally breaks up in May, but it has been known to thaw out in the middle of April and to remain fast afterwards until June 10.

Depths—Limitations.—The public pier at the town is about 62m long, with a depth of 4.9m alongside the outer end; the pier was closed for use in 1999. Several small piers lie between the public pier and Sandy Point, about 0.5 mile NE.

Vessels loading pulpwood anchor, in 11m, gravel and mud, and secure their sterns 60m offshore with hawsers to the head of the pier, from which a light is shown. Tugs are not available for berthing.

Aspect.—Baie Verte Light is shown from a mast on the head of a public pier about 1 mile from the head of the bay.

Anchorage.—There is good anchorage, in a depth of 40.2m, about 0.4 mile SE of **Sisters Point** (49°57'N., 56°10'W.). Anchorage can also be taken, in a depth of 23.8m, good holding ground, mud, off **Marble Cove** (50°00'N., 56°08'W.).

Good landlocked anchorage can be taken near the head of Baie Verte, in depths of 17.4 to 21.9m, mud.

Directions.—When in transit of Baie Verte, do not pass between Grassy Island and Duck Island, but favor the SE side of the bay. When S of Duck Island, proceed in mid-channel.

8.9 From Green Point, the coast trends about 2 miles N to Paradise Point, which is high and conspicuous. Pigeon Island lies close NE of Paradise Point. A bay is entered between Pigeon Island and Cape Crapaud, about 1.7 miles NNW; the shores are steep-to, except off a cascade close W of Paradise Point, about 225m E of which there is a rock about 46m offshore. Cape Crapaud is steep-to, with patches of white marble on its S side.



Baie Verte

Fleur de Lys Harbor (50°07'N., 56°05'W.) is entered on the NW side of the above-mentioned bay. Fleur de Lys Hill, 250m high, rises to three conspicuous hummocks, about 2.2 miles W of the harbor entrance. It is claimed the harbor is difficult to distinguish except on a W approach. Within the entrance, the harbor becomes constricted, but then opens N into a basin where there are depths up to 9.2m.



Entrance of Fleur de Lys Harbor

Depths—Limitations.—A public pier, 52m long, with a depth of 5.2m alongside, extends from the E side of the N shore.

Anchorage.—Anchorage with local knowledge can be taken in the basin, in a depth of 8.7m, stiff mud, good holding ground. There is never any sea at the anchorage, but N and NW winds blow in violent squalls. After strong winds between the N and SE, the sea at the harbor entrance is so disturbed as to appear like breakers, and a heavy swell is felt within the harbor. This disturbance has also followed a N gale, at a day's interval, when the sea rose 1 hour after the wind had completely subsided.

Temporary anchorage can be taken in good weather, in 21.9m, coral, about 0.3 mile E of the NE entrance point of the harbor.

White Bay

8.10 White Bay (50°00'N., 56°30'W.) is an extensive bay entered between **Partridge Point** (50°09'N., 56°08'W.) and Little Harbor Deep Head, about 14 miles WNW. The bay, extending 45 miles SW, has mostly high shores rising in steep slopes that are densely wooded. Several arms and inlets of the bay afford good shelter and are easy to access. Partridge Point is low, rocky, and steep-to. East winds of long duration cause a strong set onto the point from which a light is shown.

Winds—Weather.—East winds prevail during the summer in the bay; SW and NW winds prevail in autumn. Northeast gales cause a heavy sea in the bay extending as far as 10 miles from its head.

Fog is common with light NE and E winds, but usually lasts only a few hours although it may continue for 3 days in June and July.

Ice.—White Bay generally freezes over towards the end of December, and remains so, or is obstructed by field ice and bergs, until April or May. Frequently, bergs remain until July.

Tides—Currents.—During moderate weather, the current is generally NE along the SE shore of the bay and SW along the NW shore, with the ice drifting almost constantly in these directions. Strong W winds sometime reverse the current for a short time.

Depths—Limitations.—White Bay is deep throughout and almost danger-free. Dossenger Rock, with a depth of 10.5m, is the only off-lying danger.

8.11 East side of White Bay.—The E side of the bay is indented by several small coves and inlets frequented by fishermen with local knowledge.

Caution.—Mariners are cautioned that trans-Atlantic submarine cables are landed on the E shore, about 2 miles from the head of White Bay.

Close SW of Partridge Point, there are some small bights in the rocks where landing can be effected during E winds. **Hard Bay**, located about 1.5 miles SW of Partridge Point, is a small bight bordered by cliffs.

From Hard Bay to Wild Cove, about 10.5 miles SW, the coast is rocky and backed by steep and wooded hills.

Anchorage.—Anchorage, with good holding ground, mostly sand, in a depth of 46m, is reported to lie in the center of Wild Cove. From the N shore, a wharf extends 97m. The outer part, 40m long, has depths of 4.9 to 5.8m alongside.

Lobster Harbor, a small basin, is entered close SW of Wild Cove; local knowledge is necessary.

Pound Rocks, 3m high, lie close SW of **Pound Head** (49°57'N., 56°23'W.), 3.2 miles SW of Lobster Harbor.

Seal Cove (49°56'N., 56°23'W.) ([World Port Index No. 1470](#)) is entered about 0.5 mile SSE of Pound Head. Depths decrease from 25.6m at the entrance to a shallow, rocky flat extending 0.1 mile off the sandy beach at the head of the cove.

There is an L-shaped public pier, with a depth alongside its face of 6.4m, situated at the S side of the cove.

Seal Cove Light is shown from a mast on the pier.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken, with winds from the N through E to S, off the N shore of the cove, in a depth of 20.1m.

Southern Arm (49°55'N., 56°23'W.), an inlet, is entered close S of Seal Cove. Cheese Hill, conical, wooded, and conspicuous, lies on the SW side of the arm. Abeam of the hill, the arm narrows to 225m and is almost blocked by a stony bar. The outer part of the arm forms a good, danger-free harbor and sheltered anchorage.

Middle Arm (49°53'N., 56°26'W.) has high, wooded shores. Close within, the entrance the arm is crossed by a rocky bar. A tortuous channel through the bar has a least depth of 5.5m. A small vessel with local knowledge can transit the channel to the inner arm which is deep and danger-free.

8.12 West side of White Bay.—Between **Little Harbor Deep Head** (50°13'N., 56°30'W.) and **Stump Point** (50°09'N., 56°34'W.), the coast consists of cliffs that appear more barren and whiter than those either to the N or S. **Little Cat Arm** (50°09'N., 56°35'W.) is entered between Stump Point and White Point, a low, barren point 0.5 mile SW.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken near the head of the arm, in depths of 21.9 to 29.3m, sheltered from the sea, but exposed to violent squalls from the surrounding hills.

Great Cat Arm (50°08'N., 56°40'W.), entered between Eastern Head and Western Head, about 1 mile SW, is bound by sides consisting of high hills with cliffy faces, generally bare or burnt on the N side and densely wooded on the S side. The shores are steep-to except at the head of the arm where there is a shallow flat.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken, in depths of 21.9 to 32.9m, sand and mud, in **Camp Cove** (50°07'N., 56°41'W.),

opposite a high, cliffy point on the N side of the arm. Violent squalls during strong W winds occur at the anchorage. There is another anchorage, in a depth of 27.4m, mud, near the head of the bay where the squalls are not so violent.

