

1501.

Gulf of Uraba.

In the beginning of January, in this year, Roderic de Bastidas, a Spaniard, accompanied by John de la Cosa, of whom I have already spoken, sailed from Cadiz to make new discoveries, and after passing the Gulf of Maracaibo, discovered more than a hundred leagues of coast beyond Cape de la Vela, the limit of Ojeda's discoveries ; he entered the Gulf of Uraba, and pushed on to the site of the future city of Carthagena. It is not very certain that he gave the bay, as some believe, the name of Carthagena, which it still bears.

Isle of Juan de Nova.

At the same time John de Nova sailed from Lisbon on a third voyage to the Indies, and on his way discovered, at twenty degrees north, an island, which he called *Conception*. Having then doubled the Cape of Good Hope, he discovered another island, at about seven or eight degrees south, and gave it his name, which it still bears.

1502.

Island of St. Helena.

John de Nova, returning from the Indies, discovered the famous island of St. Helena, to which he gave its name. Some maps lay down a second of the same name, under the same parallel, and far more to the east, according to them recently discovered ; but the ablest navigators believe it fabulous.

Meliapore.

In March of the same year, Vasco de Gama, who made the first voyage by sea to India, sailed on a fourth. On arriving at Cochin, he received ambassadors from the Christians of Meliapore, who asked to be taken under the protection of the kings of Portugal.

Honduras.

In August, Christopher Columbus discovered the Cape and Gulf of Honduras.

Porto Bello.

On the 12th of September he discovered another cape, which he named Gracias à Dios, and, on the 2d of November, a port which he called Puerto Bello, commonly called Porto Bello. He then ran into some other ports of the same coast, some of which have since changed the names he gave them.