

Grondt in  $15^{\circ}$  South latitude, and  $143^{\circ} 10'$  West longitude; — Waterland, in  $14^{\circ} 46'$  South, and  $144^{\circ} 10'$  West; — and, twenty-five leagues westward of this, Fly island, in latitude  $15^{\circ} 20'$ ; — Traitor's and Cocos islands, in latitude  $15^{\circ} 43'$  S. longitude  $173^{\circ} 13'$  W. — Two degrees more to the westward, the Isle of Hope; — and, in the latitude of  $14^{\circ} 56'$  South, longitude  $179^{\circ} 30'$  East, Horn island.

They next coasted the north side of New Britain and New Guinea, and arrived at Batavia in October, 1616.

Except some discoveries on the western and northern coasts of New Holland, no important voyage to the Pacific Ocean was undertaken till 1642, when Captain Tasman sailed from Batavia, with two ships belonging to the Dutch East India Company, and discovered Van Diemen's Land; — a small part of the western coast of New Zealand; — the Friendly Isles; — and those called Prince William's.

Thus far I have thought it best not to interrupt the progress of discovery in the South Pacific Ocean, otherwise I should before have mentioned, that Sir Richard Hawkins in 1594, being about fifty leagues to the eastward of the river Plate, was driven by a storm to the eastward of his intended course, and when the weather grew moderate, steering towards the Straits of Magalhaens, he unexpectedly fell in with land; about sixty leagues of which he coasted, and has very particularly described. This he named Hawkins's Maiden Land, in honour of his royal mistress, Queen Elizabeth, and says it lies some threescore leagues from the nearest part of South America.

This land was afterwards discovered to be two large islands by Captain John Strong, of the Farewell, from London, who, in 1689, passed through the Strait which divides the eastern from the western of those islands. To this Strait he gave the name of Falkland's Sound, in honour of his patron,