Cobbler Head (49°59'N., 56°44'W.) is a high, round, wooded headland conspicuous on W bearings. Devil Cove, 1.7 mile N of Cobbler Head, affords anchorage, with local knowledge, to vessels during moderate offshore winds.

Little Coney Arm (49°58'N., 56°45'W.), appearing as a deep notch in the hills, opens within its entrance to a basin, 0.25 mile wide. A rock, with a depth of 6.8m, lies close off the middle of the narrow entrance. A bar across the entrance has a passage with a least depth of 1.8m. Small vessels can anchor, in a depth of 4.6m in the basin.

Great Coney Arm (49°46'N., 56°45'W.), entered 0.5 mile W of Coney Head, is cliffy and conspicuous on S bearings. It affords anchorage, in depths of 36.6 to 40.2m, sheltered except from the heavy swell caused by NE winds, which makes the anchorage untenable.

8.13 Inner part of White Bay.—Western Arm (Hauling Arm) (49°50'N., 56°32'W.) is entered close S of **Hauling Point** (49°50'N., 56°34'W.). There are depths of 18.5m in the arm as far as its shoaling head. Bear Cove and Wild Cove indent the N and S sides of the arm, respectively, close within the entrance. The former cove affords good anchorage for small vessels, in a depth of 16.5m, sand, opposite a settlement. Wild Cove affords anchorage for small vessels, but is open to the N. There is good anchorage, in depths of 12.8 to 25.6m, near the head of the arm.

Dossenger Rock (49°56'N., 56°41'W.), an off-lying danger, with a depth of 10.5m, is steep-to and breaks in bad weather. In calms and at spring tides, the rock is marked by a slight tide rip. The coast within the rock is high, wooded, and steep-to as far as **Frenchman's Head** (49°53'N., 56°43'W.). The head, formed of high rock with a bare face, is steep-to and fronted by low rocks and ledges.

Anchorage.—Anchorage, open E, can be taken in **Frenchman's Cove** (49°53'N., 56°44'W.), in depths of 21.9 to 27.4m, mud, near the head of the cove.

8.14 Jackson's Arm (49°52'N., 56°45'W.) is entered between **Eastern Head** (49°52'N., 56°44'W.) and Western Head, about 0.3 mile S. A light is shown from a square tower with a red and white rectangular daymark on Eastern Head. Two coves indent the N side of the arm close within the entrance. A settlement is situated along the shores of the coves. A white church and spire are conspicuous. A ferry pier, 15m long at its outer face and with depths of 2.7 to 4.1m alongside, lies in Schooner Cove

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken off **Clay Cove** (49°52'N., 56°46'W.), in depths of 20.1 to 21.9m, mud. This anchorage is preferred to that off the coves at the N side of the entrance, where sea and swell are felt. Anchorage is also available within The Bottom, subject to offshore squalls which also occur in Clay Cove.

Westport Cove (Western Cove) (49°47'N., 56°37'W.) ([World Port Index No. 1460](#)) is marked at its entrance by a light shown from a white octagonal tower. Gull Rocks, above-

water, lie off the S side of the cove. A white church, with a blue tower, is conspicuous in the settlement along the shores of the cove.

A public pier, with a depth of 4.6m alongside, extends from the N shore of the cove.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 20.1m, off the cove, but it is open to the N and W and the sea rolls in with strong NE winds.

8.15 Purbecks Cove (49°45'N., 56°38'W.) is entered between Eastern Head and Shale Point, a detached block of shale standing out from the cliff and appearing white in color in sunlight. The cove affords the best anchorage on the E side of White Bay, S of Hauling Point. Anchorage can be taken anywhere in the cove, with the best berth in a depth of 23.8m, about 0.3 mile S of Eastern Head.

Granby Island lies 1 mile off the E shore with its NE extremity 1.5 miles W of Shale Point.

Sops Arm (49°45'N., 56°51'W.), on the W side of White Bay, is entered between **Jockeys Cove** (49°48'N., 56°47'W.) and **Spear Point** (49°44'N., 56°45'W.), formed of dark limestone projecting from cliffs behind it. Sops Island lies in the entrance of the arm, with Open Head, a remarkable black cliff, forming its NE extremity. The island divides the entrance into two channels, of which South Channel, the main channel, is deep and clear of dangers. The shores of Sops Arm are densely wooded. The Main River flows into the NW part of the arm through a delta fronted by a gravel flat and large boulders. A conspicuous highway bridge spans the river near its mouth.

Sops Cove (49°47'N., 56°48'W.), about 0.8 mile SW of Open Head, is located on the S side of a small peninsula, with a low, flat isthmus, backed by a conspicuous hill. The S coast of Sops Island is steep-to; the NW coast is indented by coves.

White Point (White Head) (49°45'N., 56°48'W.), low, but backed by high ground, is marked by a light shown from a white square tower. Natlins Cove, entered over 1 mile W of White Point, affords anchorage to small vessels, in depths of 20.1 to 23.8m, in its SE part.

Georges Island (49°46'N., 56°50'W.) is separated from the mainland and Sops Island by constricted channels. Western Tickle, the W channel, is obstructed by a bar at its N end; it has a depth of 2.1m and is navigable by small craft only. A settlement, on the shores of a cove W of Western Tickle, has a conspicuous white church and spire.

Close N of the W entrance point of Western Tickle, an L-shaped public wharf extends 37m to an outer face, 20m long with a depth of 4.9m alongside.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken, in depths of 12.8 to 20.1m, mud, off the NE side of Steering Rock, 0.9m high, lying close NE of Georges Island. This anchorage is well-sheltered and has good holding ground. Bailey Cove affords good anchorage, in 16.5 to 23.8m. Fair anchorage may also be taken in Giles Cove, in a depth of 27.4m.

Caution.—A submarine cable is laid from the E entrance point of Deadmans Cove across Sops Arm to a position about 1.2 miles WSW of Spruce Point.

8.16 Head of White Bay.—Pumbley Cove and Clay Cove are located on the E shore of White Bay, about 1 mile and 1.5 miles SW of Purbeck Cove. Anchorage can be taken, in depths

of 27.4 to 36.6m, off either of the coves. The coast S of the coves is generally steep-to and cliffy.

Saltwater Cove (49°42'N., 56°47'W.), on the W shore of the bay, affords anchorage during W winds, but a sea is raised by strong NE winds. The coast S of the cove is steep-to and fringed by rocks.

Hampden Bay (Riverhead Bay), the name applied to the extreme head of White Bay, is entered S of **Cliff Point** (49°34'N., 56°49'W.). The bay, deep to the flats at its head, is backed by high hills on either side.

Hampden (49°32'N., 56°50'W.) ([World Port Index No. 1440](#)), a pulpwood-shipping terminus, has an L-shaped public wharf, 69m long and 19m wide at the face, with a depth of 4.0m alongside its outer face. A wharf, in disrepair, lies about 0.3 mile WSW of the public wharf.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken in Gold Cove close W of Cliff Point, in a depth of 55m. West Anchorage, the area W of the S end of Miller Island, affords sheltered anchorage, in depths of 27.4 to 36.6m. East Anchorage, with depths of 12.8 to 27.4m, is situated off a small bend of the mainland, E of the N end of Miller Island. South Anchorage, close N of the public pier, affords indifferent anchorage, in depths of 27.4 to 36.6m.

Little Harbor Deep Head to Cow Point

8.17 Little Harbor Deep (50°15'N., 56°31'W.) is entered between high, bare, rocky **Little Harbor Deep Head** (50°14'N., 56°30'W.) and **Grandfather Head** (50°15'N., 56°29'W.). The Middle Ground, a rocky shoal with a least depth of 7.3m, lies in the middle of the entrance.

