



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

E

116

.1893

Price 30 cents

A 401399

THE
LATIN LETTER
OF
COLUMBUS

PRINTED IN 1493

AND ANNOUNCING THE DISCOVERY OF

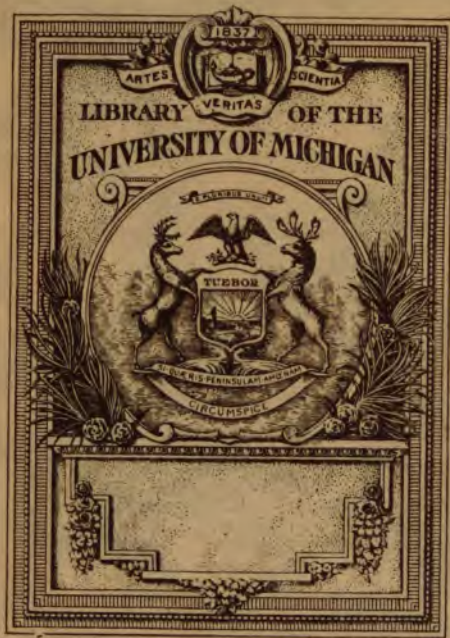
AMERICA

REPRODUCED IN FACSIMILE, WITH A PREFACE

LONDON
BERNARD QUARITCH

15 PICCADILLY

1893



E
116
.1893

THE
LATIN LETTER

OF
COLUMBUS

PRINTED IN 1493

AND ANNOUNCING THE DISCOVERY OF

AMERICA

REPRODUCED IN FACSIMILE, WITH A PREFACE

Cain...

LONDON
BERNARD QUARITCH
15 PICCADILLY
1893

4

LONDON :
G. NORMAN AND SON, PRINTERS, HART STREET,
COVENT GARDEN.



INTRODUCTION.

THE Latin letter of Columbus, although plainly indicated in its heading as a translation, was for centuries considered to be the only authentic account of his voyage derived from his own pen. The existence of the Spanish original in a printed text of the period was for the first time made known in 1856, when the quarto now in the Ambrosian library came to light, and it is only three years since the discovery of the still earlier Spanish folio, which has been acquired by the Lenox library from Mr. Quaritch. The importance of the Latin letter as a collateral and (in some instances) corrected document will not easily pass away; collectors and libraries will still bid enormous prices for such rare copies of any of the four editions which appeared in 1493, as may turn up from time to time.

The facsimile of the Latin letter now offered to the public is unaccompanied by an English version, because that work has already been done several times, notably by Mr. Eames of the Lenox library a few months ago; and also because the translation appended to the facsimile of the Spanish folio announced on the wrapper of the present letter, will serve as a translation for either. Nothing therefore remains to be said here except a few words with regard to the origin, dates, and succession of the first four editions of the Latin Columbus.

The Spanish folio was printed at Barcelona in April, 1493, probably before the middle of that month. The transmission of

317200

copies from the Peninsula to the rest of Europe was not effected in the same manner as at present, when railway communication has made Paris the immediate recipient of Spanish traffic. Its ordinary course was by sea to Naples, where the dynasty of Aragon was reigning and where the languages of Catalonia, Valencia, and Castille were familiarly used. It was perhaps about the 22nd or 23rd of April, that the Barcelona letter reached Naples, and it was probably in that city, not in Spain, that the Spanish quarto of the Ambrosian library was reprinted from the Barcelona folio of the Lenox library. As for the Latin letter, its origin was slightly different. Columbus had addressed separate copies of the same narrative to two persons—the first to his friend Luis de Santangel, King Ferdinand's financial secretary, the second (which, from the very fact that it was secondary, contained some corrections and some errors) to Gabriel Sanxis, the Treasurer of Aragon. As the text in both was almost identical, there was no occasion to print the one addressed to Sanxis after that to Santangel had issued from the press of Johann Rosenbach at Barcelona. In any case, for whatever reason, the Spanish text so inscribed was never printed until Varnhagen gave it from a manuscript in 1858. But it was a copy, undoubtedly in MS., of the Sanxis letter, which reached the hands of Leandro de Cosco in Naples somewhere about the 23rd or 24th of April, 1493, and was rendered by him into Latin in the version which was printed four times in 1493, and has been frequently reprinted since. This Leandro was a subject of the kingdom of Aragon as his appellation shows, Cosco being a small town in Lerida not far from Balaguer. The natural jealousy between Aragon and Castille accounts for his evidently wilful omission of Isabel's name in the heading of his translation. He presented the work to Leonardus, Bishop of the Neapolitan see of Monte Peloso, a prelate of Catalonian birth, whose family name appears elsewhere Latinised as "de Carninis," but who called himself "Leonardus de Corbaria," because his native place was Corbaria (now called Corbière), a town on the frontiers of Aragon and Roussillon. The Bishop, who was no less patriotic and prejudiced than Leandro, carried the translation to Rome with

