CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

HIS OWN BOOK OF PRIVILEGES

1502
ARMS OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

ACCORDING TO THE LETTERS PATENT GRANTED BY THEIR CATHOLIC MAJESTIES 20 MAY 1493.
Christopher Columbus

His Own Book of Privileges

1502

Photographic facsimile of the manuscript in the Archives of the Foreign Office in Paris, now for the first time published, with expanded text translation into English and an historical introduction.

The transliteration and translation by George F. Barwick, B.A. of the British Museum. The introduction by Henry Harrisse.

The whole compiled and edited with preface by Benjamin Franklin Stevens.

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CODEX DIPLOMATICUS OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

Reproduced in facsimile with transliteration and translation.

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(a) Commission as Admiral.

(b) Commission as Viceroy and Governor General.

(c) Right to a tenth of all gold, precious stones, merchandise, etc.

(d) Cognizance of suits arising from the trade of his Admiralty.

(e) Right to contribute an eighth of the cost and take an eighth of the profits of all vessels trading in his Admiralty.

Document III. Confirmation, 23 April, 1497, of the letters patent of 30 April, 1492, conferring on Columbus the rank of Admiral, Viceroy, and Governor of the land he might discover, with recital of these letters patent and their confirmation, 28 May, 1493, after his first voyage. 23 April, 1497
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DOCUMENT XXV. Authority to the Bishop of Badajoz and the Admiral to contract for provisions .......................... 23 Dec., 1497

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IV
OME years ago, in the interchange of civilities and compliments touching rare manuscripts, I had an opportunity of asking M. Girard de Rialle, the learned Director of the Archives des Affaires Etrangères, Paris, to let me see the most precious document in his keeping. Replying that the most precious object in the Archives was not readily accessible to his assistants, he left me, returning in a few minutes with a small folio volume, which on opening I found to my delight and surprise to be Christopher Columbus's own Book of Patents, Privileges and Concessions granted to him by Ferdinand and Isabella, a manuscript of exquisite beauty and in an almost perfect state of preservation.

Anticipating the great pleasure students would feel in perusing the text of the superior of the two existing transcripts of the Codex in the very form in which Columbus took so much pains to preserve it, I conceived, after many months' careful consideration, the plan of making the present companion volume to my series of Facsimiles of Manuscripts in European Archives relating to America. That plan involved the separate steps of photographic reproduction, transliteration and translation, with the addition of some autograph letters of Columbus, and an Historical Introduction which should bring Columbian bibliographical and historical information concerning this cartulary down to the present time.

My application to the French Government for permission to photograph the whole volume was transmitted through Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Minister, with
a cordial letter of commendation, and was supported by Mr. Henry Vignaud, the Secretary of Legation, himself a zealous and enlightened antiquary. It was known that I had had considerable experience in making photographic facsimiles of documents, and the Director of the Archives became much interested in my project. Both he and M. Ribot, the then Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, heartily recommended it to the Commission des Archives Diplomatiques, a board of control consisting of a President, three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, and about twenty-five members. In due time my request was granted on the general grounds that it was prudent to let the Codex be reproduced in facsimile by some absolutely permanent process, and that the multiplication and distribution of copies would tend to the better preservation of this original text, which in certain respects differs from that of the Genoa Codex.

I was permitted to erect a studio in the garden of the Foreign Office for the purpose of making my photographs, and every facility, under most liberal limitations, was extended to me and to the operators by the officials and attendants of the Archival Department.

For each separate part of my plan I have been so fortunate as to secure the cordial assistance and cooperation of the best experts, while my own experience in printing was of material use to me in the arrangement of type and in interleaving the manuscript so that all facing pages, whatever their quantity of matter (cf. pp. 106 and 166), should have the corresponding amount of transliteration and translation.

In the transliteration the contractions have been expanded and a few stops have been introduced, but these, with the usual difference in the use of capital letters, are the only alterations that have been made. Wherever it has been found necessary to emend the text, the reading suggested is added in a bracket. Many Latin phrases in the Bull of Alexander vi. are faulty in spelling, and it has been thought better not to overload the transliteration with bracketed words, but to give at the foot of each of these six pages a copy of the text from the Bullarium. I do not
know whether the Bull in the other codices, if made by
other scribes, was more or less accurate than this.

In the translation every effort has been made to give
to each word its due force, and, by adopting a strictly literal
rendering, to avoid warping the sense. The following
illustrative points may be specially mentioned.

(i.) "Privilegio rodado" (pp. 25, 57): this is not,
Mr. Barwick thinks, to be found in any Spanish-English
dictionary, which no doubt accounts for its previous trans-
lation as "a privilege done up in a roll"; it is here
rendered "a privilege with the circle of signatures," and
the circle is really a round robin having the King's
signature in the centre. The word "rodado" (lit.
"wheeled") admirably expresses the appearance which
such a circle presents.

(ii.) In pp. 74, 85, etc., several measures of capacity
are mentioned; they are probably Castilian, but as such
measures varied very considerably, according to the province
in which they were used, it has been thought advisable to
retain them in the translation, and to mention here that
the equivalents of the Castilian or standard measures at
that time were approximately: Azumbre = 3 quarts;
Fanega = 14 bushels; Cahiz = 12 fanegas = 18 bushels.

(iii.) A passage in the Letter of Columbus to the
Nurse (p. 246), "Sy yo robara las Yndias o tierra que
jaz fase ellas, de que agora es la fabla, del altar de Sant
Pedro, y las diera alos moros," has hitherto been regarded
as obscure. But it has apparently escaped notice that
"jaz" is simply an old form of "yaz" (= yace), while there
can be no doubt that, as already suggested by Mr. Major,
"fase" = fasía (= hacia). With this reading the passage
makes both good Spanish and good sense, and its
punctuation becomes intelligible.

The ink used in the manuscript is generally well
preserved, but where the writing is very heavy in the
initial letters and opening words of some of the docu-
ments, and occasionally in the closer writing and folia-
tion, it is partly perished, leaving a bronzed or metallic
appearance. Instances in which this has occurred are
shown in the broken lines in the facsimile, see pages 107,
111, 112, 148, 152, 155, etc. In other places there are evidences of the use of a drying powder, which still adheres to the ink.

The rubrications or lines and flourishes at the foot of every page to the end of the Privileges (p. 212) are not mere meaningless ornaments, but the *rubricas*, or personal and peculiar flourishes of the scriveners or notaries, giving to every page thus marked the utmost validity. It will be noticed that neither these *rubricas* nor any authenticating certificates appear on the subsequent documents.

To the manuscript volume I have ventured to add three autograph letters of Columbus, and the Decree of the Republic of Genoa in 1670 heretofore unpublished, all relating to the transmission of the precious documents to Genoa and their future preservation. It seems to me that there is no ambiguity in these letters. I quote for ready reference:—

Columbus to Oderigo. 21 March, 1502 (p. 268). “I have given the book of my writings to Messer Francesco di Rivarola, in order that he may send it to you, with another transcript of letters missive. . . . Another similar one shall be finished and sent to you in the same manner, and by the same Messer Francesco; you will find a new writing in it.”

Columbus to the Bank of St. George. 2 April, 1502 (p. 271). “I have sent him [Oderigo] the transcript of my privileges and letters.”

Columbus to Oderigo. 27 Dec., 1504 (p. 272). “When I set out upon the voyage from which I have just arrived . . . I left with Francesco di Rivarola a book of transcripts of letters and another of my privileges in a bag of coloured cordovan, with a silver lock, and two letters for the Office of Saint George. . . . I left another book of my privileges, like the aforesaid, at Cadiz with Franco Catania . . . in order that he might forward it to you in like manner.”

My own belief is that the notaries put the vellums containing the Patents and Privileges together in the usual form, making them into one “book,” and then they put the other letters and writings together to form another “book,” and that these two books, in notarial style, but unbound, were placed in the bag for transmission to Genoa.

Perhaps a careful description of the present appearance of the Paris Codex will be my best argument as to the absence of any antique binding, and at the same time these particulars may have other interest. The volume, now bound in green morocco stamped with the arms
of the Second Republic, consists of thirty-eight skins of vellum carefully folded into seventy-six numbered leaves. The first leaf is blank, the second is the notarial title-page (p. 5), the third is the Coat of Arms (p. 7), the fourth to the fifty-third leaves (pp. 10 to 209) comprise the manuscript with the foliation i to l. There is no original foliation li and lii, and the Book of Patents, Privileges, etc., ends on the back of folio llii, i.e. on the fifty-fourth leaf (p. 213). Leaves fifty-five to sixty-three are blank, with the exception of their foliation llii to lxii. The sixty-fourth leaf is folio lxiii, on which begin the Letters missive and other writings (p. 218), continuing to the seventy-fourth leaf, which has the folio number lxvii. There is no folio lxxiv. The seventy-fifth leaf has the folio number lxxv, and on the reverse of this leaf the Codex ends (p. 265). The seventy-sixth leaf, which is the last original vellum in the volume, has the folio number lxxvi. It should be noted that the blank membranes are between the Book of Privileges and the Book of Letters, at the division mentioned by Columbus.

The manuscript itself is complete and consecutive, notwithstanding the irregularities and omissions in the foliation. Each sheet of vellum is carefully folded so that it becomes two leaves, and these folio sheets are sewn sometimes singly as two leaves and sometimes with one sheet inset, so making four leaves. None of the membranes are cut in the back margins, and there are no single leaves on guards or otherwise, and hence every skin is sewn through its own fold. The vellums were originally intended to be cut to a uniform size, but in a very few cases some are a little short or irregular in the bottom margin. With the careful folding all the top and fore edges are very even, but they have never been cut since being folded, nor have they ever been gilt.

There are some small holes, at irregular distances from the back in the inner margin, cut clean and sharp like worm-holes, but as book-worms love not vellums these may have been made by other insects that are enemies to vellum books. There are no holes made by a needle or other form of pricking which indicate a previous stitching
or binding, and hence one must either assume that the sewing of the present binding was done with such unexampled carefulness as to exactly utilize all old sewing holes or else that this binding, which was done between 1848 and 1852, is the first that was ever put on the Paris Codex.

At the end of the Genoa Codex is added a statement to the effect that four transcripts were made (see Introduction, p. xxxix), but there is nothing to indicate when or by whom. It was probably between March 22 and May 8-10, 1502. The transcript on paper taken by Carvajal to the Indies early in 1502 and that on parchment deposited in the Monastery of Santa Maria de las Cuevas are both lost. The remaining two are the Paris and Genoa Codices.

Adverting to the above quotations, Columbus, March 21, in the confident expectation of being able to get one of the transcripts finished ready for transmission that day with his letter, writes to Oderigo that he is forwarding it, and that another shall be sent. He failed, however, to get this transcript from the notaries until the next day, March 22, as appears by the date of the notarial certificate on page 213. This great haste may perhaps partly explain the errors in the foliation of the Paris Codex.

In the meantime the promised other copy was finished. The certificate on page 213 is the same in both codices, and both bear the same date, March 22.

The “new writing” may be the letter from the King and Queen dated at Valencia de la Torre, March 14, 1502, which Columbus received at the “very time of his departure” and caused to be inserted at the end of his Book of Privileges, so that the transcript is certified only a week later than the date of the original letter. He marks his sense of the importance of this “new writing,” not only by mentioning it in his letters to Oderigo, but also by himself marking on one of the transcripts (that now in Paris), in red ink, the hand pointing to a particular passage.

Instead of giving the two copies to Rivarola for transmission as intended March 21, he gave him only one, in the bag with the silver lock, and two letters for the Office of Saint George, and there could have been no time
for binding, as he writes on April 2 that it had been sent. The other he retained about a fortnight in Seville and took with him to Cadiz, where, before his departure for the Indies, he gave it to Catanio, also for transmission to Oderigo (letter of Dec. 27, 1504). It is possible that in this broken interval of less than seven weeks the manuscript may have been bound, a theory in accordance with that of eminent Genoa antiquaries, who believe their volume was bound before it was transmitted by Columbus, and that it is now in the original Spanish binding of 1502. The alternative, and perhaps the probability, is that the interval may have been occupied in executing the table of contents, the marginal précis, and the ornamental initials and borders of that transcript, and that the volume may have been bound by Oderico on the occasion of the presentation of the cartularies to the Republic in 1670. That binding will undoubtedly be technically described in the “Raccolta di Documenti e Studi” now being issued, and as, according to the foliation in the table of contents, some blank leaves between the “Book of Privileges” and the “Book of Letters” are missing, and as the subsequent foliation appears to have been tampered with, some particulars on these points will surely be included. The volume easily enters the cordovan bag (p. xvi).

It is presumed that Columbus, March 21, had already obtained, for the two transcripts, when completed, bags of coloured cordovan with silver locks, as he says “another similar one [transcript] shall be sent in the same manner,” and that these bags were for the preservation of the “books” of privileges and “books” of letters and were in lieu of substantial bindings. Probably the bag that originally covered the transcript now designated as the Paris Codex was never forwarded from Italy, or else one bag may have been lost at the time of the respective bindings, whether in Spain, Italy, or France.

My projected reproduction in facsimile of the Paris Codex naturally suggested to the Italians the reproduction of their own Codex. The City of Genoa has this year made a limited number of facsimiles of it by phototype, but without any transliteration, translation or introduction,
for presentation to certain dignitaries and to those Governments whose men-of-war participated in the naval functions and manoeuvres in Genoese waters on the occasion of the Columbian celebration there in 1892.

It may be mentioned that the Royal Italian Columbian Commission announces that a transliteration and translation into Italian of the Genoa Codex (but without photographic facsimile) will appear in the “Raccolta di Documenti Studi,” Part II., with an Introduction by the learned antiquaries Professor Luigi Tommaso Belgrano and the Marquis Marcello Staglieno. The expressed opinion of the Marquis Staglieno and Signor Angelo Boscassi, the Director of the Archives at Genoa, is that the Genoa transcript is much less perfect than the one taken to Paris by order of Napoleon I. and which is now preserved in the French capital. This invites the following very superficial comparison. The Paris Codex contains an additional transcript of the Articles of April, 1492, page 218, on which Columbus bases his claims and arguments, pages 222-245, while its text of the Letter to the Nurse is more extended, as mentioned in Mr. Harrisse’s Introduction. The Genoa volume contains the table of contents inserted before the Codex, the marginal précis, and the statement already referred to. The fuller text of the Paris Codex is shown by my facsimile. The Genoa Codex is in another hand, more neatly and legibly written, with beautiful arabesque ornaments by pen and by brush, and many of its initial letters are artistically illuminated.

To all controversialists and especially to those writers who claim that there were no portraits of Columbus made during his lifetime, I have nothing to say; but those who are much more imaginative and who would like to find faces for their fancies whether of Columbus, his sons, or of the notaries and scribes, may refer to the notarial title-page of the Paris Codex, where they will find sketch faces in the f of the last line, in the f of the third line, and in the first letter of the page. Different ones there and elsewhere are in the Genoa Codex. These faces were drawn at a period when portraits or grotesques were
sometimes introduced into initial letters in English, French, Italian and Spanish manuscripts.

In conclusion, I give my heartiest thanks to all those who from the outset have given me their most cordial cooperation and assistance. I am indebted to M. Girard de Rialle, the helpful Director of the Foreign Office in Paris, and to his courteous assistants; to Mr. Henry Vignaud, my never-failing friend at the American Embassy; to M. Gruel, for his technical examination of the binding and his opinions, which coincide with those of M. de Rialle and with my own; to Mr. James Fletcher, the United States Consul at Genoa, and through him to Baron Podestá (Mayor of Genoa), the Marquis Staglieno, Signor Grillo, and Mr. William Smith, for numerous courtesies; to Signor Boscassi for the photograph of the bag at page xvi; to Mr. G. F. Barwick, for his transliteration and translation; to Mr. R. E. G. Kirk, for valuable assistance in proof-reading the transliteration and translation; to Messrs. Palm Brothers, who have made the paper in close imitation of that used four hundred years ago; to Mr. Zechnsdorf, who has assisted me in carrying out a binding of the period; and finally, I am grateful to Mr. Henry Harrisse for his scholarly Introduction. To Messrs. Malby and Sons, who made the photographic plates, and printed in colours the Coats of Arms and the manuscript title-page, and to the Chiswick Press for its careful printing, the highest praise I can give is to refer to this finished volume.

B. F. S.

November, 1893.
Introduction

Chapter I.

Origin of the Four Cartularies prepared by order of Christopher Columbus in 1502. Presentation of two of them to the Republic of Genoa.

In the hope of repressing the depredations committed on Ligurian vessels by Catalan and Majorcan seamen, the Republic of Genoa sent Nicolò Oderigo to Spain, in 1501, as special envoy to Ferdinand and Isabella. 1 Christopher Columbus sought his acquaintance at Granada, and had such frequent intercourse with him during his embassy, that in one of his letters he speaks of the Genoese diplomatist as “knowing more about his (Columbus’s) own affairs than he did himself.” 2

The chief topic discussed was the intention on the part of Columbus to assign perpetually to the Bank of St. George, then called the “Ufficio di San Giorgio,” one-tenth of his income arising from all his rights and privileges in the New World. The object of the intended gift was to reduce the customs-duty or tax laid upon provisions brought into the city of Genoa. 3 Doubtless Columbus then also informed the Genoese ambassador of his desire to entrust to him for safe-keeping a certified copy of the privileges granted by their Catholic Majesties as a reward for the discovery of the transatlantic regions.

Meeting with no success in his diplomatic mission, Oderigo returned to

1 The files in the Genoese Secret Archives, General, No. 2707, G. Palazzetto,—contain, under the date of April 16, 1501, the instructions given to Oderigo. Columbus met him for the first time at Granada, in the summer of that year, during which they had many conferences, but subsequently they never saw each other again.


3 Our Christopher Columbus and the Bank of St. George, New York (London, privately printed), 400, page 5.
Italy during the autumn of 1501, but visited Spain again on the same errand the following year.

When Columbus succeeded in obtaining the consent of Isabella that a fourth expedition, the last which he was destined to command, should be fitted out, his heart was sorer, and filled with misgivings. It is evident that the recollection of the facility with which the Queen, disregarding his positive rights, had consented two years before to appoint Bobadilla to rule over the newly-found regions, made him apprehend worse treatment still. Nor did he feel certain that in case of his death the privileges granted to him would revert to Diego, his son and heir. In fact, the legal advisers of the Crown openly advocated that the Capitulations or Articles embodying those rights were null and void ab initio. Their principal argument deserves to be recalled:

"En especial por la ley del Ordenamiento de Alcalá...sy el Rey las diere a su natural e vasallo e vecino en su reino, en tal caso vala la donacion como en la escritura de previllejo lo diere; pero sy la donacion o enajenacion se hizo en persona no natural ny vecino del reino o extranjero del reino, en tal caso la donacion o enajenacion de las dichas cosas no vale ny debe ser guardada; de donde se concluye que pues el dicho don Cristoval Colon hera extranjero, no natural ny vecino del reino ny morador en el, segund la dicha dispensacion de la dicha ley, la merced que le fue fecha, aunque fuera para ysempr e para sus herederos, no valiò ny se deve guardar."

"Especially, by the law of the Ordinance of Alcalá... if the King makes the grant in favour of one of his subjects and vassals, and a denizen in his kingdom, then the grant is valid to the full extent of the wording of the charter of privilege; but if the grant or alienation be made in favour of one who is neither a subject nor a denizen of the realm, or an alien, in such case the donation or alienation is not valid, and ought not to be observed. Consequently, as the said Don Christopher Columbus was a foreigner and not a native or denizen, and possesses besides no domicile in the kingdom, according to the terms of the said law, this grant, although made to him and his heirs for ever, is not valid, and should not be observed."

It was apparently under this impression, and for the purpose of placing beyond the reach of enemies the documentary proofs of his rights, that Columbus, when engaged at Seville in preparing for the fourth expedition, determined to have several legalised copies of his privileges made, and lodged safely in different places. The fact that two of these authenticated transcripts were to be kept in Genoa, indicates perhaps the hope that in case of difficulties the Republic would interfere on behalf of his descendants; as in fact it did in favour of a spurious Genoese claimant in 1586, when certain lawyers entertained the belief that no member of the family of Columbus then dwelling in Spain, or in the New World, could inherit the estate. This expectation may also be inferred from the letter which he addressed at the same time to the Bank of St. George, conveying the information that steps had been taken

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1. Respuesta á la petición presentada por parte del Almirante de las Indias... en Colección de documentos inéditos relativos al descubrimiento, conquista y organización de las antiguas posesiones españolas de ultramar. Segunda serie. Publicada por la Real Academia de la Historia. Madrid, 1892, 8vo, Vol. VII.—Vol. I. of the Pliegos de Colón, pages 154-166. This argument was urged, in judicial proceedings, against Diego Columbus, when he endeavoured to enter into possession of the rights and privileges which he had inherited; but it necessarily applied likewise to his father.

2. Bernardo Colombo, of Cogoleto. Missiva del Senato di Genova a Giambattista Doria, Ambasciatore per la Repubblica presso la Corte di Madrid, datata del 7 novembre 1586. See the authorities quoted as regards that singular affair in our Christophe Colomb, son origine, sa vie, etc., vol. I., pages 154-155.

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BAG IN WHICH COLUMBUS TRANSMITTED THE BOOK OF HIS PRIVILEGES TO THE GENOESE AMBASSADOR. MARCH, 1502.

(PHOTOGRAPHED FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE CITY HALL, GENOA.)
by him to secure to that institution one-tenth of his income, to be employed, as we have already said, in reducing the impost laid on victuals brought into the city.¹

Be that as it may, on the 5th of January, 1502, Columbus requested Estevan de la Roca and Pero Ruiz Montero, alcaldes, or city judges, to repair to his dwelling-house, in the parish or quarter of Seville called "Colacion de Santa Maria."² There they met the three notaries public required for authenticating legal acts of the kind which he intended to execute. These were Gomez Nieto, Alonso Lucas, and Martin Rodriguez.³

Columbus then and there exhibited originals of the titles, privileges and concessions which Ferdinand and Isabella had granted to him,⁴ and having submitted these documents to the inspection of the magistrates,⁵ requested them to permit the above-mentioned Gomez Nieto to make several authentic copies of the same. The permission was immediately granted, and four transcripts were duly executed, three on parchment, and one on paper.⁶

The documents thus copied and authenticated amounted only to thirty-five.⁷ Soon afterwards, however, Columbus caused nine more to be engrossed and added, but, with the exception of two,⁸ without any authentications. Several of these doubtless constituted the "Libro de traslados de cartas" mentioned in his letters to Oderigo,⁹ as distinct from what he called "otro de mis privilegios," which expression certainly refers to the codex in its original form. We are not certain whether these additions were similar in the four cartularies,¹⁰ but notwithstanding the ambiguity of the language used by Columbus in mentioning the two sets sent to Oderigo, we believe that the additional documents were sewed up or bound with the rest, and did not form consequently a separate package.

The copy on paper was remitted at once to Alonso Sanchez de Carvajal, who had been appointed Factor to Columbus,¹¹ and intended to sail shortly for Hispaniola on board one of the ships of the fleet of Nicolas de Ovando.

¹ These benevolent intentions were never carried into effect. Christopher Columbus and the Bank of St. George, page 19.

² The name of Martin Rodriguez was omitted by Spotorno in his transcript of the Genoese Codex as being illegible.—Codex Diplomaticus, page 228. Compare the Paris Codex, infra, page 181. He was Columbus' own notary, and in that capacity drafted the famous deed of entail of 1498. Christopher Columbus, vol. ii., page 155, note 2.

³ That collection of original documents remained until 1609 in the iron chest which contained the archives of Columbus, in a vault of the chapel of Santa Ana, in the Monastery of Nuestra Senora de las Cuevas, near Seville. On the 23rd of July of that year, Nuño Colon de Portugal, grandson of Isabella, Diego's youngest daughter, whom a recent decision of the Council of Indias had just declared heir to the titles of his ancestor and to the entail estate, caused the chest and its contents to be handed over to himself. Most of that original collection is now at Madrid, in the archives of the Duke of Vera- guda, a descendant of Christopher Columbus, through Francisca, the wife of Diego Ortiz de Helgueras, and daughter of Cristoval, who was the son of Diego Columbus, son of Christopher. Christopher Columbus, vol. ii., genealogical table iv. bis, page 276.

⁴ See the preamble of the first document in the two codices.

⁵ See the notarial certificate in the Genoese Codex, infra, page xxxix.

⁶ This is shown by the wording of the authentications placed after the document of May 24, 1495, infra, page 177.

⁷ Concerning the date of 1501, instead of 1502, see infra, page xxxvii, in chapter iv. of the present introduction.

⁸ Document XXXVI., infra, page 182, which is the Papal Bull, had been previously authenticated at Seville, December 13, 1501 (the date of 1502 is clearly erroneous). Doc. XI., infra, page 259, was authenticated also at Seville, March 22, 1502, two months after the first series of documents. Consequently, it cannot have figured in the codex engrossed on paper which Columbus remitted to Carvajal, as the latter left Spain for Hispaniola, February 13, 1502. The probability is that this codex lacked also all the documents of the second series.

⁹ See facsimiles of these letters, infra, pages 268-272.

¹⁰ See infra, page xxxiii, the remarks of Mr. Edward Everett.

¹¹ November 4, 1501. Munoz Transcripts, vol. xx., 60, 15. We infer that Carvajal sailed with Ovando, from the recommendation addressed to the latter in that document. See also our Fanti Colombians, under the above date. As to the paper copy of the codex having been remitted to Carvajal, see the notarial declaration in Spotorno's Genoese Codex, infra, page xxxix.
One of the copies engrossed on parchment was completed and remitted a few days after March 22, 1502, to Francesco di Rivarola, or "Ribarol," a Genoese banker settled in Seville, to be forwarded to Nicolò Oderigo, who had returned to Genoa. This was enclosed in a bag of red Cordovan leather, kept fast by means of a silver lock, and contained, besides, a letter requesting him to acknowledge receipt to Diego Columbus, his son. In that letter Christopher also informed Oderigo that another copy of the codex was being prepared, and would be sent to him in the same manner by Ribarol. But when at Cadiz, in May, 1502, and on the eve of sailing, he changed his mind, and entrusted that duplicate to another Genoese banker, called Francesco Cataneo, to be forwarded immediately. It follows that in the course of the next summer or autumn the two codices intended for Nicolò Oderigo were actually dispatched to Genoa.

The fourth cartulary, which, like the two last, had been engrossed on parchment or vellum, was deposited in the Monastery of Las Cuevas, near Seville, with the archives of the Columbus family. We will now inquire what has been the fate of the four collections of authenticated copies.

Carvajal sailed from Spain on the 15th of February, 1502, taking with him the codex on paper. No traces of it have ever been found. The probability is that, on account of its texture, it was destroyed in the course of time by the worms and ants in St. Domingo.

The copy deposited in Las Cuevas is apparently the one which Baldassare Colombo, of Cuccaro, one of the claimants in the great suit for the heirship, exhibited to the Council of the Indies at Madrid, January 12, 1583, when he boldly assumed the title of heir to the "mayorazgo," or entailed estate, created by Christopher Columbus in 1498. The description of the codex submitted to

transcripts of letters are Docs. XXXVII., XXXVIII., XXXIX., XL., XLII., XLIII., and XLIV.; infra, pages 198-265.

"I Os pago per merced que lo escriuyer a Don Diego." Letter of March 21, 1502; infra, page 268.

"Otto tal se acabara, y se os ensiara por la mesma guisa, y el mesmo mierc. Francisco." Letter above quoted.

"Otro libro de mys privilegios, como lo sobre dicho dese en Calis, a Franco Catanio portador desta [carta], para que tambien os enbiase, el uno y el otro fuesen puestos en buen recabalo, adonde a vos fuese bien visto." Letter of Columbus to Oderigo, December 25, 1503; infra, page 272.

We read in the Instructions which Columbus left with his son Diego: "Todos mis privilegios y escrituras quedan a finy don Gaspar," and in the notarial certificate, infra, page xxi.: "Esta en el dicho libro un privilegio y otras cartas susodichos, semejante que esto."

Columbus first kept his papers in a plain casket. He refers to it in his letter to Father Gorriecio of April 4, 1502: "Mi arquita para algunas escrituras." Navaresi, vol. i., page 331. "Queria mandar hacer una caja de echora enforada de cera." Op. cit., page 233. Finally, for that box he substituted a large iron cofee. See the certificate of Pedro de Aragao, July 24, 1506, in the Memoria del Ploto, fo. 156, § 1013—§ 1021.
the judges on that occasion is as follows: "A bound volume containing transcripts of the privileges of the Admiral, executed at Seville, January 5, 1502, and professing to be signed by Martin Rodriguez, a notary public of that city."  

The date and autographic name of the notary indicate that it was one of the original transcripts made by order of Columbus in 1502. Our reasons for believing that it is the one which was originally deposited in Las Cuevas, is that according to a certificate added to the Genoese codes, only four transcripts were executed. Now, one of these, which was on paper, and less complete than the others, went to Hispaniola, and is not likely to have been sent back to Spain. Two were forwarded directly to Genoa, and can be easily identified, as we will soon show. The fourth one was the Las Cuevas copy, which we take to be identical with the legalised transcript produced by the Montserrat claimant, because, to controvert this supposition, the critic must assume that the notary Martin Rodriguez made a fifth and antedated copy after Columbus had left Spain; which is possible, but not very probable. In the fourth chapter of the present introduction, we shall perhaps find other traces of that valuable manuscript.

We know what became of the two codices intended for Nicolo Oderigo. That diplomatist received them in good order. Immediately upon his return to Genoa the second time, he remitted to the Bank of St. George the letter of Columbus of April 2, 1502, addressed to that institution, wherein mention is made of his intended legacy of a part of his income to the city of Genoa. The two cartularies and the bag of Cordovan leather, he retained. As they had been sent to him for safe keeping, without specifying the manner in which the recommendation was to be carried into effect, we infer that, in the opinion of Oderigo, the archives of his own family were as good a place as any.

These two precious manuscripts remained in the possession of his descendants, till Lorenzo Oderico, in 1670, presented both of them to the Republic of Genoa, not, however, as a gift absolutely disinterested. In his mind, and in that of his son and heir Giovanni Paolo, it was rather a bid for certain favours, as can be seen from these two documents:

"1700. 29 Gennaio. Pro M° Joanne Paulo Oderico q° Laurentii, a quo fuerunt presentati libri privilegium q° Christophori Columbi."

"1700. 29 January. For the Magnificent Giovanni Paolo Oderico, son of the late Lorenzo Oderico, by whom the books containing the Privileges of Christopher Columbus were presented."

Sernii Signori:
Il q. hora M. Lorenzo Oderico sin l'anno 1670 presentò a Sernii Colegii

Most Serene Lords:
In the year 1670 the late Messer Lorenzo Oderico presented to the Most

and Glorious Sovereigns entrusted to him by our exalted Commonwealth, I have received a letter from Your Excellency," Letter addressed by the Bank of St. George to Christopher Columbus, December 8, 1502. Christopher Columbus and the Bank of St. George, pages 9 and 10.

"Para que los ponga en buena guarda." Letter of Columbus of April 2, 1502, infra, page 271.

"Infra, page 274, the reader will find a facsimile of the hitherto unpublished text of the decree sanctioning the two cartularies."

State Archives in Genoa. File entitled "Privilegiorum.
due risguardevoli libri di carta pergamenae ne nuclei si contiene copia autentica dell' privileggi concessi dal Re Ferdinando e Regina Isabella di Spagna a Cristoforo Colombo Genovese, a fin che loro Signorie Serenissime facessero conservare detti libri nel pubblico Archivio, come degna memoria d'un nazionale così glorioso.

Si compiacquero VV. SS. Serenissime, in segno del benigno gradimento dell'affetto e zelo di detto M. Oderico, decretare che a suo favore ne fosse fatta una pubblica testimonianza, con raccomandarlo efficacemente tanto a' Scritti Coleggi, quanto all' uno e l'altro Consiglio, in tutte le occasioni che al medesimo si rappresenteranno di aspirare ad alcun officio così di Terraferma come di Corsica, come dal decreto che si presenta. Non ha havuto detto M. Lorenzo tempo di ricevere il beneficio così generosamente da VV. SS. Serenissime concessore, mentre assai subito si ridusse in stato di non poter servire, e poi mori. Ricorre hora alla generosità di VV. SS. Serenissime il M. Gio. Paolo, suo unico figlio, humilmente suppli- candidole a voler essere servite, in seguito di detta devota attione di suo Padre, rinnovare a suo favore detto decreto, per poter partecipare del beneficio di detta Gratia, giacché l'anticipata morte del Padre non le ha permesso goderne quel frutto che era stato prefisso: il che come effetto della patera benignità di VV. SS. Serenissime sperando ottenere, le fa profondissima riverenza

Di VV. SS. Serenissimi

Detto Supplicante.

"1700, 29 Gennaio.

Avenendo lora a M. Lorenzo Oderico presentato nell'anno 1670 a Serenissimi Collegi due libri, in ognuno de' quali si contiene in carta pergamenae copia autentica dell' privileggi concessi dal Re Ferdinando e dalla Regina Isabella di Spagna sua moglie a Cristoforo Colombo, Genovese, in premio delle di lui famose operazioni nella con-

Serene Colleges two notable parchment books, containing an authentic copy of the privileges granted by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain to Christopher Columbus, a Genoese; to the intent that their Most Serene Lordships might cause the said books to be preserved in the public Archives, as a worthy memorial of such an illustrious compatriot.

Your Most Serene Lordships were pleased, in token of your gracious appreciation of the affection and zeal of the said Messer Oderico, to decree that a public acknowledgment thereof should be made in his favour, by recommending him officially, both to the Most Serene Colleges and to each of the two Councils, upon every occasion that might occur to him of aspiring to any office, whether on the mainland or in Corsica, as shown by the decree which is presented. The said Messer Lorenzo did not have time to receive the favour so generously granted to him by Your Most Serene Lordships, for he fell very rapidly into a state of inability for service, and then died. The Magnificent Giovanni Paolo, his only son, now has recourse to the generosity of Your Most Serene Lordships, praying that You will be pleased, in consideration of the said generous action of his father, to renew the said decree in his favour, so that he may be enabled to participate in the benefit of the said Grace, seeing that his father, to whom the advantage had been limited, was unable to enjoy it owing to his premature death. In the hope of obtaining this through the paternal benignity of Your Most Serene Lordships, the most profound reverence is paid to you by Your Most Serene Lordships' said Petitioner.

"1700, 29 January.

The late Messer Lorenzo Oderico having presented to the Most Serene Colleges, in the year 1670, two books, in each of which is contained an authentic copy, on parchment, of the privileges granted by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain, his wife, to Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, as a reward for his celebrated achieve-
quieta del Nuovo Mondo, ad effetto che le SS. Loro Serenì si compiacessero di far conservare detti libri nel pubblico Archivio, come degna memoria d’un Nazionale si glorioso, ricevuti per un attestato dell’affetto e zelo che detto M. Lorenzo professava al servizio pubblico:

Per il che accettarono i Serenì Collegi detti libri, e per dar segno del loro gradimento ordinaron che se ne facesse una pubblica testimonianza a favore del detto M. Lorenzo, con raccomandarlo efficacemente tanto a medesimi Serenì Collegi, quanto all’uno e l’altro Consiglio in tutte le occasioni che al medesimo si fossero rappresentate di aspirare ad alcun ufficio. Ma essendo egli morto senza aver avuto tempo di godere del beneficio da lor SS. Serenì concessogli, hanno le medesime a palle ordinato, che si rinnovì a favore del M° Gio. Paolo suo figlio detto attestato, e raccomandazione da farsi al medesimo in ogni occasione che egli aspira a qualche ufficio, ad effetto che si possa avere il dovuto riguardo del zelo et affetto, che ha dimostrato detto M° Lorenzo, suo padre, nella presentazione di essi libri, e si possa anche convenientemente gratificarlo in dette congiunture.

(C) Francesco Maria.

"1700, à 29. Gennaio.

Letta a Serenì Collegi detta supplica e il decreto fatto a 10. Gennaio del 1670 a favore del M. Lorenzo Oderico, etc.

Discorda la pratica che si rinnovi a favore del detto M. Gio. Paolo, supplicante l’attestato, e decreto suddetto in tutto e per tutto, come era fatto per detto M. Lorenzo.

Ad Calculos.

(C) Francesco Maria."¹

We are unable to say how long the two codices remained undisturbed in the place where they had been deposited. When the great Orientalist

¹ See in the State Archives of the Palazzetto, in Genoa, the collection of Privilegi onorificì; separate file.

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Sylvestre de Sacy went to Genoa in 1805, on a mission from the French Institute, and saw one of them in the State Archives. If he had seen the other, the existence of a duplicate of a manuscript of that importance would have certainly attracted his attention. We infer from his silence on the subject that he saw only one of the two codices. Whether the other was kept in a chest which he did not examine, or had already disappeared, is a question which at the present day cannot be satisfactorily answered.

The codex which De Sacy saw will be the subject of our next chapter. Its mate was recovered in June, 1816, when the heirs of Count Michel-Angelo Cambiaso offered his library for public sale in Genoa. The recovery happened under the following circumstances:

No. 1022 of the Cambiaso catalogue was a manuscript bearing the title of **Codice de Privilegj del Colombo**. The Genoese archivists recognised it as one of the two cartularies sent by Columbus to Nicolò Oderigo in 1502. It was acquired by the King of Sardinia, who, after causing a copy to be made and lodged in the Royal Archives at Turin, sent the original as a gift to the city of Genoa. It is now preserved in the Palace of the Genoese Municipality, in a columnar marble receptacle, called "Custodia," together with three autograph letters of Christopher Columbus, and the original bag of Cordovan leather in which the first duplicate of the codex and the letter to the Bank of St. George were forwarded to Genoa, as we have related.

In 1823, the Decurations of that city ordered the manuscript to be translated and printed. Soon afterwards, a translation into English appeared in London, and in 1867 the Spanish text was republished in Havana.

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2 If we may judge from the following remark of Signor Cornelio Desimoni, there was already a rumour that the two codices had disappeared as early as January 29, 1700: "E già nell’anno 1700 verificandosi che i due Codici non fossero più al loro posto, si ne era fatto interpello in Consiglio ed ordinato al Magistrato della Inquisizione di Stato una inchiesta ad apparire il fatto."—Archivio di Stato. Scontraro, January 29, 1700. Desimoni, Di alcuni recenti Giudizi intorno alla patria di Cristoforo Colombo, page 9.
3 Svoronzo, introduction to the Codex Diplomatico Colombo-Americano, pages lxii-lxxvii.
5 Memorials of Columbus: or a collection of authentic documents of that celebrated navigator, never before published from the original manuscripts, by order of the Decurations of Genoa. Translated from the Spanish and Italian. London: Trettel and Wurtz, Trettel, Jun. and Richter, 30, Sobol Square, 1823. 8vo, 310 and 256 pp. Same engraved portrait as the above, and facsimiles of the autograph letters of Columbus of March 21, 1502, and December 27, 1504.
6 Codice Diplomático-Americano de Cristóbal Colón. Colección de cartas de privilegios, edictos y otras escrituras del gran descubridor del Nuevo Mundo. Habana, 1867, 410, x and 299 pages, with facsimile and portrait.
CHAPTER II.

A Discovery among the Archives of the Department of Foreign Affairs in Paris.

We have now to give an account of the discovery of one transcript of the Columbus Codex and other Genoese documents among the muniments preserved in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Paris. But it is necessary first of all to make a few remarks regarding that archival repository.

The archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for a long time after their creation by the Marquis de Torcy in 1710, were inaccessible, and surrounded with a mystery which is not entirely dispelled at the present day. People imagined that they contained terrible State secrets. No one, therefore, ventured during more than a century even to express the wish to enter such hallowed precincts. But under the reign of Louis-Philippe, when documentary history commenced to find favour in France, a number of conscientious workers, who had chosen for the subject of their studies the reign of Louis XIV. and the Regency, made strenuous efforts to be allowed to consult the archives of that department for the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. A chosen few, with great difficulties, succeeded in examining certain files, but the generality of applicants were debarred from the privilege.

Of course, no inventory or catalogue had ever been communicated to the public. Perhaps there was none in existence. At all events, the generality of historians knew only of such stray lists as could be found in the manuscript division of the Paris National Library. These, however, related exclusively to the dealings of France with foreign nations one or two hundred years ago. This paucity of data led the searchers engaged in writing on subjects of an earlier period, or relating to other countries, to view with a sort of indifference the illiberality of the State Department; convinced as they were that its archives contained nothing which could be of any avail to them. Then the custodians had a well-deserved reputation for hostility towards all outsiders, sufficient to repel endeavours in that direction.

Being, nevertheless, anxious to study the negotiations initiated in 1629 by Cardinal de Richelieu to obtain from England the restitution of Quebec, and vaguely supposing that the dispatches of Chateauneuf still existed in what was left of the old portfolios, we appealed, when writing the Notes sur la Nouvelle-France, to one of the directors, who had been Minister to the United States. This enlightened diplomatist kindly seconded our research, and, on the plea that he required the documents for his own investigations, obtained communication of the files relating to Canada; which we examined.

1 Such, for instance, as the Mémoire concernant les papiers de la charge de Secrétaire d'Etat des pays étrangers (1681), since published by Mr. Léopold Delille, in the Bibliothèque de l'École des Chartes, 1872, page 359.

in his private office. Nothing that could be seen or heard then and there was calculated to convey the impression that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs possessed any other documents than such as were of merely local importance. Strange to say, it was historical literature which finally forced the doors of those mysterious archives, and disclosed their riches.

The admirable Memoirs of the Duc de Saint-Simon (1694-1754), as much on account of peculiar literary merit as of great historical worth, attracted in France, from the moment of their first publication in an abridged form (1789), the greatest attention. Gradually, as new fragments were published (1791, 1829, 1856), the popularity of the Memoirs increased to such an extent that a regular campaign was organized to ferret out the original manuscripts and other writings of Saint-Simon which had not then been printed. It was generally believed that the entire collection lay hidden in the archives of the department of Foreign Affairs; but nothing definite could be ascertained on the subject. Finally, by means of notarial inventories, the complete list was made out, and proofs were obtained that those valuable papers were actually preserved in the State Department.

The Paris press thereupon became so clamorous, and protestations from French savants were uttered with such energy, that the Duc Dezaeze made it a point, on being appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, to give satisfaction to public opinion. On the 21st of February, 1874, he decided that the archives of his department should be accessible, but only to those who had obtained permission from a board, which was immediately instituted. Unfortunately, the archivists were more than ever bitterly opposed to that liberal measure, and those good intentions therefore remained almost a dead letter.

The Duc Dezaeze was succeeded by other ministers who cannot be said to have been prompted in that respect by the enlightened spirit of their predecessor. And, mirabile dictu, it was particularly when a savant or an academician took possession of the office that difficulties increased. At last a civil engineer, M. de Freycinet, was made Minister of Foreign Affairs, and on a day of the spring of 1880, ever to be remembered, the archives of his department were thrown open to the public.

Immediately upon being kindly informed that these archives contained numerous ancient Genoese documents which had never been brought to light, on May 20, 1880, we addressed a petition to the Minister, asking leave to consult those of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. This was granted on the 31st of May, and, bright and early the next day, we repaired to the Palace of the Quai d'Orsay.

The custodians introduced us at once into a room in which had been collected, for the purpose of inspection, a vast number of manuscripts, bound in volumes of various sizes. We were particularly struck with a series of very large and thick folios, in extremely old calf binding, shut by means of bronze clasps in the shape of pilgrim shells. But our astonishment may well be imagined when, on examining those stately manuscripts, we ascertained that they were the famous Libri jurium of the Genoese Commonwealth, which everyone in Italy believed to have been destroyed during the first quarter of the present century.

Although their contents are not quite germane to the subject, we beg leave to give a short account of these invaluable documents.

In the thirteenth century, the Genoese still adhered to the Imperial

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1 Those files contain nothing on the subject, but there is inserted among the manuscripts, the extremely rare printed pamphlet, Commissions du Roy et de Monsieur l'Admiral au Sieur de Monte pour l'occasion de terre de Lucadie; Paris, Philippe Pujoson, 1655, 8vo.—and the printed Lettres de mission de la charge de Vicerey données à Monsieur le Duc Dampville [de Danville], 1655; sine anno and l. 4to. Notes sur la Nouvelle-France, pages 17, 98, 353. xxii
custom of annually selecting a foreign nobleman to rule over the Republic. There was no other means of keeping at peace the adverse political parties which, when left to themselves, were a constant cause of strife, turmoil, and bloodshed. That imported ruler bore the title of Podestà.

In the year 1229, Jacopo Baldiino received the appointment. He came from Bologna, and justly enjoyed the reputation of a great jurist. One of his first steps was to order that all the compacts and treaties with foreign nations, with the Church, and with the Office of St. George, as well as the privileges, deeds, bonds of fealty, public resolutions, in fine, every act of importance to the Commonwealth, in the past and in the future, should be transcribed by appointed notaries in registers, to which full faith and credit was to be given, and which were designed to replace the originals in case of destruction.

The registers thus compiled soon became so numerous that, fearing their dispersion, the City Council in 1253 ordered a new transcription, but in one very large register only. In 1296, there were nevertheless in existence already two such enormous books of records, and the series was continued until a Sextus had been completed in 1635.

It was that venerable and magnificent set of original and authentic documents which had been spread on the table. With it were other manuscripts not less important, particularly the decisions promulgated by Marshal de Bouicault, when, acting as representative of the King of France at the beginning of the fifteenth century, he re-organized the administration of Genoa, and enacted those laws which contributed so much, for more than 300 years, to the prosperity of the Republic.

There were, besides, manuscripts of great beauty and historical importance, such, for instance, as the Annals of Caffaro-Taschiffellone, the oldest of the Genoese chronicles, and those of his successors, including the Annalìa of Giorgio Stella. Finally, resting upon a pile of Miscellanea, chiefly in the handwriting of Federico Federici, we beheld one of the two original cartularies which Christopher Columbus had sent to Nicolò Oderigo in 1502.

In the following chapter we shall endeavour to ascertain how such manuscripts happen to be at present in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. But before dismissing the subject just now, it should be stated that they were spoils sent from Genoa during the long occupancy of the city by the French at the beginning of the present century, and have been retained, although the over-
throw of Napoleon's empire had in most cases led to the restitution of the foreign archives collected in Paris.

Nearly all the other documents of Genoese origin were in fact sent back to Italy in 1816, but they remained in Turin during at least forty years. 1 Finally, the Sardinian government consented to restore the Genoese portion to the city of Genoa; and when the cases were opened, the absence of the Libri jurium, Caffaro and Stella was noticed, but without surprise. The archivists shared the common belief that those manuscripts had disappeared from the Ligurian State Repository at the time when the archives were being packed to be sent to France; as it was well known that several of the Genoese employés then committed great depredations, and stole quantities of valuable manuscripts, especially from among those which were engrossed on parchment or vellum.

Patriotism, or a taste for collecting historical documents, was not the incentive of such nefarious acts. They were prompted simply by the desire to turn the volumes into money; and, in fact, entire files were sold, and put to ignominious uses in the city. Parchment was an article employed in various ways; but it had become so scarce in Genoa, that to copy the treaty of peace of 1748 none could be obtained, except by tearing off four blank sections from the jurium Septimus. 2 So that when, several years after the removal of the archives to Paris, a duplicate of the Primus and one of the Secondus 3 were found in the workshop of a gold-beater in Genoa, ready to be cut up, everyone became convinced that the rest of the Libri had been destroyed in serving to foliate gold for gilding purposes.

This great misfortune did not deter the last archivist of the Office of St. George, Signor Cornelio Desimoni, from endeavouring to reconstruct those documental series, which are of such paramount importance for the history of the Ligurian Republic. When we first met that venerable savant, at the time of our early researches among the Genoese archives, he was sedulously engaged in that patriotic undertaking, but with limited success, notwithstanding the extracts and notes left by Poch, Federici, Bottu and other ancient searchers. It is easy to imagine his joy when we informed him of the existence of the original documents; although some time elapsed before he could be permitted to learn where they were deposited.

1 These archives were still at Turin in 1851, and even in November, 1853. See Archives des Missions scientifiques et litteraires, Paris, 1851, vol. ii., page 386, and, infra, the quotation from Canale's pamphlet: Del riordinamento degli Archivi di Genova, con una indicazione ragionata di tutti i documenti già trasportati di Genova a Parigi. But they were finally restored, as above.

2 See the note in the handwriting of the Abbé Poch de Sarzana, at the end of the Septimus so called.

They still possess in the State Archives at Genoa three of those volumes, viz.: a Primus jurium duplicatus, a Secondus jurium (wanting its second part), and a sort of duplicate of the Primus. The latter, not being kept with the others in the Secret Archives, but among the papers of the "Camera" (Finances), escaped the fate of the volumes which were sent to Paris. The other two are the Libri which were saved from the hands of the gold-beater. The Liber jurium, published in the Historie Patriae Monumenta (1836-1855, fol.), constitute an amalgamated edition of the three volumes just described. Copies from the other Libri have since been secured.
CHAPTER III.

When and how did the Paris Cartulary enter the Archives of the State Department?

ONE of the greatest wishes of Napoleon I. was to make Paris the capital of the civilized world, in every sense of the term. An entire chapter could be written on the plans which he devised to that effect. One of them was to centralise in a large palace, which his architects commenced to build,\(^1\) all the archives of the French Empire, then embracing most of the continent of Europe, with a fair prospect of soon absorbing the rest.\(^2\)

The project, which seems to have been conceived in 1809,\(^3\) was immediately put in execution. On the 7th of October, 1810, 2,206 cases of documents sent from Vienna were already unpacked and lodged in the attics of the Soubise Palace; thirty wagons full of Spanish archives were on their way from Simancas to Paris, and about 470 more had been prepared to follow. Austria again forwarded 933 cases, Rome 12,147. Then came the archives of Florence, Perugia, Spoleto, Sienna, Parma, Piacenza, Genoa, besides numerous files taken from the repositories of Tyrol, Galicia, Belgium, and Holland.\(^4\) Archivists from those countries were compelled to accompany the consignments to Paris.

At first, only important documents seem to have been selected for transportation to the French capital; but soon afterwards, the rest was packed up bodily, and forwarded.\(^5\) The Soubise Palace and its new dependencies became so crowded, that Napoleon himself had to interfere, and damp the zeal of his chief archivist, Daunou.\(^6\) The bulk, however, was already on the high road, in long files of wagons, many of which finally returned to their legitimate abode without having been unloaded.

The little we know concerning the Parisian history of those foreign archives, is to be derived from certain printed statements written and published

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\(^1\) Decree of March 21, 1812. But Napoleon had already in his possession the plans of that immense palace, at least since 1810, as he showed them to Metternich in that year. The building had risen two metres above ground when the work was stopped in 1816. All the plans and correspondence on the subject are yet preserved in the National Archives at Paris. MSS. N. 111, Steine, 1889.


\(^3\) "Daunou provoqua l’enlevement des archives par tout où un regime francais plantait son drapeau, et il fit écrire a tous nos généraux de preter main-forte à l’exécution du décret du 2 février 1810." Marquis de Laborde, Archives de l’Empire. Monuments Historiques.

\(^4\) Paris, 1866, 410, page cv. This decree, however—Archives Nationales, A F iv, 433, MS.—refers exclusively to the Austrian archives then collected at Passau, and to those of the Vatican.

\(^5\) Bordier, Archives de la France, Paris, 1855, 8vo, page 425.

\(^6\) "Nos généraux prenant à la lettre le décret, [du 2 février 1810] les envoyaient [ces archives] sans triage et tout entières en France." De Laborde, op. cit., page cvii. An eye-witness relates how curious it was to meet on the highways of Europe those immense wagons loaded to the top with heavy boxes full of manuscripts, drawn by long teams of mules, travelling at a very slow pace, and led on by drivers in their national costume.

\(^7\) Ibidem, pages civ-cvii.
by Daunou in 1811, 1812 and 1813, which have become so extremely scarce that only three copies are known to exist.¹

According to these pamphlets, not one of which is complete, the archives of Genoa did not constitute a separate section, nor did they preserve their entity, having been amalgamated with others, first under the title of Archives du Piémont et de la Savoie, then of Archives de la Ligurie réunies. In August, 1811, that division was yet simply prospective, so to speak, as a note of the time mentions French agents who “were then engaged preparing the transportation of the said archives from Turin to Paris.”²

On August 13, 1811, Daunou was commissioned “to repair beyond the Alps to examine the various bodies of archives, and ascertain which it seemed desirable to unite with the Archives of the Empire.”³ And as we find him in Genoa from August 30 until September 7, 1811, the probability is that the real selection⁴ was commenced then. More than a year elapsed, however, before the archives selected on that occasion were sent to Paris.

In Genoa or elsewhere, no positive information on the subject could be obtained; nor was a detailed list of the documents which at any time had been removed from the city to be found. The schedule in the possession of the Genoese archivists is a very meagre one, not superior at all events to the rough list inserted in a rare and curious pamphlet written by the late Signor Canale in 1817.⁵ From this publication, we learn that the shipment was effected in October and November, 1812, and comprised 110 cases.⁶ Concise as may be the list of documents then and thus sent, it is sufficient to warrant the assertion that neither the Libri jurium, Caffaro, Columbus Codex, nor any of the documents which are at present in the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, formed part of that shipment. We must also infer that those valuable manuscripts had already disappeared from Genoa when Daunou first came to organize the removal of the Genoese archives. It is evident that he would have selected them before all others, particularly in the Archivio segreto, if they had then been extant in the State repository.

The fall of the French Empire and the Treaty of Vienna compelled the

¹ We have been able to see but two of those pamphlets. One is entitled Tableau systématique des Archives de l’Empire au 15 août 1811, 40, 18 pages, the last of which bears the imprint, Baudoin, Imprimerie de l’Institut Imperial. The other is similar, except that the numbers of the registers, files and packages, instead of being designated by a mere capital letter, are given in printed figures.

² There must have been a third edition, hearing on the title, au 30 décembre 1812. Finally, we have the positive assertion of the Marquis du Laborde, op. cit., page xxvii, note, that an edition was published under the title of Tableau systématique des Archives de l’Empire au 1er janvier 1813, présenté à S. M. l’Empereur et Roi par son trés-humble, très-obéissant et très-félicité sujet, garde de ses archives, Daunou. We think that Henri Border, father of the second edition, entitled Archives liguriennes réunies, on page 403 of his valuable Archives de la France. According to this, on the 18th of January, 1813, there were lodged in the Soubise Palace 3,002 packages of Ligurian documents; but nothing indicates how many of these belonged originally to Genoa.


⁴ De Laborde, op. cit., page xxviii, note.

⁵ Traites, to use the native French term,—see in our Notes sur la Nouvelle-France a history of the archives of the French Navy Department, in the Introduction, page xi,—were, however, made also in Turin, as, in a letter of Daunou, Sept. 7, 1812, he recommends M. Dupré as a fit person to make the required selection in the archives of Belgium, owing to his having “déjà rempli avec succès une mission semblable à Turin.” De Laborde, op. cit., page xxvii, note.


restitution of all the foreign archives in 1815. Commissioners were appointed by Spain, Rome, Austria, etc., to retake possession. The King of Sardinia sent Signor A. L. Costa, who received, April 22, 1816, from M. de la Rue, who had superseded Daunou, in the Soubise Palace, "one hundred and fifty-one cases containing the archives of Genoa, together with a portion of those of Savoy and Piedmont." The wording of the receipt, and the fact that no schedule or list was added, seem to indicate that the documents were still in their original cases, and therefore had not been placed on the shelves of the great French archival centre, or even unpacked.1

Costa's receipt covers 151 cases, whilst Charbonel, the common carrier to whom the archives were delivered at Genoa in 1812, acknowledges having received in all only 110. The Soubise Palace has harboured therefore 41 cases, the origin of which needs to be ascertained. Were these exclusively composed of documents coming from Savona, Chiavari, Ivrea, Turin, Chambéry, Alexandria, and other cities of Piedmont and Savoy, or did they not also include other cases which might have been removed from Genoa prior to the autumn of 1812? This may be, as we shall presently show that Genoese documents were taken away before the latter date. But the point, so far as the cases remitted to Costa are concerned, can be of no importance, since we know positively, from Canale's description of them, that they did not contain the manuscripts which we are now examining. Nevertheless, it behaves the critic to investigate the question of that first removal of Genoese archives.

On May 7, 1808,2 an Imperial decree was issued, ordering that all the archives of the Transalpine Departments, of which Genoa was one, should be brought to Turin, not however in transitu preparatory to being sent to France; for the notion of making Paris the great archival centre of Europe did not originate till a year or two afterwards. The decree was founded on the practice, still followed in France, of centralising the archives of each province in its chief city.

On the 4th of September, 1808, twenty-five cases were removed from Genoa. Was it in compliance with the alleged decree of May 7, preceding, and, in consequence, were they sent to Turin, or, rather, to Paris? We do not see why so large a shipment of archives should have been forwarded to the French capital at such an early date. Our impression is that notwithstanding the address inscribed on the boxes,—"To the Minister of the Interior," the bulk of the expedition of 1808 went to Turin. Be that as it may, there is no schedule of the contents of the twenty-five cases. We possess only their mark, viz., F M, and weight. Canale, however, says, without stating his authorities, that they contained "the originals of the History of Genoa." 3 If so, the Libri jurium, Caffaro, Columbus Codex, and the rest, may have been in one or two of them; and September, 1808, is the time of the removal of those particular documents from Genoa. But, thus far, this is only an hypothesis.

On the 18th of June, 1852, a French archivist, M. Camille Friess, was

1 It must be said, nevertheless, that according to Daunou's own statement, as quoted by the Marquis de Laborde, op. cit., page 105, note, at the close of the year 1812, there were already arranged on the shelves of the Soubise Palace, 292,759 bundles and registers: "À la fin de 1812, Daunou rappelle avec satisfaction que 292,759 articles, liasses et registres, reposaient sur les rayons de l'Hôtel de Soubise."

2 "Le 7 mai 1808, un décret impérial avait ordonné la réunion, à Turin, des archives des départements transalpins." De Laborde, op. cit., page 75, note. There is, however, a decree of the kind issued two years previous, March 7, 1806, declaring that "les archives du ci-devant Piémont, existant à Turin, sont une dépendance des Archives Nationales," and a general archivist, M. F. A. Cavozzi, was appointed for all the "archives des départements au delà des Alpes." MS, in the Archives of the Ministry of the Interior.

sent by the Institute of France to Genoa, for the purpose of making researches in the State archives. The main object of his mission was to study the documents relating to Corsica; the Academy, however, also instructed him to investigate the files which concerned the administration of Marshal de Bouicaut, and others relative to French history. 1

His report, when he returned to Paris, was read before the Academy, March 11, 1852. The Permanent Secretary, after remarking that the mission had proved a failure, made the following statement: "According to what was said to M. Friess, the State papers and historical documents were abstracted and taken to Paris, in 1806, following upon the researches which M. de Sacy had made in the public repositories of Genoa." 2

M. de Sacy had then been dead fifteen years; but many of his former colleagues were present at the meeting, and no one protested against the allegation, which, after all, rested only upon the statements made to M. Friess by the Genoese archivists, nearly half a century after the alleged event. The Secretary, however, made the following remark:

"Without having to justify what happens to have been a coincidence, and not a connection, as regards the entirely scientific mission of M. de Sacy to Genoa, and the removal of the papers, it is to be regretted that M. Friess should not have known, before replying to the custodians of the Genoese archives, of the declaration from the chief archivist of the kingdom made in 1816, to the effect that he had just remitted to Signor Costa, the Sardinian commissioner, all the collections which came from Genoa." 3

That statement indicates a sort of confusion in the mind of the Secretary, who evidently possessed information only as regards the archives sent to the Soubise Palace, which came to Paris so late as 1812, and were returned to Piedmont in 1816, apparently without having been even unpacked. The word "coincidence" in his remark is consequently an error on his part; and until a document has been produced by the Genoese archivists to prove their allegation that the removal of the archives in Genoa and the mission of M. de Sacy were "connected," or even "coincided," the statement must be left in abeyance.

This alleged intervention of M. de Sacy induces us to relate how he happened to go to Genoa.

At the close of the last century, there was current among the French savants a legend, just as there is one at present almost everywhere, relative to the existence of important oriental manuscripts in certain inaccessible recesses. In our days, credulous people point to Samarcand, or to the Golden Horn in Constantinople. Formerly, it was Genoa which enjoyed that reputation. The old orientalists were convinced that the numerous incursions of the Genoese in the East, and their wars with the Saracens, had been productive of numerous Arabic, Turkish and Hebrew manuscripts, which were entombed, as they believed, either in the Palace of the Govern-


2 If M. Friess had gone to Turin, and asked for the documents contained in cases 98-105, he would have obtained all he desired, so far as the chief object of his mission, viz., the history of Corsica, was concerned.


4 "Sans avoir à justifier la coincidence et non pas la liaison de la mission toute scientifique de M. de Sacy à Gênes avec l'enlèvement des papiers, il est à regretter que M. Friess, pour répondre aux conservateurs des dépôts qu'il visitait, n'ait pas eu connaissance de la déclaration du garde général du royaume, en 1816, portant qu'il venait de remettre à M. Costa, commissaire du roi de Sar- daigne, sur son récépissé, toutes les collections provenant des archives de Gênes." Op. cit.
ment in Genoa, or in the Bank of St. George. To ascertain the matter, Napoleon ordered the Institute of France to send a mission to initiate researches in the Genoese archives. It was intrusted to M. Sylvestre de Sacy.

The great French savant repaired at once, in 1805, to Genoa; and, let it be said and noted, he never made another journey out of France. His first visit was to the Palace of the Government; and when by the orders of Lebrun and of M. Bureau de Puzy, the French Prefect of Genoa, the employés opened to him the Archivio segreto, he went deliberately to two cabinets, or presses, which had been privately pointed out as containing many ancient manuscripts of importance.

We know from his own description that the Libri jurium, Caffaro, and Federici's memoranda, together with the Columbus Codex, were then kept in two cabinets, the entire contents of which he carefully inventoried. 1 M. de Sacy's account led us to infer that these documents, all of which, as we have already said, still exist side by side in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, just as when kept in the Genoese repository, eighty-seven years ago, were not separated by the parties who first packed and sent them to France, evidently all in the same case. Our inference was strengthened by the fact that the documents form a sort of medley, with no historical connection for the most part. It is clear that the Columbus Codex, or the papers concerning the difficulties with Savona, for instance, have but little analogy to the collection of Statutes at large and other legal documents embraced in the Libri jurium. These circumstances forced upon us the conviction that the Genoese series which we are now examining were originally packed up so precisely as they came out of the cabinet, and belonged to a case kept undisturbed and entire until its contents were lodged in the State Department of France.

The deliberate manner in which M. de Sacy caused the cabinets to be opened, as well as the private information which prompted his action, indicate that in the opinion of his informers, and in his own, those two cabinets contained the most precious documents in the Archivio segreto. And although there was among them only one of immediate interest to that savant, a Hebrew Bible in six large folio volumes, the careful analysis which he gave then and afterwards of the Libri jurium shows that those documents proved extremely interesting to him. 2

Taking into consideration that his countrymen in 1805 were absolute masters of the city, may he not have conceived then the desire of endowing France with this admirable set of ancient and historical manuscripts? Such a thought was in keeping, it must be said, with the practice of the time. The conquests of the French, in Belgium, in Holland, in the Rhenish provinces, in Italy, were always followed by the arrival of agents sent expressly

1 "Deux armoires m'avaient été désignées par quelques renseignements particuliers, comme l'endroit sur lequel je devais diriger principale-\nment mon attention, &c... C'est là que se trouvaient... le manuscrit des annales de Caffaro, les privilèges accordés à Christophe Colomb par les rois d'Espanne et donnés aux archives en 1670 par Louis Oderico, les collections précieuses de Federico Federici, Roccatagliata et autres; le recueil manuscrit en onze volumes in-folio, intitulé Liber jurium." See Rapport sur les recherches faites dans les archives du gouvernement et autres dépôts publics à Gênes, in Histoire et Mémoires de l'Institut royal de France, classe d'histoire et de littérature anciennes, vol. iii., Paris, 1818, 410, page 97. On page 109, M. de Sacy says, "le recueil intitulé Liber jurium est composé de dix gros volumes in-folio.

2 See in vol. iii. of the Histoire et Mémoires de l'Institut royal de France, just quoted, pages 103-125, Notices des pièces forties des Archives secrètes du gouvernement, à Gênes, where M. de Sacy gives an analysis of a number of documents taken from the Libri jurium. In 1827 he published, in the Notices et Extraits des manuscrits de la Bibliothèque du Roi, vol. xi., pages 1-96, the full text of many of the documents which he had copied in 1805; and besides, very important ones of the years 958, 1178, 1181, 1229, and 1380, also borrowed from the Libri jurium, but therefore unnoticed. It is worthy of remark that we find another French savant, Saint Martin, publishing likewise, p. 97-122, an Armenian document of considerable importance, derived from the same source.
from Paris to select in the conquered cities such objects of art and manuscripts as the Government thought desirable to add to the public collections in the Louvre and National Library. Those agents were extremely keen and competent, and invariably chose manuscripts of historical, philological, or artistic importance, disdaining, as a rule, that mass of theological and ecclesiastical writings which constitute the bulk of collections everywhere in Europe. So far as Genoa was concerned, a number of its medieval charters were in the hands of French savants so far back as the year 1800. The famous original Caffaro, which is among the jewels of the Paris National Library, is one of the manuscripts which found their way to the capital of France in that manner. Under the circumstances, it was not impossible that M. de Sacy should have called the attention of M. Bureau de Puyzie to those documents, and expressed the wish to have them sent to France, in 1806.

All this reasoning, however, would contradict two facts. The first is that there are no traces in Genoa of a removal of archives before 1808; and consequently, the archivists who made the statement to M. Friess spoke at random. The second fact is that on the 7th of July, 1807, those documents were still in the same cabinets in Genoa where M. de Sacy had examined them two years previous. We possess his own statement to that effect.

In the report which he submitted to the Institute at the above-mentioned date, after describing the Libri jurium, Caffaro, Columbus Codex, &c., &c., and the two cabinets where they were kept, M. de Sacy added: "I have examined with the utmost care all the volumes, manuscripts, books, bundles and portfolios which are preserved within the same, and drafted a succinct inventory." What is more, after calling the attention of the Institute to the importance of the Genoese archives for writing a history of Commerce and Navigation, and to make a corpus of certain documents which would find their proper place in Dumont's Corps Diplomatique, the celebrated savant used this noble language:

"Je l'ai déjà insinué et je le repète, le travail dont il s'agit ici ne peut être bien fait qu'à Gênes; il n'y manque point de personnes capable de l'exécuter à la satisfaction du public éclairé. Il n'y a point de doute qu'un semblable designation of Antiqui Annales Genesenses, 4. marqy, in the Catalogus libros bibliothecae Raphaeli Tricheti Du Fresne, Parisiensis, apud vidam et heredes, MDCCXIV, 490, last page of the Codices latini. Although Du Fresne's manuscripts had been for the greater part purchased by himself in Italy, the Latin, 5890, must have been in France already in the fifteenth century, since it was consulted there by Tristan Calch, the Secretary of Louis XII.

"J'ai examiné avec le plus grand soin tous les volumes et manuscrits, les cartons, liasses et portefeuilles qui y sont renfermés, et j'en ai fait un état sommaire." Op. cit., page 5. The italics are not in the original.
recueil n'acquiert un nouveau mérite, s'il est fait par des hommes qui, au désir d'attacher leurs noms à une collection recherchée, joindront encore cet orgueil national qui se plait à re-tracer les anciens titres de gloire de la patrie."

The man who spoke in such terms certainly did not endeavour to deprive Genoa of her national archives!

Although it matters but little whether the Genoese archives now deposited in the Department of Foreign Affairs came to Paris in 1806, in 1808, or afterwards, for the fact is incontestable that they were forwarded to France as spolia opima, yet every circumstance calculated to elucidate the subject requires to be stated.

It was the celebrated Baron de Gerando, a scholar, a philanthropist and a great patriot, who suggested to Napoleon the idea of sending De Sacy to Genoa. He had himself occupied a high official position in that city, having been sent with De Champagney in 1803 to effect the annexation of the Ligurian Republic to France.