Anchorage.—Anchorage, open to the SE, can be taken, in depths of 20.1 to 25.6m, about 1.2 miles WNW of Grandfather Point. Very little swell is felt at this anchorage.

Union Cove (50°16'N., 56°29'W.) is separated from Little Harbor Deep by a high, wooded headland. The shores of the cove are high, wooded, and steep-to. It is clear of dangers. Small vessels obtain good, sheltered anchorage at the head of the cove.

Great Harbor Deep (Orange Bay) (50°22'N., 56°26'W.) divides about 2 miles within the entrance. The bay divides into a N arm (Soufflets) and a S arm (Pigeonniere). Sault Cove lies at the head of Pigeonniere Arm.

Great Harbor Deep Light is shown from a skeleton tower situated about 0.7 mile NE of the N entrance point of the harbor.

Pigeonniere Arm (50°22'N., 56°30'W.) and Sault Cove, about 1 mile N, contain the settlement of Great Harbor Deep. Ice closes the arm from December to the last of April. At Plate Point, the W entrance point of the cove, there is a T-shaped public pier with a length along its outer face of 23m and depths of 3.7 to 5.2m. Pulpwood is shipped from the pier. A stranded wreck lies 18m N of the pier. Local fishermen provide pilotage. Anchorage can be taken about 0.25 mile NNW of the pier, in depths of 14.6 to 18.3m, mud and sand.

Soufflets Arm (50°24'N., 56°28'W.) narrows near its head to a width of 0.1 mile in the vicinity of **Observatory Point** (50°25'N., 56°30'W.), where the least depth is 5m.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken in a basin above the narrows, in depths of 11 to 12.8m. Larger vessels can anchor, in 45.7m, ESE of Observatory Point.

8.18 Fourche Harbor (50°31'N., 56°19'W.) ([World Port Index No. 1432](#)), deep, clear of dangers, and bordered by densely wooded high cliffs, is entered between **Granite Point** (50°31'N., 56°17'W.) and Fourche Point, about 0.7 mile NE. A light is shown from a white tower on Granite Point.

A conspicuous, peaked cliff, 328m high, rises over the N side of Robineau Cove, 2.2 miles SW of Granite Point. The coast is formed by steep cliffs indented by several coves affording no shelter. A heavy NE swell along this coast makes a landing very difficult.

Northeast Cove, located 2.3 miles W of Eastern Head, is used by fishermen during the summer. Small craft anchor, in 12.8 to 14.6m, in the cove.

Northern Arm, a narrow inlet, extends 0.8 mile NW from the head of the harbor. A wharf is in ruins (1993) at the former whaling station.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken outside the arm and E of a grassy flat on the N shore, in depths of 25.6 to 36.6m, mud and stones, sheltered from the sea which rolls into the outer harbor, but subject to W gales and squalls off the high land.

Little Hooping Harbor is an open bay entered about 3 miles NNE of Eastern Head; it affords no shelter from offshore winds, after which a heavy ground swell prevails.

Hooping Harbor (50°37'N., 56°13'W.) is entered between **Green Head** (50°36'N., 56°12'W.) and **Duckbill Point** (50°36'N., 56°11'W.), bare and rocky, rising to a steep escarpment. A light is exhibited from Duckbill Point. The shores of the harbor are high and cliffy, backed by densely wooded hills. Within the entrance, the harbor divides into Eastern and Northern Arms. Depths are great in the harbor and it is clear of dangers except at the head of the arms.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken in Eastern Arm, in depths of 25.6 to 36.6m; the holding ground is good, but onshore winds raise considerable swell. There is good anchorage at the head of Northern Arm, in a depth of about 40.2m, mud, off a stony beach.

8.19 Canada Bay (50°43'N., 56°08'W.) is entered between **Canada Head** (50°42'N., 56°07'W.), a conspicuous cliffy bluff rising gradually S in rugged hills, and **Cape Daumalen** (50°44'N., 56°05'W.). Two very conspicuous peaks rise along the coast between Duckbill Point and Canada Head. Sugar Loaf, 204m high, rises almost vertically from the sea about 2 miles NE of Duckbill Point. Cape Goboso Summit, 290m high, rises 2.75 miles S of Canada Head. **Englee Island** (50°43'N., 56°07'W.), from which a light is shown from a skeleton tower at the S end of the wooded island, lies close W of Cape Daumalen.

Canada Bay freezes solid during December, and breaks up some time in May.

Aiguilletes Rock, with a depth of 4.1m, lies nearly 0.5 mile ESE of the S point of Englee Island; the sea breaks on it during strong W winds. Barred Island, steep and wooded, is connected with the SE side of Englee Island by a sand bank.



Englee Harbor

Englee Harbor lies on the N side of the bay entrance, between Englee Island and the mainland. The harbor is suitable only for small craft. A bridge, under which small boats can pass, spans the narrow, shallow channel connection between Englee Harbor and **Grevigneux Harbor** (50°44'N., 56°07'W.). In the latter harbor there is an L-shaped pier, with a face 35m in length with a depth of 5.2 to 7.6m alongside the outer face. There is a large cold storage plant on the W shore of the harbor.

Hermit Rock, with a depth of 1.8m, lies 0.1 mile off the E shore about 0.3 mile NNE of the N point of Englee Island.

Canaries Harbor (50°41'N., 56°08'W.) is entered between a point 0.5 mile W of Canada Head and Canada White Point, about 0.4 mile WSW. The latter point is faced by a white, rocky cliff rising to a round hill on which stands a beacon in the shape of a cross. The harbor is exposed to NE winds, which raise a heavy sea and the holding ground is poor. There is a small settlement.

Wild Cove (50°42'N., 56°11'W.) is entered between Wild Cove Point and **Gouffre Island** (50°42'N., 56°11'W.), small and difficult to distinguish against the high land. Sheltered anchorage can be taken S of the island, in a depth of 23.8m, good holding ground.

Torrent Cove lies on the W side of Canada Bay, about 2.5 miles to the N of Gouffre Island. A cascade falls over the high land, about 0.7 mile within the head of the cove.

Cod Rock, with a depth of 3.7m, lies about 1 mile NW of Englee Harbor Light. Herring Shoal, with a depth of 5m, lies about 0.2 mile N of Cod Rock.

8.20 Bide Head (50°45'N., 56°08'W.) lies nearly 1.5 miles NNW of Englee Harbor Light. White Island lies about 0.4 mile SW of Bide Head, and Flat Island lies 0.1 mile NE of White Island. Clark Rock, with a depth of 5.9m, lies about 1 mile W of White Island in the approach to Torrent Cove and Chimney Bay.

Bide Arm (50°46'N., 56°07'W.) is entered between the NW extremity of Englee Island and Bide Head. There are depths of over 36.6m in the entrance, decreasing gradually to 11m near the head of the arm. Bide Arm affords the best anchorage in

Canada Bay during bad weather. The W side of Bide Arm is foul to about 0.15 mile offshore in places. **Bide Shoal** (50°48'N., 56°06'W.), with a least depth of 0.9m, lies 2.75 miles N of Milan Point.

On the W shore near the head of the arm, there is a wharf, with a depth alongside of 3.7m.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken, in depths of 29.3 to 51.2m, in mid-channel, about 2.2 miles N of Bide Head. There is other anchorage in mid-channel, in 23.8 to 27.4m, about 0.8 mile farther N. At the head of the arm, there is sheltered anchorage, in a depth of 20.1m.