him, and, having added to it some verses enthusiastically laudatory of his sovereign Ferdinand (but ignoring the Queen of Castille, to whom Columbus was so much indebted, and whom he never forgot in writing about "Their Highnesses"), he gave it to Stephan Planck to print. Planck, who was a priest as well as a printer, produced an impression (in small quarto size, four leaves with thirty-four lines to each full page) which was published early in May, 1493. [One copy of that edition is in the Lenox library; another in the Boston library.] In the usual course of transmission to the North, which was almost always from Rome to Cologne, by the river-way from Basel, a copy of Planck's first edition reached the latter city and was there reprinted with pictorial illustrations in wood-engraving (in small quarto size, ten leaves, with twenty-seven lines to each full page). This Basel edition is very rare, and the only perfect copy known is in the Lenox library. Two reprints of the same text were also published in Paris by Gui Marchant; both probably in 1493 but dateless. Before this time, Planck had been reproved by Castilians in Rome for having produced a book so pointedly injurious to the credit of Queen Isabel. He therefore printed a second edition (small quarto, four leaves, thirty-three lines to each full page) in which Leander's words "invictissimi Fernandi Hispaniarum Regis" were altered to "invictissimorum Fernandi et Helisabet Hispaniarum Regum," Isabel and Ferdinand, although wife and husband, being equally sovereigns, the one of Castille and Leon, the other of Aragon. The name of the Treasurer, which had appeared in Planck's first edition as Raphael Sanxis, by error for Gabriel Sanxis, was altered, correctly from Raphael to Gabriel, but incorrectly from Sanxis to Sanchis. The Catalonian name Sanxis (pronounced Sanshis) had a Castilian correlative in Sanchez, and if it was necessary to make a Castilian of the Treasurer he ought to have been transmuted into Gabriel Sanchez. But the Castilianisers evidently objected merely to Ferdinand *solus* and to the Aragonese *x* in Sanxis; so that Planck's second edition when it came out had still the Catalonian *i* after the Castilian *ch*. Hence when another

edition was required, later in the same year, it was printed by Franck or Silber of Rome (who called himself Eucharius Argenteus) with two further corrections. "Fernandi et Helisabet" became "Fernandi *ac* Helisabet" and "Sanchis" was turned into "Sanches"; and a word on the third page, which is "noverant" in the other three editions, is properly corrected into "neverant." Generally, however, Silber's edition is less intelligently printed than the others, and the best of the four is, on the whole, the one here given in facsimile. Silber's edition is the only one of the four which is dated and inscribed. Planck's two editions and the Basel edition, bear neither name nor date. Silber's has his name "Argenteus" with place and date given as "Rome . . . M . cccc . xcij". It is in small quarto, four leaves, with forty lines to each full page; and a copy is to be found in the Lenox library at New York.







Epistola Christophori Colom: cui etas nostra multū debet: de
 Insulis Indie supra Gangem nuper inuētis. Ad quas pergren-
 das octauo antea mense auspicijs ⁊ ere inuictissimorū Fernādi ⁊
 Delisaber Hispaniarū Regū missus fuerat: ad magnificū dñm
 Gabrielem Sanctis eorundē serenissimorū Regum Tesaurariū
 missa: quā nobilis ac litteratus vir Leander de Cosco ab Hispa-
 no idioma in latinum cōuertit tertio kalē Maii. M. cccc. xciii
 Pontificatus Alexandri Sexti Anno primo.

