

**ROCK** in lat.  $55^{\circ} 24'$ , In the French chart of the Northern Ocean, of  
and long.  $24^{\circ} 40'$ . 1751, in latitude  $55^{\circ} 24'$ , and longitude  $24^{\circ} 40'$ , is re-  
presented a rock, high above water, with these words  
—"Rock, 1746." No account of this rock can, however, be traced in any  
English or Dutch chart. We suppose it to have been an iceberg, and it has,  
therefore, been omitted in the Chart.

**LAND of BUS.**—M. Bellin's chart of 1751, represents an imaginary island,  
called the *Land of Bus*, to the southward of Iceland, about latitude  $58^{\circ} 2'$ , and  
longitude  $29^{\circ} 55'$ . It again appeared on the chart of 1768, at 10 minutes more  
to the East. This, on the old charts of Van Keulen, is the situation of the  
western part of a coast which occupies many leagues of extent, with an in-  
scription of which the following is a translation: "The Land of Bus has been  
overflowed, and is not at present more than a league round, when the sea is  
high. There was, many years ago, a large island, named Friesland, here,  
which was full 100 leagues in circumference, on which were many villages."  
This land is really represented as a large island on several charts of the Atlas of  
Mercator, of the *Arcano del Mare*, in Bleau's and other more antient charts,  
with particulars of towns, villages, &c., which might tend to persuade us that it  
formerly existed. Whether it ever existed or not, we are certain that it exists  
no more. The ship *La Flore*, in the voyage of Messrs. Verdun, Borda, and  
Pingré, passed over the place where it is exhibited on the old charts, and never  
perceived the smallest trace of it. To this we shall add, that Anderson, in his  
history of Iceland, Greenland, &c. says, that a very expert captain of a ship  
did his utmost to discover the supposed remains of this island, and purposely  
employed two months in cruising on all sides, within 50 leagues round: he  
discovered no trace of land, but in every part a depth of 100 fathoms. The  
sea was agitated to that degree, that its waters were always higher there than  
any where else; they were greenish, and filled with a prodigious quantity of  
marine substances. Mr. Anderson is of opinion, that there were sources of  
hot water at the bottom of the sea in this place. The Remarks of Captain  
Ross, on this imaginary shoal, have been given in page 124.

**N. E. LEDGE of BELLE ISLE.**—Captain Cook, in his directions, which accom-  
pany the North-American Pilot, has observed, "that ships steering for this is-  
land should be careful to avoid a ledge of rocks that bears about N. by E. from  
the east point of the island, distant 2 miles. Part of these rocks appear above  
water, and the sea always breaks upon them. You will have 20 fathoms close  
to them, and 56 between them and the island. All about this island are irreg-  
ular soundings; but you will not find less than 20 fathoms home to the island,  
excepting on a small bank, lying N. W. four miles from the N. E. end, whereon  
it is said are only 5 fathoms." Upon these rocks, &c. the icebergs are fre-  
quently aground, and completely impede the navigation of the Strait.

**DANGERS IN THE VICINITY OF LAND**, have already been described in the  
former parts of this work, as the **VICTORIOUS ROCK** and **BOQUHAN REEF**, in  
page 39, and the **NUN ROCK** and Bank, page 14. With regard to the latter,  
we may, however, add that, in the Chart of the North-west Coast of Scotland,  
a rock is exhibited as discovered in 1785, and *seen at three-quarters ebb*. Its  
position, according to the Chart, is 5 miles S. W. by W. [ $W. \frac{1}{4} S.$ ] from the  
assigned position of the Nun Rock: we are not, therefore, quite certain that  
it is the same, although it has, generally, been supposed to be so.

(11th March, 1820.)

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