

1499. — Alonzo de Ojeda and the pilot Amerigo Vespucci (2nd voyage) explore the East coasts of South America : *Guiana, Orinoco and Brazil*.

This voyage, according to some statements, is supposed to have preceded by one year the discovery of the American continent by Columbus.

1499. — Pinzon, Columbus's fellow traveller, reconnoitres *the mouth of the Amazon*.

(\*) Up to the end of the xivth Century, the charts used by pilots show no mention of soundings in figures but merely crosses to represent reefs and dotted lines to represent sand banks. On the other hand, the Hanseatic League track-charts, a sort of sailing directions, give a few soundings expressed in fathoms, cubits or feet. Dutch charts of the xvth are already showing coastal soundings.

In 1504, on the chart of Juan de la Cosa, Columbus's pilot, is represented for the first time a line of soundings along the American coast between the Trinidad and the Maranhao, as a result of the work carried out by Pinzon and Amerigo Vespucci.

On Lucas Waghenauer's coast charts (1584) soundings figures are becoming numerous.

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## CHAPTER II

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### XVI<sup>th</sup> CENTURY

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1500. — Pinzon reconnoitres, by land, on January 26, Cape Saint Augustine.
1500. — While making Gama's voyage to India over again, Pedro Alvarez Cabral, was driven by storm to the *Brazilian coasts* at Porto Seguro, on April 24, 1500. He gave this coast the name of Land of the Holy Cross (Santa Cruz) which, subsequently was changed into *Brazil*, on account of the redness of its timber trees and was explored in detail by Amerigo Vespucci from 1500 to 1504.
1501. — During his 3rd voyage (1501-1502) Amerigo Vespucci travelling on behalf of the King of Portugal, reconnoitres Cape Saint Augustine, Cape Saint Roque and the Brazilian coast as far as the bay of Todos os Santos (Bahia).
1501. — The *East coast of Newfoundland, the Saint Lawrence River and Labrador* are reconnoitred by Gaspar Cortereal who sailed from Lisbon on a voyage of discovery on behalf of the King of Portugal. He considered the "Terra de Labrador" fit for cultivation, whence its name, and reached the entrance to a strait which he called *Anian Strait*, after the name of two brothers, his fellow travellers, and which was subsequently called the strait of Hudson in 1610. He thought he had discovered the strait leading into the sea of the Indies. He lost his life there the following year, so did his brother Miguel who had sailed off in search of him.
1501. — *Ascension Island*. John of Nova Gallego discovers this island on Ascension day, May 20 1501. It was only two years later that Albuquerque gave it this name.
1502. — *Saint Helena Island* is discovered by the Portuguese John of Nova Castella who was in command of a Portuguese squadron when returning from the Indies.
- In 1513, Fernando Lopez was exiled there from the Indies. Resided there secretly until 1588 when Sir Thomas Cavendish returned after his voyage. The Emperor Napoleon I was deported there (H.M.S. "Northumberland") and interned from the 15th of October 1815 to the 5th of May 1821, date of his death.
1502. — *Santa Lucia* discovered on the 18th of June by Christopher Columbus during his 4th voyage.
1502. — *Gulf of Mexico*. During his 4th and last voyage (1502-04) Columbus explored some shores of this gulf in order to seek a passage to Cathay and more particularly the northern coast of South America as far as the isthmus of Panama and the coasts of Yucatan.
- § 1502. — Amerigo Vespucci is supposed to have sighted a land in latitude 52° S., probably *South Georgia*. This is also supposed to have been sighted later in 1675 by Antonio de la Roche, an Englishman returning from Peru who had been driven by storm to the East of Staten island and also in 1756 by the Spanish ship "Leon" that fixed its position in latitude 54° 20' South.
1503. — The *Fernando Noronha Island*, discovered by Gonçalvez Cœlho, during Amerigo Vespucci's 4th voyage (1503-04).
1503. — *Caymans Islands* (Jamaica) discovered by Christopher Columbus who called them "Las Tortugas" on account of the turtles which he found there.

