

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 1596. — 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".

CHAPTER III

XVIIth CENTURY

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**.

*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.

He discovers *Sagittaria Isl.* (probably *Otaheite*) visited in 1767 by Wallis ("Dolphin") who called it *King George Island* and in 1768 by Bougainville ("la Bouteuse") who called it *Nouvelle-Cythere*. In 1769, Cook ("Endeavour") gave it the name of *Georgian Island* and called the Leeward group *Society Islands* in honour of the Royal Society of London that had supported his expedition. By its name, Venus point recalls the astronomical observation of the transit of Venus on June 3rd 1769.

In 1606, Quiros discovered also *Maitca Island* in Society Islands, *Swains Island* (Tokelau Island) so named by the U.S. Exploring expedition of 1841.

Quiros and his pilot Torquemada also discover the *Archipelago del Espiritu Santo* de Bougainville's *Cyclades* (1768) and Cook's *New Hebrides* (1774). When discovering these islands, Quiros believed that he had found the shore of a great Austral continent to which he gave the name of *Tierra Australis del Espiritu Santo* where he founded a settlement: New Jerusalem. In 1793, d'Entrecasteaux, in search of Lapérouse, sighted the most northerly island of the group and located the position of Santa Cruz and Utupua.

1606. — Willem Jansz skirts the west coast of the York peninsula.

N 1606. — Lindenaw visits the south-west coast of Greenland.

1606. — *Torres Strait*. Luis Vaez de Torres, Quiro's pilot, after hugging the south-east coast of New Guinea, is the first to cross the strait bearing his name and thus to ascertain the insularity of the island.

1607. — John Smith explores *Chesapeake Bay* at Jamestown.

N 1607. — Henry Hudson, the famous English navigator, makes an attempt to find the N.-E. passage in Spitzbergen, then on the north coast of Nova Zembla, on behalf of the Dutch East India Company ("Hopewell").

In 1607, he visits the *east coast of Greenland*, somewhere about 73° N: and gives the place the name of Holdwith Hope. (The same coast was explored by Scoresby in 1822 in latitude between 70° and 75° N., also in 1823, by Sabine and Clavering at Pendulum island where Payer and Koldewey wintered in 1870. The coast between 65° and 70° was explored from 1898 to 1900 by Lieutenant Amtrup, of the Danish Navy, and the southern part by Captain Graah in 1828.)

1608. — *Cocos Isls.* or *Keeling Isls.*: are discovered by William Keeling, of the East India Company. Visited in 1525 by J. Clunie-Ross ("Borneo") and surveyed in 1836 by Robert Fitz Roy.

1609. — Hudson explores the *Hudson River* where the Dutch found "New Belgium" which will become "-New York" in 1664, after being occupied by the English.

1609-10. — Hudson, on board the "Discovery", sails up as far as Frobisher Bay, crosses *Hudson Strait* and ventures to winter in Hudson Bay on August 2nd during his 4th voyage. In 1611, during a mutiny, his crew threw him together with his son and three of his mates into an open boat and left them to perish.

This expedition had been undertaken on behalf of an English Company with a view to discover, through America, a passage enabling navigators to sail from the Seas of Europe into those of Asia.

In 1612, Sir Thomas Button tried in vain to find Hudson and looked for an exit in the N.-W. portion of the bay. This was only found in 1821-23 at the time of Parry's expedition.

N 1610. — *Jan Mayen Isl.*, is discovered by the Dutchman Jan Cornelis May. The island was supposed to have been sighted by Hudson in 1607. (Hudson's Touches.)

The island was denominated in 1614 by the cartographer Jeris Carolus who gave one of its cape the name of Jan Mey hoek.

In 1612, the Biscayan whaler Jean Vrolicq claimed to have discovered it under the name of *île Richelieu*. In 1615, the Englishman Fotherby rediscovered it under the name of Sir Thomas Smith Island.

In great whaling times, the Dutch used to call it Mauritius island.

