

1667.

Zachary Ghillam, an Englishman, having run up Baffin's Bay to 75° N., ran down to the bottom of Hudson's Bay, entered a river which, rising in Canada, empties there, and which he named Rupert's River. A few years before, some Englishmen had ascended the river to Lake Nemiscau.

Hudson's Bay.

1668.

Two Danish ships tried to form a settlement north of Hudson's Bay, and discovered a river, which they called Danish River. Its mouth is at 59°. They abandoned it the next year.

Danish River.

1671.

Father Charles Albanel, a French Jesuit, and Sieur Denis de St. Simon, a Canadian gentleman, sent by the governor-general of New France to the north of Canada, reach Hudson's Bay by a hitherto untried path, and take possession in the name of the French king.

Hudson's Bay.

1673.

Father Peter (James) Marquette, a French Jesuit, and Sieur Joliet, an inhabitant of New France, discover the Mississippi. They entered it by the river Ouisconsin, which empties into it, rising in Canada, and descended it to the Arkansas.

Mississippi.

1674.

Fathers Grillet and Bechamel, French Jesuits, penetrate to the interior of Guiana, to the west of the island Cayenne, where no European had yet gone, and make many discoveries.

Guiana.

1675.*

About this time, Father Cyprian Baraza, a Spanish Jesuit, entered the country of the Moxos, situated between 10° and 15° S., in the interior of Peru. A Jesuit brother, named del Castillo, had made an expedition there before that missionary. Father Baraza was assured that there was a country to the east of Moxos, inhabited by warlike women. He then entered the country of the Baures, which bounds that of the Moxos, and was martyred there in 1682, after having founded a great number of missions in these vast provinces.

Moxos.
Baures.