Wolf Shoal, with a depth of 0.9m, lies 0.7 mile WNW of Bide Head.

8.21 Chimney Bay (50°47'N., 56°10'W.) is entered between **Marten Point** (50°46'N., 56°09'W.) and **Fly Point** (50°46'N., 56°11'W.). **Cloud Hills** (The Chimneys) are bare, rugged peaks, conspicuous from the SE, rising 3 to 5 miles NNW of Fly Point.

Otter Cove (50°47'N., 56°11'W.), entered 1 mile NNW of Fly Point, affords anchorage in the middle of the cove, in a depth of 14.6m, sand and mud. Green Island lies off the middle of the entrance, 0.2 mile ENE of the S entrance point.

Bad Rock is a small rocky islet lying 0.2 mile off the W shore of Chimney Bay, 1.7 miles NNE of Fly Point. A light is shown from the rock.

Cabin Point (50°48'N., 56°09'W.) is low, flat, and fronted by drying ledges. The channel through Chimney Bay contracts to a width of 0.2 mile between Cabin Point and Grosse Point on the W shore. Good anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 32.9m, in the middle of the arm, about 0.4 mile SSE of **Grosse Point** (50°48'N., 56°10'W.).

Weymouth Point (50°51'N., 56°09'W.), low and wooded, is located SW of **Chaine Point** (50°51'N., 55°07'W.), the latter fronted by a foul bank. The shores on both sides of the bay are foul, as rocky shoals extend as far as 0.5 mile offshore.

Roddickton (50°52'N., 56°08'W.) ([World Port Index No. 1431](#)), a pulpwood-shipping center, is situated in the vicinity of Scott Point. A public wharf, 79m long at the face and 16m wide with depths of 5.5 to 8.8m alongside, lies at the SE extremity of Scott Point. The S 40m of the wharf is closed to vessel use.

A light is shown from a mast on the S end of the wharf. A conspicuous group of oil tanks are visible for a distance of 7 miles on a clear day. There is a prominent white church spire, with a black top, in town.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken, in depths of 21.9 to 23.8m, in the E part of Dowers Harbor, which is situated close N of Chaine Point, but there is limited swinging room.

8.22 Head of Chimney Bay.—The head of the bay is entered between Scott Point and **Old House Point** (50°52'N., 56°10'W.). A spit, with depths of 2.1m or less, extends 0.25 mile NE and 0.15 mile N from Old House Point. Rocky shoals and islets lie throughout the head of the bay, which is divided into Northeast Arm and Beaver Arm. Castor Cove, deep and danger-free, is entered SW of Old House Point. Northwest Arm is entered by boats at HW from the head of Castor Cove, but tidal currents are strong.



Roddickton

Northeast Arm (50°54'N., 56°08'W.) is entered W of **Adamson Point** (50°53'N., 56°08'W.). Zephyr Rock, which dries, lies 0.25 mile NNW of the point. Good anchorage is afforded, in depths of 16.5 to 20.1m, E of Zephyr Rock; anchorage can also be taken, in 21.9 to 27.4m, between the rock and NW shore. The latter is exposed to SW winds, at times strong.

Beaver Arm (50°54'N., 56°09'W.), is entered about 0.7 mile NE of Beaver Cove. Anchorage can be taken in the middle of the arm, in 14.6 to 16.5m. There is anchorage in **Beaver Cove** (50°53'N., 56°11'W.), in depths of 27.4 to 31.1m, mud. Vessels proceeding to and from the cove are liable to be set towards Tenedos Rock.

Off-lying islands.—The Gray Islands consist of **Bell Island** (50°45'N., 55°33'W.) and **Groais Island** (50°57'N., 55°35'W.). The channel between the islands is deep and free of dangers. Positions of the islands relative to each other and the mainland have not been accurately determined. Bell Island is high, flat, and rocky, except in Rocky Bay on the S side of the island where a sheltered landing for small craft is available with local knowledge. There is anchorage, in a depth of 4.6m, sand.

Nid Island (50°42'N., 55°38'W.), marked by a light, lies close W of the entrance of Rocky Bay. **Red Island** (50°40'N., 55°35'W.), and the adjacent Red Rock, lie 3 miles SSE of Nid Island.

Groais Island is cliffy, thickly wooded, and nearly flat; it is visible for about 50 miles on a clear day. The Sisters, two steep rocks, lie 0.4 mile NE of the NE end of the island.

Hilliars Harbor (50°47'N., 56°02'W.) is difficult to distinguish from the E, but may be identified by three parallel gaps in the cliffs, resembling a ship under sail, the S gap located at Boutitou Point. A cove at the NE side of the harbor affords shelter for three or four small vessels, moored head and stern, in depths of 11m, N of Dolo Point, the SE entrance point.

White Horse Head, a large yellow patch on the coast, lies about 4.3 miles N of Boutitou Point.

8.23 Conche Harbor (50°53'N., 55°54'W.) ([World Port Index No. 1430](#)) is entered between **Cape Fox** (50°52'N., 55°54'W.) and the coast about 2 miles W. A light is shown from the cape. Another light is shown from **Silver Point** (50°53'N., 55°54'W.).

Ice.—Conche Harbor fills with ice and freezes, breaking up again in May, early or late in the month. Silver Cove anchorage has been blocked by heavy pans of ice at the end of June.

Silver Cove (50°53'N., 55°54'W.), on the E side of the harbor, contains the settlement of Conche. The cove is entered between Silver Point and Latin Point, 0.4 mile NNW. A T-shaped public pier, 59m long, with depths of 4.3 to 5.2m alongside, is situated at Conche. There are many fishing piers and stages. The E shore of the harbor from Cape Fox to Silver Point is obstructed by nets during the fishing season.

Anchorage.—Small vessels can obtain good anchorage in Silver Cove, in a depth of about 16.5m, sand; larger vessels can anchor off the cove, clear of the 9.1m patch. There is good anchorage off the NW shore of the harbor, in depths of 12.8 to 21.9m, with the church at Conche bearing 112°. Larger vessels should not anchor in depths of less than 21.9m.

8.24 Cape Rouge Harbor (50°55'N., 55°52'W.) is entered between **Frauderesse Point** (50°54'N., 55°51'W.) and **Truite Point** (50°55'N., 55°51'W.). Cape Rouge Peninsula, steep-to, extends 2 miles N from Cape Rouge, its high SE extremity. Rouge Island, steep-to, composed of red rocks covered with grass on top, lies 3.7 miles E of Frauderesse Point.

Ice fills the harbor which is frozen over and does not break up until sometime in May.

Crouse Harbor (Southwest Bay) lies NW of the N end of Conche Peninsula. Cape Rouge Harbor extends about 3.5 mile NNE to its N end in Biche Arm. A white cross stands on Point Dos de Cheval, about 0.5 mile W of Frauderesse Point. Souris Shoal, with a depth of 1.8m, lies in the middle of the entrance to Southwest Bay.

The N extremity of Groais Island, in line with the SE extremity of the peninsula forming the NE side of Cape Rouge Harbor, bearing 070°, leads between this shoal and a shallow bank which extends up to 0.8 mile from the S shore of Southwest Bay. The N extremity of Bell Island, bearing 130° and well open NE of Frauderesse Point, leads NE; and the N extremity of Rouge Island, in line with Frauderesse Point, bearing 100°, leads S of the shoal.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken, in depths of 22 to 29m, near the head of the bay, fair holding ground of gravel and mud. Northwest and W gales cause violent squalls.

