

The information contained in this notice is to be carefully considered, to be noted in the Sailing Directions, and compared with the chart when the ship is navigating the parts to which it refers.

NFLD
VK.
989
N43
1875
file
c.1

Hydrographic Notice.

[No. 11.]

NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR COASTS.

NOTICE No. 6.

The following Hydrographic information relating to the coasts and anchorages of Newfoundland and Labrador has been extracted from the fishery report of Commander Howorth, and the accompanying remarks by Navigating Sub-Lieutenant Oules, H.M.S. *Woodlark*, 1874, originally printed by the Newfoundland Government.*

[*All Bearings are Magnetic. Variation in 1875,*]

<i>Trepassey bay</i>	29° 0' Westerly.	<i>Kirpon harbour</i>	37° 0' Westerly.
<i>St. George bay</i>	28° 50' „	<i>Cape Rouge harbour</i>	35° 30' „
<i>Bay of Islands</i>	30° 0' „	<i>Occasional harbour</i>	38° 0' „
<i>Forteau bay</i>	35° 0' „	<i>Indian tichle</i>	39° 20' „

NEWFOUNDLAND—SOUTH COAST.

TREPASSEY HARBOUR.—Vessels bound into Trepassey harbour during thick weather, should endeavour to make the land on the west side of Trepassey bay about Baker head, which is bold, and lies about 3 miles W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. from the entrance to Trepassey harbour.

From cape Pine to Baker head, a distance of 4 miles in an E. by N. direction, the land is barren, and from Baker head to the entrance of Trepassey harbour it is covered with brushwood.

Anchorage.—In Trepassey harbour, good anchorage may be had in 7 fathoms, muddy bottom, with Daniel point bearing N. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E., Roman Catholic chapel S.S.E., and Sims point N.E. by E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E.

* See Admiralty Charts:—Newfoundland island, No. 232 a and b; Trepassey harbour, No. 1,839; Savage cove to St. Barbe bay, No. 220; cape St. Charles to Sandwich bay, No. 263: also Hydrographic Notices, Bonavista bay to Placentia harbour, 1868; and No. 22 of 1867, Labrador N.E. coast; Occasional harbour to Hopedale.

GREAT ST. LAWRENCE HARBOUR, on the west side of the entrance to Placentia bay, affords good anchorage in the centre of Herring cove in 12 fathoms, muddy bottom; there is also fair anchorage inside Blue Beach point in 6 to 9 fathoms.

HARBOUR BRITON, on the north side of the entrance to Fortune bay, has good anchorage in 9 fathoms, muddy bottom, with Outer wharf bearing S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W.; north-east extreme of harbour N.E. $\frac{3}{4}$ E., and Jerseyman head E. by S. $\frac{3}{4}$ S.

HERMITAGE COVE.—On the south side of Hermitage bay, and nearly 10 miles E. by S. from the south point of the entrance is Hermitage cove, where good anchorage may be obtained in 10 fathoms, sandy bottom, with the church bearing S.W. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.

LOOM POINT is the east point of entrance to Oar bay, and lies about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the eastward of cape La Hune; detached from the point but close to, is a small islet; and as Loom point and the coast in the vicinity are steep to, care should be taken in foggy weather to give Loom point when passing it a good berth.

LITTLE RIVER HARBOUR.—About 12 miles north-westward of cape La Hune is the entrance of the channel leading to Little River harbour: the position of the entrance may be recognised from seaward by two bold headlands, one of which is situated to the eastward and the other to the westward of it; and on a nearer approach an islet lying near the entrance of the channel will indicate its position.

The points on the east and west sides of the entrance to the channel, and the islet lying near the entrance are steep to.

The channel is narrow and about 3 miles in length, having depths of 7 to 10 fathoms, muddy bottom; the land on both sides of the channel is precipitous, and covered with brushwood to the summits, the heights of which are about 750 to 1,000 feet.

Nearly one mile inside the entrance of the channel there is a basin having sufficient space for large ships to anchor with good holding ground. The best anchorage is near the centre, abreast the fishing stages, in 9 or 10 fathoms, muddy bottom. The settlement is in a valley situated on the west side of the basin.