De Gerando returned to Italy in 1808, as one of the five members of the Junta appointed by the Emperor to reorganize the Kingdom of Etruria. As he was a colleague of De Sacy in the French Institute, he must have been made aware of the great importance of that series of Genoese documents, and it is not impossible that he availed himself of the circumstance to order their removal to Paris. And as he occupied then the office of Secretary General of the Ministry of the Interior, it is natural to suppose that the case was reported to him, and that those valuable manuscripts may have been directed to the archives of his department, preparatory to a distribution between the Institute and the National Library.

But Canale asserts that twenty-five cases ("case n. 25") were sent to Paris in 1808. Now, all the Genoese manuscripts at present preserved there could be held in one large box. What became then of the other twenty-four cases? Must we suppose that these were sent to Turin, whilst one was separated from the lot and forwarded to Paris? These are questions which it is impossible to answer at the present day with the information within the reach of inquirers.

As the reader will perceive, if the Parisian history of the Italian archives in the main is pretty well known, something yet remains to be ascertained relative to the most valuable portion of the archives of Genoa; and, more than anyone else, we regret to have failed to answer in a positive manner the question raised at the outset, viz. —How does it happen that the Columbus Codex and other Genoese documents are at present preserved in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Paris? After all, it is sufficient for us to know that the manuscripts never went to the Soubise Palace; otherwise they would have been restored to Costa in 1816 with the 151 other cases of Ligurian archives. And if perchance they had been omitted, owing, we suppose, to the case having been mislaid, but discovered afterwards, when Article 26 of the Treaty of Vienna made it lawful for the French to keep that class of archives, we would find the Libri jurov, Columbus Codex, &c., &c., still in the great archival palace, side by side with the large residue from Simancas, which is yet there on file. We can see no reason why a different
script in that superb collection which alone interests the student of American history, viz., the Book of the Privileges of Christopher Columbus, is still preserved in the archival department of the Palace of the Quai d'Orsay, and generously placed at the disposal of the public.

course should have been pursued regarding this set of Genoese manuscripts. With the exception of the Statuta enacted by Marshal de Boëcghel in the name of Charles VI, they do not interest French history. And as to the Archives Nationales having with them for the benefit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it is difficult to imagine of what use such foreign records of the Middle Ages could be to Champaigny or Talleyrand.
CHAPTER IV.

Comparison of the Paris, Genoa, and (lost) Boston Cartularies.

As we have already remarked, two of the four authenticated copies which Christopher Columbus caused to be made of his Book of Privileges at Seville in 1502 are the Paris and Genoese codices.

There has been in a private library of Boston a codex on parchment, which was perhaps the third one engrossed on that substance, and certified as above stated. We know of it only through the following statement written in 1824 by Mr. Edward Everett:

"When I was in Florence in 1818, a small folio manuscript was brought to me, written on parchment, apparently two or three centuries old, in binding once very rich, but now worn, containing a series of documents in Latin and Spanish, mostly the latter, with the following title on the first blank page, 'Treslado de las Illas del Papa Alejandro VI. de la Concescion de las Indias y los titulos, privilegios, y cedulas reales, que se dieron a Cristobal Colon.' I was led by this title to purchase the work; but, deterred by the abundant use of abbreviations and a limited acquaintance with the language, I made no attempt for several years to read it. My attention having been turned again to it, by the publication of the work in Genoa, and having had an opportunity, by the kindness of a friend, of seeing a copy of it, the only one perhaps in this part of the country, I was surprised to find my manuscript, as far as it goes, nearly identical in its contents with that of Genoa, supposed to be one of the only two in existence. My manuscript consists of about eighty closely written folio pages, which coincide precisely with the text of the first thirty-seven documents, contained in two hundred and forty pages of the Genoese volume. A few more documents, wanting in my manuscript, are found in the Genoese work; and a second Bull of Alexander VI., in Latin, is contained in the former, and is wanting in the latter.

In the last of the documents, contained in the Genoese volume and wanting in my manuscript, we read as follows:

'Los originales destos privilegios y cartas y cedulas y otras muchas cartas de sus Altezas e otras escrituras, tocantes al Señor Almirante, están en el Monasterio de Sancta Maria de las Cuevas de Sevilla.

'Otros esta, en el dicho Monasterio, un libro traslado de los privilegios e cartas suso-dichos, semejante que esto.

'Otros traslado levo este año de M.D.II., y tiene Alonso Sanchez de Carvajal a las Yndias, escrito en papel e aboturado.

'Otro traslado en pergamo tal como este.'

Mention is here accordingly made of four copies of these documents, three on parchment and one on paper. Two of them were sent by Columbus himself to Genoa. Whether that procured by me at Florence be a third; whether it be that supposed to be at Paris; or what is more probable perhaps, another copy, there are at present no means of deciding. I hope to have in my power, on some other occasion, to describe it more accurately, particularly in those respects in which it differs from the Genoese volume."

Mr. Everett never referred again to the subject, and the above is the only description ever made of that valuable manuscript, which has since disappeared altogether.

1 Edward Everett, An Oration delivered at Plymouth, December 22, 1824. Boston, 1825. 8vo, pages 64-65, note 1. The above extract is not to be found in the subsequent edition or editions of that oration, nor even in the complete works, 1850-59.
We notice first that its title was different from that of the Paris and Genoese codices, although to the same purport. Then the manuscript is reported to have contained "a series of documents in Latin and Spanish, mostly the latter." The Genoa and Paris cartularies contain only one document in Latin, and that is the second Bull of Alexander VI., said inadvertently by Mr. Everett to have existed in no other codex than his own. But as the title of the manuscript mentioned "Bullas," in the plural tense, we suppose that it embraced both Bulls (May 3rd and 4th, 1493).

On the other hand, Mr. Everett's codex was written on parchment, and set forth the first thirty-seven documents of the Genoese manuscript, that is, the original series which the great navigator exhibited to the notaries, and caused to be authenticated by the alcaldes.

These data, however, are not sufficient to identify beyond a doubt the Everett codex with the vellum one which was deposited at Las Cuevas. But if the former is ever found again, and shown to contain the preamble of Martin Rodriguez, as well as the authentication at the end of the thirty-sixth document of the Genoese manuscript, then it will very probably be the Las Cuevas or Baldassare Codex, though the documentary additions should be different from those in the Genoa and Paris cartularies. Baldassare may have taken that valuable manuscript to Italy, when he returned home in 1605; and its being discovered in Florence by Mr. Everett could be accounted for in that manner.

We now come to the codex preserved in Genoa, the vicissitudes of which have been already described in the preceding pages, as far as known. Not having it before our eyes just at present, we borrow Father Spotorno's description, having had occasion several times to ascertain its exactitude:

"The manuscript is on parchment, in a small folio volume, bound in Spanish leather, with two silver ornaments on the sides, and inclosed in a Spanish leather bag, which had originally a silver lock, but it has been taken off, leaving only a mark on the place to which it had been fastened.

At the beginning of the manuscript is an original letter of Philip II., King of Spain, to Ottaviano Oderico, Doge of Genoa. Then follows a leaf of parchment, on the back of which is a memorandum relative to Lorenzo Oderico, who, in 1669, or 1670, gave this manuscript to the Republic. Then comes the title, written in red and black letters, with arabesque ornaments:

CARTAS, PREVILEGIO, CEDULAS Y OTRAS ESCRITURAS DE DON CHRISTOVAL COLON, ALMIRANTE MAYOR DEL MAR OCEANO, VISOR Y GOBERNADOR DE LAS ISLAS Y TIERRA FIRME.

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1 Actually thirty-six. The Genoa Codex inadvertently omits the figures xxxii. in numbering.
2 Thirty-fifth in the Paris Codex.
3 The letter of Philip II. has no connection whatever with the codex. It contains only congratulations addressed by the King to Ottaviano Oderico on his being elected Doge of the Genoese Republic.
4 Here is the text of that memorandum, herefore unpublished:
5 "Questo con l'altro simil libro, che ambi contengono i privileggi concessi da Rì Ferdi-
The writing is a species of Gothic. On the back of the title is the coat-of-arms of Christopher Columbus.

The next leaf contains the table of the documents contained in the manuscript.

Then begin the documents themselves, which occupy forty-two leaves, numbered only on one side. The initial letters are painted and ornamented; and the argument of each document is written in the margin in a beautiful miniature character. Strictly speaking, the MS. finishes at the end of the forty-second leaf (Document XXXVII), where the subscriptions of the notaries and alcaldes of Seville are placed. Then follows, on eight pages of parchment, the Bull of Pope Alexander VI. about the famous line of demarcation. Then follow eight other pages of documents, written after the first, and legalised in the usual form; and these are succeeded by five blank leaves.

Next comes a document in which Columbus comments upon his privileges and defends his rights; this occupies three pages, the fourth being blank. The piece which follows is of the same description; in this Columbus himself recapitulates methodically the articles of the convention which he made with the Catholic monarchs, on his setting out on his first expedition, and defends his rights with much warmth and force of reasoning. This occupies nine pages and part of a tenth.

After this comes Columbus's Letter to the Nurse of the Prince Don Juan, which fills ten pages.

On the last leaf is a memorandum of the different copies which had been made of the original privileges of Columbus; and this finishes the part of the MS. which is on parchment.

The two autograph letters of Columbus to his friend Nicolò Oderigo, written on paper, are pasted into the book; as is also the reply of the Magistrate of St. George to Columbus.

At the end of the whole, there is a pictorial sketch on half a sheet of paper, symmetrical of Columbus and his discovery.

Jal, who examined the Genoa codex in 1834, says that "back of the frontispiece is to be seen the seal which Columbus used, when after his discovery of America he was made an Admiral." We do not recollect having seen that or any seal in the Genoa codex. Perhaps there was one affixed to one of his letters to Oderigo then inserted in the cartulary, and which may have since frithered away. It is certain that Columbus possessed a seal, which he frequently used. An impression on sealing wax has been lately discovered by the Duquesa de Alba in the archives of her family. Although very much injured by time, it can yet be reconstructed as follows:

Del detto Lorenzo, di 29. Gennaio 1700, ambli iniziati nel Fogliaccia de' privileggi onorifici.

The text of the decree of 1650 mentioned in this memorandum is given in facsimile on page 174; for that of the year 1700, see supra, xvii.

That letter was first made known by Giovanni Boccaccini, in the edition of the Historia which he gave forth at Milan in 1614. It has been reprinted from the original text with a translation into English in our Christopher Columbus and the Bank of St. George, pages 7-11.

There is not a shadow of evidence or probability that this sketch was ever drawn by Christopher Columbus, as we see it so often stated—Christopho Colomb et ses historiens espa-
gños, page 17. In our opinion it is simply a project for a fresco, or for a canvas painting, perhaps a ceiling, prepared by some Italian artist of the end of the sixteenth century by order of Ottaviano Oderigo.

Codic Diplomatico Colonii Amerindiae, pages Ixxi; translation taken from the English edition of 1823, pages cxxviii-cxxix.


Derrière le frontispice se trouve le cachet de Colomb, celui dont il se servit lorsqu'après la découverte de l'Amérique il eut obtenu les dignités d'amiral, de vice-roi et gouverneur des Indes. We have ascertained that there is no trace of such a seal in the Codex at the present time. A. Jal, Le Triomphe de Christophe Colomb dessiné par lui-même, in La France Maritime, by GRELIAN, Paris, 1832, 8vo, vol. ii., page 264.

Autographes de Cristóbal Colon y Papeles de América, los publica la Duquesa de Berwick y de Alba, Condesa de Sineula, Madrid, 1892, folio, fronting page 39.

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This monogram constitutes the well-known signature of Christopher Columbus, but without the words "XIO FERS," and with the addition of a terrestrial globe, which is not mentioned anywhere. The exact meaning of these initials has not yet been ascertained; and although his successors are ordered in his will to use the same signature, he has failed to give the necessary explanation. The clause reads as follows:

"D. Diego, mi hijo, ó cualquiera otro que heredare este mayorazgo, después de haber heredado y estado en posesión de ello, firme de mí firma, la cual agora acostumbró, que es una X con una S encima, y una M con una A romaná encima, y encima della una S, y después una Y griega, con una S encima con sus rayas y virgulas."\(^1\)

According to Spotorno, these seven letters signify the words Xristus, Sancta Maria, Yosephus, and, added to the last line read: Salva-me, Xristus, Maria, Yosephus.

Other interpretations, however, have been proposed:

**SERVVS**
**SVM**
**ALTISSIMI**
**SALVATORIS**
**XRISTE**
**MARIA**
**YESV**

**SALVET**
**ME**
**SALVATOR**
**ADJUVET**
**SVCVRAT**
**XSTVS**
**MARIA**
**YOSEPHVS**

**SVM**
**SEQVAX**
**AMATOR**
**SERVVS**
**XRISTI**
**MARIE**
**YOSEPHII**

**SARACENOS**
**SYBIGAT**
**AVERAT**
**SVMOVEAT**
**XSTVS**
**MARIA**
**YOSEPHVS**

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\(^1\) **Navarrete**, vol. ii., Doc. CXXVI, page 229.

\(^2\) The two letters to Nicolò Oderigo are described, infra, page liii.

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between the fifty-fourth and the sixty-second leaves, as if Columbus intended to insert other documents; and that the original binding has been torn away, since 1848, and replaced by a very common one, in dark green morocco, bearing on the recto of the first side, within a circle, the inscription: R. F. Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité. Archives des Affaires Etrangetés.

As we had occasion to state when we first made known and described in detail the Paris codex, in 1884,^1 there are between the two codices many differences in the spelling and abbreviations. The Paris codex is somewhat more complete. Its text of the Letter to the Nurse, for instance, contains in addition the following sentence:

"Digo que la fuerza del mardesyr de desconcertados me ha mas dañado que mis servicios hecho provecho, mal exemplo es por el presente y por lo futuro. Fago juramento que cantidad de onbres han ydo a las Yndias que non meresçian el agua para con Dios y con el mundo, y agora buelven alla, y se les consiente."

Christopher Columbus frequently added to his printed books and manuscripts certain marks to call attention. They consist chiefly of a double cross, a sort of omega, small circles with a bar, resembling the head of a screw, a pair of waved lines, and a hand with extended finger generally pointing to the right of the reader. The latter sign is the most frequent, presenting great variety, especially in the shape of the cuff around the wrist; sometimes the forearm is added.

There are two such maniform signs in the Paris codex, and one in that of Genoa. The sign in the latter is on the verso of the third leaf, facing the following words:

"E tengo por bien que todas las ganações que el dicho mi Almirante mayor oviere o fisiere en la mi flota, o por la mar, que aya Yo las doss partes, e el dicho Almirante la terçia parte, e yendo el por su cuerpo mesmo en la dicha flota, aunque la dicha flota o parte della se aparte por su mando, o syn su mandado."

This refers to Columbus's claim of one-third of the gains, which he believed to apply to all lands which he, and the navigators who came after him, might discover. For further information, we beg to refer the reader to our analysis of the forty-third document in the Paris cartulary. The first maniform sign in the Paris codex is in red ink on the verso of the forty-fourth leaf (p. 184), in the Papal Bull of May 4th, 1493, opposite the following sentence addressed to Ferdinand and Isabella (we quote from the amended text):

"I assert that the violence of the calumny of turbulent persons has injured me more than my services have profited me; which is a bad example for the present and for the future. I take my oath that a number of men have gone to the Indies who did not deserve water in the sight of God and of the world; and now they are returning thither, and leave is granted them."^2

"And I ordain that of all the gains which my said High Admiral may receive or make in my fleet or at sea, I shall receive two parts and the said Admiral the third part, he going in his own person in the said fleet, even though the said fleet or part thereof may go away by his order or without his order."

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2. Infra, page 254.
3. For some of these marks, see, in the Notes on Columbus, fronting pages 84 and 215, photographic facsimiles taken from Columbus's own annotated copies of the Imagine Mundi of Pierre d'Ailly, and of the Historia rerum ubique gestorum of Timas Sylvius Piccolomini, Venice, 1477, folio.
4. Infra, pages lx and lxi.
"dilectum filium Christoforum Colon virum utique dignum et pluri- mum commendandum ac tanto negotio aptum cum navigiis et hominibus ad similia instructis . . . . destinastis."

"You appointed [our] beloved son Christopher Columbus, a man particu- larly worthy and much to be commended, and well suited to so great an under- taking, with vessels and men equipped for such purposes, . . . ."

This sentence is not in the first Papal Bull of May 3rd, 1493.

The second sign is on the recto of the fifty-third leaf (p. 211), in the letter addressed to Columbus by Ferdinand and Isabella, March 14th, 1502, and opposite the following important sentence:

"Y tened por cierto, que de vuestra prision nos peso mucho, y bien lo vistes vos y lo conosieron todos claramente."

"And rest assured that we were much distressed about your imprisonment, and you yourself perceived it clearly, and it was well known to all."

This, let it be said, is the only allusion to the shameful treatment inflicted on Columbus by Bobadilla which we could find in documents emanating either from Ferdinand or Isabella at any time.

On the verso of the sixty-fifth leaf (p. 228) there is in the margin of the Paris codex, only, this exclamation, in some unknown handwriting of the time:

"Mira que dice que gano las Indias contra la opinion de todo el mundo."

"Observe that he says he gained the Indies contrary to the opinion of the whole world."

That marginal note is in a legal and privileges, opposite the passage:

"La razon es por que Sus Altezas yslas e tierra firme le mandaron ganar, y delas señaladas mente le titularon Almirante, y delas, y enellas deve aver el galarcon como quien es Almi- rante delas y con mucho peligro con- tra la opinion de todo el mundo las gano."

"The reason is, because their High- nesses commanded him to gain islands and mainland, and thereof especially they designated him Admiral, and from them and in them he ought to have his reward, as one who is Admiral thereof, and who gained them, at much risk, con- trary to the opinion of the whole world."

The date of the legalisation of the Papal Bull, on the verso of the forty-seventh leaf (p. 196), has been tampered with in the Paris codex, appa- rently with the intention of making it agree with the Genoa codex, which reads thus: "Jueves treynta dias del mes de disiembre año de mill e quinientos e dos años.—Thursday, December 30th, 1502." In the Paris codex, part of the date is written over a very careful erasure, which is of course not apparent in the facsimile. In any case, the word "dos" is a slip of the pen on the part of the scribe, who, writing in 1502, and recollecting the date of the authentications at the beginning of the codex, thought that the Papal Bull had been authenticated at the same time. Instead of "dos" there should be "uno," not only because the complete codex was already in the hands of Ribarol in the spring of 1502, but because in the year 1502 the 30th day of December happened on a Friday, whilst in 1501 it was on a Thursday, which is the day of the week set forth in both codices.

If the Paris Codex contains passages not to be found in the Genoese one, it yet omits an important declaration which is found there. We refer to the statement, which we have frequently quoted from the Genoese Codex as the "Notarial Certificate," describing the copies, which, by the order of Christopher Columbus, were made of his Book of Privileges in 1502. It is as follows:—

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"The originals of these privileges, patents, warrants and many other letters of their Highnesses, and other writings, respecting the Lord Admiral, are in the Monastery of Santa Maria de las Cuevas, at Seville.

Also in the said Monastery is a book of transcripts of the aforesaid privileges and letters, similar to this.

Another transcript was made this year, 1502, and Alonso Sanchez de Carvajal has it, in the Indies, written on paper and legalized.

Another copy on parchment the same as this."

It may be mentioned, however, that at the end of the Paris Codex there is a leaf of vellum bearing the original folio number Lxxvi, but otherwise blank, probably intended to contain this declaration.
Chapter V.

The coat of arms which is blazoned in the original Paris and Genoa Cartularies.

Both in the Paris and Genoa codices, there is a large blazoned coat of arms, which requires to be explained. On the 20th of May, 1493, as an additional reward for his having discovered the New World, Ferdinand and Isabella granted arms to Christopher Columbus and his descendants. By the terms of the letters patent, these arms were to bear in the first quarter, a castle on a sinople; in the second quarter, sea waves with islands on; in the fourth quarter, the original arms which Columbus was supposed to possess already. Here is the text itself:

"El Castillo de color dorado en campo verde, en el cuadro del escudo de vuestras armas en lo alto á la mano derecha, y en el otro cuadro alto á la mano izquierda un Leon de purpura en campo blanco rampando [sic] de verde, y en el otro cuadro bajo á la mano derecha unas islas doradas en ondas de mar, y en el otro cuadro bajo á la mano izquierda las armas vuestras que soliades tener."

"The castle of gilded colour in a green field, in the quarter of the shield of your arms, on the top to the right hand, and in the other top quarter to the left hand a lion purpure in a white field rampand [langued] green, and in the other quarter at the bottom on the right hand, gilded islands in sea waves, and in the other quarter at the bottom on the left hand the arms which you have been wont to bear."

The most ancient graphic representation which we have of the arms of Christopher Columbus is this frontispiece in the original codex.

As already stated, this coat of arms was drawn and coloured by order of Christopher Columbus, during his stay at Seville, in 1502. It is painted in water-body colours, on vellum, twenty centimeters wide by twenty-nine high. The design is commonplace, but the colours are still very bright. The page containing the escutcheon is edged with twisted cord in green and red.

The arms are not conformable to the wording of the letters patent before mentioned, and the modifications which they show were introduced by Christopher Columbus on his own authority. These modifications will be more readily seen by comparison with the coloured representation given as the frontispiece to this volume.

If their Catholic Majesties authorized the great navigator to add a castle

1 Navarrete, vol. ii., Document XX., page 37. It appears to us that the word rampando should be followed by a comma, besides another word corresponding to rampando; because rampando de verde has no heraldic sense, and the adjective verde refers doubtless to a certain part of the animal. Moreover, Oviedo says, la lengua mazada, which corresponds to the English word langued, that is, the tongue protruding from the mouth, and of a different colour from that of the body. In this case, a green tongue.
and a lion to the coat of arms which, out of politeness, they recognised as his, they did not permit him, as is generally believed, following Oviedo and Las Casas, to quarter the exact arms of Castile and Leon.

In heraldic science there can be no "nearly." It is entirely one thing or the other, and the least difference in a charge, in an enamel, or in a colour, is sufficient to establish a fundamental distinction between two coats of arms. Now, if it is possible that at the end of the fifteenth century, the lion in the arms of Spain, instead of being _gules_, as it is constantly represented, was on the contrary _purpure_, or violet, no one doubts that in the royal coat of arms the first quarter is, and always has been, _gules_ with a castle or, surmounted by three towers likewise or, in masonry, and voided _azure_. Columbus, by the terms of the letters patent, was to have his first quarter _sine pile_ with a castle or; the other, _argent_ with lion _purpure_, langued _sinople_. Nevertheless, Columbus quartered the enamels of the royal coat of arms; that is to say, instead of placing the castle on a green field, he put it on red; and the lion, which should be purple, is brown, and without the animal's tongue being tinted green. These illegitimate colours make this part of the coat of arms identical with the corresponding part of the royal arms, which was certainly not the intention of Ferdinand and Isabella.

These are not the only changes which Columbus took upon himself to introduce into the coat of arms granted to him in 1493. In the second quarter, for example, there are not islands _or_ alone. It also contains a continent emerging. An addition of this sort can hardly have been made until after the year 1500, on the return from the voyage in which Columbus discovered the country of Paria; unless that mainland was meant for Cuba, which at first he thought to be identical with Cathay or Asia.

Finally, we observe in a supplementary quarter, _azure_ with five anchors _or_ lying flat, and placed two, one, and two. Oviedo says that these anchors were the sign of the Admiralship of the Indies, an office which was placed on the same footing with the Admiralship of Castile. We note, however, that in the documents relative to the prerogatives of the Admiral of Castile, of which an authenticated copy was given to Columbus, by order of their Catholic Majesties, in 1497, no mention is made of arms of dignities, interior or exterior.

The coat of arms ends at the point by a division containing the charges and enamels which, according to Columbus, constituted the arms of his ancestors.

This was his right. The letters patent state that power is given to him to insert "on the sinister side, the arms which he was wont to bear." These latter, in the escutcheon in question, are _or with bend azure and chief _gules._


2 "Bienonle muy hermosas armas, de las mismas armas reales, castillos y leones:—They gave him very handsome arms, from the actual royal arms, castles and lions." _Las Casas, Historia General de las Indias_, lib. i., cap. lxxx., vol. i., page 489.

3 The King-at-arms of Ferdinand of Aragon always coloured them thus: "En los [?] bajo un león morado en campo blanco:—In the [?], under [?], a violet lion in a white field." _Ilustre de Armas acreditado por García Alonso de Torres, Rey de Armas, llamado Aragon, del Señor Rey Don Fernando el 5°_. MSS. of the Paris National Library, _Espagol_, No. 493, cxvii., 347, leaf 97, verso, and 101, recto.

4 "Un castillo amarillo en campo colorado . . . dos castillos de oro en campo colorado, é las puertas y ventanas de los castillos azules:—A golden castle in coloured field . . . two castles in gold in coloured field and the doors and windows of the castle blue." _Torres, ibidem._

5 "Cinco áncoras de oro en campo azul, como insignia apropiada al mismo oficio; é título de almirante perpetuo destas Indias:—Five golden anchors in a blue field, as the insignia appropriate to the office and title of perpetual Admiral of these Indies." _Oviedo, ubi supra._ In most of the representations of _Columbus's_ coat of arms, notably in the escutcheon sculptured on the front door of the residence of his descendant, the Duke of Veragua, in Madrid, these anchors are _in pale_, which is an error.

6 _Navarrete_, vol. i., Appendix, Documents 1-6, pages 375-396.
We have explained elsewhere the reasons which militate against the aristocratic pretensions of Christopher Columbus. It has nevertheless appeared to us necessary to consult, and we have examined with the greatest care, the numerous nobiliary, manuscript and in print, which are found in the public libraries, and in the heraldic colleges, not only of Genoa, but of the whole of Italy. Such a coat of arms is nowhere in existence, and no known arms, whether in Italy, Spain, Portugal or elsewhere, at all resemble it.

After the escutcheon serving as frontispiece for the Paris and Genoa codices, and which we have just described, the most ancient heraldic representation, and that which has served as a type for most of the Columbus coats of arms, is the wood engraving inserted in the Historia General de las Indias of Oviedo, printed at Seville in 1535.2

The shield and the charges are conformable to the escutcheon in the two cartularies, but we observe in addition, in the vignette, some exterior ornaments. These consist of a helmet in profile; on the helmet, a globe surmounted by a cross, and a mantle of acanthus leaves. The enamels are only mentioned in the detailed and strictly heraldic description given by Oviedo, who was very expert in these matters. However, we observe, in his explanation, details which do not agree with the wording of the letters patent, a wording against which nothing can prevail, since it is authentic and complete. Thus, according to Oviedo, the first quarter, instead of being sinople, is gules: "en campo de goles ó sanguino:—on a field gules or red"; the islands are dotted with gold, but tinted very perceptibly with sinople: "muy verdas:—very green." In addition to the islands, he indicates a continent: "tierra continuada,:—a continuous tract of land," and, if the lion is purpure and langued, it bears a golden crown.3

When we add to these divergences the addition of the motto (to which we shall return), the helmet and the mantle, marks of honour which the letters patent pass over in silence, but which Oviedo carefully details, we are convinced that the zealous historiographer wrote his description, not from authentic documents, but by drawing his inspiration exclusively from a coat of arms which was not even the one of which the family boasted, and without endeavouring to verify its composition.

Neither was Las Casas acquainted with the letters patent of the 20th May, 1493; otherwise he would not have said that the castle was on a field gules, and the lion or on a field argent (metal on metal).4

There is, in the Memorial del Pleyto, an entire chapter devoted to the alleged original arms of the Colombi. It is in the documentary proofs and claim of Francisca Colon, wife of the licentiate Ortegon, and ancestor of the present holder of what is left of the titles and dignities conferred on Columbus. Justly opposing the pretensions of Baldassare Colombo, the valiant heiress denied that the escutcheon brought from Cuccaro was that of the ancestors of Christopher Columbus, but she only furnished, as a proof, the description given by Oviedo.

This persevering, but very poor woman, the mother of a numerous family, and legitimate great-granddaughter of Christopher Columbus, struggled energetically against the intruder, who had come from Italy to contend with her for a magnificent inheritance. She reproached Baldassare with not bearing

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1 Christopha Colomb, son origine, sa vie, ses voyages, etc., vol. i, pages 160-165.
2 Oviedo, Historia General de las Indias, book ii, cap. vii, leaf x recto, of the original edition, and plate i, page 31, of vol. i, of the Madrid edition of 1852.
3 In the frontispiece of the cartularies, the lion does not bear a crown. This is also the case with all the Spanish royal coats of arms of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth centuries which we have examined.
4 "Y un león en campo blanco, el cual león está dorado:—And a lion in a white field, which lion is gilded." Las Casas, ed. supra.
5 Memorial del Pleyto, Nos. 1280 to 1297, leaf 194. See Christopha Colomb, vol. i, page 51.
or with a bend azure on a chief gules, an escutcheon which, on the authority of their Catholic Majesties, Columbus had intercalated in his new arms, as being the arms of his ancestors. Baldassare indeed produced simply a coat of arms azure with three doves argent.

Brazening the matter out, he replied to her that the house of the Cuccaro Colombi, six hundred and forty years old, may have had offshoots who adopted arms different from those of their ancestors. "Some," said he, "bear azure with two doves argent, with bend of that metal and a cross sinople; others a single dove, perched on a mountain, with three bendes gules and or; others have three bendes, two or and one gules; others, like himself, Baldassare, bear azure with three doves argent, a helmet surmounted by the emblem of justice, and the motto Fides, Spes, Charitas."

And in support of his assertion that these latter arms were also those of Christopher Columbus, even after his arrival in Spain, the Ligurian claimant produced a certificate by Diego de Urbina, King-at-arms, delivered the 3rd of April, 1591, by which the chief of the heralds declares to have found in an ancient book of genealogies drawn up by Garcí Alonso de Torres, King-at-arms of Ferdinand of Aragon, a chapter entitled: "Los que se dizen de Colon, traen de azul con una paloma de plata;—Those called Columbus bear azure with a dove argent."

Doña Francisca retorted, and with reason, that Diego de Urbina had only considered the ancient Colons of Spain, that is, those of Valencia and Aragon, who, absolutely strangers to her family, were called, in reality, "Coloma." Baldassare replied by a fresh certificate from Urbina, declaring that the Colombas of Aragon and Valencia bore gules with a dove argent. This unimportant argument only proves that the Colombi of Cuccaro and the Colombi of Spain, like all the Colombuses, Colons, and Colombi of Europe, nobles, or claiming to be such, had allusive arms.

Besides, is it probable that Columbus would have furnished the royal herald-at-arms, for insertion in his new coat of arms, with this bend azure on a chief gules, which is nowhere to be found, if he, the alleged legitimate descendant of the lords of Cuccaro, Conzano, and Rosignano, whose nobility was lost in the night of time, had possessed the right of bearing their arms?

This discussion shows that all the Colombi of Italy, with claims to nobility, had arms of which the distinctive sign was a dove. The Colombi of Piacenza, for example, that very family whom historians persist, without any proofs whatever, in regarding as the stock out of which Christopher Columbus came, bore azure with three mountains sinople, on the second of which was a dove argent.

This fact is clear from a diploma from Matthias, Emperor of Germany, dated 27th May, 1615, confirming and amplifying the ancient arms of a certain Antonio Colombo, of Piacenza, in which the following phrase is observed:

"Porrò de eadem Nostrorumuctoritate, antiqua armorum suorum insignia non

1 Memorial del Pleyto, No. 1291.
2 The MS. of Torres in the National Library at Paris is incomplete. That of the National Library at Madrid, entitled Libro de Linajes de España con otras cosas (K. 52), contains on this subject only the three lines quoted by Baldassare, and without Christopher Columbus being mentioned.
3 See the voluminous Armorial General, MS. of the National Library in Paris; Provence, vol. i., pages 464, No. 51; 690, No. 704; 798, No. 1150; Lyons, pages 720, No. 70; 331, No. 89; 850, No. 122; 513, No. 238; Toulouse, pages 12, No. 69; 1051, No. 78; 1064, No. 162; 970, No. 409, and nearly all the "Généralités" of France and Navarre. All these Colombiuses, Colombes, Colombi and Colombi bear one or several doves in their arms. There is even one, Jean Colombus, a barrister at Digne in 1691, who boldly appropriates to himself the exact arms of Castile and Leon, together with the azuré sea and the five golden islands; pretty much as their Catholic Majesties had conceded them to Christopher Columbus.
solum ratificamus, et confirmamus, sed etiam augemus, et exornamus, et quatenus opus est de novo in hunc, qui sequitur, modum post hac deferenda gratiosè illi, suis. concedimus et elargimur." 1

This diploma does not describe the ancient arms, but since it \"ratifies and confirms them,\" they are necessarily comprised in the shield which includes the original arms as well as the new ones; a shield which is described in these terms:

\"Scutum azureum, seu ceruleum, è cuius basi ad medietatem usque tres montes viridis coloris, medio illorum aliquid altiori; in summitate vero montis medii Columba alba ramusculeum olivae rostro continens; scuto incumbat humanum caput.\" 2

\"Shield azure or blue, from the base thereof up to the middle three mountains of green colour, the central one somewhat higher than the others; and on the summit of the central mountain a white Dove bearing in its beak a slip of olive; a human head reclines upon the shield.\"

It is incontestable, moreover, that in none of the arms attributed to the Colombi of Piacenza 3 do we find arms or, with bend azure on a chief gules. It is also certain that all the patricians of that name, in Italy, bore a dove, lapwing, or ringdove on their arms. The great Genoese navigator, then, would have been the only noble, amongst the Colombi, presenting the anomaly of possessing a coat of arms of which the principal piece did not express the name of the family to which it belonged, although homonymy as much as the traditions and taste of the period favoured the inclusion of a dove.

This is only a secondary induction, we admit; but when we add thereto the fact that the coat of arms given by Columbus as his own is absolutely unknown; that we are able to trace the filiation of the great navigator back to at least the fourteenth century, without ever connecting him, in spite of the existence of a mass of documents, with any of the patrician families of the name of Colombo; that a nobleman could hardly leave his caste, whatever his poverty and his misfortunes might be; and finally, that the father, brothers, uncles, and cousins of Christopher Columbus, as well as himself, worked at a trade which none could exercise without derogating from nobility, it is difficult not to see in the arms of which the great Genoese boasted abroad, and in consequence of quite exceptional circumstances, a mere concession to the notions of the period, and to the exigencies of his new position.

No; Christopher Columbus was not of patrician origin, and when their Catholic Majesties granted him arms with the privilege of inserting therein the blazon of his ancestors, by the phrase \"las armas vuestras que soliades tener\"—\"The arms you have been wont to bear,\" those monarchs only made use of a sort of technical expression, regardless of its positive bearing. Columbus interpreted the words in a sense favourable to his new condition, and adapted to the surroundings in which he was henceforth to pass his life. He then composed, as is shown in the codices, we do not know with what materials, that escutcheon with the bend azure on a chief gules, which nobody before him had possessed, at any time or anywhere.

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2 This description corresponds likewise to the shield of the old nobility, called \"the Fasori,\" preserved in the Piacenza library, and which Count Giuseppe Nasali was good enough to consult for us in 1883.
3 Thus, there is still in the town of Piacenza an old house which once belonged to the Colombi of that town. Over the principal door can be distinguished an escutcheon sculptured in the stone. In the first quarter is cut a dove in full flight; in the second, a chevron with two doves affrontee.
CHAPTER VI.

No heraldic motto in the Paris and Genoa Cartularies.

The reader was doubtless struck with the omission, in the coat of arms which Christopher Columbus caused to be added to these cartularies, of a certain heraldic device which accompanies the escutcheon in all its representations except the present.

It behoves us therefore to speak of this motto, written it is not known when, nor by whom, but consecrated by time and become inseparable from the name of Christopher Columbus and his arms.

The wording has come down to us in two or three forms, equally fine. The first is thus expressed:

Por Castilla è por Leon
Nuevo mundo halló Colom.

That is to say: "For Castile and Leon, Columbus found a new world."

The other form marks an important modification:

A Castilla y a Leon
Nuevo mundo dió Colon.

The reader will observe that in this case the motto does not only say that Columbus found a new world for the sovereign of Castile and Leon (Isabella), but that he gave it to her.

We have searched in vain in the archives of the Spanish Peninsula to get at the source of this fine sentiment.

In Spain, mottoes, extremely rare as they were in the fifteenth century, especially amongst the Castilians, were placed within the shield and blazoned as a charge, as may be seen by that of the Ibarrolas (1365), Acedos (1378), Mendoza (before 1398), Anduaga y Espinosa (1462), &c. The practice was even continued, for we find the escutcheon of the Pascuales, dated in 1540, sporting the device inside.

In the usual Columbus coat of arms it is inscribed on a banderole outside the shield. If this motto had been given by their Catholic Majesties, in 1493, it would certainly figure in the letters patent granting arms to Christopher Columbus, for we have the integral and authentic text of that document.

1 Por may have here the meaning of "for," which it has sometimes in Spanish, and thus convey the sense of para, above given. But we are constrained to say that por also permits the rendering, "By Castile and by Leon," that is, "thanks to Castile and to Leon," which, we confess, is less flattering. It should be likewise noted that the motto constitutes two verses of seven syllables each (owing to the symmetrical Castilla i, and y d). In the first form, the second verse would be lame, on account of its containing a syllable too much; for at the time when Oviedo wrote (1535) the h in halló was aspirated, and never elided.


3 According to Oviedo, the motto was "por defuera del escudo en un rollo blanco, con unas letras de sable:—outside the shield on a white label, with sable (or black) letters."
There is no mention of a motto therein. Lastly, if Columbus owed the device to the sovereigns, its terms are too flattering for him not to have made use of it. Now, as we have just stated, the motto does not figure in either of the two coats of arms drawn by his order, under his eyes, at Seville, in 1502, and which accompany the cartularies which he sent to the ambassador of Genoa, to perpetuate the proof of his rights.

Neither Peter Martyr, who was quite a man of letters, particularly of the Italian type, and whose attention would have been attracted therefore by this ingenious conceit, nor Las Casas, nor Geraldini, nor Bernaldez speak of it. The first one who mentions the motto is Oviedo, in his Historia General de las Indias,1 which he wrote only a couple of years before 1535. He is the earliest author who gives it, and in the first form indicated by us, in a heraldic description which was not borrowed from authentic documents, but from a coat of arms then doubtless current, without being nevertheless very exact.

The second time the motto appears is in the Historie attributed to Fernando Columbus, written at the earliest in 1537, and printed in 1571. There it is given in the other form, the one which has prevailed to this day.

The motto, in the form adopted by the Historie, surrounds the escutcheon sculptured on the tombstone of Fernando Columbus in the cathedral of Seville. As the latter died in 1539, we have here a rather old wording, although subsequent by four years to that of Oviedo. Unfortunately, the pavement of the cathedral has been repeatedly renewed since that time. We have frequently and in vain surveyed the lanes which lead to Sierpes, lanes paved at the beginning of the century (according to tradition) with the worn-out tombstones of the cathedral. We hoped to discover traces of that of Don Fernando. The tombstone which now exists, must, however, be an exact copy of the old one, for it corresponds to the description which is to be read in Fernando's will,2 but it would be useful to compare it with "el escudo que debia grabarse en la nova:—the shield that was to be cut in the pavement," which is found in the manuscript copy of the will preserved in the archives of the chapter of the Seville Cathedral.

Pedro de Medina, in his Cronica de los Duques de Medina Sidonia, a chronicle dated 1561, and consequently anterior by ten years to the publication of the Historie, says: "Los Reyes Catolicos le hicieron grandes mercedes, y le mandaron dar un escudo de armas con una letra que dice: Mundo nuevo dió Colon á Castilla y á Leon:"—Their Catholic Majesties gave him great thanks, and ordered a shield of arms to be given to him with a motto saying: Columbus gave a new world to Castile and Leon." The word dió instead of halló indicates a source in the direction of the tombstone of Fernando Columbus.

Finally, the monk Juan de Victoria, who wrote, in Mexico, so late as 1574, is reported to state in his yet unpublished work, De los Reyes Catolicos, that the device was as follows:

Por Castilla y por Leon
Nueva Mundo gano Colon.

or, "For Castile and for Leon, Columbus won a new world."4

Strangely enough, however, in the Historie it is no longer a motto, but a

1 Oviedo, lib. ii., cap. vii., fo. x verso, original edition; vol. i., page 31, edition of 1851.

2 Our Don Fernando Colon, historiador de su padre, Essay on his life, pages 125 and 157.

3 Coleccion de documentos ineditos para la historia de España, vol. xxxix., page 295.

4 With regard to the assertion that "sulla sua tomba e sotto il suo stemma gentilizio di tre Colon d'argento in campo d'assurro con quattro ancove di oro...; d'ordine del Re Ferdinando fu posta la seguente iscrizione:—on his tomb and under his coat of arms of three doves of silver in a blue field with four anchors of gold... by order of King Ferdinand was placed the following inscription."—Patría e biografia del grande Ammiraglio D. Cristoforo Colombo de Comi, Roma, 1853, 8vo, page 428—it is a pure invention.
simple epitaph,1 which King Ferdinand of Aragon is said to have had placed in the cathedral of Seville,2 at the time of the obsequies of Christopher Columbus; consequently three years after the death of the great navigator. It would not, then, be Columbus himself, as the inaccurate historian Lopez de Gomara pretends,3 who added this motto to his coat of arms.

Therefore, in the face of these contradictions and the little authenticity in the information furnished by the chronicles, we are inclined to believe, contrary to the generally received opinion, that the motto was not a gift of their Catholic Majesties; that it was not contemporaneous with the arms granted to Columbus; that he never even knew of it; and, however true and fine, that it is entirely apoecryphal.

1 "Per ordine del Re Catolico fu messo a perpetua memoria de suoi memorabili fatti, et scopritemi delle Indie uno Epitaffio in lingua Spagnola:—by order of the Catholic King there was put in perpetual memory of his memorable deeds and discoveries of the Indies an epitaph in the Spanish language." Historia, edition of 1574, leaf 247, recto.

2 "Il suo corpo fu poi condotto a Siuigla, & quiui nella Chiesa maggiore di quella Città fu sepolto con funebre pompa." Historia, leaf 247, recto.

3 "Puso Cristóbal Colon, al rededor del escudo de armas que le concedieron, esta letra:—Christopher Columbus put, around the shield of arms granted to him, this motto." Francisco Lopez de Gomara, Historia de las Indias, Vedra's edition, Madrid, 1858, vol. 1, page 167.
Chapter VII.

Description of the Documents comprised in the Paris Cartulary.

It remains now to give a succinct analysis of the documents themselves.


A letter from Ferdinand and Isabella, dated April 23, 1497, directing Ferdinand de Soria to remit to Christopher Columbus an authenticated copy of the letters patent and privileges relative to the charge of High Admiral of Castile. The letter is followed by the required authenticated copy.

The reason why this document occupies such a prominent place in the Codex is that, according to the Capitulations of April 17, 1492, Columbus was appointed High Admiral of the Indies, and this office was placed on the same footing as the High Admiralty of Castile, with power to transmit the same to his descendants and heirs for ever. In fact, the present holder of the titles granted to Columbus still enjoys that honorary distinction.

But for the first grantee the office was of capital importance, as it entitled him to one third of all the gains arising from every maritime expedition carried out by anyone whosoever within his admiralty, and to possess original jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over its entire extent.

These two rights, which Columbus seems to have valued above all others, were constantly denied to him; but he never ceased to claim them.

* * * These documents were also published by Navarrete, from the authenticated copy preserved in the archives of the Duke of Veragua. Columbus here omits the privileges, not less important, of June 10, 1416, September 4, 1440, January 28, 1429, February 22, 1399, March 6, 1411, June 9, 1426, January 23, 1439, copies of which were also remitted to him, by order of Ferdinand and Isabella.

Document II. Pages 37-49.

This consists of the famous Capitulations or Articles of April 17, 1492, but recited only in a confirmation of the same, granted by Ferdinand and Isabella, at Burgos, April 23, 1497, and preceded by a preamble, containing the expression of noble sentiments, to which we refer the reader.

* * * This is the document, a copy of which, printed at the time, was lately discovered by the Duchess of Alba in the archives of her family, and the first page of which has been reproduced in facsimile in her valuable Autógrafos. Thanks to the kindness of our friend Don M. R. Zarco del Valle, we are enabled to give here a minute bibliographical description of that important Americanum, which, thus far, stands unique.

It is a folio, printed in middle size black-letter, of four unnumbered leaves, or eight pages, the first four of which contain 45 lines, the fifth only eight lines, and the rest of

1 "Noventa e siete años," and not "Noventa e siete," as is printed in Spottono’s Codex, page 10.
3 Infra, Docs. XLII. and XLIII., and Duchess of Alba, Autógrafos, pages 17 and 23.
5 Infra, pages 37-41.
the page as well as the three remaining pages are absolutely blank. There is no separate title, nor date, nor printer's mark or name, nor place of printing. The first page commences on top, with the following lines:

Este es traslado bien y fielmente sacado de una carta de privilegio dellos católicos reyes don Fernando y doña Viabel de gloriosa memoria: escrito en pergaminio de cuero & firmado de sus reales nombres & librado & firmado dellos del su muy alto consejo & sellado con su real sello de plomo pendiente en filos de plomo a colores segun que enlos se contiene: su tenor del qual es aqui se sigue.

The text immediately follows, beginning with an ornamented E, of 20 millimeters, representing a tree surrounded with acanthus leaves. There are two signatures, viz., 1 and r. In the third leaf there is a water mark, viz., a hand extended, with a wrist and three-pointed cuff; the middle finger bears a petiolate flower with five petals, one of which on top. In the fourth leaf there is another water mark, viz., a sort of large capital M. At the end we notice the same authenticating certificate which is in the Codex, viz.:


The entire document, in the present form, excepting the last three lines in the certificate, was published by Navarrete. It is also inserted, with comments, in the Historia de las Indias of Bartolomé de las Casas.

DOCUMENT III. Pages 49-66.

This is the confirmation of April 23, 1497, of the letters patent of April 30, 1492, and May 28, 1493, conferring on Columbus the titles of Admiral, Viceroy and Governor of the Indies. It is preceded by a repetition of the preamble of Document II., as well as of the text of the said letters patent, and followed by the same royal declarations. * * * This document has been omitted by Navarrete from his Collection of Voyages. Las Casas discusses its contents.

DOCUMENT IV. Pages 66-69.

This is a further concession made June 12, 1497, whereby Columbus's eighth of the profits was to be taken from the gross, and not as heretofore from the net receipts.

The decree seems to convey other privileges besides, during three years, but its wording is ambiguous. It may mean that Columbus would hereafter receive the eighth without being obliged to advance a proportion of the cost,—and we shall see further on that such was his understanding of the Capitulations

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1 For the importance of these details of the water mark, see Qui s'emploier la première lettre de Christophe Colomb in the Centraltat für Bibliothekusen, Leipzig, 1892, 111.
2 Duchess of Alba, Autógrafos, pages 10-16.
3 Navarrete, vol. ii., Doc. CIX, pages 191-195. So as not to repeat the Capitulations themselves, the learned Spanish editor refers the reader to the text of the latter, already inserted in the same volume, pages 7-8, Doc. V.
4 Las Casas, Historia de las Indias, lib. i., cap. cxxiv., vol. ii., pages 184-186.
of 1492 in that respect. It may also mean that to the year 1497, Columbus had not supplied his share of the expense which he had to assume to be entitled to the eighth, and that, being in debt to the Crown in consequence, Ferdinand and Isabella release him from the indebtedness.

These interpretations, however, are contradicted by the sentence, "nor shall you be obliged to contribute anything more than you did for the first voyage," as it is now known that he then furnished one eighth of the cost, the money being lent to him by certain Genoese and Florentine merchants settled in Andalusia.

** The document has been published by Navarrete, with the date of June 2. The Paris and Genoa codices give "dose", apparently equivalent to "doco"—12. It is also commented upon by Las Casas, who gives the date "á 2 días de Junio de 1497 años."

** Document V. Pages 69-70. 
It refers to the appointment of administrators and umpires, May 30, 1497, chosen by the Crown and by Columbus, to ascertain what should be his parts of the gains in the expeditions to the New World, sent and to be sent.

This is the gist of great difficulties which arose, and never were entirely settled, between their Catholic Majesties and Christopher Columbus. The question requires to be explained.

By the Capitulations of 1492, Columbus was entitled to three parts of the gains. Those parts were unequal. The first part he claimed to consist of one third of the whole, by virtue of his office of Admiral of the Indies; that being the share of the Admiral of Castile, with whom he had been placed on an equal footing: The second part consisted of one tenth, as a reward for his services, past, present, and future. The third part amounted to one eighth, predicated upon his bearing an eighth of the cost of the merchandise embarked for the purposes of trade and barter. This latter participation was altogether optional with Columbus, but this eighth,—as we understand the clause,—inured to him only when he supplied a corresponding part of such expenses.

We have seen from Document IV. that originally all expenses incurred had to be first deducted. But the real difficulty lay in the mode of extracting those three kinds of parts from the net proceeds.

Columbus claimed that the third, the tenth, and the eighth should be each taken from the whole, without being made to bear any diminution in consequence of the other two parts. His reasoning, which has lately been brought to light, is very clear, and as follows:

"A gentleman fits out a ship, and tells one of his men: 'I appoint you captain, and for your trouble you shall receive one third of the gains after deducting the cost.' To another, he says: 'You will be the mate, and get one tenth.' To a third, he says: 'You will be the purser, with one eighth.' The ship returns to port, bringing profits amounting to 1000 crowns. The captain then asks for a third of these 1000 crowns, and the gentleman gives them to him. The mate claims one tenth of these 1000 crowns, and he receives it. Finally, the purser demands one eighth of the 1000 crowns, and he gets that amount."'

According to that mode of calculating, Columbus would have been entitled, he and his heirs for ever, to a larger share of the profits even than the Spanish Crown.

1 Infra, Document XLIII.
2 Christophe Colomb devant l'Histoire; Paris, 1892, 8vo., pages 74 and 118.
5 Infra, Document I., page 10, lines 28-32.
6 Autógrafos de Cristóbal Colon y Papeles de América; los publica la Duquesa de Berwick y de Alba, Condesa de Sirena; Madrid, 1892, folio, page 19, where the document is published in facsimile and in type.
Let us see how it worked in respect of the proceeds of the second voyage,—as we suppose;¹ so far as this can be done from data in an autograph account of Christopher Columbus recently discovered.²

We will first take as a basis the following weights:³

- 1 mare = 230,045,406 grammes.
- 1 once = 28,755,81 —
- 1 ochava = 3,594,47 —
- 1 tomine = 0,590,08 —
- 1 grano = 0,04992 —

The total amount of gold, in ingots, or in parcels, sold by Columbus's agents, on his own personal account, at Seville, from July to December, 1496, and at Burgos from January to March, 1497, which we assume to represent all the gold accumulated by himself and for himself, in two years (1494 and 1495), was 12 marks, 80 ounces, 57 ochavas, 36 tomines, and 20 grains. Consequently:

- 12 marcs = 2760,557,5200 grammes.
- 80 onces = 2300,464,800 —
- 57 ochavas = 204,885,1320 —
- 36 tomines = 21,366,8548 —
- 20 grains = 0,9984,056 —

Total ...... 5288,472,7724 grammes.

Now, what does this weight represent in francs? Taking the figure 948 for gold refined, the gramme is worth 3,2587 francs. Columbus therefore received for his share 17,228 francs, or about $3,450 = £708 18s. 6d. in two years. This sum, however, should be multiplied by ten or twelve, to represent its real value at the close of the fifteenth century. As to the share of Spain, for the same period it would have amounted only to 13,628 francs in gold, or about $2,720¹ = £558 18s. 6d. of our time.

Unfortunately, the Spanish government adopted a very different method for fixing the respective shares of the parties in interest; and as, in the last three expeditions of Columbus, he was accompanied by Crown treasurers and accountants, it had to be enforced.

In the first place, no notice was ever taken by those functionaries of the third which he claimed by virtue of his Admiralship of the Indies.⁴ The tenth was, naturally, taken from the whole, after deducting the expenses; then the eighth, out of what was left.

Las Casas understands the present document as referring exclusively to the administration of the Indies, which thenceforth was to be carried on by the Crown conjointly with Columbus, through attorneys or agents appointed by

¹ Our first impression was that those sales of gold were made in 1495-1506. But the mention of Carvajal as one of the agents, and his whereabouts, which we have since ascertained, lead us now to believe that the gold was sold when Columbus returned from his second voyage. See Patti: Columbus, under the above dates.
² Relación del oro vendido en Castilla, in the Antigüedades, pages 21-22.
³ We take as a basis for these figures the pragmaticas of the time, published by the late Aloys Hess, Descripción general de las Monedas Hispano-Christianas desde la invasión de los Arabes, Madrid, 1865, 416, vol. i., pages 375, 376, 415.
⁴ The total was about $16,400 in gold, of the time, for two years. In our opinion it is the average yielded after the first voyage of Columbus, and until the arrival of Nicas de Ovando, when the mines of Hispaniola were worked more extensively, not only with native Indians, but with others, kidnapped from all the adjoining islands. As the reader is doubtless aware, gold, however, commenced to be obtained in relatively great quantities only with the discovery of the province of Darien.
⁵ On this point, see Las Casas, Historia de las Indias, vol. ii., page 197.
⁶ Las Casas, ibid., page 193.
both. It is so, but the wording of the decree explicitly states that the measure was devised "that he might receive that part which belongs to him."

** This document is also in Navarrete, vol. ii, No. CXII, pages 199-200.

** DOCUMENT VI. Pages 73-78.

This consists of instructions given to Columbus for his third voyage. Here, as well as in the original in the archives of the Duke of Veragua, they are undated, but correspond to April 23, 1497.1

A provision to be noted is the one instructing Columbus to coin the gold found in the Indies into pieces like the "exclentes de la Granada."2 To that effect he is to take with him coiners and machinery. It is to be regretted that these orders were never obeyed. It is true that under the circumstances he might have taken with him dies engraved in Spain, and consequently there would be no difference between 'exclentes' coined in Hispaniola and 'exclentes' coined in the mother country. But there are no traces of such transatlantic money in the documents of the time. Then again, if Columbus had been able to transform his gold into currency, he would not have sent it in ingots or parcels to Medina del Campo, Seville, and Valladolid to be sold to jewelers, as we know he did from his own memorandum.

We see it stated3 that in 1522, Fernand Cortez caused gold and silver money to be coined in Mexico; but no such pieces have ever been seen anywhere. The earliest evidence of American coinage is derived from the ordinance of March 11, 1535,4 which implies that before the latter date silver real's were issued by a mint established in Mexico; but these pieces even are not known to exist in any collection.

** This document is to be found also in Navarrete, vol. ii, Doc. CIV, pages 182-185.

** DOCUMENT VII. Pages 78-82.

An order directed by Ferdinand and Isabella to the Chief Justice and judicial officers of the kingdom, April 23, 1497, to compel the Spanish merchants to sell at the usual price whatever merchandise, victuals, tools, ships, &c., may be necessary for the expedition to the Indies; the said merchants having refused to sell the same on ordinary terms, hoping thereby to enhance prices.

* * Navarrete, vol. ii, Doc. CII, page 180.

** DOCUMENT VIII. Pages 82-89.

This consists of other instructions given to Columbus, June 15, 1497, chiefly as regards the colonists already in Hispaniola, and those who were to accompany him in the third expedition. It may be observed that these instructions provide only for the 330 persons which by Doc. XVIII, 23 April, 1497, Columbus was authorized to convey to the Indies, and make no mention of the increase of number permitted by Doc. XXI.

* * Navarrete, vol. ii, Doc. CXV, pages 203-206.

1 See in Navarrete, vol. i, page 278.
2 As soon as caravels arrived in Seville, with the precious metal on board, it was immediately sent to the mint: "El oro que trujeron estas carabelas debéis hacer labrar en la casa de la moneda, para que de ello se pague lo que se debe a los que vinieron agora de las Indias y a los que allá quedaron." Letter addressed by their Catholic Majesties to Juan de Fonseca, December 3, 1494. Navarrete, vol. iii, Doc. XXIX, page 302.
3 Manuel Oroño y Berra, Diccionario Universal de Historia y Geografía, Mexico, 1885.
4 Explicación de leyes de las Indias, Ley 1º, título 73, libro 4º.
This consists of two parts. The first is a recital of the general authorization given to the subjects of Queen Isabella "to go and discover other islands and mainland in the Indies," dated April 10, 1495. The second part is a revocation of the same, dated June 2, 1497, issued at the request of Columbus, as the first was a violation of his privileges.

The Articles or Capitulations of April 17, 1492, did not concede to Christopher Columbus the monopoly of expeditions to the country which he hoped to discover. This privilege was shared with the Crown. All that Columbus could claim absolutely was one-tenth of the tax or royalty imposed on vessels intending to trade in the new regions. Hence on the 10th of April, 1495, Ferdinand and Isabella did not hesitate to publish a general decree authorizing anyone to equip expeditions for the distinct purpose of discovering isles and continents in the Indies and Ocean: "descubrir otras islas e tierra-firme à la parte de las Indias en el mar Océano," subject, of course, to certain prior rights, taxes, and regulations. A number of sea captains availed themselves at once of the authorization: "Diversi navium ductores ad diversa alterius hemispherii littora missi sunt," wrote Peter Martyr, on the 11th of June, 1495.

Who those commanders were, where they went, what countries they actually discovered or visited, are questions which no one can to-day answer with certainty. We only know that, being forbidden to explore the regions already discovered—"demos de las islas e tierra-firme que por nuestro mandado se han descubierto en la dicha parte del mar Océano"—they must have landed in parts theretofore unknown. The date at which, according to Peter Martyr, those expeditions set out, prevents their being mistaken for the enterprises of Hojeda, Pinzon, Lepe, &c., which were four years later.

Columbus, who always watched over his rights and privileges with a jealous eye, complained of that decree. Two years afterwards, June 2, 1497, Ferdinand and Isabella, without yielding entirely to his requests, published a new ordinance cancelling all authorizations theretofore granted which could be shown to be contrary to the privileges possessed by Christopher Columbus. That ordinance is the present document.

He did not, however, long maintain such an exclusive policy, and we find him advocating the principle that permission should be granted to all who wished to accomplish discoveries:

"Para en lo de descubrir de nuevas tierras, paresçese se deva dar licencia à todos los que quiseren yr, y alargar la mano en lo del quinto, moderandolo en alguna buena manera, à fin de que muchos se dispongan à yr.—Concerning the discovery of new lands, it seems to me that permission ought to be given to all who want to go, and that we should open the hand as regards the fifth, moderating it so as to induce many to avail themselves of the permission." 1

1 Navarrete, Doc. LXXXVI, vol. ii, page 165. As the decree is in the name of Ferdinand and Isabella, one might suppose that the term, "algunas personas, vecinos e moradores en algunas Ciudades, Villas e Lugares e Puertos de nuestros Reinos e Schorios," apply to all Spaniards; but in reality only Isabella's own subjects could avail themselves of the privilege. Discovery of North America, page 130, note 15. See also Documentos inéditos de Indias, vol. xxx, page 312.

2 Angarita, Opus Epistola, Epist. clx. (June 11, 1495), page 90.

3 "Defendemos firmemente que alguna ni algunas personas no sean osadas de ir contra ellas [the former mercedes ...]; e si el tenor é forma dellas, ... en algo le perjudica la dicha provision que asi mandamos dar, que de suso va encorporada, por la presente la revocamos." Navarrete, vol. ii, pages 201-202. A certain phrase of Columbus seems to apply to new infringements of that ordinance: "Fago juramento que cantidad de oñares han ydo à las Indias que no mereçían el agua para con Dios y con el mundo, y agora buelven alla." Infra, page 254. That sentence is not to be found in the Genoa code.

4 Cartas de Indias, Doc. I, page 3. Americus Vespuccius was far from being so liberal, but expressed his opinion several years later. Having been asked by Cardinal Ximenez, on the 9th of December, 1508, whether it was not desirable that "cada uno tenga libertad de yr i llevar lo que quiera," which was the policy of Portugal.
Consistently with his altered views in this respect, Columbus authorized many commanders, "muchos capitanes," to explore the newly-discovered lands. This we learn from Andres Bernaldez,¹ who was an eyewitness:

"Y estando él en la corte se negoció é concertó, é se dió licencia á otros muchos capitanes que la procuraron para ir á descubrir, é fueron é descubrieron diversas islas. —And being at the Court, authorization was negotiated, agreed, and granted to many other captains, who obtained it for the purpose of going to discover; and they went, and discovered various islands."²

* * * The first of those two documents has been published by Navarrete, vol. ii, Doc. LXXXVI, pages 165-168; the second, in the same vol., Doc. CXIII, pages 201-202.


An order, April 23, 1497, addressed to the customs-officers, receivers of rents, &c., of Seville and Cadiz, that all goods shipped for or brought from the Indies should be exempt from customs-duty, market-toll, or any other duties.

* * * This document has been published by Navarrete, vol. ii., Doc. CVII, page 189.

DOCUMENT XI. Pages 101-106.

Further and more explicit orders, May 6, 1497, addressed to the governors, magistrates, customs-officers, tithe-collectors, &c., of Seville and Cadiz, for the free lading and unlading of goods destined for or brought from the Indies, on production of a certificate signed by Columbus or his agents, so as to prevent fraud and deception.

* * * Navarrete, vol. ii., Doc. CX., pages 196-198; but without the mandamus addressed to all the judicial officers in Seville and Cadiz, fixing January 1, 1498, as the day when those regulations would commence to be enforced. We have found that important order only in the Paris and Genoa codices.

DOCUMENT XII. Pages 106-113.

Licence, June 22, 1497, to subjects of Queen Isabella who have been guilty of certain crimes, to settle in Hispaniola, at their own cost, with a prospective pardon.

We find this practice from the very beginning. There is an ordinance to that effect, dated as early as April 30, 1492.³ No wonder therefore that Columbus's intention to return to Spain was hastened by the desire to escape from the villains who accompanied him in his first voyage: "Por quitarse de la mala compañía que tenía, y que siempre había dicho que era gente desmandada."⁴

* * * Navarrete, vol. ii., Doc. CXX., pages 212-215.

DOCUMENT XIII. Pages 113-117.

An order to the judicial officers in the kingdom, June 22, 1497, directing that persons who are or may be under sentence of banishment and to work in the mines, should be sent to Hispaniola, and that those under simple sentence of banishment should also be sent thither but with reduction of the term of the sentence.

* * * This document has been published by Navarrete, vol. ii., Doc. CXVI., pages 207-208.

concerning her African colonies—"según que lo hace el rey de Portugal en lo de la mina del Oro"—VESPUCCIUS raised considerable objections against such an enlightened course of action. Ibidem, Doc. III., page 11.

¹ Bernaldez, Historia de los Reyes Católicos, vol. ii., cap. xxxi, page 79.
² Discovery of North America, pages 125-126.
⁴ See also Bibliotheca Americana Valutissima, Additions, No. 10, page 14.

¹ Logbook, January 7, 1493, in Navarrete, Colección de los viajes que hicieron los Españoles, vol. i., page 129.

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DOCUMENT XIV. Pages 117-118.
Warrant to the Conde de Cifuentes, Chief Standard Bearer and Assistant of Seville, June 22, 1497, to receive such prisoners sent to him by the various justices, and retain them in safe custody till he should deliver them to the Admiral or his agents on board the vessels when ready to sail.

DOCUMENT XV. Pages 118-121.
An order directed, June 22, 1497, to an officer of the Crown, whose name is omitted, to compel underwriters and ship-chandlers to furnish ships and provisions at the usual prices.

DOCUMENT XVI. Pages 121-122.
Orders directed, June 22, 1497, to the port officers in Seville and Cadiz, to permit Columbus to ship free of charge a certain quantity of wheat and barley, from the thirds belonging to their Majesties and held of their right in the Archbishopric.
** Navarrete, vol. ii., Doc. CXIX, page 211.

DOCUMENT XVII. Page 122.
This is a mere duplicate of the order directed to Ferdinand de Soria, April 23, 1497, to give to Columbus an authenticated copy of the documents pertaining to the privileges of the Admiral of Castile, which we have already mentioned.
** See above, Doc. I, page xlvi.

DOCUMENT XVIII. Pages 122-125.
An authorization given to Columbus, April 23, 1497, to take into pay for the Indies, soldiers, labourers, gardeners, &c., to the number of three hundred and thirty persons, including thirty women.

DOCUMENT XIX. Pages 125-126.
An order to the Crown Treasurer to pay out of the receipts all salaries and sums due to employees of the Spanish government in the New World. April 23, 1497.

DOCUMENT XX. Page 126.
The Chief Accountant is authorized to reimburse Columbus for moneys lent to certain parties in the Indies. May 9th, 1497.

DOCUMENT XXI. Pages 126-129.
Columbus is authorized, April 22, 1497, to increase the number, to five hundred, of persons to accompany him to the West Indies. It is curious to note that this is dated a day earlier than the order which it appears to amplify. See Document XVIII.
** Navarrete, vol. ii., Doc. CVI, page 188.
DOCUMENT XXII. Pages 129-133.
Columbus, July 22, 1497, is authorized to apportion land amongst settlers.


DOCUMENT XXIII. Pages 133-137.
Bartholomew Columbus is appointed “adelantado” 1 of the West Indies, July 22, 1497.


DOCUMENT XXIV. Page 137.
Columbus, December 23, 1497, is authorized to pay whatever may be due to certain persons in the West Indies.


DOCUMENT XXV. Pages 137-138.
Ferdinand and Isabella write, December 23, 1497, to Fonseca and Columbus jointly, in reply to a letter sent by them, concerning the purchase of provisions for the third voyage.

We notice that Fonseca and Columbus are designated as both belonging to the Royal Council: “ambos del nuestro consejo.”


DOCUMENT XXVI. Pages 138-141.
Mandamus addressed to all men in the West Indies to obey Columbus as Viceroy and Governor of the same. August 16, 1494.

** Navarrete, vol. ii, Doc. LXXX, page 156.

DOCUMENT XXVII. Pages 141-145.
Mandamus to all officers and men on board the ships of the second expedition, to obey Columbus, May 28, 1493, and appointing him Captain General of the fleet.


DOCUMENT XXVIII. Pages 145-146.
Columbus having been authorized to grant charters and decrees patent and seal them with (a duplicate) of the royal seal and to appoint a proxy to act in his absence, that proxy is now authorized to exercise these powers while Columbus is engaged in prosecuting maritime discoveries.


DOCUMENT XXIX. Pages 146-149.
The King and Queen forego their right to choose functionaries from a certain list prepared by Columbus, and leave the sole right with him. May 28, 1493.

** Navarrete, vol. ii, Doc. XLIII, p. 64.

1 We feel constrained to use the Spanish term, there being no corresponding word in English. The office of “Adelantado” is described by SALAZAR DE MENDOZA (Origen de las Dignidades; Toledo, 1618, folio 61) as follows: “El Adelantado en la paz, es Presidente, y Justicia mayor de algun Reyno, provincia, ó districto: y en la guerra el Capitan general — The Adelantado, in time of peace is President and Chief Justice of any Kingdom, province or district, and, in time of war, Captain-General.” It corresponds to the Grand Señor of France in the Middle Ages.
DOCUMENT XXX. Pages 149-161.

Letters patent of April 23, 1497, authorizing Columbus to create the sort of entail called "Mayorazgo."

It is very much to be regretted that Columbus should not have inserted also the deed creating the entail, February 22, 1498. We possess the latter document in notarial copies absolutely authentic, but in this place it would complete the series.


DOCUMENT XXXI. Pages 161-162.

