

1445.

Angra. Gonzalo de Cintra, a Portuguese, discovered on the same coast of Nigritia a great bay, where he was killed. It was after him called Angra de Cintra—that is, Cintra's Bay. It gradually came to be called simply *Angra*.

1446.

Cape Verde. Nuño Tristan, already mentioned, discovers Cape Verde; he passed the mouth of the Senegal without discovering it, for Cape Verde has the Senegal on the north and the Gambia on the south. These two rivers are the principal branches of the Niger. Some attribute the discovery of Cape Verde to Denis Fernandez: he perhaps accompanied Nuño Tristan.

1447.

Senegal. Lanzarote, a Portuguese, discovers the Senegal, which the natives call Ovedéc. Lanzarote gives it the name of Senega or Sanega, from a negro of rank whom he enslaved, but who ransomed himself. The Portuguese at first took this river for a branch of the Nile. Some assign this discovery to the next year.

1448.

Azores. Dom Gonzalo Vello, Commander of Almouros, set out this year from Portugal to explore the Azores, so called from the numbers of vultures found there, for *Azor*, in Spanish and Portuguese, means a vulture. These islands were also called Terceiras, from the name of the largest, which is the third met going from Portugal, and hence called Terceira. The Commander explored only the isles of Fayal, Pico, St. George, La Graciosa, Terceira, Santa Maria, and San Miguel. The last is celebrated for the famous naval battle gained here in 1582, by the Marquis of Santa Cruz over Dom Antonio, calling himself king of Portugal. The islands of Flores and Corvo were not known till some years later. All these islands were uninhabited when the Portuguese Commander landed there, except Fayal, where some Flemish families had settled on the banks of a river. Boterus says that the Azores were discovered in 1439,