In 1623, a Dutch party died of scurvy there.

The island was visited in 1817 by Scoresby junior.

1610-1611. — Jonas Poole lands in Spitzbergen on the Muscovy Company's Mount (Prince Charles Foreland). ("Amitié" and "Elisabeth".)

1612. — James Hall gave the harbour of Godthaab the name of Harbour of Hope. The Godthaab settlement was founded in 1728 by Hans Egede ("Patience").

1613. — Marmaduke (in the "Hopewell"), from Hull, gave the name of his ship to *Hopen Island* (Spitzbergen).

N 1613. — *Wyches Isls.* (Spitzbergen—Kong Karls Land) are discovered by Edge ("Seahorse") who named them after Mr. R. Wyche, a merchant of the Skinners Company of London. Drawn erroneously on Purchass's chart (1625) they were taken off charts until 1864 when Nordenskjöld and Dunner drew again attention to them. The name of Kong Karls was given to them either by von Heuglin in 1870, in honour of the King of Wurtemberg, or by Mohn in 1872, in honour of Charles XV, King of Sweden and Norway.

N 1614. — Baffin and Fotherby explore Sir Thomas Inlet in Spitzbergen ("Thomasine").

1614. — William Baffin reaches the northern end of Spitzbergen ; in 1605, he had already participated in Danish exploring expeditions to Greenland.
- N 1613-1616. — Thomas Edge's expedition to Spitzbergen with London whalers. He discovers *Edge Island* : one of his ships discovered *Horse or Sea horse Island* visited in 1898 by Prince Albert of Monaco, in the yacht "Princesse-Alice".
According to Sir Martin Conway, Joris Carolus is supposed to have reconnoitered Edge Island in 1614, which he called Morfyn, believing he had found again the Matsyn Island of Willoughby, which is really in Nova Zembla.
It is called Edge Island in the Muscovy Company's chart of 1625 and Staaten Land, in that of the Dutch Company of 1634.
- N 1615. — Robert Bylot and William Baffin cross Hudson Strait and reconnoitre the N.-E. outline of Southampton Island. Baffin inferred from this that there was no N.-W. passage in the western part of Hudson Strait and that the only way out was through Davis Strait. They sailed beyond latitude 77° N. ("Discovery").
The Netherlands General States had granted their East India Company the monopoly of the route through the Strait of Magellan and Cape of Good Hope, which incited foreign shipowners to look for another passage.
Isaac Le Maire, in 1609, had given his services to the King of France Henry IV, to this effect, with a view to finding a Polar strait. In 1615, he chartered the "Eendracht" (Concordia), commanded by Cornelius Schouten.
1615. — The *Strait of Le Maire* together with *Staten Island* to the East are discovered by Le Maire, an Amsterdam merchant and Schouten, a trader from Horn. On January 21st, the latter, skirting the Tierra del Fuego, discovers Staten Land and the Strait of Le Maire.
1615. — The Dutchman Dick Hartog discovers *New Holland* in Shark Bay (Australia).
1616. — *Cape Horn* is rounded by the Dutch navigators Le Maire and Cornelius Schouten who gave it the name of Schouten's native town. They also found that the Tierra del Fuego is separated from the Austral Continent.