This is the letter which Ferdinand and Isabella addressed to Columbus, March 30, 1493, on his return from the first voyage, bidding him come to the Court at once to relate his discovery of the New World. We possess three texts of that letter, all dated "De Barcelona á treinta días de Marzo de oventa y tres años." There can be no doubt therefore as to the exactness of the date of March 30th, 1493. It does not follow, however, that their Catholic Majesties were not already in possession of all the details of that memorable expedition. The Fasti Colombini show, by the Journal of Tribaldo d'Amérgo de Rossi, by the Chronicle of Pietro Parenti, by one of Simon Verde's letters to Piero Niccoli, and by other contemporaneous authorities, that the news of the discovery, borrowed from Columbus's own letter, commenced to circulate in Northern Italy at a time when their Catholic Majesties had not yet been informed of his arrival at Palos; and that they knew the leading circumstances of Columbus's voyage twenty-one days before he was invited by the above-mentioned letter to come to Barcelona.2

•• This letter is also in Navarrete, vol. ii., Doc. XV., page 21, from the original in the archives of the Duke of Veragua; and in Las Casas, Historia General de las Indias, lib. i., cap. lxxvii., vol. i., pages 475-476.

DOCUMENT XXXII. Pages 162-165.

Letter from the Queen individually to Columbus, September 5, 1493, sending him a copy of a book which he had left with her, and requesting him to send, as soon as finished, the sailing chart which he was to prepare. Columbus received that letter, September 8, 1493, in the Puerto de Santa Maria.

Already, on the 4th of August preceding, Queen Isabella had reminded Columbus to make and give her that map. The request seems to have been prompted by the fact that the relation of the first voyage which he remitted to the Queen failed to state the geographical position of the newly-found regions, and the degrees of longitude which he traversed to reach those countries. This omission was evidently intentional on the part of Columbus, as Isabella in her request says: "Y si vos pareciere que no lo debemos mostrar, nos lo escribid: And if it appears to you that we ought not to show it, write so to us."2


DOCUMENT XXXIII. Pages 165-166.

Ferdinand and Isabella, April 13, 1494, acknowledge receipt of the letter which Columbus had sent them by Antonio de Torres, apparently on the 2nd of February preceding. That letter is lost.

1 The account was sent direct by Columbus to Barcelona, from Cascaes, or from the Rastello, in the Tagus, March 4th, 1493.


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**Navarrete, vol. ii, Doc. LXXIII, page 115. Las Casas, lib. i, cap. ciii, vol. ii, page 91, where this letter of Ferdinand and Isabella is dated, "á diez y ocho:—the eighteenth," instead of "a trese:—the thirteenth."

**DOCUMENT XXXIV. Pages 166-170.

Reply of their Catholic Majesties, August 16, 1494, to the letters which Columbus sent to them by Antonio de Torres. This letter implies the fact of a voyage of Torres heretofore unnoticed, and which must have taken place, to and fro, between April and August, 1494. The present letter was conveyed by Torres in the course of a subsequent transatlantic expedition, from which he returned to Spain in April, 1495.1

It is by this letter that Columbus was first informed of the treaty of Tordesillas, and of the new line of demarcation established thereby. The reader will notice that their Majesties express the wish that Columbus will go himself and join the Portuguese mariners appointed to fix the point where the boundary line is to pass. For Columbus's opinion concerning that infringement of his rights, see below, Document XXXVI.


**DOCUMENT XXXV. Pages 170-177.

Authorization and powers addressed to Columbus and Fonseca, May 24, 1493, to enable them to fit out the second expedition.

To this act, which completes the first series of authenticated documents, is added the certificate delivered by the Alcaldes and authenticated by the Sevillian notaries, January 5, 1502. (This certificate, beginning on p. 10, is continued on p. 177, and ends on p. 181.)


**DOCUMENT XXXVI. Pages 182-197.

This is the second Papal Bull (of May 4, 1493), preceded here by an authenticating preamble from the Bishop of Barcelona, and ending with a certificate of legalization, apparently by the same, which bears the date of July 19, 1493, with a further authentication delivered at Seville, Thursday, December 30, 1501, but erroneously dated 1502.

The importance of this Bull to Columbus is that it establishes a line of demarcation from the North to the South Pole, one hundred leagues west and south of the Azores and Cape Verd islands, thus fixing the transatlantic domain of Spain, together with Columbus's rights (by implication), west of that line. Portugal being dissatisfied with only 100 leagues, entered into negotiations to have the apportionment increased; the outcome of which was the Treaty of Tordesillas, of June 7, 1494, in which the new dividing line was drawn 370 leagues west of the Cape Verd islands. These facts are well known. But historians have failed to notice that neither Christopher Columbus nor his heirs ever assented to such a great concession on the part of Ferdinand and Isabella.

In fact, those 370 leagues corresponded to 28° 13' longitude, of which about 19°, according to the anonymous Weimar chart, encroached on the South American Continent, thus depriving Columbus of the third, tenth, and eighth of the profits which were afterwards obtained by Portugal from Brazil.

It is for this reason that when Columbus has occasion to speak of his rights, he always ignores not only the Tordesillas Treaty, but at times even the Papal Bull of May 4th, and goes so far as to fix a Demarcation Line of his own

1 Chronology of Voyages, in the Discovery of North America, No. viii., page 670.
invention. For instance, in the very curious legal opinion lately brought to light by the Duchess of Alba,¹ which is entirely in the handwriting of Columbus, and commences with the pious invocation, Jesu sum Maria sit nobis in via, he makes his lawyer say to him:

"Por vuestro privilegio y capitu-
laçion parece que S. A. os fizieron su
almirante del mar occano, el qual
fizieron marcar por vna raya que pasa
de las yslas del cabo verde aquelas
de los acores de polo a polo."

"It appears from your privilege and
agreement that their Highnesses made you
their Admiral of the Ocean sea, which they
causd to be marked [divided] by a line
passing through the islands of Cape Verde
and those of the Azores, from Polo to Polo."

The reader will notice that no mention is made therein of the 100 leagues west of that line, granted by the Bull of May 4th, 1493.

But in the entail which Columbus created on the 22nd of February, 1498, he implicitly accepts the concession of 100 leagues, as we find the Demarcation Line mentioned in these words:

"Y plugo a Sus Altezas de me hacer
su Almirante en el mar Ocean, allende
de una raya imaginaria que mandaron
señalar sobre las islas de Cabo Verde,
y aquellas de los Azores, cien leguas
que pasa de Polo a Polo."

"And it pleased their Highnesses to
appoint me their Admiral of the Ocean
sea, beyond an imaginary line which
they ordered to be drawn from Pole to
Pole, 100 leagues from the islands of
Cape Verde and those of the Azores."²

And as in the will which Columbus executed at Segovia, August 25, 1505,³ and confirmed almost in articulo mortis, May 19, 1506,⁴ that description of the Line of Demarcation is repeated word for word, it is evident that Columbus never assented to the concession of the 270 leagues additional made by Spain to Portugal, June 7, 1494.

² * This Bull has been frequently printed and translated, but the legalizations and authentications above mentioned are to be found only in the Paris and Genoa codices. Navarette, vol. ii., Doc. XVIII, pages 28-35, takes his text from what he calls "the original in the Archives of the Indies at Seville," and his Spanish translation from the Politica Indiana of Solorzano.

We do not know, and it is impossible to ascertain from the title, whether that "original" is the Bull which was printed, in a sort of broadside, at the time, and sold in London, at auction, by Puttick and Simpson, May 24th, 1854, and bought by Rich for £4 8s., or whether it is the Bull of May 3rd.⁵

DOCUMENT XXXVII. Pages 198-205.

Proclamation from the King and Queen, issued September 27, 1501, ordering that certain wrongs committed by Bobadilla against Columbus, and which are specified, be set right.

¹ Informacion de los privilegios y mercades del Almirante, reproduced in facsimile in Archivos de Cristobal Colon . . . los publica la Duquesa de Berwick y de Alba, Madrid, 1892, pages 17-20.
³ Legalized copy delivered by the successor of Pedro de Hinondeo, the original notary, Pedro de Ascoyta, at the request of Diego Columbus, April 27, 1524. MS. in the Archives of the Indies at Seville, Patrimonio, Est. 1, Caj. 14, Let. 14, Pleg. 6. See also Navarette, vol. ii., p. 315.
⁴ Ibidem, and our Christophe Colomb, vol. ii., pages 145-149.
⁵ Bibliotheca Americana Vetustissima, Addi-
tions, No. 1, pages 1-2. During a late visit to Rome, we made great and fruitless efforts to discover a printed copy of (the time) of either of those bulls, particularly in the Archives of the Lateran. While on the subject, we beg to recommend to the reader the Demarcation Line of Alexander VI.: an Episode of the Period of Discov-
ders, written by Mr. Edward Gaylord Bourne, and published in the number for May, 1892, of the Yale Review. In our humble judgment, that little pamphlet exhibits more original research and greater critical acumen than many recent and ponderous histories of Columbus which we could name.
Navarrete, vol. ii., Doc. CXLII., pages 275-278, from the original record in the Archives of the Indies in Seville, with slight verbal differences, which do not affect the sense, and of course with the omission of the two annotations: "Vala o diis que escrito sobre raydo en esta plana;" that is, the passage is written over an erasure.

** DOCUMENT XXXVIII. Pages 205-206. **

Order and instructions to execute the preceding, addressed to the Commander de Laredo (Nicolas de Ovando), September 28, 1501.


** DOCUMENT XXXIX. Pages 206-209. **

Order of September 27, 1501, addressed to Ximeno de Bribiesca, recalling that Columbus is entitled to one eighth part of the profit, provided he ships, at his own cost, one eighth of the merchandise exported to the Indies; and, in consequence, ordering that he be informed of the amount of the goods which the King and Queen are about to send thither, in order that he may contribute an eighth part thereof.

** Navarrete, vol. ii., Doc. CXLIII., page 278. **

** DOCUMENT XL. Pages 209-213. **

Letter from Ferdinand and Isabella to Columbus, March 14, 1502, in reply to his letter of February 26 preceding, which is lost.

** Navarrete, vol. i., pages 277-279. Las Casas, lib. ii., cap. iv., vol. ii., pages 26-27. The latter omits five short clauses, and also the authentication of the three Seville notaries of March 23, 1502. This document is also to be found in the Historia, cap. lxvii., fo. 193, verso. As regards the sketch of a hand with extended finger, drawn by Columbus in the margin of the present, see above, page xxxvii. **

** DOCUMENT XLI. Pages 218-221. **

The Capitulations or Articles of 17 April, 1492. These five Articles are recited in the Confirmation granted by Ferdinand and Isabella, 23 April, 1497, Document II., pages 37-49.

** DOCUMENT XLII. Pages 222-226. **

Legal opinion given by Columbus's lawyer, as to his privileges and right to the thirds, eighths, and tenths, under the Capitulations or Articles of 17 April, 1492.

** This document is to be found only in the Paris and Genoa codices. **

** DOCUMENT XLIII. Pages 229-245. **

Rejoinder from Columbus to legal objections raised by the Crown against his interpretation of the Capitulations relative to his share of the profits.

The preceding document and the present should not have been separated, although the first is of a date anterior to the second, which we take to be of the year 1501. They present a certain interest as belonging to the series of legal papers which have rendered the name of Columbus proverbial in Spain as an indefatigable scribbler. These two legal opinions, and two others lately

1 That is the menial of Bishop Fonseca, whom Columbus had kicked out of his ship in 1497. Las Casas, lib. i., cap. cxxvi., vol. ii., page 199.

2 The buffoon of Charles V., Francisco de Zuñiga, once exclaimed: "Ruego a Dios que a Gutiérrez nunca le falte papel, porque escribe mas que Tolomeo y que Colon, el que halló las Indias—I hope to God that Gutiérrez will always have plenty of paper, for he writes more than Ptolemy and than Columbus who discovered the Indies." Crítico de Don Francisco de Zuñiga, in the Curiosidades bibliográficas, published by Rivadeneyra at Madrid, 1855, page 59.
brought to light by the Duchess of Alba, are the only documents of the kind which have been preserved. The loss of the others is not to be regretted, as the present are amply sufficient to initiate us into the cause of his complaints against the Spanish Government.

The reader will notice that Columbus first claims one third, not only of the gains made over the seas, in virtue of his office of Admiral, but over the land, and of the land itself, whether insular or continental, discovered or to be discovered beyond the Ocean, either by himself or others: the land to be held, apparently, as a sort of fief or feud by him and his heirs for ever.

Their Catholic Majesties always opposed that leonine interpretation of the Capitulations, and it remained during the lifetime of Columbus in the sphere of mere discussion. But after his death, this alleged right became the source of great litigation, initiated, before the Council of the Indies and Fiscal, by his son and heir, Diego Columbus. The latter claimed that in consequence of the grant, Vicente Yañez Pinzon, Diego de Lepe, Rodrigo de Bastidas, Alonso de Hojeda, indeed, all the Spanish navigators who discovered the north coast of South America, from the Gulf of Paria to Yucatan, owed him one third, besides one tenth of all the profits arising and to arise from their discoveries.

Another exorbitant pretension, certainly unjustified, on the part of Christopher Columbus, was that one eighth of the profits belonged to him, though he should not have furnished a corresponding eighth of the costs. In his own words:

"Porque en la primera armada de que resulito las dichas Yndias es a saber la ganancia que dellas procede, tal dicho Almirante contribuyo en su ocheva parte, y aun cerca de la mitad de la costa de donde consiguiuo perpetuo tytulo al dicho ochevo por ser el resulito de la dicha armada semyterno.

Nowhere else do we find that Columbus at any time supplied more than one eighth of the cost; and as to his perpetual right under all circumstances to one eighth of the profits, it existed only in his imagination. True it is that, June 12, 1497, certain additional concessions were made to him in regard to that part of the gains, but only for three years.

"*" This document is to be found only in the Paris and Genoa codices.

DOCUMENT XLIV. Pages 246-265.

Columbus's famous letter "to the Nurse." The prince mentioned in the title of this letter is the son of Ferdinand and Isabella, and heir apparent, who died prematurely, September 28, 1497. The lady to whom it is addressed was his nurse, Doña Juana de Torres, the sister of Antonio de Torres, one of Columbus's lieutenants in the second expedition, and who afterwards repeatedly commanded squadrons sent to the New World.
The letter is undated as to month and day, but, contrary to our first impression, it was written by Columbus on board the caravel which brought him in chains, and forwarded immediately upon his landing in Spain, about November 20, 1500. It first appeared in print as an Italian translation published by the Genoese Academicians in 1814. They doubtless borrowed their text from some relatively modern extract of the Paris cartulary, as it contains a paragraph which exists only in that Codex.

It was published for the first time in the original Spanish in Spotorno’s Codice Diplomatico, from the Genoese manuscript, in 1822. The second time it appeared in that language was in Navarrete’s Collectio, in 1825, from a copy taken by Muñoz, we do not know whence, but revised on Spotorno’s text.

The letter exists in the manuscript Historia de las Indias of Las Casas, borrowed apparently from a copy which he seems to have found among the papers of Fernando Columbus, when they were still deposited, pendente lite, in the Monastery of San Pablo at Seville, in 1544.

Columbus in the course of his manifold troubles may have written two or more letters like the present to Doña Juana de Torres; but we know of no other than the above. The Historia speaks of only one: “Chi egli serisse in vna sua lettera alla Nutrice del principe Don Gioan di Castiglia:—What he wrote in a letter of his to the Nurse of Prince Don Juan of Castile.” If the letter alluded to is the one which we are now describing, then the latter lacks an important passage, viz.:

“Io non sono il primo Ammiraglio della mia famiglia, Mettannì pure il nome, che vorranno, che in ultima Davide, Re sapientissimo, fu guardiano di pecore, et poi fu fatto Re di Gerusalemme; et io serbo son di quello istesso Signore, che mise lui in tale stato.”

Whether Columbus actually made such a statement, or it is a vain boast of his son Fernando, we claim to have shown that there had never been any admiral in the family of Columbus, except himself.

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2. The heading of the letter states that Columbus wrote it “while on his way from the Indies as a prisoner;—vivendo preso de las Indias.” Then Las Casas (lib. i, cap. clxxii, vol. ii., page 501) says that as soon as the Admiral arrived at Cadiz, the captain of the ship La Gorda, on which he came, named Andres Martin, kindly allowed him to send one of his servants secretly with his letters for their Majesties and other persons: “con sus cartas para los Reyes y para otras personas.” We are indebted for this correction to Don Jose Maria Abrigano y Toledo, of Seville.
4. NAVARETE, nº supra.
CHAPTER VIII.

The Autograph Letters of Columbus to Oderigo and to the Office of Saint George. Pages 268-275.

HEN Lorenzo Oderico presented to the Republic the two cartularies which we have described, there were pasted in one of them two autograph letters of Christopher Columbus.

Those two letters are addressed to Niccolò Oderigo; and as they refer to the two codices, there is added to the present publication a facsimile of both, together with an elucidated reproduction of the text and a translation.

Afterwards, the letter addressed to the Bank of St. George by Columbus having been found in the archives of that institution, it was taken out of the files, and added to the two letters to Oderigo, in the Custodia of the municipality. This is reproduced likewise here in facsimile, with a printed text, and translation into English.

The first letter is dated March 21, 1502. Its meaning, as well as that of the other two epistles, is too clear to require explanation. The persons mentioned only need to be made known.

Niccolò Oderigo was ambassador to France in 1495 and 1495; to Spain in 1501, 1502, and 1506; and a member of the delegation sent by the Genoese to meet the King of France, Francis I, at Milan in 1515.1

Francesco Ribarol, or di Rivarola, was a Genoese banker established in Seville. We first see his name February 4, 1500, when he was fined for having equipped and sent a clandestine expedition to the New World.2 March 19, 1501, Ribarol appeared before the Fiscal in Seville, to protest against being taxed, on the plea that he was a Genoese: "per razon de ser genoves."3 We then notice his figuring with countrymen of his among the silent partners who advanced Columbus's eighth for the fourth voyage, therefore in the spring of 1502.4 July 5, 1503, he is mentioned by Queen Isabella in connection with the expedition of Juan de la Cosa to Uraba.5 One of the letters of exchange which Columbus sent to his son Diego, at the Court, in December, 1504, was furnished by Ribarol.6

"Micer Juan Luys" is doubtless Gian Luigi Fieschi, whom the documents of the time show to have been a personal friend of Oderigo. "Madona Catalina" is his wife, daughter of Gian Maria del Caretto. The letter which Columbus says he sent to them is lost.

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3 Archivo municipal de Sevilla, Sevilla, 1886, folio; vol. i, carptas 110 and 111, No. 22.


5 Carta de la Reina Católica Doha Isabel a los oficiales de la Contratación de Sevilla; in the Colección de documentos inéditos de España, vol. xiii, page 501.

6 Letter of Columbus to his son Diego, from Seville; NAVARRETTE, vol. i, page 345.
“Geronimo de Santi Esteban” seems to be the Genoese traveller Girolamo da Santo Stefano, the companion of Girolamo Adorno in a noted voyage accomplished between 1496 and 1499.1

The second letter to Oderigo is dated from Seville, December 27, 1504. The “Franco Catanio” therein mentioned was a Genoese banker in Seville, and one of the parties who advanced the eighth for Columbus’s fourth voyage.

The other letter, second in point of date, is addressed to the famous Office of St. George, April 2, 1502. With regard to this and the preceding letter, we beg leave to refer the reader to our work entitled Christopher Columbus and the Bank of St. George, where their importance is shown in detail.

Chapter IX.

The Engraving of the Monastery of Las Cuevas and of the Mansion of Fernando Columbus.

The ornamental headpiece of the present Introduction is taken from the admirable bird's-eye plan of Seville in the sixteenth century, drawn on the spot about the year 1563 by the Antwerpian painter George Hoefnagel, and afterwards engraved for Braun or Braun and Hogenberg; it was inserted in their well-known Civitates orbis terrarum, published at Cologne in 1572.

The monumental arch (26) on the right of the reader is the "Puerta de Goles"—the Gate of Hercules,—which was one of the main entrances into Seville. The figure 8 indicates the street "Calle de las Armas." The buildings (4) extending on the west side of the gate, to the banks of the Guadalquivir, are the "Casas de Colon"—the houses of Columbus,—and comprise the celebrated dwelling-place of Fernando, the illegitimate son of Christopher, which that enlightened bibliophile commenced to build in 1526, and where he died, on the 12th of July, 1559. The famous Biblioteca Fernandina (now Colombina) was apparently located in the largest of those four structures. If Hoefnagel had been able to give the details of the front, we should doubtless see the white marble portico and architectural ornaments which Fernando, in the summer of 1529, requested Nicolao de Grimaldi to have sculptured in Genoa, and which, having been partly paid for in advance, were doubtless executed. The large garden adjoining, labelled "Puerta de Colon"—"Columbus' Grove," was an enclosure of about eight English acres, planted with 5,000 trees, the majority of which came from the New World. All that was left of that princely abode in 1871 consisted of a single tree, a sapote (Achras Sapota, L.), which we in vain endeavoured to purchase from the city with the ground on which it stood, enclose the same in an iron railing, and save the venerable tree from impending destruction.

As to the edifice on the other side of the river, bearing the inscription "Monasterio de las Cuevas," it is the Carthusian convent founded in 1400 by Archbishop Gonzalo de Mena, who named it "Monasterio de Nuestra Señora Santa Maria de las Cuevas"—the Monastery of our Lady Saint Mary of the Caves. It contained a chapel, built in 1507 by the Prior Diego de Luscan, and dedicated to "Santa Ana," wherein the ashes of Christopher Columbus

1 Excerpta Colombiniana, page 27, note 2. The same plan of Seville is to be found in all the editions of the Civitates orbis terrarum, which work contains also a smaller sketch of the city, presenting certain differences relative to the "Casas de Colon." We have found lately a smaller and rougher copy, 23 x 16 mm., coloured, with the legends in French, and the inscription: "25 Paris chez Cheneau le Jeune, rue S. Jaq." where "la Maison de Colon" is somewhat different.

2 See the contract drafted by Stefano Sauli.

CARRIAGE, September 10, 1549, borrowed from the Notarial Archives preserved in the Palazzo de le Cine in the city of Genoa, and published in our Excerpta, pages 292-293.

3 Juan de Mal- Lara, Relazionne que hizo la muy noble ciudad de Sevilla à la C. R. M. del Rey D. Philipo, Seville, 1572, 8vo, fo. 50.

4 Fernando Columbus, pages 158-161. Mr. Clements K. Markham, Life of Christopher Columbus, London, 1892, 8vo, p. 325, says it is a star-apple tree (Chrysothyllum Calvata).
were deposited in 1509. Those of his brother Diego, in 1515; of his legitimate son, of the same name, in 1526; and of his worthless grandson, Luis, after 1572, were also interred in that chapel.

On the 2nd of June, 1537, Charles the Fifth granted to Doña María de Toledo, widow of Diego, son of the great Genoese, the privilege to have the remains of the latter and of his descendants buried in the chancel of the cathedral church of St. Domingo. Those of Columbus and of his son Diego were consequently transferred to that city, probably when Doña María de Toledo returned to Hispaniola, on the 6th of April, 1538, with the squadron of Hernández de Soto, or perhaps later; but, at all events, before 1549.

It was also in that chapel of the Monastery of Las Cuevas that the archives of Christopher Columbus and, until 1609, of his descendants were preserved. All these facts certainly entitle Höfingel's fine sketch to a place in the present work.

Las Cuevas still exists, outwardly, as it stood in the days of Christopher Columbus. But the building is no longer a monastery. Everything inside has been destroyed or removed, leaving only naked walls, whitewashed with lime; and the chapels are now occupied by an English company which manufactures porcelain wares for the Seville market. Not only no vestiges remain of Columbus's grave or tombstone, but there are no local traditions as to its real position and appearance. Nay, the people in the neighbourhood do not even know that Las Cuevas was during more than thirty years the burial-place of the discoverer of America.

Paris, October, 1893.

H. H.

1 Christophe Colomb, vol. ii., pages 141-144, 246, 261, 477.
2 Los restos de Don Cristoval Colon, Sevilla, 1878, 8vo, pages 41-47.
4 We have seen it stated that Garibay, in a manuscript work, gives 1544 as the date when the remains of Columbus were removed from Seville; but that "credulous compiler of old fables," as Ticknor justly calls him, is so unreliable that before accepting his statement we would require some other proof. For instance, he is made to say in the same breath that Doña María de Toledo died the next year; that is, in 1545. Now, her will is not dated till September 27, 1548, and she died on the 11th of May, 1549. — Christophe Colomb, vol. ii., pages 230, 513-521.
5 Les signatures de Christophe Colomb, Paris, 1879, 8vo, pages 6-7.
6 Autographes de Christophe Colomb récemment découverts, page 6.
CODEX DIPLOMATICUS OF
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

1502
Patents Privileges
Warrants & other
Writings of Don
Christopher Columbus
High Admiral of the
Ocean Viceroy and
Governor of the
Islands and
Main Land
Cartas Preuilegios Ledulas y otras Escrituras de D. Xpouat Lolon
Almirante Mayor del Mar Oceano Vi
sorey y Gobernador de las Islas y Tierra Firme
null
[Note.—The original Codex on vellum is written on both sides of the leaf; and is here reproduced in the same form, but is interleaved with corresponding pages of transliteration and translation.]
In the most noble and most loyal city of Seville, Wednesday the fifth day of the month of January, in the year of the nativity of Our Saviour Jesus Christ one thousand five hundred and two. On this said day, at the hour when Trespers are said, or a little before or after, being in the dwelling house of the Lord Admiral of the Indies which is in this said city in the parish of St. Mary, before Stephen de la Roca and Peter Ruiz Montero, ordinary Alcaldes in this said city of Seville for the King and Queen our Lords, and in the presence of some of the inhabitants and notables of this city, the said Admiral holds court and makes his speech, and of the undermentioned witnesses, did appear there present the very magnificent Lord Don Christopher Columbus, High Admiral of the Ocean, Viceregal and Governor of the Islands and Main Land, and laid before said Alcaldes certain patents and privileges and warrants of the said King and Queen our Lords, written on paper and parchment, and signed with their royal names, and sealed with their seals of lead hanging by threads of coloured silk, and with coloured wax on the back, and countersigned by certain officers of their royal household, as appeared in all and each of them. The tenor whereof, one after the other, is as follows.

The King and the Queen.

Francis de Soria, Lieutenant of our High Admiral of Castile, We command you to give and to cause to be given to Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the Ocean, a copy, so authenticated as to obtain credence, of any letters of grace and privilege and confirmations which the said High Admiral of Castile holds of the said charge and office of Admiral, whereby he and others for him may obtain and collect the dues and other things appertaining to him in the said charge; for we have granted to the said Don Christopher Columbus the labour of having and enjoying the graces, honours, prerogatives, liberties, dues and salaries in the Admiralty of the Indies, which our said High Admiral has, holds and enjoys in the Admiralty of Castile. And this we do and fulfill as soon as you are required by this our letter, without making any excuse or delay therein. And if you do not so perform and fulfill it, we command our Governor and other justices of the city of Seville to compel and force you to so perform and fulfill it. And neither you nor they shall do contrary thereto. Done in the city of Burgos, on the twenty-third day of the month of April of the year nineteen hundred. I, the King, I, the Queen, by Command of the King and of the Queen, Ferdinand Alvarés.

El Rey e la Reyna. Francisco de Soria Lugarteniente de nuestro Almirante mayor de Castilla, nos vos mandamos que dedes e fagales dar a Don Christopher Colon, nuestro Almirante dela mar oceano, un testado abrozando, en manera que faga fue de quales quiera cartas de merced y privilegio, e confirmaciones, quales dicho Almirante mayor de Castilla tiene del dicho cargo e oficio de Almirante, por donde el y otros por el euen e cojan los derechos e otras cosas a ello pertenecientes conel dicho cargo, por que avenimos ffebo merced al dicho Don Christoval Colon, que aya e guie delas mercedes e honores e prerogativas e libertades e derechos e salarios enel Almirantado delas Indias que ba e tiene e goza el dicho nuestro Almirante mayor enel Almirantado de Castilla. Loqual faze e complid luego como fuerdes requerido con esto nuestra carta, sin que enello ponga eucuo ni dilacion alguna. E soi anio non lo fuzieres e cumplieres, mandamos al nuestro Asistente e otras justicias dela ciudad de Seilla, que vos compellen e aprimien alo asi faze e complit. E non fagales ni fagan ende al. Fecha enla cibdad de Burgos, a veinte e tres dias del mes de abril de noventa e siete anos. Yo el Rey. Yo la Reyna. Por mandado del Rey e dela Reyna, Fernand Alvarés.
En la muy noble...
Esta es una página de un manuscrito antiguo.

El texto es en español antiguo con signos de resaltado o notas manuscritas en el margen inferior derecha. Las palabras y frases están escritas en letra cursiva clásica, lo que sugiere que es un documento de importancia o anotaciones personales. El fondo del papel es claro y no hay evidencia de doble oblea.
TULLIS is a copy of a document written on paper and signed and certified by a scrivener and notary public, as appeared thereof, the tenor whereof is expressed in this manner. In the town of Valladolid, the court and chancery of our Lord the King being there, on Tuesday the fifth day of the month of July, in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and thirty-nine, before the Lords Auditors of our said Lord the King, sitting to make reports in the palaces and houses of the Lord Don Gutierre de Toledo, Bishop of Palencia, Auditor of the said chamber, in the palace and customary place, where the said Lords Auditors are accustomed to hold and do hold public audience and report, in the presence of our said John Martinez of Leon and Perce Carcia of Rodrigo, scriveners of our said Lord the King and of his chamber, and his notaries public in his court and in all his kingdoms and dominions, and in the presence of the witnesses written below, appeared Gonzalo Fernandez de Medina, attorney here in the court of our said Lord the King, in the name and with the authority of the Lord Admiral Don Fabricio, whose attorney he declared himself to be, and presented before the said Lords Auditors, and caused to be read by us and before us the said scrivener's, a patent of privilege bearing the name of our said Lord the King, bearing the circle of signatures written on parchment of skin, and signed with his name, and sealed with his seal of lead hanging by threads of silk; the tenor whereof is as follows, DON John, by the grace of God, King of Castile, Leon, Sicily, Cordova, Portugal, Faro, Algarve and Algieria, and Lord of Sparr and Medina, to all prerogatives, masters of orders, dukes, counts and grandees, and to the members of my council and auditors of my chamber, and to the alcaide, notaries, justices and other officers of my court and chancery, and of my palace and precinct, and to governors, chief justices, kings and esquires, and to all counselors, magistrates, alcaides, bailiffs, judges, prelates, provosts and other justices and officers whomsoever of the most noble city of Seville, and of all the other cities and towns and places of my kingdoms and dominions, and to the captains of the sea, and to my superintendent of the fleet, and to the masters and boatmasters of my gallery, and to masters, mariners, merchants and other persons whomsoever whom navigate by sea and river, and all other persons of whatsoever state, and condition, pre-eminence or dignity they may be, to whom this patent of privilege may be shown, or the copy thereof authenticated and signed by a public scrivener, and to each of you, health and grace. Know ye that I have seen a patent of privilege bearing the circle of signatures, and sealed with my seal of lead hanging thereon, which in my command was given to Don Alonso Enríquez, my uncle, my High Admiral of the sea, written on parchment of skin, the tenor whereof is as follows.

IN THE NAME of God, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, have three persons and one only true God, who reigns forever and ever, Amen. May God bless glorious Virgin Saint Mary his mother, whom I regard as my sovereign and as intercessor for the sick, and those who suffer from disease, a carta de privilegio del dicho Señor Rey, redactada en pergamino de cuero, firmado de su nombre, y sellada con su sello de plomo pendiente en filos de seda. El tenor del qual es este que se sigue... DON Juan por la gracia de Dios Rey de Castilla, de Leon, de Sicilia, de Cordova, de Murcia, de Gallegia, de Algarve, y Señor de Vizcaya y de Medina, a todos los prelados, maestres de las ordinaciones, duques, comtes, ricos omes, y alas del mi consejo ofiendan del mi aduan de la mer, a el mi armador dela flota, a los maestres y ofiendan de las mi galeras, y a las maestres y marineros a mar- cantas y otras personas quales quer que navegaren por la mar y rio, y a todas las otras y quales quer persones de qualsquer estat y condiccion, preeminencia, a dignidade que sean, a quien atene o atenir pode y qualse quer exemplo, o a quien esta mi carta de privilegio fuere mostrada, el trato dela autorizandolo y segando dela escriturana publico, y a cada uno de nos, Señor y gracia sepales, que vide una carta de privilegio redactada y sellada con mi sello de plomo pendiente, que por mi mandado fue dado a Don Alonso Enríquez mi tio mi admirando mayor dela mer, escrita en pergamino de cuero, su tenor del qual es este que se sigue... ENEL nombre de Dios Padre y Fijo y Espiritu Santo que son tres persones y un solo Dios verdadero que reynan siempre juntas, E dela bien aventurada Virgen gloria Sancta Maria Su madre a quien yo tengo por Señora y por abogada.
en todos mis fechos e a homerra e service

del bien aventurado A'polo Santiago, luz

e espajo de todas las Españas e patron, e

guardor dolos Reyes de Castilla mis ente-
soras e mio e de todos los Santos e Santas

dela corte celestial e por que es natural
cosa todos los que bien sirven alos Reyes con

larga voluntad, esto qual ben grande tra-

bajo e afan que ret-

ban por ende grande
galaron dello, por que

sea grande refrigerio e

consolacion de sus

afanes, e otros, por

que esta bien alos

Reyes de dan galardon

aodos que bien le sirven, lo uno por faser lo que
devem, lo otro por que

sea exemplo abao que

lo supieren e oyeren, por

que de mejor my-

este lo sirven, el Rey

que lo fase ba de catar

en ello tres cosas, la

primera que merced

es aquella que faze la

segundo quien es aquel

a quien lo haz e como

se la merce e la ter-

cera que es el pro e el
daño que le puede venir si

la bizzie, por ende

yo acatando e conside-

rando todo esto estoy

lo muchos e buenos

servicios que vos don

Alonso Enriques mio

padre e Señor que Dios perdane e avedes fecho e fazedes a mi de cada dia e el tinaje de donde vos vendes e el debito que con ruzco be e quien vos soye e por vos dar galaron dellos, quiero que sepan por esto mi

prestigio todos los omen que agora son e seran de aqui adelante, como yo don Johan por la gracia de Dios

Rey de Castilla, de Leon, de Toledo, de Galizia, de Seville, de Cordova, de Murcia, de Jaben, de Algarve, de

Algezira, e Señor de Viscaya e de Molina, vi una carta del dicho señor Rey don Enrique mi padre e mi

señor, que Dios perdane, escrita en papel e firmada de su nombre e sellada con su sello ellas espaldas, fecho en esta guisa. DON Enrique por la gracia de Dios Rey de Castilla, de Leon, de Toledo, de Galizia, de Seville, de Cordova, de Murcia, de Jaben, del Algarve, de

Algezira, e Señor de Viscaya e de Molina, por faser bien e merced a vos don Alonso Enriques mio tio por los muchos e ledes e señalados servicios, que fizes estjen al

Rey don Johan mi patro e mi Señor, que Dios perdane, e avedes fecho e fazedes a mi de cada dia, e por

vos dar galaron dellos, fago vos mi Almirante mayor dela mar, e quiero e es mi merced que desden de aqui

adelante mi Almirante mayor dela mar, segund que lo soye ser el Almirante don Diego Furtado de

Mendoza que es fiano, e que eyades el dicho Almiranteando con todas las rentas e derechos e jurisdicciones

que le pertenecen e pertenecer deuen, en qual quier manera, segund mejor e mas complida mente los avio
el dicho don Diego Hurtado y los otros Almirantes que fasta aqui han sido, y por este mi carta mando a todos los peraltos y maestres, condes, ricos omos, caballeros escuderos, y a todos los concejos e alcal- des, e alguinos e merinos e prestamie- ros y prebostes e otras justicias, que si quieren, debo muy noble ciudad de Sevilla y de todas las otras cibadas e villas e lugares delos mis Reynos y señoríos, y allos capi- tales del mar, e al mi armador dela flota, e patrones, e comi- tres delos mis galesas, y allos maestros e marineros e marcan- tes y otras personas que si quieren que an- dosieren e navegaren por la mar, e a qual quer o qual quer dellos, que vos ayan e obedecan a vos el dicho don Alonso Enríquez, por mi Almirante mayor de- la mar en todas las cosas e cada una del- las, que al dicho oficio de Almirandofper- tenecen, y que vos reciban y fagen re- cuidar con todas las rentes e devores que por razón del dicho oficio pertenezan e pertenezen vos devan, bien e complida mente eu pusea que vos non mongue endo cosa alguna, segund que mejor e mas complida mente asian e obedezcan y reciban al dicho Almirante don Diego Hurtado y allos otros Almirantes que fasta aqui han seydo. E por esta mi carta vos do todo mi poder complida mente, para que podásteis usar e uersar dela jurisdicción civil e criminal, que al dicho oficio de Almirantazgo pertenez e pertenecen deve en qual quer manera en todos los derechos dela mar, qual para dar cartas de represario e juzgar todos los pilitos que ente acabarizos, como entes puertos e entos lugares delos, feste do en ento el agua salado e naveguen los navios, y que vos el dicho Almirante aydes poder de poner e ponguedes vuestros alcaldes e alguinos e escribanos e oficiales en todas las villas e lugares delos mis Reynos que son puertos dela mar, e para que conozcan e libren todos los pilitos criminales e civiles que aconteciessen en mar e enl rio donde llegaren las crecientes e menguen segundo e enl manera que mejorar e mas complida mente los otros mis Almirantes pasados lo pusieron e pusieren en esta dicha cibada de Sevilla. E por esta mi carta mando abos del mi concejo e abos oposores dela mi abidencia y alcaldes dela mi cort e a todas las otras justicias delas dichas villas e lugares delos puertos dela mar, e delos mis Reynos, que no se entremeten de comoser e liberar los dichos pleytos ni perturbar a vos ni allos dichos vuestros oficiales dela dicha vuestros jurisdiccion que p undesen por vos para conoser delos dichos pilitos enl manera que dicha es. E sobre esto mando al mi chanciller mayor de notarios e escribanos e otros oficiales quales quer que esten en talos delos mis ullos que vos en libren e solen mis cartas de previlegios las mas fuertes e fitmas e bastantes e con mayores firmas que fueren menester e segund fueron dedos abos otros Almirantes
vuestras antecesores, o a cual quer dellos, que mas complida mente lo avieron, e los unos ni los otros non fagantes ende al por alguna manera, so pena dele mi mer- cado. Fu esto mesmo dar esta mi carta firmada de mi nom bre, e sellada con mi sella de mi poridad, Dado en esta ciudad de Toro, en el quarto dia del mes de Abril, año del nascimiento de nuestro Salvador Jesus Christe de mill e quatrocientos e cinco años. Yo Juan Martinez, Chancellor del Rey, fui escriviri por su mandado. Yo el Rey, Registrado. E agora el dicho don Alfonso Enriquez mi tio e mi Almirante mayor en este mar, pide mi por mil mercedes que le confirme la dicha carta del dicho Rey mi padre y mi Señor, que Dios perdone, e las mercedes enella contenidas e pelas mandase guar dar e complir en todo, e por todo, segundo que en ella dicha carta se contiene, mandando de dar mi carta de privilegios escritos, pergamino de cuero e sellada con mi sella de plomo pendiente para que mejor e mas complida mente e pudesse guar dar e guardar e por sasso del dicho oficio de Almirantado, e delas dichas merce des en dicha carta del dicho Señor Rey mi padre contenidas, etropyo para que le reusdicasen con todas las ventas e derechos, e le fuesen guardadas, e obice todas las jurisdicciones e franquezas e privilegios e libertades que le pertenecen e pertenecen devan en qualquier manera por razón del dicho Almirantado, segundo que mejor e mas complida mente lo osiron los otros mi Almirantes antes antecesores e qual quier dellos en dicha carta del dicho Señor Rey mi padre e mi Señor, que Dios perdone, se contienen. E yo el sobre dicho Rey don Juan por fis hor bien e merced al dicho don Alfonso Enriquez mi tio e mi Almirante mayor dela mar, tuevo por bien, e con frecindo la dicha carta del dicho Rey mi padre e las mercedes enella contenidas, e mande que veu que e sean guardadas en todo e por todo bien e complida mente segundo que en dicha carta se contienen. E por este mi privilegio e por el traidado del guardado de escrivano publico, sacado con abeacidad de jueces e de alcalde, mando a todos los notarios, maestros, porteros de las ordenes, e condeos, e ricos amos, e comendadores e subcomendadores, cavanilores, escuderos, e aldos del mi consejo, e aldos oydores dela mi abidencia e alcaldea e aldeas de mi dielo, e a todos los conreyos e alcalde e aldeas e merinos e prestameros e prebostes, alcaides delos castillos e casas fuertes e llenas, e otras justicias e oficiales e aportellados quales quier dela muy noble ciudades de Sevilla y de todas las otras ciudades e villas e lugares delos nuestros reynos e señorios, e allos capitanes dela mar e patrones e comitres e naviches, maestros delos naos e palaces, e mi armadour dela flota, e alos marineros e mercaderes, e a todos los ames dela mar e rio, e allos pesqueres e bar queres que navegaren por la mar e rio, e a todos los otro que andan en mi flota e fueren della en qual quer manera, e en qualia quer navios que anduvieren de aqui adelante de qual quer estado e condicion
they may be, that you and they do hold and receive the said Alfonso Enriquez, my uncle, as my high Admiral of the sea in all parts of my said kingdoms and dominions, and that you act under him in the said office of the said Admiralcy and civil and criminal jurisdiction, appearing upon his citations and summons or upon those of the persons whom he may appoint in his stead, according as your predecessors and you acted under the said Admirals who were in the time of the kings from whom I descend, orwards and any one of them, and that you act similarly in respect of the said patent of the said King my father and my lord, whom God pardon, and you pay and cause to be paid all the revenues and dues which belong and ought to belong to the said office of Admiralcy in whatsoever manner and by whatsoever right that may exist, and likewise that you obey him and execute his command, as that of my high Admiral of the sea, and as you would do in my own presence and for my royal person. And likewise I ordain and command that if any person or persons of the sea or of the said rivers should do anything on sea or in the river or elsewhere for which it may be necessary to prosecute and punish him or them, or if they should be disobedient to the said Don Alfonso Enriquez my uncle and to his officers appointed by him in his stead, on sea or in the river or on land, that the said Admiral may have power to act and may order to be executed and may execute justice upon him or upon them, and either or order to be inflicted on the spot the punishment or punishments which they have legally deserved. And I ordain that of all the gains which my said high Admiral may receive or make in my fleet or at sea, I shall receive two parts and the said Admiral the third part, being going in his own person in the said fleet, even though the said fleet or part thereof may go away by his order or without his order, and likewise in the case of all galleys which I may order to be equipped apart from the fleet for the purpose of making gains, that of the gain which I may receive I am to have two parts and the said Admiral the third part. Likewise I ordain and command that in the case of all galleys, ships, galleons, vessels and other vessels whatsoever which may be equipped for other parts where the fifth part is payable to me, I am to receive two-thirds of the said fleet and the said Admiral one-third thereof. Likewise I ordain that wherewith my said Admiral shall fit out a vessel by my command, he may have power to take and may take any four men who may be under arrest, being accused of any crime whatsoever for which they ought to be condemned to death, who may be four men bound in the said city of Seville and any other parts of my kingdoms and dominions, that my said Admiral may be able to place to his own account the third part for such persons or persons, according to the price or prices at which they may be embarked or disembarked. Likewise I ordain that my said Admiral shall have my said Admiralcy and fleet and jurisdiction, civil and que sean, que ayudes y ays a recibidos y recibas al dicho Alfonso Enriquez mi tio por mi Almirante mayor dela mar en todos los partos de los dichos mis reynos y señorios, que usades en sus armas y emplazamientos o delos que se olvide por su pasare, segun que mayor y mas convenga a vos y a sus manda- mientos y emplazamientos o delos que el por su pasare, se- gund que mayor y mas convenga a vos y a sus manda- mientos y emplazamientos o delos que el por su pasare, se- siguiente a sus llamados y a sus mandados. Y otro taso por bien que uno o dos en ellas mar o en el rio o fuera porque monentar sea fazer derecho del, a justicia enel o en ellos, o se lo fueron desechados al dicho don Alfonso Enriquez mi tio e a sus oficiales que el por su pasare en la mar o en el rio, o en tierra, que el dicho Almirante pueda fazer e mandar fazer e fazer la justicia enel o en ellos, e deles dor o mandar dor ay, la pena o penas, que de derecho merezcan aver. E tengo por bien que todas las ganancias que el dicho mi Almirante mayor oviera e fiziere en la flota o por la mar, que aya Yo las dos partes, e el dicho Almirante la tercia parte, y endo el por su cuerpo mismo en las dicha flota o por parte dela se aparte por su mando, o syn su mando, e otros que todas las galaxas que yo mandare armade y fina para ganar, que dela ganancia que oviera, que aya Yo las dos partes, e el dicho Almirante la tercia parte. Otros tengo por bien e mando que todas las galaxas e enos e Galeotas e leños e otras justas eis que quier, que armaren a otras partes de que Yo aya de aver el quinto, que Yo aya las dos partes deste dicho quinto, e el dicho Almi- rante la tercia parte del. E otro taso por bien que cada que el dicho mi Almirante fiziere armar por mi mando, que pueda sacar e seque cuatro ens acusados de qual quer maileficio, por que devan ser condenados de muerte, que esten presos, quales quer que fueren e vinieren en esta dicha cibdad de Sevilla, e otros puertos quales quer delos mis reynos y señorios flotados o por flotar, que pueda el dicho mi Al- mirante cargar la tercia parte enel o enellos para si, segund el precio o precios que vinieren flotados o flotare. Otro taso por bien que el dicho mi Almirante que aya el dicho mi Almirantado e ande e justicion civil e
criminal, fully and completely in all the ports and places of all my kingdoms and dominions which are seaports like the said city of Seville, with all the ports and places which belong and ought to belong to the said office of Admiralty in any manner whatsoever. And likewise that he and those whom he may appoint in his stead may have and may be able to exercise and may exercise the said civil and criminal jurisdiction, in whatsoever form, in all the said seaports and in the towns and villages thereof, as in granting letters of marque, and in judging all suits which may arise in the said sea and river, as also in the said ports and in the towns and villages thereof, as far as the salt water enters or ships navigate, and that the said Admiral may place his alcaides, bailiffs, scriveners and officers in all the towns and villages of my kingdoms and dominions which are seaports, in order that they may take cognizance of and decide all the criminal or civil suits which may arise at sea or in the river where the tides rise and falls, in accordance with the manner in which the other Admiraless, or any one of them, most fully and completely placed them in the said city of Seville. And I command the aforesaid members of my council, auditors of my chamber and alcaides of my said court, and all the other justices of the said towns and places of the said seaports of my said kingdoms not to intermeddle in taking cognizance of or deciding the said suits, nor in troubling, nor shall they trouble, my said Admiral or his said officers whom he may appoint in his stead to take cognizance of the said suits in the manner aforesaid, in the said civil and criminal jurisdiction, with their said privilege, or any part of them, or either now or hereafter to violate them or to diminish any or any one of them. And any person or persons who shall do the contrary or shall oppose or contravene it, on any part of it, will incur my anger and shall pay to me in penalty for every time that they oppose or contravene it, two thousand Castilian dooblas of fine gold and of just weight, and to my said High Admiral or to whomsoever may have his prosecucion, the double of all the damages and losses which he may have or incur, and further I shall have recourse to their persons and property for the same. And I command the said justices, and each one of you in your places and jurisdictions, to take from the property of any person or persons who oppose or contravene it, by every means at your disposal, and to cause to be made known it in all the places and jurisdictions where you have it.
a propósito o contradiga en ello, o en parte de ello, el equivalente de
la que se hizo a la dicha pena del dicho dos mill dob-
las, a cada uno por una vez digno, y las
guardar para fazer delo lo que la mi
mergido fuere. E esto
que supuestos e
fades enmedio del
 dicho mi admanto
 mayor o a quien la
dicha su boc toiere,
de todos en diceos
datos e menoscabos,
que por la dicha re
son resibili do dobles
do como dicho, e demas,
por cual
quier o quales quier
por quien fuese de
lo a fazer e compiere,
mendo el nome que este
mi privilegio man
trare o el treulado
seguuado como dicho
, que vos enplante
que parecades ante
mi do quier que yo
zea, vos los dichos
conoys por vuestros
procuradores sufici
entes e uno o dos de
los oficiales de cada
lidad o villa de esto
escaneciero personal
mente con procuracion
delos otros oficiales
respectivos consigna
, del dia que vos
inplastiren en estos
dias primero siguien
tes, sola dicha pena,
que por cual quier re
son no confiadas mi
mandado. E manda
sola dicha pena a
quien quier tuviera
publico que para esto
fuere llamado que de
causa el que con
mantrare testimonio seguido con su segno, por que yo sepa en como se compie mi mandado de lo
a dicho don Alfonso Enriquez mio tio e mi admanto mayor delia mar est mi privilegio enconstro en
parraginio de cuero, rosaldo e soldado con mi sello de plomo colgado en files de seda. Ubica en ville
la Altagrande dies y diez dias de Agosto, año del nacimiento de nuestro Señor Jesucristo de mil y
quatrocientos e diez e seis años. E to el sobredicho Roy do Juan reynante en uno conl Rey dena
Catalina mia madre e mi Señora e mi tutura e regidora de los mis reynos y contra ynffanta dena Catar
lima mi bermasa, en Castilla e en Leon e en Toledo e en Galizia, e en Sevilla e en Cordona, e en Murcia
y en Jahan e en Basca e en Badaya e en el Algarbe e en Algecira e e en Viscaya e en Molina otorgo
este privilegio e confirmado. El ynaente don Juan primo del dicho Señor Roy e su mayor donio
confirmo. Don Enrique su bermano, primo del dicho Señor Roy, maestre de Santiago, confirmo. El
ynffante don Pedro su bermano primo del dicho Señor Roy confirmo. Don Luis e su bermano maestre
de la orden de la Cavalleria de Calatrava confirmo. Don Pedro Señor de Montelargues vasallo del
Roy confirmo. Don Luis dela Cerda Conde de Molina Celi, vasallo del Roy confirmo. Don
Pablo Obispo de Burgos, Chancellor mayor del Roy confirmo. Don Lope de Mendoya Arzobispo de San
tiago, capellan mayor del Roy confirmo. Don fray Alfonso Obispo de Santiago [Sigueme] confirmo. Don
Juan Obispo de Segovia confirmo. Don Diego Obispo de Cuenca, confirmo. Don Gonzalo de
Castiga Obispo de Placentia con firmas.
Don Diego Gomez de Sandoval Adelantado mayor de Murcia con firmas. Don Joban Remiro de Artiliato Señor de los Cameros, vasallo del Rey con firmas. Don Garcia Fernandes Marriquie Señor de Aguilares, vasallo del Rey con firmas. Ysigo Lopez de Mendes Señor de Vega vasallo del Rey con firmas. Yo Juan Fernandes de Palencia escribano del dicho Señor Rey fa escribir por su mandado en el dicho caso que el dicho Señor Rey regno. Fernandes Rebeurques en legibus Alfonsi. Registrado. E agora el dicho Don Alfonso Enriques Amirante mayor del mar, pi. dosme por merced que le con firme vuelvo el dicho privilegio de merced aqui contien, y que todo el gasto mande guardar en todo bien e cumplida mente segundo que en el se contiene. E yo el sobre dicho Rey don Juan por fraco bien e merced al dicho don Alfonso Enriques mi tio e mi Amirante mayor del mar, e acatao el debajo que conmiaga ha e los muchos e buenos e sencillos servicios que fizo al Rey don Juan mi abuelo e al Rey don Enrique mi padre e mi señor que Dios perdona e faze a mi de cada dia, tovedo por bien e presente de mi propio mucho e cientifício, e mi voluntad y merced de confirmar e firmarle el dicho privilegio, e todo los mercedes e elaboer contenidas, e del gasto argent de marco en todo segun e en la manera que en dielo privilegio se contiene, e que pued a usar e a USO del dicho oficio de Almirante con toda la justicia e jurisdicio alta e baxa civil e criminal e en el merce mistic imperio, e con todas las otras cosas e cada una delas en la dicha carta de privilegio suso encorporadas contenidas, e uso dello e de cada cosa dello e los que por syn puysse asi en mi corte e Echarriera e casa e rostro como fuera dello, e pued a fras e jugo el los de por syn puysse todas las otras cosas e cada una delas contenidas en la dicha carta de privilegio suso encorporadas, las que yo agora a etorgo con libre e plenaria juridicio e poderio e en la barato segundo que yo la be e defiendo firme mente por esta mi carta de privilegio e por el trazado sgnado de escribirlo publico usando con aburderie de jue e de alcobil que de aquí adelante ninguno ni algunos, no sean osados dele yr ni parar contra el dicho privilegio ni contra parte del, para galo quebrantar o amuger en alguna cosa de e que en el se contiene, que a qual quer a quals quer que lo fiseren o contra el e contra parte del fuesen e pasassen averien a mi yera e de mas pechar muyen las penas en la dicha carta de privilegio suso encorporada contenidas, e al dicho Don Alfonso Enriques mi tio e mi Amirante mayor o a qual que en sus los tosie, todos los deos e menoscobos que por ende reschiese. E eso mismo pagare ban dios mill maravedis de pena para su camera, al dicho Don Alfonso Enriques mi tio e mi Amirante, enos quales dichos dios mill maravedics de pena quiero e es mi merced e voluntad que cayga por este mesmo fecho qual quer que viniere o tentare venir controlo contenido en este
my privilege or any clause or part thereof, for I confer the grant thereof upon the said Alfonso Enriquez, my uncle and my High Admiral, or upon whomsoever he may select and approve. And moreover I command all the abovesaid prelates, masters of orders, commanders and subcommanders, bukles, counts, grandees and members of my council, auditors of my chamber, alcalde, notaries, bailiffs, justices and other officers of my court and chancery and of my palace and pretence, and my prelates, chief judges, knights and esquirees, and all the counselors, governors, alcalde, bailiffs, judges, prestaroros, provosts and other justices and officers of every kind of the most noble city of Seville, and of all the cities, towns and places of my kingdoms and dominions, and the captains of the sea and my intendant of the fleet, masters and superintendents of my galleys, and the masters, mariners and merchants and any other persons who may reside or navigate the sea, and all other persons of whatever state, condition, pre-eminence or dignity, who shall see this my patent of privilege, or the transcript thereof signed as aforesaid, to observe and perform, and cause to be observed and performed, towards the said Don Alfonso Enriquez, my uncle and my High Admiral of the sea, or of whomsoever ought to receive it for him, this said privilege and all the favours therein contained, in all things fully and completely, as in the manner therein contained, and that they are not to oppose or contravene nor agree to oppose or contravene it or part thereof, at any time or for any possible reason, under pain of my displeasure and of the penalty imposed in the said patent of privilege incorporated above, upon any person through whom it may remain undone and unfilled. And I command the High Chancellor of my privy seal, and members of my council, auditors of my chamber, alcalde and notaries, and my High Treasurers and my officers and scriveneres who are at the board of my seals, that in respect to all the things abovesaid, or any one or more of them, my said Admiral, or those whom he may appoint in his stead, shall demand from them any of my patent and privileges with the circle of signaurees, or any others whatsoever, to give them to him and to deliver, pass and seal them as strongly, sufficiently and completely as they are able and as they may and necessary for all that is abovesaid and there clause and part thereof, and the execution thereof. And neither you nor they shall act contrary thereto, under the said penalty; and moreover if through any of you or of them it remains undone and unfilled, I command the person who may exhibit to you that my patent of privilege or the said transcript thereof signed as aforesaid, to cite you to appear before me in my court, the counselors by your attorneys, and the officers and other individual persons

condicion prebemiencia o dividade que seen que esta mi carta de privilegio vieren o el tralado della
siganado como dicho es, que guardaren y cumplaren y fagen guardar y compler al dicho don Alfonso Enrique
mi toio, mi Almirante mayor dela mar o al que lo ostere de aver por el, este dicho privilegio y todas las merceles end contenidas, en todo bien y cumplida mente seguid y enla manera que end se contiene, que le no vuayan ni pasen ni coexistan ni pasar contra el mi contra parte del en alguno tiempo, por alguna raças que sea, so pena dela mi merced y dela pena contenida en esta dicha carta de
presterrazo suso incorporada, a cada uno por quien fassere dela asy fasser y complir, y mondo al mi
chanciller mayor del mi solo dello poridid o atos del mi consejo y oydora dela mi abidencia y al-
calde y notarios, y atos mis contadores mayores y atos mis oficidales y ensmemos que estamos alla table
dela mis sellos, que si sobre todas las cosas suyo dichas o sobre qual quier o qualques quier dellos, el
dicho mi Almirante o los que el por sy pasiren, les pidieren quales quier dias cartas y privilegios ro-
dados o atos quier, que gelen den el libre y pasen y selten los mas firmanos y bastantes y com-
plidos que pudieren y menester ostieren para todo lo suyo dicho e para cada cosa e parte dello e para
la execucion dello. E non fagaden ni fagen endo al, solo dicha pena, y demas por qual quier o qualques
quier de solo o dellos por quien fassere dela asy fasser y complir, mondo al uno, que vos esta mi carta
de privilegio mostrare o el dicho su traslado signado como dicho es, que vos engane que parescedes ante
mi ena mi corte, los consejos por vuestros procuradores, y los oficiales y las otras personas singleres
personalmente within the first sixteen days following the day of cession, each one to declare the reason why you did not fulfill my command, under the said penalty; and I command every public stenographer who may be summoned for this purpose to give thereupon to the person who may exhibit this patent, a certificate signed with his seal, whereby I may know how my command is fulfilled. And hereof I order to be given to my said Admiral, my uncle, this my patent of privilege, written on parchment of skin, signed with my name with the circle of signatures, and sealed with my seal of lead suspended by threads of silk. Given in the city of Segovia on the sixtieth of June in the year of the nativity of our Saviour Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and nineteen. The King. DONJOHN, Knight Don John, my wife and with the Infanta Catherine, my sister, in Castile, Leon, Galicia, Toledo, Seville, Cordoba, Murcia, Jaen, Basque, Badajos, Algarve, Algeriras, Biscay and Molina, grant this privilege and confirm it. The Infante Don John, cousin of the said Lord the King, Infante of Aragon, Master of Santiago, confirms it. The Infante Don Pedro, cousin of the said Lord the King, confirms it. Don Alonso Enríquez, uncle of the King, High Admiral of the sea, confirms it. Don Ruiz Lopez de Alabos, Constable of Castile, Chief Prefect of Murcia, confirms it. Don Louis de Guzman, Master of the Order of the Knights of Calatrava, confirms it. Don Louis de la Cerda, Count of Pedraza, Earl of the King, confirms it. Don John Alonso Pimentel, Count of Benavente, Earl of the King, confirms it. Don Pedro, Lord of Monte Alegre, Earl of the King, confirms it. Don Lope de Saldove, Archbishop of Santiago, High Chaplain, confirms it. Don Roderick de Velasco, Bishop of Palencia, confirms it. Don Alonso, Bishop of Siguenza, confirms it. Don John, Bishop of Segovia, confirms it. Don John, Bishop of Avila, confirms it. Don Alvaro, Bishop of Tarifa, confirms it. Don Fernando, Bishop of Cordoba, confirms it. Don Gutierrez Gomez, Administrator of the Church of Palencia, High Chancellor of the Crown of Castile, confirms it. Don Roderick, Bishop of León, confirms it. And I John Fernando de Guadalajara, cause this to be written by command of our Lord the King, Bishop of León, Bachelor of Laws, registered. Which said patent of privilege of the said Lord the King, being presented and read in the form aforesaid, the said Gonzalo Fernandez, in the name of the said Lord Admiral, order this privilege and confirm it. The young man Don Juan, primo del dicho Señor Rey, young man of Aragon major de Santiago confirm it. The young man Don Pedro, primo del dicho Señor Rey confirm it. Don Alonso Enríquez hijo del Rey Amortire mayor dela mar confirm it. Don Ray Lopez Danves Coade estable de Castilla, Adelantado mayor de Murcia confirm it. Don Lays de Guzman major dela orden dela cavalleria de Castilla confirm it. Don Lays dela Cerda Conde de Medina Celi, vassalo del Rey confirm it. Don Juan Alonso Pimentel conde dela Benavente vassalo del Rey confirm it. Don Pedro Señor de Montalegre vassalo del Rey, confirm it. Don Lope de Mendoza Arzobispo de Santiago capellan mayor confirm it. Don Rodrigo de Velasco, obispo de Palencia confirm it. Don Alonso obispo de Siguenza confirm it. Don Juan obispo de Segovia confirm it. Don Juan Obispo de Avila confirm it. Don Alvaro obispo de Cuencas confirm it. Don Fernando obispo de Cordoba confirm it. Don Gutierrez Gomez administrador dela iglesia de Palencia cancler mayor dela Reyna de Castilla, confirm it. Don Rodrigo obispo de Jaen confirm it. Y yo Juan Fernandez de Guadalajara, la fu escripto por su mandado del Rey nuestro Señor, Fernandez beneméritos en legibus, Registrada. La qual dicha carta de privilegio del dicho Señor Rey presentada e leyda en tal manera que dicha es, el dicho Gonzalo Fernandez en nombre del dicho Señor Almirante
declared to the Lords Auditors aforesaid, that inasmuch as the said Admiral intended and found it necessary to render the said patent of privilege and present it in certain places in execution of the service of our said Lord the King and of the commonwealth of his kingdoms and dominions and of the subjects and natives thereof, and for the care and conservation of the said Admiral and of the said Admiral, and that it was feared that the said patent of privilege might be lost or damaged, as well by fire, as by fire or by water or by other cause or accident or by any danger that mightbefall, and that hence might follow disservice to the said Lord the King and damage might accrue to the said Admiral, therefore he said that he had and he did ask the said Auditors, in the best manner and form that he could and ought of right, that in virtue of their office, which he solicited, they would order and give licence to us the said John Martinez and Perez Garcia, Serbernens, so that we both jointly as public person might transcribe or cause to be transcribed from the said original patent of privilege of our said Lord the King one copy or two, or as many more as might suffice and be needful for the said Admiral Don Fabrique, and that we should deliver them, signed by each of us jointly in such wise that they might obtain credence, being cohered with the said original patent of privilege; and that such copy or copies of the said patent of privilege of the said Lord the King as we should thus deliver to the said Admiral, or to whomsoever should receive it on his behalf, should be signed with our signatures. And in order that they might be more stable and valid, he asked the said Lords Auditors to give and to interpose, in that and for that, their decree and authority, so that such copy or copies of it as we the said Serbernens should so deliver signed as aforesaid might abound and obtain credence, whereas we might appear within and without a court of justice, in such manner as the said original patent of privilege aboved contained would abound and obtain credence upon being put in evidence. And therefore upon the said Lords Auditors, having seen the said petition, took the said original patent of privilege in their hands and inspected, considered and examined it, and inasmuch as on the present occasion they did not find in it either torn, or broken or cancelled or interpolated or in any part thereof doubtful or suspicious, but that it appeared to be perfect, therefore, considering all that is aforesaid they declared that they ordained and did ordain and give licence to us the said John Martinez of Leon and Perez Garcia of Madrigal, serbernens aforesaid, that we both jointly or singly, or any number make or cause to be made from the said original patent of privilege of our said Lord the King, one

disco atos dichos Señores oydores, que por quanto el dicho Señor Almirante pretendía e lo era necesario de embosar la dicha carta de privilegio, e la presentar, en algunos lugares, no cumplía a servicio del dicho Señor Rey del bien común de los susreyos e señores e delos subditos e naturales de los e guarda e conservación del dicho Almirantilogo e del dicho Almirante, e que se recibía que la dicha carta de privilegio se podría perder e dañar, asy por robo como por fuego e por agua o por otra causa o caso fortuito o peligro alguno que pudiera acontecer e dello se podría seguir deservicio al dicho Señor Rey e al dicho Señor Almirante reunir algún daño, poniendo dicho asy pedía e pidio atos dichos Señores oydores en tal mejor manera e forma que pudieran e devían de servir e reclamo que de su oficio el cual ymploraba mandasen e diessen licencia, a nos los dichos Juan Martinez e Pero Garcia escribanos paequameblos a dichos dos junta mente como personas públicas, sacassemos o fasísemos sacar de la dicha carta de privilegio del dicho Señor Rey original un treslado o dos o mas quantos cumpliesen e fuesen menester al dicho Señor Almirante don Fabrique e gelos dísemos signados de cada uno de nos junta mente en manera que fiesiesen fe, concertando con dicha carta de privilegio original, e que al tal treslado e treslados que atos dísemos susygnados de nuestros suygos dela dicha carta de privilegio del dicho Señor Rey, al dicho Señor Almirante, o a el que lo oriese de aver por el. E porque fuesen mas firmes e valdédores, pidia atos dichos Señores oydores que diezen e ynterpresen suygo e para ello su decreto e obviedad para que de talos treslados o treslados que nos los dísemos escribimos asi dísemos dello susygnados como dicho es, valesen e fiesen fe do que quiere paraesíen en yayto e fuera del asi como valdría e fora fe la dicha carta de privilegio original suyo contenido pariendo. E luego los dichos Señores oydores visto el dicho pedido tomaron la dicha carta de privilegio original en sus manos e viieron e catorcera e examinaronla, e por quanto al presente no lo fallaron rota ni casa ni consenciéndola ni supondíamos en alguna parte dello dísemos ni sospechásemos, mas antes carresiente de todo rizo, poniendo acatando lo sobredicho todo, dísemos que mandaran e mandaron e dieron licencia, a nos los dichos Juan Martinez de Leon e Pero Garcia de Madrigal escribanos sobre dichos, para que atos a dichos dos junta mente como personas públicas, sacassemos o fasísemos sacar dela dicha carta de privilegio del dicho Señor Rey, original, un
testado o dos o más quentes cumpliesen e fuesen menester, al dicho Señor Almirante, e gelos diésemos signados con nuestros sellugos concertados con la dicha carta de privilegio original en manera que fízessen fe, e el testado o testados que nomearen ay diésemos dello al dicho Señor Almirante como dicho es, los dichos seores uydores, dieron que ynterponian e ynterpuyieron su abiertad e decreto, y se en quanto e en la mejor manera e forma que podan e devan de derecho, para que los teles testados o testados que aí diésemos dello yngudros, valiessen e fízessen fe de quierquiparciézessen en juego e fuera del, y se aux y se tan complida mente, como valeria e furia fe la dicha carta de privilegio original del dicho Señor Rey perecediendo. Testigos que fueron presentes a todo lo que dicho es, el licenciado Juan Lopes de Miranda, e los deschileros Diego Muños, alcaldes delos hijos dialogos, e Luis Rodríguez e Fernand Matthes, e Alonso Lopes de Seville, e Luis González de Cordova escribanos del dicho Señor Rey. E esto enname paso el dicho Gonzalo Fernandes, en nombre del dicho Señor Almirante pidió anos los dichos escribanos que le diessen este testado della dicha carta de privilegio original del dicho Señor Rey como dicha abiertad e decreto para guarda e conservación del dicho Almirante, e delas cabas sobre dichas que fue hecho e paso, día e mes e año, antes los testigos sobre dichos desuo escritos. E nos los dichos Juan Martinres de Leon e Pero Garica de Madrigal escribanos sobre dichos, por virtud de dicha licencia e mandamiento a nos fecho, e dado por los dichos Señores uydores della dicha abiertad e decreto por ellos ay ynterpuyeros, fizimos escribir e socarronos este testado della dicha carta de privilegio original del dicho Señor Rey, amos a dos junta mente, e lo concertamos con dicha carta de privilegio original de verbo ad verbo, en presencia de los testigos que yuo searan escritos que fueron presentes al dicho concertamiento, e escriren e ayeron leer e contar, este dicho testado con dicha carta de privilegio original, los quales dichos testigos que fueron presentes e llamados al dicho concertamiento son estos que se ygguyen, Francisco Martinres de Villampando escribanos della dicha abadian, e Andrés de Villalobos e Fernando de Medina, hijo de Juan de Medina, criado del dicho Juan Martinres de Leon. Yo escripo sobre rayado, en un lugar donde dije, porante grand galardon, e o día e, e escrito entre rangelones e o día mi, e escrito entre rangelones e o día quer navio, e o día enalla dicha mar, e entre rangelones o día dicha, e sobre rayado o día publico que para e entre rangelones de, e o día de, e escrito sobre rayado o día tenorio notario, e entre rangelones escripto a o día mi, e o día Juan Lopes, non le emparen. Y yo el dicho Juan Martinres de Leon escribanos e notario publico sobredicho, esto que sobre dichos presente fuy, con el dicho Pero Garica de Madrigal escribanos, ante los dichos Señores uydores e en uno conos dichos testigos que aello fueron presentes, e por el dicho mandamiento de licencion de dichos dichos Señores uydores se encumbral dicho Pero Garica escribanos, fice escribir e socarronos este testado della dicha carta de privilegio del
said Lord the King, with the said authorization, on these three leaves and a half of parchment of skin, besides this wherein is my signature, and below each page is placed my name, and I have collated this transcript with the said original patent of privilege of the said Lord the King, together with the said Peter García, scrivener, in the presence of the witnesses mentioned in this writing, who were present at the said collation, and I have made here this my signature, for such it is, in testimony of the truth: John Martines. And I, the said Peter García of Míchigal, scrivener and notary public aforesaid, having been present at that which is aforesaid, together with the said John Martines, scrivener and notary public aforesaid, before the said Lords Auditors, together with the said witnesses who were present thereat, and by the said command and licence of the said Lords Auditors, together with the said John Martines, scrivener, caused to be written and corrected this transcript of the said patent of privilege of the said Lord the King, with the said authorization, on these three leaves and a half of parchment of skin, with this piece in addition on which is placed this my signature, and below each page is placed my name, and I have collated this transcript with the said original patent of privilege of the said Lord the King, together with the said John Martines, scrivener, in the presence of the witnesses mentioned in this writing, and who were present at the said collation, and therefore I have made here this my signature in testimony of the truth: Peter García. And this transcript was collated with the said original writing from which it was extracted before the witnesses who were present thereat, on Friday, the thirteenth day of the month of November, in the year of the nativity of our Saviour Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and eighty-nine. Witnesses and who were present at the reading and collation of this said transcript extracted from the said writing: Alfonso de Valli and Diego de Resa, alcalde, and Hijo de Vendoza and Ferdinand de Esquerbel and John de Montanos, scrivener therefore I have made here this my signature, in testimony of the truth: Conjal Garcia, scrivener of the King.

