

1539.

Gonzales Pizarro, governor of Quito, the most northerly province of Peru, discovered the country of the Quixos, in the interior of that province, and then styled it La Canela. Following up this expedition, Francisco Orellana, a lieutenant of Pizarro, having been sent to obtain provisions, discovered a great river, which he descended to the sea, without a thought of his commander. He gave his name to this river, afterwards known under the name of Amazon and Maragnon.

Amazon
River.

The same year Francis Vasquez Cornero, or Cornedo (Coronado), a Spaniard, sent by Don Antonio de Mendoza, viceroy of New Spain, to continue the discoveries in California, discovered the kingdoms of Cibola and Quivira.

Cibola.
Quivira.

1541.

Peter de Valdivia continues the exploration of Chili, and made many settlements there.

Chili.

This same year John Francis de la Roque, Seigneur de Roberval, a gentleman of Picardy, made a settlement on the island of Cape Breton, now Isle Royale, and sent a man named Alphonso to explore Canada, north of Labrador ; but we have no details of this voyage.

Canada.

Anthony de Faria y Sousa, a Portuguese, at the same time discovered the kingdoms of Camboya (Cambodia) and Champea, the isle of Poulocondor, those of Lequios and Hainan, with some smaller ones, called Puertas de Liampo.

Camboya.
Champea.
Lequios
Islands.
Hainan.

In fine, it was the same year that Ruy Lopez de Villalobos, a Spaniard, discovered the Luzon islands, already in part discovered by Magellan. He gave the whole Archipelago the name of Philippines, in honor of the Prince of Spain, afterwards Philip II.

Philippines.

1542.

On the 6th of May, this year, St. Francis Xavier arrived at Goa, and at the same time was discovered Japan, of which he was to be the first apostle. This discovery was made in the same year, at two different points. Ferdinand Mendes Pinto, Diego Zeimotto, and Christopher Borello, at one place, and Antonio Mota, Francisco Zimotto, and Antonio Pexota at another,

Japan.