

1583.

Gilbert Humphrey, an English knight, sailed for Newfoundland at the instance of Walsingham, secretary of state ; he takes possession in the name of Queen Elizabeth, and establishes the cod-fishery, from which England has derived more profit than she would if the island had been filled with gold mines. Moreover, no men are lost in this trade, and nothing contributes more to make good sailors.

Richard Grenville, an Englishman, by order of Queen Elizabeth, made a settlement in Florida, a little below S. Juan de Piños. It did not last long.

1584, 1585.

Philip Amidas and Arthur Barlow, Englishmen, sent by Sir Walter Raleigh, sailed in March, 1584, and landed on Roanoke Island. On their return to England, they spoke so well of the country that Queen Elizabeth gave it the name of Virginia, to immortalize the memory of her celibacy. A settlement was made the next year on Roanoke Island ; but it did not last, the country not proving as good as was at first supposed. The name of Virginia did not attach to it, for Roanoke is in North Carolina.

The same year, 1585, John Davis, an Englishman, was ordered by Queen Elizabeth to continue Sir Martin Frobisher's discoveries, which he did successfully in this and the following years.

1586.

After several discoveries in what was then called the Sea of Estotiland, he advanced to a cape where he encountered many storms, and ran great danger. He called it Cape Desolation.

1587.

He discovered a strait, to which he gives his name, and which still retains it.

1589.

Pedro de Sarmiento, a Spaniard, sent by Don Francisco de Toledo, viceroy of Peru, against Sir Francis Drake, who was