From this basin the channel extends about 2 miles further inland, where it opens into the capacious Little River harbour, which is capable of accommodating a large number of vessels.

About 8 miles N.E. by N. from the head of Little River harbour is a mountain, on the surface of which coal is seen protruding.

Deer are plentiful during winter, and the settlers depend much on them for subsistence.

SHOAL.—A shoal with 4 fathoms on it, and steep-to on the south-west side, is reported by fishermen to exist 10 miles S.W. by S. from the entrance to Little River harbour.

This shoal is said to lie in a N.E. and S.W. direction, to be about one mile long and a quarter of a mile in breadth; broken water has also been seen in the vicinity.

The supposed position of this reported shoal is $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from the spot marked on the chart New bank, on which the least water known is $1\frac{1}{4}$ fathoms; they may possibly be the same, but caution is necessary when navigating near this part.

LITTLE HARBOUR lies on the west side of La Poile bay, about 2 miles inside the entrance; the harbour is narrow, the broadest part being only $1\frac{1}{2}$ cables across, but the anchorage is good in 10 fathoms, muddy bottom, with the white storehouse and wharf bearing S.E.*

NEWFOUNDLAND—WEST COAST.

ISTHMUS BAY.—On the north side of St. George bay, and about 12 miles N.W. of St. George harbour, is Isthmus bay, which affords good anchorage outside the west point of the bay during off-shore winds, in 8 or 9 fathoms, sand, and gravel; inside the point, the bottom is rocky.

HUMBER RIVER.—In the south-east corner of the Bay of Islands is the entrance to Humber river, on the left bank of which is Birchy cove, where good anchorage may be had in $8\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, mud, with the church bearing S. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E., and Petti Pas white storehouse N.E. Anchorage may be had further out in the river in 19 fathoms.

Petit Pas cove, opposite Birchy cove, affords fair anchorage.†

Bay of Islands to Bonne Bay.—On leaving Humber river there is a good passage east of Harbour island, taking care to avoid the shoal ground extending in a south-east and easterly direction from the island; thence cross the Bay of Islands, passing east of Pearl island and the reef which is above water and steep-to off the south-east end of the island; then between North head and the North Shag rock. From North head to cape Gregory a distance of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in a north-easterly direction, the coast should not be approached nearer than half a mile; but from cape Gregory to Bonne bay, a distance of 13 miles the shore is bolder.

Caution.—A reef extends half a mile in a N.N.E. direction from the North Shag rock, and lies with the North and South Shag rocks in line. The South Shag rock kept well open of the North Shag rock on either side will lead clear of the reef. The west extreme of a small black rock

* See Admiralty plan, La Poile bay, No. 2,916.

† See Admiralty plans, Bonne bay and Bay of Islands, No. 289.

situated east of Tweed island, in line with the right extreme of mount Tortoise, leads to the eastward of the reef. The entrance to Lark harbour will also be seen open between Tweed island and the small black rock east of it when passing eastward of the reef.

TROUT COVE lies about 6 miles W.S.W. from the south point of the entrance to Bonne bay, and affords good anchorage during off-shore winds, in 8 or 9 fathoms, sandy bottom.

The water shoals gradually towards the beach, but it is advisable not to anchor within the head forming the west side of the cove; near the head there are several rocks above water.*

Appearance of Land.—A short distance to the eastward of Trout cove, a conspicuous red pinnacle rock (named by the fishermen the Soldier) stands out clear of the coast, which with the reddish colour of the land in the vicinity afford good marks for ascertaining a ship's position when near the coast in foggy weather.

BONNE BAY.—The best anchorage in Bonne bay is at the head of the south arm in 20 to 22 fathoms, muddy bottom, no other anchorage in this arm is safe; Deer brook at the head of the north arm affords good anchorage, the water shoaling gradually from 30 to 7 fathoms, the latter depth being a long distance from the entrance of the river that empties itself into the brook, but vessels should not anchor in less than 20 fathoms, muddy bottom, in the centre of the brook.

