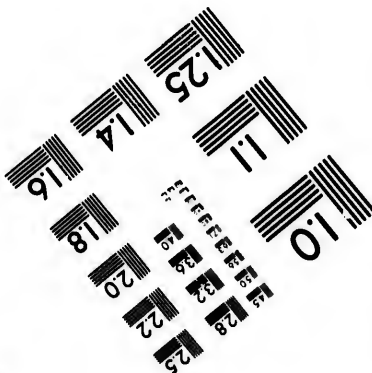
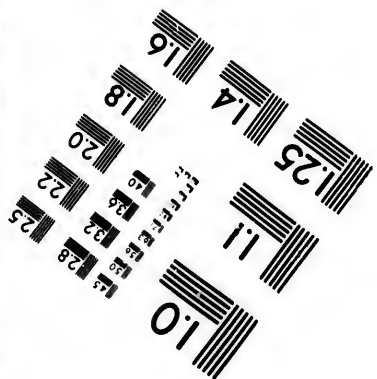
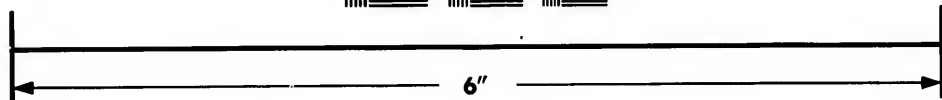
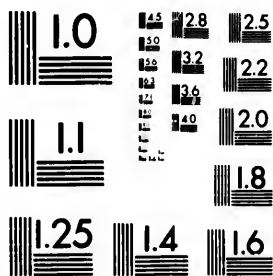


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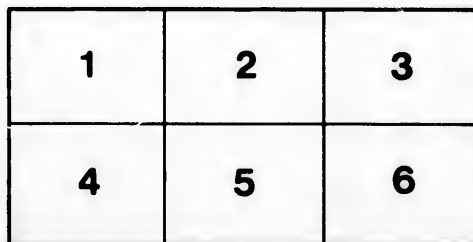
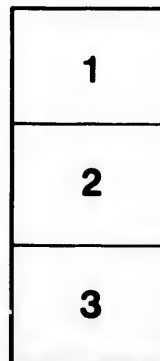
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Mrs. Talbot

Engraved by W. D. Howland, New York, and Street, Boston, from a drawing by Mrs. Talbot.

MEMOIR of a MAP
of
The LANDS around The NORTH-POLE,

by

Dalrymple.

1789.

Scale $\frac{1}{10}$ of an *inch* to 1° of *Latitude*.

L O N D O N,

Printed by GEORGE BIGG, 1789.



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A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

16th June, 1789.

SINCE this Memoir was printed I have received a Letter from Mr. William Fitzhugh at Canton, informing me that Mr. Lance and He had obtained for me " a Journal of the last Voyage made to the NW Coast of America by Capt. Meares — (Mr. F. observes) The Discoveries, in that part of the World, are become extremely interesting, from the probability that is opened of some communication by water through the Continent, or at least of a nearer approach of the Seas to each other than has hitherto been supposed."

I am taught by Mr. Lance to expect this Journal in a day or two, but am sorry to find the condition, on which it was obtained, was " that it go no further than myself at present."

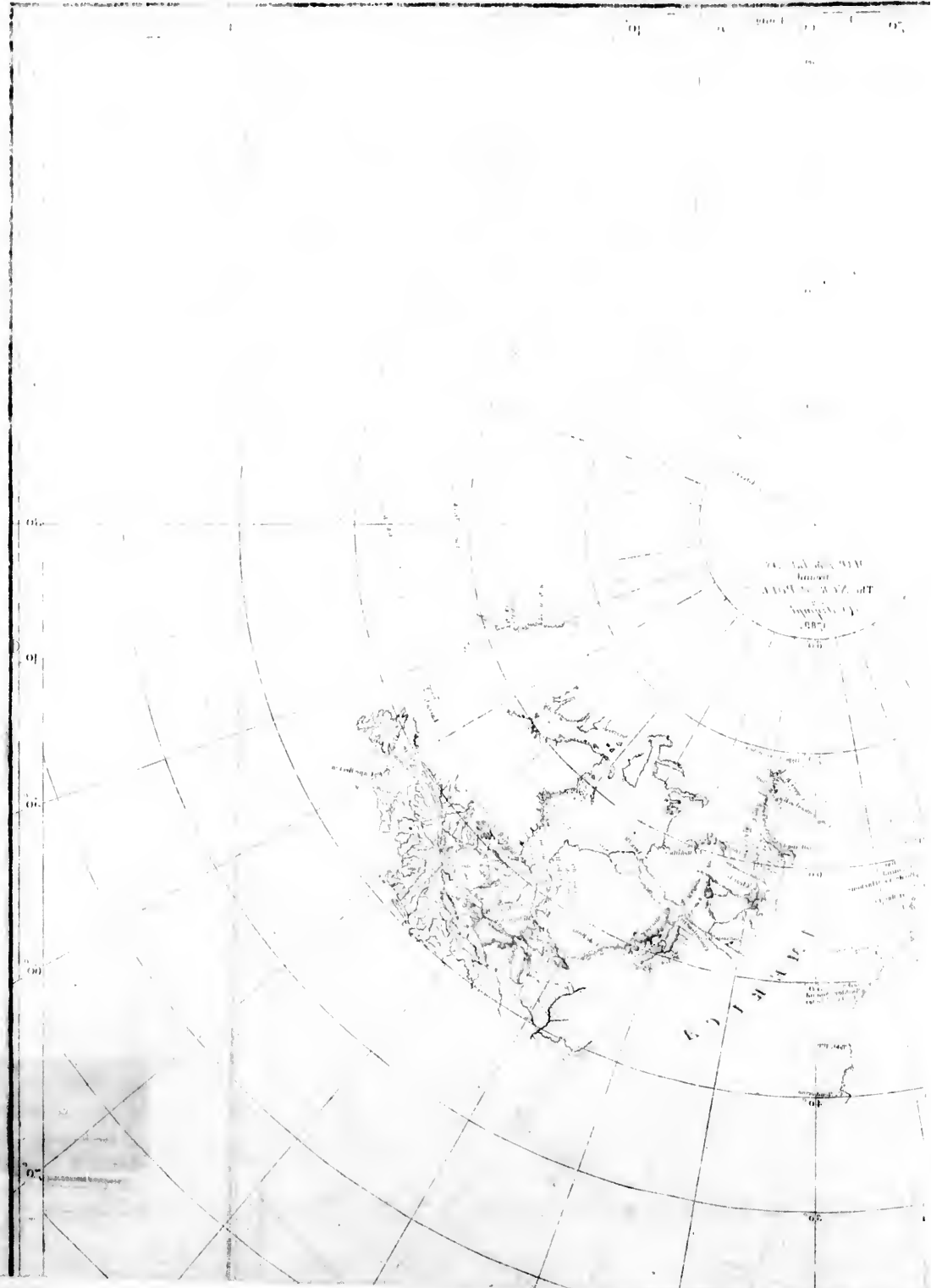
Mr. Torin, lately returned from China, also informs me, that he learnt there, the *Prince of Wales* had been
a great