1504. — *Madagascar*. Discovered by Lopez Soarez de Albergavia and in 1506 by Tristan da Cunha, visited again in 1508 by the Portuguese navigator Fernandez Pereira. It was first called *Saint Lawrence Island*, having been discovered on that saint's day and then *île Dauphine* in the time of Henry IV (1589-1610). The French East Indies Company established a settlement at Fort-Dauphin in 1642.
1505. — *Ceylon*. The Portuguese establish themselves at Trincomali.
1505. — The Portuguese navigator Dom Pedro Mascarenhas discovers the group of the *Mascarene Isles* to which he gave his name. Called islands of Bourbon by Flacourt in 1649.
1506. — The *Seychelles*, discovered by Dom Pedro Mascarenhas who called them "Sete Hermanos" (the Seven Brothers). They were subsequently called *Bourdonnais* after de Mahé de la Bourdonnais, French governor of Mauritius and Bourbon under the "Compagnie Française des Indes" (Mahé isl. 1734); later they were called Seychelles after viscount Hérault de Seychelles.
1506. — The Portuguese Lauroço d'Almeida visits *Kiwah* off the East coast of Africa. He makes a reconnaissance of Ceylon. This was already known in the time of the Roman emperor Claudius.
1506. — Tristan da Cunha visits *da Cunha Land* (Ascension Isl.) then Saint Lawrence Isl. (Madagascar).
1507. — Albuquerque secures *Sokotra Island*.
1507. — *Mauritius*. Discovered on the 7th of February by the Portuguese pilot Diego Fernandez Pereira who called it Cerné. It was called Mauritius in 1598 when a Dutch squadron took possession of it, on behalf of prince Maurice de Nassau. In 1715 the French took possession of it under the name of "Ile-de-France". The island resumed its former name in 1810 when England assumed dominion over it.
1508. — Thomas Aubert visits *Canada*, a country already known to fishermen driven there by storm.
1508. — After landing in Argentina, the Spaniards founded some settlements there in 1535.
1508. — Ormuz and Goa are discovered by Albuquerque.
1508. — *Sumatra* and the *Peninsula of Malacca* are visited by the Portuguese Diego Lopez de Sequeyra. The Dutch established themselves there in 1596. From 1685 to 1824 the English settled down in Benkuelen which was then exchanged for Malacca.
1509. — *Java* is discovered by Albuquerque.  
In 1509, off the English coast, seven natives from the New Lands were found in a wicker bark covered open boat. They were brought to Rouen. They fed on raw meat. The last survivor was presented at the Court of Louis XII, King of France.
1511. — The Portuguese make a minute exploration of Sumatra and settle down in Malacca.
1511. — *Moluccas Islands* and *Sunda Islands* are discovered by Antonio d'Abreu.
1511. — *Mindanao Island* (Philippines) is discovered by Francisco Serrão.
1511. — *New Guinea* sighted perhaps by Antonio d'Abreu and Francisco Serrão. In 1526, Dom Gorge de Menezes, coming from Malacca and driven eastward by the monsoon, wintered very likely in the neighbourhood of a bay (Geelvink Bay): he is therefore the discoverer of New Guinea.
1512. — The Portuguese set fire to Surat.
1512. — *Maldivé Islands*. The Portuguese navigator Andrada is shipwrecked there and finds the islands occupied by the Arabs.
1512. — *Florida* is discovered on the 27th of March, the day of "Pasqua Florida", hence its name of Florida, it is explored by Ponce de Leon, the Spanish governor of Puerto Rico.
1513. — *Mar del Zur* (South Sea). This great ocean was discovered on the 27th of September 1513 from the top of the Darien mountains by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, accompanied by Francisco Pizzaro and acting on information received from the natives. It was at that time that was dropped the assumption that the New World was part of India.
1513. — The Portuguese visit *Borneo*.
1515. — *Celebes Islands*, discovered by the Portuguese.
1515. — Peru is discovered by Perez de la Rúa.
1516. — *Rio de Janeiro* and *Rio de la Plata* are discovered by Diaz de Solis who visited *Martin Garcia* to which he gave the name of his pilot. Sebastian Cabot founded some settlements there in 1527 and Pedro de Mendoza took possession of the Rio de la Plata in 1536.
1517. — Cordova explores *Central America*.
1517. — Some Portuguese are driven by storm to the coast of Bengal.
- 1517-18. — Fernão Perez de Andrada explores the *Canton River* and *Ningpo* in China.