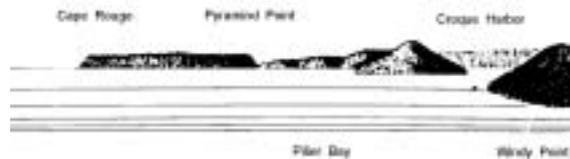
A conspicuous waterfall is visible on the W shore of Biche Arm, NW of **Partridge Point** (50°57'N., 55°52'W.). Secure anchorage is afforded, in 27.4m, mud, SE of the waterfall and 0.15 mile NW of Partridge Point.

Pyramid Point (50°58'N., 55°49'W.), the NE extremity of Cape Rouge Peninsula, about 2.2 miles N of Cape Rouge, is a pyramid rock.

Pilier Bay (50°58'N., 55°51'W.), entered between Pyramid Point and the coast about 1 mile NW, is open to the NE. It is a poor anchorage.

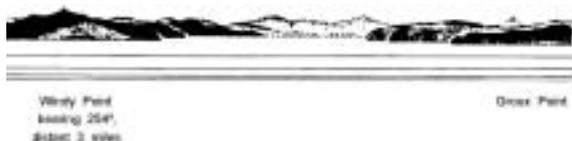
Million Cove, entered between Cape Eagle, about 2.7 miles N of Pyramid Point, and Rets Point, about 1 mile NNE, is open to the E.

8.25 Windy Point (51°03'N., 55°47'W.), at the NE extremity of a high, steep-to coast, rises in white, rugged slopes to a conspicuous, barren hill surmounted by a beacon. Observatory Island, low and steep-to, lies close SE of Windy Point.



Windy Point bearing 231°, distant 2 miles

Crouse Harbor (51°03'N., 55°48'W.) is entered between Windy Point and Groux Point, about 0.6 mile N. The harbor is not easily distinguished from the E. Ice freezes solidly in the harbor during December and breaks up sometime in May.



Entrance to Croque Harbor

Irish Bay (51°02'N., 55°48'W.), W of Windy Point, is bordered by a foul bank extending up to about 0.2 mile offshore. La Baleine, a rock, above-water, lies S of the W entrance point of the bay. Irish Bay requires local knowledge.

Groux Bay lies close NW of Groux Point; it affords shelter to boats only. Genille Point, on the NE shore, lies about 1 mile W of Groux Point. Fishermans Cove is entered close E of Genille Point; it is suitable only for boats. **Observation Point** (51°04'N., 55°49'W.), steep-to, lies on the SW shore, 1.1 miles NNW of Blanche Point.

Epine Cadoret is an inlet on the W side of Croque Harbor, 2 miles NW of Windy Point. The village of Croque lies on the NW shore of the inlet, about 0.3 mile W of Observation Point. A cross stands on the point of land at the village.

The public wharf at Croque is in ruins (1993).

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken between Genille Point, about 1 mile W of Groux Point, and **Observation Point** (51°04'N., 55°49'W.), in depths of 29.3 to 34.7m, where the squalls are less violent, but some sea comes in with SE winds. Anchorage off Observation Point is exposed to violent NW squalls.

8.26 St. Julien Harbors (51°06'N., 55°44'W.) are composed of Great St. Julien Harbor and Little St. Julien Harbor. The approach is marked by **St. Julien Peak** (51°05'N., 55°45'W.). Black Island lies about 1 mile NE of the peak. **Jeanne Point** (51°06'N., 55°44'W.) is located almost 0.7 mile WSW of the S extremity of **St. Julien Island** (51°06'N., 55°43'W.). This island forms the SE side of the main approach to the harbors; it is barren and conspicuous, rising in two hills.

Mulou Shoal, with a least depth of 4.9m, lies NE of St. Julien Island. The sea breaks on the shoal during bad weather.

Great St. Julien Harbor is entered between Jeanne Point and Little St. Julien Point, about 0.2 mile W. This harbor is suitable only as a temporary anchorage for small vessels; local knowledge is necessary.

Little St. Julien Harbor is entered between Little St. Julien Point and the coast about 0.2 mile W. It is fronted by rocks lying on a drying ledge, 0.25 mile off the entrance. Temporary anchorage can be taken about 0.2 mile E of these drying rocks, in a depth of 36.6m.

Grandois Harbor (51°06'N., 55°45'W.) is entered on either side of clifty, barren Goose Island, which lies with its SE extremity about 0.4 mile NW of Jeanne Point. The harbor is shallow and available to small craft.

Great Islets Harbor (51°10'N., 55°45'W.) is entered between **Jehenne Point** (51°09'N., 55°44'W.), bare and steep, and Double Island, about 0.4 mile N. The island rises in two parts, nearly joined at the base. Two peaks rising 1 mile SW and 0.5 mile WSW of Jehenne Point are conspicuous. Chabert

Island, nearly connected with the N shore, lies about 0.2 mile NW of Double Island.

Anchorage.—Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 21.9m, mud, between the Chabert Island and the coast NW. Small craft can anchor off River Point, about 1.1 miles NW of Jehenne Point, in 6.4m.

Hare Bay

8.27 Hare Bay (51°15'N., 55°45'W.) is entered between **Cow Point** (51°11'N., 55°43'W.), rocky and grass-covered, and **Lobster Point** (51°18'N., 55°36'W.), the E extremity of Goose Cape Peninsula. The main entrance to the bay lies between this peninsula and Great Cormorandier Island, lying 5 miles SSW of the peninsula. The S shore of the bay is indented, but the N side is high, clifty, and steep-to. The **White Hills** (Capillaire Mountains), rising within the N shore, have a remarkable summit which is conspicuous from the Strait of Belle Isle. There are several good harbors in the bay. The sea in the bay is often very heavy.

Ice.—The NW and W parts of Hare Bay within the **Brent Islands** (51°16'N., 55°57'W.) freeze solid during December, and the E part fills with N ice and freezes; the ice generally breaks up some time in May.

Tides—Currents.—North of Cow Point, the flood tidal current sets WNW and the ebb ESE. East of this point and around the Fischot Islands, the flood tidal current sets W and the ebb sets E. Outside the entrance to Goose Cove, the flow appears to be independent of the tides, following the trend of the coast at velocities rarely exceeding 1 knot, being strongest off Goose Cape.

8.28 South approach to Hare Bay.—The S approach is obstructed by numerous islands which extend about 4 miles from the coast between Cow point and the N entrance of Great Islets Harbor. **Great Cormorandier Island** (51°13'N., 55°40'W.) is the NE and outermost island of the group. The island is encircled by above and below-water rocks, shoals, and islets. Great Cormorandier Rock, with a depth of 1.8m, lies 0.25 mile off the SE side of the island.

Pigeon Island, a small clifty rock, 12m high, lies close off the SE extremity of Great Cormorandier Island.

Little Cormorandier Island, 29m high, lies about 0.2 mile NW of Great Cormorandier Island. Melier Island, a black rock with a reef extending 0.1 mile off its W side, lies about 0.4 mile SW of Pigeon Island.



Little Cormorandier Island in range 021° with Three Mountains leading between Bruyante Rocks and Mid-Channel Rock

Great Verdon Island and Little Verdon Island, two small islands, lie about 0.6 and 1 mile S, respectively, of Great Cormorandier Island.

