

Martin Yñiguez de Corquizano, a Spaniard, this same year discovered the island Mindanao. Other Spaniards who, in 1521, were going to the Moluccas, had already landed there, but made no report.

1527.

Francis de Montejo, a Spaniard, appointed governor of Yucatan, sailed this same year to reduce it, and found a colony there. All this was accomplished before the close of the ensuing year.

This same year, or a short time before, John Bermudez, a Spaniard, discovered a little island to which he gave his name. It is commonly written la Vermude in French, although sometimes Bermude.

This same year Pizarro, after exploring about two hundred leagues of the Peruvian coast, down to the port of Santa, beyond the district of Quito, returned to Panama.

Bantam, in the island of Java, is conquered by Pedro Mascarenhas. This city was soon after restored to its king, on condition of his paying tribute to the king of Portugal.

About the same time, Edward Conil, a Portuguese, discovered the islands and straits of Sunda. This captain was under the orders of Francis Sa, who had embarked to make the discovery, but whose vessel was driven off in a storm.

1528.

Expedition of Pamphilo de Narvaez, a Spaniard, to Florida. On the 5th of June, he discovered the country of the Apalaches.

The same year Andrew de Vidareta, a Spaniard, discovered New Guinea, between Asia and America. It is not yet positively known whether this country is a continent or an island. Yet some authors have pretended that it was recently circumnavigated. John de Laet pretends that New Guinea was discovered in 1527 by Alvaro de Saavedra, who was driven there by a storm on his way from the Moluccas, to which Cortez had sent him.

1529.

Discoveries of Ambrose Alfinger, a German, in the province of Venezuela, which had been granted by the Emperor Charles V. to the Velsers, rich Augsburg merchants.