1518. — *Mexico*, visited by the Spaniards is conquered from 1519 to 1523 by Fernando Cortez.
1520. — Diego Lopez de Sequeyra brings back to Massowah the ambassador who had been sent to Portugal by the Negus of Abyssinia; he then sails to the Moluccas.
1520. — Fernando de Magalhaens (1470-1521) enters the service of Spain and is placed at the head of an expedition of discovery (1519-1522) commissioned by the Emperor Charles V, consisting of the ships "San Antonio", "Conception", "Victoria" and "Trinidad", crosses the *Strait of Magellan* on the 14th of October 1520.  
He discovers the *Tierra del Fuego*—the pilot being Sebastian del Cano, on board the "Trinidad"—which was believed to be contiguous to the regions of the Austral Continent.  
He gives the South Sea the name of *Pacific Ocean* (Slow Sea).  
When crossing this ocean, he attempted to sound its depth not far off the Carolines. The sounding lines used did not exceed 200 fathoms and, as he could not reach the bottom, he concluded that he had "the deepest portion of the ocean" under the keel of his ship.  
During the crossing, he met only with two small islands which he named: "Desventuradas": the *Unfortunate Islands*.  
On the 6th of March 1521, he discovers the "*Islands of the Lateen sails*" (Guam and Rota) which are part of the Mariana islands (islas de los Ladrones) of which the Spaniards took possession in 1565 and to which they gave the name of their Queen *Mary Anna of Austria*, the widow of Philip IV of Spain (Magellan Archipelago).
1521. — *Philippines Islands* (Cebu) discovered by Magellan who gave them the name of archipelago of San Lazaro, the Saint of the day of their discovery.  
Magellan was killed in an ambush at Cebu where he landed on the 16th of March 1521. His pilot Sebastian del Cano brought the expedition back to Spain in 1522 via the Cape of Good Hope. This was the first *circumnavigation of the World*.  
An account of the voyage was written later by Antonio Pigafetta (1585)\*.  
The Spaniards Garcia de Loaysa and Sebastian del Cano return to the Moluccas together with the Portuguese Jorge de Meneses.
1522. — *Bermudas* or *Sommers Isls*, discovered by Joaõ Bermudas, although a chart made by Peter Martyr in 1511 shows the island "la Bermuda" on the location of the Bermudas. Sir George Sommers was shipwrecked there in 1609 (the "Sea Venture") and died there in 1610.  
Colonized in 1612 by Richard Moore British Virginia Company, James and Daniel Tucker founded the Bermuda Company there in 1615.
1523. — The Florentine Verrazano seeks a northward access to the "silk country" on behalf of some Lyons merchants, with the "Dauphine" under the command of Captain Antoine de Conflans.
1524. — Meeting of the Junta of Badajoz.
1524. — *New France*. One of the ships sent by Francis I, after reaching Florida, lands in latitude 50° N. on the east coast of the American Continent to which the name of New France is given.  
Verrazano, a Florentine in the service of France, sets out from Florida, called *la Franciscane*, after Francis I) to go overland as far as Newfoundland.
1525. — Towards that time, the Portuguese discover the lands which later on were called *New Holland*, they were neglected for a time, then visited by the Dutch at various dates between 1619 and 1644; they have since become a British colony.
1526. — Sebastian Cabot goes up the *Parana River*.
1526. — *New Guinea*. Dom Jorge de Menezes, coming from Malacca, wintered in the vicinity of the Bay (Geelvink). In 1528, the Spaniard Alvaro de Saavedra whom Cortez had sent from Mexico, sailed along the North coast of New Guinea which he named "isla de Oro". It was Ortiz de Retes, one of Villalobos's commanders who gave it the name of New Guinea in 1545.  
In 1606, Torres ascertained its insularity.
1526. — *Caroline Isls*, sighted by the Portuguese commander Diego da Rocha.  
In 1527 he discovers the Sequeira Isls (part of the Caroline Isls).  
In 1528, Alvaro de Saavedra calls the Ulithi group *Islas de los Reyes*.  
In 1585, Drake sights *Yap*.  
In 1595, Quiros reconnoitres *Ponape*.  
In 1625, the Nassau Squadron records the existence of Yap, which Drake had already seen.