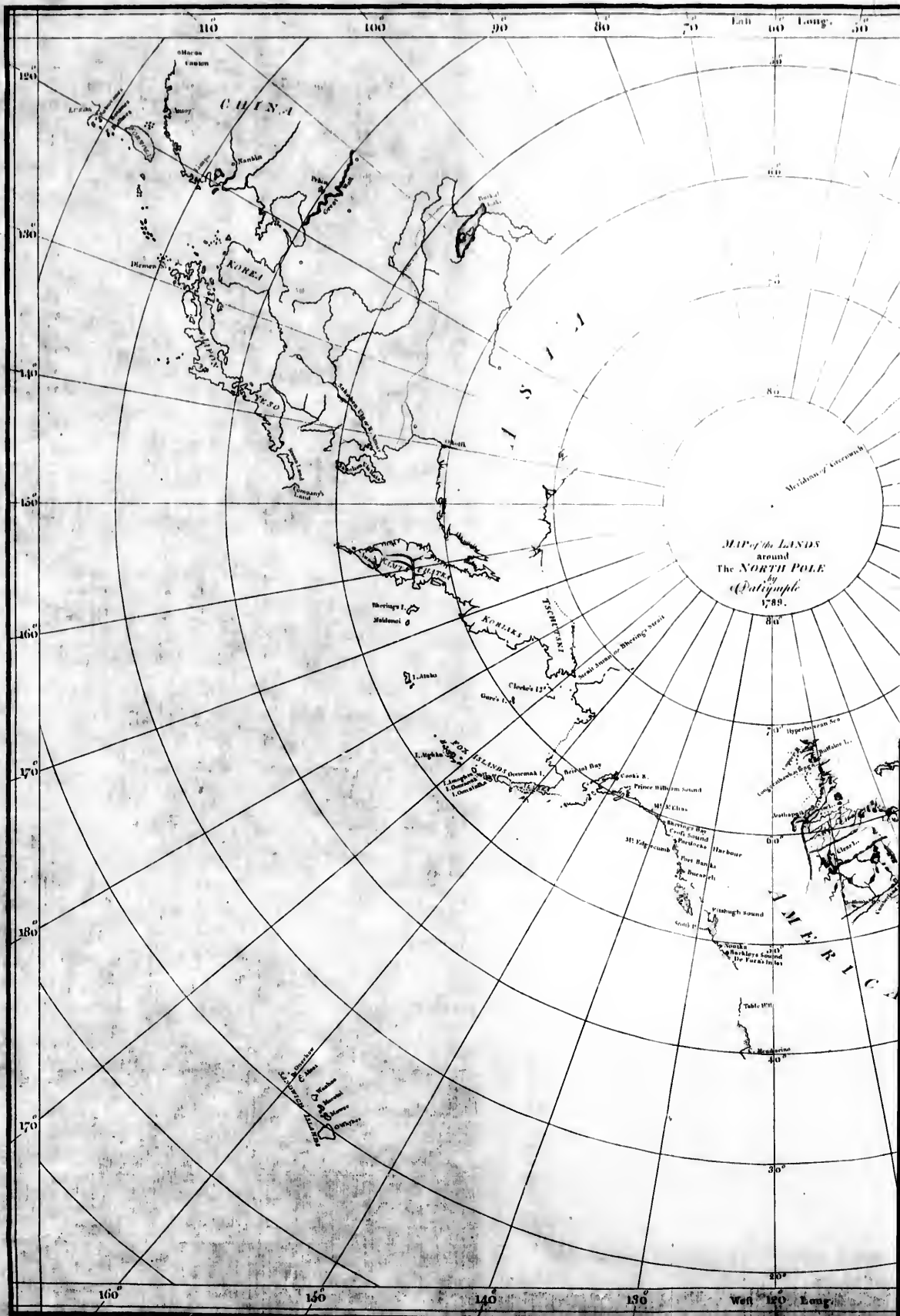
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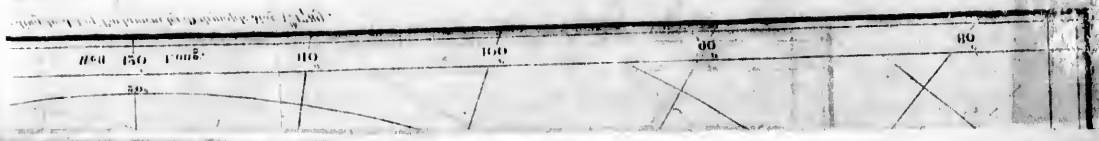
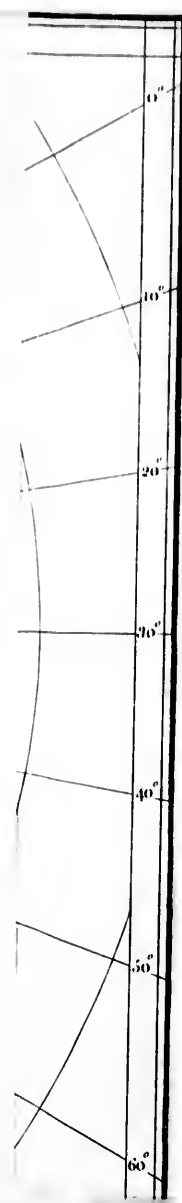
a great way up a *Sound* on that *Coast*, and had sent their boat farther, so as to have got within 400 miles of Hudson-Houfe; when, tho' the channel continued open, the Boat was obliged to return for want of provisions.

Dalrymple.





MAP of the LANDS
around
The NORTH POLE
by
Quilpuph
1789.



29th May, 1789.

