

1419.

Discovery of the island of Madeira by the same. Each gave his name to the point where he landed; and Gonzales having found at his debarkation a grotto, used as a refuge by seals, called the spot *Cambra de Lobos Marinos*, and took the surname of *Cambra*, and more commonly *Camara*, which has been retained by his illustrious family. The name *Madeira* was given to this island because it was all covered with woods; for *Madeira*, in Portuguese, means wood, and is apparently the origin of the French word *madrier*. Some English authors pretend that *Madeira* was discovered over sixty years before, by Machin, one of their countrymen, who, with his wife, was thrown up there by chance in a storm. They add that Machin, having lost his wife, took to the sea again, and informed the Spaniards of his discovery, and that on his information Spanish and French navigators went to those parts, but did not discover *Madeira*, although they landed repeatedly in the *Canaries*.

Madeira.

1439.

Gil Añez, a Portuguese, doubled Cape Bojador, accompanied by Anthony Gonzales Baldaya. This promontory is asserted to be the same laid down in Ptolemy, under the name *Canarea*. The name *Bojador* was given by the Portuguese, because to pass it you must first row pretty far to the west, then turn east. *Bojar*, in Portuguese, means *to row*.

Bójador.

1440.

Nuño Tristan, a Portuguese, discovers Cape Blanco. Some authors also place in this same year the discovery of Cape Verde, but the opinion is not generally followed.

Cape
Blanco.

1442-1443.

Anthony Gonzales, a Portuguese, discovers Rio del Oro. The same year he discovers the Isles of Arguyn, opposite Cape Blanco. The Infante, Dom Henry, built a fort there, which was taken by the Dutch in 1638.

Rio del Oro
Arguyn.