

1602.

The States-General consolidate into one all the separate mercantile companies, and form from them the famous Dutch East India Company. Dutch East India Co.

1604.

Pierre de Guast, Sieur de Montz, and Samuel de Champlain, Frenchmen, complete the exploration of Acadia, begun by the Marquis de la Roche; then discover the southern coast of Canada, which is separated from Acadia by the Bay of Fundy. They made a settlement the same year on Isle de St. Croix. The next winter, Champlain pushed his explorations beyond Pentogoe (Penobscot). Acadia.

1605.

Continuing their discoveries, they explore the Qminibequi, or Canibequi (Kennebec), the river of the Canibas, an Abenaki nation, then Cape Malebare, opposite a cape which the French call Cap Blanc, and the English, Cape Cod, near which has since been built the city of Boston (pronounced by the French Baston), now the capital of New England. Champlain planted a cross on Cape Malebare, and took possession in the name of his royal master. Cape Malebare. Cape Cod.

1606.

Peter Ferdinand de Quiros, a Spanish captain, sailed from Callao, December 21, 1605, in two vessels, to discover southern lands. He steered W. S. W., and January 26, 1606, in latitude 25° S., 1,000 leagues from the coast of Peru, he descried an island of about four leagues circuit. He saw several other islands and extensive lands in a space of about 400 leagues, detached, however, and separated from each other, and running up to about 10 or 11° S. It is therefore incorrect in geographers to set down in this place a continuous coast of about 800 leagues in length. Terra de Quiros.

He then steered west, and on April 25th discovered a great continent, which he named Tierra Austral del Espiritu Santo. He anchored in several ports which he named. This is commonly called Tierra de Quiros.