Caution.—Vessels bound into or out of Deer brook should keep close to the south shore when going through the narrows near Indian cove, to avoid the shoal ground extending to the south-westward from the promontory forming the north side of the narrows.*

ROCHE HARBOUR, situated on the north side of the entrance to Bonne bay, affords good anchorage during west and south-west winds, in 7 fathoms, gravel bottom, with the village bearing from S.W. by W. to W.S.W.*

Bonne Bay to St. Barbe Bay.—Between Roche harbour and Broom point, a distance of 15 miles, the shore should not be approached nearer than 3 miles; from Broom point the coast trends N.E. 6 miles to Cow head the western side of Cow cove, where temporary anchorage may be obtained, or in the channel between Cow head and Stearing island, which lies about a mile to the northward of the head.

Caution.—Care should be taken in thick weather, when navigating between Cow head and Mall bay a distance of 40 miles, until that part of the coast of Newfoundland has been more thoroughly examined.

* See Admiralty plans, Bonne bay and Bay of Islands, No. 289.

About half a mile south-west of Portland head, which lies nearly midway between Cow head and Mall bay, there are some remarkable boulders on the beach, named by the fishermen the Cow and Bull.

MALL BAY, in which Ponds river empties itself, is situated about 6 miles south-westward of Ingornachoix bay, and affords temporary anchorage during off-shore winds, about a quarter of a mile from a conspicuous cliff, in 8 to 10 fathoms, with the entrance to Ponds river open.

Directions.—Between Ponds river, and Keppel island on the south side of Ingornachoix bay, the coast should not be approached nearer than one mile until abreast of Trapper cove, when a course can be shaped either for port Saunders, or Hawke harbour.

HAWKE BAY extends 4 miles in an easterly direction from the head of Hawke harbour, and good anchorage can be had at the head of the bay in 9 to 10 fathoms, muddy bottom, with Great point bearing N. by W., and the entrance to salmon fishery N.E. by E.*

ST. BARBE HARBOUR.—From Ingornachoix bay the coast trends in an E.N.E. direction for 40 miles to St. Barbe bay, in the south corner of which is St. Barbe harbour, where good anchorage can be obtained in 4 to 4½ fathoms, muddy bottom, with the beacon on Harbour point bearing N. by W. ½ W.; and the wharf in Traitant cove W. by S.

NEWFOUNDLAND—NORTH-EAST COAST.

KIRPON HARBOUR is situated near the north-east extremity of Newfoundland; vessels entering the harbour should, in order to avoid the shoal ground on the N.E. side of the entrance, steer with the beacon on Morne Fontan in line with the north extreme of Jacques Cartier island bearing S. ½ E., until Raven head is in line with Noddy point bearing N.W. by W. ½ W. nearly, when she will be in the fairway of the channel leading to the harbour; and after rounding the N.E. point of Jacques Cartier island at a convenient distance, steer for the centre of the harbour, where there is good anchorage in 7 fathoms, muddy bottom.

The beacon on Morne Fontan is a white staff surmounted by a black ball.†

Soundings.—About 1½ miles N. ½ W. from the entrance to Kirpon harbour, and half a mile East of Maria reef, depths of 12 and 13 fathoms were obtained from H.M.S. *Woodlark*, 1874.

ST. ANTHONY HARBOUR.—From Partridge point, which is the north-east extreme of Newfoundland, the coast trends in a south-westerly

* See Admiralty plan, port Saunders, Keppel and Hawke harbours, No. 2,918.

† See plan on Admiralty chart, cape Onion to Hare bay, No. 271.

direction to cape St. Anthony, a distance of 14 miles; and N.W. $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from cape St. Anthony is the entrance to St. Anthony harbour.

Directions.—Proceeding into St. Anthony harbour, give both points of the entrance a good berth, and steer up in mid-channel until abreast of Marguerite point, where good anchorage will be obtained in 7 to 8 fathoms, muddy bottom.

CROC HARBOUR.—About 20 miles S.W. by W. from cape St. Anthony is the entrance to Croc harbour, at the head of which there is good anchorage in 14 to 15 fathoms, muddy bottom, off La Forge settlement.*

CAPE ROUGE HARBOUR lies about 8 miles to the south-westward of Croc harbour, and affords good anchorage in Biche arm in 10 to 17 fathoms, muddy bottom; anchorage can also be obtained in South West bay in 17 fathoms, bottom consisting of rock and sand.