THIS *Map* is, chiefly, the *Reduction* of a *Map* on a larger *Scale*; but as competent *Materials*, were wanting, for part of the larger *Map*, I have been induced to publish the present *ESSAY*.

My first motive in constructing the *Map*, was to explain a proposed union of operations, of the *East-India* and *Hudson's-Bay Companies*, for carrying on the *Fur-Trade*; and this *Object* made it requisite to publish the present *Map*, before the materials are collected that are wanting for finishing *The Map* on the larger *Scale*.

The construction of the *Map* led me necessarily to research for *materials*; My Friend Mr. Wegg, Governor of the *Hudson's-Bay Company*, assured me that every information, in possession of *The Hudson's-Bay Company*, would readily be communicated: and, by this liberal communication, it was with much satisfaction I found, that the *Geographical Materials*, in their possession, were very copious, and much exceeded my expectations; *The Hudson's-Bay Company* had employed Mr. *Philip Turnor* for several years in making *Surveys* of the *Rivers*, and in *Astronomical Observations*, for ascertaining the *Latitudes* and *Longitudes* of their various *Forts*, and *Establishments*.

These unpublished Documents being so valuable, for explaining the *Geography* of that part of the *Globe*, I shall lay them before the *Public* more at large; on which occasion I shall particularly describe them: at present, it will be sufficient to give the detail of Mr. *Philip Turnor's* *Astronomical Observations*.

N. Lat.	W. Long.	Place.	How determined.	Leaf.	Moff.	Ext. Diff.
57° 1' 48"	92° 34' 45"	York Fort . .	{ Lat. 5 Obf. ⊙ Double Mer. Alt. 57° 1' 36." 57° 1' 57." 0° 0' 21." Long. 69 ⊙ & ⊙ in 8 fetts } 91. 28. 0. 93. 24. 45. 1. 56. 45 7 ⊙ & * A t			
53. 56. 40.	102. 5. 58.	Cumberland House	{ Lat. 7 . . . ⊙ D. Mer. Alt. 53. 55. 45? 53. 57. 7. 0. 1. 22 Long. 88 ⊙ & ⊙ & * in 10 fetts } 101. 9. 0. 102. 48. 30. 1. 39. 30			
53. 0. 32.	106. 27. 20.	Hudson's House	{ Lat. 4 . . . ⊙ D. Mer. Alt. 53. 0. 21. 53. 0. 54. 0. 0. 34 Long. 58 ⊙ & ⊙ & * in 8 fetts } 106. 0. 45. 106. 49. 45. 0. 49. 0			
52. 14. 41.	81. 55. 49.	Albany	{ . . . Lat. 12 . . . ⊙ D. Mer. Alt. 52. 14. 14. 52. 15. 16. 0. 1. 2 81. 52. 40. Lon. 115 ⊙ & ⊙ & * in 15 fetts } 81. 15. 15. 82. 59. 30. 1. 44. 15 82. 1. 25. . . . 3 Ecl. Jupiter's Sat. P. Turnor. 81. 54. 22. . . . 4 D? T. Hutchins			
51. 14. 28.	85. 6. 55.	Henley House	{ Lat. 4 Obf. ⊙ D. Mer. Alt. 51. 14. 2. 51. 14. 48. 0. 0. 46 Long. 46 ⊙ & ⊙ in 5 fetts } 84. 31. 45. 85. 55. 30. 1. 23. 45 32 ⊙ & * 4 } 84. 43. 45. 85. 14. 0. 0. 30. 15			
51. 24. 20.	87. 2. 59.	Gloucester House	{ Lat. 5 Obf. ⊙ D. Mer. Alt. 51. 24. 16. 51. 24. 38. 0. 0. 22 Long. 35 ⊙ & ⊙ 4 fetts } 86. 14. 45. 87. 59. 45. 1. 45. 0 12 ⊙ & * 2 } 86. 20. 45. 86. 35. 45. 0. 15. 0			
	87. 9. 15.	D?	Em. 1st Sat. Jupiter			
51. 29. 27.		Rupert's River, Log Tent. . . .	⊙ D. Mer. Alt.			
51. 15. 54.	80. 56. 24.	Moose Fort . .	{ Lat. 8 Obf. ⊙ D. Mer. Alt. 51. 14. 47. 51. 17. 14. 0. 2. 27 Lon. 151 ⊙ & ⊙ in 15 fetts } 80. 11. 30. 82. 9. 0. 1. 57. 30 84 ⊙ & * 10 . } 79. 30. 15. 81. 33. 0. 2. 2. 45			
	80. 57. 0.	D?	Imm. 1st Sat. Jupiter, good sight.			
50. 14. 23.	82. 38. 56.	Brunswick House	{ Lat. 4 Obf. ⊙ D. Mer. Alt. 50. 14. 4. 50. 14. 50. 0. 0. 46 Long. 10 ⊙ & ⊙ in 1 fett } 82. 29. 45. 83. 23. 0. 1. 9. 15 31 ⊙ & * 3 }			
48. 47. 55.	80. 6. 52.	Head of Abbittbe River	{ Lat. . . Mer. Alt. Jupiter 48. 48. 30. ⊙ D. Alt . . . 48. 47. 20. . . . 0. 1. 10 Long. 2 Im. 1st Sat. Jupiter } 80. 2. 15. 80. 11. 30. 0. 9. 15			
48. 45. 10.	79. 5. 0.	NE Corner Abbittbe Lake	{ Lat. . . ⊙ D. Alt. . . . Long. ⊙ & ⊙ in 2 fetts } 79. 3. 15. 79. 7. 14. 0. 4. 0			
48. 29. 42.	84. 2. 15.	Miflinabe . .	{ Lat. 4 ⊙ D. Alt. . . . 43. 29. 10. 48. 30. 0. 0. 0. 50 Long. 20 ⊙ & * in 2 fetts } 84. 1. 30. 84. 3. 0. 0. 1. 30			
47. 56. 10.		Mifhipicoton . .	⊙ D. Alt.			

The Longitude at *Prince-Wales Fort*, in *Churchill River*,^a is also determined by Mr. Wales's Observation of the last *Transit* of *Venus*.

Latitude. Lon. from Greenwich. Prince-Wales Fort It
48° 57' 32" N 94° 12' 30" W

^a This Longitude is deduced, from the 1st Internal Contact, by the Astronomer Key, to whom I am indebted for the communication.

