

1577.

Frobisher's  
second  
Voyage.

Frobisher, in a second voyage to the same seas, made several discoveries beyond his strait, and gave them names still retained on maps.

1578.

West  
Friseland.

Frobisher's third voyage. He sailed from England on the last day of May with fifteen vessels. On the 20th of June he reconnoitred West Friseland, and took possession in the name of Queen Elizabeth, after giving it the name of West England. He assumed it to be the same land which the Venetian brothers, Zani, had styled Fridsland.

1579.

New Albion.  
Straits of  
Anian.

Francis Drake, an Englishman, discovered New Albion, north of California. The English pretend that it forms one continent with the Strait of Yesso; but New Albion is now quite commonly believed to be fabulous. Drake also assured Queen Elizabeth that he, this same year, entered the Straits of Anian for twenty leagues. People are not agreed as to the situation of this strait, of which accounts differ. But if it does exist, it is apparently east of Yesso, and but little distant from that country.

1580.

New English  
attempt to  
reach China  
by the North.

Arthur Patt and Charles Jackman, Englishmen, by order of Queen Elizabeth, followed the same route taken by Stephen Barrow twenty-four years before. They pass Waeigatz Straits, enter the sea east of that strait, and find it so covered with ice that, after encountering great dangers, they are compelled to return without effecting any thing. Being afterwards separated in a storm, Patt was never heard of.

1582.

New  
Mexico.

Friar Augustine Ruyz, a Spanish Franciscan, having in 1580 and 1581 made several discoveries to the north of New Spain, Anthony de Espejo, a Spaniard, continues them, discovers more than fifteen provinces, and gives all this great country the name of New Mexico.