Quoniam susceptę prouintie rem perfectam me ꝑsecutum
 fuisse gratum tibi fore scio: has constitui exarare: que re-
 vnus cuiusq; rei in hoc nostro itinere geste inuentęq; ad-
 moneant. Tricesimotertio die postq; Gadibus discessi in mare
 Indiciū perueni: vbi plurimas insulas innumeris habitatas ho-
 minibus repperi: quarum omnium pro felicissimo Rege nostro
 preconio celebrato ⁊ vexillis extensis contradicente nemine pos-
 sessionem accepti: primęq; earum diuī Saluatoris nomen impo-
 sui: cuius fretus auxilio tam ad hanc: q̄ ad ceteras alias perue-
 ninus. Eam ho Indi Guanabanin vocant. Aliarū etiam vnam
 quanq; nouo nomine nuncupauit: quippe aliā insulam Sanctę
 Marię Conceptionis. aliam Fernandinam. aliam Dysabellam.
 aliam Joanam. ⁊ sic de reliquis appellari iussi. Cum primum in
 eam insulam quam dudum Joanam vocari dixi appulimus: iux-
 ta eius littus occidentem versus aliquantulum processi: tamq;
 eam magnam nullo reperto sine inueni: vt non insulā: sed conti-
 nentem Chatai prouinciam esse crediderim: nulla tñ videns op-
 pida municipiaue in maritimis sita consimibꝫ præter aliquos vil-
 los ⁊ prædia rustica: cum quorū incolis loqui nequibam. quare si
 mul ac nos videbant surriplebant fugam. Progrediebar vltra
 existimans aliquā me urbem villasue inuenturū. Deniq; videns
 q; longe admodum progressis nihil noui emergebat: ⁊ bñōi via
 nos ad Septentrionem deferebat: q; ipse fugere exoptabā: terris
 etenim regnabat bruma: ad Austrumq; erat in voto cōtendere:

nec minus venti flagrantib⁹ succedebat constitui alios nō ope
riri successus: et sic retrocedens ad portū quendā quem signane/
ram sam reuerfus: vnde duos boies ex nostris in terrā misit: qui
inuestigarēt esset ne. Rex in ea prouincia vrbesue alique. Di per
tres dies ambularint inuenerūtq; innumeros populos et habitā/
tiones: paruas tñ. et absq; vllō regimine. quapropter redierunt.
Interea ego iam intellexeram a quibusdam Indis quos ibidē su/
sceperā quō bñōi prouincia insula quidem erat: sic perrexi ori/
entem versus eius semp stringēs littoza vsq; ad miliaria. cccxlii
vbi ipsius insule sunt extrema: vnc aliā insulam ad orientē pro/
specti distantē ab hac Joana miliarib⁹. lii. quā protius Hispaniā
nam dixi: in eamq; concessi et directi iter quasi per Septentrionē
quemadmodum in Joana ad orientē miliaria. dlii. que dicta
Joana et alie ibidē insule q̄fertillissime existunt. Hec multis atq;
tutissimis et latis nec aliis quos vnq; viderim cōparandis por/
tibus est circumdata. multi maximī et salubres hanc interfluunt
fluvii. multi quoq; et eminentissimi in ea sunt. montes. Omnes
be insule sunt pulcherrime et variis distincte figuris: pule: et ma/
xima arborū varietate sidera lambentū plene: quas nunq; foliis
priuari credo. Quippe vidi eas ita virentes atq; decoras ceu mē
se Māto in Hispania solent esse: quaz alie floētes alie fructuos/
se: alie in alio statu sū vnus cuiusq; qualitātē vigebant: garric/
bat philomela et alii passeres variī ac inūmeri mēse Nouembri
quo ipse per eas deambulabā. Sunt preterea in dicta insula Joa/
na septē vel octo palmarū genera q̄ proceritate et pulchritudine
quēadmodū cetera oēs arbores: berbe: fructusq; n̄as facile eru/
perāt. Sūt et mirabiles pin⁹ agri et prata vastissima: varie aues:
varia mella: variq; metalla ferro excepto. In ea autē quā Hispaniā
nam supra dixi: nuncupari maximī sunt mōtes ac pulchri: va/
sta rura. nemora. campi feracissimi seri pasciq; et pdendis edifici/
is aptissimi. Portū in hac insula cōmoditas et prestantia flumi/
nū copia salubritate admixta hominū q̄ nisi quis viderit: credulita/
te superat. Dū arbores pascua et fructus multū ab illis Joane