Massacre Island, 4m high and bare, lies 1.5 miles NE of Cow Point. **Monk Island** (51°12'N., 55°43'W.) lies midway between Cow Point and Massacre Island.

Fischot Island (51°11'N., 55°41'W.), the largest island of the Fischot group, lies with its S extremity 1.7 miles SE of Cow Point. South Island lies about 0.2 mile S of Fischot Island. Northeast Island and Frommy Island, nearly connected, lie off the NE side of Fischot Island.

Fischot Harbor (51°11'N., 55°41'W.), used only by fishing vessels, has a settlement approached through intricate channels. Fischot Channel, the S approach to Hare Bay, is 0.5 mile wide and lies off the W side of Fischot Island. Several islands and shoals form the W side of the channel, which is encumbered with rocks.

English Island is the S, and Madame Island, the N of the islands which form the W side of Fischot Channel. Chasseurs Island lies close SSW of English Island. **Bruyantes Rock** (51°10'N., 55°43'W.), with a depth of 1.8m and on which the sea almost always breaks, lies close E of English Island. Dangerous rocky shoals extend 0.5 mile S of Bruyantes Shoal.

Mid-Channel Rock (51°10'N., 55°42'W.), with a depth of less than 1.8m, breaks in a moderate sea. There is a preferred channel, with a depth of about 25.6m in it, E of the rock, and a 13m channel, W of the rock.

Directions—**Massacre Island** (51°13'N., 55°42'W.) opens its own breadth W of Fischot Island, and bearing 007°, leads in mid-channel between Mid-Channel Rock and Fischot Island.

Little Cormorandier Island, in line bearing 021° with **Three Mountain Summit** (51°19'N., 55°37'W.), leads between Bruyantes Rock and Mid-Channel Rock.

8.29 Outer part of Hare Bay.—The S shore of Hare Bay is fringed by islets, rocks, and shoals, and indented by several coves which afford shelter from offshore winds.

Maiden Arm (51°12'N., 55°47'W.) is entered between Port Island (51°13'N., 55°46'W.) and a point about 0.1 mile W. **Deaths Head Island** (51°13'N., 55°45'W.), at the E entrance, is steep-to on the N side. Local knowledge is necessary to enter this constricted arm. Limited anchorage has been obtained in the entrance to the S of the two bays which form the head of the arm, in a depth of 13m.

Maiden Point lies about 0.2 mile NNW of Starboard Island.

From Maiden Point to La Source Point, about 2 miles W, the coast is bordered by islets, rocks, and shoals. **Duchayla Rock** (51°15'N., 55°47'W.), with a depth of 1.8m, lies nearly 2 miles NNW of Maiden Point.

Big Spring Inlet is entered between La Source Point and Johnson Point, 0.6 mile NW. Johnson Point is the NE extremity of MacGray Island. A 6.7m patch lies in the middle of the entrance to Big Spring Inlet.

Little Spring Inlet is entered between the NW extremity of MacGray Island and the coast about 0.6 mile W.

Spring Island lies 0.8 mile NNE of Johnson Point. Indre Point lies 0.3 mile NW of the W entrance point of Little Spring Inlet. Indre Shoal, rock, with a least depth of 4m, lies 0.5 mile NE of Indre Point.

8.30 Outer part of Hare Bay—North shore.—**Goose Cape** (51°18'N., 55°37'W.) is the S point of a barren peninsula

which forms the N entrance point of Hare Bay. The peninsula is faced by rugged cliffs.

Goose Cove (51°19'N., 55°38'W.) is entered between **Loup Marin Point** (51°18'N., 55°39'W.) and Flat Point, about 0.2 mile NW. The entrance channel is intricate and requires local knowledge. **Mouse Island** (51°19'N., 55°39'W.), from which a light is shown from a red and white banded circular tower, lies in the entrance. There is a small pier at a settlement at the SE side of the cove. Anchorage can be taken near the head of the cove, in depths of 9.1 to 14.6m.

The N shore of Hare Bay, from Flat Point to Hodidou Point, about 9 miles W, consists of cliff up to 49m high. There is a settlement at **Irelands Bight** (51°21'N., 55°45'W.). From **Hodidou Point** (51°20'N., 55°53'W.) and WNW, the coast is steep-to, backed by wooded terrain. **Mount Roland** (51°20'N., 55°55'W.) is conspicuous. Ledret Shoal, with a depth of 4.6m, and on which the sea breaks heavily in an E swell, lies 0.5 mile SSW of **Roland Point** (51°20'N., 55°55'W.).

Howe Harbor (51°21'N., 55°56'W.) is entered between Roland Point and **Pointe Fendue** (51°20'N., 55°56'W.), the latter ending as a rocky islet. The shores of the harbor are thickly wooded. Mountains and prominent hills back both sides of the harbor. **Mount Mer** (51°22'N., 55°58'W.) dominates the background.

Anchorage.—**Lock's Cove** (51°20'N., 55°57'W.), SW of Point Fendue, has anchorage off a settlement, in a depth of 16.5m. Howe Harbor affords anchorage, in 14.6 to 21.9m, mud.

8.31 Inner part of Hare Bay.—Between Indre Point and **Goose Tickle Island** (51°16'N., 56°01'W.), about 5.5 miles WNW, the SW side of Hare Bay is indented by an inlet containing many islands and rocks, and is fronted by the Brent Islands. Southern Arm, in the E part of the inlet, leads into Ariege Bay (Belvy Bay), then into Prince Edward Bay (Grand Basin). The W part of the inlet contains Goose Tickle Arm and West Brook Arm (Windy Bay). **Alma Hill** (51°11'N., 55°5'W.), 73m high, is a conspicuous eminence.

The **Brent Islands** (51°16'N., 55°57'W.) consist of two large, wooded islands and several small islands. Vert Island, the largest and northwesternmost of the small islands, is conspicuous. A light is shown from a white, square tower on the S end of the N Brent Island. All the area around the Brent Islands is shoal and foul, with the shoal area extending W to Goose Tickle Island. A rock lying about 0.2 mile off the E side of the S Brent Island has a depth of 1.8m or less.

Southern Arm (51°13'N., 55°58'W.) is formed by a group of islands and rocks on its E side and by Long Island its W side. Maria Island (Nentes Island) lies 1.7 miles W of Indre Point. The arm is entered between **Demetre Island** (51°14'N., 55°56'W.) and the N end of **Long Island** (51°14'N., 55°58'W.). **Bigue Island** (Apron Island) lies about 0.4 mile SW of Demetre Island. **Gilliat Island** (51°13'N., 55°57'W.), one of the islands on the E side, has a conspicuous rocky cliff on its W side. Landing on the islands is difficult because of the constant swell on their outer sides and the rocky flats bordering their inner sides. Pradet Island (Shelbert Island), 24m high, has an ill-defined summit; it is the SW island of the group forming the E side of Southern Arm.

Long Island, on the W side of Southern Arm, lies with its N point about 1 mile W of Bigue Island. South Point, the S extremity of the island, lies about 0.2 mile off the mainland and is almost connected to it by numerous rock ledges and boulders. Cailloux Island, flat and grassy, lies 0.5 mile E of South Point. A light is shown from a white, square tower on the NW side of Cailloux Island (51°12'N., 56°00'W.).