\*Road measurements:—

German leagues = Dutch miles: 15 to the degree, i.e.: 4 minutes.

French and English nautical leagues: 20 to the degree, i.e.: 3 minutes.

Spanish leagues: 17 1/2 to the degree, i.e.: 3 minutes, 30 seconds.

Visited in 1528 by Narvaez, the Islands were called Caroline in 1686, by Admiral Francesco Lazeano in honor of King Charles II of Spain's wife. This name was adopted for the whole of the archipelago.

1527. — Australia is visited by the Portuguese of Dom Jorge de Menezes : they give the name of Abrolhos to the group of reefs and islets situated off the West coast.
1527. — Foundation of the first Spanish colony in Peru (Bay of Tumbes). In 1529, Spain sells the Moluccas to Portugal.
1529. — The *Marshall Islands* are visited by Alvaro de Saavedra.  
Wallis put into harbour there in 1767; they were explored in 1788 by Captains Marshall and Gilbert, of the "Scarborough" and "Charlotte" then visited by Kotzbue in 1816-17 and in 1825.  
Duperré called at Jaluit in 1824 with the "Coquille".  
From 1829 to 1835 the islands were visited by the Russian Captains Chramtschensko, Hagemeister and Schwartz.
1530. — The Portuguese establish themselves in Bengal.
1530. — *Guinea*. First voyage made by a British ship to obtain elephants' tusks.
- 1532-35. — Exploration of Peru by Francis Pizarro.
1534. — *Canada* is explored by Jacques Cartier, a pilot from Saint-Malo in the "Franciscane", "Hermine" and "Emerillon". In 1523, Verrazani founded a settlement there and took possession in the name of François I, King of France, under the name of "New France".  
The mouth of the Saint Lawrence River was reconnoitered on August 11th, Saint Lawrence's day. In 1541, Cartier founded a colony on the site where Champlain established *Québec* in 1608.
1534. — Bombay, in the possession of the Portuguese was handed over in 1667 to Charles II as part dowry of Queen Catherine of Braganza, then transferred to the East India Company in 1668.
1535. — Fernando Cortez, in the service of Charles V, discovers the *Peninsula of California* and the *Vermil Sea*.  
Mendoza orders the exploration of the present territories of the Argentine Republic (1816) discovered in 1508.
1535. — Fray Thomas de Berlanga, the bishop of the golden Castile, visits the *Islands of the Galapagos* (Tortugas) discovered at the end of the xvth Century by Tupac Yupanqui, an Inca from Peru.
1537. — *Chile* explored by Diego de Almagro, one of the conquerors of Peru.
1539. — *Old California*, discovered by Ulloa.
- 1539-42. — Soto sails up the *Mississippi*.
- 1540-41. — Mendez Pinto makes a voyage of discovery to the Far-East and China.
1541. — Exploration of *Labrador* by the French engineer Alphonse.
1541. — Joaõ de Castro draws up the first "Roteiro", a nautical direction for the Red Sea.
1541. — Orellana sails up the *Amazon*.
1541. — *New Mexico* is explored by Vasquez de Coronado.
1542. — *New California*. Rodriguez de Cabrillo, a Portuguese in the service of Spain, sets off in search of the western passage to the "Strait of Anian" and names *Capo Mendocino* after governor Mendocia.  
He discovers the bay of San Francisco.
1542. — *Japan* is touched by the Portuguese Antonio de Meta and Antonio de Peyxoto, driven by storm along its coasts.
- 1542-43. — Ruy Lopez de Villalobos leading a squadron coming from Mexico and making for the Philippines discovers the *Arrecifes Isls* (Palau Isls) in the Carolines. He gave the name of *Philippines Islands* to the Saint Lazarus archipelago in honor of Philip II of Spain. It is difficult to identify these islands from the descriptions given by the early discoverers; in 1738, the "Antilope" of East India Company was wrecked there. In 1824, these islands were explored by Duperré in the "Coquille" and in 1828 by Admiral Litke in the "Seniavine".
1545. — The Spaniards open the mines of Potosi.
1548. — Alvarado explores *Louisiana*.
1551. — Valdivia completes the conquest of *Chile*.
1552. — *Spitzbergen* is mistaken by a British navigator for a part of Greenland. Svalbard was the name given towards the year 1000 by the "Northmen" to some lands which they had discovered after about 4 day's sailing to the north of Iceland.  
In the middle ages, the common belief was that all polar lands were part of Greenland.