They made a two years' trip round the world. The ship "Eendracht" (Concordia) was chartered from the harbour of Horn and placed under the command of Le Maire. By mistake, the translator of Dampier's travels called Cape Horn, Horned Cape !
They discovered : Dogs Isls. (t'Honden Eyland); the archipelago of the Rough Sea, Cocos Isls. and Traitor's Isls. (Verraders Eyland); Hoorne Isls. to the north of Fiji; New Ireland; and the N.-E. coast of New Guinea in the west of the present Cape d'Urville.
1616. — Niuatabu tabu (Tonga Isls.) are discovered by Le Maire and Schouten, named *Keppel Island* by Wallis in 1767.
Cocos Islands are discovered by Le Maire and Schouten; called Boscawen by Wallis in 1767.
1616. — *New Ireland* (N.-E. coast) is discovered by Le Maire and Schouten, also sighted by Tasman in 1643. It was considered as a part of New Guinea, but in 1700, Dampier crossed the strait separating the two islands, which bears his name.
In 1767, Carteret finds that Dampier's bay of Saint George is really a strait separating New Ireland from New Britain. This information was confirmed by de Bougainville (1768), Hunter (1791) and Capt. Sir Edward Belcher (1840).
1616. — *Admiralty Islands* are discovered by Le Maire and Schouten.
1616. — *Eendracht (Concordia) Land*—Australia—is discovered by the "Eendracht" from Amsterdam, which made land at Shark Bay; her pilot was Peter Dorre whose name was given to Dorre Island.
- PN 1616. (5th July). — *Smith Sound* is discovered by Bylot, master and Baffin, pilot of the "Discovery", named after Sir Thomas Smith, governor of the East India Company and a leading spirit in arctic discoveries. Starting from Davis Strait, they reached *Melville Bay* on June 9th and the entrance to Smith Sound on July 5th. They reached latitude 77° 45' N., a record which stood for 236 years; on their way back, they discovered the *Straits of Jones and Lancaster*, although they did not cross them, and came home along the west coast of Greenland.
In 1818, John Ross ("Isabella") and W. E. Parry ("Alexander") believed that the Smith Sound was closed.
- N 1616. — *Baffin Bay*, is discovered by the Englishman William Baffin. This mission had been entrusted to him by Thomas Smith, director of the N.-W. Passage Company. He reached latitude 77° 30' N. The nature and extent of his discovery caused a certain amount of incredulity and, as he stated that there was no hope of crossing the Polar Strait, two centuries elapsed before there were any continuers. Ross's and Parry's experience proved the accuracy of his statement.
1616. — Baffin was the first to sight the land which was subsequently named *Ellesmere Island*.
In 1818, John Ross called its southern part *North Lincoln*.
Its name was given to it by E. A. Inglefield who entered the Smith Sound in 1852.
In 1853-55, Kane crosses this strait and gives the part adjoining *Kane Basin* the name of *Grinnel Land*.

