which is a high hill) and steer in N.E. by E. ½ E. keeping the little rock before mentioned in sight.

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From the Dead Isles to Port aux Basque, the course is west 4 miles : Between them lie several small islands close under the shore, and sunken rocks, some of which are half a mile from the shore. Port aux Basque, which is a small. commodious hurbour, lies 21 lengues to the eastward of Cape Ray. To steer in for it, bring the Sugar Lonf over Cape Ray to bear N.W. & W. or the west end of the Table Mountains, to bear N.W. Steer in for the land, with either of them as above, and you will fall directly in with the barbour, the S.W. point of which is of a moderate height, and white, called Poin. Blanche, but the N.E. point is low and flat, close to which is a black rock above water : in order to avoid the outer shoul (on which is 3 fathoms,) and which lies east 3 quarters of a mile from Point Blanche, keep the said point on board, and bring the flag staff which is on the hill, that is over the west side of the head of the harbour, on with the S.W. point of Road Island, and keep in that direction will carry you in the middle of the channel, between the east and west rocks, the former of which always shew themselves, and which you leave on your starboard hand. You must continue this course up to Road Island, and keep the west point on board, in order to avoid the Frying-Pan Rock, which stretches ont from a cove on the west shore, opposite the island; and as soon as you are above the island, haul to the N.E. and anchor between it and Harbour Island, where it is most convenient in 9 or 10 fathoms good ground, and sheltered from all winds; this is what is called the Road, or Outer Harbour, and is the only anchoring place for men of war; but fishing ships always lie up in the Inner Harbour. To sail into it, you must steer in between the west shore and the S.W. end of Iia, bour Island, and anchor behind the said island, in 3 or 4 fathoms. In some parts of this harbour ships can lie their broadside so near the shore as to reach it with a plank. This harbour hath been frequented by tishermen for many years, and is well situated for that purpose, and has excellent conveniencies.

One mile to the eastward of *Port aux Basque* is *Little bay*, a narrow creek lying in N.E. near half u league, wherein is room and depth of water sufficient for small vessels.

Two miles to the westward of Port aux Basque is Grand bay, in and before which are several islands and sunken rocks, the outermost of which are not above a quarter of n mile from the shore, on which the sea generally breaks. In this bay is anchorage for small vessels, but not water sufficient for large ships. From Port aux Basque to Cape Ray, the course is west I league to Point Enragee, then N.W. 1½ league to the cape; off Point Enragee (which is a low point,) and to the custward of it are some sunken rocks 1 mile from the shore, on which the sea breaks,

Cope Ray is the S.W. extremity of Newfoundland, situated in the latitude 479-37' N. The land of the cape is very remarkable near the shore, it is low, and 3 miles inland is a very high Table Mountain, which rises almost perpendicular from the low land, and appears to be quite flat at top, except a small hillost on the S.W. point of it. This land may be seen in clear weather 16 or 18 leagues. Close to the foot of the Tuble Mountain, between it and the point of the cape, is a high round hill, resembling a sugar loaf, (called the Sugar Loaf of Cape Rey,) whose summit is something lower than the top of the Tuble Mountain; and to the northward of this hill, under the Tuble Mountain, are two other hills resembling sugar loaves, which are not so high us the former; one of the sugar Loaf hills are from all points of view seen detached from the Table Mountain. On the cast side of the cape between it and Point Enragee, is a sandy buy, wherein shipping may unchor with N.W. northerly, and N.E. winds, but they must take care not to be surprized there with the S.W. winds