nec minus venti flagrantibus succedebat constitui alios non oportere successus: et sic retrocedens ad portum quem signaueram sum reuersus: unde duos boies ex nostris in terram misit: qui inuestigarēt esset ne Rex in ea prouincia vrbesue alique. Di per tres dies ambularunt inueneruntque inumeros populos et habitaciones: paruas tamen et absque vlllo regimine: quapropter redierunt. Interea ego iam intellexeram a quibusdam Indis quos ibidem susceperam quod huiusmodi prouincia insula quidem erat: et sic perrexi orientem versus eius semper stringens littoza usque ad miliaria. cccxxii ubi ipsius insule sunt extrema: hinc aliam insulam ad orientem prospecti distantem ab hac Joana miliaribus. lxxxii. quam protinus Hispaniam dixi: in eamque concessi et direxi iter quasi per Septentrionem quemadmodum in Joana ad orientem miliaria. dxxxii. que dicta Joana et alie ibidem insule fertilissime existunt. Hec multis atque tutissimis et latis nec aliis quos unquam viderim comparandis portibus est circumdata: multi maximis et salubres hanc interfluunt flumines: multi quoque et eminentissimi in ea sunt montes. Omnes be insule sunt pulcherrime et variis distincte figuris: pulcherrima arborum varietate sidera lambentium plene: quas nunquam foliis priuari credo. Quippe vidi eas ita viuentes atque decoras ceu mense Maio in Hispania solent esse: quare alie florentes alie fructuose: alie in alio statu sunt vniuscuiusque qualitate vigebant: garriebat Philomela et alii passeris variis ac innumeris mense Nouembri quo ipse per eas deambulabat. Sunt preterea in dicta insula Joana septem vel octo palmarum genera que proceritate et pulchritudine quemadmodum cetera omnes arbores: herbe: fructusque nras facile exuperant. Sunt et mirabiles pinus agri et prata vastissima: varie aues varia mella: variaque metalla ferro excepto. In ea autem quam Hispaniam supra diximus nuncupari maximis sunt motes ac pulchri: vastissima rura: namozia: campi feracissimi feri pascios et pendens edificios aptissimi. Portuum in hac insula comoditas et prestantia fluminum copia salubritate admixta hominum que nisi quis viderit: credulitatez superat. Vnde arbores pascua et fructus multum ab illis Joane