It may be proper here to repeat the various Positions which are given in the "Memoir concerning the Fur-Trade," to bring the whole into one view, viz.

The Positions assigned by C. Cook, from the Observations at *Nootka*, with the assistance of the Time-Keeper, are,

N.Lat.	W Lon.fr.Greenwich			
43° 10'	124° 5'	Cape Blanco?	. . .	} C.Cook's ₃ Voy.Vol.2.p.261
43. 30	124. 3	Cape Gregory	. . .	
44. 6	124. 8	Cape Perpetua	. . .	Ibid. . . . 269
44. 55	124. 6	Cape Foul-weather	. . .	Ibid. . . . 258
48. 15	124. 57	Cape Flattery	. . .	Ibid. . . . 263
49. 15	126. 40	Point Breakers	} Nootka {	Ibid. . . . 264
49. 36	126. 42	Ship-Cove		Plan
50. 0	128. 0	Woody Point		Ibid. . . . 264
57. 3	135. 53	Cape Edgecumbe	. . .	Ibid. . . . 344
57. 57	136. 39	Crofs Cape	. . .	Ibid. . . . 346
58. 52	138. 7	Mount Fair-Weather	. . .	Ibid.
60. 27	141. 0	M. S. Elias	. . .	Ibid. . . . 348

The Longitudes of the more Western parts are taken from the Map in Capt. Cook's Voyage. ^a

The Positions from Capt. Barkley's Chart are

47° 9'	. . .	125° 23.'	Point Fear
47. 43.	. . .	125. 1.	Destruction River
47. 47.	. . .	125. 14.	Pinnacle
48. 8.	. . .	125. 31.	Cape Flattery
48. 24.	. . .	125. 47.	Center of Talouk Island
48. 26.	. . .	125. 44.	S ^o Point of De Fuca's Entrance
48. 33.	. . .	125. 48.	N ^o Point D ^o
48. 50.	. . .	126. 0.	S ^o Point Barkley's Sound
49. 0.	. . .	126. 17.	W P D ^o
		127. 0.	W Point Nootka

There

^a The difference of almost 22 in the Longitude, of the SW Point of *Kiya's Head*, in the *Narrative* and *Chart*, was found, on examination, to be a mistake in Capt. Cook's MS.

There is in The Hudson's-Bay-Company's Collection, besides Mr. Turnor's *Map*, to *Cumberland House* and *Hudson's House*, another *Map* to *Cumberland House*, by Mr. Samuel Hearne; this gives the difference of Longitude $13^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$, instead of $9^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$, which result from Mr. Turnor's Astronomical Observations, or 4° excess in $9^{\circ}\frac{1}{2}$. This *Map* is also erroneous in the Latitude of *Cumberland House*, placing it in $54^{\circ} 29' N$, instead of $53^{\circ} 57' N$.

I am indebted to Mr. Faden, for a Copy of the *Map* of the Canadian Traders; Although the *Map* of the Canadian Traders by *itself*, instead of improving Geography, would tend to *misllead*, by extravagantly extending the limits of their Peregrinations, yet, when corrected by Mr. Turnor's Astronomical Observations, It is of great use: especially in assigning, within some reasonable bounds, the Longitude of the *Arathapezkow Lake*, ^a which it obviously shews cannot be, by many degrees, so far to the West as Mr. Hearne's Map represents: Mr. Hearne in his Map ^b places the SW Point of the *Island* on the South side of the *Arathapezkow Lake*, in
28^o

^a The name is variously spelt Arathape'cow, Athapeeska, Athapekaw, Araubuska and Orrabuskaw, I conceive it to be *Conibas* of the Old Maps and *Mare Dale* of Mercator 1587.

^b The different copies of Hearne's Map do not exactly agree, I follow the Original in the Hudson's-Bay Company's possession.

28° 7' W Longitude from Churchill, which being
94° 12.' 30" W gives 122° 19.' 30" Longitude for the
SW Point of the *Island*.

The *Map*, of the Canadian Traders, places the West Point
of the *Island* in 129° W from Greenwich but it makes the
difference of Longitude from the *Point*, where the *Pasquia*
River falls into the *Sask-asharwan*, to the West Point of
the *Island* in the *Arathapejkorw Lake*, . . . 10° 15.'
The *Point*, where the Rivers meet, by Mr. Turnor 105. 9.

places the *Island* in 115. 23.
By Mr. Hearne's Map 122. 19. 30
which is less than Hearne's Map 6. 56. 30

I have reckoned from the *Point*, where the two Rivers
meet, in preference to *Hudson's House*, because it seems
obvious, that *Blondeau House* is mistaken for *Hudson's*
House, in the *Map* of the Canadian Traders.

It cannot possibly be supposed that the Canadian
Traders should err so extremely in *default* in their
distance here, when they, every where else, err greatly
in *excess*, as might naturally be expected, where nothing
but estimation regulated the distance of their Journey:
This *Excess*, between *Cumberland House* and the *Point*
where the Rivers join, is no less than 1° 40' in 3° 2'.
admitting Mr. Turnor's Positions, which seem to be un-
questionably near the truth.

Finding

Finding therefore a correction necessary in Mr. Hearne's Longitude of the Arathapelkow Lake, I applied the same proportion that his Map, from *York Fort* to *Cumberland House*, gave, on comparison with Mr. Turnor's Astronomical Observations viz. 4° in 9° . This Proportion, in *Hearne's* Longitude from *Churchill* to the *Island* in *Arathapelkow Lake* $28^{\circ} 7'$
 will give for his *excess* $8. 19. 51$

and place the *Island* in *Arathapelkow Lake* $19. 47. 9W$
 from *Churchill*, which being from *Greenwich* in $94. 12. 30$

gives $113. 59. 39$

or in whole numbers 114° for the Longitude of the *West part* of the *Island*; still more Easterly than the Canadian Map places it, relatively to Mr. Turnor's Observations, but not in a greater degree of difference than the *excess* in the other parts of the Canadian Map warrants; This gives a new face to the Country between *Hudson's-Bay* and the *South-Sea*, and greatly encreaseth the *Space* of *undiscovered* parts towards the *Western Coast* of AMERICA, but the truth of this *general inference* cannot, I think, be questioned: and I do not presume to insinuate that the Longitude of the *Arathapelkow Lake* is *precisely* ascertained.