- Spitzbergen was visited in 1594 by the Dutch navigator Willem Barentz who was trying to find a N.-E. passage. Barentz himself thought that West Spitzbergen was part of Greenland. The separation was determined only in 1707 and the circumnavigation of Spitzbergen was actually achieved only in 1865 by the Norwegian Elling Carlsen.
- S 1552. — The Dutch ship "Good News" is the first to cross the Austral polar circle.
- N 1553. — The *White Sea*, not visited since the time of Alfred (see 870 A.D.) is supposed to be discovered at that time by the English navigator Richard Chancellor "Edward Bonaventura" who was in search of a passage to Cathay through the North of Asia. He sailed in the North up to a sea "where there was no more night".
- N 1553. — *Nova Zembla*, discovered by Sir Hughes Willoughby, and his brother Gabriel, in the "Sperenza" and the "Confidenza". These two English navigators were found dead by Russian fishermen; Gabriel had collapsed over his will dated January 1554.
- N 1556. — Stephen Borrough reconnoitres the *Strait of Kara*.
1556. — *New Cornwall*, explored by Urdanietto.
- In 1556, Guillaume le Testu, pilot of the "Ville-Françoise-de-Grâce", presented to Admiral de Coligny a complimentary copy of an atlas entitled: *La Cosmographie universelle selon les navigateurs, tant anciens que modernes*.
1557. — The Portuguese founded *Macao*.
1558. — The *Chiloe Islands*, explored by Mendoza.
1562. — *Virginia*, explored by Ribault.
- 1567-68. — Alvaro Mendana de Neyra, sent by the governor of Peru, sails from Callao and discovers the *Solomon Islands* and *Santa Cruz*. These islands, which had been forgotten for 200 years, were found again in 1767 by Carteret in the "Swallow", coming from the Santa Cruz Islands and sailing westward.
- In 1768, de Bougainville, coming from the Louisiade, lands on Choiseul Island and crosses the Strait of Bougainville.
- In 1769 de Surville reconnoitres Santa Isabel which he calls "Terre des Arsacides" (the "Land of the assassins") on account of sanguinary encounters with the natives.
- In 1788, Lieut.-Commander Shortland runs into the Solomon group, when returning from Port Jackson to England.
- It was Mr. de Fleurieu who proved that these lands were none but those discovered by Mendana. They were visited by Lieutenant-Commander Ball of the "Supply" and by d'Entrecasteaux in 1792. In 1838 Dumont d'Urville in the "Astrolabe" made a cursory examination of these lands.
1574. — *San Ambrosio* and *San Felix Islands*. These are discovered by Juan Fernandez.
1576. — The Spanish navigator Juan Fernandez discovers off the Chilean coast the island bearing his name where Selkirk, the hero of *Robinson Crusoe* (Mas-a-fuera) made a stay.
- The *Mas-a-fuera Island* was visited in 1765 by Byron in the "Dolphin" and in 1767 by P. Carteret in the "Swallow".
- N 1576. — *West coast of Greenland* is explored more thoroughly by Sir Martin Frobisher on board the "Aid" who penetrates between this country and the Labrador as far as latitude 63° N. Strait of Frobisher (1577) which the latter believed to be the one separating Asia from America. He found some worthless ores there which he brought back with him on his 3rd voyage and sailed for some time through the Hudson Strait. Frobisher Bay was considered as a strait until 1860. (Capt. C.F. Hall, 1860-62).
1578. — Admiral Godske Lidenow's expedition in search of the former Danish colonies of Greenland.
- 1577-1580. — Sir Francis Drake (1540-1596) in the "Pelican" was the second to attempt a voyage round the world, which circumnavigation he achieved in 3 years.
- In 1578, he discovers the Tierra del Fuego, the Elisabethides Islands and Cape Horn; the west coast of Patagonia and Chile.
- In 1579, he discovers the bay of San Francisco (Puerto de la Bodega, of the pilot Maurelle, cf. 1775) and *New Albion* (British Columbia). He took possession of the country on behalf of Queen Elisabeth of England.
- After having secured the Spanish galleon, he intended to return to Europe, through the strait of Anian and the N.-E. passage of the American continent which his friend Frobisher had pointed out to him. Finally, he followed the Mollucas route and came back to Europe via the cape of Good Hope.
1580. — The *Strait of Vaigatch* is discovered by Pet and Jackman in the "George" and "William".
- N 1580. — The Cossack chief Yermak Timopheiévitsh explores *Siberia*.
1584. — Walter Raleigh (Roanoke Isl.) explores Virginia, Chesapeake Bay and the site of what was to be later the City of Washington. He gives the country the name of the virgin Queen Elizabeth of England.