In the name of the holy Trinity and eternal

Our Father, Son and Holy Ghost, three persons really distinct in one divine essence which lives and reigns for ever without end, and of the blessed and glorious Virgin Saint Mary, our Lady, His Mother, whom we regard as Lady and advocate in all our actions, and
dicho Señor Rey conda dicha autoridad, en estas tres hojas y medio de cada plano, va puesto mi nombre y corroborado este trazado con dicha carta de privilegio original del dicho Señor Rey, en uno con ello dicho que firmaste, en presencia de los testigos que escribía dicha escritura, mismo que fueron presentes al dicho comprobamiento, y pongo su aquí este mi sello en testimonio de verdad. Pero García. Este trazado fue corroborado con dicha escritura original donde fue sacado ante los testigos que allí fueron presentes en viernes trece días del mes de noviembre del año del nacimiento de nuestro Salvador Jesucristo de mil cuatrocientos ochenta y nueve años, testigos que fueron presentes al leer y convertir este dicho trazado sacado de dicha escritura, Alfonso de Valli y Diego de Mesa adelante, y Hijo de Vendoza y Fernando desquituel y Juan de Montanos escrivieron el Rey nuestro Señor, y otros. Y yo Gonzalo García de Villamayor escribíamos de nuestro Señor el Rey y su notario público en su corte, y en todos los su reyes y señores presentes fuimos, en uno con dichos testigos, a convertir este dicho trazado con dicha escritura donde fue sacado, el qual se escribió y pongo su aquí este mi sello, atal en testimonio, Gonzalo García escribíamos del Rey.

El nombre de la Santa Trinidad eterna Unidad Padre y Espíritu Santo, tres personas realmente distintas en una esencia divina, que vive como permanece eternamente Virgen gloriosa Santa María nuestra Señora su Madre, a quien nos tenemos por Señora y por abogada todos los nuestros fechos y
and to her honour and worship, and of the blessed Apostle Saint James, light and mirror of the Spaniards, patron and guide of the Kings of Castile and Leon, and likewise to the honour and worship of all other saints of the celestial court. So, though he nature man cannot fully know what God is, however great his knowledge of the world may be, yet he is able to know him by seeing and contemplating the marvellous works and acts which he has done and does every day, for all books are done by his power, and governed by his wisdom, and maintained by his goodness; and thus man can understand that God is the beginning and middle and end of all things, and that in him they are comprehended, and he maintains each one in that state which he has ordained for them, and all have need of him, and he is able to change them, whenever he may choose, according to his will; and it is not in his nature to change or alter in any manner, and he is called King over all Kings, because from him they derive their nature, and they are brought not only one in his kingdom, placed by him over the nations to maintain them in justice and in virtue temporally, which is shown completely in two ways, one being spiritual, as the prophets and saints have shown, to whom our Lord gave grace to have so great a knowledge of all things and to cause them to be understood; the other way is according to nature, as philosophers have shown, who were discoverers of things naturally. For the saints said that the King is set upon each one in the place of God to fulfill justice, and to give to each one his due, and therefore they called him the heart and soul of the people, and just as the soul is in the heart of man, and by it the body lives and is maintained, so in the King resides justice, which is the life and supporter of the people of his dominions; and just as there is but one heart, and by it all the other members are united to form one body, even so all the members of the kingdom, however many they may be, are one, because the King must be, and is, one, and therefore they must all be one with him, to follow him and to help in the things which he has to do; and according to nature the philosophers declared that Kings are the head of the kingdom, for as from the head proceed the perceptions by which all the members of the body are governed, even so by the mandate which proceeds from the King, who is lord and head of all the members of the kingdom, they must be governed and directed and must obey obedience thereto; and so great is the authority of the power of Kings that all laws and rights are held subject to their power, for they do not deserve it from men, but from God, whose place they occupy in matters temporal, to whom, among other things, it chiefly appertains to love, honor and protect his people, and among others he must particularly select and honor those who deserve it on account of the services
...
they have rendered to him; and therefore the King or Prince, among his other powers, not only can but ought to bestow favours upon those who are deserving thereof for the services they have rendered to him and for the goodness at which he may find in them; and because among the other virtues appertaining to Kings, according to the saying of the philosophers, justice is one, and is the virtue and truth of kings, and by it he is best and most righteously maintained, and it is, as it were, a fountain from which all rights flow, and it always exists in the dispositions of just men, never failing, and giving and distributing to each his due; and it comprehends in itself all the principal virtues, and very great utility arises therefrom, for it causes every one to live prudently and prudently according to his condition, without fault and without error; and whereby the good become better, receiving rewards for the good deeds they have done, and the others are reformed, and amended. And this justice consists of two principal parts, the one commutative, which is between one man and another, and the other distributive, in which are obtained the rewards and remunerations of the good and virtuous labours and services, which men do for Kings and Princes and for the public welfare of their kingdoms, because as the law declare, to give reward to those who serve well and faithfully is a duty which is very becoming to all men, but especially to Kings, Princes and great Lords, who have the power to do it, and it is their peculiar privilege to honour and exalt those who serve them well and faithfully, and whose virtues and services deserve it. In rewarding good deeds, the Kings who do so have shown that they are discerners of virtue and likewise administrators of justice, for justice does not consist only in the exemplary punishment of evildoers, but also in rewarding the good. And moreover another very great utility arises therefrom, for it incites the good to become more virtuous and the wicked to amend themselves, and when this course is not pursued the contrary might happen. And since among the other rewards and remunerations which Kings can bestow upon those who serve them well and faithfully they can honour and elevate them among the others of their family, and ennoble, decorate and honour them, and confer many other benefits, graces and favours upon them. Therefore, considering and taking into account all that is abovementioned, let us now declare, by the power of the present, signed by a public scrivener, all who now are, and who shall be hereafter, may know that Don Ferdinand and Donna Isabel of Portugal, Sons of King and Queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Granada, Toledo, Valenci, Gallcia, Najerica, Seville, Cordoba, Cordoba, Cordoba, Murcia, Jaen, the Algarves, Algarves, Algarves, and the Canary Islands, Lords and Counts of Barcelona, Lords of Nicosia and Polin, Dukes of Athens and Neopatria, Counts of Roussillon and

"ques[es] sean fecho. Y por ende el Rey o el Príncipe, entre los otros poderes que ha de tener de su soberanía, puede mas debe hacer gracia a los que lo merezcan, por servicios que a su debido, y por bondad que falle en ellos, y por que entre las otras virtudes anexas a los Reyes seguían dixieron los Sibios en la justicia, la cual es verdadera y verdad delas cosas, por la cual mejor es en cada mente se mantiene el mundo y es así como fuente donde manan todos los derechos e obra por yeom pre estas voluntades de los otros unos justos, e nunca desafollos y da es parte a cada uno seguir en su derecho, e comprehende en las tanadas virtudes principales y y en las otras muy gran utilidad por que base buiter cuerda y en paz a cada uno seguio su estado y su ser y su yerro, y los buenos se baten por ella mearor rezándose galarones por los bienes que rigen a los otros por ella se enderezan e emienden, la cual justicia tiene en sus dos partes principales, la una es co-mutativa, que es entre unos y otros, y la otra es distributiva, cada quien consisten los galardonados e re- numeraciones delos buenos e virtuosisos trabajos e servicios que los unos hazen los otros e Principios e alla cosa publica de sus reynos por que segunt dixen las leyes dar galardonados alos que bien e lealmente serven e com, que conviene mucho a todos los otros mayormente en los Reyes e Principios e grandes Señores que tienen poder delo bazer, e ellos mas eis propia boener e sublimar aquellos que bien e lealmente serven e sus virtudes e servisios lo merezcan. En galarordenar los buenos fecharo los Reyes que lo basen muestra son conociados dela virtud e otros justizieros, co la justicia no es tan sola mente en ecorreantar los malos mas eis es galarordenado e le mares desta nasce della otra muy grand utilidad por que da voluntad alos buenos para ser mas virtuosos, e allos malos para emenderse, e quando aya que se base poderia acorder el contrario, e porque entre los los otros galarordenados e renumeraciones que los Reyes pueden bazer alos que bien e lealmente serven, es b器arres e sublimarres e los otros de su lineaje e los enlleazar e decorar e boener e les bazer otros muchos bienes e graciase e mercedes, porende considerando e acordando todo lo dicho, queremos que sepan por esta nuestra carta de prevejillio o por su traslado signado de escribano publico todos los que agora son e seran de aqui adelante como Nos Don Fernando e Dona Isabel por la gracia de Dios Rey e Reina de Castilla, de Leon, de Aragon, de Sicilia, de Granada, de Toledo, de Valencia, de Gallisia, de Mallorcas, de Sevilla, de Cerdaha, de Cordoba, de Ceorgua, de Murcia, de Jaen, delas Algarves, delas Algeciras, de Gibrallar, e delas yulas de Canaria, Conde e Condesa de Barcelon, Señores de Viscaya e de Molina, Duques de Alenaz e de Neopatria, Condes de Rousellon, e de...
Cerdagne, Marqueses de Cristoano y Gostano, habiendo firmado algunos capítulos formados de nuestra voluntad y señalamos con nuestro sello fechos en esta guisa,

Las cosas solicita-
das y que Vuestras
Altezas dan ordenan
a Don Cristobal Co-
ton en alguna sa-
tisfacción delo que
ha descubierto elas
mares océanicas y del
vaya que agora conta
ayuda de Dios ha de
hacer por ellas en
servicio de Vuestras
Altezas son las que
se siguen.

Primera mente que
Vuestras Altezas co-
mo Señores que son
delas dichas mares
océanicas fazen desde
ahora al dicho Don
Cristobal Colon su
Almirante en todas
aquellos yslas y tier-
ras firmas que por
su mano y industria
se descubriran o ga-
naran enellas dichas
mares océanicas para
durante su vida y de-
spues del muerto a
sus herederos y sub-
señores de uno en otro
perpetuo mente con-
todas aquellas pre-
benemencias y prer-
rogativas pertene-
cientes al tal oficio
y segundo que Don
Alonso Enríquez no
estró Almirante mayor
de Castilla y los
otros preaderos enel
dicho oficio lo tenían en

Otrosy, que Vuestras Altezas fazen al dicho Don Cristobal su Viso Rey y Governor general en todas dichas yslas y tierras firmas y yslas que como dicho es el descubriero e ganare, en las dichas mares, e que para el regimiento de cada una e quel quier de ellas faga elección de tres personas para cada oficio, y que Vuestras Altezas tomen e escogan uno e que mas suer e suervicio, e anseren mejor regidos las tierras que nuestro Señor le dexara ballar e ganar a su servicio de Vuestras Altezas. Plazoa Sus Altezas. Juan de Coloma.

Y solemn que todas e quales quier mercaderias sy quier sean, perlas, piedras preciosas, oro, plata, espi-
cería, e otras quales quier cosas y mercaderías de quel quier especie, nombre e manera que sea, que se compran, trocan, ballaren, ganaren, e ovieren dentro delos limites del dicho Almirantazgo, que desde agora Vuestras Altezas fazen merced al dicho Don Cristobal e quieren que ay a lieve para sy lo devene parte de todo ello quitese las contas todos que se hizieren encende, por manera que dello que quier tanpio e libbre ayt e tome la deçima parte para sy mismo, e faga delia a su voluntad quedando las otras nueve partes para Vuestras Altezas. Plazoa Sus Altezas. Juan de Coloma.

Otrosy sy a cabo delas mercaderías que el tenhber de ellas yslas e tierras que ay como dicho es se

aren o descubriero o delas que en troque de aquelhas se tomaren, aca de otros mercaderes mas tieo pido alguno
in the place where the said commerce and trade shall be held and conducted, and if by the pre-eminence of his office of Admiral it appertains to him to take cognizance of such suit, it may please your Highnesses that he or his deputy, and not another judge, shall take cognizance thereof and give judgment in the same from henceforth. If so pleases your Highnesses if it appertains to the said office of Admiral, according as it was held by Admiral Don Alfonso Enriquez and others his predecessors in their dioceses, and if it be just. John de Coloma.

Item, that in all the vessels which may be equipped for the said traffic and business, each time and without and as often as they may be equipped, the said Don Christopher Columbus may, if he chooses, contribute and pay the eighth part of all that may be spent in the equipment, and that Likewise he may have and take the eighth part of the profits that may result from such equipment. It so pleases their Highnesses. John de Coloma.

They are granted and despacheted with the replies of your Highnesses at the end of each session. In the town of Santa Fe de la Cueva of Granada, on the seventeenth day of April in the year of the nativity of our Saviour Jesus Christ, one thousand four hundred and nineteen, In the name of the King and the Queen, By command of the King and of the Queen. John de Coloma. Registered, Calçena.

And now whereas you, the said Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the Ocean and our Tempor and Governor of the mainland and islands, have supplicated and prayed us as a favour that in order that the said patent of privilege might be the better and more completely observed to you and to your sons and descendants, we would confirm and approve it to you and would command our patent of privilege thereof to be given to you, or whatever might be our pleasure; and we taking into consideration what is for the good, and the many, good, faithful, great and continual services which you the said Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral and Tempor and Governor of the islands and mainland, disbursed and to be discovered in the Ocean, in the region of the Indies, have rendered and we hope will render to us, especially in discovering and bringing into, each time and whenever our dominion the said islands and mainland, chiefly because we hope that by the aid of God our Lord it will redound much to his service and to our honour, and to the profit and advantage of our kingdoms and dominions, for we hope that, with the help of God, the Indian inhabitants of the said Indies will be converted to our holy Catholic faith. We have ordained, and by this our said patent of privilege, or by the transcript thereof signed as aforesaid, of our own motion and certain knowledge and absolute royal power, which in this manner we will to use and do use, we confirm and approve, for the present time and for ever, to you, the said Don Christopher Columbus, and to your said sons and grandsons, and to your descendants and theirs, and to your heirs, enel lugar donde el dicho comercio se torna e fora que sy por la preeminencia de su oficio de Almirante le perteneciera conocer del tal pleito ploga a Vuestras Altas ces que el o su teniente e nom otro Juez conosca del tal pleito, e ay lo pro- ven donde agora. Plaze a Sus Altas ces se perteñe al dicho oficio de Almirante segunt lo tenia el Almirante Don Alfonso Enriquez, y los otros sus antéce- sores en sus distritos e espandientes, Juan de Coloma.

§ Yen que en todos los navios que se ar- moren para el dicho trato e negociacion cae e quando e quan- tas vezes se armen se armen que puedaldicho Don Christoval Colon se quiyere contribuye e pagar la ochua parte de todo lo que se gas- tare enl armazones, e que tahiem años e lieve del provecho la ochua parte del que resultare dela tal arma- nada, Plaze a Sus Altas ces, Iohan de Coloma.

§ Son otorgados e despachetados contas das resuestas de Vue- tras Altas ces en fyn de cada un capitulo nella villa de Santa Fe del Val de Granada a dics e ayes dias de Abril del año del
la sobre dicha nuestra carta suao encorporada y la merced en ella contenido, y queremos y manda mos es nuestra merced y voluntad que vos salga y sean guardadas a vos y a vues tros hijos y descendientes agora y de aqui adelante, y no violable mente para agora y para siempre jamas en todo y por todo bien y cumplida mente seguida y por la forma y manera que en ella se contiene, y su necesario es agora de nuevo nos facemos la dicha merced y defendemos firme mente que ninguno ni alguna persona no sea osada de vos y nos venir contra ella ni contra parte della por vos lo que pretendan ni menguen en tiempo alguno ni por alguna manera, sobre lo qual mandamos al Principe Don Juan nuestro muy caro y muy amado hijo ellos Ysfontes, duques, porlados, marqueses, condes, ricos omes, maestros de los ordenes, priores, comendadores y subcomendadores y otros de los nuestros Comaz, aydores de nuestra abinencia, alcalde, alguaziles y otras justicias, cuales quier del nuestra casa y corte y camellero y alcaydios de las ciudades y casas fuertes y llenas y a todos los conyeños, asistentes, corregidores, alcalde, alguaziles, merinos, pruebes, y a otras justicias de todos los cabildos y villas y lugares de los nuestros reynos y señorios y a cada uno de los que nos guarden y huban de guardar esta dicha nuestra carta de prestigio y confirmacion escrita en pargamino de cuero y firmada de nuestros manos y sellada con nuestro sello de plomo pendiente en ficha de seña a colores la qual mandamos al nuestro camellero mayordomo y nadios y a los otros oficios que estan alla taba delos nuestros estemos que se libren y pisen lo qual todo que es dicho en estos dichos capitulos suao encorporados, y en esta nuestra confirmacion contenidos querramos, y es nuestra merced y voluntad y se guarde y cumplia y no seguen que en ella se contiene y los unos ni los otros no sejigan ni sejigan en el por alguna manera so pena della nuestra merced y de dices mill maravedises para la nuestra cama a cada uno que lo contrario fizerio, y demas mandamos al ome que nos esta nuestra carta mostrare que vos os juzgare que personas ante nos en la nuestra corte de querer que nos saemos de el dia que vos os plasare fasta quinta dias primero seguido sol de dica pena, sido que mandamos a quier escribir y publico que para este fuere llannado de en el al que dilo mostrare testimonio signando con su signo por que nos saemos en como se cumple nuestro mandado. Dada esta ciudad de Burgos es yentro a estas dias del mes de abril del año del nacimiento de nuestro Señor Jesus Christo de mill quatrocientos y nueve dias.
En el nombre del

Señor trasladado está el Señor y Salvador y de su anclaje y luz se enriquece la divina gloria y santísima virgen de la gloria, santísima virgen María, a quien en su Real del Señor se congregan alabanzas y bendiciones, y que tiene por el Señor pueblo de los cielos y de la tierra.

En nombre del Señor, y en nombre del Salvador y del Espíritu Santo. Amen.
the name of the Holy Trinity and eternal

Unity, Father, Son and Holy Ghost, three persons really distinct and one indivisible essence which lives and reigns for ever without end, and of the blessed and glorious Virgin Mary our Lady, his mother, whom we regard as sovereign and advocate in all our actions, and to her honour and worship, and of the blessed Apostle Saint James, light and mirror of the姓氏, patron and guide of the Kings of Castile and Leon, and likewise to the honour and worship of all the other saints of the celestial court.

Now though according to nature man cannot know perfectly what God is, holierly great his knowledge of the world may be, yet he can know him by seeing and contemplating his wonders and the works and arts which he has done and does every day, since all works are done by his power, governed by his wisdom and maintained by his goodness, and this man can understand that God is the beginning, middle and end of all things, and that in him they are comprehended; and he maintains each one in that state which he has ordained for them, and all have need of him and he has no need of them, and he is able to change them whenever he may choose, according to his will, and it is not in his nature to change or alter in any manner; and he is called King over all Kings, because from him they derive their name and by him they reign, and he governs and maintains them, and they are his vassals, each one in his kingdom, placed by him over the nations to maintain them in justice and in truth, temporally, which is shown completely in two ways, one being spiritual, as the prophets and saints have shown, to whom our Lord gave grace to have accurate knowledge of things and to cause them to be understood; the other is according to nature, as philosophers have shown, who were discerners of things naturally.

For the saints said that the King

is the shining essence which lives and reigns for ever without end, to fulfill justice and to guide to each one his due, and therefore they called him the heart and soul of the people, and just as the soul is in the heart of man, and by it the body lives and is maintained, so in the King resides justice, which is the life and support of the people of his dominions, and just as there is but one heart and by it all the members are united to form one body, even so all the members of the kingdom, however many they may be, are one, because the King must be, and is, one, and therefore they must all be one with him to follow him and to help in the things which he has to do, and according to nature the philosophers said that Kings are the head of the kingdom.


Em nome do Senhor Jesus Cristo e do Espírito Santo.

Os nomes e bem vinhos de todos os Santos e Reis, e a humilhação de todos os Santos e Reis, e a humilhação de todos os Santos e Reis, e a humilhação de todos os Santos e Reis.


Em nome do Senhor Jesus Cristo e do Espírito Santo.

Os nomes e bem vinhos de todos os Santos e Reis, e a humilhação de todos os Santos e Reis, e a humilhação de todos os Santos e Reis, e a humilhação de todos os Santos e Reis.
por que como de la cabeza nacen los sentidos, porque se mandan todos los miembros del cuerpo, bien asi por el mandamiento que nace deste rey, que es Sabio y cabeza de todos los del reino, se deben mandar y guiar y lo obedecer, y que grande es el derecho del poder delos Reyes, que todas las leyes y sus derechos tienen su poderio, porque aquel no le han dado alonos, mas del Dios, cuyo lugar tienen esas cosas temporales, al qual entre las otras cosas principalmente pertenece amar y honrar y guardar sus pueblos, y entre los otros señalada mente debe tomar y honrar alos que lo merecen, por servicios que lo ayan hecho, y por ende el Rey o el Príncipe entre los otros poderes que ha, no tan sola mente puede mas desa faser gracias alos que las merecen por servicios que lo ayan hecho y por bondad que facen en ellos, y porque entre las otras virtudes es- extas alos Reyes se- gund dixeron los sabios, es la justicia, la qual es virtud y verdad de las cosas, por la qual mejor y mais exactamente se mantiene el mundo, y es asy como fuente donde manan todos los derechos e dura por siempre enlas voluntades delos amos justos, e nunca desfallece, e da e reporte a cada uno igualmente su derecho, e comprende ensi todas las virtudes principales, y nas della mai grand utilidá, por que faze vivir cuerda mente e en paz a cada uno segund su estado, sim culpa o sim yerro, e los buenos se hacen por ella mejores, recibiendo galdarones por los bienes que fizeron, e los atras por ello se enredaran e emiandan, la qual justicia tiene ensi dos partes principales, la una es comunitad que es entre um e otro, e la otra es distributiva, enla qual consiguen los galdarones y remuneraciones delos buenos y virtuosos trabajos e servicios, que los buenos fazen alos Reyes e principes e alos cosa publica de sus reynos. E por que segund dixen las leyes, dar galdarones, al ass que bien e leal mente syren, es cosa que conviene mucho a los amos maye poder alos Reyes e principes e grandes señores, que tienen poder dafaser, e a ellos es propia cosa honrar y sublamar a aquellos que bien e leal mente le syren, e sus virtudes e servicios le merezcan, y en galdarones los buenos fechas, los Reyes que lo fazen muestran ser conocedores della virtud, atrasy justiceros, e la justicia non es tan sola mente en excomentarlos los malos mas ami en galdarones los buenos, y demais esto nace deella otra grand utilidá, por que dona voluntad alos buenos para ser mas virtuosos e alos malos para cesarme, e quando aqui no se baya poder acocer por contrario, e porque entre los atras galdarones e remuneraciones que los Reyes pueden faser alos que bien e lealmente le syren, es bonarlos e sublimarlos entre los otros de su linaje, e los enmudecer e decorar e honrar e les faser otros muchos bienes y gracias e mercades, poren considerando, e acotando lo suso dixo, queremos que siga por esta nuestra carta de privilegio, o por su trendido atendido de escritismo publico, todos los que agora non
and shall be from henceforth man know that we Don Ferdin-
and and Donna Isabella, by the grace of God King and
Queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Granada, Toledo,
Valencia, Galicia, Majorca, Seville, Saragossa, Cordoba, Cor-
sica, Granada, Sicily, Aragon, Algiers, Algiers, Algiers,
and the Canary Islands; Count and Countess of Barcelona; Lords of Bis-
cay and Holanda; Dukes of Athens and Neapoli; Counts of
Rousillon and Cerdagne; Marquises of Cristiano and Giy-
ana, have been a patent of grace, signed with our names and
sealed with our seal, made in this manner: DON Ferdi-
and and Donna Isabella, by the grace of God King and
Queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Granada, Toledo,
Valencia, Galicia, Majorca, Seville, Saragossa, Cordoba, Cor-
sica, Granada, Sicily, Aragon, Algiers, Algiers, Algiers, and the
Canary Islands; Count and Countess of Barcelona; Lords of Bis-
cay and Holanda; Dukes of Athens and Neapoli, Counts of
Rousillon and Cerdagne, Marqueses of Cristiano and Giy-
ana; Forasmuch as you, Christopher Columbus, are
going by our command, with some of our ships and with our
subjects, to discover and acquire certain islands and mainland
in the ocean, and it is hoped that, by the help of God, some of
the said islands and mainland in the said ocean will be dis-
covered and acquired by your pains and industry, and therefore
it is a just and reasonable thing that since you incur the said
danger for our service you should be rewarded for it, and as we desire to honour and favour you on account of what is
offered, it is our will and pleasure that you the said Chris-
topher Columbus, after you have discovered and acquired the
said islands and mainland in the said ocean, or any of them
whatsoever, shall be our Admiral of the said islands and
mainland which you may thus discover and acquire, and shall
be our Admiral and Vice-Admiral and Governor therein, and shall
be empowered as forward to call and entitle yourself
Don Christopher Columbus, and that your sons and suc-
cessors in the said office and charge may likewise entitle and
call themselves Don, and Admiral and Vitero and Governor
therein, that you may have power to use and exercise the
said office of Admiral, together with the said office of Vice-
Admiral and Governor of the said islands and mainland which
you may thus discover and acquire, by yourself or by your lieu-
tenants, to bear and determine all the suits and causes
civil and criminal appertaining to the said office of Admiral,
Vice-Admiral and Governor according as you shall find by law,
and as the admirals of our kingdoms are accustomed to use
and exercise it, and may have power to punish and chastise
delinquents, and exercise the said offices of Admiral, Vice-
Admiral and Governor, you and your said lieutenants, in all that con-
cerns and appertains to the said offices and to each of them,
and so on from here aft-
sequence, as we Don
Fernando and Dohn Ys-
abel, by the grace of
Dios Rey and Reina de
Castilla y de Leon,
don Aragon, de Sicilia,
de Granada, de Toledo,
de Valencia, de Galicia,
de Mallorca, de Seville,
de Cordoba, de Corregia,
de Murcia, de Jaben,
de Algarve, de Al-
gezira, de Gibraltar
y de las Yslas de Can-
aria, Conde y Con-
desa de Barcelona,
Sehoren de Viscaya e
de Molina, Duques de
Atenas y de Neap-
oli, Condes de Rosellon y de Cerda-
nie, Marqueses de Oristan y de Giy-
ana, vimos una carta de
merced, firmada de
nuestros nombres y
sellada con nuestro
sello, fecha esta ma-
gana. Don Fer-
ando y Dohn Ys-
abel, por la gracia de
Dios Rey y Reina de
Castilla, de Leon, de
Aragon, de Sicilia,
de Granada, de To-
ledo, de Valencia, de
Galicia, de Mallorca,
de Seville, de Cordoba,
de Corregia, de Mur-
cia, de Jaben, del
Algarve, de Algezira,
de Gibraltar, e de las
Yslas de Canaria,
Conde y Condesa de
Barcelona y Sehoren
de Viscaya y de Mo-
limo, Duques de At-
enas y de Neapoli,
Condes de Rosellon y
de Cerdanie, Marqueses de Oristan y de Giy-
ana, Por quando vos Christoval Colon, vades por
nuestro mandato, a descobrir e ganar com certas justas nuestras e com nuestras gentes certas
y tales e terra ferme ena mar oceano, e se espero que coma ayuda de Dios se descobrhom e gane-
ran algumas delas dichas yslas e terra ferme ena dicha mar oceano por vuesta mano e yndustria,
e asy es cosa justa e reasonable, que pues vos pones al dicho peligro por nuestro serviz, seande dello
remanendo, e guariando barvar e fazer merced por lo soso dicho, os nuestra merced e voluntad
que vos el dicho Christoval Colon, después que ayga descubierto e ganado las dichas yslas e
y terra ferme ena dicha mar oceano o quales quier delas, que seade nosso Amirante delas
dichas yslas e terra ferme que asy descubrieros e ganardeis, e senes nosso Amirante, e Viso Rey,
e Guoeurador emuelles, e vos podades dende en adelante llamar e yntitular, Don Christoval Colon, ezy
nuestros fins e subdossers emel dicho oficio e cargo, se puedan yntitular e llamar, Don, e Almirante e
Viso Rey, e Guoeurador delas, o que podades we exercer el dicho oficio de Amirantado, conel
dicho oficio de Viso Rey, o Guoeurador delas dichas yslas e terra ferme, que asy descubrieros e ganardeis,
por vos, o por vuestos lugar tenientes, e ou e liberar todos los pilotos e cabans civiles e criminales
toantes al dicho oficio de Amirantado, e de Viso Rey e Guoeurador, segund fallardes por derecho, e
segund lo acostumbeis we exercer vos almirantes de nuestros reynos, e podades punir e castigare los
delinquents, e usos delas dichos oficios de Amirantado e Viso Rey e Guoeurador vos e vuestos
dichos lugar tenientes, en todo lo que atos dichos oficios, e a cada uno dellos, en anno e concerniente,
e que aydes e levedes los derechos e sala-
rios dos dichos ofi-
cios e a cada uno de los dellos anexos e con-
servientes e pertenec-
teis seguros como los tesoros e acostumbra
levar el nuestro Al-
mirante mayor en el
Admirantado dos
nuestros reynos. E
por esta nuestra car-
ta, a por su trátescu
sgnado de escribir
publico, mandamos al
Príncipe Don Juan,
nuestro muy caro e
muy amado fijo, e
aloxxuyentes, duques,
perlados, marqueses,
condes, maestres de
doles ordenes, priores,
comendadores, e alts
del nuestro consejo, e
oydores del nostro
Abadencía, aldea dos
y otras justicias que
quier dela nuestra
casa e carte e chan-
cilleria, e alts sub-
comendadores, aloxys
de dos castillos e
causas fuertes e linros
y a todos los cono-
yentes e regi-
dores, e alts alcal
es, alts alxuyentes
ayxuyentes e quadros,
avalleres, jurados, ca-
cuderos, ofixidos e
omes buenos, de todas
las cidades e villas
y lugares dos nost-
ros reynos esteroios
y delos que vos con-
 quasiidores e genari-
des, e alts capitanes,
maestres, contrama-
estros e ofixidos ma-
vineros, e gentes dela
mas, nuestros subaltos e naturales, que agora son o seran de aqui adelante, e a cada uno e quelquier dellos, que siendo por vos desahiertes e genaradas las dichas yulas e tierra fiere en el dicho
mar occano, e hecho por vos o por quien vuestro poder oviere, el juramento e soberanidad que en tais cosas se requiere, vos ayran e tengan donde en adelante para en toda vuestra vida, e despues de vos a vuestro fijo e subseyor, e de subeyer en subeyer, para siempre jamas, por nuestro Almirante
dela dicha mar occano, e por Viso Rey e Governador delas dichas yulas e tierra fiere que vos el
 dicho Don Christoval Colon descubriheres e genarares, e usen con vos, e conlos dichos vuestros
lugares tenientes, que estos dichos oficios de Admirantado e Viso Rey e Governador pusteres, en
todo lo neles, concernientes, e vos reclamen e fagen reclamer, como quizasen e derechos, e otros odos, alts dichos oficios anexos e pertenecientes, e vos guarden e fagen guardar todas las bonras e gracies e mercedes e libertades, prebendencias prerrogativas exomiones ymanciales, e todos los otras cosas, e cada una dellas, que por razón delos dichos oficios de Admirante, e Viso Rey, e
Governador deveder e gozear e vos deuen ser guardadas, en todo bien e confidei mente, en grazia
que vos non mengue endo cosa alguna, e que enello ni en parte dello embargo ni contrario alguno vos non pongan ni constiumente poner, en nos por esta nuestra carta desde agora para
[Handwritten Latin text]
henceforth grant to you the said offices of Admiral, Vicerey and Governor, by right of inheritance for ever and ever, and we give you actual and prospective possession thereof, and of each of them, and power and authority to use and exercise it, and to collect the dues and salaries annexed and appertaining to them and to each of them, according to what is aforesaid. Concerning all that is aforesaid, if it should be necessary and you should require it of them, we command our chancellor and notaries and the other officers who are at the board of our seals to give, deliver, pass and seal for you our patent of privilege with the circle of signatures, in the strongest, firmest, and most sufficient manner that you may request and may find needful, and neither one nor the other of you or them shall do contrary hereto in any manner, under penalty of our displeasure and of ten thousand maravedis to our chamber, upon every one who shall do the contrary. And further we command the man who shall show them this our patent, to cite them to appear before us in our court, wheresoever we may be, within fifteen days from the day of citation, under the said penalty, under which we command every public scribbener who may be summoned for this purpose, to give to the person who shall show it to him a certificate thereof signed with his signature, whereby we may know in what manner our command is executed. Given in our city of Granada, on the thirty-first day of the month of April, in the year of the nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and ninety-two, I the King, I the Queen, I John de Coloma, Secretary of the King and of the Queen, our Lords, caused this to be written by their command. Granted in form, Roderick Doctor, Registered, Sebastian Solano, Francis de Madrid, Chancellor.

AND NOW, since it has pleased our Lord that you should find many of the said islands, and we hope that with his help you will find and discover other islands and mainland in the said ocean in the said region of the Indies, you are at the board of our seals as a favour to confide to you our said patent, which is above incorporated, and the labour therein contained, in order that you and your sons, descendants and successors, one after the other, when you shall have ended your days, may be able to hold and may hold the said offices of Admiral, Vicerey and Governor of the said ocean and islands and mainland, which you have thus discovered and found shall henceforth discover and find, with all the powers, prerogatives and prerogatives which have been and now are enjoyed by our former and present Admirals, Vicereys and Governors of our said kingdoms of Castile and quer que nos seamos del dia que los emplasare, a quince dias primeros siguientes solo dicha pena, solo que mandemos a qual quier escrib乃是 publico, que para esto fuere llamado, que de en el al que ella mostrare testimiento signado con su siglo, por que nos seamos encomio se cumplio nuestro mandado. Dada desta nuestra cibdad de Granada a treyninta dias del mes de Abril, año del nacimiento de nuestro Señor Jesus Christo de mill e quatrocientos e noventa e dos anos. Yo el Rey. Yo la Reyna. Yo Ioban de Coloma Secretario del Rey e dela Reyna nuestros Señores la fis escrivire por su mandado. Acordada en forma. Rodericus Doctor. Registrada. Sebastian Solano. Francisco de Madrid Canciller. E AGORA porque pluge a nuestro Señor que vos faltases muchas delas dichas yelas e esperamos cono ayuda suyo que faltareys e desobrereys otras yelas, e tiera firme enel dicho mar oceano, al dicho parte delas Indias, Noss suplicantes e pedistes por merced, que vos confirmaseis la dicha nuestra carta, que de suso va encorporada, e la merced encella contenido, para que vos e vuestros hijos e descendientes e sucesores uno en pos de otro y despues de vuestros dias, podandes tener y tengades los dichos oficios de Almirante e Vigo Rey e Governor del dicho mar oceanico, e yelas e tiera firme, que aty seys descubierto e faltado, e desobrereys yelas e fallardes de aqui adelante, contando aquellas facultades eprehominancias e prerogativas, de que ha procedido o son los nuestros Almirantes e Vigo Reyes e Governorados, que han yodo e son delos dichos nuestros regnos de Castilay
de Leon, e vos seis acuñado con todos los derechos e suelos, a los dichos oficios anexos e pertenencias usados e guardados por los dichos nuestros Almirantes, Viss Reyes e Gobernadores, e vos mandamos proveer sobrello, como la nuestra mercy fueres. E vos acometer e arrumoso pe ligro, en que por nuestro servicio vos posecestes, en yr a catar e descubrir las dichas yslas e en el que agra bese por vuestras porques en yr a buscar e descubrir las otras yslas e tierra firme, de que avenimos, acertamos ser de vos muy servidores e por vos fazer bien y mercel, por la presente vos confir manos a vos e allos dichos nuestros hijos e descendientes e suelores, uno en pos de otro, para agora e para siempre juntamente a los dichos oficios de Almirante, de dicho mar oceano, e de Viss Rey e Gobernador de dichas yslas e tierra firme que ays finado e descubierto, e dichas otras yslas e tierra firme que por vos e por vuestra yndustria se falleren e descubieren de aqui adelante en dicha parte de las Yslas de las cuales la nuestra mercy y voluntad, que aysles e tengades vos e después de vuestros dias, vosos e descendientes e suelores uno en pos de otro, el dicho oficio de nuestro Almirante del dicho mar oceano, que es nuestro, que comienza por una raya o linea, que nos acemos fermo marcer, que pasa desde las yslas de Aysor, alays yslas de Cabo verde, del este en este en abastro de polo, a polo, por manera que todo lo que es allende del dicho linea, al occidente, es nuestro e nos pertenece, anyo vos fasmos e crianos nuestro Almirante, e a vosos e suelores, uno en pos de otro de todo ello, para siempre jamas, e asi mismo vos asignamos nuestro Viss Rey e Gobernador, e después de vuestros dias, a vosos suelores, uno en pos de otro, dichas yslas e tierra firme, descubiertas e espor en dicha mar oceano, atal parte de las Yslas como dichos, e vos damos la posesyon, e easy posesyon de todos los dichos oficios de Almirante e Viss Rey e Gobernador para siempre jamas, e poder e facultad para que vosos e suelores en cada parte de dicha mar oceano descubierta e descubierto, de aqui adelante en dicha mar oceano e en dicha parte de las Yslas, que nos damos tal poder e facultad para que vosos e suelores ademas de todo ello sean mejor gosados y gozados, como nuestros Almirantes de las mar de Castilla de Leon. E para esta tierra de dichas yslas tierra firme que vos desuhubreren e descubieren de aqui adelante en dicha mar oceano en dicha parte de las Yslas, que los gosadores de todo ello sean mejor gosados, vos damos tal poder e facultad para que
...
nuestro Vizco Rey e
Gobernador usur por
vos e por vuestros
lugares tenientes, e al-
tilades e alguaciles, e
otros oficiales que
para ello puseredes,
la jurisdicion civil y
criminal a la e base
mero mixto imperio,
los quales dichos
oficios podades amu-
er e quitar e poner
otros en su lugar,
como e quando qui-
vienes e viéndes que
cumple a nuestro
servicio, los quales pue-
dan oyr e librar e
determinar todos los
plitos e cahus civil e
criminales, que en-
tes dichos yeras e
terras firme acos-
ciieren e se movieren,
e aver e llevar los
derechos e salarios
decantambrados en
nuestros reynos de Ca-
stilla, e de Leon, aos
dichos oficios anexos
t y pertenecientes, e
vos el dicho nuestro
Vizco Rey e Gober-
nador, podades oyr e
conser de todas las
dichas cahus e de
cada una dellas, cada
que vos quisiéredes de
primera vestencia, per
via de apellacion o
por simple querella,
e las ver e determinar
 e librar como nuestro
Vizco Rey e Gober-
nador, e podades fazer
e fagodes vos e los
dichos vuestros ofi-
ciales quede quier
puesinas aos casos
de derecho premiats, e
todas las otras cosas
aos dichos oficios de
Vizco Rey e Gobernador pertenecientes,
e que vos a vuestros lugares tenientes e oficiales que para ello puseredes e entendieredes que cumpl a
nuestro servicio e a execucion de nuestra justicia, lo qual todo podades e puedan fazer e euchar e
llevar a deuida execucion con efecto bien asi como lo facian e podrian fazer, ai por nos fuesen
los dichos oficios puestos. Pero es nuestra merced e voluntad, que las cartas e prouxyenmes que diere,
se dent se sigan e libren en nuestro nombre, Diciendo, Don Fernando e Duke Yehiel, por la graacia
de Dios Rey e Reyna de Castilla, de Leon e c. sean selladas con nuestro sello, que nos vos mandamos
dar, para las dichas yeras e terras firme, e mandamos a todos los veymos e moradores, e a otras
personas que esten e estiven en dichas yeras e terras firme, que vos obedezcan, como a nuestro
Vizco Rey e Gobernador delles, e aos que avendieren en dichas matres sun declaradas, vos obedezcan
como a nuestro declarando del dicho mar ocena, e todos ellos cumplen vuestras cartas e mandamantos,
e se junt en vos e con vuestros oficiales para executar la nuestra justicia, e vos den e fagen der
todo el favor e ayuda que les puderedes e menester avendes, so las penas, que les puseredes, las
quales nos por la presente los ponemos e avenemos por puestas e vos damos poder para las executar
en sus personas e bienes. E otroas es nuestra merced e voluntad, que y volvendo verdadero ser cumpli-
dero a nuestro servicio, e a execucion de nuestra justicia, e vos quier personas que estan eestiven

nosotros. A su servicio y a la ejecución de nuestra justicia, quiero que se cumplan a su favor y ayuda a aquellos que cumplen con nuestra autoridad en el mar occidental, teniendo en cuenta las penas que se aplican si se infringen estas disposiciones. Se pide a sus oficiales que los cumplan con rigor y justicia, para el buen orden y bienestar de todos.
enlas dichas Indias e tierra firme, solgan ellas, e que no entren ni estén en ellas, e que vengan e se presenten ante nos, se lo podes mandar de nuestra parte, e los fugays salir delas, alos cuales, nos por la presente mandamos que luego lo hagan e cumplan e pongan en obra, y nos requerir ni consultar en ello, ni esperar ni saber nuestra carta ni mandamiento, no enburhando el quien apelación o explicacion, que del tal nuestro mandamiento fuzieren e yertapazieren, para lo qual todo que dicho es, e para las otras cosas deudas e pertencientes al dichos oficios de nuestro Almirante e Vizo Rey e Governor, vos damos todo poder complido con todas sus ynguencias e dependencias emergencias e anexidades e comisiones, sobre lo qual todo que dicho es quisieredes, mandamos al nuestro chambSTRUCTIONS notarios e alos otros oficiales que esten ada tal de las nuestras sellos que vos den e libren e pasen e sellemen nuestra carta de privilegio roldada, la mas fuerte e firme e bastante que les pidieredes e menester esteredes, e los unos ni los otros no j jugades ni j juguen enal por alguna manera, so pena della nuestro merced, e de dias mill maravedis para la nuestra camara, a cada uno que lo contrario fuziere, e demas mandamos al uno que vos esta nuestra carta mostrare, que vos emplazes, que parareades ana nos enla nuestra carta do quer que nos seamos del dia que vos emplasete fasta quince dias pri-
meros suygientes sola dicho pena, sola qual mandamos a qual queremos publico, que para esto fuere llamado que de enal al que geli mostrare testimonio yugado con su ynguo porque nos parece nos somos en como se cumples nuestro mandado. Dada enla ciudad de Barcelona, a rey e sus dias del mes de mayo, año del nacimiento de nuestro dichus Jesu Christo de mill y pertencientes e so-
vendo e tres años. Yo el Rey. Yo la Reyna. Yo Fernandez Alvarez de Toledo Secretario del Rey e dela Reyna nuestros Señores la fis escribir por su mandado. Pero Gutierrez camillor. Per-
echos del selio e registro, noxil, e enlas espalbas, acordada, Rodericus doctor. Registrado: Alonso Perez. E agora por quanto vos el dicho Don Christoval Colon nuestro Almirante del mar oceano e nuestro Vizo Rey e Governor della tierra firme e yslas, Nos suplicando e pedistes por merced, que por que mejor e mas completa manera vos fuere guardado, la dicha carta de merced a vos e a vuestros hijos e descendientes que vos la conferuemos, e
null
approve it to you, and would command our patent of privilege thereof to be delivered to you or whatever else might please us. And we, considering what is aforesaid, and the many good, faithful, great and continual services which you, the said Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral, Vicecon and Governor of the islands and mainland discovered and to be discovered in the Ocean in the region of the Indies, have rendered, and we hope will render, to us, especially in discovering and bringing into our power and under our dominion the said islands and mainland, chiefly because we hope that, with the aid of our Lord God, it will rebound much to his service, and to our honour, and to the advantage and utility of our kingdoms, for we hope that the Indian nations of the said Indies will be converted to our holy catholic faith; have ordained, and by this our said patent of privilege, or by the said renditions thereof, signed as is aforesaid, of our own proper motion, certain knowledge, and absolute royal power, which in this matter we will use and do use, we confirm and approve for the present time and for ever to you, the said

Don Christopher Columbus, and to your said sons and grandsons, and to the descendants of you and of your heirs, our aforesaid patent incorporated above, and the labour therein contained. And we will and command, and it is our will and pleasure, that it be of force and be observed towards you and towards your said sons and descendants, now and from henceforth inviolably, for the present time and for ever and ever, in every thing and by everything, fully and completely, in and according to the form and manner therein contained, and if it is needful, we will again contest upon you the said labour, and we stringently forbid any person or persons to presume to molest you contrary thereto or to any part thereof by infringing it or diminishing it at any time or in any manner. And concerning this, we command the Prince Don John, our very dear and well beloved son, and the Infantes, dukes, prelates, marquises, counts, grandees, masters of orders, priors, commanders, and the members of our council, auditors of our chamber, alcaides, bailiffs and other justices who are member of our house, court and chancery, and governors of castles and fortified and unfortified houses, and all councilors, assistants, governors, alcaides, bailiffs, judges, provosts and other justices of our said realms, courts and places, our kingdom and dominions, and each of them, to observe and cause to be observed to you this our said patent of privilege and confirmation, and the charter of grace therein contained, and not to oppose or contende, or consent to oppose or contende the tenor and form thereof, or at any time or in any manner, under the penalties therein quereamos use y usamos, confirmamos e aprovechamos para agora e para siempre janes, a vos el dicho Don Christoval Colon e todos dichos vuestros firos e niestos e descendientes de vos e de vuestros herederos, la sobre dicha nuestra carta suyo encorporada e la merced emella contenida, e quereamos e mandamos e ex nuestra merced e voluntad, que vos vosa e ses guardada a vos e alos dichos vuestros firos e descendientes, agora e de aquí adelante insorablemente para agora e para siempre janes, en todo e por todo bien e completa mente segund e por la forma e manera que emella se contiene y se necesario es, agora de nuevo vos fesemos la dicha merced, e defendemos firma mente que ninguém ni algumas personas non sean osadas de vos yr ni venire contra ella ni contra parte della, por vos la quebrantar ni menguar en tiempo alguno ni por alguna manera. Sobre lo qual mandamos al Príncipe Don Juan nuestro mui caro e muy amado firo, e alos infantes, duques, prelados, marqueses, condes, ramos osaes, maestros de ordinarios, priorres, comendadores, e allos de nuestro consejo oyoidea della nuestra abhelenia, alcaides, alguazalles e otras justicias quales quier dala nuestra carta e corte e chancelleria, e alcaides delos castillos e castaillas fuertes e llamas, e todos los consejos e asistentes, correedores, alcaides, alguazalles, merinos, prebostes e otras justicias de todas las cibadas e villas e hogares delos dudosos reynosouroros, e a todos os dodos, que vos guarden e seguan guardar esta dicha nuestra carta de privilegios e confirmacion, e la carta de merced emella contenida, e contra el tenor e forma della no vos suyen ni pasen ni consienten yr ni pasen en tiempo alguno ni por alguna manera, solas penas ellas
contenido. Wherefore we command to be delivered to you this our said patent of privilege and confirmation, written on parch-ment of skin, and signed with our names and sealed with our seal of lead hanging from threads of coloured silk, which we command our High Chancellor and notary, and the other officers who are at the board of our seals, to seal, deliver and pass; and neither one nor the other of you or them shall act contrary herein in any manner, under penalty of our displeasure, and of ten thousand maravedis to our chamber, to every one who shall do the contrary. And further we command the man who shall show you this our patent to cite you to appear before us in our court wherever we may be, within fifteen days next following the day of citation, under the said penalty; under which we command every public scribbener who may be summoned for this purpose, to give to him who shall show it a certificate thereof signed with his signature, whereby we may know how our command is executed. Given in the city of Burgos, on the twenty-third day of the month of April, in the year of the nativity of our Saviour Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven. I, the King, I, the Queen, I, Ferdinand Alavares of Toledo, Secretary of the King and of the Queen, our Lords, have caused it to be written by their command. Roberet Doctor. Ferdinand Alvares. John Velasques. Anthony Doctor, collated. And on the bond of the said privilege was written: Registered Doctor.

The King and the Queen.

Orasmuch as in the capitulacion and contract which by our command has been made and entered into with you, Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the Ocean, in the region of the Indies, it is contained that you are to have a certain part of what might be received and brought from the said Indies, next of all defraying the costs and expenses which may have been or shall be incurred therein, as more fully contained in the said capitulacion, and forasmuch as until now you have laboured much in discovering land in the said region of the Indies, and therefore not much profit has been received veughte and tres dias del mes de Abril, año del nacimiento de nuestro Salvador Jesus Cristo de mill e quatrocentos e noventa e oys primeiro sayntos. Yo el Rey. Yo la Reyna. Yo Fernand Alvares de Toledo secretario del Rey y dela Reyna nuestros Señores, te fa exercite por su mandado. Roberet Doctor. Antonio Doctor. Fernand Alvares. Juan Velasques. Antonio Doctor concertado. Y enlas espaldas del dicho privilegio darya Registrada Doctor.

EL REY E LA REYNA.

POR QUANTO enla capitulacion es yeszento que por nuestro mandado se hizo e tomo con vos Don Christoval Colon nuestro Admirante del mar oceano, enla parte delas Indias, se contiene que vos ayga de aver cierta parte delo que se criere e trabraer delas dichas Indias, sendo primera mente las costas e gestos que enillo se oysieron ferio e fizieran, como mas larga mento enla dicha capitulacion se contiene, e porque fasta agora vos avezis trabayado mucho en descobrir tierra enla dicha parte delas Indias, de cuya cabza non se ha avido mucho yuntosante.
CONFERMADO ET DIGNA

D. Fernando, Señor

D. Luis, Señor

D. H orderly, Señor

D. Juan, Señor

D. María, Señora

D. Juan, Señor
from them, although some costs and expenses have been incurred; and since it is our will and pleasure to show you labour, we will and command by these presents that of the costs and expenses which have hitherto been incurred in matters touching the said Indies, and which shall be incurred in this voyage which we do now command to be made and equipped for the said Indies, until they arrive at the island of Isabella Hispaniola, no part whatever shall be demanded from you; nor shall you be obliged to contribute thereunto anything beyond what you expended at the time of the first voyage, upon condition that you do not demand or levy any part of what has until now been brought from the said islands, by reason of the tenth or of the eighth which the said Admiral are to have of the movables of the said islands, or for any other reason; and we make a present to you of what you have received until now. And because you the said Admiral say that from what shall in future be received from the said islands the eighth is first of all to be deducted, and that the costs are to be deducted from what remains, and then the tenth; and because by the order and tenor of the said capitulation it appears that first the expenses are to be deducted, then the tenth, and then the eighth, and it is not yet ascertained how this ought to be done: it is our pleasure, in order to show labour to you, the said Admiral, that for three years the eighth shall first be deducted for you, free of all expenses; and then the costs shall be deducted; and from what remains the tenth shall be deducted for you, the said Admiral; but that after the said term has expired, the said tenth, and the expenses, and the eighth are to be deducted, as it is contained in the said capitulation. And that by this favour which we grant you for the said term, there shall neither be given to you nor taken from you any greater right than that which you possess in virtue of the said capitulation, but the same shall henceforth remain in force and vigour after the said term has expired. Done in the town of Medina del Campo, on the twelfth day of June, in the year nineteen-seventy. I the King. I the Queen. By command of the King and of the Queen, Ferdinand Alvers. And on the dors of this patent was written, Granted.

Don Ferdinand and Donna Isabella, by the grace of God King and Queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Majorca, Seville, Sardinia, deltas, aunque se han hecho algunas costas y gastos, y porque nuestra merced y voluntad es de vos fazeer merced, por la presente queremos y mandamos que las costas y gastos que fazea aqui se ban hecho enlas negocias tocantes alas dichas Yndias, e se fizeren eneste viaje agora mandamos fazeer e armar para las dichas Yndias, fasta que sean llegados a la ysla Isabel a español, que non se os demande cosa alguna delia, ni vos nosys obligando aconstruyar enellas cosas alguna demas delia que passiste a tiempo del primer viaje, constante que vos non pis das ni llevae cosa alguna delia que fazea aqui se na trayto de las dichas yslas, por razon del disemo, nin del ocho, que vos el dicho Almirante aves de aver delas cozas muebles delas dichas yslas, nin por otra razon alguna, delia que aves avido fazea aqui vos fazeamos merced. E por que vos el dicho Almirante deys que delo que aqui adelante se osiere delas dichas yslas, se ha de suacer primera mente el ocho y deys que researe se ban de suacer.

Don Fernando e Donna Isabel por la gracia de Dios Rey e Reyna de Castilla, de Leon, de Aragon, de Sicilia, de Granada, de Toledo, de Valencia, de Galicia, de Mallorcas, de Sevilla, e Cordoba, de 69
Cordoba, de Corupa, de Murcia, de Juben, delas Algebras, de Algezira, de Gibraltar y elas playas de Canaria, Conde e Condesa de Barcelo-
na, Señores de Viscaya e de Molina, Duques de Albamas e de Neopatria, Condes de Rozillon e de Ger-
dania, Marqueses de Orisian e de Guiposso. Por quanto al tiempo que Don Cristoval Colon nuestro Almiran-
te del mar océano, fue a descubrir las playas e tierra firme, que por gracia de Dios nuestro Señor el fallo, y se lcele descu-
brion con el dicho mar océano a parte de delas Indias, se aten-
to conel que oviessen e llenase para ay cierta parte de aquello que se faltase. E agora por su parte nos es
suplicado, que por que mejor e mas complida
mente lo suyo dicho se guardase e cum-
pliese que a nuestra merced pluguiese mandar que toda la
negociacion e cosas que se oviessen de fa-
sar e prover en estos nuestras reynos, to-
cantes a dicha ne-
gociacion delas di-
chas Indias que se
oviessen de faser e fe-
ziesen por una per-
sona, o personas nues-
treas con poder nue-
estro que en ello entendiesen, e por el o por quien su poder oviessen, justa mente, por que asi se podria
mejor saber lo que resultara delas gastos, e pro e utilidad del dicha negociacion para que se pudiese
advenir con aquella parte que por los dichos existias lo perteneco, e de que nos le feximos merced, o sobre ello proveyessen como a nuestra merced fuee, e nos toviomos por bien, e por esta nuestra
carta mandonos alia personas que por nuestro mandando tienen o tovieran cargo de entender enlo suyo
 dicho de aqui adelante, que lo fegen e negocien junta mente com la persona, o personas, el dicho Almirante, o quien su poder oviere, puziere o nombrare para ello, e non en otra manera, lo que
se entienda, teniendo el dicho Almirante delas Indias diputadas e nombradas persona o personas
que por su parte o con su poder en ello entendiesen, e siendo nos fecho saber como las tales personas estan diputadas e nombradas por el dicho Almirante, para entender por su parte enla
De Sua Luma

Don cristianal colon

[Handwritten text in Latin, appears to be a page from a medieval manuscript]
The King and the Queen.

On Christopher Columbus, our Admiral, Lieutenant and Governor of the Ocean. The things which, in our opinion, must and ought to be done and performed, with the help of God our Lord, for the settlement of the islands and mainland discovered and placed under our dominion, and of those which remain to be discovered in the region of the Indies in the Ocean, and of the people who by our command are already there and are to continue there from henceforth, besides and beyond that which by our other instruction you and the Bishop of Babajos are to ordain, are the following.

In the first place.
That as soon as you arrive, God willing, in the said Indies, you are to strive with the utmost diligence to encourage and induce the natives of the said Indies to all peace and quietness, and to serve us and to remain lovingly under our dominion and submission, and chiefly that they may be converted to our holy Catholic faith, and that to them, and to those who have to go and dwell in the said Indies, the Holy Sacraments may be administered by the friars and priests who are and will be there, in such a manner that God our Lord may be served, and their consciences may be assured.

Item, that for this time, until we command further order to be taken, there may and shall go with you the number of three hundred and thirty persons, whom you shall choose of such rank and occupations as is specified in the said instruction; but if it shall appear to you that some of them ought to be changed, by increasing or diminishing, from some occupations to others, and from some ranks to others, then you, or whosoever may have your procuration, can and may do so, according and in such manner and form, and at such time or times, as you shall find and perceive to be expedient for our service, and for the welfare and advantage of the said government of the said Indies.

Item, that when, God willing, you shall be in the said Indies, you are to give orders to found and let there be founded in the Island of Hispaniola another settlement or stronghold besides the one already established, on the other side of the island near the gold mine, according and in such site and form as you may seem to be suitable.

Item, that near to the said settlement, or near to that which is already established, or in any other part which may appear to you to be suitable for such purpose, there shall

El Rey e la Reyna.
Don Cristoñal Co-lom nuestro Almirante Vizo rey e Gouverna-dor del mar oceano, Las cosas que nos parece que con ahu-da de Dios nuestro Señor, se deben e han de baser e cumplir para la poblacion delas Indias e tierra firme descubiertes e puestas so nuestro señorío, e delas que estan por descubrir ala parte delas Indias enel mar oceano, e dela gente que por nuestro mandado alla esta e ba de yr e estar de aqui adelante, de mas e allende delas que por otra ymtracion nuestras, vos y el Gischo de Indajos avey de prover, es lo sigui-ente.

Primera mente.
§ Que como sey en-las dichas Indias, Dios queriendo, pro-cureys con toda diligiencia de animar e trear alos naturales delas dichas Indias a toda paz e quietada, e que nos ayan de servir, e estar so nuestro señorío e subjición bendigua mente, e principal mente que se conviertan a nuestra santa fe catholi-ca, y que orritos, e alos que ban de yr a estar enlas dichas Indias nos administrados los Santos Sacramentos por los religiosos e clergeos que allá estan e sueren, por manera que Dios nuestro Señor sea servido y sus con-ciencias se seguren.

§ Yen que por esta vez, entando que nos mandamos nos prover, oyan de yr y vayan con vos, el numero delas trescientas reyina personas, quales vos eligierdes delas calidade e oficio e segund se contiene enla dicha ymstrucion [yntuccion], pero ay a vos pareciere que algunos de aquellos se deben mudar, arreyandand o emmagueando de unos oficio en otros, e delas calidade de unas personas en otras, que vos o quien nuestro poder osiere, lo podays faser e fagays, segund e enla maniera e forma, e enel tiempo e tiempos que vierdes e entendierdes que cumple a nuestro servicio e al bien e utilidade delas dicha governacion delas dichas Indias.

§ Yen que quando sey en las dichas Indias, Dios queriendo, que aydes de mandar baser y que se faga enla yula espanola una otra poblacion o fortaleza, allende delas que esta fecha, dela otra parte dela yula cercana al miniero del oro, segund, enel logo e dela forma, que a vos bien visto fuere.

§ Yen que ferca dela dicha poblacion, o dela que agora esta fecha o en otra parte qual a vos os parezca dispuesto, se aya

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de hacer e asentar al
guna labrança e cri-
ança, para que mejor
 e a menos costa, se
cuen para sustentar las
personas que están
estaran en la dicha
vida, e que por que
esto se pueda mejor
fazer e se oye de dar
 e de del labrador
que agora yran alas
dichas Indias del
pan que alla se em-
hiere,fasta cinquenta
cabises de trigo e ce-
vada prestados para
lo sombrer, e fasta
veinte yuntas de va-
cas e yeguas e otras
bestías para labrar
e que los talb labra-
dores que así reci-
bieren el dicho pan
de labrar e siemhre
 e se ayan de obligar
delo hacer ala con-
cha, e pagar el dize-
mo dello que cogieren
 e lo restante que lo
cuelgan vender ala
Christanismo a como
mejor pudiere, tanto
que los precios no es-
cedan en agravio de
los que lo compreren
por que en tal caso
vos el dicho nuestro
Almirante, o quien
vuestro poder ostere
lo ayes de fazer, e
moderar.

§ Yien que el dicho
numero delas dichas
treintena e treynte
personas que bon de
yatre las dichas Indias,
selas aya de pagar e
pague el sueldo dello los precios segund que fasta aqui seleccion ha pagado e en lugar de mantenimiento, que seleo suele dar, selea aya de dar y de del pon que mandamos alla emher, a cada persona una fanege de trigo
cada mes, e dize maravedis cada dia, para que ellos comperen los otros mantenimientos necesarios, los quales
seles aya de librar por vos el dicho nuestro Almirante e por vuestro lugar tenente, e por los oficiales de
nuestros contadores mayores, que en las dichas Indias estaren, e estiven, e por que vuestros nomines, 
librimentos e cubanas, enta forma suelo dichas, les ayan de pagar e pague nuestro ofidario que estiven
enlas dichas Indias.

§ Yien que se vos el dicho Almirante vierdes e entendidores que cumple a nuestro servicio que allende dichas
treintena e treynte personas se deve crer en el numero dichas, lo poches faze, fasta llegar a numero
de quincienta personas por todos, com tanto que el sueldo e mantenimiento que les tales personas arrenda-
cien oiver de aren, se paguen de qualesquier mercaderia e costa e valor que se hallaren e oivienie nes dichas Indias, sin que nos mandemos proveer para ello de otras partes.

§ Yien que allas personas que bon estado e estan enlas dichas Indias seles aya de pagar e pague el sueldo
que les es e fuere devido por nomines e segund e enta manera, que de suelo se contiene, e askos que nos
llevarom sueldo seles paguen su servicio, segund que a vos bien visto fuere, e alas que bon servido por otros
asimismo.
Item, that the renements, salaries and wages which the al-
caldes and other principal persons and officers who have dwelt
and served and still serve there ought to receive, shall and may
be augmented and paid to them, according as it shall seem to you
our said Admiral that it ought to be done, regard being had to
the quality of the persons, and to the time during which each
one has served and shall serve; for besides this, when it shall
please God that there be where withal to bestow rewards upon
them in the said Indies, we shall be mindful to do so. And that
shall be settled in the presence of our said officers, and the deli-
very and payment is to be made to them in the form aforesaid.

Item, when the heirs of A l d o r C a l l e g o and A n d r e w o f S a l-a-
manca, who died in the said Indies, appear, they are to be paid
the value of the cahs and pipes which were spoiled and taken
from them because they went to the said Indies contrary to our
prohibition.

Item, in what concerns the discharge of the souls of those who
have died and shall die in the said Indies, it appears to us that
the form must be followed which occurs in the article of your me-
orial which you gave us upon this matter, and which is as
follows:

Many foreigners and natives have died in the Indies, and I
ordered, by virtue of the powers which I hold from your High-
nesses, that they should make wills and that the same should
be execrated; and I gave charge thereof to Casto Bar, a resident of
Seville, and to John of Leon, a resident of Isabella, to attend to
this matter thoroughly and faithfully, as well in paying what
they (the deceased) owed, if their executors had not paid it, as
in receiving all their goods and wages; and that all this should
be done in the presence of a justice and a public scrivener; and
that all they received should be placed in a chest having three
keys, and that they should have one key, a priest another, and I
the third, and that these their said moneys should be placed in
the said chest, and should remain there for three years, in order
that in the meantime the heirs might have the opportunity of
coming or sending to claim them; and that if they be not claimed
within this period, they should be distributed in offices for their
souls.

Likewise it appears to us that the gold which may be
obtained in the said Indies should be coined, and money
made of it like excellent of Granada, according as we have
ordained to be done in these our kingdoms, for hereby
dichas Yndias han fallecido y falleceren, nos parece que se deve guardar la forma que esta en el capi-
tulo de nuestro memorial, que sobre esto nos dites, que es el siguiente.

§ Nuevos estrangeros y naturales son muertos enlas Yndias, y yo mando por virtud de los poderes, que
de nuestra Alteza tengo, que diesen los testimonios y se cumpliesen, y deles de cargo a Escobar vecino de
Sevilla, e a Juan de Leon vecino de la Ysabela, que bien e fielmente procurases todo esto, os en
pagar lo que deuen yus alzabes, no lo osiense pagado, como en recabar todos sus bienes e sueldos,
e que esto todo pase por ante justicia e escrivano publico, y que todo lo que recabasen fue puesto
en una arca que tuviere tres llaves, e que ellos tuviere la una llave, e un religioso otro, e yo otra, e que
estos dichos sus dineros fuesen puestos en dicha arca, e estuviesen alla fasta tres años, por que ente-
tanto osiense lugar sus herederos dele venir o enbar requerir, y y en este tiempo no requieseren, que
se distribuyesen en cosas por sus anis.

§ Ay en que ase al oro que osiere enlas dichas Yndias, se acuse e faga dello moneda de ex-
istentes dela Granada, segund nos avemos ordenado que se fa en estos nuestros Reynos, porque eneste se
evitaron de fazer fraude e cautelas del dicho oro en las dichas Yndias. Y para hacer la dicha moneda, mandamos que llevyeas las personas e cubos e aparejos, que es criminales menester, ca para ello nos damos poder completo, con tanto que la moneda que se hiziere en las dichas Yndias se conforme alas ordenanzas, que nos agora mandamos hiziere sobre la labor de la moneda, e los oficiales que la vieren de hiziere guarden las dichas ordenanzas así las penas en ellas contenidas.

§ Vien nos parece que los Indios con quien esto concertado que hayan de pagar el tributo ordinado, sean aya de poner una pieza o señal de moneda de latón o de plomo, que tenga el pesqueño, y esta la moneda se le muda la figura o señal, que tuviere cada vez que pagaren, por que se vea el que no vinieiere a pagar, e que quede, quando se fallare por y las personas que no truxieren la dicha señal al pesqueño que sean pesos, e se las de alguna pena liviana.

§ Vien por que entregar e recobrança del dicho tributo sera menester proveer de persona diligente e fiable, que en ello entienda, e ex nuestra merced e mandamos que tenga el dicho cargo, e que del tributo e mercaderias que ay recobrado e cogiere e pagare, aya e tire para si cinco pesos, o medidos en libras por ciento, que es la ventenina parte del que ay recobrado, e fizesse eegar e recorded. Yo el Rey. Yo la Reyna. Por mandado del Rey e de la Reyna. Fernand Alveares de Toledo. Acordada.