I am very much embarrassed concerning the Latitudes of the interior parts, beyond the limits of Mr. Turnor's Observations: The Canadian *Map* places *Cumberland House* $30'$ farther North than its true situation, but the *Point*,

Point, where the two Rivers join, only 10' farther North than Mr. Turnor; A doubt hence arises how far the Latitudes in the Canadian *Map* can be relied on, where there is no other authority: Mr. Hearne in the whole time of his journey, from 7th December 1770 to 30th June 1772, gives in his Journal no Observation for the Latitude but at *Conge-ca-tha-wba-chaga* in June 1771; it is true his Quadrant was destroyed on the 6th October 1771, but it is a very extraordinary circumstance, that, he should have given no observation, during the whole of this intermediate* time: it indicates great room for suspicion of the Instrument, an Elton's-Quadrant, or of his ability to use it: When he before set out on this Journey, he was induced to return to Churchill, by an accident that befell his Quadrant on the 11th of August 1770 whereby "the *Bubble*, " *Sight-Vane*, and *Nonius* were broken entirely to " pieces" whether he got another Quadrant at Churchill? whether the damages were repaired? or whether those damages could be competently repaired at Churchill? are circumstances not to be ascertained by any documents in my possession, but if he took Observation for the Latitude only at *one place* in his second Journey, we must suspect some *incompetency* in the Instrument: for Mr. Hearne does not seem to have been wanting

* Mr. Hearne says, he had several Observations; However The Journal mentions *none* but at *Conge-ca-tha-wba-chaga*; and his memory may confound the *two Journeys* together: in The former he had several Observations

wanting in assiduity, and Geography is much indebted to him.

Mr. Hearne's Latitude of the *Arathapeskow Lake* exceeds the Canadian Map $1^{\circ} 20'$ or $1^{\circ} 40'$ ^a but besides the suspicion which arises from Mr. Hearne's excess of distance, and which applied to his Latitude would reduce it considerably, his Map makes the *Buffaloe Lake* almost in 70° North Latitude, which seems to be too high a Latitude for such Animals; It is observable in *Greenland* that there is *no grass* beyond 65° North Latitude: These considerations have induced me, tho' with diffidence, to reject Mr. Hearne's Latitude of *Conge ca tha wba chaga*: and apply the same correction to his other Latitudes, as was applied to his Longitude for the excess of distance: but a question arises here whether Mr. Hearne's distances in the Map may not be regulated by his supposed observation at *Conge-ca-tha-wba-chaga*, and therefore there will be some uncertainty in the Latitudes from Churchill to that Place: and if the Latitude of the Canadian Map be right in the *Arathapeskow Lake*, Mr. Hearne's Latitudes would be still farther reduced.

The *Map* of the Canadian Traders is on a very distorted projection, the Parallels of Latitude being straight lines and the Meridians straight lines inclining: I was induced in the first Place to alter it to the Polar Projection;

^a Two Copies of the Canadian Map differ so much

jection; and, as it cannot be assimilated to Mr Turnor's Observations, by any general rule of proportion, I have thought proper to publish it by itself, so converted to the Polar Projection, and reduced from $\frac{6}{17}$ to $\frac{4}{17}$ to 1° of Latitude.

The position of *Mishipicoton*, on *Lake Superiour*, is of the utmost consequence; Mr. Turnor's Observation places it in $47^{\circ} 56' N$; M. D'Anville's Map of Canada in $47^{\circ} 43' N$ or $13'$ less, * but the Map of the Canadian Traders in $49^{\circ} 0' N$ or $1^{\circ} 4'$ more North than Mr. Turnor; there is little difference in the direction of the *North Coast* of *Lake Superiour* in D'Anville and in the Map of the Canadian Traders, but the great discordance in the Latitude, as well as in the Longitude, between *Mishipicoton* and Mr. Turnor's next Point of junction, at the *Great Rapid* where the *Pasquia River* falls into the *Winnipeg Lake*, produces necessarily a very great alteration in this part, from what the Canadian Map represents; for, altho' Mr. Turnor had no Observation of the Longitude at *Mishipicoton*, yet its Longitude 85° cannot be much different from the Truth, as his Survey could not considerably err to *Mishipicoton*, from *Missinabe* in $48^{\circ} 29' 43''$ North Latitude, and Longitude 77° and $84^{\circ} 2' 15'' W$

The Longitude of the *Great Rapid*, where the *Pasquia River* falls into the *Winnipeg Lake*, is by Mr. Turnor about

* This difference, tho' not very considerable where Materials are so scanty, may arise in part from the configuration of the Coast; all my endeavours to get a sight of the Memoir, which accompanied the publication of M. D'Anville's Map, have been fruitless.

about $99^{\circ} 35'$, and consequently, *Mishipicoton* being in . $\frac{85}{14. 35}$.

$14. 35$ will be the difference of Longitude between them: This Difference of Longitude in the *Canadian Map* is 27° *Mishipicoton* being in 83° or 2° less than Mr. Turnor's position, and the *Great Rapid* in 110° or about 10° more than the Longitude of Mr. Turnor's Map, and therefore the Difference of Longitude, $12^{\circ} 25'$ more than Mr. Turnor makes it, or almost double the truth. The Latitude of the *Great Rapid* by Mr. Turnor is about $53^{\circ} 12' N$, or $5^{\circ} 16'$ more North than *Mishipicoton*; in $\frac{47. 56}{52. 50}$

by the *Canadian Map* . . . $52. 50$
 in which *Mishipicoton* is in . $49^{\circ} 0$ i. e., only, $\frac{3. 50}{1. 26}$ more North, so that the Difference of Latitude is $1. 26$ less by the Map of the Canadian Traders than by Mr. Turnor, although the Difference of Longitude be $12^{\circ} 25'$ more. It is unnecessary to say how very much therefore the direction must be changed to accommodate the *Canadian Map* to Mr. Turnor's positions. As Mr. Turnor does not describe the *South part* of the *Winipeg Lake*, I have taken its *Extent*, on the *West-Side*, from the *Great Rapid* to the *Southern Extremity*, being about $3^{\circ} 50'$ difference in Latitude, from the *Canadian Map* without any deduction, because there is not the same reason for diminishing the distance along this Lake, as in land-carriage, or in the course by Rivers where there are many obstructions; and this extent does not bring the *Southern Extremity* into a lower Latitude, than is countenanced by Buache's Map, in the Collection of Memoirs 1753, but it is necessary to bear in mind, that this determination, placing the *S^o Extremity* of the *Winipeg Lake* in $49^{\circ} 22' N$. Latitude, is not made on any positive document.