Ariege Bay (51°11'N., 55°59'W.) is entered between Cailloux Island and **Hacketts Head** (51°12'N., 55°59'W.), 0.5 mile ESE. **Salmon Bay** (51°11'N., 56°00'W.), the SW part of Ariege Bay, is shoal. The bay is fronted by Devarenne Island, Paul Island, and Charles Island. The town of Main Brook, situated on the W shore of the bay, has two conspicuous white churches with steeples. There is a wharf at the settlement, reported (1997) to be in disrepair, with depths of 1.4 to 2.2m alongside.

Anchorage.—Anchorage, good holding ground, can be taken, in a depth of 12.8m, with South Point bearing 318° and the NW extremity of Hacketts Head bearing 062°.

Prince Edward Bay (51°10'N., 55°58'W.), S of Ariege Bay, is indented by small bays and coves which afford good anchorage for small craft.

Drac Bay (Clay Bank Arm) (51°11'N., 55°58'W.) affords a well-sheltered anchorage for small vessels.

Burnt Point (51°10'N., 55°59'W.) is the N extremity of a peninsula on which there is a small settlement. There is an L-shaped public wharf situated 0.5 mile WNW of Burnt Point. The head of the wharf is 76m long and has a least depth of 6.7m. Vessels with a maximum length of 19.8m can be accommodated. A light is shown from the wharf.

Directions for Southern Arm.—Pass well N of **Spring Island** (51°15'N., 55°50'W.) and bring the N extremity of Long Island to bear 237°. Maintain this bearing until the S extremity of **Bigue Island** (51°14'N., 55°57'W.) bears 147°. Then steer about 207° for the E extremity of **Devarenne Island** (51°11'N., 56°00'W.). When Cailloux Island bears 297°, change course for the anchorage.

8.32 Head of Hare Bay.—The head of Hare Bay is entered between Goose Tickle Island and **Mamelon Point** (51°20'N., 55°59'W.), 4.5 miles NNE. The shore NNW of Goose Tickle Island is low and fronted by shoals and drying flats. The head of the bay is indented by Northwest Arm and Northern Arm. A spit, with a least depth of 1.8m, extends about 0.8 mile SE from the W side of the entrance to Northwest Arm. **Hare Island** (51°21'N., 56°02'W.) is nearly joined with the promontory that separates **Northern Arm** (51°22'N., 56°02'W.) and **Northwest Arm** (51°22'N., 56°04'W.).

Anchorage.—Anchorage, with good holding ground and sheltered from the constant E swell, can be taken, in a depth of 13m, about 0.8 mile NE of Goose Tickle Island.

Anchorage can be taken in Northern Arm, in a depth of 15.5m.

Northwest Arm is open SE, but affords anchorage from offshore winds, in depths of 9 to 15m.

Goose Cape to Cape Bauld

8.33 The coast from **Goose Cape** (51°18'N., 55°37'W.) to Cape Bauld has many indentations, some forming good

harbors, which includes St. Lunaire Bay, about 9 miles S of Cape Bauld. The summit of the White Hills back the region. Three Mountains, rising 1.75 miles NNW of Goose Cape, form an excellent landmark.

Lobster Point (51°18'N., 55°36'W.) is the low E extremity of Goose Cape Peninsula. Notre Dame Island, flat, lies 0.2 mile N of the point. Three Mountain Harbor (51°19'N., 55°37'W.), 0.5 mile W of the island, is suitable only for small craft.

Notre Dame Shoal, a rock with a least depth of 3.7m, lies about 0.2 mile N of Notre Dame Island.

Cape Haut-et-Bas, located about 1.2 mile NNW of Lobster Point, is faced by high black cliffs. Whale Grotto, a deep recess in the cliffs, lies nearly 0.3 mile N of it.

Cremaillere Harbor (51°20'N., 53°37'W.) is entered between **Cape Haut-et-Bas** (51°19'N., 55°36'W.) and **Savage Point** (51°20'N., 55°35'W.). Southeast winds raise a heavy sea in the harbor, and NW winds cause violent squalls under the low cape. Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 18.3m, mud and sand, in the harbor. The coast NE of Savage Point is steep and consists of barren cliffs.

Wolf Point (51°21'N., 55°34'W.) lies just over 1 mile NE of Savage Point. **The Pig**, which dries 0.6m, lies close off Wolf Point.

8.34 Anthony Bight (51°23'N., 55°34'W.) is entered between **Fishing Point** (Fox Point) (51°21'N., 55°33'W.) and **Cape St. Anthony** (51°21'N., 55°31'W.).

Fishing Point is low in contrast to St. Anthony Hill, which is high and faced by a black cliff. A television tower, 225m high and marked by red obstruction lights, is conspicuous on the hill. A microwave tower, 174m high and marked by a red obstruction light, is prominent on a hill about 1 mile SW of Fishing Point. A light is shown and a fog signal is sounded from Fishing Point. Another light is shown from a tower close W of **Moore's Point** (51°22'N., 55°34'W.). A disused radar installation is prominent on a high bluff about 0.3 mile WSW of Fishing Point Light. There is a conspicuous waterfall in the NW extremity of the bight.

Winds—Weather.—East and SE winds usually cause dense fog in St. Anthony Bight. Prevailing winds from May through September are W.

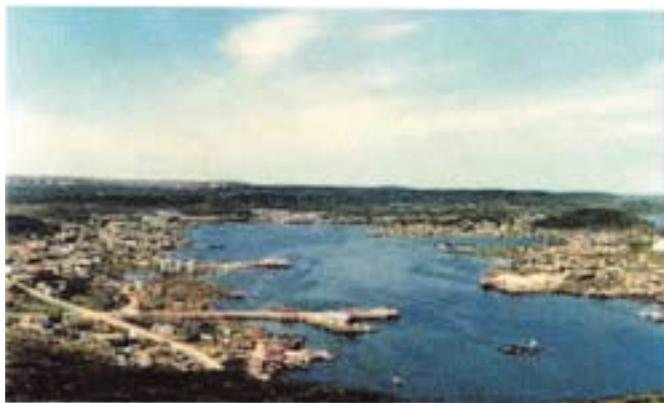
Ice.—Ice usually forms a barrier extending about 5 miles seaward from the bight until mid-June. The bight itself is filled with pack ice until June. The movement of ice into the bay, with SE winds and flood tides, presents a constant hazard to vessels at anchor. After July, no difficulty should be encountered.

Tides—Currents.—Off St. Anthony Bight, the flood current sets NE and the ebb sets SW. The Labrador Current, setting S, may increase or decrease the velocity of the tidal currents, depending on the ebb and flood currents, respectively.

8.35 St. Anthony Harbor (51°22'N., 55°35'W.) (*World Port Index No. 1420*) is entered between **Moore's Point** and **Partridge Point** (51°22'N., 55°34'W.), about 0.3 mile NNW. The entrance fairway is constricted by Harbor Rock, which dries 0.9m and lies 0.5 mile SW of Partridge Point. A light is shown from a white and green tower on the rock (51°21'N., 54°34'W.). St. Anthony Harbor Lighted Buoy KA2 lies about 0.1 mile NE of Harbor Rock Light.



Fishing Point Light



Courtesy of St. Anthony, Newfoundland Home Page
St. Anthony Harbor

Ice.—The harbor may be filled with pack ice to mid-June, but it may be possible to enter the harbor about May 15 with the assistance of an icebreaker. Ice arrives in November.

Depths—Limitations.—Municipal Wharf lies 0.1 mile W of Harbor Rock. It is 32m long and has a depth alongside of 5.5m.