DON Fernando e Dôa Isabel por la gracia de Dios, Rey e Reyna de Castilla, de Leon, de Aragón, de Sicilia, de Granada, de Toledo, de Valencia, de Galicia, de Mallorca, de Sevilla, de Cerdeña, de Coruña, de Murcia, de Huesca, delos Algarves, de Algeciras, de Gibraltar e de Canarias, Conde e Condessa de Barcelona, Señores de Vizcaya e de Molina, Duques de Athenas e de Neopatria, Condes de Rossillon e de Cerdania, Marqueses de Cristiana e de Goziano, al nuestro justicia mayor e ofios del nuestro Consejo yudos dela nuestra Abdimia,

Feudus and cheating with the said gold in the said Indies will be prevented. And in order to fashion the said money, we command you to take the persons, dies and implements which you may require, for we give you full power in the matter; provided that the money which shall be struck in the said Indies be conformable to the ordinances which we do now command to be drawn up respecting the working of the money; and the officers whose duty it shall be to work it shall observe the said ordinances, under the penalties therein contained.

Item, it appears to us that on the Indians who have agreed to pay the tribute imposed there should be placed a piece or token of brass or lead money, that each one may wear it on his neck; and the figure or mark borne by such coin shall be changed every time he makes a payment; in order that it may be known who has not paid; and whendeas persons shall be found in the island who do not wear the said token on the neck, they are to be seized, and some slight penalty shall be inflicted on them.

Item, seeing that for the collection and receipt of the said tribute it will be needful to appoint a diligent and trustworthy person to attend thereto, it is our will and pleasure that should have the said charge, and that out of the tribute and merchandise which he shall thus receive, collect and pay, he shall have and take for himself five weights, measures or pounds per cent., which is the twentieth part of what he shall thus receive and cause to be collected and received. I the King, I the Queen. By command of the King and of the Queen. Ferdinand Alveares of Toledo. Granted.

DOn Ferdinand and Donna Isabella,

by the grace of God King and Queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Mallorca, Seville, Sardinia, Cordoba, Corsica, Murcia, Jairn, the Algarves, Aligeiras, Gibraltar and the Canary Islands, Count and Countess of Barcelone, Lords of Bisaray and Villa, Dukes of Athenas and Neopatria, Count of Roussillon and Cerdagne, Marquises of Cristiano and Goziano, to our Chief Justice, the members of our council, auditors of our chamber,
Después de haberse presentado el servicio de milicias, se pusieron los oficiales y mandos para liberar las tierras de los enemigos. Se enviaron tropas para apoyar a los que estaban en el campo, y se organizó una estrategia para recuperar las tierras perdidas.

Se realizó una serie de operaciones militaresireccionadas para liberar las tierras conquistadas. Las tropas se prepararon para el enfrentamiento, y se fortaleció la defensa de los territorios.

Con la formación de nuevos ejércitos, se planeó una serie de movimientos estratégicos para avanzar en el campo de batalla. Se contaron con recursos y provisiones adecuadas para apoyar a los soldados en el campo de batalla.

Con la estrategia delineada, se logró recuperar una serie de territorios perdidos. Las tropas se mantuvieron firmes y decididas para defender los territorios conquistados.

Con el avance continuo, se consiguieron importantes avances en las operaciones militares. Las tropas se prepararon para el próximo enfrentamiento, y se logró recuperar una serie de territorios perdidos.
alcalde y bailíls de nuestra casa e corte e canillería, e a todos los corregidores existentes alcalde e alguaciles e otros justicias quales quier de todas las ciudades e villas e lugares de los nuestros reinos e señoríos, e a cada uno e qual quier de vos en vuestros lugares e jurisdicciones, a quien esta nuestra carta tuere mostrando o su trato según la ley de esta carta fuere mostrando o su trato de la signatura de escritura publico, salud egr演习s: Sepan que para la poblacion de las yudas e tierra firme descubiertas y puestas su nuestro señorio alla parte de las yudas en el mar océano, sera menester comprar en estos diablos nuestros reinos para llevar allí, algunas mercaderías e mantenimientos y provisiones e aparejos e ferramientas y torno e aceñas e otras cosas, a qual ha de comprar la persona que por nos, e por Don Christopher Colon, nuestro Almirante del mar océano, tiene el diére cargo de ello. E porque nos es fecha relación, que las personas que tieñen las dichas mercaderías e otras cosas se vacuns devolver por lo enterer más, de qual loco dicho se comprare, sea por los precios e segund suel valor. Pondere nos vos mandamos, que alaas personas nuestras e del dicho nuestro Almirante, que las cosas suyo dichas, e otras cuales quier, que compraren para la obstrucción e proveimiento delas dichas yudas e para el navegar allí, gelo siguen dar por precios razonables, e segund que suelen valor enes dichas ciudades e villas e lugares entre los reyomos ditas son encarecer mas, e non se pagued enal por alguna manera su pena de la nuestra mercé, e de dies mill maravedíes a cada uno de vos que lo contrario fiseredes para la nuestra carrera. E de mas por qual quier o quales quier de vos las dichas justicias por quien fiscere deu allo asi fisier e cumplir, mandemos al uno que esta nuestra carta mostrare, que vos esplasche que parescedes ante nos, enla nuestra corte, de quier que nos seamos, del dia que vos eslañare hasta quince dias primeros siguientes sola dicha pena, so la qual mandamos a qual quier escribano publico que para esto fuere llamado que de entendere a que vos la mostrare, testitimiento signado con su sigilo por que nos seamos en como se cumplió nuestro mandado. Ioan enel ciudat de Burgos, a veynte e tres dias del mes de abril, año del nacimiento de nuestro Señor Jesus Christo de mil quatrocientos y noventa e syete años. Yo el Rey. Yo la Reyna. Yo alcalde e alguaciles dela nuestra casa e corte e canillería, e a todos los corre- diores existentes al- calde e alguaciles e otros justicias quales quier de todas las cidades e villas e lo- gares de los nuestros reinos e señoríos, e a cada uno e qual quier de vos en nuestros lugares e jurisdicciones, a quien esta nuestra carta fuere mostrando o su trato de la signatura de escritura publico, salud egrincip. Sepan que para la poblacion de las yudas e tierra firme descubiertas y puestas su nuestro señorio alla parte de las yudas en el mar océano, sera menester comprar en estos diablos nuestros reinos para llevar allí, algunas mercaderías e mantenimientos e provisiones e aparejos e ferramientas y torno e aceñas e otras cosas, a qual ha de comprar la persona que por nos, e por Don Christopher Colon, nuestro Almirante del mar océano, tiene el diére cargo de ello. E porque nos es fecha relación, que las personas que tieñen las dichas mercaderías e otras cosas se vacuns devolver por lo enterer más, de qual loco dicho se compraren, sea por los precios e segund suel valor. Pondere nos vos mandamos, que alaas personas nuestras e del dicho nuestro Almirante, que las cosas suyo dichas, e otras cuales quier, que compraren para la obstrucción e proveimiento delas dichas yudas e para el navegar allí, gelo siguen dar por precios razonables, e segund que suelen valor enes dichas ciudades e villas e lugares entre los reyomos ditas son encarecer mas, e non se pagued enal por alguna manera su pena de la nuestra mercé, e de dies mill maravedíes a cada uno de vos que lo contrario fiseredes para la nuestra carrera. E de mas por qual quier e quales quier de vos las dichas justicias por quien fiscere deu allo asi fisier e cumplir, mandemos al uno que esta nuestra carta mostrare, que vos esplasche que parescedes ante nos, enla nuestra corte, de quier que nos seamos, del dia que vos eslañare hasta quince dias primeros siguientes sola dicha pena, so la qual mandamos a qual quier escribano publico que para esto fuere llamado que de entendere a que vos la mostrare, testitimiento signado con su sigilo por que nos seamos en como se cumplió nuestro mandado. Ioan enel ciudat de Burgos, a veynte e tres días del mes de abril, año del nacimiento de nuestro Señor Jesus Christo de mil quatrocientos y noventa e syete años. Yo el Rey. Yo la Reyna. Yo
Fernando Álvarez de Toledo Secretary of the King and of the Queen our Lords, have caused this to be written by their command. Granted, Rodrigo Doctor. Registered, Alonso Perez. Francisco Dias, Chancellor.

The King and the Queen.

Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the Ocean, Governor and Gobernor of the mainland and islands of the Indies, and Antonio de Torres, Custodes of our household. The things which in our opinion, with the help of our Lord God, ought to be provided and sent to the Indies for the government and maintenance of the persons who are there and who have to go thither for the matters which are there to be done in fulfillment of God's service and duty, are the following.

Firstly, in this first voyage, and until we give other command, there shall go to reside in the said Indies the number of three hundred and thirty persons of the land, quality and employment which will be mentioned below, including in the said number of the said three hundred and thirty persons those who now are and have remained in the said Indies, which said three hundred and thirty persons are to be chosen by you, our said Admiral, or by any one who may have your authority, and are to be appointed in this manner: forty esquires, one hundred foot-soldiers, thirty seamen, thirty midshipmen, twenty gold-workers, forty labourers and ten gardeners, twenty officers of all grades and thirty women, thus making up the number of the said three hundred and thirty persons, who are to go and remain in the said Indies as long as they please; in such wise that if any of the persons who are in the said Indies shall desire and be obliged to return, there shall and may remain therein, as well of those now there as of those now about to go there, the said number of the said three hundred and thirty persons. But if it should appear to you, the said Admiral, to be for the welfare and advantage of the undertaking to alter the said number of persons, removing some officers and appointing others in their place, you have power to do so, provided that the number of persons who have to remain in the said Indies do not exceed three hundred and thirty persons at most.
Von christoval colo

...
Item, that for the maintenance of you, the said Admiral, and of
your brothers and other chief officers who are to go with you to
remain in the said Indies, and for the said three hundred and
thirty persons, and for tillage and sowing, and for the maintenance
of the animals which you will carry thither, there shall and may
be taken the hundred and fifty cajizas of wheat, and also fifty ca-
jizas of barley, which shall and may be supplied from the corn
appertaining to us out of the thirds of the Archbishopric of Se-
ville and the Bishopric of Cadiz for the past year ninety, as it is
contained in the warrants of delivery which we do command to be
given thereupon.

Item, that there must be sent to the said Indies such ironware
and implements as may seem good to you, the said Admiral, for
tillage in the said Indies, and likewise machetes, spades, pickaxes,
hammers and crowbars suitable for the said Indies.
And likewise that besides the cows and mares which are in the
said Indies there shall be made up the number of twenty yoke of
cows, mares and assed, wherewith tillage may be carried on in the
said Indies, according as it shall seem good to you, the said
Admiral.
And likewise it seems to us that it will be desirable to purchase
an old ship, in which the provisions and articles aforesaid, to the
extent of their capacity, may be sent, for her decks and timber and
nails might be used for the settlement which is now newly to be
made on the other side of the island of Hispaniola, near the
mines; but should it appear to you, the said Admiral, that it is
not desirable to take the said vessel, let it not be taken.
Likewise there must be taken to the said Indies fifty cajizas of
wheat, and as much as a thousand quintals of biscuit, for provision
while mills and bakehouses are being constructed, and for the
building thereof there must be taken from hence some grindstones
and other implements of mills.

Item, there must be taken to the said Indies two field-tents,
which may cost up to twenty thousand maravedis.
Item, with respect to the other supplies and provisions which it
may be needful to take to the said Indies for the maintenance and
clothing of those who are to go and to dwell there, it seems to us
that the following order ought to be observed.
Let some upright and trustworthy persons be sought out,
such as, it is said, you, the said Admiral, declare that
they are capable of providing for you and of being of the greatest
service to you and of carrying on the said enterprise.

§ Yen que para man-
tenimiento de vos el
dicho Almirante e de
vuestros hermanos e
otros oficiales perso-
nas principales que
con vos han de ir a
estar enlas dichas Yn-
dias e para las dichas
trienzas e treenta
personas e para la
brar e senbrar e para
gobierno de las be-
ses que alla llevaran
se ayan de llevar e
lleven quinientos e
cinco cajizas de
trigo e mas cinquenta
cabizas de cevada las
quales se ayan de pro-
veber e provean del
pan a nos pertene-
cientes delas tercias
del Arzobispado de
Sevilla e Obispado de
Coz del año pasado
de noventa e seys
anos segund se con-
tiene enlas cartas de
libramiento que sobre
ello mandamos dar.

§ Yen que se aye de
enbrar alas dichas
Yndias las herrerias
e aparatos que
pareiere a vos el
dicho Almirante para
labrar, enlas dichas
Yndias, e ays mismos
ojodones e ojadas e
pinos, y aldabanes, y
palancas que convn-
vieran para las di-
chas Yndias.

§ E ays mismos que
sobre las vueltas e ye-
guas que estan enlas
dichas Yndias se ayan de cumplir numero de setenta yuntas de vueltas e ye-
guas e menos con que puedan labrar enlas dichas Yndias seguido a vos el dicho Almirante pareciera.

§ E ays mismos que
se les haga en las
Yndias, tanto yuntas
e vueltas, y otras e
más aparatos que
lleven ays dichas
Yndias, y so se
pareciera.

§ Otroxo se deva llevar las dichas Yndias cincuenta cabizas de barina e fasta mill quintales de vi泽-
chico, para entanto se provebe de baxar molinos e atabonas e para los se deva de llevar de aca
algunas piedras e otros aparatos de molinos.

§ Yen se deva llevar las dichas Yndias dos tiendas de campo, que caen fasta setenta mill maravedis.

§ Yen para lo que toca a los otros mantenimientos e proveimientos que sean necessarios llevarse alas
dichas Yndias para el mantenimiento e vestido de los que alla han de ir e estar, nos parece que se deve
tener la forma siguiente.

§ Que busquen algunas personas llanas e abonadas las cuales dize que vos el dicho Almirante dice que
you have almost agreed with, that they may have the charge of labbing and transporting to the said Indies the said provisions and other articles recommended there for the use of those who shall receive them; and it shall be at our risk and at the fortune of the sea, and upon account of the same, the wine at sixteen maravedies a dozen, and a pound of bacon and salt meat at eight maravedies, and the other provisions and vegetables at the prices which you, the said Admiraal, or any loyal subject shall place upon them, so that they may have some profit and not lose thereby, and that no injury be done to the people. And out of the money which such person or persons shall receive for the said provisions which they shall thus sell, they shall and ought to give and pay there to our Treasurer, who is or shall be in the said Indies, the said money which you may have given them, and which is thus to be given them to purchase the said provisions, in order that he may pay therefrom the wages of the people. And if the said people shall take the said provisions on account of their wages, let them be reserved by them on account, they showing an acknowledgment of what they have received, whereby the said Treasurer and accounting officers may charge it to the account of their pay. And the said persons shall give security, and on their binding themselves to do and perform as it is aforesaid, there shall and may be given them out of the said amounts of money what shall seem good to you.

Then, it ought to be procured that there may go to the said Indies some friars and priests of good report, to the end that they may administer the holy sacraments there to those who shall be there, and that they may endeavour to conduct to our holy Caroline faith the said Indians, natives of the said island and may take for this purpose the furniture and things necessary for the celebration of divine worship and for the administration of the holy sacraments.

Likewise there must go a physician, an apothecary and an herbalist, and some instruments and music for the amusement of the people who are to live there.

§ Y en se debe procurar que vayan al Indias dichos ydnas algunos religiosos y clerigos buenos personas para que alla administren los santo Sacramento al que alla estaren que procuren de convertir a nuestra santa fe católica al dioz ydnas naturales delas dichas Yndias y llyen para ello los aparejos y cosas que se requeran para el servicio del culto divino e para la admiistracion delas sus Sacramentos.

§ Asy mismo debe yr un fisgair e un boticario e un erbolario e aloumos ynymientos e mueyos para pasatiempo delas gentes que alla ban de estar.
[Texto manuscrito en español]
Por orden he ordenado a cierto cantidad de moneda a ser entregada para este viaje, con que podrán comprar lo necesario para su viaje, y que sean guías que los guíen a su destino.

Don Fernando y Doña Isabella,

por los derechos de Dios Rey y Reina de Castilla, de Leon, de Aragon, de Sefilia, de Granada, de Toledo, de Valencia, de Galicia, de Mallorca, de Sevilla, de Córdoba, de Córdoba, de Murcia, de Jaén, de las Islas, de Algeciras, de Gibraltar, de las yzas de Canarias, de Córdoba, de Barcelona, de las yzas de Vizcaya, de las yzas de Melilla, de las yzas de Algeciras, de las yzas de Neapoli, de las yzas de Sevilla, de la yza de Granada, de la yza de Sevilla.

Por tanto, se ordena a que los que viajan en este viaje hagan lo necesario para llegar a su destino, y que sean guías que los guíen a su destino.

DON Fernando y Doña Isabella.

De Madrid, a la Reina.

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de Aragon, de Seùlia, de Granada, de Toleda, de Valencia, de Gàlistia, de Mallorcas, de Sevillia, de Cerdaña, de Cordoña, de Coruña, de Murcia, de Jaen, delos Algarves, de Algeciras, de Gibraltar y delas yslas de Canaria, Conde y Condesa de Barcelona y Señores de Vizcaya y de Molynes, Duque de Alenos y de Neapoli, Conde de Bebernón y de Cerdañas, Marqueses de Orillas de Gioviano. Por quanto a nos es fecho relacion, que algunas personas vestidas y moradoras en algunas ciudades y villas y logares y puertos de nuestros reynos y señoríos, nuestros subditos naturales, querrían y a deshonor otras yslas y tierra firme ala parte de las Yndias en el mar Oceano, demas delas yslas y tierra firme que por nuestro mandato se han descubierto en dicha parte del mar Oceano y aye mismo otros querrían y a bierz y morar ala ysla espanola que esta descubierta y faltada por nuestro mandato, y por nosfles fuese dada licencia para ello, y fueron ayudados con montenimientos por cierto tiempo, y que dexan de fazerlo por el venimiento que por nuestro mandato fue puesto, para que ninguna persona fuese alas Yndias sin nuestra licencia y mandando so ciertas penas lo qual por nos visto, y acatando que no deshiciéran las dichas tierras y yslas, y resguardar enellas y poblar de las dicha ysla espanola, que esta descubierta, que es servicio de Dios nuestro Señor por que la conversión dellos poidra atraer alios que avisan en dicha tierra en conocimiento de Dios nuestro Señor e a rebazar a nuestra santa fe católica, otros que en servicio nuestro y bien e pro común de nuestros reynos y señoríos e de nuestros subditos y naturales acordamos de mandar dar e por la presente donamos e concedemos la dicha licencia alas dichas nuestros subditos e naturales para que vayan alas dichas yslas y tierra firme e a descubrirlas e contratar enellas, con las condiciones e segund e en tal manera que estuera nuestra carta seran contenidas y declaradas enesta guisa.

Primera mente que todos los navios que oviere de yr ala parte delas dichas yslas en qualquier delas maneras que de yuso enesta nuestra carta seran contenidas, ayen de partir desde la ciudad de Colò y non de otra parte alguna e que antes que partan se presenten ante los oficiales que en otros puestos por nos o por quien nuestro poder oviere para que sepan los que van alas dichas Yndias e ayen de cumplir e guardar cada uno en su caso lo que de yuso enesta nuestra carta seran contenido.

§ Que qualesquier personas que quiseren y a
primera...
live and dwell in the said island of Hispaniola without pay can and may go there, and that they shall be frank and free there, and shall not pay any tax, and shall hold for themselves and as their own, and for their heirs and for anyone of them who may be entitled thereon, the houses which they shall build, the lands which they shall cultivate and the plantations which they shall make, according as lands and farms shall be allotted to them for such purpose in the said island, by the persons who have and shall have charge on our behalf; and that to such persons who shall thus live and dwell in the said island of Hispaniola and shall not take pay from us as aforesaid, provisions shall be given for one year. And further we will and it is our pleasure that if they go to the said island of Hispaniola by licence of those who shall have and hold our authority to grant it, they may have for themselves the third part of the gold which they may find and obtain in the said island, provided that it be not by batey; and the other two thirds shall be for us, which they are to pay to the other who will represent us in the said island. And further more, going by licence, they may have for themselves all the merchandise and other things whatsoever which they shall find in the said island, giving the tenth thereof to us or to the person who shall have our authority to receive it; except the gold, whereas they are to give us two thirds, as aforesaid; all which they are to exchange in the said island of Hispaniola before our officers, and to pay to our receiver, whom shall be empowered to receive it for us, the two third parts of the gold and the said tenth part of all the other things they may find, as aforesaid.

Item, that any persons, being our natural subjects, who may wish to do so, may go from now henceforth, as long as it may be our will and pleasure, to discover islands and mainland in the said region of the said Indies, and may go as well to those which have been discovered up to the present time as to any others whatsoever, to traffic in them, provided that it be not in the said island of Hispaniola; and they may purchase from the Christians who are or shall be therein any articles and merchandise whatsoever, provided that it be not gold; which they can and may do with any kind of ships they please, provided that at the time of getting our from our kings, whom they depart from the said city of Cadiz, and present themselves there before our officers. And because they have to take from thence in each of such ships one or two persons to

ayen[s] para y todas las mercaderías e otras quales quier cosas que hallaren en dicha ysla dando el diezmo dello a nos o a quien nuestro poder owiere para lo recibir yegido el oro de que nos ban de dar las doss partes como dicho es, lo qual todo ayan de resgatar en dicha ysla española ante los nuestros oficiales e pagar a nuestro reyador que por nos lo aviçe de aver las dos terceras partes del oro e la dicha diezmo parte de todas las otras cosas que hallaren como dicho es.

§ Then that qualesquier personas nuestros subjectos e naturales que quisieren puedan y de aqui adelante, en quanto nuestra merced e voluntad fuere a descubrir yslas e tierra firme enla dicha parte dolas dichas Indias ay alas que estan descubiertas fasta aqui como a otras quales quier a resgatar enellas tanto que non sea ena dicha ysla española que pueden comprar deles christianos que enella estan o estuvieren quales quier cosas e mercaderías con tanto que non sean oro, lo qual puedan fazer e fagen con quales quier navis que quisieren con tanto que al tiempo que partiren de nuestros reynos parten desde la dicha ciudad de Cadiz, e olli se presenten ante nuestros oficiales. E por que desde alli ban de llever en cada uno dolas tales navis una o dos personas que
sean nombradas por los nuestros oficiales ante quien asy se presentaren, e mas ban de llevar la dicha parte de las tondelas del porte de donostia-vascon de cargazon nuestra asy como por ello les viene de ser pagado flor de lo que asy llevaran nuestro lo descarguen en dicha yela española, e lo entreguen ala persona o personas que alla estuvieren cargo delo recibir por nuestro mandado, de lo que de acia se envie tomando conocimiento suyo de como lo recibie. El queremos e en nuestra mercadie, que de lo que las dichas personas salien em las dichas yelas e tierra firme ayaron para sy las nueve partes e la otra de nuestra parta son para nos conqa qual nos ayen de recorrer el tiempo que bolivieren a estos nuestros reynos en dicha cibdad de Cadiz donde han de bolver primera mente a lo pagar alla persona que alli toviere cargo por nos delo recibir, e despues de asy pagado se puedan y a sus casas, e donde quisieren conlo que asy truxieren e al tiempo que particieren de la dicha cibdad de Cadiz ayen de dar seguridad que lo cumpliran asy.

§ Tien que qualesquier personas que quisieren llevar qualesquier mantenimientos para dicha yela española o para otras qualesquier yelas que por nuestro mandado estuvieren pobladas de dichas Yndias lo puedan llevar e vender alla francamente e por los preços que se yugularen contados compradores las quales les paguen alla en mercadurias e en otro delo que alla toviere e que sy todo el dicho mantenimiento o parte dello vendieren a nuestros oficiales que alla estuvieren para los bestamientos dela gente que ay no [nos] sirven lo ayen de pagar e paguen alla como dicho es e les den cedulas para que con solas paguen contadas quales dichas yelas nos les certificamos que les sera pagado con tanto que al tiempo que particieren los dichos navios en que fueren los dichos mantenimientos ayen de partir de dicha cibdad de Cadiz para que alli se presente[n] ante los dichos nuestros oficiales e llenen syn flor de la decima [del porc] de dichos navios del porte de cargazon que nos mandaremos llevar para dicha yela segund de suso dize e se obliguen de pagar la decima parte delo que de alla truxieren rescatandose segund la capitulacion que de suso se contiene, e alla huelta sean tenudos de venir alla dicha cibdad de Cadiz para lo pagar como dicho es. Otrosy por quanto nos oivimos fecho merced a Don Christophal Colon nuestro Almirante
de las dichas Yndias que el pudiese cargar en cada uno de los dichos navíos que fueren de dichas Yndias la ocho parte del dicho valor que en nuestra mercadería que con cada yele navíos que fueren de dichas Yndias, puedo el dicho Almirante o quien su poder estraer cargue uno para fazer el dicho rescate.

Lo qual todo que dicho es a cada una cosa e parte dello manda mos que se guarde e cumpla en todo e por todo seguido de suyo en esta nuestra carta se contiene. E porque venga a noticia de todos seguido de suyo se contiene mandamos que se aprueba e compuente por las plazas e mercados e otras lugares ecatumbrados de todas las ciudades e villas e lugares e puertos del Andalucía y otras partes de nuestros reynos donde conviene y dair el traslado della a qualesquier personas que lo quisiieren del qual mandamos dar e demos esta nuestra carta firmada de nuestros nombres y sellada con nuestro sellos. Dada en esta villa de Madrid a diez días del mes de Abril año del nacimiento de nuestro Señor Jesucristo de mill y quatrocientos y noventa e cinco años. Yo el Rey. Y la Reina. Yo Fernando Alvaro de Toledo Secretario del Rey e dela Reina nuestros Señores, la fui escribir por su mandado. Acordado, Rodrigo Doctor. Registrado Doctor. Francisco Diaz Chanciller.

La qual dicha nuestra carta de provision, e lo enella contenido el dicho Almirante Don Cristoval Colon dize que fue dado en perjuicio delle dichas mercedes que de nos temos, e deleis facultades que por ella le damos e nos obligo e pido por mercader que cerca dello manda mos proveer de remedios, o como la nuestra mercader fuese. E por que nuestra intencion ni voluntad non fue ni es perjudicar en cosa alguna al dicho Don Cristoval Colon nuestro Almirante del mar occao ni se vaya ni pase contra los dichos ayentos e previlegios e mercaderes que le fizesmos, antes por los servisios que nos ha hecho, le entendemos de hazer mas mercedes por esta nuestra carta oy necesario en confirmamos e aprovenmos los dichos ayentos e previlegios e mercedes por nos al dicho Almirante fechas, e en nuestra mercader e mandamos, que en todo e por todo lo sean guardadas e cumplidas segund que enlla se contiene. E defendemos firme mente, que alguna ni algunas personas no sean osadas de ye contra ellas ni contra parte dello en tiempo alguno ni por alguna manera solen enellas contenidas e y el tenor e forma della [a] parte dello en algo perjudicar la dicha provision que ayp mandamos dar que de suyo

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incorporated above, we resolve it by these presents, and it is our will and pleasure that it shall have no force or effect whatever, at any time or in any manner, in so far as it is to the prejudice of the said Admiral and of what we have thus granted and confirmed. Wherefore we command these presents to be given, signed with our names and sealed with our seal. Given in the town of Medina del Campo, on the second day of the month of June in the year of the nativity of our Saviour Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and ninety-two, of the King, I the Queen, I Ferdinand Albares of Toledo, Secretary of the King and of the Queen our Lords, have caused it to be written by their command. Granted, Robert Dr. Regidor, Alonso Perez, Francis Dias, Chancellor.

**Don Ferdinand and Donna Isabella**, by the grace of God King and Queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Seville, Granada, Toledo, Jaen, Galicia, Majorca, Sicily, Sardegna, Corsica, Sardinia, the Algarbes, Algieria, Gibraltar, and the Canary Islands, Lord and Count of Barcelona and Lords of Sicily and Molina, Dukes of Athens and Neapoli, Counts of Rousson and Cerdage, Marquis of Cristina and Cogias, to you our customs-officers, receivers, farmers, clerks of markets, collectors and other persons who have or shall have the charge of collecting and receiving, in rent or in security, or in any other manner, the rents, customs and market-tolls of the cities of Corbele and Cadiz in this present year of the date of this our patent, and in future years, so long as it shall be our pleasure, and to each and any of you, health and grace. Know ye that it is our will and pleasure that all the provisions and other things which by our command and by that of Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the Ocean in the region of the Indies, may be shipped for conveyance thence, and likewise whatever may be brought from the said Indies to those said cities and ports, shall not be required to pay the said duties to the first sale thereof except customs-duty or market-toll or any other duty, righer in this present year or from now henceforth, so long as it shall be our will and pleasure. Wherefore we command all and each of you thus to observe and fulfill all that is contained above in this our patent; and in observing and keeping it you shall not ask, demand or levy customs-duty or market-toll or any other duties for the first sale and lading and unlading of any kind of merchandise and provisions, and other things which, by certificate of our officers and of the said Admiral, and of the persons who have or shall have charge of the said lading and unlading, shall be declared to be laden for the said
Conservado. Edóna

[Texto legible pero escrito en un estilo antigo y difícil de decodificar]
Don Fernando and Donna Isabella, be the grace of God King and Queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Girona, and Vizcaya do, so do and fulfill, and neither Seville, Sardinia, Cordoba, Corseca, Sicilia, Taen, the Algarves, Algertias, Gibraltar and the Canary Islands, Counts and Countesses of Barcelona, Lords of Bisac and Polina, Dukes of Athens and Neopatricia, Counts of Louvissillon and Cordaga, Barquisites of Cristano and Goytano, To the governors, aldermen, bailiffs, magistrates, knights, esquires, officers and good men of the cities of Seville and Cadiz, and of the towns, places and parts of their archbishopric and of Seville, you the farmers and receivers, customs-officers, roll-collectors, custom-house-officers, tont-collectors and other persons who have and shall have the charge of collecting and receiving in rent or in security in any other manner the produce of the market-tolls, for the said Indies, or on those which are brought from thence and unladen in those said cities and ports and in each of them, in this said year and from now henceforth, as long as it shall be our will and pleasure. And if you do not so perform and fulfill it, we by this our patent command all our justices to perform and fulfill it, and compel you so to do and fulfill it; and neither the one nor the other of you or them shall fulfill the contrary thereof in any manner under pain of our displeasure and of ten thousand maravedis upon every one who shall fail so to perform and fulfill it; and further we command the man who shall show you this our patent to summon you to appear before us in our court wheresoever we may be, within fifteen days next following the day of citation under the same penalties, under which also we command any public officer who may be summoned for this purpose to give to the person exhibiting it a certificate hereof, signed with his signature, so that we may know how our command is fulfilled. Given in the most noble city of Burgos, on the twenty-third day of the month of April, in the year of the nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven. I the King. I the Queen. I Ferdinand Alvares of Toledo, Secretary of the King and of the Queen our Lords caused it to be written by their command. Granted, Rodrigo Doctor, Registrered, Alonso Perez. Francisco Diaz Chancellor.

Don Fernando and Dama Isabella, de la grace de Dios Rey y Reina de Castilla, León, Aragón, Girona, y Vizcaya, se os ha de hacer y cumplir, y ni en Sevilla, Sardenia, Córdoba, Coreseca, Sicilia, Taen, las Algarvies, Algerías, Gibraltar y las Islas Canarias, Condes y Condesas de Barcelona, Señores de Bisag y Polina, Duques de los de Atenas y Neopatria, Condes de Louvissillon y Cordaga, Barquisites de Cristán y Goytano, a los gobernadores, alcaldes, bailiffs, magistrados, caballeros, esquirells, oficiales y buenos hombres de las ciudades de Sevilla y Cádiz, y de las ciudades, plazas y partes de su arzobispado. A los cobradores, censos, censópolos, censadores, censadores, de Sevilla y Cádiz, y de las ciudades, plazas y partes de su arzobispado. A los que se os hagan llamar en menester de cumplir lo que esta mandado. Dado esta muy noble ciudad de Burgos a veinte y tres días del mes de Abril, año del nacimiento de nuestro Señor Jesucristo de mil y cuatrocientos y nueve años. Yo el Rey. Yo la Reina. Yo Fernando Alvarés de Toledo Secretario del Rey y de la Reyna nuestros Señores la vez escritor por su mandado. Acordado Rodríguez Doctor. Registrad e Alonso Perez. Francisco Díaz Chanciller.
almoorar-fugado e portadago e almiran-
tadoz de las dichas ciudades e villas e a cada uno de vos salud e gencin. Seguidos que para la poblacion de
las yslas e tierra firme descubiertas e puedan se nuestro señor o por descubrir enel mar aguano en este parte de las Yu-
dias sera menester haber e vender delas a estos nuestros rey-
nos algunas mercaderias y otras cosas e llevar delas de
nuestras mantensione e otras Provisiones e cosas e para el res-
cate de las dichas Yuy-
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sas que alla son e se-
ran menester para
sustentacion e man-
tenimiento de las per-
sonas que alla estan e abran de estar y
para sus viendo e labranzas. E porque nuestra merced e vol-
untad es que delas
cosas que asy se tra-
sieren aux justos nue-
vos rey nos de las
chbas Yuyandas no se
paguerebrase algun
ante se descarguen
libreme e que del
descargo de las no
se pague derecho al
guno de almoxar-
fugado ni aduanas ni
portadago, ni almi-
ranadago ni otro de-
recho alguno, ni al-
cavala de la primera
venta que delas se hiziere, e asy mismo que los que cargaren quales quier cosas para enuhir
alas dichas Yuyandas para propencion e sustentacion de las delas gentes que emilen estieren, no
paguen derecho de almoxar-fugado ni aduanas ni portadago, ni almirantadago ni otro derecho
por el cargar delas, mandamos dar esta nuestra carta para vos en esta dicha razo por lo
que vos mandemos a todos e a cada uno de vos cada e quando se traxieren y descargaren
delas dichas Yuyandas quales quier cosas e estos nuestros reynos que en quanto nuestra merced e
voluntad fuere, les dexay e consentay descargar las tales cosas que asy traxieren libremente
ysn les llevar almoxar-fugado mayor ni menor ni aduanas ni almirantadago ni portadago ni otro
derechos alguno ni alcavala delas primera venta que se fizeiere delas tales cosas que asy traxieren
delas dichas Yuyandas mostrando vos carta formada de Don Cristoval Colon nuestro Almirante
delas dichas Yuyandas e delas personas que tiviire para ello su poder e delas personas que por
nos o por nuestros comendores mayores en nuestro nombre estieren en estas dichas Yuyandas con
aquellas cosas que se cargaron alas dichas Yuyandas para estos nuestros reynos. E asy mismo dons
libremente cargar en quanto nuestra merced e voluntad fuere quales quier cosas que se llevaren das

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...
dichas Indias para
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dellos gentes que enellas estuvieren syn les demandar ni lle
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mayor ni menor ni
alquima ni almiran
tulgo ni portugal, ni
otros derechos algu
nos, lo qual bezel e
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do vos carta firmada
del dicho Don Chris
toval Colon Almiran
tente delas dichas
Indias o de quien su
poder viniere, e delas
dicha persona e personas
que por nos e por
nuestros contadores
mayores en nuestro
nombre estuvieren en
la ciudad de Caliz
para entender enlas cosas delas dichas
Indias. E se alguna
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zas que vinieren de
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que por nos e por
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mayores estuvieren en
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cargaron enellas para
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dichas Indias syn llevar carta del dicho Almirante o de quien su poder viniere e delas personas e personas que por
nos e por los dichos nuestros contadores mayores estuvieren enla dicha ciudad de Caliz como aquellas cosas se
cargaron e llevaran para las dichas Indias que las ayn perdido e pierdan, e por la presente damos poder e facul
tad a las personas e personas que por nos o por los dichos nuestros contadores mayores estuen e estuvieren mandad
nos para lo suyo dicho enla dicha ciudad de Caliz o ala persona que el dicho Almirante ay mismo alli tiene o
llevare que las tomen las tales mercaderias e otras cosas que asy tranxeressen delas dichas Indias o cargaron para ellas
s e mostraren las dichas cartas firmadas enla manera que dicha es, e las tengan en disposicion fasta que nos mandemos
fazer dellas lo que fuere justicia e nuestra merced e voluntad sean. E otros mandamos que los dichos tenientes e ofi
ciales tomen seguridad lo que ay se cargoren para llevar ala dicha Indias se llevara aynlas e non a otra parte
algunas e los oficiales que estuvieren enlas dichas Indias tomen ay mismo seguridad lo que ay se cargoren enlas
dichas Indias se descargaren enestas nuestros reynos e non en otra parte alguna, e se presentaren conello enla dicha
iedad de Caliz ante los oficiales que ala estuvieren por nos e por el dicho Almirante delas dichas Indias por que no
cuando puedieren enlazal e cabalmente. E mandamos a nos las dichas nuestras justicia que ay no faggya e
cumpley se faga e cumpla lo esuesta nuestra carta contenido en quanto nuestra merced e voluntad fuere como
dichas. E por que lo suyo dicho vengue a noticia de todos e dello no pueda ninguno pretender yunión ciempmos
que esta nuestra carta sea pregimena por los plazos e mercados e otros lugares acostumbados destas dichas cibladenitos
Sevilla e Cádiz y de los puertos de ese distrito. Y árnándonos la presente a los nuestros contadores y mayordomos que tomen el traslado desta nuestra carta y lo pongan en aquellos en que nuestros libros y sobre escriban esta carta original en todas esas pueblos y la tornen al dicho Don Christoval Colón, nuestro Almirante, y a los demás que sean arrendatarios de aquellos y aquellos pueblos y en aquellos de que se nos envíe noticia de lo que está en aquellos.
Señor rector...
Aragón, Sicilia, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Portugal, Debile, Barcelon, Córdoba, Coreia, Sicilia, Tres, el Alzaver, Algarves, Ceuta, los Canarios, los Condes de Barcelona y los Lords de Biscay y Molina, Duques de Athens, y Periopia, Condes de Rossillon y Cerdauna, Marqueses de Cristiano y Giovanni. To the members of our council, auditors of our chamber, alcaldes and bailiffs of our household, court and chancellor, and to all councillors, justices, magistrates, esquires, officers and good men of all the cities, towns and places of our kingdoms and dominions, as well royal as abbatial, and members of orders and of free-towns, and any other persons whatsoever, our bailiffs, subject and deniers, whom thecontents of this our patent touches and concerns, and to each and every one of you to whom this our patent, or the transcript thereof signed by a public scrivener, may be shown, health and grace. Know ye that we have commanded Don Christopher Columbus, one of our feudalists and caravels to be equipped, in which are going certain people paid for a certain time, and victuals and provisions for them. And faromuch as those persons are not sufficient to make the said settlement, so as to perform God's service and ours, unless other persons be added to serve there at their own expense, we will provide to thereby, to the end that as well the said conveyance and settlement may be carried out, as that we may show clemency and pity towards our subjects and deniers, do command this our patent to be given to that effect, cuya. 4. How to convey certain persons and certain knowledge, we will and ordain that all and whatsoever persons, men and women, our subjects and deniers who may have committed, until the day of the publication of this our patent, any murders and bloodsheddings or any other crimes of whatsoever sort, and kind they may be, except heresy, levity, majesty, predilections, treason, dissipation, murder committed by fire or sword, uttering base coin, or sodomy, or shall have taken out of our kingdoms coin, or gold, or silver, or other things by us prohibited, and who shall go and serve in person in the island of Hispaniola, and serve therein for their own account, and attend to those things which the said Admiral shall tell and command them on our behalf, those who have incurred the penalty of death, for two years, and those who have incurred any other lesser penalty than death, even though it may be the loss of a limb, for one year; the other to return to the island of Hispaniola and to the other islands and mainland of the said Indies, and serve therein for the whole of the said term, in whatever the said Admiral shall command them for our service as aforesaid. And after they have thus been presented, they shall go to the said islands and mainland, yolas y tierra firme que son enlas dichas Ymamas y entienda enlas conversion y poblacion de ellas, porque deste Dios nuestro Señor es servicio y se santo y fe apercibida y nuestros reyes ensanchedados, y para ello enmaus formado armes ciertas naves y caravels en que va cierta gente pagada por cierto tiempo y bastimentos y mientimentos para ella, y por quanto aquello no pode abastecer por que se bage la dicha poblacion como cumple a servir de Dios y nuestros, y se van otras gentes que refilass esten en bien y sirven a sus costas, y nos queriendo probar sobre ello, asy por lo que cumple ada dicha conversion y poblacion como por usar de clausura y piedad en nuestros subditos y naturales, mandamos dar estes nuestras cartas en dicha razan, por la qual de nuestro propio muto y cierta ciencia queremos y bordenamos que todas y cuales quier personas varones y mujeres estes subditos y naturales que ouvieran constado fata el dia de la publicacion desta nuestra cartas, quier quier muertes e feridas e otros quier dolores de cual quier natura e calidade que sean, cuyo la erigen o lego magazetados y perduen, o tranzen o aleve o muerte seguir o fecha con fuego o con asa y o yamen de falsas moneda o de sodoma ouiseren sancionada o oro o plata o otras cosas por nos vedadas fuera de nuestros reynos, que furen a servir en persona adla yola Española y servirlos en sus propias costas e serviren enlas coses que el dicho Almirante les dixe e mandare de nuestra parte, los que merecieren pena de muerto por dius anos e los que mereceran otra pena menor que non se muerte aunque sea perdimento de miembro por un diu Seon perdimentos de qualsquier crímenes e delitas de qual quier natura e calidade e gravidade que sean que ouvieran fecho e cometido fata el dia de la publicacion de esta nuestra cartas, cuyo los casos inus dichos, presentados ante el dicho Don Cristoval Colon nuestro Almirante del mar oceano antes escrinio publico desde el dia desta nuestra carta fata en fin del mes de setiembre primero que viene, para que puedan yr con el dicho Almirante adla dicha yola Española y las otras yolas e tierras firmes de dichas Ymamas, e servir emelles por todo el dicho tiempo, ento que el dicho Almirante les mandare, cumplidissim a nuestro servir como dicho es. E ay presentados fueren adlas dichas yolas y tierra firme
e estuvieren en el dicho servicio continuamente por todo el dicho tiempo trazado, y serviría la carta potestad firmada del dicho Almirante e signada de escritorio publico en que den fe como servieron los tales delincuentes enlas dichas Islas, o en quiere dellas por todo el dicho tiempo servido, se quebrado, y por la presente de nuestro propio medio y cierta scienza las perdamos de todos los dichos delitos que ay ocurrido fecho e cometido hasta el dia de la publicacion de esta dicha nuestra carta, como dicho es, y que desde en adelante no puedan ser auenciados por los dichos delitos ni por ninguno dellos, ni se propeda, ni pueda ser propuesto contra ellos ni contra sus bienes por nuestras justicias a crimen ni a pena alguna civil nin criminal a penasientos de partes, ni de su oficio ni de otra manera alguna, ni puedan ser escuchadas en los casos nin en sus bienes las sentencias que contra ellos son o fueren dadas las partes nos por esta nuestra carta revocamos y damos por ningunna e de ninguna e de ningun efecto e valor, cumplido el dicho servicio, e mandamos al dicho Almirante delas Yndias e a otras partes quier personas que por nos estuvieren enus dichas Yndias que descen libremente tenan los que ay ocurrido servido el tiempo que son obligados de servir segund el terme desta nuestra carta, y que no los detengan en manera alguna. E por esta nuestra carta mandamos alde que se custodiase e custodia de nuestra abdicacion, atendido dela nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las 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todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e 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nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicias y plenos y legiones de nuestra carta e asistiendo, e a todas las nuestras justicia
quash, annul and hold them for naught, and we restore the said delinquents to their good fame and to the condition and state in which they were before they had done and committed the said crimes. And to the end that the aforesaid may be commonly known and that no one may pretend ignorance thereof, we command that it be publicly proclaimed in the squares, markets and other customary places, and neither the one nor the other of you or them shall be contrary hereto in any manner, under pain of our displeasure and of ten thousand maravedis to our chamber, to everyone who shall do the contrary. And further we command the man who shall show this our patent to cite you to appear before us in our court, whereupon we may be, within fifteen days next following the day of citation, under the said penalty; under which also we command any public stenographer who may be summoned for this purpose to give to the man who shall show it to you a certificate thereof signed with his signature, so that we may know how our command is fulfilled. Given in the town of Medina del Campo, on the twenty-second day of the month of June, in the year of the nativity of our Saviour Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven. I the King, I the Queen. I, Ferdinand Alavares de Toledo, Secretary of the King and of the Queen our Lords, caused it to be written by their command. Granada, Roderick Doctor. Registered, Doctor. Francis Diaz, Chancellor.

Don Ferdinand and Donna Isabella,
by the grace of Our King and Queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Majorca, Seville, Granada, Cordova, Tarragona, Murcia, Jaen, the Algarves, Algarvias, Ulterior and the Canary Islands, Count and Countess of Barcelona and Lords of Biscay and Holina, Dukes of Athens and Neopatric, Counts of Roussillon and Cerdaña, Marquises of Cristano and Goziano, To all the governors, assistants, alcalde, bailiffs and other justices whomsoever of all the cities, towns and places of our kingdoms and dominions by whom this our patent may be shown, or the transcript thereof signed by a public stenographer, health and grace. Know ye that we

From the text, it appears to be an official document, possibly a patent or proclamation, written in the 16th century, addressed to the citizens of Medina del Campo. The text mentions the King and Queen of Castile, Ferdinand and Isabella, and includes legal language and threats of punishment if the proclamation is not fulfilled. The document is written in Latin and ends with a signature and a declaration of the registered doctor. The text is a historical record, likely related to the governance and legal matters of the time.
hade commanded Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the Indies, to return to the island of Hispaniola, and to the other islands and mainland in the said Indies, to attend to the settlement thereof, and for that purpose we have commanded that certain ships and caravelles should be delivered to him, and that certain people, paid for a certain time, should go also, with veicuils and provisions for their support. And fmuch as such people may not be sufficient to make the said settlement, so as to fulfill God's commandment, and to defend our kingdoms, shall have committed and shall commit any crime or crimes for which they may deserve or ought to be banished, according to justice and the laws of our kingdoms, to some island, and to labour or serve in the mines, you shall banish them to go to reside and serve in the said island of Hispaniola, in those things which our said Admiral of the Indies shall tell and command them, for the term that they would have had to be in the said island and mining-works; and likewise all other persons who shall be guilty of crimes not deserving the penalty of death, the crimes being such that banishment to the said Indies may justly be inflicted, you shall, according to the nature of the crimes, condemn and banish to the said island of Hispaniola, to remain there, and to perform what the said Admiral shall command them, for such term as you may think fit. And those whom you have condemned until now and shall condemn from henceforth to serve in the said islands, and whom you shall keep as prisoners and caravels should be delivered to him, and that certain people, paid for a certain time, should go also, with veicuils and provisions for their support.

We desig...
Cuncta quae sunt

[Handwritten text in Latin]
crimen for which they ought to be banished from these our said kingdoms, you shall banish them to the said island in the following manner. Those who are condemned to perpetual banishment from these our said kingdoms you shall banish to the said island for ten years, and those who are condemned to banishment for a certain term out of our said kingdoms are to be banished to the said island for one half of the said term during which they were to remain out of these our kingdoms. And neither the one nor the other of you or them shall do contrary hereto in any manner, under pain of our displeasure and of ten thousand maravedis to our chamber to everyone who shall do the contrary. And further we command the man who shall show this our patent to cite you to appear before us in our court, wherever we may be, within twelve days next following the day of citation, under the said penalty, under which we command any public scribener who may be summoned for the purpose to give to the man who may exhibit it to you a certificate hereto signed with his signature, so that we may know how our command is fulfilled.

Given in the town of Sevina del Campo, on the twenty-second day of the month of June, in the year of the nativity of our Saviour Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven. I the King. I the Queen. I, Ferdinand Alvarado de Toledo, Secretary of the King and of the Queen our Lords, caused it to be written by their command. Don Alvaro, Señor, Rodrigo Doctor. Registrado, Doctor. Francisco Díaz, Chancellor.

The King and the Queen.

Count de Cifuentes, our chief Standard-Bearer and Assistant of the city of Seville: We are sending to command the justness of our kingdoms that all persons whom they shall have to banish and may banish to islands or beyond our kingdoms are to be banished by them to the island of Hispaniola and to be sent to this our prison at Seville: Wherefore al que vos la mostrare testimonio signado con su signo por que nos segamos en como se cumplir nuestra mandado. Dada en la villa de Medina del campo, a reyente y dos días del mes de Junio año del nacimiento de nuestro Salvador Jesus Christo de mill e quatrocientos e noventa e siete años. Yo el Rey. Yo la Reyna. Yo Fernando Alvarado de Toledo, Secretario del Rey e dela Reyna nuestros Señores la fe escribir por su mandado. Don Alvaro. Acordado Rodrigo Doctor. Registrada Doctor. Francisco Díaz Chanciller.

El Rey e la Reyna.

CONDE de Cifuentes nuestro Alferes mayor e asistente del Rey de Sevilla nos en hamos mandar alas justizas de nuestros reynos que todas las personas que oieren de desterrar e desterraren para yslas o para fuera dels dichos nuestros reynos los desterraren para la ysla Española e que los embien a esta nuestra carcel de Sevilla por
be command you that whensoeuer such persons, after being
condemned by the presidents, auditors and aleutians of our
chancelleries of Valladolid or Ciudad Real, and by any other
governors and justices of our said kingdoms, shall be sent
to you, you are to receive them in safe custody until you deliver them to our Admiral of the Ind
dies of the Ocean, or, in his absence, to the person who on our
behalf shall have the charge of attending to the affairs of the
said Indies, and to the person who shall be appointed for that
purpose by the said Admiral; and they will demand from you
when the vessels are ready to set out on their voyage to
the said Indies, at which said time you are to send and de
liver them over on board the said vessels in the said city of
Seville or in the city of Cadiz, wherever the said vessels shall
be waiting to depart, as prisoners in safe custody, in the pre
sence of a scrivener and witnesses, receiving an acknowledg
ment and security from the masters of such vessels that they
will convey them as prisoners in safe custody until they de
liver them to the said Admiral or to the person whom he may
appoint to receive them in the said island of Hispaniola, and
that they will bring back a certitude and attestation that they
have been conveyed and delivered, and that they remained in
the said island. And the expense which shall be incurred
until they are delivered on board the said vessels you are to
cause to be provided and paid out of the goods of such con
demned persons, and, if they possess no goods, cause it to be
to you, you are to receive them and keep them prisoners in
our chamber, and you shall not do contrary herein. Done in
the town of Medina del Campo, on the twenty-second day of
the month of June in the year ninety-seven. I the King. I
the Queen. By command of the King and Queen, Ferdinand
Alvarez.

The King and the Queen.

For the settlement of the is
lands and mainland discoverd in the Ocean, and for
conveying provisions to the persons who are and shall
be there, and for discovering other lands or bringing
from thence whatever merchandises shall be found, it
will be necessary to freight some ships or caravels and

El Rey y la Reina.

Para la poblacion delas islas e tierra firme descubiertas en el mar occi
tano e para llenar mantenimiento alas personas que alla estan e osieren de estar, e para descubrir otras tierras e other de ala quales quiera mercaderias que se faltaren sera menester feytar algunas naos e caravelas e
other vessels; and seeing that the masters and owners thereof might prejudicenure refuse to freight them, or might demand higher freights than they usually receive and ought justly to have, which would be to our disadvantage and to the detriment and hindrance of the voyages which are to be made to the said Indies; therefore we charge and command you that when our Admiral of the Indies shall not find the vessels he requires, or if on finding them they (the owners) are unwilling to go with him, and he shall demand from you any vessels, caravels and other vessels for such voyages, you are to inspect the vessels and vessels which he may require, and arrange with the owners thereof to freight them to him at reasonable prices, according as it may seem to you that they ought justly to freight them to him, and you are to take measures that the owners and masters thereof do go with the said vessels, as far as possible without grievance and prejudice to the parties, for by these means we give you full power to that effect. Done in the town of Medina del Campo, on the twenty-second day of the month of June, in the year one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven. I the King. I the Queen. By command of the King and Queen, Ferdinand Al-

The King and the Queen.

Alcaldes of exportation and contraband, judge-officers, toll-collectors and custodians of the Arch-

bishops of Seville and Bishopric of Cadiz, and each of you: We command you that from the grain which we hold in this

said archbishopric, of the thirds belonging to us, you permit
and allow Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the

Indies, or the person whom he shall send with a letter subscribed
with his name, to take freely and lade on board ship five hun-
dred and fifty cahibes of wheat and fifty cahibes of barley, for

the indemnifying and provision of the islands of the Indies. And

you are to allow him to take the said grain within the months
next ensuing, reckoning from the day of the making of this our

bill, in as many journeys as he may please within the said

term, provided that at each journey he is to register and shall

register, in the presence of an alcalde and two others of you

and a scrivener, on the dorse of this our grant, how much he

takes, so that he may not take more than the said five hundred

and fifty cahibes of wheat and fifty cahibes of barley; and for

the said grain we command you not to demand or levy any ex-

port-dues or other dues, since it is our will and pleasure that

otros navios, e por

que los maestres e

duenos dellos por

aventura se escu- 

rieran dellos fluyer a

demandaren mayores

feites dellos que acon- 

trumbron llevar e de-

ven aver justa mente, 

lo qual seria en de-

servicio nuestro e 

dellos e estivos dellos 

viajes que se han de 

fazer las dichas Yn-

dias, y donde los vos 

encargamos e man- 

demos que quando el 

nuestro Almirante de 

las Indias no faltare 

los navios que oviere 

menestere e ballesten 

los no quisieren ve 

con el e vos deman- 

dare qualesquier na- 

vios e caravelas e 

otras justas para los 

tales viajes que vos 

vendaes los navios e 

justas que oviere me- 

nester e deedes forma 

como dellos dellos 

que geles fluyten a 

preios razonables, 

segund a vos pare-

ciere que juzta mente 

geles devon fluyeren, e 

tuyo manera que 

las duenyes e maes- 

tres dellos seyn com-

los dichos navios, lo mas 

syn agrasio e per-

juzto de ellas partes 

que ser paeue que 

por la presente vos 

damos para el demas 

der cumplido. Fecha 

en la villa de Medina 

del Campo a veinte y 

dos dias del mes de

Junio de mill y quatrecientos e noventa y xefte anos. Yo el Rey. Yo la Reyna. Por mandado del 

Rey e dela Reyna, Fernand Alxare.

El Rey e la Reyna.

Alcaldes de sacas e cosas vedadas, dezernos e portadouros e guaerdas del Archibispado de Sevilla e

obispado de Cordes, e a cada uno de vos, nos vos mandamos que del pan que nos tenemos en este dicho

archiprestado, dellos tereis a nos pertenosientes dexados e consentiados libre mente sacar e cargar por

la mar a Don Christoval Colon nuestro Almirante dellas Yndias e ella persona que enel enviaire con

su curia firmada de su nombre, quinientos e cinquenta cahibes de trigo e cinquenta cahibes de ceveda

para bastamiento e provision delas yoldas delas Yndias, el qual dicho pan le dexad sacar dentro de cinco

meses primero siguientes contendo desde ay dia dela fecha desta nuestra edicto, en

quantes caminos el quijere e dentro del dicho termine, tanto que en cada camino esta de registrar e

registrar por ante un alcalde e dos de vos otros e un escriviano entas espaldas desta nuestra edicto le

que sacare, por que non pueda sacar mas dellos dichos quinientos e cinquenta cahibes de trigo e

cinquenta cahibes de ceveda, del qual dicho pan vos mandamos que no le demandezedes ni flizales

derechos algunos de saca ni otros derechos algunou, por quanto nuestra merced e voluntad en que
he is not to pay them; for the said grain is ours, and we are commanding it to be taken for our service, and we command you so to perform and fulfill it, without placing any obstacle or impediment in your way. And you shall not act contrary hereto under pain of our displeasure and of ten thousand marks.

The King and the Queen.

Francis de Soria, Lieutenant of our High Admiral of Castile: We command you to give and cause to be given to Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the Ocean, a transcript, authenticated so as to obtain credence, of whatever patents of favour and privileges and confirmations the said High Admiral of Castile holds of the said charge and office of Admiral, whereby he, and others on his behalf, may levy and collect the dues and other things pertaining to him in the said charge; for we have granted to the said Don Christopher Columbus that he may have and enjoy in the Admiralty of the Indies the favours, honours, prerogatives, liberties, dues and salaries which our said High Admiral has, holds and enjoys in the Admiralty of Castile.

And this do and fulfill as soon as you shall be required under this our letter, without interposing any excuse or delay; and should you not so do and fulfill it, we command our Assistant and other justices of the city of Seville to constrain and force you so to do and fulfill it. And neither you nor they shall be contrary hereto. Done in the city of Burgos, on the twenty-third day of the month of April, in the year nineteen-seven. I the King. I the Queen. By command of the King and of the Queen, Ferdinand Alarbes. Granted.

The King and the Queen.

By these presents we give licence and authority to you, Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the Ocean, that you may be able to take and do take into your hands the rights and other matters concerning the said charge, under your seal and said admiral's seal in the name of our admiral, and to dispatch and employ the same with the said admiral's seal in Castile, and such as he in his absence shall be dispatched to the same, in the name of the said admiral. And you shall not suffer any hindrance or impediment to be placed in your way, for you shall have and enjoy all such rights and privileges as our said admiral has, holds and enjoys in the Admiralty of the Indies.

By command of the King and of the Queen, Ferdinand Alarbes. Acordada.

El Rey e la Reyna.

5 POR lo presente damos licencia e facultad a vos Don Cristovao Colon nuestro Almirante del mar oceano para que podays tomar e tomeys a sueldo.
as many as three hundred and thirty persons, to the end that
they reside in the Indies, of the occupations and in the manner
following: forty esquires, one hundred foot-soldiers and
pioneers, thirty sailors, thirty midshipmen, twenty workers
in gold, forty labourers, ten gardeners, twenty officers of all
classes and thirty women, making in all the said three hun-
dred and thirty persons, to whom you are to cause wages to
be paid as it is contained in the instruction which we do com-
mand to be given therein ; and should it be needful to alter
any of the said occupations or persons, by increasing the
number of some and by diminishing others, you may do so,
as you shall see and perceive to be best for our service ; pro-
vided that altogether they do not exceed in all the said three
hundred and thirty persons. Done in the city of Burgos, on
the twenty-third day of the month of April, in the year one
thousand four hundred and ninety-seven. I the King. I
the Queen. By command of the King and of the Queen.
Ferdinand Alvares. Granted.

The King and the Queen.

The Treasurer of the property and ef-
fects appertaining to us from the islands and mainland
acquired and placed under our dominion in the Ocean in the
region of the Indies : We command you that from the gold,
merchandise and other things which shall be obtained in the
said Indies you do give and pay to the persons who may be
entitled to receive them from us, any salary, wages and other
monies which they ought to have for freights of ships and
merchants, and for other things which may be needful for the
housing and settling of the people residing and going to
reside in the said Indies, for wages and salary, and for
whatever may be payable and due to the people who have
served us in time past, according to the lists, bills and
warrants which shall be delivered to you, signed with the
names of Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral, Ulter-
yor and Governor of the said Indies, or of his lieutenant,
and of the officers of our chief accountants who are and shall
be in the said Indies; by the which receipts and lists, and
by acquittances of the parties, we command that there be

fissta en numero de
treinta y tres personas para que
esten enlas Yndias,
delos oficios y formas
siguientes, quarenta
escuderos, ciemp
o
eras de guerra y de
trabajo, trenta ma
rineras, treynta gua
mates, veinte labra

dores de oro, cin
quantas labradoras,
diez ortolanos, veinte
oficiales de todos ofi
cios, treyntamayores,
que son todas las
dichas tresiantas e
traynta personas, las
cuales fisgas pagar
sueldo segund se con
zione en la instrucciones
que cerca dello man-
damos dar, e sy algun
no de los dichos oficios
o gendes fueren necesi
rio mudarse o creer
en el numero de los
unos abaxando otros, lo podys ha
zer, segunderiendo e
entendiendo se con
mipastro a nuestro
servicio e con tanto que
nos [non] sean mas
por todos dichas
dichas tresiantas e
traynta personas. Feche el
cibdad de Burgos, a
veinte y tres dias del
mes de abril del mili
ye quatrocientos e no
tenta y seis anos.
Yo el Rey. Yo la
Reyna. Por mandado
del Reyno e dela Reyna,
Fernand Alvares.
Acordada.

El Rey e la Reyna.

§ NUESTRO tesorero delas hacienda e cosas a nos pertenecientes delas yslas e tierra firme descubi
bertas e puestas so nuestro señorío enel mar océano enla parte delas Yndias, nos vos man
damos que del oro e mercaderias e otras cosas que se ofieren enlas dichas Yndias deles e
pagadores alas personas que ofieren de aver de nos qual quier salariio e sueldo e otros
mercaderias que ayes de aver por flotes de navios e mercaderias e para las otras cosas que sean
necesarios para la obliation y poblacion delas gente que esta e aviere de ye alas dichas Yndias por
sueldo e salariio e la gente que nos ofiere servido el tiempo pasando lo que asi aviere de aver e les
fuer devido segund se vos diere por nominas e codutas e libramientos firmados de sus nombres
de Don Christoval Colon nuestro Almirante, Viso Rey e Governador delas dichas Yndias e su
leger teniente, y los oficiales de nuestros Contadores mayores que enlas dichas Yndias estan e
estuvieren, conos quales recibidos e nominae e con cartas de pago delas partes mandamos que vos
credites to you in account the said moneys for which the said Admiral and officers shall thus give warrants, and which you shall give and pay as aforesaid; and you shall not do contrary hereon. Done in the city of Burgos, on the twenty-third day of the month of April in the year one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven. I the King. I the Queen. By command of the King and of the Queen, Ferdinand Alvarez. Granted.

The King and the Queen.

To you our Chief Accountants and your lieutenants and officers. Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the Ocean, has reported to us that he has lent and is lending to some of the persons who are in the Indies certain sums of money, which he states are to be repaid to him from the pay and provisions which the said persons are to receive from us, and has supplicated us to command you to issue a warrant to him upon the moneys which such persons are to receive from us. Wherefore we command you that upon the said Admiral, or anyone holding his authority in due legal form, showing you that such moneys are due to him by such persons, you shall grant him a warrant on our Treasurer, or on his lieutenant in the said Indies, to pay the same to him from what they may have to give and pay to such persons who may be thus indebted to the said Admiral. Done in Burgos, on the ninth day of May in the year ninety-seven. I the King. I the Queen. By command of the King and of the Queen, Ferdinand Alvarez. Granted.

The King and the Queen.

By these presents we give licence and authority to you, Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the Ocean, that if you shall perceive it to be for our service to take into pay a larger number of persons than those whom we have command to go to the Indies and reside therein, you may take and retain them until they reach the number of the hundred.
Don Ferdinand and Donna Isabella, by the grace of God King and Queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Biscay, Gibraltar and the Canary Islands, Count and Countess of Barcelona and Lords of Biscay and Molina, Duke of Asturias and Propatry, Counts of Rousillon and Cordova, Marquises of Cristoano and Osiano. Whereas on behalf of certain persons established in the island of Hispaniola and of others who desire to establish themselves therein, we have been petitioned to command that lands should be granted and assigned to them in the said island, in which they might sow corn and other seeds, and plant orchards, cotton-trees, sugar, vines, trees, sugar-canes and other plants, and might make and build houses, mills and machines for the said sugar, and other buildings profitable and necessary for their livelihood, all which is of service, advantage and utility to us as well as to the residents in the said island. Therefore by these presents we give licence and authority to you, Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the Ocean, and our Liege and Governor in the said island, that in all the districts thereof you may and shall give and distribute to such persons, and to each of them, now living and dwelling in the said island, and to those who from now henceforth shall go to live and dwell therein, the lands, hils and waters which you shall consider proper to be given and allotted to each of them, according to his rank, his service to us, and the condition and quality of his person and estate, marking by boundaries and landmarks persons por todas, por el tiempo y seg-Grant que a vos ben visto fuere, con tan-to que el sueldo y mantenimiento que las tales personas que acrecentardes orieren de aper islas pague de qual quier mercadería y otras cosas de valor que se orieren en las dichas Yndias, syn que nos mandemos proveer para ello de otra parte. Fecha en la ciudad de Burgos a veinte y dos del mes de abril de mill y cuatrocientos y no-venta y syete años. Yo el Rey. Yo la Reina. Por mandado del Rey y della Reyna, Fernando Al- vares. Acordada.

Don Fernando e Douta Isabel pelo grao de Dios Rey e Reyna de Castilla, de Leon, de Aragon, las Sicilia, de Granada, de Toledo, de Valencia, de Gallizia, de Mallorca, de Sevilla, de Cerdeca, de Cordova, de Correga, de Marja, de Jaben, deles Algarees, de Algezira, de Gibraltar e delas ydas de Canarias, Conde e Condesa de Barcelon a, e Señores de Vise a y de Mallina, Duques de Alenca e de Navarria, Condes de

Bouill e de Cerdania, Marqueses de Osriten e de Gaciano. Por quanto por parte de algunas personas que estan azenzadadas ena yda Esperaola e de otras que se quieren aseinar esella, nos fue suplicao les mandasemos dar e secular ena dicha yda tierras en que ellos pudisem vinbar pan e outras semillas e planar buertas e algodones e linares e viacas e arbos e cabra- brulas de azucar e outras plantas e fasser e edificar casas e molinos e ingenios para o dicha azurar e outras edificações provechosos e necessarios pao su bivir, to qual e servico nuestro e bien e utilidade como deus moradores desta dicha yda, por cada pao a presente damos licencia e fidelidade a vos Don Chrestoval Colon nuestro Almirante do mar oceano e nosso Viva Rey e Governador enla dicha yda, para que en todos os terminos della podares dar e repartir e delas e repartidas alias tales personas e a cada uno dellos que agora biven e moren ena dicha yda e allos que de aqui adantante furem a bivir e morer essa, las tierras e montes e aguas que vos virem que a cada uno dellos se deve dar e repartir segundo quien fuere, e lo que nos suer servido e la condition e calidad de su personas e bivir, e limitando e amoando [amazonando] a
cada uno lo que asy le diervier y repartierdes para que aquello aya y tenga e posea por suyo como suyo, e lo seve e planta e labre e se aproveche dello, con facultad dello poder vender e dar e donar e trocar e cambiar e enagenar e cambiar e conservar e faze lo dello e enello todo lo que quixiere e por bien tuevir como de cosa suya propia e a vida, de justo derecho titulado, obligando las tales personas de tener e mantener vesiendolo con su casa yendo en la dicha ysla Españoys por quatre años primero y seguiente contados desde el dia que les diervier e entregado las tales tierras e baxientadas, e que fueran en la dicha ysla casas e plantarem las dichas vinas e buertas en la manera e cantidad que a vos bien visire fuere con tanto que enlas tales tierras e montes e aques que las ay diervier e repartierdes las tales personas no puedan tener ni tengan jurisdiccion alguna eis ni enemistado, ni cosa aconciado ni desbasta ni termino redondo mas de aquello que tuercren cerando de una tegin en ello e que todo lo otro desercando, cogidos los frutos e esquilmos dello, sea esto comum e balde a todos. E asy mismo reservamos para nos el brasyul e qual quier metal de oro e plata e otro metal que enlas tales tierras se hallare. E asy mismo que las tales personas a quien diervier e repartierdes las dichas tierras no puedan fiser ni fagen enellas ni en parte dellas cargo ni descargo alguno de metal ni de brasyul ni de otra cosa alguna que a nos pertenezca e de que por nuestro mandado se ba de fazer cargo e descargo. E que solamente ellos puedan sembrar e coger e llevar e gaster los frutos e pano e semillas e arboles e viñas e algodonales e que enlas dichas tierras sembren e cogeniren, como dicho es. E queremos e mandamos que las tierras que les vos diervier e repartierdes en la manera que dicho es ninguna ni algunas personas eis gelas tomien ni ocupen ni les pongan enellas ni en parte dellas enbargo ni yngredimento alguno mas libremente eis tener e posseir e usoir e gozar dellas ysegundo que enesta nuestra carta se contiene. E los unos ni los otros no fagen ende al por alguna manera, so pena del nuestra muerte e de diez mill maravedis a cada uno que lo contrario bizyere, para la nuestra camara. Dada en la villa de Medina
Consernàtio

[Text in Latin script]
Don Ferdinand and Donna Isabella,
by the grace of Our King and Queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Majorca, Seville, Sardinia, Cordoba, Corsica, Murcia, Jaen, the Algarves, Algericas, Gibraltar and the Canary Islands, Count and Countess of Barcelona and Lords of Lipstap and Polina, Dukes of Athens and Neopatricia, Counts of Roussillon and Cerdaigne, Marquises of Cristiano and Goyiano.

for that it is the particular privilege of Kings and Princes to honour and exalt and to confer favours and graces upon their subjects and lieges, especially upon those who serve them well and faithfully; we, perceiving this, and taking into consideration the many good and faithful services which you, Don Bartholomew Columbus, brother of Don Christopher, our Admiral of the Ocean and Viceroy and Governor of the islands newly found in the Indies, have rendered and do render to us every day, and which we hope you will render to us from henceforth, do approve, and it is our will and pleasure, that from henceforth you shall call and entitle yourself adelantado of the said islands newly found in the said Indies, and shall have power to use, exercise and perform in the said islands, and in every one of them, all things which the other adelantados of our said kingdoms are able to perform; and that you shall have and enjoy, and that there shall be observed towards you, all the honours, graces, costs of honours and subsidies and fairs markets and gracias with you as subditos and naturales especialmente the que bien y lealmente les sirven, lo qual por vos visto y considerando los muchos y buenos y leales servicios que vos Don Bartholomew Colon, hermano de Don Christopher nuestro Almirante del mar océano y Vizcaya Rey y Governador delas yslas nueva mente falladas enlas Yndias, vos avedes hecho y fazedes de cada dia y esperamos que vos fayres de aqui adelante, tenemos por bien y es nuestra merced y voluntad que de aqui adelante vos llames y yntitulay adelantado delas dichas yslas nueva mente falladas enlas dichas Yndias, e podedes usar e exercer e faser enlas dichas yslas en cada una deellas todas las cosas que los otros adelantados delas dichos nuestros reynos pueden faser, e que ajudes e gozades e vos sean guardadas todas las bonerras e gracias

Del Campo, on the twenty-second day of the month of July, in the year of the nativity of our Saviour Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven. I the King. I the Queen. I, John de la Parra, Secretary of the King and of the Queen our Lords, caused it to be written by their command. And on the dorse of the said patent it is said: Granted, Rodrigo Doctor. Ferdinand Hortiz, pro-chancellor. Registered, Rodrigo Doctor.

