

tion by Arabs of the East African coast as far down as Sofala—Exploration of the western coast of Africa by the Portuguese—Discovery of the Cape of Good Hope by Bartholomeu Dias—Information upon the trade route between India and East Africa obtained by a Portuguese traveller—First voyage of Vasco da Gama from Portugal to India—Voyage of Cabral—Discovery of the island of St Helena—Second voyage of Vasco da Gama—Discovery of Delagoa Bay—Submission of the ruler of Kilwa to the Portuguese—Causes of the superiority of the Portuguese over the Arabs—Discovery of Table Bay—Naming of Table Mountain—Famous cruise of Ruy Lourenço Ravasco—First shipwreck on the South African coast—Occupation of Kilwa by the Portuguese—Sack of Mombasa—Occupation of Sofala by the Portuguese—Revolt of the Arabs at Kilwa—Destruction of Kilwa—Occurrences at Sofala—Establishment of a refreshment station at Mozambique—Sack of Oja and Brava—Appearance of a strong Egyptian fleet in the Arabian sea—Defeat of a Portuguese squadron and death of the commander Lourenço d'Almeida—Destruction of the Egyptian fleet by the viceroy Francisco d'Almeida—Selection of Goa as the capital of Portuguese India—Monopoly of the eastern trade by the Portuguese—Slaughter of Francisco d'Almeida and sixty-four other Portuguese by Hottentots in Table Valley—Portuguese names of places on the South African coast.

CHAPTER IV.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE PORTUGUESE SOUTH OF THE
ZAMBESI FROM THE DEATH OF FRANCISCO D'ALMEIDA
TO THE FAILURE OF FRANCISCO BARRETO'S EXPEDITION

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Commerce of Sofala—Condition of the Mohame-