It is an extraordinary circumstance, and much to be regretted, that I cannot find any Observations of Latitude, made on *Lake Superiour*, except the single Observation of Mr. Turnor at *Mishipicoton*. Buache, in the Map referred to, has given three Observations of Latitude on *Lake Superiour* or beyond it, viz. at *Fort Kamanistigoyan*^a $47^{\circ} 27'$ N, which D'Anville places in $46^{\circ} 45'$ N or $42'$ farther South: at *Fort St. Pierre* in $47^{\circ} 15'$, and at *Fort Charles* on *Lake des Bois* $48^{\circ} 27'$ N. The Assimilation of the Map of the Canadian Traders to Mr. Turnor's Observations gives the same Latitude for *Fort Charles*, but it places *Fort St. Pierre* in $47^{\circ} 40'$ N or $25'$ more North, than the Observation reported by M. Buache: but as there are no particulars how this Observation was made, I was unwilling to make a partial alteration in the Canadian Map, particularly as I could not admit the probability of the Latitude at *Fort Kamanistigoyan*, so different from D'Anville, and although operating in a contrary sense, yet it renders the reported observations suspicious.

Having nothing to adjust the positions in the Canadian Map beyond Mr. Turnor's Observations at *Hudson's House* and *Cumberland House*, I have therefore assumed $60^{\circ} 40'$ N, as in that Map, for the Latitude of the *Island* in the *Arathapeskow Lake*, and Longitude, as before deduced, 114° W. The Map is adjusted thereby from the *Point* where the Rivers join, in the track by *Clear Lake*; and from *Clear Lake* I thought it best to lay down the Track according to the *direction*, or bearing, in the Map, till that Track unites with the Track from *Cumberland House*, which being adjusted by Mr. Turnor's Observation, I have regulated, by this reduction,
the

^a Buache calls it *Camaneftigouia*.

the parts lying between the various Tracks, in the Map of the Canadian Traders, to the Northward of Hudson's House and Cumberland House. But as I thought it expedient to place the *Island* in the *Arathapeskow Lake* in 61° N. which is what results from the correction of Mr. Hearne's Map in Latitude; there is a difference of 20', which I have thrown into the length of the *Arathapeskow River*.

Mr. Hearne's *Map* and the Canadian *Map* differ very much, concerning, the *form* and *extent*, as well as the position, of the *Arathapeskow Lake*: The former makes the part of the *Lake*, to the *West* of the *Island*, lye WNW and NW and the extent, alligned in his *Journal* from the *Indian Report*, at least 280 or 300 miles on that side, and 90 to the Eastward: The Canadian *Map* makes the Direction of the *Lake* almost East and West for 100' to the Eastward, and 80' to the Westward, whence it makes the *Lake* incline Southerly for 40' or 50' more: As Peter Pond, the Canadian *Trader*, seems to have wintered on it twice, I have preferred the Description of the Western part in the Canadian *Map*.^a

Mr. Hearne's *Map* marks a *Salt River*, and *Salt Bay*, a little to the westward of where the *Arathapeskow River* falls into the *Lake*, but no notice is taken of this circumstance in his *Journal*; he says "it is no more than a small Rivulet that is supplied by a [Salt] Spring, many of which are to be found in the interior parts of America" it is indicated in one of the *Indian Maps*, in the Collection of The Hudson's-Bay Company: These *Indian Maps* conveying much information of the Northern parts, where European Documents
fail,

^a If, as I think probable, the *Arathapeskow Lake* is the same as *Lake De Fonte*, the extent given it even by Mr. Hearne from the *Indian Report* will fall short of *De Fonte's* Description.

fail, I have laid them before the Publick ; but I cannot presume to digest them into a connected Form, and have therefore only reduced them to a smaller scale.

The Outlet from the *Arathapeskow Lake* to the NW into the *Hyperborean Sea*, called in the Indian Maps the River *Kif-a-cherwan*, and *Kish-stoch-cwew*, is taken from the Canadian Map solely : being laid down from the *Arathapeskow Lake* without any reduction of distance.

In the Plate containing the Indian Maps There is one, apparently by an European, though anonymous, that marks the Rivers with the *Indian* names ; and indicates that, beyond the limits of Capt. *Middleton's Discoveries*, the *Sea* is continued to the *Copper River* ; in this fact all the *Indian Maps* and *Reports* concur : so that, there is every reason to believe, *Repulse-Bay* does not close up *Hudson's-Bay* on that side, but that it communicates with the *Hyperborean Sea*, although that Map represents very shallow water, in passing the *Islands* seen by Capt. *Middleton*.

I have also, as a curiosity in the History of Geography, given a *fac simile* of an *Indian Map* painted on a *Skin* : it is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the original size : The *Musquet* is the *Hyroglyphick* of the *Europeans* ; what the *animal* is I do not presume to judge.

The Evidence Capt. *Middleton* brings of his *Frozen Strait* does not appear to me conclusive ; and, as the same effects which were accounted for by it, would be produced by a communication to the Northward of *Repulse-Bay*, which he supposed shut up *Hudson's-Bay* on the North, I have thought it most eligible to omit *Middleton's Frozen Strait*, and continue the Coast of *Southampton Island* as far to the Northward as *Fox* traced it on the *East side* : I do not

mean to affirm that it is actually *one Island*; it may be broken into many Islands, I only mean to say, that I have no competent testimony that it is *more than one*: nor indeed positive testimony that it is an *Island*, the *North part* being *unknown*, may therefore connect to the Land on the *Western side* of *Baffin's-Bay*: though at the same time, I do not mean to insinuate that I believe this to be the case, or know of any circumstances to countenance such an opinion.

Davis tells us, that *His Discoveries* are laid down on *Mollineux's Globe*; which remaining in the *Middle-Temple Library* we have therefore the *Authentic Description* of *these Discoveries*; but the *Discovery* of *Baffin's-Bay* not having been made till 1616, could not be marked on that Globe which was published in 1592. ^a It was therefore necessary to consult the *earliest Maps* ^b wherein it is expressed: *Purchas* having unparadonably omitted publishing *Baffin's Original Map*, which, as well as his *Journal*, he had in his possession: nor can the low state of the Art of Engraving, at that time, be pleaded as an excuse, since *that valuable Original* merited his attention *more* than the vile scraps he has given from *Hondius*.