differunt. Nec preterea Hispana diuerso aromatis genere auro-
metallisq; abundat. cuius quidem et oïum aliarq; quas ego vidi et
et quarq; cognitionē habeo incolae vtriusq; sexus nudi semper ince-
dunt quēadmodū edunt in lucem: preter aliquas feminas: q; fo-
lio frondene aliqua aut bombicino velo pudenda operiunt: qd
ipse sibi ad id negocii parant. Carent it oēs (vt supra dixi) quo-
cūq; genere ferri. carēt et armis vtpote sibi ignotis nec ad ea sūt
apti: nō ppter corporis deformitatem cū sint bene formati: sed
q; sunt timidi ac pleni formidine. gestant tñ pro armis arundi-
nes sole puestas: in quarq; radicib; hastile quoddā ligneū siccū et
in mucronem attenuatū figunt. neq; iis audēt iugiter vti: nā se-
pe euenit cū miserim duos vel tris boïes ex meis. ad aliquas vil-
las vt cū earq; loquerent incolis: extisse agmen glomeratū ex In-
dis: et vbi nros appropinquare videbant fugā celeriter arripuis-
se despretis a patre liberis et econtra. et hoc nō q; culpam eorū dā-
num aliq; vel iniuria illata fuerit: imo ad quoscūq; appuli et qui-
bus cū verbum facere potui: quicq; habebā sum elargit;: pan-
nam aliaq; multa nulla mihi facta versura: sed sunt natura pa-
uidi ac timidi. Ceterū vbi se cernunt tutos oī metu repulsi: sunt
admodum simplices ac bone fidei et in oib; que habēt liberalissi-
mi: roganti qd possidet inficiat nemo: quin ipsi nos ad id poscē-
dū inuitāt. Maximū erga oēs amorē preferunt: dant queq; ma-
gna pro paruis: minima lz re nihiloue. xenti. ego atq; pibui ne-
cā minia et nulli; precii bisce darent; vt sunt lancis. parapsidū.
vitriq; fragmenta. itē clauī ligule. quanq; si hoc poterāt adipisci
videbat eis pulcherrima mūdi possidere iocalia. Cecidit. n. quē-
dam nauitam tantū auri pōdus habuisse pro vna ligula quanti
sunt tres aurei solidi. et sic alios pro aliis minoris precii: psertim
pro blanquis nouis: quibusdā nūmis aureis: p qb; habēdis da-
bant quicquid petebat vēditor: pura vnclam cū dimidia et duas
auri: vel triginta et quadraginta bombicis pondo: quā ipsi iam
nouerant. itez arcuum. ampore. bpdrie. dolifq; fragmenta bom-
bice et auro tanq; bestie comparabant. quod quia iniquum sane

erat vetus: dediq; eis multa pulchra et grata que mecum: ulerã nullo interueniente premio. vt eos mihi facilius conciliarem fierentq; xpicoles et vt sint prouisi in amorem erga Regem Reginã principesq; nostros et vniuersas gentes Hispanie ac studeant perquirere conaceruare eaq; nobis tradere quibus ipsi affluunt et nos magno opere indigemus. Nullam enim norunt idolatriam: imo firmissime credunt omnem vim: omnem potentiam: omnia denique bona esse in celo: meq; inde cum his nauibus et nautis descendisse: atq; hoc enim vbiq; fui susceptus postquam metum repulerant. Nec sunt scelerates aut rudes: quin summi ac perspicacis ingenii: et homines qui transresistant mare illud non sine admiratione vniuscuiusq; rei ratione reddunt: sed nunquam viderunt gentes vestitas neq; naues hominum. Ego statim atq; ad mare illud perueni et prima insula quosdam Indos violenter arripui: qui ediscerent a nobis et nos pariter docerent ea quorum ipsi in hisce partibus cognitionem habebant: et ex toto successit: nam breui nos ipsos: et si nos tum gestu ac signis: tum verbis intellexerunt: magnoq; nobis fuisse emolumento: veniunt modo mecum qui semper putant me descendisse e celo: quauis dies nobiscum versati fuerint hodieq; versentur: et si erant primi qui id quocumq; appellabamus nuntiabant: alii deinceps aliis elata voce dicentes: Venite venite et videbitis gentes ethereas. Quas ob rem tam femine quam viri: tam impuberes quam adulti: tam iuuenes quam senes deposita formidine paulo ante precepta nos certatim visitabant magna iter itipante caterua: aliis cibum: aliis potum afferentibus maximo cum amore ac beniuolentia incredibili. Habet vnaqueq; insula multas scaphas solidi ligni: et si angustas: longitudine tamen ac forma nostris biremibus similes: cursu autem velociores. Reguntur remis tantummodo. Harum quedam sunt magnæ: quedam parue: quedam in medio consistunt. Plures tamen biremi que remiger duodeviginti transtris maiores: cum quibus in omnes illas insulas: que innumere sunt: traicitur: cumq; his suam mercaturam exercent et inter eos comertia fiunt. Aliquas ego harum biremium seu scapharum vidi que vehebant septuaginta et octuaginta et

