

with maps, upon which were delineated his ideas of the mountains and rivers of the interior and of the coast.<sup>1</sup> He rejected the notion of the truth of De Fonte's voyage, of the sea of the west, and of De Fuca's strait, and preferred generally the data given in the Spanish maps of the earliest period. These, the Dutch and English geographers had, with good reason, little by little disregarded in their maps, or had given undue preference to the account of some one of the navigators. In accordance with his theory, Engel between 35 and 40° of latitude stretches our western coast through 25° of longitude to the west, instead of less than five, as is the real fact; and draws five rivers running due west to the Pacific from the interior, between 36 and 48° north latitude, one of them flowing over 50 degrees of longitude.

The results of Engel's studies, when compared with our present knowledge, show that as little value was to be attached to the Spanish maps as to his own speculations. They were all alike constructed from unreliable data as regards the north-west coast in almost every particular.

Maps published in London as late as 1775, (Sayer & Bennett's), adopt Engel's views in part, and a river is represented as flowing into the Pacific in latitude 45° due west, out of Lake Winnipeg. These maps trace sometimes an imaginary north-west coast, but only refer to De Fonte, De Fuca, Chinese or Japanese maps for their authority. Some maps of this date treat the coast as unknown north of 43°, and leave an absolute blank from that point.

We have thus followed the discoveries of the North West coast up to one hundred years since. And one hundred years since commenced the re-discovery by the Spaniards of Upper California. An ecclesiastico-military expe-

<sup>1</sup> Mémoires et Observations géographiques et critiques sur la situation des pays septentrionaux de l'Asie et de l'Amérique. Lausanne, 1765. 4to.