- In 1875-76, Nares's expedition explores *Kennedy and Robertson Channels* and Aldrich, a member of the expedition explores the northern portion of Ellesmere island known under the name of *Grant Land*.
- In 1881-84, A. W. Greely explores the interior of the island whose south and west coasts were reconnoitered in 1898-1902 by Otto Sverdrup's Norwegian expedition.
1616. — *Lancaster Sound* is discovered by Bylot and Baffin who named it after Sir James Lancaster. It was crossed for the first time by Parry in the "Hecla" in 1819.
1616. — *Jones Sound* is discovered by Bylot and Baffin. In 1899-1902, Otto Sverdrup wintered there in the "Fram" and explored the neighbouring parts.
1616. — Exploration of *lake Baikal*.
1616. — Samuel Purchass replaces Richard Hackluyt as historiographer and geographer to the East India Company. In 1625, he published his *Pilgrimages* under the assumed name of Hackluytus Posthumus.
- Other narrators of travels were: Ramusio (1565), l'abbé Prévost (1716), John Harris (1764), Hawkesworth (1773).
1617. — *Nordausland* or *N. E. Land*, discovered by one of the whalers of Thomas Edge's fleet. This land was given the name of Sir Thomas Smith Island. In 1662, Blaeu, a cartographer, gave it the name of *Oostlandet*. Captain Rüdiger ("Helgoland") sailed round it in 1898. Its west coast was surveyed in 1898-1903 by the Russo-Swedish Meridian Arc Expedition.
1618. — Reconnaissance of the west coast of Australia.
1618. — Tasman land.
1619. — Edel gives his name (Edel's Land) to the part stretching in the south of Shark Bay.
1620. — A Danish expedition commanded by Jens Munck hibernates at the mouth of the *Churchill River* in Hudson Bay.
1622. — The "Leeuwin" sights cape Leeuwin.
1623. — The Dutch ships "Pera" and "Arnheim" visit the northern coast of Australia towards *Arnheim Bay*.
1624. — *Formosa* (Taiwan) had been visited by the Portuguese before 1550. In 1622, the Dutch had a settlement at the *Pescadores* (Hoko Retto) and moved to Formosa in 1624.
1627. — The "Gulde Zeepart" sailing to Japan gives one of her passengers' name to the coast in the east of Cape Leeuwin: *Nuyts Land*.
1628. — *Witt's Land* after de Witt of the "Karien" who gives his name to the land N.-E. of the cape N.-W. of Australia. (Paskaerte von Oost-Indien of Peter Goos, Amsterdam, 1660.)
1628. — Pieter Carpenter visits the *Gulf of Carpentaria*.
1629. — Commander Pelsart of the "Batavia" is shipwrecked at the Pelsart islet (Australia).
1631. — Captains Luke Foxe and James explore Hudson Bay: *Foxe Land* and *James Bay* (*Fox Channel*). ("Charles" and "Henrietta-Maria".)
1633. — *Amsterdam* and *Saint Paul Isls.* These islands were discovered by Sebastian del Cano in the "Victoria", on March 18th 1522, after Magellan's death. It was Antonio van Diemen who, on June 17th 1633, gave them the name of his ship "New Amsterdam", when sailing from Holland to Java.
- In 1696, Vlaming dropped anchor there and also visited the neighbouring island: Saint Paul.
1636. — *Arctic Ice Ocean*. In that year, the Russians discovered that this ocean washed and marked the boundaries of the North of Asia. The first Russian ship sailed down the Lena River and reached the sea.
1637. — First attempt made by the East India Company to trade with China (at Canton).
1638. — Ivan Moskvitine reaches the shores of the *Sea of Okhotsk*.
1640. — Admiral Bartolomeo de Fuente reports the existence of a problematical N.-W. passage called River of los Reyes; he discovers the *San Lazaro Archipelago* off the west coast of North America in latitude 53°.
1642. — On November 24th, the Dutch navigator Abel Janszoon Tasman discovers van Diemen's land, on which he bestows the name of his Governor, called New Holland in 1655 and subsequently, Tasmania.
- On December 13th, he discovers Staten land (Staaten land) called since Nova Zeelandia or *New Zealand*. He believed that this country was part of the Austral Continent, having skirted its N.-E. coast and sailed into the bay of the Slaughter (Noordenars Bay) through Cook strait before making for the Pacific islands.
- In 1769, Cook, in H.M.S. "Endeavour" lands in North island in Poverty bay. During his subsequent voyages, he explored the North and South islands and gave his name to Cook Strait that separates them.
1642. — *Tonga* or *Friendly Islands*, discovered by Abel Janszoon Tasman who called Tonga Tabu Island, Amsterdam Island.