I have

^a The Date of the Celestial Globe still continues 1592 but the date of the Terrestrial in the Middle Temple Library has been visibly altered to 1603 with a Pen.

^b The *earliest* Map I have seen is by *John Speed* 1626 but he gives *Baffin's Bay* only with a faint tracing; he makes the width in Longitude about 20° in this *Fox's* Map 1635 agrees with him; but *James's* 1631 makes it about 30° *Thornton* 1703 reduces it to 25° and *Green* 1753 extends it almost to 50° I have followed *Thornton* as he appears to be more circumstantial than the antecedent Maps and *M. D'Anville* nearly concurs with him: It is further to be observed, although *Thornton's* Map is published in 1703, that He was successor in business to the earlier Hydrographers of the former century, and seems to have been in possession of many MSS of which no traces remain but in his works.

I have assumed the Longitude of *Cape Farewell* and the *West Coast* of *Greenland* from the *Lion's Voyage* as well as that of the *part* of the *Coast* of *Labrador* which they saw.

I am indebted to Mr. *Wales*, the Mathematical Master to *Christ's-Hospital*, for the following Positions determined in his *Voyage* to *Hudson's-Bay* for the Observation of the *Transit* of *Venus* in 1769.

Lat.	Long.	
61° 29' N	65° 16' W	. Cape Resolution i. e. Cape Warwick
62. 7	. 68. 13	. . Saddle-back Island
62. 32½	. 70. 48	. . Isles of God's mercies, * or Upper Savage Islands.
62. 46	. 74. 15	. . Cape Charles
63. 29	. 76. 47	. . Salisbury Island
62. 39	. 77. 48	. . Cape Walsingham i. e. Cape Wostenholme
62. 41	. 78. 50	. . Cape Diggs i. e. Cape Digges
62. 38½	. 80. 33	. . North End Mansell Island

By these positions I have regulated the *Coasts* of *Hudson's Strait* and the adjacent parts, and have collated *Middleton's printed Chart*, with *Marley's MS*, communicated by *The Hudson's-Bay Company*.

Besides the Longitudes of the interior Country, Mr. *Turnor's* Astronomical Observations determine the position of the *East-Main House* . . . 52° 15' N Latitude 78° 44' 30" W Longitude
 The Position of *Albany* being 52. 14. 41 . . 81. 55. 49
 the difference 3. 11. 19

is the breadth of *Hudson's*, or rather *James's, Bay* in that Latitude :

* The *Islands* of *God's-Mercies* are more to the Northward and Westward : I suppose Mr. *Wales* has been misled by the mistake of the Persons on board the Ship in which he was.

Latitude: and this Observation at *East-Main*, compared with Mr. Wales's position of *Cape Digges*, gives the direction of the *East Coast* of *Hudson's-Bay*, which is nearly North and South: the detail is from the *Hudson's-Bay* Company's Collection, chiefly in a MS of Capt. *Coates*, and from *Marley's Charts*.

I have in the detail of *James's-Bay*, as the Southern part of *Hudson's-Bay* is named, chiefly followed *Marley's Charts*, adjusted by Mr. *Turnor's* Observations.

But, in the position of *New-Severn River* from *York Fort*, I have followed a MS in the *Hudson's-Bay* Company's Collection, containing the communication by inland Rivers, as well as by the Sea Coast.

The Longitude of *York Fort* by Mr. *Turnor's* Observations, being $92^{\circ} 34' 45''$
 and *Churchill* by the *Transit* of *Venus*, $94. 12. 30$
 The difference of Longitude between them is $1. 37. 45$
Marley in his Chart 1782 also makes the difference of Longitude $1^{\circ} 38'$ between *York Fort* and *Churchill*: but he does not agree in the intermediate parts with Mr. Wales's description; for Mr. Wales informs me *Cape Churchill* is $1^{\circ} 2'$ or $1^{\circ} 3'$ to the Eastward of *Churchill*, but *Marley's* Charts made it $1^{\circ} 16' E$, or $13'$ more; and consequently the Difference of Longitude between *York Fort* and *Cape Churchill* only $22'$, or $13'$ less than would result from the Observations. But altho' *Marley's* Chart 1782 gives the difference of Longitude above-mentioned, His Chart 1781 gives no less than $3^{\circ} 1. 52''$ for the difference of Longitude between *Churchill* and *York Fort*; so little consistency is there in his Charts of different dates.

There

There is a Chart, I believe by Capt. *Christopher*, shewing the track of the Ship Prince-Rupert, when he escaped from the French Squadron; in it *Cape Churchill* is laid down from *Churchill*, 1° 4' E
 and *York Fort* 1. 52
 making the difference of Longitude between *Cape Churchill* and }
York Fort } . 48
 which, by the comparison of Mr. *Wales* and Mr. *Turnor*, should be 35
 the difference 13
 exceeds the truth, exactly by the same quantity as *Marley* fell short of it.

Middleton's Chart makes *York Fort* from *Churchill* 1° 30' which is 8' less than the truth, he makes *Cape Churchill* nearly in the Meridian of *York Fort*: or 35' less than the Observations.

The Draft of the *California's* Voyage, by *T. S. Drage*, makes *York Fort* from *Churchill* 1° 9'
 and *Cape Churchill* . D° 1. 2
 which therefore places C. Churchill only . 0. 7
 to the Westward of *York Fort*, instead of . 0. 35
 which the Observations give: the difference is . 0. 28
 less.

There are several MS sketches in the Hudson's-Bay Company's Collection of the NW parts of Hudson's-Bay, but they are all of them, *Marley's* not excepted, so very erroneous that they are of no use, except that of Capt. *Christopher*: From *Churchill* to 61°½ N. I have chiefly followed *Drage's* Chart; from thence to the
 F *Saults*

South Point of Rankin's Inlet, chiefly Mr. *Ellis's* large Chart; * from the *Point of Rankin's Inlet*, to *Chesterfield Inlet*, inclusive, the Plan of *that Inlet*, in the *Hudson's-Bay Company's* Collection, ^b made from the Observations of *Capt. Christopher* and *Mr. Norton* in 1761 and 1762.

The *Wager* I have taken from Mr. *Ellis's* large Chart, having adopted $5^{\circ} 39'$ E, the mean position of *Cape Dobbs* from *Marble Island*, by *Ellis*, *Drage* and *Middleton*, viz. $4^{\circ} 4'$; $7^{\circ} 4'$ and $6^{\circ} 25'$: I perceive a MS, in the *Hudson's-Bay Company's* Collection, marks *two Copper-Mines* on the South Side of the *Wager*.