mitges. In omnibus his insulis nulla est diuersitas inter gentis
effigies: nulla in moribus atq; loquela: quin oēs se intelligunt
adinuicem: que res perutilis est ad id qđ serenissimos Reges no
stros exoptare precipue reor: scz eoz ad scđam xpi fidem puerfio
nem: cui qđem quantū intelligere potui facillimū sunt et prou
Dixi quēadmodū sum progressus antea insulam Jo:nam per re
ctum tramitem occasus in orientem miliaria. cccxxi. sm quā viā
et interuallum itineris possum dicere banc Joanam esse maiorē
Anglia et Scotia simul. nāq; vltra dicta. cccxxi. passuū milia in
ea parte que ad occidentem prospectat due: quas nō petii: super
sunt prouincie. quaz alterā Indi Anan vocant cuius accolae cau
dati nascuntur. Tendunt in longitudinez ad miliaria. clxxx. vt
ab his quos vobis mecum Indis percepi: qui oīs has callent insu
las. Hispano Ro ambit? maior est tota Hispania a Colonia vsq;
ad fontem rabidum. Hincq; facile arguit qđ quartum eius latus
quod ipse per rectā lineā occidentis in orientem traieci miliaria
continet. dxi. Hec insula est affectanda et affectata nō spernenda
in qua et si aliaz oim vt dixi pro inuictissimo Rege nostro solen
niter possessionem accepi: earūq; imperium dicto Regi penitus
rōmittitur: in oportuno tñ loco atq; omni lucro et cōmertio
condecenti cuiusdā magne ville: cui Natuitatis dñi nomen de
dimus: possessionem peculiariter accepi: ibiq; arcem quandam
erigere extemplo iussi: que modo iam debet esse pacta: in qua bo
nitas qui necessarii sunt visi cū omni aī mox genere et vltra an
num victu oportuno reliqui. Item quandā carauellā et pro aliis
construendis tam in hac arte qđ in ceteris peritos: ac eiusdē in
sule Regis erga eos beniuolentiam et familiaritatē incredibiles
Sunt enim gentes ille amabiles admodum et benigne: eo qđ Rex
predictus me fratrem suū dici gloriabatur. Et si aīum rei. ocarent et
his qui in arce manserunt nocere velint: nequeunt: qđ armis cai
rent: nudi incedūt et nimis timidi: ideo dictā arcem tenētes dun
taxat pnt totā eam insulam nullo sibi imminere discrimine popu
lari: dum nō leges quas dedim? ac regimen nō excedāt. In oib?

Ho insulis vt Intellexi quisq; vni tm̄ plugi acquiescit: preter prin-
cipes aut reges: qbus viginti hic licet. femine magis q̄ viri la-
borare videntur. nec bene potui intelligere an babeāt bona pro-
pria: vidi enim q̄ vnus habebat aliss impartiri: presertim dapes
obsonia ⁊ bndi. Nullum apud eos monstrū reperi vt pleriq; cri-
stimabant: sed hoies magne reuerentie atq; benignos. Nec sunt
nigri velut ethiopes. habent crines planos ⁊ demissos. non de-
gūt vbi radiōz solaris emicat calor: p̄ magna nanq; hic est solis
vehementia: propterea q̄ ab equinoctiali linea distat. Vbi viden-
tur gradus sex ⁊ viginti ex montiū cacuminib⁹. Maximū quoq;
viget frigus: sed id qdem moderantur Indi tum loci cōsuetudī
ne. tum rerū calidissimaz quib⁹ frequenter ⁊ luxuriose vescunt̄
presidio. Itaq; mōstra aliqua nō vidi: neq; eoz alcubi habui co-
gnitionem. excepta quadā insula Charis nuncupata: que secun-
da ex Hispania in Indiam transfretantib⁹ existit. quā gens que-
dam a finitimis habitata ferocior incolit. Di carne humana vescū-
tur. Habent predicti biremiū genera plurima qbus in oīs Indis
cas insulas traiciunt. depredant. surripiunt quecūq; p̄nt. Atq;
ab aliis differunt nisi q̄ gerūt mox femineo longos crines. vtū-
tur arcub⁹ ⁊ spiculis arundineis fixis vt dixim⁹ in grossiori par-
te attenuatis bastilib⁹. ideoq; habent̄ feroces: quare ceteri Indi
inexhausto metu plectunt̄: sed hos ego nibili facio plus q̄ alios
Di sunt q̄ cobeunt cū quibusdā feminis: que sole insulā Datetur
nin primā ex Hispania in Indiā traicientib⁹ habitant. De aut
femine nullū sui sexus opus exercent: vtuntur enim arcubus et
spiculis sicut de eaz plugibus dixi. munitunt sese laminis eneis
quaz maxima apud eas copia existit. Aliā mibi insulā affirmāt
sup adicta Hispania maiorē: eius incolae carēt pilis. auroq; inter
alias potissimū exuberat. Datus insule ⁊ aliaz quas vidi hoies
mecū porto qui hoz que dixi testimoniū perhibēt. Deniq; vt no-
stri discessus ⁊ celeris reuerfionis compendīū ac emolumentum
breuib⁹ astringā hoc polliceoz: me nostris Regibus inuictissi-
mis paruo eoz fultū auxilio: tantū auri daturū quantū eis fue-