DON Fernando e Dinha Isabel por la graça de D’hs Reys e Reina de Castilla, de Leon, de Aragão, de Seilla, de Granada, de Toledo, de Valencia, de Gáliça, de Maltorca, de Seilla, de Corda, de Corcega, de Murcia, de Jafon, delas Algarves, de Algericas, de Gibralta e delas yslas de Canaria, Conde e Condes de Barcelone e Señores de Viscaya e de Molina, Duques de Atanas e de Neopatricia, Condes de Basellom e de Cerdania, Marqueses de Orixtan e de Goyiano. Por que alos Reys e Príncipes es propia
e mercades e preheminencias e prerrogativas which son devi-
das e se devon fazer e guardar segundo as
leyes por nos fechas
cadas cortes de Tolo-
do e las otras leyes
de nuestras reynos, a
los otros nuestros
Adelantados dons di-
deben nuestros reynos
ay en sus Adelante-
mientos como fuer dellos. E por esta
nuestra carta a por su
translado signado de
escrivano publico,
mandamos al yus-
trísimo Príncipe Don
Juan nuestro mau-
cero e nos amado
hijo e alos ynfantes,
perdidos, duques,
marqueses, condes, e
adelantados, e ricos
omes, maistros delas
hordens, priores, co-
mandadores e subco-
mandadores, e alios
del nuestro consejo e
cyderes deis nuestro
abidencia, alcaldes e
algueis donestro justi-
ticos quales quier
dela nuestra casa e
porte e chancilleria e
todos los consejos,
justicias, regidores,
cancleros, escuderos,
officials e omes buenos
delas ciudades e
villas e logares delas
dichas nuestras rey-
nos e sehorios, e
da dicho nuestro Almi-
nante, Viso Rey e
Governador delas di-
dechas yslas e alio ves-
sinos e moradores e
ala otra gente que em-
tias estar e estoxieren de asyento o en otra qual quier manera, que de aqui adelante vos ynotidais
llamen e vos ayen e tengan por Adelantado delas dichas yslas e tierra firme e vos guarden e
igaren guardar todas las dichas honras e preheminencias, prerrogativas e ynomenditas que segund las
dichas leyes vos devon ser guardadas, e vos reciendes e segues reciend contas dereches e salarios al
dicho oficio de nuestro Adelantado anexo e pertenencias bien e compito mente en guisa que vos
non mengue ecos alguna, os por esta nuestra carta vos criamos e fassamos Adelantado delas
dichas yslas e tierra firme e nos que asy nueva mente se ban fallado e descubierto antias Yntias, e vos
reciendes e avemos per recibido al dicho oficio e al uso e exercicio del. E mandamos que enlo
ni en parte dello, embargo no ynediciement algo no vos pongan ni consyentan poner. E es
desto que dicho es quixieren nuestra carta de previlegio, mandamos al nuestro canclero e
notarios e alias otros officialias que estan ala tala delas nuestros sellos, que vos lo den e pasen e
selen, e los unos ni los otros non fagen en al por alguna manera, so pena delas nuestra merced e
de dous mil maravedis a cada uno que lo contrario fizeren para nossa camera. E damos
mandamos a omos que leia esta nuestra carta mostrare que los espanos que faren en esta
nuestra carta de quier que nos seamos, del dia que os emplasfaren jasquina dous primeiras
syguientes sola dicho pena, sola qual mandemos a qual quier escrivano publico que para esto fuere
llamado que de endal que gela mostrare testonimo signado con sua regua, por que nos seamos
The King and the Queen.

By these presents we give licence and authority to you, Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the Ocean and member of our council, in order that you may have power to pay, and may pay, to the persons who have been, are now, and from hereafter shall be, according to the instruction which you hold from us, of the number of the persons who have to remain in the said Indies, and to the persons and shipowners who have consented and shall convey provisions and other things to the said Indies, all the money which are due to them and shall hereafter become due to them for any wages, provisions, and freights of ships, any payment that is to be made here being first of all certified by the Bishop of Barajas and by you, and any payment that is to be made in the Indies, by you and by the deputy of our chief accountants residing there, giving to each what is and shall be justly due to him. And this you are to pay and may pay from any merchandise and other things which may be obtained in the said Indies, provided that the payment of warrant which you shall deliver to them be signed by the said deputy of our chief accountants and entered in our books, for which we give you full power. Done in the town of Alcalá de Henares, on the twenty-third day of the month of December in the year nine hundred and ninety-seven. I the King. I the Queen. By command of the King and of the Queen, Ferdinand Alvarez, Grantor.

The King and the Queen.

Reverend Father in Christ, Bishop of Barajas, and Don Christopher Columbus, Admiral of the Ocean, both members of this said council, we have ordained and decreed the following:

1. That you shall take from the said Indies a draft of provision for us of the amount of one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven ducats.

2. That you shall pay the aforesaid amount to the aforesaid bishop in the said Indies, and that he shall receive it in gold or silver, as he shall see fit.

3. That the aforesaid bishop shall deliver to you a receipt for the said amount, and that you shall give to the aforesaid bishop a letter of credit for the said amount, which shall be signed by you and by the said deputy of our chief accountants.

4. That you shall keep a register of all the provisions and other things which you shall receive in the said Indies, and that you shall deliver to us a copy of such register.

5. That you shall keep a register of all the provisions and other things which you shall receive in the said Indies, and that you shall deliver to us a copy of such register.

6. That you shall keep a register of all the provisions and other things which you shall receive in the said Indies, and that you shall deliver to us a copy of such register.

7. That you shall keep a register of all the provisions and other things which you shall receive in the said Indies, and that you shall deliver to us a copy of such register.

8. That you shall keep a register of all the provisions and other things which you shall receive in the said Indies, and that you shall deliver to us a copy of such register.

9. That you shall keep a register of all the provisions and other things which you shall receive in the said Indies, and that you shall deliver to us a copy of such register.

El Rey e la Reyna.

§ BEVERENDO, en Christo Padre Obispo de Batajos e Don Christopher Colonel Almirante del mar oceano ambas del
nuestro consejo. Vi
mos una vuestra le
tra, y cerca del que
decís que no se ha
probado cosa alguna
fácilmente esto de
los mantenimientos
que han de ser más
Rindas a cabañas que
no bautiza personas
que los tome a cargo
por los precios que
de sean fueron tenidos
en las instrucciones
que vos dieron
Al-
mirante llenos, por
que decís que tenéis los
dichos mantenimen-
tos a mayores precios
que acá se tasaron, y
pues así os nos vos
mandamos y encar-
gamos que ambos a
do juntamente los
veyas y busques per-
sonas fidelas que lo
tomen, y tamente el
precio que justo y
fuere y vos parecer que se
les debe dar, viendo
respeto al valor delos
dichos mantenimiento,
es muy buena las
tales personas lo
veyas como a otros
otros mayor parecer
por manera que no
se dése la partida
de vos el dicho Almi-
rante, en para ello
vos damos poder cum-
plicido. Fecho en
villa de Alcalá de
Hernares a veinte
y tres días del mes de
diciembre de noventa
e cuyos años. Yo el
Rey. Yo la Reyna.
Por mandado del Rey
de la Reyna, Fernando Álvarez.
En tales espadas desen Acorrida.

**Bon Ferdinand and Donna Isabella,**

by the grace of God King and Queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sarraga, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Portugal, Seville, Lardania, Cordoba, Corseica, Portugal, France, the Al-
gardes, Algaricas, Gibraltar and the Canaries Islands, Count
and Countess of Barcelona and Lords of Biscay and Molina, Dukes of Athens and Neopatria, Counts of Roussillon and
Cerdagne, Marquises of Cristiano and Cojano, To you the
knights and squires, officers and good men, and all other
persons of whatsoever estate and condition you may be, who
by our command have been, are and from henceforth shall be
in the islands discovered and to be discovered by our com-
mand in the Ocean in the region of the Indies, and to each
and any of you, health and grace. You know well that Don
Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the said Indies in
the said Ocean, is our Vicerey and Governor thereof by
virtue of our patent of commission which we have ordered

DON Fernando e Doña Isabella por la gracia de Dios Rey e Reyna de Castilla, de Leon, de Aragon, de Sefilia, de Granada, de Toledo, de Valencia, de Galicia, de Mallorca, de Sevelia, de Cerdeña, de Cordoba, de Corsega, de Murcia, de Jaben, de los Algarves, de Algeisra, de Gibraltar e de las
yustas de Canarias, Conde e Condesa de Barcelona e Sebera de Vizaya e de Molina, Duques de Atenas e de Neopatria, Condes de Rosalón e de Cerdanía, Marquises de Cristiano e de Cojano; a vos los cavalleros e ecurederes, oficiales e autres buenos e otras quelas qui
personas de qualquier estado e condición que soys, que por nuestro mandato fuistes e estais e esterdares de aquí adelante das yustas por nuestro mandato descubiertas e por descubierto e
mar ocyan en la parte das Yndias, e a esta uno e qual quiere de vos, salud e gracia. Bien
seheys como Don Christopher Colon nuestro Almirante das dichas Yndias del dicho mar ocyan en

**our council. We have seen a letter from you, and with re-
ference to your statement that up to the present time nothing
has been done in the matter of the provisions which are to
go to the Indies, because you do not find any persons to take the
contract for them at the prices which were here placed upon
them in the instructions that you, the said Admiral, took with
you, because they say that the said provisions are worthy
higher prices than those placed upon them here, and that be-
ing so, we command and charge both of you jointly to look for
and seek trustworthy persons to undertake it, and fix such
prices as may be just and may appear to you reasonable to
give them, having regard to the value of the said provisions;
and if you do not find such persons, you are to take whereby
measures may seem best to you, in such wise that the de-
parture of yourself, the said Admiral, may not be delayed
for we give you full power to that effect. Done in the town
of Alcalá de Henares, on the twenty-third day of the month of
December in the year ninety-seven. I the King. I the
Queen. By command of the King and of the Queen, Ferdi-
nand Alvarcs. And on the dorse it said, Granted.**
Don Ferdinand and Donna Isabella,

by the grace of God King and Queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Castile, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Majorca, Seville, Saragossa, Cordoba, Corseca, Sarcia, Franca, Algarves, Algerias, Gibraltar and the Canary Islands, Count and Countess of Barcelona and Lords of Biscay and Polina, Duke of Athens and Neopatria, Counts of Roussillon and Cerdaun,包裹

...
Queres te que hajamos
comandado Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the
Ocean and our Vicerey and Governor of the islands and
mainland of the said Ocean in the region of the Indies, to
go with certain ships, caravels and other foises, as our Captain,
to the said islands and mainland which are discovered and to
be discovered in the said region of the Indies. Wherefore
by these presents we command all and each of you the said
masters, captains, owners, mates and crews of the said ships,
caravelas and other foises, and all the crews which may sail
in them and in each of them, that you and they do hold as our
Captain General of the said ships, foises and caravelas, the
said Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral, Vicerey and
Governor of the said Ocean, and that you obey him and accept
him as our Captain General, and do and fulfill and carry out
all that he shall order and command you on our behalf, and
every parcel and part thereof, according as, and in the form
and manner, and at the times, and under the penalties which
he may order on our behalf, without making any excuse or
delay therein, in the very same manner and just as com-
pletely as if we in person commanded you; for we by these
presents do make him Captain General of the said ships, car-
avels and other foises, and do give him power and authority to
direct and govern them as our Captain General, and to execute
on the crew thereof such penalties as they may become liable to
navegarem que tengan y tengan por nuestro Capitán general delos dichos naos y fastas y caravelas a
lado Don Christoval Colon nuestro Almirante y Viso Rey y Gobernador del dicho mar océano
le obedezcan y tengan por nuestro Capitán general y fagudes, e cumplidos e pacientes en
obra todo lo que por el de nuestro parte vos fuere dicho y mandado e a cada cosa e parte dello
seguir e como e ena forma e manera e alos tiempos e solas penas que el de nuestro parte vos
mandare syn poner en ello excesa ni dilació alguna, bien ay e a tan cumplida mente como oy nos en
persona vos lo mandaremos, ca nosotros por la presente le fesemos nuestro Capitán general delos dichos
navegados y caravelas e otras fastas e le damos poder e facultad para las mandar e governar como
nuestro Capitán general e para executar ena compañia delas quales quier penas en que cayeren
and incure through not fulfilling and obeying his commands, as it is aforesaid. But it is our will and pleasure that neither our said captain general Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral, Viceroy and Governor, nor you or any one of you shall go to the mine which is held by the most serene King of Portugal, our brother, or intermeddle in the trade thereof, for it is our will to observe, and to cause to be observed by our subjects and liegemen, what we have stipulated and agreed upon with the said King of Portugal respecting the said mine, and that we command you so to fulfill under pain of our displeasure, and of confiscation of your property to our chamber and treasury. Given in the city of Barcelona, on the twenty-eighth day of the month of May in the year of the nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and ninety-three. I, the King. I, the Queen. I, Ferdinand Alvarez of Toledo, Secretary of the King and of the Queen our Lords, caused it to be written by their command. And on the dorse of the said patent was written as follows: Granted, Rodney Doctor. Registered, Alonso Peres. Peter Gutierrez, Chancellor.

The King and the Queen.

Forasmuch as in the powers which we have commanded to be given, and have given, to you, Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the islands and mainland which have been discovered and are to be discovered in the Ocean, in the region of the Indies, and our Viceroy and Governor of the said islands and mainland, it is contained that you are to grant the charters and decrees patent which it may be necessary to make and pass in the said islands and mainland in our name, thus, Don Ferdinand and Donna Isabella, etc., sealing them.

El Rey e la Reyna.

POR quanto enel poder que mandamos dar e dimos a vos Don Christoval Colon nuestro Almirante delas Indias e tierra firme que se ha descubierto e se ha de descubrir enel mar oceano alla parte delas Indias e nuestro Viso Rey e Governador delas dichas yslas e tierra firme, se contiene que vos ayuys de liberar las cartas e provisiones patentes que se os vienen de fazer e espeñir enlas dichas Indias e tierra firme en nuestro nombre por Don Fernando e Doha Ysabel cs. las quales ban
with our seal which we commanded you to take for this purpose; and it might happen that you might not be present in the said islands and mainland, because it might be advisable for you to go to discover other islands and mainland, or to perform other things for the advancement of our service; for which cause you will have to leave in your place some person to superintend and administer the affairs of the said islands and mainland in your absence, who could not superintend and administer them by granting our said charters and decrees in our name without having our power and authority to that effect: Therefore, by these presents, we give power and authority to the person whom you may nominate in your absence to remain in the said islands and mainland, that he may determine and dispatch the matters and causes which may arise there, giving the said decrees and charters in our name, and sealing them with our seal, just as you might do if you were present in the said islands and mainland, in virtue of our said powers which you hold: whereas we command these presents to be given, signed with our names. Done in Barcelona, on the twenty-eighth day of May in the year ninety-three. I the King. I the Queen. By command of the King and of the Queen, Ferdinand Álvares. And on the dorse it said, Granted.

The King and the Queen.

Forasmuch as according to the agreement which we commanded to be made with you, Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the Ocean, and our Viceroy and Governor of the islands and mainland of the said Ocean, which are in the region of the Indies, it is contained among other things that for the offices of government which it may be necessary to have in the said islands and mainland, you are to nominate three persons for each office, and that we shall nominate and appoint one of them to each office; and it is impossible at present to observe the said agreement owing to your early departure for the said islands; therefore, relying upon you, our said

POR quanto segund el asunto que nos mandamos fazer con vos Don Christoval Colon nuestro Almirante del mar océano e nuestro Vixo Rey e Governador delas yslas e tierra firme del dicho mar océano que son alla parte delas Yndias, entre outras se contiene que para os officios de governacion que orire de aver elllas dichas yslas e tierra firme vos ayudos de nombrar tres personas para cada officio e que vos nombrerems e proorneys ao uno dello del tal officio, e al presente non se pode guardar el dicho asiento por la brevedad de vuestra partida para elllas yslas, confiando de vos el dicho
Admiral, Vicerox and Governor, that you will provide therefor in a trustworthily manner and for the advancement of our service and of the good government of the said islands, by these presents we give you license, power and authority that, as long as it shall be our will and pleasure, you may fill up the said offices of government of the said islands and mainland with such persons, and for such time, and in such form and manner as shall seem good to you; and to those persons who shall be thus appointed by you we give power and authority to use the said offices, according to the form and manner which shall be contained in the commissions which you shall give them of the said offices. Done in the city of Barcelona, on the twenty-eighth day of May in the year one thousand four hundred and ninety-three. I the King, I the Queen, by command of the King and of the Queen, Ferdinand Alberes. Granted.

Don Ferdinand and Donna Isabella,
by the grace of God King and Queen of Castile, Leon, Aragon, Sicily, Granada, Toledo, Valencia, Galicia, Majorca, Seville, Barbary, Cordova, Corsica, Murcia, Jaen, the Algarves, Andalucia, Gibraltar and the Canary Islands, Count and Countess of Barcelona and Lords of Biscay and Molina, Dukes of Athens and Neaparia, Count of Roussillon and Cerbagne, Marqueses of Cristiano and Gogano. Whereas you, Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral, Vicerox and Governor of the Ocean, have supplicated and prayed us as a favour to give you our power and authority to form and establish out of your properties, basals, heredities, and perpetual offices, one or two entails, so that there may remain an enduring memorial of you and of your house and race, and that your descendants may be honoured; therefore, having regard thereto, and considering that it is the privilege of kings and princes to honour and exalt their subjects and dependents, and especially those who serve them well and faithfully, and because in the making of such entails honour accrues to the royal crown of these our

nuestro Amirante
Viso Rey e Governador
que lo proveyere
fiablemente en como cumplio a nuestro
servicio e ala buena go-
vernacion de las di-
chas islas; por la
presente vos damos
licencia, poder, e fa-
cultad para que en
tanto quanto fuere
nuestra mercé e vol-
buental podyer pro-
veher delos dichos o|
cios de gobernacion
delas dichas yslas e
tierra firme eislas per-
sonas e por el tiempo
e en la forma e manera
que a vos bien visto
fuere. Alos quales
que ay por vos fue
ren proveyeyt, los de
mon poder e facultad
para usar delos di-
cchos oficios segund e
por la forma e man
nera que en nuestras
previsiones que delos
dichos oficios los di-
ceros sera contenido.
Fechu esta cibdad de
Barcelona e reynet e
oe ocho dias de mayo de
mil y quatroientos e
noveenta e tres aos.
Yo el Rey. Yo la
Reyna. Por man-
dado del Rey e dela
Reyna, Fernando Al-
vares. Acordada.

DON Fernando e
Dona Isabel por la
granza de Dios Rey
e Reyna de Castilla,
de Leon, de Aragon,
de Señilia, de Granada, de Toledo, de Valencia, de Gallisia, de Mallorcas, de Seilla, de Cerdeña, de Cordova, de Corega, de Murcia, de Jaen, de Algarves, de Algesira, de Gibraltar, e delas yslas de Canaria, Conde e Condesa de Barcelona e Señores de Vizaya e de Molina, Duques de Atenas e de Neaparia, Condes de Raxellos e de Cerdelian, Marqueses de Cristiano e de Gogano. Por

quanto vos Don Christoval Colon nuestro Amirante, Viso Rey e Governador del mar occeno
nos supplicaste e pedistes por mercé que vos diuemos nuestro poder e facultad para fazer e establecer de vuestos bienes, basals e heredimientos oficios perpetuos uno ao dos majorogos
por que quede perpetua memoria de vos e de vuesta casa e linaje e por que los que de vos vinieren
sean bennorados, lo qual por vos visto, e considerado que alos Reyes e Principes es propia
cosa bennrar e sublimar a seus subditos e naturales especialmente aos quales que bien e lealmente vos sirvem e por que em fazer os tales mayorogos os bennra della corone real destos nuestros

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reynos y pro e bien de lotos, e acatando los muchos buenos e leales e grandes e continuos servicios que vos el dicho Don Cristoval Colon nuestro Almirante nos avedos fecho e fusades de cada dia, e especialmente en descobrir e trazer a nuestro poder e señorío las yslas e tierra firme que descobri-tes enel dicho mar oceano, mayor manto por que esperamos que con ayuda de Dios nuestro Señor reubenada en mucho servicio novo e honra nuestra e pro e utilidad de nuestros reynos, e por que se espera que los pobla- dores delas dichas Yndias se convertiran a nuestra santa fe catolica, tovinoslo por bien e por esta nuestra carit, de nuestro propio mutuo e cierta satisfacions e provecho real absoluto de que enesta parte quememos usar e uso mos como Rey e Reyna e Señores no reconociéntes superiores eno temporal, vos damos licencia e facultad para que cada e quando vos quisieredes e por bisa e tovides an en vuestros vides por simples contrato e menda, como por donation entre bivos, como por vuestro testamento y postrema voluntad e por codicido o en otra manera qual quer que quisieredes e por bien tovides podades fazer e faga-des mayoradgo o mayoradgos, por uno o dos e tres escrituras o por muchas tantas vesves e ena manera que quisieredes e bien visto vos fuere e aquel o aquellos o qual quer cosa o parte dellos podades rebozar testar e emendar e adornar e quitar y menguar e acrecentar una o dos e tres vesves e quantas mas vezes e como e ena manera que quisieredes e bien visto vos fuere e que el dicho mayoradgo o mayoradgos podades fazer e faga des en Don Diego Colon vuestro hijo mayor legítimo o en qual quer de vuestros hijos herederos que ayda tenes a tovides de aqui adelante, e en defecto e falta de hijos en uno o dos e vuestros parientes o otras personas que vos quisieredes e bien visto vos fuere, e que lo podays fazer e faga das de qualques quier vasalles e jurisdicciones e casas e tierras e heredamientos e molinos e deobnas e otras qualques quier heredamientos e bienes e de qualques
ofres which you hold from us by right and by inheritance;
and that of all that is aforesaid and of every part and parcel
thereof, which you now hold and possess, and which it app-

iertains to you to have and to hold until now, and which you
may from henceforth hold and possess, as well by labour
and gifts as by renunciations, purchases, barter, exchanges,
permutations or by any other titles whether of honour or of
profit, or in any other manner, or for any other cause or rea-
sion that may exist, you shall have power to make and may
make the said entail or entails entirely according to your will
and free pleasure and disposition, as well of your said pro-

erty and effects, entirely and completely, without any dimi-
nution, as of any portion or portions thereof; so that your
said property, and any part or parcel thereof, may descend
invulnerable by entail on the said Don Diego Columbus, your
son, and on your said sons and descendants on whom you
shall please to make and shall make the said entail or en-
tails, under the conditions, limitations, charges, settlements,
and securities, nominations and substitutions of heirs,
modes, rules, penalties and submissions which you may
please and think fit, and with any ordinaries, bequests, con-
ditions and oblations, and in such form and manner as you
shall settle, bequeath, dispose and grant, by one or by many
instruments, as aforesaid. All which, and every clause and
part thereof, considering it to be expressed and declared here-
just as if it were here set down and specified word for word,
from now henceforth, of our said certain knowledge, proper mo-
tion and absolute royal power, which in this matter we will to
use and do use, we commend, approve and confirm, and in treu-
pose therein and in every clause and part thereof our royal de-
eree and authority; and we command that the whole and every
clause and part thereof be valid and be observed towards you

mayorosgos comas condiciones e limitaciones, cargos, vínculos y firmezas, sustituciones y substitu-
iones, modos, reglas y penas y submisiones, que vos quisieredes y por bien tenieredes y con quales
quier bendenzas y mandos y pactos e convencion e segunt e por lo forma y manera que vos
vinculeredes y mandardes e dispusieredes e otorgardes por una o por muchas escrituras como dicho
es. Lo qual todo o cada cosa e parte dello aviendo al aqui por expresado e declarado como sy de
palabra a palabra aqui fuese puesto y exponiendolo nos desde agora para estensiones de dicho nues-
tra cierta scientia e propio motuo e poderio real absoluto de que enesta parte queremos usar e usan-
mos lo loamos e aproviemos confirmamos e yenternemos a ello e a cada cosa e parte dello, nuestro
derecho e autoridad real e mandamos que vos vala e sea guardado todo e cada cosa e parte dello
inviolably, both now and for ever, even though it, and each clause and part of it, be contrary to express law and to every form and ordinance thereof, and be such and of such sort that express and special mention ought necessarily to be made in this our patent, and it could not be included in the general expression thereof, and that it be observed as well and as completely as if upon each clause, part and article thereof our apportion, licence and command had been had, according and in such form and manner as shall be contained in your said disposition or dispositions. And it is our pleasure that all this be so done, notwithstanding that your other sons who are able to inherit, and your other relatives, kindred, descendants and collaterals may be demansted in their portions and allowances which appertain to them; and that the said Don Diego Columbus, your son, and he or they on whom you shall make the said entail or entailis, or legacy, or augmentation, may obtain or have a very great and notable excess beyond what, according to rights and municipal laws, you can leade to them in your testament or last will, and give by donations inter vivos, or in any other manner whatsoever. And it is our will and pleasure that these said properties, which you shall thus include and place in your said entail or entailis, shall be inalienable and indivisible for ever, and that the person or persons on whom you shall make the said entail or entailis, and the one who, according to your disposition, shall hold it, or those who shall hold them, shall not be able to sell, gift, bestow, alienate, divide or separate them, nor be able to lose them, nor shall lose them, for any debt that he may owe, nor for any other reason or cause, nor for any crime or misdemeanour which he may commit, except the crime of lese-majesty or perjury or treason, or the crime of heresy; and it is our will and pleasure that this be observed, notwithstanding the laws which contain that entailis are not to take effect even though they be made by postreme volunta and dar por donadis entre bivos, o en outra qual quier manera los quales dichos bienes que ay excluyederes y pasyederes enel dicho vuestro mayoradgo o mayoradgos, queremos es nuestra merced que sean ynreposibles y ynpartibles para syempre jamas y que la persona o personas en quien fuyeredes el dicho mayoradgo o mayoradgos o que segunt vuestra disposycion le oviere o los oviere nom los pueda vender ni dar ni donar ni enajenar ni dividir ni aparten ni los pueda perder ni pierda por ninguna debla que deva ni por otra razan ni causa ni por ningund delito ni crimen que cometan salvo crimen lege magestatis, o perduelones o traycion o crimen de eresia, lo qual queremos es nuestra merced que se guarde non embargante las leyes que se contienen que los mayoradgos non ayan lugar aunque se fagan por
virtud de quienes quier sentencias e escrituras que sobre ello se den, e otras, no menos de las de los Reyes, nuestras antepasadas, que en contrario del uso de los mismos se obtienen ser pue- dan, si las leyes e derechos que dijeron que cobra fe de en per- jurio de terceros o contra los buenos usos e costumbres en que la parte entiende ser legítimo y manifiesta que no vale ni la ley que dijeron que los derechos o privilegios no pueden ser re- bocados en las que decían que quienes habían de estar son los que debe ser (s) obedecidos e cumplidas, aun que contengan en su cualidad o deber de deber de la parte, e promes- tida de derecho natural y que aquello no puede ser quitado ni rebocado, e que las leyes e fuerzas e de- rechos valiosos los que puedan ser rebocados salvo por Cortes ni otra qualquiera cosa.

efecto, oducto, vigor, misterio, que encuentra delo suyo dicho se o ser pueda aun que se sea urgente o necésario o mixto o en otra qualquier manera. Con ello dicen nuestra citeda ciencia e propio susto e poderio real absoluto de que encarta parte queremos usar e usamos como Reyes y soberanos señores no reconocientes superior ento temporal, acuñando aquí por expresado y declarado como oy de palabra a palabra aquí fuere puesto e expresado, dispensamos continuo e lo abrogamos e derogamos e quintamos e admodemos en cuanto a esto toda e atopan e atener puede deste nuestra carta e delo cual contenido toda abrogación e supresión e todo otro estancia e endempadimiento e suplirnos cuales quier defectos, o otras quier cosas que de fecho o de derecho de sustancia e de solemnidad sean necesarias e provechasas de suplir para validación e corroboración dello. E mandamos al yllustrisimo
príncipe Don Juan nuestro muy caro e muy amado hijo e alos Vientos, prelados, duques, condes, marqueses, viscos, omes, maestres delas bordeñas, priores, comendadores e sub-comendadores e allos alcaldes delas castillas e casas fuertes e llamas e allos del nuestro consejo e odores delas nuestra abidencia e chancillería, alcaldes e alguasiles delas nuestra casa e corte e chancillería, e a todos los correcedores e asistentes, alcaldes, alguasiles, morros, prebostes, regidores, cavalleros, escuderos, oficiles e omes buenos de todas las ciudades e villas e logores delos nu estros reynos e señorios que agora son e seran de aqui adelante que vos guarden esta merced que vos fasesemos es todo e por todo se guan que entellas se contiene e que vos no vayen ni pasen contra ella ni contra parte della en tiempo alguno ni por alguno manera ni por qualsquier cosa ni razón que sea o ser pueda e que se con plan e executen e lleven a devida escusion con efecto la dispusyson e dispusysones que fisierdos del dicho mayor o mayoralde o mandamiento ni mandamiento ni segundas ni terceras juision delo qual todo mandamos al nuestro chanciller mayor e notarios e otros oficiles que estan ala tabla delas nuestros seflos que vos librens e pasen e selles nuestra carta de privilegio la mas firme e bastante que para ello menester oideres, e los unos ni los otros non fagen al por alguna manera aso pena dela nuestra merced e de diez mill maravedís para la nuestra camara e cada uno por quien fiscaro delas asy fasy e cumplir e demas mandamos al om e que vos esta carta mostrare que vos enlaque que cayesques ante en nuestra corte do que nos somos del dia que vos emplanare fasta quinse dias primeros suygentes sola dicha pena sola qual mandamos a qual quier escusen
Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the Ocean, Vicerey and Governor of the islands which have been discovered in the Indies: We have seen your letters and have had much pleasure in learning what you wrote to us therein, and that God has granted you so good an end to your labour, and guided you favourably in what you have begun, wherein he will be greatly served, and we likewise, and our kingdoms will receive such great advantage. May it please God that, besides serving him in this matter, you may on account thereof receive many favours from us, which, rest assured, will be conferred upon you as your services and labours deserve. And because we will that what you have begun may, by the aid of God, be continued and carried forward, and we are desirous that your coming should be speedily, it being for our service that you should make as much haste as you possibly can in your coming, in order that everything that is needful may be provided in time; and because, as you see, spring has begun, and the season for returning thither should pass by; may whatever anything can be got ready in Seville or in other
La Reyna.

DON Christopher Colón nuestro Almirante del mar oceano, Viso Rey e Governador della y las ydias, con este correo os escribo un traslado del libro que acá devastes, el qual ha tardado tanto por que se escribiese secretamente para que estos que están aquí de Portugal ni otro alguno no supiese del, y a cabas de todo por que mas presto se hiziese, na de dos letras segund veces. Cierta mente seguid lo que eneste negocio acá se ha platicado y visto cada día se conviene ser muy mayor y de grand calidá y sustancia, y que vos os avene en ello nuev o servido y tenemos de vos gran cargo, y asy esperamos en Dios que demos de asentando con vos que se há de fazer e cumplir muy enteramente que vos recibyeis de nos much mas honra, merced y acrecentamiento como es razón y lo adeuán vuestros servicios e mercedimiento. La carta del marcar que arriáis de fazer os es acabada me escribiendo luego, y por servició mio de dos dias grande prisa en vuestra partida para que aquella conda granía de nuestro Señor se ponga en obra sin dilacion alguna pues reda quanto cumpl se hizo del negocio, y de todo de ella los escribirí y fáseis siempre saber que de algo de todo lo que osiere vos asaremos y vos lo faremos saber. Enel negocio de Portugal nos han tomado estos que aquí están determinacion, aun que yo creo que el Rey se llegara a razón en ello, quería que pensaseis lo contrario porque pobre no vos descuidáys ni deys dgyr sobre

quarters for your return to the country which you have discovered; and write to us at once by this courier, who has to return quickly, in order that immediate provision may be made for what is to be done while you are coming hence and returning, so that upon your return from here everything may be in readiness. From Barcelona, the thirteenth day of March, in the year nineteen-thirty. I, the King, I, the Queen. So command of the King and of the Queen, Ferdinand Albares, And on the dorse it says: By the King and the Queen, to Don Christopher Columbus, their Admiral of the Ocean, and Viceroyp and Governor of the island which have been discovered in the Indies.

The Queen.

Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the Ocean, Viceroy and Governor of the islands newly found in the Indies: By this courier I send you a transcript of the book which you left here, which has been delayed so long in order that it might be written secretly, so that neither those who are here from Portugal nor anyone else might know of it, and on this account, in order that it might be done the sooner, it is in two handwritings, as you will perceive. Certainly, according to what has been done and seen until now in this business, it is recognised daily as being very important, and of great weight and weight, and that you have rendered us much service therein, and we are greatly indebted to you; and therefore we trust in God that, besides what has been agreed upon with you, which is to be very thoroughly performed and fulfilled, you will receive from us much further honour, favour and advancement, as is reasonable, and as your services and merits deserve. If the chart of the navigation which you had to prepare is finished, send it to me at once, and for my service make great haste with your departure, in order that, by the grace of our Lord, it may be put into effect without any delay, for you see how important its is to the success of the undertaking, and to serve and inform us constantly of everything out there, and we will advise and inform you of everything that may take place here. In the affair of Portugal no determination has been taken with those who are here: although I believe that the King will come to return there, I would wish you to think the contrary, in order that you may not on that account fail or neglect to act
The King and the Queen.

Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the Ocean and Viceregal of the islands newly discovered in the region of the Indies: We have got the letters which you sent to us by Antonio de Torres, from which we received much pleasure, and we give many thanks to our Lord God, who has done so much good in hiding guides you so well in everything. We regard as a great debt and service what you have done and laboured in those parts with such excellent order and foresight that it could not be better; and we have likewise given audience to the said Antonio de Torres, and received all that you sent to us by him; and not less was expected from you considering the extreme goodwill and affection which has been and is found in you for matters of our service. Rejoice upon it that we hold ourselves to be much served and obliged by you therein, so that we shall confer upon you favours, honour and advancement, as your great services require and deserve. And for that the said Antonio de Torres delayed coming here until now, and we have not seen your letters, which he did not send to us in order that he might bring them himself more securely, and on account of the hurry for the departure of those ships which are now going, and which directly we knew thereof here, we ordered to be dispatched with a full supply of the things of which you sent a memorial from thence, and as completely as could possibly be done without delaying them; and the same shall be done and carried out in respect of all the rest which he had in charge, at such time and in such manner as he shall declare the same, there is no opportunity now of replying to you as we would, but when he goes, if it please God, we will give you an answer and will command everything requisite therein to be provided. We have been acted at the things that have been done other contrary to your wish, which we will command to be thoroughly rehearsed and punished. In the next voyage that shall be made higher,

Torres, y recibimos todo lo que con ello nos embisteis, y no se espera nada de vos seguid la mucha voluntad, y afección de que vos se ha conoció y enconaste en las cosas de nuestro servicio. Esa carta que nos tenemos de vos por mucho servido y encargándolo entierro para vos hacer mercedes y honra, y arreglándolo como vuestros grandes servicios lo requieren y además. Y por que el dicho Antonio de Torres tarde en venir aquí fuese agor, y no avons visto vuestras cartas, las cuales no os aye enviado por las treber el a mejor vocablo, y por la prisa dela partida deste navios que agora van, las cuales alla era lo que aqui supimos los mandamos despachar con todo vocablo, delas cosas que de alla embisteis por memoria, y cuanto mas cumplida mente se pudiese hacer en temores, es aye se bara e cumplira en todo lo otro que el trazo acargo al tiempo y como el lo dijere, no ha lugar de vos responder como quisierans, pero quando el vaya plasieno a Dios vos responderemos y mandaremos proveer en todo ello como cumple. Nos avemos auido enojo delas cosas que alla se han fecho fuera de nuestra voluntad, las cuales mandaremos bien remediar y castigar. En el primer viaje que para acá
Don Christopher Columbus, our high Admiral of the islands of the Indies: We have seen your letters and memorials which you sent to us by Torres, and we have had much pleasure in learning all that you wrote to us therein, and we give many thanks to our Lord for all of it, since we hope that, with his help, your undertaking will be the means whereby our holy catholic faith will be much more increased. And one of the principal reasons why this has pleased us so much is because it has been invented, commenced and obtained by your hand, labour and industry; and it seems to us that of all that you told us at the beginning might happen, everything has, for the most part, occurred exactly as if we had seen it before telling us. We trust in God that in what remains to be known it will continue thus. For all this we are under much obligation to you, to de saber todo lo que por ellas nos escribiste, y damos muchas gracias a nuestro Señor por todo ello, y que esperamos que con su ayuda este negocio vuestro sea caba en que nuestra santedad se muo mas acrecentada. E una delas principales cosas por que esto nos ha placido tanto es por ser aventurada, principiada e avida por vuestro mano, trabajo e yndustria, y parece que todo lo que al principio nos dixistez que se podia alcanzar por lo mayor parte todo ha salido cierto como y lo avizorades visto antes que nos lo dixistes. Esperanze tenemos en Dios que ento que queda por saber ase continuara de que por ello vos quedemos en mucho cargo para
Ochiqueu abhernud et y seple.
Nos euberonos múnch prayn on obtra de vunp y vnel mupnos. Eebm en anta d'ebldh y ghand
y d' mlede. Tegl pante sa anta d'lgdla. O gongeau porles, prpx de dy gongel
las pufu mños no. mungo a lopine se
anfeu. Se cal prindu ye. ygeu no yeg. de
Qonee d'gante se. Se pumtie nde y en
e el ote. Cande. de m'gmb. dambno d' pex
d'bl pumvde. d'gtracu. d' pex
yole. Se. Sermda d'hp. y o
le. dons de pax. d'pax. m'nds de
hur. d'pax. d'pax. d'pax. d'pax. y h
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confer favours upon you in such a manner that you will be very well satisfied. And having seen all that you wrote to us, although you describe all things so fully that it is a great joy and delight to read them, still we would somewhat further, [namely] that you should write to us in such a manner that we may know how many islands have been discovered up to this time, and what is the name of each of those to which you have given names; for although you name some in your letters, they are not all; and what are the names which the others are called by the Indians, and how far it is from one to the other; and all that you have found in each of them, and what they say there is in them; and what has been obtained from the crops which have been sown since you went there, for the season is already past at which all the crops sown ought to be gathered in. And chiefly we desire to know what all the seasons of the year are like over there, in each month separately, for it seems to us that from what you say there is a great difference between the seasons there and those here. Some are dearer that is should be stated whether there are two winters and two summers there in one year. Write the whole to us for one letter, and send us the greatest number of falcons that can be sent from thence, and of all the birds that are found there and can be obtained, for we should like to see them all. And in regard to the things which you sent to us by a memorial as needful to be provided and despatched from hence, we commanded them all to be provided, as you will learn from the said Torres, and will see by what he takes with him. We should like, if it seem good to you, both in order to hear from you and from all the people who are there, and also in order that you might be constantly provided with whatever may be requisite, that one canoe should come from thence, and another go from hence, every month, since the affairs of Portugal are arranged, and vessels will be able to go and come in safety. Look to this, and if it should appear to you that it ought to be done, do it on your part, and write to us in what manner you think the despatch should be made from hence. And touching the conduct which you ought to observe there with the people you have there, we approve of what you have begun up to this time, and you ought to continue in the same course, gifting them the utmost satisfaction possible, but not giving them any opportunity to transgress in any wise in the things which they ought to perform and which you will command them on our behalf. And respecting the settlement which you have made, there is no one who can give a certain rule therein, or correct anything from hence, for there we there present we should take your counsel and opinion therein, and how much more being absent: Therefore we refer it to you. To all the other matters

vos fizer mercedes de manera que vos seyas muy bien contento. Y visto todo lo que nos escribisteis como quieras que asez larga mente deis todas las cosas que es mucho gasto o diergia ariias, pero algo mas quierriamos que nos escribiéis que ay en que sepamos cantas ya fasen aqui se han faltado, y alas que aveys puesto nombres que nombres tiene cada una, por que aun que no sepan algunas en vuestras cartas no son todas, y alas otras los nombres que les llenan los Indios e quanto ay de una a otra e todo lo que avays faltado en cada una, y las que disen que ay encellas, y enolo que se ha sobrentado de cada que alla faziest que se ha auido pues ya es pasado el tiempo que todas las cosas sembradas se ben de coger. Y principal mente desearmos saber todos los tiempos del ano que toles son alla en cada mes por sy, por que a nos parece que esto que dezis que ay alla mucha diferencia en los tiempos alos de ano, algunos quieren dezir sy en un ano ay alla deseynemos

y dos oramos. Todo nos lo escribid por servicio nuestro e enhian nos todos los mas afciones que diatll se podieren enhiar, y de todas las aves que alla ay, y se podieren avor, por que quierriamos las ver todos. Y quanto alas cosas que nos enbaiestes por un memorial que se provenci, y enbai de ano, todas las maravillas provee como del dicho Torres sabreys, y vereys por lo que el lleno. Quierriamos sy os parece que ay para saber de vos y de toda la gente que alla esta como para que cada dia podiais ser proveydos debo que fusses menester que cada mes viniese una caravela de alla, y de aca fuese otro, pues que las cosas de Portugal estan atendidas, y los navios podrian sy y venir segura manto. Vello, y sy os parece que se deve fazer fasedo vos, y escribid nos la manera que vos paresiere que se debe enhiar de ano. Y enolo que toca ala forma que alla deveys tener conde gente que alli tenyas bien nos paresce lo que fasta agora aves principiado, y ay lo deseyos conveniase danides el mas contentamiento que se pueda pero no danides lugar que excedan en cosa alguna enlas cosas que devierlen fazer, y vos les mandardes de nuestro parte. Y quanto alla poblacion que fisyste en aquello no ay quien pueda dar reglo cierta ni emender cosa alguna desde aca, por que alla estarimos presentes y tomeremos nuestro consejo y parecer enello, quanto mas en abscencia por eso a vos lo remitimos. A todas las otras cosas
contenidas en el memorial que traio el dicho Torres en las margines del va respondido lo que con
vino que vos supieseis la respuesta, a aquello nos re
mitimos. Y quanto alas cosas con Por
tugal, aca se tomó cierto asunto con sus embajadores que
vos pareçía que bera mas y unconvenci
ento, y por qué dicho seys bien ynoform
mado larga mento vos embias el tras
lado de los Capitulos que sobre ello se
bizeron o por escu
apa no conviene
alargar entello y se
que vos mandemos y encargasmos que
aquello guardeyse en
tera mente e jugays
que por todos sea
guardado asy como
entos capitulos se
contiene. Y ento dela
Reyna o limite que se
ba de fazer por que
nos pareçía esta muy
difícilmente, y de muy
cho saber y confián
querramos y se
posdiese que vos an
hallazedes entello, y
la feziseles conos
otros que por parte
del Rey de Portugal en
tello han de enten
der. Y sy oy mucha
dificultad en vuestro
ya esto o podría
trabajar algun ynocon
vinente ento que
ento estoy vos sy
nuestro hermano o
otro algun tenés ento que lo sey enformadlos muy bien por escrito y por palabra y aun por
pinturu, y por todas las maneras que mejor podieren ser yformadlos, y embiasmos en los teso
corta primeras caballerias que vinieren por que consellos embaiamos otros de aca para el tiempo que
esta asentado. Y querer anosa vos dezer esto o non, escrivíd nos muy larga mente todo loque en
testo suipierdes y a vos instruíse que se deve hazer para nuestra enformacion y para que en todo se
prova como campete a nuestro serviciio, y hazed de manera que vuestras cartas, y las que anaysia de
evhar vengan presto porque puedan haber a donde se ba de fazer la Reyna antes que se cumpla el
tiempo que tenemos asentado conel Rey de Portugal, como veches por la capitulação. De Segobia,
a diez e saya de Agosto de noventa e quatro, Yo el Rey. Yo la Reyna. Por mandado del Rey e
dela Reyna, Fernando Alvarres. E enlas espaidas dezia, Por el Rey e la Reyna, A Don Cristoval
Colon su Almirante mayor delas yslas delas Yndias.

DON Fernando e Doña Isabel, por la gracia de Dios Rey e
[Text of the page is not legible due to the handwriting style and possible damage to the page.]
Rey de Castilla, de Leon, de Aragon, de Sicilia, de Granada, de Toled, de Valencia, de Galicia, de Mallorca, de Seville, de Sardinia, de Cordoba, de Car- sita, de Sicilia, de Tar, de los Algarbes, de Algieria, de Gibraltar, y de las Canarias, de las Islas de Boufron y de Ceuta, de la Comunión de los Marqueses de Cristo y de Sotano: To you, Don Christopher Colum- bus, our Admiral of our islands and mainland, which by our command have been discovered and are to be discovered in the Ocean, in the region of the Indies, and to you, Don John de Fonseca, Archbishop of Seville, (members) of our Coun- cil, health and grace. Know ye that we have resolved to com- mand that a certain fleet be made of some ships and boats, for the purpose of being sent to the said Indies, as well to maintain the lordship and occupation of the said islands and mainland, whereof possession has been taken in our name, as to discover others. And whereas in order to form and equip the said fleet, and to furnish it with all things neces- sary and sufficient, it is requisite that we should nominate and depose persons to attend there and put it in execution; [therefore] trusting in you, as persons who will have regard to our service and will perform well, faithfully and diligently whereby we shall command and recommend to you, we do command this our patent to be given to you to that effect; whereby we command you to go to the cities of Seville and Cadiz, and any other cities, towns, places and seaports of their episcopal and diocesan, whereby you may think proper, and cause to be freighted and purchased, and purchase and freight, any ships, vessels, caravels and foistres which you may see and consider to be suitable and convenient for the said fleet, from any person or persons. And if you shall be unable to obtain them by this means, you shall be able to seize and take seise them, although they may be freighted to any persons without our sequestration, as far as possible without doing injury; and we command the owners of the said vessels, ships, foistres and caravels to give and deliver them to you, or
vendan o ofrezan, pagando el precio que por vosotros fueren comprados o fetados o que os otorguen de aver segund los contratos y ayuntios que con vosotros bizieren e asentaren, a estos comprados e fetados las dichas navas e navíos e carabelas e fuades, las poidades armas e pertrechos e bastimentos e tiros de polvo e gastos e ministerios de marcar e oficios que menester faure e vosotros quered e entendieredes que cumple, lo qual podades tomar a tomades de quienes que legades e partes e navíos dones los dichoos pagando allos dichos dellos los precios reasonables que por ellos devuelvan aver. E asimismo podades consmierir e apreciar a quienes se quieren oficios de quienes que oficien entre vosotros para y en esta dicha armada e entendieredes que cumple que se payeran e salarios reasonables que por ellos devuelvan aver. E para que cerca de los dichos merced e obreguemos quier seguridad en nuestro nombre que convenga e menester sea para lo qual todo que dicho es e para que cerca de los dichos merced e paguen todas las prendas, premias, prisiones e execuciones e venencias e bienes que convengan e menesten sean, con todas sus yncidencias e dependencias, anexidades e conveniencias vos demos poder complido por esta nuestra carta, pero es nuestro merced e mandamos que de todo lo dicho se tenga razón e cuenta para quando nos la quisiemos mandar ver que se asynte enlos nuestros libros que tienen los nuestros contadoros mayores, e que qualquier cosa delas sus dichos tocante ala dicha armada se faga e pase ante Juan de Soría Secretario del Príncipe Don Juan nuestro may coro e muy amoado bajo que va por logar teniente delos dichos nuestros contadoros mayores, e con su poder e non en otra manera alguna. E otroy es nuestro merced e mandamos que todo lo que toca alas compras de armas e pertrechos e mantenimiento e otras cosas e fiates de navíos e otros gastos dela dicha armada se faga e pase ante el logar teniente de nuestro escrivano que agora nombramos para esta armada, junto mento conel dicho Juan de Soría teniente de nuestros contadoros mayores. E asimismo por que non suelde a quien que osiere de pagar ala gente que fueren ala dicha armada non aya frable ni enquesbierto alguna es nuestro merced.
...
that the appointments and musters of the said men be made before the deputy of our said scrivener, and that upon his certificate, signed with his name, the said Admiral and Don John de Fonseca may make out the warrant for all that is abovesaid; and let the said deputy of our chief accountants sign the said warrants, that he may keep the reckoning and account thereof, in such wise that whether may have to pay it, may not pay anything without letter or schedule of the said Admiral and Don John de Fonseca, signed by the said deputy of our chief accountants. And if, in order to perform and fulfill and put in effect what is abovesaid, or any part thereof, you shall have need of support and aid, by this our said patent we command all councillors, assisantes, governors, alcaldes, bailiffs, constables, knights, esquires, officers and worthy men, and masters of ships and vessels, and any other persons who shall be called upon for that purpose, to give it and cause it to be given to you fully and completely; and not to place or consent to place any impediment or obstacle to you therein or in any part thereof, under pain of our displeasure, and of deprivation of offices, and of confiscation of all his property, to every one of them who shall do the contrary. And further we command the man who shall show you this our patent to cite you to appear before us in our court, where we may be, within fifteen days next following the day of citation, under the said penalty; under which we command any public scrivener who shall be summoned for that purpose to give to the man who shall exhibit it to you a certificate thereof, signed with his sign, whereby we may know how our command is fulfilled. Given in the city of Barcelona, on the twenty-fourth day of the month of May, in the year of the nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand four hundred and ninety-three. I the King. I the Queen. I Ferdinand Alvar es of Toledo, Secretary of the King and of the Queen our Lords, caused it to be written by their command. And on the dorset it is said: Registered in form. Roderick Doctor. Peter Gutierrez, Chancellor; and sealed.

And having been thus presented before the said Alcaldes, in the manner that is abovesaid, the said Lord Admiral abovesaid declared to the said Alcaldes that forasmuch as you non pongan ni convientan poner se pena dela nuestra merced e de privacion delos oficios e de confiscacion de todos sus bienes a cada uno de los que lo contrario bixiere. E de mas mandamos allone que vos esta nuestra carta mostrare que vos enseñese que parecades ante nos en la nuestra corte de quer que nos seamos del dia que vos enseñare hasta quince dias primeroysiguientes solo dicha pena sola qued mandamos a qual quer escriviano publico que para esto fuere llamado que de ende al que vos la mostrare testimonio suyegno con su signo por que nos seamos en como se cumple nuestro mandado. Dada en esta ciudad de Barcelona, a veinte y cuatro dias del mes de mayo año del nacimiento de nuestro Señor Jesucristo de mil e quatrocientos e noventa y tres años. Yo el Rey. Yoa la Rey. Yo Fernando Alvar es de Toledo Secretario del Rey e dela Rey. nuestros Señores la fis escrivar por su mandado. E en las expaldas deixa, Registrada en forma. Roderick Doctor. Pero Gutierrez Chanciller, e sellada.

E ASY presentadas ante los dichos alcaldes en la manera que dicha es dixo alla dichos alcaldes el dicho Señor Almirante suso dicho que por quanto

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el ba menester de llevar y presentar los dichos prevelijios y celulas e cartas originales de suyo encorporadas a muchas partes y lugares do a su derecho convenia e que se temia y recebiera que llevan
dolas o presentandolas que solo pervieran o ratygravan o neseseria envias
o en alguna deltas alguna caso fortu
tuyo (fortyto) e que por evitar los di
chos yennonimientos pelcia y pidio atos di
cba alcaledes e a cada uno dellos que amos
ados junto mente vien en examinacion los dichos prevelijios y
cartas e celulas que ante ellos pre
sentavase y mandase[n] a mi el dicho escri
veno que sacase o fisiese sacar un tras
lado o dos o mas los que menester ozieras
encl que dicho tras
tlado o traslados ellos ynterpusyessen su ab
toridad e decreto judicial para que fuese entera fe do
quier que pareciese, asy como valen e
fisen fe los dichos prevelijios e cartas e
celulas originales suyo dichos e firma
dos de sus nombres e otrosy firmados e
signados de mi el dicho escrivano ge
los mendas[n] dar para guade su derecho sobre lo qual dixo que su necesario bero yoplavase
y yoploro el noble oficio delos dichos alcaledes. [E luego los dichos alcaledes] visto el dicho pedi
imiento tomaron las dichas cartas e prevelijios y celulas originales en sus manos y leyeron por ellas ellos e cada uno dellos e por que las vieran sanas e non rotas ni canceladas, ni en alguna parte sospechosas por que de derecho non deberen valer antes carecientes de todo vicio y sus
picion dixeron ambos juntos mente que mandaran e mandaron a mi el dicho escrivano que sacase o fisiese sacar dichas cartas e prevelijios e celulas un traslado e dos o mas los que el dicho Schor Almirante me pidiese e oviase menester e gelos dice e entregase firmados de sus nombres e firmados e signados de mi el dicho escrivano atos quales e cada uno dellos ellos e cada uno dellos ynterponian y ynterpusieron su autoridad e decreto para que valiesen e fuesen fe en juizio e
fuera del en todo tiempo e lugar do pareciesen bien asy e a tan cumplida mente como validavan e fueran fe las dichas cartas e prevelijios e celulas originalmente paryciendo. E de todo esto como pas
the said Lord Admiral asked me to give him a certificate and testimony for the protection of his right; and I gave him thereof this one which [is signed by the said Alcalde and each of them, and] bears the signature and sign of me, the said public scrivener. And it was made, and extracted, and corrected, and collated with the said originals, and with each one of them, in the said city of Seville, on the said day, and month, and year aforesaid.

Peter Ruiz,  
Alcalde.

J. Gomez Nieto, scrivener, of Seville, was present at the authorisation and mandate of the said Alcalde, and am witness. [Sign.]

J. Alfonso Lucas, scrivener, of Seville, was present at the said authorisation and mandate of the said Alcalde, and am witness. [Sign.]

And J. Martin Rodrigues, public scrivener, of Seville, was present at the said authorisation, and have made here my sign [ ], and am witness.

Yo Gomez Nieto escribano de Sevilla fuy presente alla autoridad e mandamiento delos dichos Alcaldes e so testigo. [Signo.]

Yo Alfonso Lucas escribano de Sevilla fuy presente alla dicha autoridad e mandamiento delos dichos Alcaldes e so testigo. [Signo.]

E yo Martin Rodrigues escribano publico de Sevilla fuy presente alla dicha autoridad e fyo aqui mio sig [ ] no e so testigo.
IN DEI NOMINE

AMEN.  Est iste esclavo, bien y fielmente escrito, de una escritura exquisita en pergamo de cuero en lengua latina e sellado con un sello de cera colorea, metido en una caja de madera, pendiente en una cinta de seda verde e signada e firmada de cierto notario apostolico, seguido por ella parescia.

El tenor del que y el verbo ad verbum es este que se sigue.

PETRUS GARSIE, Dei et apostolice sedis gesta Episcopoe Barcinoneingis Regius auditor et consiliarius, universis et singulis presentes litterae sive presentes publicum instrumentum visiris lecturae pariter et auditorys, Salutem in domino sempiternum et prospera ad vocationem meam vocata successus voce: ex eis abest omnia nocte facinus per presentes quod nos in nostris manibus habemus, tenentes palamum, vidimus et diligenter inspectum ex Sanctorum in Christo patri et domino nostri domini Alexandri divina providentia pape Sestii litteras apostolicas, eius vero bulla sancta in filis sericis robi crecique coloris more Romani Curiae impletae, sancta siquidem et integra non vitiatae non com침ellatae, nec in aliquo sum parte suspecta, sed omnia modi suspicione carantes, ut in eis apparet. Quorum quidem litterarum tenor et continentia de verbo ad verbum, sequitur et est talis. ALEXANDER Episcopus servus servorum Dei, carissimo in Christo filio Ferdinando Regi, et Charissima in Christo filie Elisabeth Regine Castellae, Legonis, Armagum, Siciliae et Granatae illustrissimae, Salutem et apostolicam benedictionem. Inter eorum divinae majestatis bene placita opera et cordis nostri desiderabilia, illud propterea potissimum existit et

[The following amended text of the Ballarum... Colleca, tom. iii. p. 333, Roma, 1743, fol., is given in order to avoid crowding the transliteration with corrections.]

ALEXANDER Episcopus, servus servorum Dei, carissimo in Christo filio Ferdinando Regi, et carissima in Christo filice Elisabeth majestati bene placita opera, et cordis nostri de Regine Castellae, Legonis, Aragonum, Siciliae et considerabilia, illud propterea potissimum existit et
Ino

Este es treslado: Bien y fielmente Sacado de un escritura escrita en pergaminho de Cuero en lengua latina y Sellada con un sello de cera colorada, metido en una caja de madera pendiente en una cinta de seda verde. Firma da de cierto notario apostolico. Segunda por ella pasella: el tenor del qual de verbo ad verbum es este: Se dice:


fides catholica pieta Religione præfessa temporiibus ex
altriter & habitatione & dilatatione animarum salus
perpetua & ad honestatiae natis de primaria & id fide
redimtur. Denuò cum ad hanc fassam peti sed, duque
facentem demerit meritis hic imperialis ecclesiasticus
nostri, nos tamen versos Catholicos Reges & principes
quales tempus sui nonimus & anobis pelere. Etsi toti
penamam orbem nostri de monstrare nequaquam
sibi cognita studi & diligentia nullis laboribus nullis
impens et nullius pars utemur pietas etiam propter
Saxonum effingendo efficeret ac omnem animam nee omnes
cognitis ad hoc num dedisse: quemadsim requari regem
granatum Africanae Saracenae & editris spiperibus per
nos cum tanta duum numinis gloria sita teitur digno
dumitrium nis nefiscimus illa nobis etiam spere
& favorabile concedere, perque hominis sanitas & laudabilis
ac in mortali deo acceptum positum in dies festiviti
animi ad ipsius designorum & impii, quam proportionem
profecti Valantis. Sane accipimus quos qui duxim
prophetiae alios insulas & Urbes fremas Romanas &
in cognitias ac p. aliis haerens non repetas sedit & in demum
vit illam in colas & habitatores ad colon. Redemptore
nun & ad catholicam præfessionem rediretis haerens
in explicatio & recuperatio ipsius Regni granato principis
occupatis hujus sanitas & laudabilis positum brunum ad
opplum-sine pluresque recognitas. Hic eam sustinuere:
placuit regno frutibus recuperato. Valentes desiderium
ad impio brunum dilectum filium Christi for. Colon
visum faug. & plenius comendand 
ac tanta ne
satis optum cum nacionis & hominibus ad simili.
the Catholic faith and Christian religion, particularly in our own time, may be extolled, and may be spread and diffused in every direction, and that the health of souls may be cared for, and barbarous nations be subdued and brought to the said faith. Therefore we, upon being called by the labour of divine erudition, although our merits were insufficient, to this sacred seat of Peter, recognising that you, as true Catholic Kings and Princes (which we know you have always been, and as your illustrious actions, already well known almost to the whole world, show you to be), are not only desirous of the same, but prosecute it by every effort, endeavours and diligence, sparing no labours, costs and dangers, and even shedding your own blood; and that for some time past you have dedicated all your mind and all your efforts to this end, as is clearly shown by the recovery of the kingdom of Granada, in the name and triumphs of the Saviours, which you recently effected with so much glory to the divine name; deem it fitting and not undeserved, as we ought even spontaneously and gratuitously, to grant you those things by which you may be enabled constantly with more fervent zeal to prosecute a design so holy and praiseworthy, and acceptable to the eternal God, to the honour of God and the propagation of the Christian dominion. We heard, indeed, that although you had some time ago designed in your minds to seek for and discover some islands and mainlands, remote and unknown, and hitherto undiscovered by others, in order to induce the nations and inhabitants thereof to worship our Redeemer and to profess the Catholic faith, per haging been hitherto closely occupied in the conquest and recovery of the same kingdom of Granada, you were unable to carry out such your holy and laudable design to its desired end; but at length, as it has pleased the Lord, having recovered the aforesaid kingdom, and wishing to fulfil your desire, you appointed [our] beloved son Christopher Columbus, a man particularly worthy and much to be commended, and well suited to so great an undertaking, with ships and men equipped for such purposes, omnesque cognatos ad hoc ianuam dedicasce. Quemadmodum recuperatio regni Granate a tiranide Saraceno et olimern temporibus per vos cum tanta divini nominis gloria facta testatur digna ducimus non merito et deubus illa vosb eiis sponte et favorilbite conceedere perque bussiodi sanctum et laudabile ac in mortal Deo acceptum propositum in dies ferventiori animo ad ipsius Dei honorum et imperii Christiani propagationem prosequi valeatis. Sane accepimus quod vos qui dudem animo proposueratis aliquas insulas et terras firmas remotas et in cognitias ac per alios hactenus non repetas quæreres et in ventre ut illorum in celis et habitatores ad eundem Redemptorem nostrum et fidelem Catholicam profissionem redivicos hactenus in expugnatione et recuperatione ipsius regni Granate plurimum occupati bussiodi sanctum et laudabile propositum vestrum ad opatum finem perdurare nequissitis, sed tandem sicur Domino placuit regno predicto recuperato, volentes desiderium ad implere vestrum, dilectum filium Christiforum Colom virtum ipsiusque prosequi prosequi possit et auctore nobis optum cum navigis et hominibus ad similia.

fides Catholica, Christiana religio, nostris praesertim temporibus exaltetur, ac uilibet amplaretur et dilatetur, animarumque salus proceurur, ac barbaric nationes deperante et alterius ac in mortal Deo acceptum propositum in dies ferventiori animo ad ipsius Dei honorum et imperii Christiani propagationem prosequi valeatis. Sane accepimus, quod vos, qui dudem animo proposueratis aliquas insulas et terras firmas remotas et in cognitias, ac per alios hactenus non repetas, quæreres et inveniere, ut illorum incolas et habitatores ad eundem Redemptorem nostrum et fidelem Catholicam profissionem rediretis, hactenus in expugnatione et recuperatione ipsius regni Granate plurimum occupati bussiodi sanctum et laudabile propositum vestrum ad opatum finem perdurare nequissitis, sed tandem sicur Domino placuit, regno predicto recuperato, volentes desiderium adimplevere vestrum, dilectum filium Christiforum Colom virtutumque prosequi prosequi possit et auctore nobis optum cum navigis et hominibus ad similia.
inducitis non sine maximis laboribus et persiciuis ac expensis destistantis. Wi terras firmas et insulas remotas et in cognitias huiusmodi per mare. Wi habentur navigationem non facili diligentere iure. Qui tandem divino auxilio facta est extrema diligentia in mari ac eo negotio naves certas insulas remotissimas et extremas terras firmas quae per altos habentes repertae non fuerunt invenientur in quibus quam plurima gentes pacifica viventia et ut asciissent quae in eadem ne cornibus vestinentes in habitant et ut possint naves et piscari possunt omnes gentes ipsae in insulis et terris predictis habitantibus cribunt[.] unum Deum Creatorem in celis esse, ac ad fidem catholicam complectendi et moris hominum bius imbuendum satis apti videntur; quadam habetur quod etiam direcutur nomen salvatoris nostri Jesu Christi, in terris et insulis predictis facile in decore et prefactus Christoforus in una ex principallibus insulis predictis jam unam terram suis munitam in quae certos Christianos qui securum invenient in custodiis et ad altas Insulas et terras firmas remotas et et insulas inceptum posse construi et edificare fecit. In quibus quidem insulis et terris jam repertae arum aromata et adea quam plurima res preciosae diversi generis et diversae quattuor reperturum. Wi de omnibus diligenter et preserentur fid ealso Catheca et dilatazione pro ut decet catholicae regiae et principis consideratis, more proponentium vestrorum clarum memoriam regieres terras firmas et insulas predictas illustranque in colores et habitationes ubi divinae facientes elemens substanti et ad fides catholicam producere propositissimae. Nos ignarum huiusmodi vestrum sanctum et laudabile propositum plurimum in Domino commendantes, ac cupientes ut illud ad debeatum finem percutatur, et ipsum nomen Salvatoris nostri in partibus illis in durum instructis, non sine maximis laboribus et persiciuis ac expensis destistantis, ut terras firmas et insulas remotas et incognitias huiusmodi, per mare ubi habentes navigationem non fuerant, diligenter invenirent. Qui tandem (Divino auxilio, facta extrema diligentia, in mari Oceano navigantes, certas insulas remotiissimas, et eam terras firmas, quae per altos habentes repertae non fuerant, invenirent, in quibus quassumplurima gentes pacifica viventia, et ut asciissent ne cornibus vestissent in habitant et ut possint naves et piscari possint omnes gentes ipsae in insulis et terris predictis habitantibus credunt unum Deum Creatorem in celis esse, ac ad fidem Catholicam amplissimam et hominibus bius imbuendam satis apti videntur; quaeque habetur, quod, si erudirentur, nomen Salvatoris Dominonis Jesu Christi in terris predictis insulis predictis facile inducetur. Ac praetatis Christophorus in una ex principallibus insulis predictis, not without very great labour, dangers and costs, in order that he might diligently seek for such remote and unknown mainlands and islands, in a sea wherein no voyage had hitherto been made. Who, at length, by divine aid, having used extreme diligence, discovered, while navigating in the Ocean, certain very remote islands and also mainlands, which hitherto not been found by others; wherein doubt multitudes of people living peaceably, and as it is affirmed, going naked, and not feeding upon food; and, so far as your aforesaid envoys can judge, the same people dwelling in the aforesaid islands and lands believe that there is one God, the Creator, in heaven, and appear well disposed to embrace the Catholic faith and to be imbued with good morals; and the hope is entertained that if they were instructed, the name of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ might easily be introduced into the aforesaid lands and islands. And the aforesaid Christopher has already caused to be constructed and built, in one of the principal islands aforesaid, a tower adequately fortified, wherein he has placed certain Christians, who had gone with him, for the custody thereof, and in order that they might seek for other remote and unknown islands and mainlands. In which same islands and lands already discovered there are found gold, spices and quantities of other precious things of divers kinds and qualities. Wherefore, having diligently considered all things, and especially the advancement and extension of the Catholic faith, as becomes Catholic Kings and Princes, you have resolved, after the manner of the Kings your ancestors of illustrious memory, to let the said island, by the means of those men, being brought into subjection to yourselves and to embrace the Catholic faith the mainlands and islands aforesaid, and the natives and inhabitants thereof. Wherefore, highly commending in the Lord such your holy and laudable, and, as it is said, going naked, and not feeding upon food; and, so far as your aforesaid envoys can judge, the same people dwelling in the aforesaid islands and lands believe that there is one God, the Creator, in heaven, and appear well disposed to embrace the Catholic faith and to be imbued with good morals; and the hope is entertained that if they were instructed, the name of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ might easily be introduced into those regions,
hominum. Vos primum meo & per Sacri lavacri
Susceptionem qua mandatis aptiss obligeti estis &
și enim nisi int Christi hattene regimis
ut cum expeditionem tomi oino psquis & assumere
pugnam t. orthodoxo s. diei. 30o intendaris populos
in hmo insulas & terra de gentes ad zana religionem
superiendam inducte relique & delectis. nec ipse
nec labores ullo utile. fseque nos de terreman firma fse
fudare conquered quoniam deus omnipotens cognatus nos
sollicitus & secuitur ut tantis negoij quam apsi &
este largitatis donari liberius & audacter assumatis.
Muo propri no ad quam ut alterius pro nobis sup-
hor nobis oblata petitis. In omnium s. diei. mera
liberalis & certa setenta ac de apsi potestatis pleni
undae omnes insulas & terra firmas muertis & in
wendiendae desistas & destegandas versus occidentem
& meridies sumebroam & constituendo quam lineam
apolo axtic & septentriam ad polum antarcicum s.
meridies sume terre firme & insulae jument & in-
pidente sum versus Indian aut Versus aliam quanii
patrie lix deest. Agilibet insulam quae Vulcante
numbant deles Apres & cabo Verde Centum long
versus occidentem & meridies. Isto quod omnes in-
& terre firme reple & repiendam. diec. & dester
apergulta lineus versus occidentem & meridies per a
lium & aem aut pietem sumum no fuerint ad
pessos up ad diem naturatis. Sin mi ab xepi
presume pretium aquae scriptum annus prae Mille
(quadregentesim) non agrim. terius. Nada
fuerunt. per munros & captaneos viros juvente
Alii paulum insularies. Anii omnipotentis.
hortamur vos plurimum in Domino et per sacri lavacri suscep-
tionem quae mandatis Apostolicis ob-
ligati estis et vinceris misericordia domini
noster Jesu Christi sancte requirimus
ut cum expediemus hujusmodi omnia
persequi et assumere prona mente ortho-
doce nobis zelo in mis-
datis populis in hu-
issimis insulis et
terris de gentes ad
christianam religionem
superspiciam inducere,
vellitis et
debatibus, nec pecunia
 nec labores ullo an-
quam tempore vos
deterrentem firma
spes fiduciaque conceptis
quod Deus omnipo-
tens cognatus vestrus
feliciter prosequatur
et ut tanti negotii
provinciam aposto-
licae gratiae largitate
donat liberius et
audatissimis assumatis,
Motu proprio non ad
vestram vel alterius
pro vobis super hoc
nobis oblati peti-
tiones instantaneous

de nostra merar libertate et certa scientia ac de apostolice potestatis plenitudine omnis insula

terrarum firmarum et invencionibus detectae et detegendas versus occidentem et meridiem
fabricando et constituendo unam lineam apolo arctic, seclicit, septentrionem, ad polum An-
tarcticum, seclicit meridiem sine terre ferme et insula invente et invienienda sint versus
Indianum aut versus aliam quacunque partem linea distet aequalitInsularum quae vulgaterr
cunctapart delos Aeres et cabro verde centum leuex versus occidentem et meridiem. Iis quod
ominem insula et terre ferme repertae et reperti detecte et detegendae apoflecta linea versus
occidentem et meridiem per alium Regem aut principem christianum non fuerint actualiter possesse
usque ad diem natalitatis Domini nostri Jesu Christi proxime presentium a quo inceptit annus
presens Millesimus quadringentesimus nonagensimas tertius. Quando fuerint, per
nuntios et capitaneos vestriss inventor etquepredictorum insularum auctoritate omnipotenti

hortamur vos plurimum in Domino et
per sacri lavacri susceptio
nem quae mandatis
Apostolicis obligati
estis et vinceris misericordia
domini nostri Jesu
Christi sancte requirimus
ut cum expediemus
hujusmodi omnia
persequi et
assumere prona
mente orthodo-
doce nobis zelo in
misdatis populis in
huissimis insulis et
terris de gentes ad
christianam religio-
нем superstitatem
inducere, velit et
debatibus, nec pecunia
 nec labores ullo un-
quam tempore vos
deterrentem firma
spes fiduciaque conceptis
quod Deus omnipotens
cognatus vestrus
feliciter prosequatur
et ut tanti negotii
provinciam apostol-
licae gratiae largitate
donat liberius et
audatissimis assumatis,
Motu proprio non ad
vestram vel alterius
pro vobis super hoc
nobis oblati peti-
tiones instantaneous

de nostra merar libertate et certa scientia ac de apostolice potestatis plenitudine omnis insula

terrarum firmarum et invencionibus detectae et detegendas versus occidentem et meridiem
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tarceticum, seclicit meridiem sine terre ferme et insula invente et invienienda sint versus
Indianum aut versus aliam quacunque partem linea distet aequalitInsularum quae vulgaterr
cunctapart delos Aeres et cabo verde centum leuex versus occidentem et meridiem. Iis quod
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occidentem et meridiem per alium Regem aut principem, christianum non fuerint actualiter possesse
usque ad diem natalitatis Domini nostri Jesu Christi proxime presentium a quo inceptit annus
presens Millesimus quadringentesimus nonagensimas tertius. Quando fuerint, per
nuntios et capitaneos vestriss inventor etquepredictorum insularum auctoritate omnipotenti

hortamur vos plurimum in Domino et per sacri lavacri susceptione
nem quae mandatis Apostolicis obligati estis et vinceris misericordia Domini nostri Jesu Christi attente requirimus ut cum expediemus hujusmodi omnia prosequi et assumere prona mente orthodoxa Fidei zelo intendantis populis in hujusmodi insulis et terris degentes ad Christianum Religiam superstitiam inducere velit et debatibus nec pecunia nec labores ullo unquam tempore vos deterrentem firma spe fiduciaque conceptis quod Deus omnipotens conatus vestrus feliciter prosequatur et ut tanti negotii provinciam apostolicae gratiae largitate donat liberius et audacissimis assumatis Motu proprio non ad vestrums vel alterius pro vobis super hoc nobis oblati petitiones instantaneous sed de nostra merar libertate et certa scientia ac de Apostolice potestatis plenitudine omnis insulis et terrarum firmarum inventis et invensionibus detectis et detegendis versus Occidentem et Meridiem fabricando et constituendo unam lineam a polo Arctico seclicit Septentrionem ad polum Antarteticum seclicit Meridiem sine terre ferme et insula inventa et invienienda sint versus Indianum aut versus aliam quacunque partem linea distet aequalis Insularum quae vulgaterr cunctapart delos Aeres et cabo verde centum leuex versus Occidentem et Meridiem ita quod omnem insulam et terre ferma repertae et reperti detectae et detegendae apoflecta linea versus Occidentem et Meridiem per alium Regem aut Principem Christianum non fuerint actualiter possesse usque ad diem natalitatis Domini nostri Jesu Christi proxime presentium a quo inceptit annus presens Millesimus quadringentesimus nonagensimas tertius. Quando fuerint per nuntios et capitaneos vestriss inventis alisque predictorum insularum auctoritate omnipotenti
Dei nobis in Beato Petro concessa ac Vice-pratius Jesu Christi qua fungimur in terris cum omnibus illarum dominis civitatis, castris, locis et villis, jurispsique et jurisdictionibus pertinentibus, universis vobis hereditibus et successoribus vestris Castello et Legonis Regibus in perpetuum tenore praesentium donanum concedimus et assignamus vosque et heredes ac successores praeclaramur illarum dominos cum plena libera et omnis mods potestate autoritate et jurisdictione constituitam, et deputamus decernentes nihilominus et per huiusmodi donationem concessionem et assignacionem vestram nulli Christiano principi qui actualiter profatas In suas ast terras firmas posse derit usque ad dictum diem Nativitatis Domini nostri Jesu Christi,  in virtute sancte obedientiae et suae veri effectu et Dei authoritatis, sub magnanimitate vosse esse facturos ad terras firmas et In suas predictas postea et Deum timentes doctos praeclaramur in fide catholica et in honis moribus imbuscum destinare de beatis omnem debitum deligentiam im premiosis adhibentem ac quisqueque personis suisqueque dignitatis eisem imperialis et regalis status gradum horum vel conditionis sub excommunicationi latine sententiae penam quam co ipso si contra fecerint incurrunt distriptas nihilominus ad In suas ast terras firmas inventas et inventandas detectas et detegendas versus occidentem et meridiam fabricando et constitueri l.Minor, apoll arcticum sine terra firma et insula inventa et invenienda sunt.