My Occupations, were my state of Health no obstacle, would preclude me from extending my Investigation to our other Territories in America, or to the Possessions of the United States: that Part of Geography is sufficiently known for a *general idea*: and as I have neither local knowledge, nor competent materials, for a more exact delineation than The Public have already in their possession, I have, for convenience, followed M. D'Anville's Map of Canada.

In the delineation of the West Coast of America to the Southward of *Cape Mendocino*, I have chiefly followed the Map of that Coast, made by *Miguel Costanzo* at Mexico, in 1770, and published at Madrid, in 1771. But I have regulated the Longitudes by the Observation of the last Transit of Venus by *Abbe Chappe* at
St.

* I never saw but one Copy of this Chart; it was published in 1748: my friend Mr. Stephens, Secretary to the Admiralty, gave that Copy to me.

^b There are three other sketches of the *Chesterfield Inlet*, but this seems to have been made with most attention: probably from the others.

St. Joseph, near the Extremity of *California*, viz.
 $23^{\circ} 3' 42''$ N. $109^{\circ} 42' 30''$ W. *

This Longitude of *S. Joseph* regulates the general positions not only of the Coast to the Westward, but also to the Eastward: By Costanzos Map The *Fort*, at *Port Monterey*, is $12^{\circ} 29'$ W from *S. Joseph* which places *Monterey* in $122^{\circ} 11' 30''$ W; and the *Farellons* off *Port San Francisco*, as the *Port*, which Sir Francis Drake visited in 1579, is now named by the Spaniards, being $0^{\circ} 49'$ W from *Monterey* by Costanzos Map, their Longitude will be $123^{\circ} 0' 30''$ W. By my Map *Cape Mendocino* is in $123^{\circ} 25'$ W and therefore the difference of Longitude between the *Farellons* and *It* only $0^{\circ} 24' 30''$. This, Costanzo's Map makes $4^{\circ} 13'$; but his knowledge did not extend to *Cape Mendocino*, which he places in $41^{\circ} 26'$ N. instead of $40^{\circ} 0'$ N. and in this last Latitude he lays down *P. Barrancas* 1° to the Westward of the *Farellons*; and probably this is actually *Cape Mendocino*: I am inclined to think the difference of Longitude between the *Farellons* and *Cape Mendocino* is more than $0^{\circ} 24' 30''$ W. and I find the Spanish Plan of *St. Francisco* makes the *Farellons* in $122^{\circ} 4'$ W. ($254^{\circ} 26'$ from *Tenerif*) or $1^{\circ} 21'$ to the Eastward of *Cape Mendocino*. I have assumed $1^{\circ} 21'$ as the difference, and therefore place the *Farellons* off *St. Francisco* in $122^{\circ} 04'$ or $56' 30''$ farther East than Costanzo's Map, and have reduced his Longitudes from *St. Joseph* in that proportion.^b

At

* This is the position assigned in the *Requisite Tables*, to the Nautical Almanac, 1781; and in the *Con. des Temps* 1789 Don Joseph Alzate y Ramirez gives it $23^{\circ} 3' 20''$ N and $109^{\circ} 47' 30''$ W ($267^{\circ} 52' 30''$ from Ferro) M. Cassini, Voyage en Californie, $23^{\circ} 3' 20''$ N: by the Transit $7^{\text{h}}. 28^{\text{m}}. 6$ by Jupiter's Satellites $7^{\text{h}}. 28^{\text{m}}. 53$. Chappe $7^{\text{h}}. 28^{\text{m}}. 17$. Doz and Medina. he assumes $7^{\text{h}}. 28^{\text{m}}. 10$. = $112^{\circ} 2' 30''$ from Paris, or $109^{\circ} 42' 30''$ W from Greenwich.

^b I am assured, by the best authority in Spain, that Costanzo's Map has little merit, but I have no better authority to consult; for altho' I have some MSS of this Coast I do not know what confidence they merit; one appears to have been consulted by Costanzo.

At *Mexico*, M. Cassini (*Voyage en Californie P. 104*) says *Don J. Alzate* observed the following Eclipses of Jupiter's Satellites.

	Apparent Time		difference.	Longitude fr.	
	Obs. at Mexico.	by calculation		Paris.	Greenwich.
	Sat. at Paris.				
1770 16th February	16. 38. 49	3 ^d . 23. 19. 53	6. 41. 4	100. 16. 0	97. 56. 0
29th . . .	15. 45. 0	1 ^m . 22. 30. 24	6. 45. 24	101. 21. 0	99. 1. 0
14th March .	15. 56. 53	1 ^m . 22. 42. 48	6. 45. 55	100. 28. 45	99. 8. 45
	1 ^m . Mean		6. 45. 39	101. 25. 52	99. 4. 52

M. Cassini also mentions, in detail, an Eclipse of the Moon observed by the same person.

	the End.		h. m. s.	h. m. s.	o. / " "	o. / " "
	uncertain	certain				
1769 12th December	13. 13. 12	13. 13. 45	19. 51. 30	{	6. 38. 18	99. 34. 30

M. Cassini assumes 99° 6'. 15"
 The Last Internal Contact of the Transit of Venus gave
 6° 49' 52" 102° 28' 0 100. 8. 0

But D. Joseph Alzate y Ramires in his *Map of Mexico* assigns for the observed Longitude at Mexico 278° 16' 30" from Ferro or 99. 23. 30

The Requisite Tables to the Nautical Almanac gives the position of *Mexico* 19° 54' N. Longitude from Greenwich 100. 5. 45

The Connoissance des Temps assigns the same Longitude, but it gives 19° 25' 50" N. for the Latitude.

D. Juan Lopez in his Map of the Environs of Mexico, 1785, gives the Latitude 19° 54' N Longitude 276° 42' E from Tenerif = 99° 48' W from Greenwich, as the result of the Observations of M. Chappe and D. Vicente Doz at California.

Such Discordance in position, amongst Astronomers, must be an apology for the inaccuracy of Geographers: I have assumed the Longitude assigned by Don Joseph Alzate 99° 23' 30" W. but he does not give the Latitude; his Map places it in 19° 41' N. M. Cassini assigns 19° 54' N. as the result of Alzate's former Observations.