- N** 1585. — John Davis in the "Sunshine", "Moonshine" and "Mermaid" rediscovers Greenland whose Scandinavian colonies had fallen into oblivion since 1448.  
He was commissioned to find a passage and undertook three voyages in 1585, 1586 and 1588. In 1585, he discovers *Cumberland Sound*.
- 1585-89. — John Huyghen van Linschoten, a Dutch navigator, makes a stay at Goa.
- 1586-88. — Thomas Cavendish or Candish, a squire of Suffolk, lands at the mouth of the Orinocco River, visits the gulf of Saint George in eastern Patagonia and then makes a trip round the world ("Desire").
1587. — *Davis Strait* is reconnoitered by the English navigator John Davis during the voyage which he undertook with a view to finding a N.-W. passage for the account of the merchants of the city of London (1585-1587) in the "Elizabeth". He reached latitude 72° 12' North and reconnoitered *Disco Island*.
1587. — (Chile) Sarmiento.
1591. — James Lancaster makes a sea expedition.
1592. — Apostolos Valerianos alias Juan de Fuca, a Greek pilot, from Cephalonia, in the service of Spain, sets off from Acapulco in search of the Anian Strait at its west passage. He thus discovered the entrance to *Juan de Fuca Strait* (Berkeley Sound re-discovered in 1787 by the Englishman Barclay).
1592. — *Falkland Isls.*, sighted by Davis during Cavendish's second voyage and visited by R. Hawkins (see hereafter : 1594).
1594. — John Huyghen van Linschoten crosses the Nassau Strait and penetrates into the *Ocean of Northern Tartary* (Kara Sea) as far as the mouth of the Ob River. Two of Cornelis Nay's Dutch ships discover the *Yugorski Shar* and get as far as the Yamal peninsula.
- 1594 (2nd July). — Richard Hawkins Knight discovers *Virginia Land* which he names Hawkins's Maidenland or land of the Virgin : Falkland Isls. Cowley gave them the name of *Peyypis Isls.* and Frézier that of *îles Malouines* or *îles d'Amican* after a Saint Malo shipowner. R. Hawkins commanded the "Daintie".  
In 1598, Sebald de Weert called them Sebaldine Isls.  
They were visited by Strong in 1690. He gave the strait separating them the name of *Falkland Sound*, after Lord Falkland, killed at Newbury in 1643.  
They were also given the name of "îles neuves de Saint-Louis". In 1710, a French ship, from Saint-Malo, christened them *îles Malouines*. (Malvinas for the Spaniards.)  