Cook stayed there in 1773 and 1777 and gave the islands the name of *Friendly Islands* on account of the natives' friendly behaviour. In 1781, the pilot Maurelle discovered Vavau, etc., and, in 1789, Commander Bligh, of the "Bounty" visited Nomuka.

Other explorations: "Pandora" (1791), "Duff" (1796), "Egeria" (1888), "Penguin" and "Waterwitch" (1895-96).

1642. — First factory of the East India Company at Balasore.
1643. — Ontong Java (Lord Howe Isl.), is discovered by Abel Tasman, identified since as the *Marqueen Isl.* of Le Maire and Schouten (1616) by Captain Hunter in 1791.
1643. — *Viti or Fiji Isls.* (Prince William Isls.) discovered by Abel Tasman. Visited in 1773 by James Cook; subsequently by the following explorers:—
1789: Bligh, after the "Bounty" mutiny;
1792: Bligh in the "Providence"; 1827, d'Urville in the "Astrolabe" laid its chart;
1838: Capt. Drinkwater Bethune, in H.M.S. "Conway";
1840: Wilkes, U.S. exploring expedition, surveys the whole archipelago in 6 months;
1840: Sir Edw. Belcher, in H.M.S. "Sulphur"; 1849, G. Wath, in the "Calypso";
1854-56: Henry Denham in the "Herald"; 1875, 1876-81, Dawson and Moore;
1822: Richards; 1895-97, Combe, in H.M.S. "Waterwitch".
1643. — *Christmas Island*, discovered on Christmas Day by William Mynors, of the East India Company. It appears on Pieter Goos's Dutch chart in 1666. Dampier landed there in 1688.
1643. — De Vries, in the "Kastrikum" and "Breskers", explores the islands of Japan and the S.-E. portion of Sakhalin.
1648. — The Cossack Dejnev explores the sea of Okhotsk and probably sights the strait of Behring; coming from the Kolyma, he founded a settlement in the gulf of Anadyr.
1649. — De Flacourt takes possession of the Mascarene Isls. in the name of the King of France under the name of *île Bourbon*. Occupied by the French in 1654, it took the name of *île de la Réunion*, under the Revolution. In 1815, it was restored to France under the name of *île Bourbon* which it retained until 1848 when it resumed that of Réunion at the same time as slavery was abolished there.
1653. — *Korea* (Chosen) is visited by Hendrik Hamel in the "Hillandra" of the Dutch East India Company that was shipwrecked on the *Quelpaert Island* in 1663. The crew remained in captivity for several years.
1660. — A chart by Blaeu shows at Vest-Spitzbergen, the name of *Strait of Hinlopen* after Thymen Jacobs Hinlopen, manager of the Dutch Company in 1617. Colom, the cartographer, called this strait *Waygat*.
1664. — Foundation and re-organization of the French India Company under the Ministry of Colbert. It set up factories in *île Bourbon*, Fort-Dauphin and Madagascar. Re-organized by Law in 1719, it was affected by the vicissitudes of the War of Succession of Austria (1741-48) and of the Seven years War (1756-63). It could not stand the consequences of the Treaty of Paris which ended the war in 1763 and was dissolved for good in 1770.
1665. — The Dutch give the name of *New Holland* to all the west coasts of Australia of which they had drawn the chart.
1667. — Dassié published the *Routier des Indes orientales* (sailing Directions for the East Indies).
1670. — Foundation of the Hudson Bay Company by Zachariah Gillam, Grosiellen and Prince Rupert.
- N** 1670. — Lambert explores the east coast of Greenland.
- N** 1671. — The *Seven Islands*, to the North of the N.-E. land in Spitzbergen, are already known to Martens: they appear on Van Keulen's chart in 1707. Captain Phipps was ice-bound there in 1773. It was also there that Horatio Nelson, coxwain to the Commander of H.M.S. "Carcass" had his experience with the bear.
1673. — *Louisiana* is explored by the French. This country was so named in honour of King Louis XIV, by de Cavelier de la Salle who explored the Mississippi valley in 1682.
1674. — Foundation of Pondichery.
1675. — *South Georgia*. (See above 1502.)
- S** 1677. — This year were received the first reports drawing attention to the presence of icebergs in the Antarctic.
1681. — Opening of the *Canal des Deux Mers or du Midi*, laid out in France by Paul Riquet.
- 1683-91. — Voyage of William Dampier (1652-1715) in the Pacific. He visited: Juan-Fernandez, Guam, Mindanao, Alfuras, Poulo Condore, Formosa, the Pescadores, Celebes, Nicobar and the Cape.
1685. — The Chevalier Forbin is sent on an embassy to *Siam* by King Louis XIV.
1686. — *Easter Island* is discovered by the Dutch admiral Roggeveen.
1686. — Dampier puts into harbour at the island of Guam, call of the Spanish galleon sailing from Acapulco to Manila. He calls at Poulo Condore.

