

1567.

On the 10th of January, 1567, Alvaro de Mendaña, cousin of the licentiate Castro, governor of Peru, sailed from Callao, having as chief pilot Hernan de Gallego. After running eighteen hundred leagues west, he discovered at  $7^{\circ} 30' S.$  a very large island, and anchored in a port which he named Santa Isabel de la Estrella. He remained there some time, and sent to explore several neighboring islands of different sizes. He saw one, among others, apparently very large, of which he explored only the north shore. He named the first that he saw St. Elizabeth's, estimating its length at about ninety-five leagues, and the second Guadalcana. He gave names to several others of the neighboring islands, and the whole group was styled Solomon's Islands. The history of the Marquis de Canete, viceroy of Peru, may be consulted on the subject.

Solomon's Islands.

1571.

Foundation of Manilla, in the island of Luzon. It is now the Manilla.

1574.

Discovery in the Pacific of the islands of Juan Fernandez, so called after their Spanish discoverer. They are commonly reckoned as two, although maps lay down two others to the north, under the names of St. Felix and St. Ambrose, which are sometimes also included in the group of islands of Juan Fernandez. The former lie at  $34^{\circ} S.$ , opposite Chili. The Spaniards call the one towards the land Isla de Tierra, the outer one Isla de Fuerra, and both, Desaventuradas—that is to say, the Unfortunate. De Laet apparently thought these two islands and the other two to be the same.

Islands of  
Juan Fernandez.

1576.

Sir Martin Frobisher, an Englishman, discovered a strait that bears his name between the north of Greenland and a large island to the south. He took back ores to England.

Frobisher's  
Strait.