Dei nobis in beato Petro concessa, ac Vice-prate Jesu Christi, qua fungimur in terris, cum omnibus illarum dominis, civitatis, castris, locis et villis, jurispsique et jurisdictionibus pertinentibus universis, vos, hereditibus et successoribus vestris Castello et Legonis Regibus in perpetuum tenore praesentium donanum concedimus, assignamus vosque et heredes ac successores praeclaramur illarum dominos, cum plena libera et omnino potestate, auctoritate et jurisdictione, constituitam, et deputamus decernentes nihilominus et per huiusmodi donationem concessionem et assignacionem nostram nulli Christiano Principi, qui actualiter profatas insulas et terras firmas posseserit usque ad dictum diem Nativitatis Domini nostri Jesu Christi,  in virtute sancte obedientiae, ut sic (sic) poleti eximium et non debitam pro vestra maxima devotione et regia magnanimitate vos esse facturos ad terras firmas et In suas predictas postea et Deum timentes doctos praeclaramur in fide catholica et in honis moribus imbuscum destinare de beatis omnem debitum deligentiam im premiosis adhibentem ac quisqueque personis suisqueque dignitatis et regalis status gradum horum vel conditionis sub excommunicationi latine sententiae penam quam co ipso si contra fecerint incurrunt distriptas nihilominus ad In suas ast terras firmas inventas et inventandas detectas et detegendas versus occidentem et meridiam fabricando et constitueri l.Minor, apollarcticum sine terra firma et insula inventa et invenienda sunt.
nulla indutam aut versus aliqui que [...]
towards India or towards any other part whatsoever; which fine shall be distant from every one of the islands commonly called de los Agores and Cape Verde a hundred leagues to the west and south, as it is aforesaid, for trade or any other reason, without special licence from you and your aforesaid heirs and successors, notwithstanding the Apostolic constitutions and ordinances, and any other things to the contrary: trusting in him from whom proceed empires and dominions and all good things, that, the Lord directing your actions, if you prosecute so holy and laudable a design, in a short time, for the happiness and glory of the whole Christian people, your labours and efforts will attain a most successful issue, and be of service to the said person established in ecclesiastical dignity, or an ecclesiastical court, shall obtain the same credence within and without any court of law and elsewhere whereverof, which these presents would obtain if they were exhibited or shown. Therefore let no man whatsoever infringe this page of our commendation, exhortation, requisition, donation, concession, assignment, constitution, deputation, decree, mandate, inhibition and will, or with bold rashness contravene it. But if anyone shall presume to attempt this, let him know that he will incur the indignation of Almighty God and of his blessed Apostles Peter and Paul. Given in Rome, at Saint Peter's, in the year of the Incarnation of our Lord one thousand four hundred and ninety-three, on the fourth Sunday of Lent, in the first year of our Pontificate. Gezisis, his command of our most holy Lord the Pope. For the very reverend A. de Mogliis, on behalf of Jo. Bar. A. Consenino. L. Podochatatur. D. Galletius. Registered in the Apostolic Chamber, Amricinus.

inus populi Christiani vestri labores et conatus eximium felicissimum consequentur. Wurum qua difficilis foret presentes litteras ac singula quaeque loca inquibus expedita fuerit deferri, Wolumens ac motu et scientia simul habetur, si quasi aliqua de causa, accedere presumant abaque vestra ac hereditum et successorum vestrorum praetendunt, vel praeveniantur; si quasi aliqua de causa, accedere presumant abaque vestra ac hereditum et successorum vestrorum praetendunt, legentia specialiter; non obstantibus constitutionibus et ordinationibus Apostolicis, et consuetudine contrariis quibiscumque: in illo, a quo imperia et dominations ac bona cuncta procedunt, condividentes, quasi percipiant Domini actus vestros, si huiusmodi sanctum et laudabile propositum prorsusquaini, brevi tempore, cum felicitate et gloria totus populi Christiani, vestri labores et conatus eximium felicissimum consequentur. Verum, qua difficilis fores presentes litteras ad singulas quaque loca, in quibus expedita fuerit, deferri, volumens ac motu et scientia simul habebtur, si quasi aliqua de causa, accedere presumant abaque vestra, and consecutum est no grantis, et successori Dominici res. D. Galletius. Registratur in Camera Apostolica. Americinus.

versus Indiam aut versus aliena quamquemque partem; que linea distet a qualibet insularum, qua vulgaretur nuncupatur delos Agores et Cabo Verde, centum livres versus Occidentem et Meridiem, ut praefertur: pro mercibus habedini, vel quasi aliqua de causa, accedere presumant abaque vestra ac hereditum et successorum vestrorum praetendorum licentia specialiter; non obstantibus constitutionibus et ordinationibus Apostolicis, et consuetudine contrariis quibiscumque: in illo, a quo imperia et dominations ac bona cuncta procedunt, condividentes, quasi percipiant Domini actus vestros, si huiusmodi sanctum et laudabile propositum prorsusquaini, brevi tempore, cum felicitate et gloria totus populi Christiani, vestri labores et conatus eximium felicissimum consequentur. Verum, qua difficilis fores presentes litteras ad singulas quaque loca, in quibus expedita fuerit, deferri, volumens ac motu et scientia simul habebtur, si quasi aliqua de causa, accedere presumant abaque vestra, and consecutum est no grantis, et successori Dominici res. D. Galletius. Registratur in Camera Apostolica. Americinus.
Quibus quidem litteris diligentius ut
prefertur per nos inspectis ad requisi-
tionem honorabilis viri Alfonso Alvares
de Toledo domus Regiae Ispaniae continui
familiaris per notariis publicum in-
frascriptum in vim clausulae in fine pre-
factorum literarum Apostolicon super-
rum inserterum a
postenique [opposita, quae] ita esse: Worum quia difficilio foret
presenter litterarum singulaque loco
inquavis expediens fuerit differri volum-
us ac molus et scienti
similium decerni-
mus quod litterarum transsumpsi manus
publici notarii inde
rogati subscripsit et
signit allocutus per-
sone in ecclesiastica
dignitate constitu-'
bat curis ecclcsiastici
manifestam [sum-
mitis] ea prorsus
fides in officio et
extra ac alius ubi-
bet addibatur que
presentius adhiber-
si non sit exhibite
veste ostense ipsa
exemplari mandati-
missus et transsum-
sumus ac in publicum
formam redigiti
decernentis et
volentes ut
presenti transsumpti
publico sive exemplo
plena fides de
incognabili addibatur ubi
loquis omniis et
singulis quibus fuerit opportunitatem ipsumque
transsumptum fidelis fidei et ille
[ili] statut ac si originalis ipsi litterae appararent producuntur et
presenterentur. Quibus omniis et singulari autoritatem nostram ordinandum interpassumus ipsumque pariter
et decretum per presentes et ad ambloquent et clariorem evidentem presentiorum sigillum nostrum
presentium unam infra scripti notarii signo et subscribione im predictum duximus opponendum.

Acta fuerunt hoc Barchinone in domo habitationis nostra in camera nostra de veneris decima
nona mensis Iulii, sub anno annalibus Domini millesimo quadragesimo [quadraginta]
omignonis [latins] pontificatus eiusdem Sanctissimi in Christo Patris Domini nostri
Domini Alexandri divina providentia Pape Sexti anno primo, presentibus ibidem venerabilibus et pro-
vidis viris Nicholao Pellier nostro ecclesiarcho Barchinonensis Canonicis et Petro Johanne Povo ac
Michaeli Giacomo clerici presbiteri capellanis et familiaribus nostris testibus ad praeomina vocat-
tis et rogatis. Et ego Alvaro Pers del Villar Sancte ecclesiarche Compostellano Canonicis Noto-
riis Apostolici Reverendissimi Domini Didaci Episcopos [episcopos] sanctissimorum, quae præmissa
literarum apostolicarum inserterum [insertarum] presentationi, receptioni, requisitioni, visioni,
Quibus quidem lis diligentius.

diffusum per nos infectum ad requisitionem honorabilis ujus aequi adluxes de Toledo domini Regis Spagnie cebut

familias sive notarum sive juriscriptum in tim claustro

in se praebantur. Humanim ipsum susci instrumentum

e posteriori tale. Et neminem quia dixisse fuerit prius leas

ad finis quoque locis inbus expediter sui diebus

ac notari et scientia simul si determni quid illud transfigura

muni. Pro notari in de Regis subscriptus et sigillo alicui post

fisci in estrictum diemilaii consuevit. En iure autem

nivale ex parietis inferius in bino et exo e alius ubi ad

hobem pegn. Quod adhiberet. Et in exhibet ad obseruen

ipsas exemplari mandamus. Et transfigum ac in librum

formam religios determinem et violenter ut habe prius

transfigum publico suo exemplo plena fides dei incipere ad

hobem pegn. In te locis qui et sigilis sunt. Est opportunum

imper transfigum sum facer et ita jure et so original

sit. Nec appareat. Patentia et jure inventum. Qui

dum 

et sigilis alicuius in sanctum ordinem interpres

interponendum a parieti. Ac decretuum et praet ad

exequio et eundem omnem missio. Sigillo et postbus

num innscripsi notas suis. Signis et subscriptis impendenti

seu opponi et testamentum hunc Buxchione in dano

inhabitatio in camera in diea diea decima nova


Testis proximo eis. Sancto jure. In tertio domini


Venerabilis. Et omnibus utrque Nicholas illius nec ecle

Buxchione Camara et petrus Johannes seco. Ac Michaele

cesis preposito et qvilibus ei familiae et seco Lessor

aliis ad missa Societatis regatis. Et ego alius seu

del villar Sandre ecei compostellante- camera notus

in Domino D. Didac Theophili copi sedentis qui missis muni

apud priezium patre siu missioni requisitioni utum.
and at the interposition of the decree and the exemplification
and all and singular other things, whilst, as aforesaid, they
were thus being done, executed and recited, together with the
before-named witnesses; and now and heard all and singular
the things thus done, and took note thereof, from which he,
by command of the aforesaid Lord Bishop, I have drawn out the
present instrument, faithfully written by another person, I
being occupied with other affairs, and I have exemplified the
aforesaid Apostolic letters above inserted, and heard them
read with the very originals, and they agree word for word,
and, being summoned and requested, I have signed them
with my usual and customary sign and name, in faith and
reputation of all and singular the premises. Which said
transcript was corrected and collated by me, the underwritten
notary, with the said original document from which it was
extracted, in the most noble and most loyal city of Seville, on
Thursday, the thirtieth day of the month of December, in the
year of the nativity of our Lord Jesus Christ one thousand
five hundred and two. Witnesses who were present to see
it corrected with the original: the honourable and discreet
men Gomez Nieto, scrivener, and Martin de Ayamonte and
John Gonzalez Contreras, inhabitants of the said city of
Seville, called and summoned for that purpose.

P. Ruyos Montana, Apostolic Notary.

I, Pero Ruyos Montana, Clerk of Cordova, Apostolic
Notary, being summoned and requested, was present, to-
gether with the said witnesses, at all and every particular
of the contents of this document of partition of our
most holy Father, and I saw it and took note thereof, and
being occupied in other affairs, caused it to be written
out faithfully by another person, and have undersigned it
with this my customary sign, in proof and testimony of
the truth. Pero Ruyos de Montanna, Notary.

decretusque interpo-
sitioni exemplationi
omniaque alius et
singulis dum sic ut
premissis fuerent
agerentur et dicere-
tur, unanum preno-
minalia testibus pre-
sens interfiet quae
omnia et singula sic
ferit aut solvi et in
notam sumpsit ex-
quae presens instru-
mentum per alium
alius occupato ne-
politias fidelter scrip-
tum de mandato pre-
sect. Pontifici Episcopi
extracti proficuasque
literas apostolicas
superius insertas ex-
emplari ac obstuta-
rit [auscultavi] cum
propitius originalibus
et concordat de verbo
ad verbum signoque
e nomine meis ocli-
ibus et consuetis sig-
navi in fidem et testi-
monium omnium et
singulorum praevis-
sorum rogatus et
requiriens. El qual
dicho traslado fue
corregido y concerto-
dado por mi el notario
infra escripo, con la
dicha escritura ori-
ignal donde fue saca-
do esta muy noble e
muy leal ciudad de
Sevilla, Jueves treyc-
ta dias del mes de
diciembre, anno de la
natividad de nuestro
Sehor Jesus Christo
de mill e quinientos
e dos anos. Testi-
gos que fueron presentes a ella corregir con el original, los honrados e discretos venores Gomez
Notario escribano, e Martin de Ayamonte y Juan Gonzales Contreras vecinos dela dicha ciudad de Se-
villa para esto llamados y rogados.

P. Ruyos Montana, Notario Apostolico.

E ya Pero Ruyos Montana clergio de Cordova, notario apostolico, que a todo y cada cosa del
contenido en esta escritura de pargameno del nuestro muy santo padre, en uno contos diez testigos
presente fue y lo vy e en nota lo reciby e por otro fiel mente lo fys escrivyr ocupado de otros nego-
rios e deste mi acostumbrado seygo lo subsygne en fe y testimonio de verdad, rogado y requerido.
Pero Ruyos de Montanna notario.
ESTE es el manejo bien y fielmente sacado de una declaración y de las órdenes e una carta mensajera del Rey e de la Reyna nuestros señores escritas en papel y firmadas de sus reales nombres, seguid por ellas paresia, en tenor de las cuales una copia de otro es este que se sigue.

El Rey e la Reyna.

§. Todo lo que nos declaráis y mandáis que se haga en las cosas de hacienda tocantes a Don Cristoval Cochrano nuestro Almirante del mar océano.

§. Primera manda que todo lo que tenáis contribuyendo dado o cobrado parte de las mercaderías que nos mandáis enviar en las dichas y slas partes e tierra firme, e las que sean de aquí adelantado, que el dicho Almirante poniendo la cebada parte las dichas mercaderías o dando la estimación de las, seguidas primero las costas e gastos que se fijaren, ayo para en la cebada parte del provecho que las dichas mercaderías se ovieren, conforme a la capitulación que con él se haga que sobre esto disponga.

§. Otro ay por cuanto el Comendador Benavilla como en su cierto oro e joyas y otros bienes muebles e rayaes y somovientes que el dicho Almirante tenía en el dicho España, por que aquello es fruto e renta de dichas Indias, mandáis que en todas cosas, se paguen dichas cosas que le fueran tomadas las costas e gastos e sueldos que fueren devuéllos e se ovieren fecho, desde que el dicho Almirante por tiempo de fue de las Indias el año de noventa e ocho, durante fue llegado en el dicho España, porque aunque aquello por la capitulación es a cargo del dicho Almirante pero entiédase, para que lo aya de pagar del que dichas Indias se adquierese, e delo que reste pagado lo suyo dicho se faga una suma, e fechars diez partes, las nueve serán para vos, e la diez para el dicho Almirante, e dichas dichas nueve partes, nos paguemos los sueldos e costas e gastos que se han hecho e se devieren fuesto el dicho viage que se hizo el año de noventa e ocho que el Almirante fue en el dicho ysla Española, por cuanto nos lo fechamos merced de dicha parte que le
was liable. And the said Admiral shall pay from the said tenth part whatsoever it shall be proved that he owes individually to any persons, as Admiral.

Item, that in respect to the cattle which were taken from hence at our cost, although, according to the said capitulation, the costs and expenses which had been incurred therein were to be deducted, and out of the remainder the said Admiral was to have the tenth part, nevertheless, in order to show him favour, we command that, without deducting the said costs and expenses, there be rendered to him the tenth part of the said cattle, and first and second young which have been obtained therefrom; and the nine parts shall remain and fall to us. So let it be said where it says that written over an erasure on this page.

Item, we command that there be returned and restored to him all the garniture of his person and household, and provisions of corn and wine, which the Commander Bobadilla took from him, or their just value, without our having to receive any part thereof.

Item, that forasmuch as the said Commander Bobadilla, among other things which he took from the said Admiral, took from him a certain quantity of stones, which were from the source from whence the gold comes, and which contain a portion of gold; we command our Governor of the said islands to receive a declaration upon oath from the said Commander Bobadilla of their number and sizes, and to cause them to be restored to him, in order that they may be divided and distributed in the manner thereof.

Item, we command to be restored to the said Admiral two mares with their foals, which the said Admiral bought from a husbandman in the Indies, and two horses which the said Admiral possessed, one of which he bought from Cortes, and the other he had from his mares, which the said Commander Bobadilla took from him, or their just value, without his being bound to give us any part thereof.

Item, forasmuch as the said Admiral desires that he suffers injury in that he does not appoint captains and officers to the ships which we are now ordering to go to the island of Hispaniola, whom he alleges that he was to appoint according to the said capitulation, we declare that since the said captains and officers have been already appointed by our command, we will in future order appointments to be made conformably to the said capitulation.

cabía delos dichos gastos. E el dicho Almirante dela dicha decena parte pague, lo que se averigüe que desiere particularmente a algunas personas como Almirante.

§ Yen que en quanto allos genodados que de ace se han llevado a nuestra costa, como quiera que segund la dicha capitulacion se avian descar las costas e gastos que enello se pue ha, e delo restante el dicho Almirante avia de aver la dicha parte por lo fazer merced mandamos que syn sacar las dichas costas e gastos le se acudido cono dicha parte, delos dichos genodados e partos e pors partos que del-lo; se deben avido elas nueve partes quedan e fiquuen para nos. Yola o dis que escripto sobre reyda en esta pagina.

§ Yen mandamos que le sean tornados e restituydos, todos los atrevairs dese perso-roma e casa e basta-mentos de pan e vino que el Comendador Bobadilla le tomó, a su justa estimacion sin que os ayos de aver parte alguna delllo.

§ Yen que por quanto el dicho Com- mandador Bobadilla entre otras cosas que tomo al dicho Almirante, le tomo cierta cantidad de piedras que eran del nascimiento donde nace el oro que tienen parte de oro, mandamos al nuestro Governador dela dichas yelas que rechiba declaracion del dicho Comendador Bobadilla con jura-mento, quantes e que tamañas eran e gelas fogen restituye para que separtan e deviden en manera que dicha es.

§ Yen mandamos que sean restituydas al dicho Almirante dos yeguas con sus crias que el dicho Almirante comprou de un labrador en las Indias y dos cavallos que el dicho Almirante tenia, uno que comprou de Cortes, e otro que eno dichas yeguas, que lo tomó el dicho Comendador Bobadilla, al su justa estimacion syn que nos oya de dar parte alguna delllo.

§ Yen por quanto el dicho Almirante dice que rechiba agravio en no proveer el de capitanes e oficiales delas navios que nos agora mandamos yra alla ysla Española, que segund la dicha capitulacion el dicho que arria deproveer, desayos que porque ya esta preveydo por nuestro mandado, los dichos capitanes e oficiales, que adelante mandaremos que seprovea conforme al dicha capitulacion.
Item, we declare and command that the said Admiral may from henceforth bring yearly from the island of Hispaniola one hundred and eleven quintals of Brazil, on account of the tenth part which he is to have in respect of the thousand quintals of brazil, which is to be given yearly, by our command, to the merchants with whom an agreement has been made therewith, because, by the agreement which was made with the said merchants, his portion is excepted; which numbers the said Admiral enjoys for the term contained in the said agreement of the said merchants, and afterwards he shall enjoy the tenth part of what shall be obtained.

Item, that forasmuch as the Admiral declares that the Commander Bobadilla has paid some debts of wages and other things in the said island of Hispaniola to some persons, whom neither wages nor anything else was owing, as will appear by the books of the said officers, and can be proved and shown; we command that if he shall have made payments to persons to whom neither wages nor anything else was owing, the said Admiral shall not be obliged to pay the same.

Item, forasmuch as the said Commander Bobadilla took from the brothers of the said Admiral a certain quantity of gold and jewels, because it was acquired by them as an administrator of the government of the said Indies; let ten parts be made of the whole, and the Admiral shall have the tenth part, and the nine parts shall remain and fall to us; and in respect to the furniture, provisions, plantations and houses which they held, and the gold which they possessed for things of their own which they had sold, upon proving that it was of this nature, although we have some right thereto, we make them a gift of the whole of it, so that they may dispose thereof as of their own property.

Item, it is our will and pleasure that the said Admiral shall keep in the said island of Hispaniola a person who shall attend to the affairs of his property and receive what he ought to have, and that it shall be Alonso Sanchez de Carbajal, Comisionado of our household; and that the said Alonso Sanchez de Carbajal, on behalf of the said Admiral, shall be present on our behalf and for our account, and for the benefit of the said Indies, and shall, with our consent, attend to the transaction of the affairs of the said merchants, and we command our Treasurer, and Accountant, and Justices and officers who are now, or shall be, of the said islands and mainland, to fulfill and cause to be observed.

§ Item por quanto se dije Comendador Bobadilla tomou aos hermanos do dicho Almirante certa constância de ouro e jóias, por que aquello foi adquirido por elles, como por quem tinham governação delas dichas Índias, de todo aquello se fagam ditas partes, e la desse parte ayl o Almirante, e las nuves querem e fiquem para nos, e que en quanto aos atoarios e mantimentos e consoses e casas que tinham, e o ouro que eram de casas que eram vendido suyos, provando que fose deste condicion, que nunca aquello tenhamos algum derecho, nos fazemos mereced de todo ello para que fagan dello como de cosa suya propria.

§ Item en nuestra merced e voluntad que el dicho Almirante tenga en dicha ysla Española persona que entienda en las cosas de su facienda e recibio lo que el ouiero de ayt, e que son, Alonso Sanchez de Carvajal comisionado de nuestra casa, e que el dicho Alonso Sanchez de Carvajal, por parte del dicho Almirante este presente con nuestro recer por a venir e marcar o ouro que enlas dichas ysalas e tierra firme se ouiere, e con nuestro factor entienda enlas cosas dela negociacion delas dichas mercaderias. E mandamos al nuestro Governor e Contador e Justicias e oficiales que agora son o fuermen delas dichas ysalas e tierra firme, que cumplan e fagan guardar.
...
Lo que se encierra en la bula núm. 3. Al que
mostraba en sus libros. Siendo de reza el
paz. Si se alzaba, la bula no paga de
los de hecho, por lo que se dice que
estas bula en los casos como el precio de mezcla
por el oficio. Que si no se jamás a ver que
esto en la oficio, el:

Otra vez que se da aluminio. A menudo los olos de
algéndas. Conduciendo los de, esta regla. Por lo que
la muestra. Algunas veces de al pie. Alguno pues
no le dan a una fontanería del que pierde por los
lo de los mismos. Algunos días de al pie. Alguno
puede no es de los casos. Eso ser efectivo. Al ser q
Almenar la de esa. No paga obligado. A que por
ello se da aluminio. A veces de oficio. A
algunas veces de la bula. Si se daba una
como, porque por lo que
lo de la bula que por

Otro he tenido los libros. Otros he tenido el
como. Con eso mismo, en el lugar de la misma, he
pelicamente los originales como dijo:

Otro se lo puso del frente. Con lo que
como de la bula, y como como los otros

Lo de a otro con muchas cosas. De lo que
conocía. De lo que lo de esta
como. Con lo que la bula como
como. Al el que no se da con
lo de la bula, que lo de la bula
como lo de la bula, y lo de la bula
como lo de la bula, y lo de la bula
Como de otro una. Con lo que no se
lo de la bula, y lo de la bula

Al otro del frente.
What is abovedisaid, in so far as it shall be our will and pleasure, and, upon the said Alonso Sánchez de Carvajal showing sufficient authority from the said Admiral, to render to him the portion of the gold which shall belong to him on account of the tenth in the said island, after the costs and expenses have been deducted, and also the profit on the merchandise for the eight parts which the said Admiral shall contribute to the cost thereof.

Item, inasmuch as the said Admiral has farmed out the offices of Bailiff and Notary of the said island of Hispaniola for a certain term, we command that the moneys and whatever the said offices shall have produced and been worth shall be divided into ten parts, nine to be for us and one for the said Admiral, first of all deducting the costs and expenses of the said offices; and because the person who held the said notaryship was not obliged to give a fixed sum for it, we command that upon being paid for his labour he is to render all that he has received, in order that it may be divided, as aforesaid. Let it be valid where it says by el, which is written over an erasure on this page.

Item, that they return to him the books and writings which were taken from him, and if any of them shall be required for the administration, let there be drawn a transcript signed by a public scrivener, and let the originals be delivered to him, as aforesaid.

Item, that in what concerns freight and provisions, the said Carvajal is to enjoy the whole of it, according and in the same manner as our other officers shall enjoy [the like].

All that is aforesaid, and every article and portion thereof, we command you, our Governor and our Accountant, and ours that be contributed to the cost thereof, the said islands and mainland, so to perform and fulfill, in everything and by everything, as it is contained above. And in fulfilling it, you are to give and deliver to the said Admiral and his brothers, and to anyone who shall have his procuration, the things aforesaid, without any impediment being offered to him therein. And you shall not act contrary here.

Done in Granada, on the twenty-seventh day of September, in the year one thousand five hundred and one. J the King. J the Queen. By command of the King and of the Queen, Gaspar de Grizto.

The King and the Queen.
Commander de Laces, our Governor of the Indies: We have

§ Y esto lo sujeten a lo que se dice el dicho, en quanto nuestra merced y voluntad fuere, e que mostrando el dicho Alonso Sánchez de Carvajal, poder bastante del dicho Almirante, le acudan conda parte del oro que le perteneciere, por razen del dicho en la dicha yula sacada das costas y costas, e conel provecho de mercedes por el achatu parte, que mostrare el dicho Almirante el poder en esta costa dello.

§ Vien por quanto el dicho Almirante ono arrendado los oficios de algazaldego e escrivania della dicha yula Española, por cierto tiempo, mandomos que los maraveis, e lo que los dichos oficios avran rentado e valido se fagen diez partes, las nueve sean para nos e la una para el dicho Almirante, sacando primero mente las costas y costas, delos dichos oficios. E por que el dicho escrivania no estava obligado a dar por ello cosa cierta, mandamos que satisfeche de su tra bajo acuda contado lo que ha auido, para que se parte como dicho es. Vála o dis por el que se escribo sobre raygo encosta plana.

§ COMENDADOR de Laces, nuestro Governor delas Yndias, nos avemos
mandado y declarado la orden que se ha de tener en lo que se ha de fazer con Don Christopher Columbus, nuestro Almirante del mar océano e sus hermanos, cerca de las cosas, que el Comendador Bobadilla les tomó, e sobre la forma que se ha de tener en el acuerd al dicho Almirante contra parte del dicho e obraro que ha de de ser de los bienes muebles de las yeras e tierra firme del dicho mar océano, e delos mercaderes que nos de acá enhiendamos, segundo reyos por los dichos nuestros decretos y mandamiento firmado de nuestros nombres que sobre ello les mandamos dar. Por ende vos vos mandamos, que veys la dicha decretación e conforme alla los pagues entregue los dichos sus bienes, e acuerd al dicho Almirante, como que le pertenece delos sus dichos, por mane-ra que el dicho Almirante, e sus hermanos, quien su poder ostere, sean de todo ello entregados. E sy el oro e otras cosas que ay en el dicho Comendador Bobadilla les tomó, los oviere gastado o vendido, vos mandamos que solo pagues luego pagar. Lo que fue gastado en nuestro servicio seles pague de nuestra fazienda, e lo que el dicho Comendador Bobadilla oviere gastado en sus cosas propias seles pague delos bienes e fazienda del dicho Comendador, e nos pagudes ende al. Fecho en Granada; a veinte y ocho días del mes de Setiembre de mill y quinientos y uno años. Yo el Rey. Yo la Reyna. Por mandado del Rey e dela Reyna, Gaspard de Griztio.

The King and the Queen.

XIMENO de Briviesca: We have ordered an agreement to be made with Don Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the Ocean, that in all the merchandize which shall be conveyed to the Indies he may supply the eighth part, and may enjoy the eighth part that shall be gained thereon, according as you will see by an agreement that has been made with him, signed with our names. Therefore we command you to give him account and copy of all that the merchandize amounts to, which we do now command to be conveyed to the said Indies, in order that, if he shall desire, he may supply the said eighth part thereof, which you are to receive in our name from the said Admiral, or from the person who shall have his procuration, and to give him a receipt for it; and receive it in money or in merchandize, as it shall seem good to him or to the person who shall have his procuration. And if he shall pay it in money, as it is instruct to be.

§ XIMENO de Briviesca, nos asemos mandado tomar asiento con Don Christopher Columbus nuestro Almirante del mar océano, que entred las mercaderies que se llevaren alas Indias, ponga la ochava parte, e gene dela ochava parte, que se geneare enellas, segundo reyos por un asiento que se ha tomado conel firmado de nuestros nombres. Por ende nos vos mandamos que le deys razion e copia de todo lo que montan las mercaderies que agora mandamos llevar alas dichas Indias, para que sy quisiere, ponga enellas la dicha ochava parte, lo qual recibid vos en nombre del dicho Almirante, o de quien su poder oviere, e le dad carta de pago dello, e recibidolo en dinero o enlas mercaderies que ael o aquien su poder oviere le pagaren. E sy en dinero lo pagare, 206
...
Un día de octubre, el sol brillaba sobre el mar estrecho. A pesar de la brisa, la vista a lo lejos era impresionante. Las nubes cubrieron el cielo, y los vientos se levantaron. La ciudad de los negocios, nuestras casas, se extendía a lo largo de la costa. Ya se sabía que para este viaje, aquellos que habían partido mucho tiempo antes, ya estaban en casa. El viaje fue largo y duro. Durante el viaje, se escuchó cómo los pájaros cantaban. Cuando el viaje tocó el otro camino, la sonrisa de satisfacción y el silbo de agradecimiento llenaron el aire. Pero, ante la tensión, el viaje continuó.

Volviendo a la ciudad, la gente se daba cuenta de que se acercaba el fin del viaje. Se prepararon para el regreso de los emisarios.
you are to retain the moneys which it shall amount to, in order that you may render them to whomsoever we shall command you; and enter the account of the whole in the books which you keep, in order that what he shall have to receive of the profit may thereby be ascertained. And you shall not do contrary hereby. Done in Granada, on the twenty-seventh day of the month of September in the year one thousand five hundred and one. I the King. I the Queen. By command of the King and of the Queen. Gaspar de Orizaba.

The King and the Queen.

DON Christopher Columbus, our Admiral of the islands and mainland which are in the Ocean in the region of the Indies: We have seen your letter of the twenty-sixth of February, and those which you sent therewith, and the memorials which you gave us; and in respect to your saying that in this voyage upon which you are going, you would wish to go by way of Hispaniola, we have already told you that, as it is not advisable that in this voyage, whereby you are now going, any time should be lost, you are to go, in any case, by this other way; but on your return, God willing, if it shall appear to you to be necessary, you may return by passing there, but only to stay for a short time, because, as you see, it will be convenient that when you have returned from the voyage upon which you are now going, we should be immediately informed by you in person of all that you shall have discovered and performed therein, in order that by your opinion and advice we may provide thereupon what may best fulfill our service, and that the things needful for better may be provided from hence.

Herewith we send you the instruction as to what, if it please our Lord, you are to do in this voyage, and in respect to what you say about Portugal, we have written thereon to the King of Portugal, our son, what is appropriate, and we herewith send you our letter, which you requested for your captain, wherein we inform him of your departure for the west, and that we have been informed of his departure for the east, in order that if you meet on the way you may treat one another as friends, and as it is fitting that captains and subjects of kings, between whom there is such great kindness, love and friendship, should treat one another, telling him that we have given the same command to you; and we will procure that the King of Portugal, our son, shall write a similar letter to his said captain.

Respecting your petition to us to permit you to take with you on

DON Columbus in our Amo tions delo que plaziendo anuestro Señor eysys de faser este viaje, y alo que desys dePortugal, nos escribimos sobre ello al Rey dePortugal nuestro fijos, lo que conviene y nos enjima aqui la carta nuestra que desys para su capitan, en que le fazemos saber nuestra yda fazia el poniente, y que avemos sabido su yda fazia el levante, que sy encanimo os topardos vos travestys los unos otros como amigos, y como es razpon deste tratar capitans y gentes de Reyes entre quien ay tanto pelo amor y amistad, diziendole que lo mismo avemos mandado a vos, y procu raremos que el Rey dePortugal nuestro hijo, escriva otra la carta al dicho su capitan.

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Alo que nos suplicays que ayamos por bien, que lleveyos con
este viaje a Don Fernando vuestro fijo, y quede vuestros que se os dé, quede a Don Diego vuestro fijo, a nos plaze ello.
§ Ato que deys que querriades llevar uno o dos que sepan arras y nos plaze ello, contad que por ello nos [manc] detengys.
§ Ato que deys que parte de la ganancia se daria a gente que se os con vos en esos navios, dejamos que vayen de la manera que ban ydo los otros.
§ Las dics mill piezas de moneda que deys, se acuerdo que no se fijen por este viaje fasta que mas se rea.
§ Del palo vela e artillería que demans deys, vos avemos ya mandado proveer como vayys.
§ Lo que deys que no podiastes hablar al doctor Angulo y al licenciado Capata a cabal de la partida, escrivid nos lo muy larga e particularmente.
§ Quanto el otro contenido en vuestros memorial y letras, tocante a vos y a vuestros filhos y hermanos, porque como vede a cabalos que nos estamos encaminado y vos de partida nos puede entender en ello fasta que paremos de asiento en alguna parte, e ya estoy avisadas de esperar a perderia el viaje aqui agora vaya. Por esto es mejor que de pue de todo necessário para vuestro viage estas despachado, vos partis luego syn detenimiento alguno, y quede a vuestro fijo el cargo de sostener lo contenido en los dichos memorials. Y temed por cierto que de vuestra prision nos pese mucho, y bien lo viste vos y lo conoçieran todos claramente que luego queso supimos lo mandamos remediar, y sabed el favor que os avemos mandado tratar siempre, y agora estamos mucho mas en vos bonorrar y tratar muy bien, y las mercedes que vos tenemos fechas vos seran guardadas enteramente, segundo forma y tenor de nuestros privilegios que dejas tenes, syn y enceso contra ellos, y vos y vuestros filhos gozareys dichas como es razón, y si necesario fuere confirmarlas de nuevo las confirmaremos, y a vuestro fijo mandaremos poner eno poseycon de todo ello. Y en mas que esto tenemos voluntad de vos bonorrar y fizer mercedes, y de vuestros filhos y hermanos, nos tenemos el cuydado que es razón, y todo esto se podra fizer yendo vos en buen ora, y quedando el cargo a vuestro fijo, como esto dicho.
...
And so we entreat you that there may be no delay in your departure. From Valencia dela Torre, the fourteenth day of March, in the year [one thousand] five hundred and two. I the King. I the Queen. By command of the King and of the Queen, Miguel Perez de Almajaran. And on the horse of the said letter was written the following: By the King and Queen, to Don Christopher Columbus, their Admiral of the islands and mainland which are in the Ocean in the region of the Indies.

This transcript was collated with the said original declaration and warrant and letter from which it was derived in the presence of the public scriveners of Seville who marked and signed it with their names in testimony, in the said city of Seville, on the twenty-second day of the month of March, in the year of the nativity of our Saviour Jesus Christ one thousand five hundred and two. I, Gomes Nieto, scrivener, of Seville, am witness [ ]. I, Alfonso Lucas, scrivener, of Seville, am witness [ ].

And I, Martin Rodriguez, public scrivener, of Seville, caused this transcript to be written, and have here made my sign[ ], and am witness.

§ Este testamento fue concertado con las dichas declaratoria e cedulas e carta, originales donde fue escrito, en presencia de los escribanos publicos de Sevilla, que les siguieron e firmaron de sus nombres en testimonio esta dicha cédula de Sevilla a veinte e dos dias del mes de março, año del nacimiento de nuestro Salvador Jesus Cristo de mill e quinientos e doze años.

Yo Gomes Nieto escribano de Sevilla so testigo[ ] Yo Alfonso Lucas escribano de Sevilla soy testigo[ ]

E yo Martin Rodriguez escribano publico de Sevilla fis escrivir este testado e fis aqui mio sig[ jno e so testigo.

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[Note.—In the original Codex the nine vellum leaves, numbered liv to lxii, are, with the exception of the foliation, blank on both sides, as if Columbus had contemplated adding other documents.]
[Note.—In the original Codex the nine vellum leaves, numbered liv to lxii, are, with the exception of the foliation, blank on both sides, as if Columbus had contemplated adding other documents]
The Capitulation.

...things prayed for, and which Your Highnesses give and grant to Don Christopher Columbus as some recompense for what he has discovered in the Oceans, and for the voyage which now, with the help of God, he has engaged to make therein in the service of Your Highnesses, are the following:

Firstly, that your Highnesses, as actual Lords of the said Oceans, appoint from this date the said Don Christopher Columbus to be your Admiral in all those islands and mainland which he shall discover or acquired in the said oceans during his lifetime, and likewise, after his death, his heirs and successors one after another in perpetuity, with all the pre-eminences and prerogatives appertaining to the said office, and in the same manner as Don Alonso Enriquez, your High Admiral of Castile, and his predecessors in the said office held it in their districts.—It so pleases their Highnesses.

John de Coloma.

Likewise, that Your Highnesses appoint the said Don Christopher to be your Vicerey and Governor General in all the said islands and mainland in the islands which, as aforesaid, he may discover and acquire in the said seas; and that for the government of each and any of them he may make choice of three persons for each office, and that Your Highnesses may select and choose the one who shall be most serviceable to you; and thus the lands which our Lord shall permit him to discover and acquire for the service of Your Highnesses, will be the better governed.—It so pleases their Highnesses.

John de Coloma.

Item, that of all and every kind of merchandize, whether pearls, precious stones, gold, silver, spares and other objects and merchandize whatsoever, of whatever kind, name and sort, which may be brought by him discovered, acquired and obtained within the limits of the said Admiralty, Your Highnesses grant from now henceforth to the said Don Christopher, and will that he may have and take for himself, the tenth part of the whole, after deducting all the expenses which may be incurred in the same, so that of what shall remain clear and free he may have and take the tenth part for himself, and may dispose thereof as he pleases, the other nine parts being reserved for Your Highnesses.—It so pleases their Highnesses.

John de Coloma.

Likewise, that if on account of the merchandize which he might bring from the said islands and lands which thus, as aforesaid, may be discovered or discovered, or of that which may be taken in exchange for the same from other merchants here, any suit should arise in the place where the said commerces and traffics shall be held and conducted; and if by the pre-eminence of his office of Admiral he appertains to him to take cognizance of such suit; it may please Your Highnesses that he do his duty, and not another judge, shall take cognizance thereof and give judgment in the same from henceforth.—It so pleases their Highnesses, if it appertains to the said Office of Admiral, according as it was held by Admiral Don Alonso Enriquez and others his successors in their districts, if it be just.

John de Coloma.

Item, that in all the deserts which may be equipped for the said trade and business, each time and wherever and as often as they may be equipped, the said Don Christopher Columbus may, if he chooses, contribute and pay the eighth part of all that may be spent in the equipment, and that

Juan de Coloma.

Y en que todas e qualesquier mercaderias que sien sean perlas, piedras preciosas, oro, plata, espejeras, y otras qualesquier cosas e mercaderias de qualquier especie, hombre e manera que se compraren, trocaren, fallaren, ganaren e ostoren dentro delos limites del dicho almirantado, que dende agora Vuestras Altezas faseis merced al dicho Don Christopher, e quieren e ay ayy la ley e parte de todo ello qualesquier cosas que se bizieren en ello por manera que delo que quedare lynpio e libre ayy e tome e dejequicia parte para si mesmo e faga ello a su voluntad quedando las otras nuee partes para Vuestras Altezas. Plase a Sus Altezas. Juan de Coloma.

Y en que todas e qualesquier mercaderias que sien sean perlas, piedras preciosas, oro, plata, espejeras, y otras qualesquier cosas e mercaderias de qualquier especie, hombre e manera que se compraren, trocaren, fallaren, ganaren e ostoren dentro delos limites del dicho almirantado, que dende agora Vuestras Altezas faseis merced al dicho Don Christopher, e quieren e ay ayy la ley e parte de todo ello qualesquier cosas que se bizieren en ello por manera que delo que quedare lynpio e libre ayy e tome e dejequicia parte para si mismo e faga ello a su voluntad quedando las otras nuee partes para Vuestras Altezas. Plase a Sus Altezas. Juan de Coloma.

Y en que a cabsa de los qualesquier mercaderias que el trajero dans las tierras que ay como dicho e se ganaren e ostoren o delos que en troque de aquellas se tomaran acen de otros mercaderias nagiere plato alguno enel lugar donde el dicho comercio e trato se torna e fora que se por la preeminencia de su oficio de almirante e pertenecera comprar del tal plato plega a Vuestras Altezas; que el a su tenente e no otro juez conozca del tal plato e ay ayy la provea dende agora. Plase a Sus Altezas que por el dicho almirante segun que lo tenia el almirante Don Alonso Enriquez e los otros sus subecesores en sus districtos e yoendo justo. Juan de Coloma.

Y en que a cabsa de los qualesquier mercaderias que el trajero dans las tierras que ay como dicho e se ganaren e ostoren o delos que en troque de aquellas se tomaran acen de otros mercaderias nagiere plato alguno enel lugar donde el dicho comercio e trato se torna e fora que se por la preeminencia de su oficio de almirante e pertenecera comprar del tal plato plega a Vuestras Altezas; que el a su tenente e no otro juez conozca del tal plato e ay ayy la provea dende agora. Plase a Sus Altezas que por el dicho almirante segun que lo tenia el almirante Don Alonso Enriquez e los otros sus subecesores en sus districtos e yoendo justo. Juan de Coloma.
likewise he may have and take the eighth part of the profits that may result from such equipment. It so pleases their Highnesses. John de Coloma.

These are granted and despatched, with the replies of Your Highnesses at the end of each article, in the town of Santa Fe de la Vega of Granada, on the seventeenth day of April in the year of the nativity of our Saviour Jesus Christ, one thousand four hundred and ninety-two. I the King. I the Queen. By command of the King and of the Queen. John de Coloma. Registered, Calçena.
LO que pertenece al Almirante Vaso Rey e Governador ditas Yndias por el Rey e la Reyna nuestros Señores es lo siguiente.

§ Rey claro parece por la capitulacion fecha con sus Alleas que sus Alleas otorgan e conceden al dicho Almirante ditas Yndias todas las predeterminadas e pretensiones que ha e tiene el Almirante de Castilla al qual por su previlegio parece perteneciente los tercias partes de todo lo que ganare, e por consiguiente e Almirante ditas Yndias debe ser la tercia parte de todo lo que ha ganado las yslas e tierra firme que ha descubierto e quedan por descubrir porque resultum in referente, y también ha de ser el dichazo e obavo que parece entre tercero e quinto capitulo del dicho capitulacion.

§ E si alguno quiere argüir que la tercia parte conoceida al Almirante de Castilla se deve entender delo mueble que ganare por mar e que por ser las dichas yslas tierra firme que aunque sean ganadas por la mar no pertenece el tercio dellos al dicho Almirante por ser tierra innumeravel.

§ A esto responde el dicho Almirante e diz que se debe mirar que por la dicha capitulacion el dicho Almirante de Castilla es nombrado Almirante d ela mar por la qual causa les [le ex] otorgada la tercia parte dolo que ganare por la mar por que en otra parte no se da una jurisdicion ni oficio e es mucho noconveniente e cosa no razonable darte parte fuera de su oficio como se dice, propuer officium; ducum beneficium, por que el beneficio ha e debe ser respeto al oficio e no fuera dello. Pero el Almirante ditas Yndias ha dado constituido e nombrado segundo el tenor delfa dicha capitulacion por Almirante, no dela mar, mas expresamente señalada mente ditas Yndias e tierra firme descubiertas e por descubrir en el mar océano, parte quel muy justo mente le pertenece la tercia parte delas dichas yslas e tierra firme que ha ganado exercitando e usando de su oficio de Almirante e asy se deve entender e ynterpretar el privilegio del dicho Almirante de Castilla e el capitulo que acl se refere ca muy manifiesto es que toda cosa se debe entender, secundum subiectum materiae et secundum qualitatem personarum, e dándole otra inteligencia non serviria nael el dicho privilegio e capitulo al dicho Almirante ditas Yndias porque no llevando el tercio delfa dichas Yndias de donde el es Almirante e no siendo constituido Almirante dela mar non podria tener poro llenarle dolo que ganase por la mar por ser fuera de su jurisdicion e oficio de manera que non aprovecharia nada el dicho capitulo e constitucion y tal cosa no es de desoy por que cada palabra puesta en un contrato deve obrar e non deve ser ynterpretada superflua.

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how much more in this matter of such great importance and utility and glory to their Highnesses, than at a very little cost and without any danger to their honour, or persons, or property, and with the greater risk of life, as was the general opinion, and not without considerable expense, to the said Admiral? For which reason the tenth part only would be regarded as a very small thing, nor, in that sense of the eighth, because that belongs to him in respect of the cost of his proportionate part, and so small a remembrance for so great a service would be a very small share, and what the sacred law of God is here very opposite, quia beneficia principium sunt laudis, si interpretanda. And therefore the favours conferred by Princes must be understood to be very costly, and to require a great deal of expense, especially those of most exalted and exalted Princes like their Highnesses, from whom more than from any others are to be expected the most ample favours. And on this account the said third part, although it seems very small, belongs to the said Admiral. For we observe that in the companies which are formed among merchants, the industry and counsel of one partner are reckoned and considered in such a high degree that as great a part belongs to him as to the other who supplied the money, if in consequence thereof the profit accrues, even though it be from the actual money of the other. How much more in this case of the Admiral, who has exercised admirable and incredible industry, and at great cost and risk to his person and to his brothers and followers? Wherefore so much the more is he reasonably entitled to have the third of the whole, as was really the intention of their Highnesses, and to establish the truth of this, we perceive that their Highnesses give to those who go to the Indies five parts out of six, and four parts to those who have less than five, and the administration of territory, without any risk, the care being only open and secure and patent to all. And for confirmation of what I allege, as is contained in many privileges of the said Admial of the Indies, the said Admiral went by command of their Highnesses to gain neither ships, nor soldiers not anything from the sea, but, expressing himself as a merchant and captain, he follows that the third part must be of the gain, and being the third of the gain, it is a manifest fact that the third of the islands and mainland which have been gained belongs to the said Admiral. And without doubt it must be believed that if at the beginning the said Admiral had asked for a greater share it would have been granted to him, the whole being of his acquisition, and a thing of which there was no expectation or knowledge, and a thing beyond the memory and dominion of their Highnesses. Thus then is a complete and distinct answer given to those who said there is no such thing as an adventureros.

Quanto mas eneste caso de tanta yopor- gloria de Sus Altezas avida con muy poca costa y en nynun poligro de bonare ni de personas ni de bienes y con gran- nysimo poligro como bera comun opinion de la vida y no syn muchas costa del dicho Almirante. Por la qual raison seria repa- pulado por muy poca cosa sola mente la deçna parte, no ba- siendo mincion dela ochebra porque aquel- la le pertenece por respeto dela costa de su rata parte e muy poco parte seria, para tan grand ser- vicio tan pequena merced e bien viene a proposito lo que disen las segredas leges quia Principium sunt latissime interpre- tendo. E pues las Principes se de- ven entender ampli- simas e muy com- plidas mayormente delos Principes ex- celentimentos e altos como Sus Altezas, de quien mas que de otros ningunos se esperan emplosinas mercades. E por es- to la dicha terça parte aunque por qye minima le pertenexe al dicho Almirante. Ca vegamos que enlas companias que entre mercaderes se fasan que en tanto grado es re- pulada e tenida la yuditeria e aviio de un companero e tanto parte le pertenece como al otro que paxo dinerus, sy por cabas de aquella an denos mismos dineros del otro resulta la ganancia. Quando mas en este caso de Almi- rante el qual ha obrado yuditeria admirable e yacreble e con grand costa e peligro de su persona e de sus bermanos e crudos por lo qual tanto mas de le servir le servir el tercio de todo como verdadera mente fue la ydenpcion de Sus Altezas. E que esto sea verdad, vegamos que Sus Altezas donan allos que van allos Yndias den- seys partes las cinco, e allos que menos denas cinco partes las cuatro, e gobernacion de tierra syn ningun poligro abierio el camino e asegurado e atrevido a tolos. E para confirmacion del dicho que digo que como se comite en muchos privilegios del dicho Almirante delas Yndias el dicho Almirante fue por mandando de Sus Altezas a ganar no nuns ni fustes ni cosa alguna donar mas espresa mente ylas e tierra firme como sehaldada mente se dice enel preci- villoge que mas se puede decir merced en bonze fojas in fin dela foja e principio del privilegio, en que dize asy: E por que vos Kristofal Colon veades por nuestro mandado a descubrir, y ganar ylas e tierra firme el cebara. Y pues as la ganancia avia de ser ylas e tierra firme necesasido es que la tercia parte sea dela ganancia e eyendo el tercio dela ganancia notoria cosa es que el tercio denas ylas e tierra firme ganadas pertenenen al dicho Almirante y syn dudia se deve crever que sy al principio osterra pedido el dicho Almirante mayor parte le fuera otorgada syendo todo de su ganancia e de cosa que no avia ninguna esperanca ni noticia e cosa que era fuera dela memoria e sehorio de Sus Altezas. Asy que cumplida e clara mente se responde alos que contra

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who shall assert the contrary, and it appears justly and manifestly that the third part of the Indies and mainland belongs to the said Admiral. And since the tenth is most evident, respecting the eighth, although that is also very evident, yet if it be alleged against him, that he ought not to have the said eighth of the merchandise and things conveyed and carried in the ships which went to discover those which went to the pearls [pearl fisheries] and other parts of his Admiralty, while he was in the island of Hispaniola in the service of their Highnesses, saying that the said Admiral did not contribute towards their equipment; he answers that the despatch of such vessels was not notified to him, nor at the time of their departure did he receive any demand or notice, and therefore, as he judge time does not run against the ignorant who can prove ignorance of any fact, but ignorance without any doubt affords a legitimate excuse and even complete restitution. And thus it must be resolved and affirmed in this case, that the Admiral fulfills his part by offering to contribute his share at the present time; nor can he be blamed, but rather those who did not notify to him what they were bound to notify.

las e otras partes de su Admiralty hasta que el estaba en la isla Española en servicio de Sus Altasas, diciendo que no contribuye el dicho Admiral en el armamento de ellas, responda que a él no se le notifico la yola de tales navíos ni al tiempo de la partida fue requerido ni avisado, y por esto como de jure el ignorant que pueda pretender ynocencia de alguna fecho no le corre tiempo, mas la ynocencia syn ninguna doble, de legitima escusaion e antes restitution por entero. E asi se debe reducir e desey por este caso que el Admiral satisfaze ofreciendose a contribuye por su parte al presente ni puede ser el culpado, mas antes lo [haz] que no le haban notificado lo que habran obligados.
...y por el mismo esclarecemos, Herrn de los libros
algun donación bien es una clara prisa y hasta
que no sabe de él, y se le dan por más
en los alabados hechos y más
en el que, al serle en
los otros.

En este caso, tanto para
el de los demás, es
la esencia de que
se debe entender en el
armazón en la
puede...
la expolación de que por ende apestrosa en el año de 1294 almirante del puente en los primeros días de septiembre de este año a los siete meses de febrero de este año el puente al santo y gloria el hino de almirante del puente en el puente en los primeros días de septiembre de este año el puente en los primeros días de septiembre de este año

Capítulo Segundo

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THE DECLARATION of what belongs, and can and ought to belong, to the lord Admiral of the Indies by virtue of the capitulation and agreement which he made with their Highnesses, which forms the title and right that the said Admiral and his descendants have to the islands and mainland in the Ocean, is the following:

The First Article.

Firstly, by the first article their Highnesses made him their Admiral of the islands and mainland discovered and to be discovered in the Ocean, with the pre-eminences and according to and in the same manner as the Admiral of the Sea of Castle has and holds his Admiralty in his district.

For declaration hereof it is to be noted that the Admiral of Castle has by his privilege the third part of whatever is gained or shall gain at sea, whereas for this reason the Admiral of the Indies ought to have the third part of them (the Indies), and of all that is gained in them. For, granting that the Admiral of Castle does not have the third except of what is gained on the sea whereof he is Admiral, the Admiral of the Indies ought to have the third part of them, and of all that is gained by land in them.

The reason is, because their Highnesses commanded him to gain islands and mainland, and thereof especially they designated him Admiral, and from them and in them he ought to have his reward, as one who is Admiral thereof, and who gained them, at much risk, contrary to the opinion of the whole world.

The Second Article.

By the second article, that their Highnesses made him their Ultercap and Governor-General of all the said islands and mainland, with faculty to have all the offices which appertain to the government, except that their Highnesses could appoint one out of three, and afterwards their Highnesses made him a new grant of the said offices in the years ninety-two and ninety-three, by a privilege bestowed, without the said condition.

The explanation hereof is, that the said offices of Ultercap and Governor-General belong to the Admiral, with faculty to appoint all the officers of the offices and magistracies of the said Indies, because their Highnesses, in reward and as it were payment for his labour, and for the expenses which the said Admiral incurred, in discovering and gaining the said Indies, made him a grant of the said offices and government, together with the said faculty.

For it is a very sure thing that, at the beginning, the said Admiral would not be disposed, nor would any man have been disposed (towards the undertaking), considering the risk and hazard, if in reward and payment for such an enterprise their Highnesses would not grant him the said offices and government.

La declaración del que pertenece e pertenecer puede e deve al Señor Almirante de las Yudas por virtud de la capitulación que tienen con Sus Altezas, y por el título e derecho que tiene el dicho Almirante, y sus descendientes, las yaças e tierra firme del mar oceano, es esto que se sigue.

El Primero Capítulo.

Primero: que el primero capítulo sus Altezas le hicieron su Almirante de las yaças e tierra firme descubiertas e por descubrir en el mar oceano, con las prelaciones e seguridades que tiene su almirante, tanto en su jurisdicción.

Pura declaración desto es de notar, que el Almirante de Castilla tiene por su preludio la tercia parte de lo que se ganó en el mar por que en razón de el Almirante de Yudas debe tener la tercia parte de ellas, y debo que ellas se ganan.

En cuanto el Almirante de Castilla no ay el tercio, se dió por ser la gana por la mar de donde pasado Almirante [el Almirante] de las Yudas deve aver el tercio de ellas, y de todo lo que por tierra enellas se gana.

La razón es por que Sus Altezas yaças e tierra firme le mandaron ganar, y delas señaladas le titularon Almirante, y delas, y ellas deve aver el galardón como quien es Almirante delas y con mucho peligro contra la opinión de todo el mundo las ganan.

Capítulo Segundo.

Por el segundo capítulo que Sus Altezas le bizaron su Viso rey, y General de verder general de todas las yaças e tierra firme con facultad que envease todos los oficios que pertenece al gobernación y los de tres Sus Altezas putidian nombrar el uno, y después Sus Altezas le bizaron nueva mercé delas dichos oficios en los años de noventa e dos, y noventa e tres por preludio otorgado, y en dicha condición.

La declaración desto es que el dicho Almirante pertenece los dicho oficios de Viso rey e Governador, con facultad de poner todos los oficios de dichos oficios, y magistrados de dichos Yudas, por que Sus Altezas en guardarlos, y con pago de su trabajo, y costo que el dicho Almirante hizo en descubrir, y ganar las dichos Yudas le bizaron mercé delos dichos oficios y gobernación contra dicha facultad.

En cuanto cierta cosa que es al principio el dicho Almirante non se dispuesse ni persona alguna se aviera dispuesto, acatando riego e aventura ay en galardón e pago de tal ynpressa Sus Altezas non le otorgaron los dichos oficios, e gobernación.

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Los cuales Sus Altezas justamente le dieron por que fue de aquella con que tan solemnemente servíos les haciendo el dicho Almirante antes que antes aprovechando honrando y sublimando.

Se muy poco honra o casi ninguna recibiría el dicho Almirante aunque otro pago tuviera si en aquella tierra por el con tanto pensó ganada Sus Altezas pudieran otro en su lugar y juez por tan justas causas fue dellos procedido justamente perteneciéndole al dicho Almirante los dichos oficios y gobernación.

Y por que agra la dicha Almirante estando pozicientemen-te en servicio de Sus Altezas exercitando los dichos oficios en las dichas Indias le desapoderaron de la posesión dellos y justo mentes, y contra toda razón o derecho sín ser llamado ni echo ni venido delo qual dice que recibió el dicho Almirante grandes gastos aviso y grand desonora en su persona, y menos en su bienes, y en el dicho capi-tulado claro mente por reseño por las razones siguientes.

Por que el dicho Almirante no pudo ser despojado ni desapoderado dellos sus oficios pues nunca cometo ni hizo ninguno caso contra Sus Altezas porque de derecho deviese perder sus bienes, y puesto que cobran aviso lo que Dios no quiera que primero asa de ser el dicho Almirante citado e llamado echo y venido por derecho.

Y en desapoderale sín justa causa grand agravio recibió el dicho Almirante, y grand injusticia se le libre y aun de derecho Sus Altezas no lo podían fazer.

Pues que Sus Altezas le dieron los dichos oficios y gobernación dala dicha tierra en satisfacción del servicio, y cosa que el dicho Almirante hizo en ganalla de donde conseguía justo yterse y fue dellos desapoderado dichos dichos títulos [justo yterse e perpetuo título allos dichos oficios]; y pues en justa mente fue dellos desapoderado el dicho Almirante antes de todas cosas devía deshacerlo en dichos sus oficios, y en su onor y estado.

Y en quanto al deño que ha recibido el dicho Almirante dice que es en grand cantidad por que con su ya-dustria de cada día fallaba y descubría ellas dichas Indias mucho oro perlas y expotería, y otras cosas de grand valor. Que el dicho Almirante jura juramento e declara la cantidad del yterse, y aquello de derecho le deve ser satisfacto.

La satisfacción desta le deve fazer aquel que yjusta mente le desapodero de todo (todos) sus bienes porque aquel segundo ley divina, e utinama como quien traspuza los limites del poder de Sus Altezas esté obligado ella.
And so much the more promptly sought the satisfaction and reinstatement of the said offices, property and honour to be made to the said Admiral, as he was the less liable in justice to be deposed of them. For it is a very incredible thing and unworthy of belief, that their Highnesses should approve that a man so industrious, who came from such a very far country to perform so signal and arduous a service to their Highnesses, as he did by his industry and person, for which he deserved to be found worthy of still greater good fortune, should, owing to envious persons and their calumnies, be utterly destroyed.

He being, with reason, so much united in affection to their Highnesses and so well established in their good graces, the said Admiral and all the world believed that no detractors could make him appear other than deserving of great favours, still less excite anger in the breasts of their Highnesses, so as to make him lose what he had obtained by having so served and merited, whereas the said Admiral hoped to be of still further service, and was serving their Highnesses and procuring by his industry the present profit from the said Indies, and governing in virtue of his offices with a view to the settlement and augmentation thereof.