1688. — Dampier, in H.M.S. "Roebuck", explores the N.-W. coast of Australia (*Roebuck Bay*).
1690. — Settlement of Job Charnock at Calcutta.
1690. — *Kamchatka*, principal settlement of the Russians on the Asiatic coast, is discovered by the Cossack chiefs Atlassov and Morosko. In 1697, the Russians took possession of the country, whose chart was drawn that year by the Danish captain Behring by order of Peter the Great (1672-1725).
1692. — The German traveller Kemfer visits Japan in detail.
1693. — Publication of the Neptune François or New Atlas of Charts drawn and engraved by express order of the King for the use of his naval forces. Arranged by Messrs. Pène and Cassini, Paris, at Hubert Jaillot's. Authors: Sauveur and de Chazelles. Issue of Romain de Hooghe's Atlas of Charts, published by P. Mortier, Amsterdam.
1696. — *Saint Paul* and *Amsterdam Islands*, discovered by the Dutch navigator Vlaming. (See also: 1633.)
1697. — Vlaming in the "Geelvink" explores the Swan River (Australia).
1699. — Le Moynes d'Iberville reconnoitres the mouth of the Mississippi and the neighbouring coasts. (Nicolas de Fer's chart, Paris, 1701.)
- S 1699. — Voyage of Montauban to the South Sea.
1699. — *New Britain*. Dampier discovers this island together with the strait that separates it from New Guinea, during his trip round the world. (*Dampier Strait*) ("Roebuck".)
- 1698-1700. — "Paramour": Atlantic expedition. Magnetic observations by Ed. Halley.

CHAPTER IV

XVIIIth CENTURY

1700. — William Dampier (1652-1715) sights a portion of New Guinea's N.-E. coast and discovers *Dampier Strait* between this island and *New Britain* of which he surveys the south coast.
The north coast was inspected by d'Entrecasteaux in 1792; by Dumont d'Urville in 1840.
1700. — The "Amphitrite" sails to China with a Jesuits' scientific mission, for the purpose of founding an observatory.
1705. — Jacob Weyland, at the head of a Dutch expedition, visits *Geelvink Bay* named after one of his ships.
1707. — *Gillis Land* (Kvitöya = white island), reported by Captain Cornelis Gillis (Giles) in the East of Spitzbergen.
1708. — Father Grimaldi, of the Peking Court of Mathematics, is charged by the Emperor with the making of the Empire map.
The German Father Fredeli compiles the chart of Pechili and Liao-tung.
- 1708-1710. — Wood Rodgers' circumnavigation voyage in the "Duke" and "Duchess" (Capt. Courtney) via the Falklands, Cape Horn, Juan Fernandez, the Gorgon, Galapagos, Guam, Batavia, the Cape and the Downs.
1710. — *Sonsorol Island* is discovered by Pachilla.
1711. — The Russians occupy *Kuriles Islands*.
- S 1716. — Le Gentil de la Barbinais reaches 61° 30' latitude S.
1721. — Hans Egede, a Norwegian missionary, re-establishes a colony on the west coast of Greenland.
- 1721-1723. — Jacob Roggeven applies to the Batavian Court to obtain a mission for making discoveries in the Pacific Ocean. He charts three ships, the "Eagle", the "Thienhoven" and the "African", on behalf of the Dutch West India Company, with Ch. F. de Behrens as pilot.
Looking for Auke's Magdaland, Peypis or Malouines, he discovers a land, *Austral Belgium* (Falkland island), crosses Lemaire strait, sails down as far as 62° 1/2 S. and reconnoitres Juan Fernandez.
On Easter Sunday, 1721, he discovers *Easter Island*, visited by Cook and Lapérouse, surveyed by Beechey in H.M.S. "Blossom" in 1825.
He discovers Archers Islands, then *Pernicious Islands* (Cook's Palliser Islands), *Aurora* and *Vesper Islands*, *Labyrinth Islands* (Vliegen of Schouten and Le Maire), Recreation