

ROKOL, in lat. $57^{\circ} 30' 32''$, long. $13^{\circ} 31' 16''$. This is a large and high rock, of a conical or sugar-loaf shape, the summit or upper part of which is perfectly white, from an immense quantity of birds' dung, with which it is covered. The rock has been seen

many times, but its true situation was unknown till the year 1810, when it was ascertained by Mr. T. Harvey, master, and the other officers of the *Endymion*, frigate, commanded by the Hon. T. B. Capel. By the observations made by these gentlemen, on the 8th of July, it appeared that the longitude, by mean of 11 lunars, was $13^{\circ} 30' W.$, and the latitude, by meridian altitude, $57^{\circ} 40' 10''$. On the 8th of August, the longitude, by mean of three chronometers, appeared to be $13^{\circ} 29' 30''$; by mean of 5 lunars, $13^{\circ} 34' 19''$: and the latitude, by meridian altitude, $57^{\circ} 38' 54''$. Hence the mean latitude and longitude is assumed as $57^{\circ} 39' 32''$, and $13^{\circ} 31' 16''$.



Appearance of Rokol, 2 miles distant, as taken by Mr. Harvey, now Commander of the Favourite, of Margate.

With the rock bearing N. by W., broken water appeared about a mile to the N.E. of it; and, on approaching nearer, a rock, on which the water broke, appeared just at the water's edge. When due South of Rokol, the breakers were in a line with the eastern part of it. The variation of the compass, at this time, was $33^{\circ} 35\frac{1}{2}' W.$

The following remarks on Rokol were communicated to the public by Mr. Richard Peacock, in 1809. "This rock appears almost like a ship at a distance, and is steep close to on the north side. I have passed it at the distance of about 50 fathoms; but, to the southward, or nearly S. E. by E. from the rock, there lies a long reef of sunken rocks for about 3 miles. On this reef, with gales of wind, the sea breaks very heavily.

"Captain Osborn, of Workington, told me that, on his passage from Quebec, in 1806, it was with the utmost difficulty he escaped getting among the breakers. Captain Magee, of Greenock, also informed me that he had seen the sea break to the distance of nearly three miles in a S. E. direction from the rock."

VIGIA to the S.W. of Rokol, lat. $56^{\circ} 40'$, long. $17^{\circ} 16'$. A shoal is exhibited hereabout on a chart of 1751, but of which no certain information can be traced. It appears, from its assigned situation, to be the bank next described.

LION'S BANK. in lat. $56^{\circ} 40'$, long. $17^{\circ} 45'$. This bank was sounded by Lieutenant Richard Pickersgill, in the brig *Lion*, in 1776, who found upon it from 290 to 320 fathoms. A vast quantity of sea-fowls were over it; and it probably abounds with fish. The position annexed is that given in the Requisite Tables. Dr. Forster says, on the 29th of June, with 320 and 290 fathoms, Pickersgill found a sandy bottom in $56^{\circ} 38' N.$ and $17^{\circ} 44' W.$ which induced him to call that spot the Lion's Bank; and particularly so, as he found there, what is usually seen on all banks at sea, a vast quantity of sea-fowl, such as gulls, dumdivers, &c. Soon after this, he could no longer get any soundings, nor were there any more fowls to be seen.

KRAMER'S BANK.—This Bank appeared in M. Bellin's chart, of 1751, and was probably copied from the Dutch charts of the Greenland Seas, which represented it as of considerable extent. It is said to have been discovered by Capt. *Alof Kramer*, but whether dangerous or otherwise we know not. Captain Ross sought for this bank, but unsuccessfully, in 1818. See page 124.

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