Which thing no other would do or will do; for, besides having wholly abandoned it (unless he had taken it in hand) till a remote period, those who will now govern would not, owing to their greed to enrich themselves during their administration, provide for the future like the said Admiral, who was influenced by that perpetual interest which, consisting in the expectation of honour and profit to come, after having well ruled and preserved the Indians, who are the riches of that land, and having reformed and brought into submission the dominion thereof, did not hold for naught that of the present time.

The Third Article.

By the third article their Highnesses conferred upon him the grant of the tenth part of all that should be bought, sold and obtained within the limits of the said Archipelago, after deducting the costs. This is to be understood in such wise that the said Admiral is to have the tenth of what shall be obtained and found in the said Indies and mainland of the Ocean by any person or persons whomsoever, from all joints, whether he be for the profit of their Highnesses or of any other person or persons they may have made a grant thereof, or of part thereof, after deducting the costs which such persons, or their Highnesses, shall incur therein.

And their Highnesses cannot with justice, in prejudice of the said tenth, make a grant of the whole or of any part of the profit of the said Indies, to any person, unless he first

§ Y tanto mas presto le deve ser fecho la satisfaccion y reyntegacion delos dichos oficios, bien y hones a dicho Almirante quanto menos justicia oca para ser dellos despojado.

§ Ca muy uncreyble cosa, y no digna de creer es que ayQue bueno sus Altezas que un varon tan yu

§ Que con su yndustria y presencia por qué merecio ser digno de muy mayor felicidad fuese por cabas de embidios, y multi

§ Deviendo estar de razón tanto justo en amor de sus Altezas y tan asistido en sus magnanimas entra

§ Lo qual otro algeno no biziera ni fuera por que demas de asello todo desamparo oy el no governara enel tiempo remoto que agora governaren con cobülencia de se aprovechar durante su governacion non

§ Por el tercero capitulo Sus Altezas le fizieron merced de la decima parte de todo lo que se comprase fi

§ Esto se entiendo de manera que el dicho Almirante ha deuer el dizimo de lo que se viese e sellare

§ Y sus Altezas de justicia e perjuicio del dicho dizimno no pueden fermer de todo ni de parte alguna del provecho delas dichas Yndias a ninguna persona syn que permare

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of all has to pay and does pay to the said Admiral the tenth there-
of in full.

That their Highnesses, by making such grants, cancel or impair
that which they have already conferred upon the said Admiral, and
leave its due fulfillment much diminished or curtailed.

Because the grant made to the said Admiral of the said tenth was
made first of all, before he discovered the said Indies, and it was
given and granted as an instatement of the reward and payment
which he deserved for such service, consequently the said tenth
is the chief branch of his clear share.

And even if their Highnesses, by agreement or condition or in
any other manner, should give the half, or any part, to any per-
sons who will undertake the labour and cost of such adventure,
the said Admiral ought still to have the tenth of what shall be
obtained, and it will not be an encroachment on the portion of such
persons as on the principal of their Highnesses, since the one
and the other are the true and principal gain and proceeds of the
Indies of his Amicability.

The Fourth Article.

By the fourth article their Highnesses granted to the said Ad-
miral the civil and criminal jurisdiction of any suits whatsoever
relating to the said Indies, and that he might take cognizance of
them here in the ports and places comprehended within the juris-
diction of the Admiral of Castile, this being just.

In explanation of the judicial power held by the said Admiral, he
alleges that the jurisdiction belongs to him because it is one of
the principal pre-eminences, or, as it were, arm of the body of his
Amicability, without which it would be very difficult to govern the
said Amicability, or rather it would remain void, seeing that the
said jurisdiction is the chief power which honours, animates and
sustains all the other parts of the body of the said Amicability.

And that such cognizance belongs to him in the ports and bays on
this side, just as well as in the self-same islands and mainland
whereof he is Admiral, because if he were to hold the said jurisdiction
only in the main body of the same without including the ports arising
here, then, owing to the contracting parties being natives of this
country, and all the commerce and business belonging thereto, his
jurisdiction would be almost null, because those who go to the said
Indies, go only to trade, and leave behind them here those contracts

Quarto Capitolo.

§ Por el quarto capitolo Sus Altezas concesionaron al dicho Almirante la jurisdiccion civil e criminal de
quales quiera pilotos tocantes alas dichas Indias e que pudiere conocer dichos actos en las partes e lugares
donde comprende la jurisdiccion del Almirante de Castilla siendo justo.

§ Para declaracion dela justicia que tiene el dicho Almirante, dize que eol pertencece el dicho juzgado
por ser una delas principales premiaciones e estoy brazo del cuerpo de su Almirantamiento, syn el
qual a grand pena se podriera sehacer al dicho Almirantado, antes quedaria yermo por que el dicho
juzgado es el principal esfuerzo que honra anima e sostiene todas las otras partes del cuerpo del dicho
Almirantamiento.

§ Y que le pertencece el tal conocimiento en los puertos, y aubras de aca, bien azy como en las mes-
mas ylas e terra firme de donde el es Almirante por que aca enel tronco de alla solamente
 touese el dicho juzgado syn comprehender aca las cabras emanantes que por ser los contrayentes
 naturales desta tierra y todo el trato y negociacion della, que su jurisdicion estoy seria niunigua,
porque los que van alas dichas Indias van para sodyo mente negociar, y aca quedan las ligaturas

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quarto Capítulo

...
and covenants which, upon their return, give rise to suits; the causes of such suits being that they made default in the business and commerce which they have conducted within his Admiralty.

Wherefore that, even if the said article did not contain any clause wherein mention was expressly made of the said jurisdiction, at the moment when their Highnesses established the said office of Admiralty and made a grant thereof to the said Admiral with the same prerogative as those who have conducted a grant, conjointly with the said Admiralty, of the said jurisdiction with the said comprehension, because the Admiral of the Sea of Castile holds, as the principal pre-eminence of his Admiralty, the jurisdiction of all the civil and criminal suits appertaining thereto, which include those in all the harbours and bays of this country, although they are beyond his Admiralty.

And in regard to his being justly provided therewith, the said Admiral alleges that their Highnesses could justly provide him with it, as Kings and sovereign Lords, possessing absolute power for everything, to whom alone such provision belonged.

And their Highnesses in providing the said Admiral with the said office and the said comprehension, did no injury to any person, nor does it touch their own interest, seeing that his said Admiralty and its jurisdiction, and the islands and lands from which he takes his dignity, have been newly and miraculously discovered, and united and brought under the dominion of Castile.

Wherefore, that the suits emanating from the said Admiralty, owing to the great distance and remoteness of the country wherein it is conducted, which being of its being a country far removed from any place to which the merchants of this land resort, will be very foreign, diverse and distinct from the suits arising here, and in separating and dividing the cognizance of them, no injurious results to any jurisdiction.

And since their Highnesses, without injury to any person, and with sovereign power, provided justice, it is very certain that no injustice intertended in such provision, for two contrary naturally cannot govern one subject, but rather so much shin and avoid consisting in one thing, that from the nature of the one we arrive at the knowledge of the quality of the other; whereas it is concluded that the said provision is just.

And even from the person of the said Admiral it follows that the said provision is just; because according to the quality of the said West Indies, which were unknown to all the world, it was necessary to appoint on this side a judge of pure experience to give y posturas que de buelta engendran los pilotos segando las cabanas de ellos de los pilotos que descubran dela negociacion; y trato que tuvieron dentro en su Almirantajo.

§ 1. Lo otro que aun que el dicho capitulado no asuena en que expresa mente se hizieren municion del dicho juzgado que la era que Sus Altezas establecieron el dicho oficio de Almirantajo, y fizeron del merced al dicho Almirante en males mesmos presentimientos del Almirantajo de Castilla, que conjunta mente al dicho Almirantajo le asidan hecho merced del dicho juzgado con la dicha comprehen- sion por que el Almi- rante del mar de Castilla tiene por principal predominio de su Almi- rantajo, el juzgado de todos los pilotos civiles e criminales del tocantes que com- prebunden en todos los puertos y abras desta tierra, aun que no le sea de su Almi- rantajo.

§ 2. Y en quanto a ser justa mente del pro- vuedo dize el dicho Almirante que Sus Altezas justa mente le puidieron del proveer como Reyes e Señores soberanos que para todo tienen poder absoluto a quien sola mente pertenezca la tal provision.

§ Y Sus Altezas en proveer el dicho Almirante del dicho oficio com a dicha comprehen- sion non bisieron agrario a persona alguna ni los toca yntese, por ser el dicho su Almirantamiento y juzgado del, y las ystas y tieras donde es ystasuido nueva e muiroshua mente balladas conjunto y traydas al seurio de Castilla.

§ Lo otro que los pilotos emanantes del dicho Almirantajo a cabo del gran distancia e departimento desta tierra donde es ystasuido y por ser muy alonuada de do conffien los mercantes desta tierra seran muy agnos divididos e apartados dello pilotos acc tocantes, y en apartar, y dividir el conocimiento dellos no se siguen [a] ninguna jurisdicion agrario.

§ Y pues Sus Altezas quy agrario a persona alguna e con poder soberano justamente proveyeron es muy cierto que en tal provision non yntervino justicia, ca dos contrarios natural mente non pueden sehiar un sujeto antes tanto rehuyen y se agen de considerar en una cosa que por la espese del uno vinieron en conocimiento dela cabildad del otro de donde se concluye en que la dicho provision es justa.

§ Y aun de la persona del dicho Almirante procede ser justa la dicha provision por que segun la naturalidad dellos dichos Yndias occidentales a todo el mundo yendas de necesidad se avia de poner aca juez de cierta experiencia para dar
justa sentencia pues quien las avía mas experimentado no tuviese mas cierto conocimiento de la calidad de los platos que el tal Almirante que continua mente en ellas ha rezado, y milagrosa vez con su mucha soli- lente y ciencia del mar correindo mucho peligro del mismo mar la[s] sacó.

Quinto Capítulo.

§ Por el quinto capí- tulo Sus Altasas con- zeden al dicho Al- mirante que pueda contribuir en la ocha- va parte de tales quer armadas que se fagan para el trato e negociación de las yslas e tierra firme de sus Almiran- tado g e que tan bien aya la ocbava parte doble que resulatre de la tal armason.

§ El verdadero en- tendimiento deste es que el dicho AImi- rante deva aver el ocbavo de quales quer cosas que en qual quer manera entres dichas Yndias se ay[n] agora sea para provecho de Sus Altasas e [v] de otras quales quer personas sendo el ocbavo dela costa dole por rata.

§ Porque enla primera armada de que resulato las dichas Yndias es asbor la ganancia que delles procede tal dicho Almirante contribuyendo en su ocbava parte, y aun cerca dela mitad dela costa de donde consuye perpetuo tyuito al dicho ocbavo por ser el resulato dela dicha armada sempeterno.

Lo otro pues al principio señalado monte yua a ganar yslas e tierra firme que es cosa yn mutabile non se entendiera poder trazer ganancia para aver dela el ocbavo y por lo mueble delles como verdadero resulato y fin dela tal armason non fuer enentiendo.

§ Y aunque el dicho Almirante dela primera armada non traxo lo mueble deste dichas Yndias que era el resulato, y ganancia deles que pues el meito las dichas yslas e tierra firme debaxo del poder de Sus Altasas e ella pacifica mente como yua las dey que asi mismo se entiende aver apoderado y dado a Sus Altasas todo lo mueble delles que enllas ala sazon en quel quer tiempo se oviense pues quiete doende en adelante podian embayar Sus Altasas por todoello como por cosa yua a quien quisesen.

§ Lo otro que puesto que por contribuyendo enla primera armada non ovienia el dicho Almirante conseguido perpetuo derecho al dicho ocbavo que pues Sus Altasas forzosa mente ben de armar para gantir dela ganancia delas dichas Yndias Que de justicia no le pueden bedar que el non contribuya enla costa delles, y llevar el ocbavo del resulato y por que las armadas ben de ser continuas por ser el resulato delas Yndias continuo que perpetua mente le pertenec el dicho ocbavo.

The Fifth Article.

By the fifth article their Highnesses grant to the said Admiral power to contribute the eighth part of any ships whatsoever which may be equipped for the trade and business of the islands and mainland of his Ammirality, and that he may likewise have the eighth part of what shall be derived from such equipment.

The true understanding hereof is, that the said Admiral ought to have the eighth of any things whatsoever, which are obtained in any manner whatsoever in the said Indies, whether it be for the profit of their Highnesses or of any other persons whomssoever, deducting the eighth of the cost thereof, pro rata.

Because in the first expedition, from which resulted the said Indies, that is to say the gain which arises from them, the said Admiral contributed his eighth share, and even about half of the cost, whereas he acquired a perpetual title to the said eighth, because the result of the said expedition is perpetual.

Likewise, because at the beginning he went especially to gain islands and mainland, which are unchangeable things, it could not be understood that he was able to derive profit by having the eighth thereof, unless it were understood of their movables, as the real result and object of the said equipment.

And although the said Admiral did not bring back from the first expedition the movables of the said Indies, which were its result and gain, yet since he placed the said islands and mainland under the power of their Highnesses, and left them there peaceably as their own, it is likewise understood that he took possession of and gave to their Highnesses all the movables thereof, which might be obtained therein in due season at any time, since their Highnesses could peaceably, from that time forward, send anyone they might choose for the whole of it as for their own property.

Further, allowing that the said Admiral had not acquired a perpetual right to the said eighth by contributing to the first expedition, since their Highnesses must perform it out a fleet in order to enjoy the profit from the said Indies, yet in justice they cannot forbid him to contribute to the cost thereof and to take the eighth of the outcome, and since the expeditions have to be continual because the produce of the Indies is continual, therefore the said eighth belongs to him for ever.

§ Porque enla primera armada de que resulato las dichas Yndias es asbor la ganancia que delles procede tal dicho Almirante contribuyendo en su ocbava parte, y aun cerca dela mitad dela costa de donde consuye perpetuo tyuito al dicho ocbavo por ser el resulato dela dicha armada sempeterno.

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And although it may be said that such eighty belongs to him only from the profit of merchandize, because it stands in the article concerning traffic and negotiation that merchandize is understood, the truth is, that the said eighty of all the moveables of the said Indies belongs in general to the said Admiral, because in the words traffic and negotiation there is comprehended every kind of thing which may be obtained in any manner or at any time.

For the said worth traffic is the skill or diligence which is employed to gain the interest of the negotiation, and is, in fine, the traffic or method which the said Admiral had to carry on with the possessors of the said Indies, which he went to gain, in order to obtain his object, which was to gain them, and, since he gained them, what results therefrom is what in justice ought to be divided as the true result of such negotiation.

And this other word negotiation is derived from negotium, which means nega octum (about story), quia negotium est quasi nega octum; so that its meaning is general for any kind of thing, and therein is included any kind of moveable which is found in the said Indies.

And supposing that the said word were not equivocal, and that it had the precise signification of merchandize, yet since the said Admiral had gained the said Indies and mainland, especially Hispaniola, more by gifts of merchandize than by force of arms, the said Indies and all things belonging thereunto can justly be said to be purchased and therefore to be merchandize, because from mercat (to purchase) is derived the said word mercaderia (merchandize).

Moreover, that even though the said Admiral had gained the said Indies by force of arms, and their highnesses had expressly despatched him to traffic, he does not on that account cease to have his said eighty of them, because the moveables which are listed under the word octum are purely and chiefly merchandize, for everything moveable which can be purchased, except anything consecrated, must be described as merchandize, according to the labors which declare quod omnia sunt in commercio nostro (that all things are included in our commerce).

Furthermore, that in whatever manner he had obtained the proposed end of the expedition, which was the acquisition of the said Indies, his said eighty belonged to the said Admiral, because gains at sea and the risks thereof are very various, accidental, uncertain and unexpected, and what is derived from them, the division among all, amounts to the same whether it has been cut away by force or negotiation est quasi nega octum de manera que su entendimiento es general para en qual quier genero de cosa a purrelo comprehende a qual quier genero de cosa mueble que entes dichas Yndias se falle.

§ Y puesto que el dicho bocabu no fuera equivoco, y que tuviere liquida determinacion demercedaria que pues las dichas Yndias y tierra firme especial mente la Española avia ganado el dicho Almirante mas por dadas demercedarias que por fuerza dearmas que justa mente las dichas Yndias y todas las cosas delas se pueden desg mercado, y purrelo mercedaria por que desmercar se deriba el dicho bocabu mercedaria.

§ Lo otro que aun que por fuerza de armas aviera ganado el dicho Almirante las dichas Yndias, y Sus Altasas expresamente a mercedarle lo ovieren enbyado que por eso no cesa dener delas el dicho su achove por que lo mueble que encielas se falle, asy como oro e perolas, especieria e otras cosas para de principalmente es mercedaria, en toda cosa mueble que se pode comprer enbyado consignado se debe llamarr mercedaria segun las leyes que dizen quod omnia sunt in commercio nostro.

§ Lo otro que por quel quier forma que oviese conseguido el fin dela ystencion del armada que era la ganancia de las dichas Yndias pertenencia al dicho Almirante el dicho su achove por que las ganancias delas mar y los casos delas son muy varios afortunados yaperitos y ympenados y lo que delas resulta para por todos parirte por tanto monta aver sydo cortado por fuerza como
dated by subterfuge. For this is the general usage of all adventurers, whereby there are innumerable examples.

For it is very certain that if some merchants in company were to fit out a vessel for trade in merchandise alone, and should perchance arrange with the captain that he might contribute some share of the equipment, for which he should likewise have the like share of the proceeds, although, apart from mercantile, he should gain some more, or rebate or vessel from enemies, yet the same share of such a gain as he was duly entitled to have of the merchandise, would likewise belong to him, because although it was gained apart from merchandise, it is the actual profit resulting from such equipment.

And if perchance a factor of some other company, trading in any kingdom, should become very friendly with the king of that land, by assisting him with loans or by selling goods to him at a lower price, and it should happen that, after the company had been dissolved, that king, in regard of their friendship, should make him a present of anything, he is under obligation to share the whole with his associates, as being actual profit obtained by reason of such company, even though a long time might have elapsed since it was dissolved, because this is every-where understood, and the laws of these kingdoms of their Highnesses do thus order the same.

And it is a very short time since that a similar thing happened in Portugal to a Florentine, the factor of a large company in Florence, who, for having greatly assisted the King of that country with loans and other things from his merchandise, was compelled to give to his associates a share of a present which the King had made to him, in regard of his personal friendship, after the account had been rendered and the company dissolved, as of actual profit arising therefrom.

And even that Captain Lecer, to whom their Highnesses made a present, in consideration of the service which he did them in the voyage of the Archduchess and as some compensation for the care which he took on the sandbanks, was judicially compelled in Genoa to give part to his associates, as of actual profit; and there remained to him only what belonged to him as captain, pro rata.

And even if, by chance, a donation is made to a son by some great friend of his father, although all other gifts may be contributed to (the son's) property, this must, nevertheless, be assigned to the petitum profituum, because it ultimately proceeds from the father; and many other things are continually occurring which might appropriately be alleged. But, leaving that, let it suffice to gather from all that is said above that there justly belongs to the said Adolphus the third of the said islands and mainland, and the eighth and the tenth of all the moveables which may be found therein and within his dominions, at whatever time, and by whatever persons, and in whatever
manner, as of the actual proceeds of his said first expedition, although he may not have contributed to the others, for touching that matter sufficient has been said in another writing.

It remained to declare to their Highnesses that they made a grant to the Admiral of all offices, as the Admiral of the Sea of Castile holds them, and that he could appoint the bailiff and arrivers, or order them to serve in his name, and, since this is so, that he could also lease out those offices and receive the rent, just as a knight does to whom their Highnesses have made a grant of a lieutenancy or of an office, and as very many are seen to do in Castile, who receive the rent themselves and cause the said duty to be performed by one of their servants, or agree with some person and give him a certain portion of the rent. And so he petitions their Highnesses to remove his grievances, and to permit him to use his offices, and to receive the emolument, since it was thus settled by capitulation and grant.

o mandarlos servir en su nombre, y pues esto es asy que tan bien los podían arrendar, y llevar la renta asy como llenan un caballero a quien Vuestras [Sus] Altezas hayan fecho merced de una tenencia o de un oficio como se ve en muy muchos en Castilla que ellos se llevan la renta y fesan servir el dicho cargo a uno suyo, o se conciertan con una presona, y le dan una cierta parte dela renta. Y así lo suplico a Sus Altezas que le desagraven y le dexen usar de sus oficios, y recibir el beneficio, porque asy fue por capitulacion a merced.
Transcript of a letter which the Admiral of the Indies sent to the nurse of Prince Don John of Casile. In the year 1590 when he was returning from the Indies as a prisoner.

Most bounteous Lady: Though my complaint of the world is new, its habit of ill-using is very ancient. I have had a thousand struggles with it, and have thus far withstanded them all, but now neither arms nor counsels avail me, and it cruelly keeps me under water. Hope in the Creator of all men sustains me. His help was always ready: on another occasion, and not long ago, when I was still more obsequious to him, he raised me with his right arm, saying, O man of little faith, arise; it is I; be not afraid.

I came with so much cordial affection to serve these Princes, and have served them with such service, as has never been heard of or seen.

Of the new heaven and earth which our Lord made, when Saint John was writing the Apocalypse, after what was spoken by the mouth of Isaiah, he made me the messenger, and showed me where it lay. In all men there was bisblichkeit, but to the Queen my Lady he gave the spirit of understanding, and great courage, and made her mistress of all, as a dear and much loved daughter. I went to take possession of all this in her royal name. They sought to make amends to her for the ignorance they had all shown by passing over their little knowledge, and taking of obstacles and expenses. Her Highness, on the other hand, approved of it, and supported it as far as she was able.

Seven years passed in discussion, and nine in execution. During this time very remarkable and noteworthy things occurred whereof no idea at all had been formed. I have arrived at, and am in, such a condition that there is no person so vile but he may insult me, he shall be reckoned in the world as valour itself who is courageous enough not to consent to it. If I were to steal the Indies or the land which lies towards them, of which I am now speaking, from the altar of Saint Peter, and give them to the Moors, they could not show greater envy towards me in Spain. Who would believe such a thing where there was always so much magnanimity?

I should have much desired to free myself from this affair had it been honourable towards my Queen to do so. The support of Our Lord and of Her Highness made me persevere; and to alleviate in some measure the sorrows which death had caused her, I undertook a fresh voyage to the new heaven and earth which up to that time had remained hidden, and it is not held

§ Del nuevo cielo e tierra que hasse nuestro Señor, escribiendo San Juan el Apocalipsis, despues de dicho por boca de Ysaya, me hizo dello mensagero y amoslo aquall parte: en todos ovo incredulidad y alla Reyna mi Señora dio dello el espíritu de entendimiento e esfuerzo grande, y le fizo de todo beredera como a cera e muy amada fija: Io posezion de todo esto fue yo a tomar en su real nombre: la ygnoranz que aquei estado todos, quismos emendabile traspasando el poco saber, a fabular en ynciemoz e gastos. Su Alteza lo aproveo al contrario, y lo sostuvo fista que pudo.

§ Siete años se pusieron en plata y nueve executando cosas muy señaladas e dignas de memoria separaron eneste tiempo de todo non se fizo concepto: llegue yo e estuve, que non ba nadie tan vil que non piense de ultajararme: por virtud se contara enel mundo apien puede no constituirlo.

§ Yo soy robara las Indias o tierra que jaz faze ellas, de que agora es la fabla, del altar de Sant Pedro, y las diera alos moros, non pulieron en España amasarme mayor enemiga quien creyera tal, adonde ovo siempre tanto noblessa.

§ Yo mucho me quisiera despedir del negociio si fuera enesto para con mi Reyna. El esfuerzo de nuestro Señor y deu. Alteza fizo que continuase, y por olivirle algo delos enjogos enca a cabal delas muerte esteres, comet riñgu nuevo al nuevo cielo y mundo que fasta entonces estuvo oculto y yo non es tenido

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Allí este ímno hay con los otros que nañá/de/la monunzla
y que todo agraner a su yunfetía.

A S. Pedro sobre el pie no hay otro deck que todos con
basta y nañá/dos y pingas fue mucho y desde de
todo lleno la tronla.

Está bien sabida que la argüimiento siglo y las parías.
Y sta el cielo con el pávdas. Los padres nada yo
asustar a pesar. Alg tono que ca que el conde de
una fruta porcelana para exprebar la encina de la
ponga y que no lo estoy a juzgarse que está rúa en lo
defue alí.

Casa que mi grito como otres espectros en el aerí forra
como un hombres por las marinas y del más profanó y
bajo del mundo que el lo agitó en lo de los tomados más yo
trata del mundo se llegado aperfeccy.

Aquando se salo de tanto falle con ilimitado do y en la
española alde los que te jarabas de esta forma con
un toba al rey por otro cabo y al otro hombre de
entendido, y por tanto el rey en el grito. Y así y no
le entendan con apenas de batalla y francés y país
allegron y la madrullera. Y cada día en la Española muy brun
que cada día se agitaba y más y más se agitaba más se
madrullera se sale más y más se agitaba más y más
buenos días do más nadie y gente y yo
De los tomados de los de los n. s. de su presencia:
entonces vino quatro remolcho que Alborado y yuppo
ingo más el
Los yudíos digieron d otros nubles
los remolcho y española y de una mucha y en
otros remolcho traves en Bruno del abuelo y meten
la mucha. Estoy suya y la gus sus que ya canta
fuera la esperanza. P. S. a dichos amos E mandar más
alas yubra en vos el pero y los. Y fue vulgar mente
que Alta era mucha.

Con otro en este poner adelante otro vez am y llenar
mas no sé más allá de esta acercan de más pron
sieto y entonces propio en mi de no saber el cabello y
mas day se por vos qntin más de lagrimas no quedas
tocadas ah este y los tonyes preso y amarás no hieren.
there in esteem like the other voyages to the Indies, that is no wonder, because it came to be looked upon as my work. The Holy Spirit inflamed Saint Peter and twelve others with him, and they all fought here below, and their toils and hardships were many, but last of all they gained the victory.

This voyage to Paria I thought would somewhat appease them an account of the pearls, and of the discovery of gold in Hispaniola. I ordered the pearls to be collected and fished for by people with whom an arrangement was made that I should return for them, and, as I understood, they were to be measured by the bushel. If I did not write about this to their Highnesses, it was because I wished to have first of all done the same thing with the gold.

The result to me in this has been the same as in many other things; I should not have lost them nor my honour, if I had sought my own advantage, and had allowed Hispaniola to be ruined, or if my privileged and contracted had been observed. And I say just the same about the gold which I had then collected, and which with such great afflictions and toils I have, by divine power, almost perfected [the arrangements].

When I went from Paria I found almost half the people of Hispaniola in revolt, and they had waged war against me until now, as against a Sheriff, and the Indians on the other side generally [harassed me].

At this time Hojeda arrived and tried to put the finishing stroke: he said that their Highnesses had sent him with promises of gifts, franchises, and pay; he gathered together a great band, for in the whole of Hispaniola there are very few brave vagabonds, and not one with trade and children. This Hojeda gave me great trouble, he was obliged to depart, and left word that he would soon return with more ships and people, and that he had left the royal person of the Queen our Lady at the point of death. Then Vincent Jansen arrived with four caravels, there was disturbance and mistrust, but no mischief: the Indians called other caravels out of the Caribbees [Caribbean Islands] and to Paria; and afterwards spread the news of six other caravels, which were brought by a brother of the Adelantado, but it was with malicious intent. This occurred at the very last, when the hope that their Highnesses would ever send any ships to the Indies was almost aban-

doned, but did we expect them, and it was commonly reported that her Highness was dead.

A certain Adrian about this time endeavoured to rise in rebellion again, as he had done previously, but Our Lord did not permit his evil purpose to succeed. I had purposely in myself never to touch a hair of anybody's head, but I lamented that with this man, owing to his ingratitude, it was not possible to keep that resolve as I had intended: I should not have done less to my

§ Wheno yo fue de Paria salio easy la misid dela gente en la Españaola alcazados y me ban guerrerado fasta agora como a moro, y los Yndios por otro cabo gravemente: en esto vino Fojeda, y prouo a echar el sefo: dixo que Sus Altezas le embalvano con promesas de daivitas y franzquezas y paga: allego grand quadrilla, que en toda la Españaola muy pocas ay salvo vagabundos y ninguno con muger y hijos. Este Fojeda me ha dicho: fande necesario de se yr y dey dicho que luego seria debuella con mas navios y gente, y que dexava la real persona dela Reyna nostra Sehora ala muerte. En esto llego Vicentines con cuatro caravelas: ovo alboroto y sospecha mas no deylo. Los Yndios dieron de otras muchas a los canabeles, y en Paria, y después una nueva de seis otras caravelas que traya un hernmano del alcaldes, mas fue con malicia. Esto fue ya ala postre quando yo estava muy rota la esperanza que Sus Altezas oriesen jumes de elvir navioy ala Yndias ni nos esperarlos, y que vuguer menos decian que Sus Altezas era muerte.

§ Un Adrian eneste tiempo prouo alinvarer otras vez como de antes, mas Nuestro Señor no quiso que llegasse afecto su mal propuesto. Yo tenia propuesto en mi de non tocar el caballo a nadie, y a este por su

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menos soy que un espíritu que murió y robará el
Sektorio que mi Rey y Reyna me tenían
dado en guardia.
§ Este Adrián se
saudó se nuestro te-
nia enlazado a Don
Fernando a Xara-
gua, a allegar algu-
nos sus sujetos, y
ella a oyo debate con
el alcalde, adonde
nació discordia de
muerte, mas non lle-
gó afecto: el alcalde
le prendió y a parte
desu quadrilla y el
caso era que el los
justicicara, sy yo non
le proveyera: esfo-
rieran presas esper-
ando caravel que
se fuesen. Las nue-
vias de Fojido que yo
dije dilieron perder
la esperanza que yo
no vería.
§ Suya mesas en
que yo estuve des-
pachado, por venir
a Sus Altaszas con
las buenos nuevos del oro
y fue ya gobernador
gente disoluta que
non teme a Dios ni
a su Rey ni Reyna,
llena de abusuos y
de melícas.
§ Algo gente acabara
yo de pagar con sey-
cientes mil, y para
ello vino cuatro cuen-
tos de dicemos e
alguna en el tercio
de oro.
§ Antes de mi par-
tida suplico tante veces a Sus Altaszas que entraise ala a mi costa aquien tivese cargo dele justicia, y des-
pués que fallo alcado el alcalde solo suplico de nueve o por alguna gente e al menos algun criado con cartas,
porque mi fama es tal que aunque yo fago yglesias y ospitales, siempre seran dichas espulentas para ladrones.
§ Proveyeran ya al fin y fue muy al contrario de lo que la negociacion demandava: vaya en buen ora pues que
fue a su grado.
§ Yo estuve alla dos años con poder ganar una provisión de favor por mi ni porlos que allí fuesen y este
libro un area llena: sy percibieron todos a su servicio Dios lo sabe. Ya por comienzo ay francesas de xx años,
que es la beldad de un onbre, y se ceyjo el oro, que uno persona de cinco marcos en quatro ons, de que dire des-
pues más largo.
§ Sy plaguiesse a Sus Altaszas de desfazer un vulgo delos que saben mis fatigas, que mayor daño me he fecho
el mal desyr delos gentes que non me ha aprovechado el mucho servir y guardar su fazienda y señoario, sería
lamento, y yo restituydo en mi buono, e se folaría dello en todo el mundo. Porque el negocio es de calidad, que
cada día ha de ser mas sonado y en alta estima.
§ Emesto vino el Comendador Bobadilla a Santo Domingo: ya estaba en la Vega, y el
Adelantado en Xaragua adonde este Adrián avia hecho cabeza: mas ya todo era lleno, y
brother, if he had sought to kill me, and steal the dominion which my
King and Queen had given me in trust.
This Adarían, as it appears, had sent Don Ferdinand to Xaragua to
collect some of his followers, and there a dispute arose with the Alcalde
from which a deadly contest ensued, but he (Adrián) did not effect his
purpose. The Alcalde seized him and a part of his band, and the fact
was that he would have executed them if I had not prevented it, they
were kept prisoners awaiting a caravel in which they might depart.
The news of Hoysca which I told them, made them lose the hope that
he would now come again.

For six months I had been prepared to return to their Highnesses with
the good news of the gold, and to escape from governing a dissolute
people, who fear neither God, nor their King and Queen, being full of
vices and wickedness.

I could have paid the people in full with six hundred thousands, and for
this purpose I had four millions of reales and somewhat more, be-
sides the third of the gold.

Before my departure I many times begged their Highnesses to send
there, at my expense, some one to take charge of the administration of
justice, and after finding the Alcalde in arms I renewed my supplications
to have either some troops or at least some servant of theirs
with letters patent, for my reputation is such that even if I build
churches and hospitals, they will always be called dens of thieves.
They did indeed make provision at last, but it was the very contrary
of what the matter demanded: may it be successful, since it was ac-
cording to their good pleasure.

I was there for two years without being able to gain a decree of labour
for myself or for those who were there, yet this man brought a letter full:
whether they will all return to their [Highnesses'] serfdom, God
knows. Indeed, to begin with, there are exemptions for twenty years,
which is a man's lifetime; and gold is collected to such an extent that
there was one person who became worth five marks in four hours;
whereby I will speak more fully later on.

It would please their Highnesses to remove the grounds of a com-
mon saying of those who know my labours, that the columna of the
people has done me more harm than much service and the maintenance
of their [Highnesses'] property and dominion has done me good, it
would be a charity, and I should be re-established in my honour, and it
would be talked about all over the world; for the undertaking is of such
a nature that it must daily become more famous and in higher esteem.

When the Comander Bobadilla came to Santo Domingo,
I was at La Vega, and the Adelantado at Xaragua, where
that Adrián had made a stand, but then all was quiet, and
menos que me dijera matizar y hacer al queso y no helar.

Si se abriendo la comida se mezcló en el horno para
sólo llegar al horno, pero el resultado es
que mi remedio fue suficiente para el
mejoramiento.

1. No sé cómo se hace, pero en mi experiencia, el queso A.S.a.
2. Con la comida del día y secante el queso se puede
mantener durante 6 días.

2. Se pone a secar en una olla con un poco de
mantequilla y se añade un poco de
harina.

3. Se pone el queso a secar en el horno a 50 grados.

4. Se pone el queso a secar en el horno a 50 grados.

5. Se pone el queso a secar en el horno a 50 grados.

6. Se pone el queso a secar en el horno a 50 grados.
la traza fue y todo en paz. Al principio, fue el regocijo,
la pereza de los oidos y del ojo, y del espíritu, y del espíritu,
íntegro, lúcido, y en toda obra y su orden.

Pues en el medio de un hombre, en el medio

y en el medio del hombre, en el medio de un hombre,

y en el medio del hombre, en el medio del hombre.

Y en el medio del hombre, en el medio del hombre,

y en el medio del hombre, en el medio del hombre.
the land rich and all men at peace. On the second day after his ar-
ival he treated himself Governor, and appointed officers and made
executions, and proclaimed immunities of gold and rents and in
general of everything else for twenty years, which is a man's life-
time, and that he came to pay everybody in full up to that day, even
though they had not rendered service; and he publicly notified that,
as for me, he had charge to send me in letters, and my brothers like-
wise, as he has done, and that he should nevermore return thither,
nor any other of my family; alleging a thousand disgraceful and
dishonourable things about me. All this took place on the second
day after his arrival, as I have said, and while I was absent at a dis-
tance, without my knowing either of him or of his arrival.

Some letters of their Highnesses signed in blank, of which he
bought a number, he filled up and sent to the Alcalde and to his
company with favours and commendations; to me he never sent
either letter or messenger, nor had he done so to this day. Imagine
what any one holding my office would think when one who endeav-
or to rob their Highnesses, and who had done so much evil and
mischief, is honoured and favoured, while he who maintained it at
such risks is degraded.

When I heard this, I thought that this affair would be like that of
Hojeda or one of the others, but I restrained myself when I learnt
for certain from the friars that their Highnesses had done him.
I wrote to him that his arrival was welcome, and that I was prepared
to go to the Court and had sold all I possessed by auction; and that
with respect to the immunities he should not be lavish, for both that
exceeded, the government I would hand over to him immediately
as smooth as my palm. And I wrote to the same effect to the friars,
but neither he nor they gave me any answer. On the contrary, he
put himself in a haughty attitude, and compelled all who went there
to take an oath to him as Governor, and they told me that it was for
twenty years.

Directly I knew of those immunities, I thought that I would en-
rade such a great service, and that he would be pleased, for he gave them
without the need or occasion necessary in so vast a matter; and he
gave to bagadanso people what would have been excessive for a man
who had brought wife and children. So I announced by word and
letters that he could not use his parents because mine were those in
fore, and I showed them the immunities which John Aguado
brought.

All this was done by me in order to gain time, so that their Highs-
esses might be informed of the condition of the country, and that
they might have an opportunity of issuing fresh commands as to
what would best promote their service in that respect.

\[...\]
It is useless to publish such immunities in the Indies: to the settlers who have taken up residence it is a pure gain, for the best lands are given to them, and at a low valuation they will be worth two hundred thousand at the end of the four years when the period of residence is ended, without their digging a spadeful in them. I would not speak thus if the settlers were married, but there are not six among them who are nor on the look out to gather what they can and depart speedily. It would be a good thing if they should go from Castile, and also if it were known who and what they are, and if the country could be settled with honest people.

I had agreed with those settlers that they should pay the third of the gold, and the tenth, and this at their own request; and they received it as a great favour from their Highnesses. I reproved them when I heard that the Commander would do likewise, but he did the contrary.

He incensed them against me by saying that I wanted to deprive them of what their Highnesses had given them, and he endeavoured to get them at variance with me, and did so; and he induced them to write to their Highnesses that they should never again send me back to the government, and I likewise made the same supplication to them for myself and for my whole family, as long as there are not different inhabitants. And he together with them ordered inscriptions concerning me for wickedness that I had never known in hell. Our Lord, who rescued Daniel and the three children, is present with the same wisdom and power as he had then, and with the same means, if it should please him and be in accordance with his will.

I should know how to remedy all this, and the rest of what has been said and has taken place since I have been in the Indies, if my disposition would allow me to seek my own advantage, and if it seemed honourable to me to do so, but the maintenance of justice and the extension of the dominion of Her Highness has hitherto kept me down. Now that so much gold is found, a dispute arises as to which brings more profit, whether to go about robbing or to go to the mines. A hundred castillanos are as easily obtained for a woman as for a farm, and it is very general, and there are plenty of dealers who go about looking for girls; those from nine to ten are now in demand, and for all ages now in demand; and for all ages now in demand.

I assert that the violence of the colonyms of turbulent persons has injured me more than my services have profited me; which is a bad example for the present and for the future. I take my oath that a number of men have gone to the Indies who did not desire water in the sight of God and of the world, and now they are returning richer, and leave to granted them.

Altezas que no me enhebran mas al cargo, y anyo selo suplico yo por mi y por toda casa mien, en quanto non aya otro pueblo. Y me ordene el contento pequenas de multahadez que al yferno nunc e sigo delas semejantes. Alli esta nuestro Señor que escopo a Daniel y alas tres muchahos, con teno saber y fuerza como tenia y con tanto aparejo, sy le plagiere como con su gana.

Supiera yo remediar todo esto, y lo otro de que esta dicho y ha pasado después que estoy entas Yndias, sy me consigniera la voluntad a procurar por mi bien propio, y me fuera onesto, mas el sestion de justicia, y acecentar el seño de su Alteza fasta agora me tiene al fondo. Oy entia que se falla tanto ore, ay dizision enque ayt mas ganancia, y ye rehando o ye alas inanas. Por una moher ten bien se falla cien castillanos como por una labranza, y es mucho en uno, y ay fortes mercaderes que andan buscando muchahos, de nueve a diez son agora enpries, de todas bedades he de tener un buen.

Digo que la fuerza del maresde de desconcertados meba mas dañado que mis servicios dicho provecho, mal exemplo es porl presente y por lo futuro. Fage juramento que cantidad de ohnres bien ydo alas Yndias, que nom mereyian el agua para conDios y conel mundo, y agora buiven alla, y seles constante.
La escritura en el documento es en caracteres góticos clásicos de la época. La página contiene textos escritos a mano que describen eventos o narraciones en el idioma castellano. Dado el estilo de escritura y la tipología del texto, es posible que se trate de un registro histórico, una narrativa, o una transcripción de un discurso. Sin embargo, la visibilidad exacta del contenido depende de la claridad con la que los caracteres pueden ser leídos, lo cual puede requerir una adecuada lectura. El documento parece ser parte de una serie de escritos, probablemente de una obra de literatura o historia.
...hizo que en el y y que tomara el no poda dar firmu
...y que hizo que lo que lorna (le que yo el se
...que esta para dilatarse figura que desde todo en el A
...la de tornar se amagaz la presto Sua Sua.
...hemisferios allos romo y el parcer torna tanto uno
...y que formara y la venia y le cernido de eso que yo di que ha quedado mucho por venir ade
...negros y no el otro más ali y yo mad y que del que de allegase los alberes les toma por
...hizo que como aquel que gobernaba allos y mostró
...y figuras dala.

Si el mandan hacer una pequeña general alla li
...y que vería por grand manera dilla como la y tal
...no se fhad.

Yo creo y el asistió dona un que al torna y
...solo que en koba y fue dada del mi
...iqué no se di alla al fío para dar e las andas. Es
...por Supérese. S a el conmujo y fio di fue lo mali

bien y yo gara poco no se des meter por tan tuende
...no se creía que ver las andas y yo

hí me pindia que era muy aproba de primer.

Espero que lo dé sa piendo que todo ver por
...que cada en S. y S. a nada medio
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por y el don de amar y todo de otro y S. y

Ojear yo aquia en esto adicta un medio d amable

y oye mi voluntad. que sa la y en finendo di

luego llegar amistaria y que las formas y feste

del otro buen di. al mal de las que almas en
I assert that when I declared that the Commander could not
grant immunities, I did what he desired, although I told him
that it was to cause delay until their Highnesses should receive
information from the country, and should command anew what
might be for their service.

He excited their enmity against me, and he seems, from what
took place and from his behaviour, to have come as my enemy
and as a very vehement one, or else the report is true that he
has spent much to obtain this employment. I do not know
more about it than what I hear. I never heard of an inquisitor
 gathering rebels together and accepting them, and others de-
voled of credit and unworthy of it, as witnesses against their
Governors.

If their Highnesses were to make a general inquisition there,
I assure you that they would look upon it as a great wonder
that the island does not founder.

I think your Lordship will remember that when, after losing
my sails, I was driven into Lisbon by a tempest, I was falsely
accused of having gone there to the King in order to give him the
Indies. Their Highnesses afterwards learned the contrary,
and that it was entirely malicious.

Although I may know but little, I do not think anyone con-
siders me so stupid as not to know that then if the Indies were
mine I could not uphold myself without the help of some prince.

If this be so, where could I find better support and security
than in the King and Queen our Lords, who have raised me
from nothing to such great honour, and are the most exalted
princes of the world on sea and on land, and who consider that
I have rendered them service, and preserve to me my privileges
and rewards, and if anyone infringes them, their Highnesses
increase them still more, as was seen in the case of John
Aguado, and they order great honour to be conferred upon me,
and, as I have already said, their Highnesses have received
service from me, and keep my sons in their household; all which
could by no means happen with another prince, for where there
is no affection, everything else fails.

I have now spoken thus in reply to a malicious slander; but against
my will, as it is a thing which should not recur to memory even in
dreams, for the Commander Sobadilla maliciously seeks in
this way to set his own conduct and actions in a brighter light;
supieron Sus Altezas el contrario y que todo fue con maldicición.

Bien que yo sepa poco, no se quien me tenga por tan turbio que yo no conozca que aunque las Indias fueren misas que yo non me pudiera sustener sin ayuda de Príncipe.

Sí esto es asy adonde pudiera yo tener mejor armo y seguridad que enel Rey e Reyna, nuestros Señores, que de nada me ban puesto entanto honra y son los mas altos Príncipes por lamer y porla tierra del mundo, y los cuales tienen que yo les aya servido, y me guardan mis privilegios e mer-
quedia, y yo algún melos quebranta Sus Altezas melos acapitan con avanteja, como se vede esto de Juan Aguado, y me mandan hacer mucha honra, y como dixe yo, Sus Altezas recibieron de mi ser-
vicio, y tienen amíños e los criados, lo que en ninguna manera, pudiera esto llegar con otro
Príncipe, porque adonde non se ay amor todo lo otro cosa.

Dixo yo agora así esto contra un maledizor con maldicición, y contra mi volen-
tad, porque es cosa, que ni en suelo deviera llegar amemoria, porque las formas y
hechos del Comendador Bonadilla, con maldicición las quiere alumbrar en
esto, mas yo le dije que no sabría aconsejarle, que no sólo saber y gran coraje y constancia con desden y despacho, lo he hecho estar en ello.

§ Ya dije como yo le escribí, y al otro le escribí, y luego parti semejante como le dije, muy solo, por que toda la gente estaba con el adelantador, y tan bien por cómo se quitó de sospecha. El quando lo supo echo a Don Diego preso, en una correa vela cargado de fierros, y a mí me llegó a hacerme otro tanto, y después al adelantador que vivía, ni le faltaba más, y él me consiguió, que faltaba yo en el, y yo no le faltaba, y fui juramento que no podía pensar por que sea yo preso.

§ La primera diligencia que hizo fue a tomar el oro, el cual ovo sin medida ni peso, o yo me lo hubiera, digo que quería el pagar dello ala gente, y segundo soy, para que hizo la primera parte y en ella por resgate regaladores nuevos. Deste oro tenía yo apartado ciertas muestras, granos muy gruesos, como buenos de ansara e de gallina, y de pollas y de otras muchas friburas, que algunas personas tenían cogido en breve espacio, con que se alegrean Sus Altas y por ello comprendían el negocio, con una cantidad de piedras grandes llenas de oro. Este fue el primero a tomar con multicia, porque Sus Altas no tenían este negocio en algo fasta que el tengan hecho el miedo de que se da buena priesa. El oro que esta por fundir mengua al fuego, unas o taludas, que pesarían hasta veinte marcos nunca se han visto.

§ Yo he visto mal agraviado en esto del oro, mas aunque delas perlas, porque no le trajo a Sus Altas.

§ El Comendador en todo lo que le pareció que me añadiera, luego fue puesto en obra. Ya dije con de M. pagara a todos azar verano, y que avia mas de cuatro montos de diezmos e algunos adole, y me tocar en el oro. Hizo unas larguras que son de risa, bien que creo que encomienzo en si la primera parte. Alla, lo sabrán Sus Altas cuando le mandare tomar cuenta, en especial yo estoyse adel. El no faze yo no desyer que se debe grand suma, y es la que
Esta es una página del libro que describe el viaje y las actividades de un grupo de personas en el siglo XV. El texto describe la preparación de viaje, la naturaleza del terreno y la explotación de recursos naturales. También se mencionan los detalles de la travesía en el mar y las interacciones con otros pueblos.

La primera frase del texto comienza con una descripción de la preparación del viaje, mencionando la necesidad de food y water. Luego, se describe la explotación de recursos naturales y la construcción de barcos. Finalmente, se menciona el viaje en el mar y la interacción con otras culturas.
no dize y no tiene. Yo le dize mucho agrandando en
lo que era caballo y armadura. Eso le hice para gastos de
el caballo y el armadura. Yo le dije que se fuera y se libere de
lo que había. No se me quitaría mi hombre, ni le podría
decir que se fuera. Y que en
no me quitaría mi hombre, ni le podría
decir que se fuera.

Alme jugando como acostumbra que fue Angulo en 
Bastida y en Grijalbo las veces que puede guardar por otro
menos que se pueda todo (y el otro quiere ayudar.

Yo venero lo que tiene como acostumbra que fue tropas en 
que son sujeto las gentes y gente. Y mucho de
alme y de guerra. Y más

Seguro se va. Se va a partir. Y no se vuelve. Y
no se quiere. Se va a partir. Y la gente

Alme y las gentes no se puede ni se toma

En esta y no se quita, no se parte.

Por eso y más ya está la gente, y aunque de
todos, y con las gentes y el armadura, y no es millado
y no se para firme montón. Y más más mete más que

la gente y más noble y más querido. De aquí en

Por eso se va. La gente de aunque se ha roto la
meta como yo digo, y a la gente de

Puertas al mar y mar de donde
se parte y en donde hay gente. Necesita

Por eso también. Y de por donde se meta y se

Las muestras al otro y digo que en
la gente de

Y no

Y no

Y no

Y no
I have said, and even less. I have been much distressed that there should be sent concerning me an inquisitor who is aware that if the inquisition which he returns is deep grave he will remain in possession of the government.

Would that it had pleased our Lord that their Highnesses had sent him or some one else two years ago, for I know that I should now be free from scandal and infamy, and that my honour would not be taken from me, nor should I lose it. God is just, and will make known the Why and the Wherefore.

They judge me over there as they would a governor who had gone to Sicily, or to a city or town placed under regular government, and where the laws can be observed in their entirety without fear of ruining everything, and I am greatly injured thereby.

I ought to be judged as a captain who went from Spain to the Indies to conquer a numerous and warlike people, whose customs and religion are far contrary to ours, who live in rocks and mountains, without fixed settlements, and not like ourselves, and where, by the divine will, I have placed under the dominion of the King and Queen, our sovereigns, a second world, through which Spain, which was reckoned a poor country, has become the richest.

I ought to be judged as a captain who for such a long time up to this day has borne arms without laying them aside for an hour, and by gentlemen adventurers and by custom, and not by letters, unless they were from Greeks or Romans, or others of modern times of whom there are so many and such noble examples in Spain, or otherwise I receive great injury, because in the Indies there is neither town nor settlement.

The gate to the market town of Peru is now open, and plenty of everything—precious stones, spices and a thousand other things—are sure buyers of the merchandise, and you will name of it the La Florida, the castoreno, the castorena, the castoreno, the castorena, the castoreno, the castorena, the castorena.

I was of the service of the Indies, and I asked my Lord the first voyage would yield them just as much as would the traffic of Arabia Felix as far as Berber, as I wrote to their Highnesses by Antonio de Torres in my reply respecting the reparation of the sea and land with the Portuguese, and afterwards it would equal that of Callarut, as I told them and put in writing at the monastery of the Mejorada.

The news of the gold that I said I would give is, that on the day of the Nativity, while I was much troubled, being harassed by wicked Christians and Indians, and when I was on the point of giving up everything and, it possible, escaping from life, our Lord miraculously comforted me and said, Fear not violence, I will provide for all things: the order.

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Yo te dije mucho
pears of the term of the gold have not elapsed, and in that and in everything else I will afford thee a remedy.

On that day I learned that there were eighty leagues of land with mines at every point thereof. The opinion now is that it is all one. Some have collected a hundred and twenty castillanos in one day, and others ninety, and even the number of two hundred and sixty has been reached. From fifty to seventy, and in many more cases from fifteen to forty, is considered a good day's work, and many carry it on. The usual quantity is from six to twelve, and anyone obtaining less than this is not satisfied. It seems too that these mines are like others, and do not yield equally every day. The mines are new, and so are the workers: it is the opinion of everybody that even if all Castille were to go there, every individual, however inexperienced he might be, would not obtain less than one or two castillanos daily, and now it is only commencing. It is true that they keep the Indies, but the business is in the hands of the Christians. Behold what discernment Dofabilla had, when he gave up everything for nothing, and four millions of reals, without any reason or even being requested, and without first notifying it to their Highnesses. And this is not the only loss.

I know that my errors have not been committed with the intention of doing evil, and I believe that their Highnesses regard the matter just as I state it, and I know and see that they deal mercifully even with those who maliciously act to their discredit.

I believe and consider it very certain that their clemency will be both greater and more abundant towards me, as far as I am innocent through ignorance and the force of circumstances, as they will know fully hereafter; and I indeed, am their creature, and they will look upon my services, and will acknowledge day by day that they are much profited. They will plate everything in the balance, even as Holy Scripture tells us good and evil will be at the day of judgment.

If, however, they command that another person do judge me, which I cannot believe, and that it be by inquisition in the Indies, I very humbly beseech them to send neither two conscientious and honourable persons at my expense, who I believe will easily, now that gold is discovered, and the marks in four hours. In either case it is needful for them to provide for this matter.

The Commander on his arrival at Santo Domingo took up his abode in my house, and just as he found it so he appropriated everything to himself. Well and good, perhaps he was in want of it. A pirate never acted thus towards a merchant. About my papers I have a greater grievance,

The end of the term of the gold have not elapsed, and in that and in everying else I will afford thee a remedy.

On that day I learned that there were eighty leagues of land with mines at every point thereof. The opinion now is that it is all one. Some have collected a hundred and twenty castillanos in one day, and others ninety, and even the number of two hundred and sixty has been reached. From fifty to seventy, and in many more cases from fifteen to forty, is considered a good day's work, and many carry it on. The usual quantity is from six to twelve, and anyone obtaining less than this is not satisfied. It seems too that these mines are like others, and do not yield equally every day. The mines are new, and so are the workers: it is the opinion of everybody that even if all Castille were to go there, every individual, however inexperienced he might be, would not obtain less than one or two castillanos daily, and now it is only commencing. It is true that they keep the Indies, but the business is in the hands of the Christians. Behold what discernment Dofabilla had, when he gave up everything for nothing, and four millions of reals, without any reason or even being requested, and without first notifying it to their Highnesses. And this is not the only loss.

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If, however, they command that another person do judge me, which I cannot believe, and that it be by inquisition in the Indies, I very humbly beseech them to send neither two conscientious and honourable persons at my expense, who I believe will easily, now that gold is discovered, and the marks in four hours. In either case it is needful for them to provide for this matter.

The Commander on his arrival at Santo Domingo took up his abode in my house, and just as he found it so he appropriated everything to himself. Well and good, perhaps he was in want of it. A pirate never acted thus towards a merchant. About my papers I have a greater grievance,
...no es pelado y en ello queda te pasear desde...

...da hora le mires y dina, y la misma decida.

...h asta que, y en eso te sa...
Yo me las dije a todo. Hice que las pudieran ver.

Yo me las dije a todo. Hice que las pudieran ver.

Yo me las dije a todo. Hice que las pudieran ver.

Yo me las dije a todo. Hice que las pudieran ver.

Yo me las dije a todo. Hice que las pudieran ver.

Yo me las dije a todo. Hice que las pudieran ver.

Yo me las dije a todo. Hice que las pudieran ver.

Yo me las dije a todo. Hice que las pudieran ver.

Yo me las dije a todo. Hice que las pudieran ver.

Yo me las dije a todo. Hice que las pudieran ver.

Yo me las dije a todo. Hice que las pudieran ver.

Yo me las dije a todo. Hice que las pudieran ver.

Yo me las dije a todo. Hice que las pudieran ver.

Yo me las dije a todo. Hice que las pudieran ver.

Yo me las dije a todo. Hice que las pudieran ver.

Yo me las dije a todo. Hice que las pudieran ver.

Yo me las dije a todo. Hice que las pudieran ver.

Yo me las dije a todo. Hic
for he has so completely deprived me of them that I have never been able to obtain a single one from him, and those that would have been most useful in my excitation are precisely those which he has kept most concealed. Behold the just and honest inquisitor! Whatever he may have done, they tell me that there has been an end to justice, except in an arbitrary form. God our Lord is present with his strength and wisdom, as of old, and always punishes in the end, especially ingratitude and injuries.

que así melas aya tomado, que jenas seío puelo vacar una,
y aquellas de mas mi desculpas (que más
me avian de aprove-
char en mi desculpas,
Navarrete: tomo. 1,
p. 275), esso tenia
mas ocultas. Ved que
justo y anesto pesqui-
sidor. Cosa de quantas el aya fecho me disen que aya sydo con termino de justicia, sabre absoluta
mente. Dios nuestro Señor está con sus fuerzas, y sola [saber] como sola, y castiga en todo cabo, en especial la yngratitud de [e] injurias.

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[Note.—The Paris Codex ends on the reverse of fo. LXXV (our page 264). The three holograph letters of Christopher Columbus which are here added, with the Decree of the Republic of Genoa, a century and a half later, are of interest as they refer to the disposal and destination of the two cartularies or "Books of Privileges."

Two of the letters are to Nicolo Oderigo, the Genoese ambassador; the other, second in point of date, is to the famous Office of St. George.

See Chapters i. and viii. of Mr. Harrisse's Introduction to the present work.]
Señor.—La soledad en que nos habéis de
dado no se puede
dizar. El libro de
mi escrituras, di
amigo Francisco de
Ribardon, para que os
lo envíe, con otro
tratado de cartas
mesajeras. Del re-
cabalo y el lugar que
pernicios en ello, os
pido por mercad que
lo escriuyas a Don
Diego. Otro tal se
acabará, y se os em-
biará por la misma
guisa, y el mismo
amigo Francisco: en
ello fallece escritu-
tura nueva. Sus Al-
tezas me prometieron
de me dar todo lo
que me pertenece y de
poner [en] posesión
de todo a Don Diego
cómo se ve. A
Señor mi [se] Juan
Laya y ala Sehora
madona Catalina es-
crivio. La carta va
con esta. Yo estoy
partida en nombre
da la Santa Trinidad
cun el primer buen
tiempo, con mucho
atablio. Si Geronimo
de Santo Esteban viene debemos esperar y no se entiendan
con nada por que tomar[as]n del lo que
pudieren y después le destruir en blanco. Venga aca y el Rey y la Reina le recibiran fasta que yo

Alo que mandades.

Sir.—The loneliness in which you have left us cannot be told.
I have given the book of my writings to Messer Francesco
di Ribarola, in order that he may send it to you, with another
transcript of letters missive. Respecting the receipt there-
of, and the place in which you will put it, I beg you to be so
good as to write to Don Diego. Another similar one shall
be finished and sent to you in the same manner, and by the
same Messer Francesco; you will find a new writing in it.

Their Highnesses made me a promise to give me all that be-
longs to me, and to put Don Diego into possession of every-
thing, as you will see. I am writing to Messer Gian Luigi
and to the Signora my Lady Caterina, the letter is going with
this one. I am on the point of setting out, in the name of
the Holy Trinity, with the first fine weather, with a great
equipment. If Girolamo da Santo-Stefano comes, he must
wait for me, and not burden himself with anything, because
they will take from him whatever they can, and will then
leave him bare. Let him come hither, and the King and
Queen will receive him until I arrive. May Our Lord have
you in his holy keeping. Done on the 21st of March, in
Seville, 1502.

At your command

S
S A S
X M Y
Xño FERENS.

de Sant Esteban viene debemos esperar y no se entiendan
con nada por que tomar[as]n del lo que
pudieren y después le destruir en blanco. Venga aca y el Rey y la Reina le recibiran fasta que yo
venga. Nuestro Señor os aya en su santo guardar. Fecha a xxi de marzo en Sevila 1502.

Alo que mandades.

S
S A S
X M Y
Xño FERENS.
la solicitud de un mño hábil

dando su prenda dívir el libro de ruego. Sínta
amor y fe y falldad que es lo del libro y de otro
más la otra más de la rubia, y otro en lugar
de digo otro tal de ruego y de otro lib, por
la misma guía, y de otro más de frío, y el
falso y falso de otra mala II S. a mis primos
yo dar todo lo que puedo y de poner por
el todo de su, como digo, a mí, mi

madre catalán, si no la carta con su carta, yo digo el parturio, y núclea de la
santa Trinidad en el primer buzo y en mis en obispo
y gnomino de pante, y la buena a buen el mismo opina
y una de más de más por tomar el de
la punta y de mayor la defensa de blanca, enter
yer y el de la fe, y en el de la herida, falta y no
y en su santa y guardada a mí y a cinco,

Ale. A. de S. A.

S. A. S.

XPOFERENS
muy noble señor

...
Although my body goes about here, my heart is over there continually. Our Lord has conferred on me the greatest honour that, since David, he has conferred on any one. The fruits of my undertaking are already manifest, and would make a great show if the obscurity of the government did not overshadow them. I am going again to the Indies in the name of the Holy Trinity, with the intention of returning at once; and since I am mortal I leave it to Don Diego, my son, that of the entire revenue which shall be received he is to pay you over there the tenth of it all, yearly, for ever, towards the reduction of the dues on corn and wine and other edible provisions. If this tenth shall amount to anything, accept it, and if not, accept the good will which I bear. I beg of you, as a favour, to take this my son under your protection. Blessed Nicolás de Oderigo knows more about my affairs than I do myself, and I have sent him the transcript of my privileges and letters in order that he may place them in safe keeping. I should be glad if you would look at them. The King and the Queen, my Lords, desire to honour me more than ever. May the Holy Trinity preserve your noble persons, and increase your most magnificent Office. Done in Seville, on the second day of April, 1502.

The High Admiral of the Ocean, and Almirant and Governor General of the islands and mainland of Asia and the Indies of the King and of the Queen, my Lords, and their Captain General of the Sea, and Member of their Council.

Oderigo sabe de muy fecho y mas que yo propio, y del hecho el traslado de muy privilegios y cartas para que los ponga en buena guardia. Fulgaría que los recibís. El Rey y la Reyna mys Señores me quieren honrar mas que nunca. La Santa Trinidad nuestras nobles personas guarde y el muy magnifico oficio aecuesiente. Fuecha en Sebilla aión dias de Abril de 1502.

El Almirante mayor del mar occeno y Viso Rey y Governor General delas yslas y tierra fir[me] de Asia e Yndias del Rey e dela Reyna mys señores y [w] Capitan General dela mar y del su consejo.
Virtuoso Señor,—

Quando yo partí para el viaje de adonde yo venía os fable largo; creo que de todo esto estuviste en buena memoria. Crebo que en llegando faltería vuestras cartas, ya que yo andaba a paso rápido. También ase tiempo dese de Francisco de Ribaralba un libro de trastabilos de cartas, sólo de mis privilegios en una bandera de colorado con cerradura de plata y dos cartas para el oficio de San Giorgi al que atribuía y el diezmo de mi Renta, para en Descuido del trigo y otros sustentos. De nada de todo esto he escrito. Mi enfermo es desconocido y su nombre se ignora. Eso es lo que cree que quien sirve acostumbra no sirve amigable. Otro libro de mis privilegios como lo sobre dicho deseo en Calis, a Franco Cantano portador desta, para que también os entere, el uno y el otro fuesen puestos en buen recibo, adonde osos fueste bien visto. Una carta recibo del Rey y dela Reyna mys Señora a este tiempo de mi partida; el esta escrita; vedela que vino muy buena; pudiendo Don Diego no fuese puesto en la posesión, asist asist es la promesa. A este tiempo que yo estaba en las Indias escribí a Sus Altezas de mi viaje por tres a cinco. Una boba año más mano y aca endera con este os convido el suplemento del viaje en otra letra, para que lei oiga a mi Juan Luis con la otra obra, al qual servía que servía el lector y aprendió. Vuestra[.]a carta deseo de ver y que folle bien del proposito en que quedamos. Yo llegue ayo muy enfermo; en este tiempo folle la Reyna mys Señora que Dios tiene, sin varta. Pasa agora os no os pode dezir en que pasaron mis fechas. Crebo que Sus Altezas lo habrá bien probado en su testamento, y el Rey mys Señor muy bien responde. Franco Cantano os dirá el resto largo. Nuestro Señor os aya en su guarda. De Sevilla a xxxii de diciembre 1504.

Honorable Sir,—When I set out upon the voyage from which I have just arrived, I wrote to you at length; I believe that all this you have retained good remembrance. I thought that upon my arrival I should find letters from you, and possibly a person with a verbal message. At that time, likewise, I left with Francesco de Ribaralba a book of transcripts of letters, and another of my privileges, in a bag of coloured cordovan, with a silver lock, and two letters for the Duke of St George, to which I assigned the tenth of my revenue, for the reduction of the duties on corn and other provisions. Of nothing of all this have I heard any news. Desser Francesco says that it all arrived there safety. If this be the case, it was disinterested of those Gentlemen of St George not to have given a reply, nor have they thereby increased the cause why it is said that whoever serves all, serves nobody, I left another book of my privileges, like the above-said, at Cadiz with Franco Cantano, the bearer of this, in order that he might forward it to you in like manner, and that both the one and the other should be placed in safe keeping, wherever it might seem good to you. I received a letter from the King and Queen, my Lords, at the very time of my departure, it is copied therein; you will see that it came very opportunely; nevertheless Don Diego was not put into possession according to the promise that was made.

At the time when I was in the Indies, I wrote to their Highnesses about my voyage by sea or by land, one letter came again into my hands, and so I send it to you enclosed with this, and the supplement of the voyage in another letter, in order that you may give it to Desser Gian Luigi with the other of advice, to whom I am writing that you deliver the letters, and interpreter of it. I desire to see letters from you, and that they should speak cautiously of the design upon which we are engaged. I arrived here very ill; at that time the Queen, my mistress, who is now with provisions. Of nothing of all this I cannot tell you how my affairs will end. I believe that their Highnesses will have provided well for them in her will, and the King, my master, is very well disposed. Franco Cantano shall repay you the rest as he can. May our Lord have you in his care. From Seville, the 27th of December, 1504.

The High Admiral of the Ocean, Almirant and Governor General of the Indies, etc.
C. 1670. 10. gennaio

Stando il Ser. Lorenzo dec. presentato a S. M. in tali due
libri in oggetto dei quali il secondo contenendo una
narrativa della prima lezioni compiute dal Pat Lorenzo d'Allegri
sopra le sue opere, possa di loro piacere al Ser. domin缨
in quanto fosse di loro opera o di loro piacere nel continuare
lo stesso modo, ad effetto che di S. M. domanda si faccia
consecutiva tali libri nel pubblico archivio, come definita
d'un Napolitano del Ser. domin缨, ricevendo il incarico di un'appello
dell'effettiva lezione della medesima, degli insegnamenti che
hanno i medesimi accennati, di tali, o per dar segno del loro
padronaggio, hanno a patte ordinarie le no faccire nelle pubbliche
forse per le effettive lettura del Ser. domin缨, con raccomandazione
di avvisare i medesimi alla presenza di più Ser. e della pubblica
lettura di tali libri, quando all'anno a tallo successo in
hanno la lingua. Dall'atto dove si proponerebbano d'
aprire ad altri e lezioni, così di tali lavori, come di codice
ad effetto che si potesse avere il medesimo miglior del testo e
affezione del medesimo S. M. dec. l'effettiva nella presentazione
di tali libri, o ad poter essere comunicantoci pubblicamente in tali
oggi accade.
1670. 10 January.

The Magnificent Lorenzo Oderico having presented to the Most Serene Colleges two Books, in each of which is contained an authenticated copy, on parchment, of the privileges granted by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain, his consort, to Christopher Columbus, a Genoese, in recompense of his famous actions in the conquest of the New World, to the intent that their Most Serene Lordships may be pleased to cause the said Books to be preserved in the public archives, as a worthy memorial of so illustrious a companion, at the same time accepting them as a token of the affection and zeal which the said Magnificent Oderico entertain for the public service: The Most Serene Colleges have accepted the said Books, and in order to give a mark of their favour have by ballot ordered that a public testimonial be drawn up in favour of the same Magnificent Oderico, with an express recommendation of him both to the Most Serene Colleges and also to each of the two Councils on all the occasions which may occur to him for aspiring to any office, as well of the Mainland as of Corsica, to the intent that due regard may be had to the zeal and affection which the said Magnificent Oderico has displayed in the presentation of these Books, and that it may also be convenient to gratify him on the said occasions.

Felice.

Collegi accettati detti Libri, e per dar segno del loro gradimento hanno a palle ordinato se ne facci una publica testimonianze a favore dell’istesso Magnifico Oderico, con raccomandarlo efficacemente tanto a Serenissimi Collegi, quanto all’uno, e l’altro Consigli in tutte le occasioni che al medesmo si rappresenteranno di aspirare ad alcun’officio, così di terra ferma, come di Corsica, ad effetto, che si possa haver il dovuto riguardo del zelo et effetto, che ha dimostrato detto Magnifico Oderico nella presentazione di essi Libri, e si possi anche convenientemente gratificarlo in dette congiunture.
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