

1624.

Source of
the Ganges.
Thibet.

Father Anthony de Andrada, a Portuguese Jesuit, discovers the source of the Ganges, and then Thibet. Marco Polo, of Venice, spoke of two Thibets, which adjoined, but their situation was unknown. It was Greater Thibet that Father de Andrada discovered.

1625.

Cayenne.

First settlement of the French in the island of Cayenne. They have been several times driven out by the Dutch, but since the year 1677, when the Count d'Etrées retook it, it has remained theirs, with all the mainland of Guiana Proper.

St. Christo-
phers.

This same year some French and English landed on the island of St. Christophers the same day, at different points, unaware of each other, and settled there. They were shortly after driven out by the Spaniards, but soon returned. The French then began a settlement on the island of St. Eustatius, and soon after others in the neighboring islands.

1627.

Nuyt's Land.

Peter de Nuyts, a Dutchman, discovers, between New Holland and New Guinea a land which bears his name. All these countries are still very little known.

1631.

New Discov-
eries north of
Canada.

Captain James, an Englishman, discovers several lands north of Hudson's Bay. He called all at the mouth of the bay New South Wales. He then named Cape Henrietta Maria, Lord Weston's Island, Earl Bristol's Island, Sir Thomas Roe's Island, Earl Danby's Island, and Charleston Island. The last is at 52° N.

1633.

Maryland.

Cecil Calvert, Lord Baltimore, an English Catholic, having obtained from Charles I., king of Great Britain, a grant of a large territory north of Chesapeake Bay, between Virginia and Carolina, sent his son thither, who this year began a settlement. The country was named Maryland, in honor of Mary of France, queen of England.