An L-shaped public wharf, lying about 0.35 mile NW of Harbor Rock, is 147m long and has a depth alongside of 6.1m.

The Grenfell Mission Wharf, in the vicinity of the hospital, is situated 0.2 mile WNW of the public wharf. It is 27m long with depths alongside of 3 to 4.3m.

St. Anthony Fish Products Wharf, on the NE side of the harbor, stands 0.2 mile NNW of Harbor Rock. The N face of the wharf is 79m long, with depths of 3.9 to 5.9m alongside. The S face of the wharf, reported (1997) to be in disrepair, is 52m long, with depths of 3.7 to 4.9m alongside.

Murrays Wharf, situated near Marguerite Point, is abandoned and considered unsafe to use.

Numerous smaller berths are available around the harbor.

Aspect.—The hospital and nearby orphanage, as well as two radio masts SW of the hospital, are all conspicuous. On the NE shore of the harbor, near Marguerite Point, the SE entrance point of Marguerite Bay, is an abandoned wharf and fish plant. About 0.4 mile NNW of the same point there is a large water tank on a hill 40m high.

Anchorage.—The best anchorage in St. Anthony Bight is about 0.2 mile off the E shore, with the village church bearing about 062°. Good anchorage, in 11 to 15.5m, mud, can be taken in St. Anthony Harbor.

Cape St. Anthony to Cape Bauld

8.36 French Bay (51°23'N., 55°30'W.) is small, deep, and clear of dangers, but shoals suddenly near its head. French Point (Crow Head) is the E entrance point of the bay. Two breakwaters, which dry at their outer end, extend S from the settlement of St. Carols.

Brehat Point (51°25'N., 55°29'W.) is the S entrance point of Great Brehat Bay, locally known as Needles Cove. Brehat Shoal, with a least depth of 4m, lies nearly 2 miles ENE of the point. The sea breaks heavily on this shoal with NE winds, and it is generally marked by ripples. A cove at the head of the bay affords sheltered anchorage to small vessels, in a depth of 5m, good holding ground. Foundling Rock, on which the sea always breaks, and Needles Rocks, oddly-shaped and conspicuous, lie as far as 1 mile NNE of Brehat Point.

8.37 St. Lunaire Bay (51°30'N., 55°28'W.) is entered between **Granchain Point** (51°29'N., 55°28'W.) and White Dog Point, steep-to and conspicuous about 0.5 mile NNE of Granchain Point. St. Lunaire Bay forms one of the best harbors in Newfoundland, though the squalls during NW gales are heavy. The bay entrance is identified by **St. Lunaire Peak** (51°28'N., 55°30'W.) and **White Cape** (51°31'N., 55°26'W.), a rugged, white cliff rising to a grass-covered mount. There is a conspicuous peak about 0.3 mile N of White Dog Point. Western gales are stronger in the bay than in adjacent harbors, but a lull occurs at night.

Tides—Currents.—St. Lunaire Bay freezes over in late November or early December, with the ice clearing some time in May. Tidal currents are very weak in the bay; outside the flood currents sets N, the ebb S along the coast, but they are irregular.

Depths—Limitations.—There are least depths of 32.9m in the bay entrance fairway and 11m within the bay. Foul ground extending N from Granchain Island reduces the width of the channel to less than 0.75 mile.



St. Anthony Harbor

Vanguard Shoal, with a depth of 3.7m, lies in the bay entrance. Salut Island, conical and conspicuous, lies about 0.5 mile NW of Granchain Island. Flat Rock, above-water, lies 90m N of **Salut Island** (51°30'N., 55°29'W.).

St. Lunaire Road is entered between Flat Rock and Nymph Point, about 0.5 mile WSW. Middle Bank, with a least depth of 3.2m, lies in the middle of the entrance to the road.

Anchorage.—Anchorage, good holding ground, can be taken, in depths of 32.9 to 36.6m, in the road.

Southwest Bay, the inlet at the S end of the road, is entered through a passage 122m wide. Anchorage can be taken, in a depth of 23.8m, off the entrance to the bay; small vessels can anchor within the bay, in depths of 11 to 14.6m.

Northwest Bay, entered NW of Nymph Point, affords good anchorage, in depths of 11 to 38.4m.

The conspicuous peak N of White Dog Point, in line with the N extremity of Elizabeth Island, located 0.75 mile NE of

Nymph Island, bearing 085°, leads S of numerous dangers on the N side of the entrance to Northwest Bay.

8.38 Griquet Harbor (51°33'N., 55°27'W.) is entered between the NE extremity of **Camel Island** (51°32'N., 55°26'W.) and Broize Point, 0.4 mile NE. A bridge connects the S end of Camel Island with the mainland. A settlement is situated on the shores of the narrow channel separating the W side of Camel Island from the mainland.

Griquet Harbor is usually frozen over about the middle of December and clears about March 20. It is usually the first harbor open on the E side of the N peninsula of Newfoundland.

A public pier, with a depths of 2.7 to 5.5m alongside, is situated on the island near the S end of the channel.

North Bay is entered between Broize Point and Cove Point, about 0.5 mile W. An above-water rock lies on a reef in the middle of the entrance. A light is shown from a square tower on the S end of a reef extending from **Cove Point** (51°33'N.,

55°27'W.). North Bay affords good anchorage, in depths of 27.4 to 29.3m, but SE winds occasionally cause a swell.

Good Cove, entered between Cove Point and Bay Point, 0.75 mile W, affords good anchorage for small vessels, in a depth of 20.1m, sand.

Northwest Bay is entered between Bay Point and the shore about 0.3 mile W. Anchorage can be taken, in 18.3 to 32.9m, in the bay.

Southwest Bay is entered between the NW extremity of Camel Island and the shore about 0.8 mile W. It affords temporary anchorage for small vessels, in a depth of 16.5m.

8.39 Partridge Point (51°35'N., 55°25'W.), 2.5 miles NNE of Broize Point, is the NE extremity of Newfoundland. A light is shown from a red, square tower, with a red diamond centered topmark, situated on an islet lying close SE of the point. The coast between Broize Point and Partridge Point is fronted by islets, rocks, and foul ground extending at least 0.15 mile offshore.

The **White Islands** (51°35'N., 55°20'W.) consist of three principal islands and rocks which lie off the coast about 2.5 miles E of Partridge Point. White Rocks lie about 1 mile W of

the S extremity of the largest White Island. Above and below-water rocks lie as far as 0.4 mile SE of the southernmost White Rock.

Quirpon Island (51°37'N., 55°25'W.) is separated from the NE extremity of Newfoundland by a channel 91m wide. Cape Bauld is the N end of the island. Cape Degrat, about midway along the E side of the island, rises to a hill, 153m high. The cape is faced by a steep, 91m high cliff, which is steep-to. South of the cape is a conspicuous light-colored landslide.

Little Quirpon Harbor (51°35'N., 55°26'W.) is formed between the mainland W of Partridge Point and the SE end of Quirpon Island. Holding ground in the harbor is poor. Vessels with a draft less than 2.4m can enter the harbor with local knowledge. Butterpot Rock, generally covered, lies in mid-channel S of Quirpon Island, and an overhead power cable, with a vertical clearance of 21m, crosses the channel near the S end of the island. Local knowledge is recommended.

The coast between Cape Degrat and **Split Point** (51°38'N., 55°24'W.) forms a bay divided by islets and points into several coves, some of which give shelter and mooring to small fishing vessels.