Directions.—Proceeding into South West bay, from the entrance of cape Rouge harbour, if wishing to pass to the northward of Souris or Champ Puja shoal, bring Priest cove to bear W.N.W., and steer for it, until the fishing stages in the west part of the bay are nearly shut in by the land to the northward of them, when a course can be steered for the anchorage.*

But to pass to the southward of Souris or Champ Puja shoal, bring Truite point, the north-eastern point of the entrance to cape Rouge harbour, to bear East, and steer West for the head of South West bay.

LABRADOR COAST.

BLANC SABLON BAY is situated near the west entrance of Belleisle strait, and affords fair anchorage in $7\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, bottom consisting of rock and sand, with the cove of Greenly island open north of Wood island, or the right extreme of Wood island bearing W. by S. $\frac{1}{2}$ S.

FORTEAU BAY lies 7 miles to the eastward of Blanc Sablon bay, and has good anchorage in 7 to 10 fathoms, off the fishing establishments on the west side of the bay.

BLACK BAY is situated about 12 miles to the eastward of Forteau bay; in the north-west part of Black bay there is a conspicuous headland named Ship head, inside of which the best anchorage will be obtained in 8 to 10 fathoms, sandy bottom, with the houses on St. Modeste island a little open or in line with the west point of Black bay; further in, the water shoals quickly and the bottom becomes rocky.

Caution.—A rocky patch with 2 fathoms lies South, distant about half a mile from Ship head.

* See Admiralty plans, cape Rouge and Croc harbours, No. 279.

Soldier Shoal, on which the water breaks occasionally, lies on the east side of the entrance to Black bay, and nearly one mile W. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. from the south extreme of the easternmost Little St. Modeste islands:—Carrol point which is situated about 4 miles to the eastward of Black bay, bearing E. by N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N., leads nearly one mile to the southward of the danger; and Ship head N.W. $\frac{1}{4}$ W. leads nearly a mile to the westward.

RED BAY, 4 miles to the eastward of Carrol point, affords good anchorage both in the outer and inner harbours.*

PITTS BAY.—About 26 miles to the eastward of Red bay is the entrance to Chateau bay, on the north-east side of which lies Pitts bay, affording good anchorage at its head in 8 to 13 fathoms, muddy bottom.

CHATEAU BAY.—On Greenville point Antelope harbour, Chateau bay, stands a white beacon, consisting of a pole surmounted by a cask.

ISLET BAY is situated on the north-east side of Niger sound, the entrance to which lies about 13 miles to the north-eastward of Chateau bay; good anchorage can be obtained in Islet bay in 10 to 13 fathoms, muddy bottom, to the eastward of an islet named Muddle island.

DEER HARBOUR.—The next large opening to the north-eastward of Niger sound is St. Lewis sound, on the north side of which is Deer harbour, affording good anchorage in 7 to 10 fathoms, muddy bottom, to the south-eastward of Danger point.

Deer harbour is said to be one of the best harbours on the coast of Labrador.

OCCASIONAL HARBOUR.—From the entrance of St. Lewis sound the coast trends in a N.N.E. direction 29 miles to Occasional harbour, where good anchorage can be obtained in 11 to 12 fathoms, muddy bottom, near the south shore of the harbour, with the entrance of Trout cove, which lies on the north side of the harbour, open.†

DOMINO RUN.—About 38 miles N.E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. from Occasional harbour lies Round Hill island, and about 5 miles N. by W. $\frac{1}{2}$ W. from Round Hill island is the southern entrance to Domino run, a channel formed by Spotted island on the N.E. and Island of Ponds on the S.W. side.

Domino run affords fair anchorage off Pinneyhook cove, which lies on the S.W. side of the run, in 7 to 10 fathoms, sand.‡

* See Admiralty plan, Red bay, No. 1,136.

† See Admiralty plans, Indian tickle and Occasional harbour, No. 225.

‡ See Admiralty sketch of Domino run, No. 226.