They were looked for in 1721 by Roggeveen's squadron under the name of Auke's Magdeland (Hawkin's Maidenland) or Gold islands. Bauman, Commander of the "Tienhoven", called them Austral Belgium.  
In 1764, de Bougainville, in the "Aigle" founded a settlement there.  
In 1765, Byron, in the "Dolphin", gives them their final name and founds the settlement of Port Egmont there.
- N** 1594-96. — Willem Barentz and Hermskerke, arctic expedition in the "Mercurius" sailing by Bear Isl. (Björnöva) goes to Spitzbergen, then works round, by the North, *Nova Zembla* where he found his death while wintering at Icy Harbour (Ledyanaya Harbour). Some relics were found there in 1871. The remainder of the expedition reached Lapland in open boats.
1595. — Publication of the East Indian Voyages by Linschoten : New Guinea is shown on a chart published in an edition of this work of Portuguese origin.
1595. — *Marquises Isls.* Madalena Isl. (S.-E. group) are discovered by Alvaro Mendanaõ de Neyra's squadron, with Quiros as pilot, on its return from a voyage to Peru with the object of founding a Spanish colony in the Solomon Isls. Alvaro Mendanaõ called them *Islas de Marquesas de Mendoça* after the wife of the Viceroy of Peru. He mistook them for the Solomon Isls. which he had discovered 28 years before (1567). The N.-W. group was discovered in 1791 by Ingraham in the U.S.S. "Hope".
1595. — During the same voyage, Mendana discovered the *Santa Cruz Isls.* (Vanikoro) to which he gave the name of *Marquises*. He died there in that same year. These islands were visited in 1767 by Philip Carteret in the "Swallow" who called them *Queen Charlotte Isls., Egmont Isl., Danger Isl.* They were explored in 1793 by d'Entrecasteaux, when in search of Lapérouse's expedition that was shipwrecked there in a hurricane.  
Visited in 1797 by James Wilson in the "Duff" and in 1828 by Dumont d'Urville in the "Astrolabe" and "Zélée" who found wreckages of Lapérouse's ships "Astrolabe" and "Boussole" smashed on the reefs of the Vanikoro Isl.
1595. — *Solitary Isls.* are discovered by Mendana during the above-mentioned crossing.  
After Mendana's death, his pilot Pedro Fernandez de Quiros brought back his widow Dona Isabella to Manilla in 1596, then to Mexico at the end of 1597.
- 1595-97. — Subscription voyage by Cornélis de Houtman to Sumatra, Java (Spice Isls.) and Bantam. In 1619, Batavia was founded and in 1808, Weltevreden (World peace).
1596. — *New California* is explored by Viscaino.