rit opus. tñ vero aromatum. bombicis. massicis: q̄ apud Ebsum
duntaxat inuenitur. tantūq; ligni aloes. tantum seruorū hpdor/
latrarum: quantum eorum maiestas voluerit exigere. ita reu/
barbarum ⁊ alia aromatum genera que ii quos in dicta arce rell
qui iam inuenisse atq; inuenturos existimo. q̄quidem ego nul
libi magis sum mortatus nisi quantum me coegerunt venti: p̄ter
terq; in villa Natiuitatis: dum arceꝝ condere ⁊ tuta oia esse pro
uidi. Que ⁊ si maxima ⁊ inaudita sunt: multo tñ maiora forent
si naues mihi vt ratio exigit subuenissent. Vex multum ac mira
bile hoc: nec nostris meritis correspondens: sed sancte Chriſtia/
ne fidei: nostrorumq; Regum pietati ac religioni: quia quod hu/
manus consequi nō poterat intellectus: id h̄ manū cōcessit di/
uinus. Solet enim deus seruis suos: quicq; sua p̄cepta diligūt
⁊ in impossibilibus exaudire: vt nobis in p̄sentia contigit: qui
ea consecuti sumus a que hactenus mortalium vires minime atfi/
gerant: nam si barū insularū quispiam aliquid scripserunt aut lo/
cuti sunt: omnes per ambages ⁊ cōiecturas. nemo se eas vidisse
asserit. vnde prop̄ videbatur fabula. Igitur Rex ⁊ Regina prin/
cepsq; ac eorū regna feliciss. ma cuncteq; ali: Chriſtianoꝝ provin/
cie Saluatori dño nostro Iesu Chriſto agam⁹ gratias: qui tan/
ta nos victoria munereq; donauit: celebrentur processiones. per/
agantur solennia sacra: festaq; fronde velentur delubra. exultet
Chriſtus in terris quemadmodum in celis exultat: quom tot po/
puloꝝum perditas ante hac animas saluatum iri p̄uidet. Lete/
mur ⁊ nos: cum propter exaltationem nostre fidei. tum propter
rerum temporalium incrementa: quorū non solum Hispania sed
vniuersa Chriſtianitas est futura particeps. Nec vt gesta sunt
sic breuiter enarrata. Vale. Vlis bone pridie Idus Martii.

Christoforus Colom Oceane classis Prefectus.



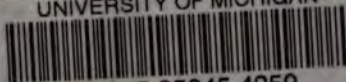
**¶ Epigramma R. L. de Cozbaria Episcopi Montispaluffi
Ad Inuictissimum Regem Hispaniarum.**

**Jam nulla Hispanjs tellus addenda Triumphis
Atq; parum tantis viribus orbis erat.
Nunc longe Eois regio deprensã sub vndis.
Auctura est titulos Beticæ magne tuos.
Urbe repertoꝝ merito referenda Colombo
Gratia: sed summo est maior habēda deo.
Qui vincenda parat noua Regna tibiq; sibiq;
Teq; simul fortem prestat & esse pium.**

DEC 2 4 1917



UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



3 9015 05945 4259

7
L