1596. — *Bear Island* (Beeren Eylandt — Björnöja) is discovered by Barentz who killed a white bear there.

Visited in 1603 by Stephen Bennett who called it *Cherie Isl.* after his employer Sir F. Cherie, of the Russian Company. Scoresby visited it in 1822. It was surveyed in 1898 by A.G. Nathorst's Swedish Arctic expedition.

N 1598. — On June 17, W. Barentz and the Dutch expedition in search of a N.-E. passage, sights West Spitzbergen. He called Groeten Inwick what is now *Ice fjord* (Hudson's Great indraught in 1607) a name which was given to it by Poole in 1610. Barentz thought that Spitzbergen was part of Greenland. Barentz also discovered Prince Charles Foreland which he took to be an island and which was called Black point Isle by Poole in 1610. It was in 1612 that English whalers named it after Prince Charles, son of James VI of Scotland, who became Charles I later.

In 1607-1610, following the reports made by Hudson, of the Muscovy Company, a whaling industry was established in Spitzbergen. The scientific exploration of Spitzbergen has been going on ever since 1773, which was the year of Captain Phipps's British expedition in which Horatio Nelson, took part.

Explored by Sir Martin Conway in 1896. By the Prince of Monaco and Doctor W. S. Bruce in 1906. By the Scottish Spitzbergen Syndicate of Edinburgh in 1920 and by the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge.

1598. — The Dutch admiral Jacob Cornelis van Neccq, commanding the "Mauritius" takes possession of *Mauritius* and pursues his voyage of Dutch colonization to the Moluccas (Amboina) then to Ternate in 1601 with the "Amsterdam" and "Utrecht", whilst the Hispano-Portuguese had settled at Tidor.

1598. — Cornelis Houtman, protractor of the Dutch East India Company gives his name to the group of islands and rocks off the N.-W. coast of Australia: *Houtman rocks* or *Abrolhos*.

1599. — Discovery of *South Shetland Islands* by Dirk Gerritz in the "Kite" (see also 1819 discovery by William Smith).

1599-1600. — Foundation of the *East India Company* under Queen Elisabeth, James Lancaster with the pilot John Davis go to Achem and Malacca. In 1610, the company sets up its factories at Surat. The company relinquished its powers in 1858 after the Indian Mutiny.

1599-1601. — Voyage round the World by the Dutchman Olivier van Noort in the "Mauritius".

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### CHAPTER III

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## XVII<sup>th</sup> CENTURY

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1602. — Foundation of the *Dutch East India Company* (Vereenighde Oost Indische Compagnie). Mercator, Ortelius and de Jode made then famous the Antwerp and Bruges Schools of Cartography.

1602. — Sebastian Viscaino, setting off from Acapulco, discovers the *Port of Monterey* to which he gives the name of the Viceroy of Mexico, Count de Monterey. This port was found again in 1769 by Vicente Vila's Spanish expedition.

N 1603. — Bennett visits Bear Island, Cherie Island.

1603. — Samuel Champlain (1567-1635) the founder of New France, reconnoitres the *lakes Ontario* and *Champlain*. He had proposed to Henry IV to seek a shorter route to Cathay.

1604. — Foundation of the *Compagnie française des Indes*.

1605. — The Spanish explorer de Torres crosses the strait bearing his name between Australia and New Guinea.

1605. — The "Duiiken" reaches cape Keerweer in the gulf of Carpentaria from which the landing party had to withdraw.

1605-1606. — James Hall: arctic expedition to Greenland and the N.-W. passage.

1606. — Pedro Fernandez de Quiros, setting off from Peru, discovers a portion of the *Tuamotu Archipelago*\*.

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\*This archipelago was successively discovered and visited by Lemaire and Schouten (1616), Roggeveen (1722), de Bougainville (1763), Byron (1765), Wallis and Carteret (1767), James Cook (1769, 1773, 1777), Bonecheo (1772-74), Edwards (1791), Bligh (1792), Wilson (1797), Turnbull (1803). Revisited by Kotzebue (1816), Bellingshausen (1819), Duperré (1823), new precise details given by Beechey (1826), Fitz Roy (1835), Wilkes (1841) and subsequently by French hydrographic surveyors.