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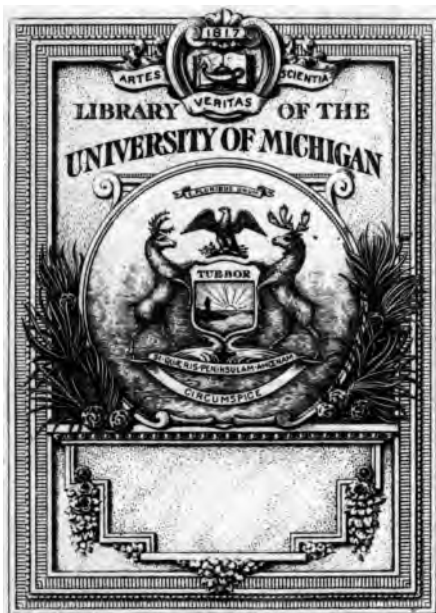
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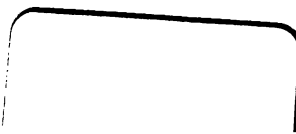
*The Letter of Columbus  
on the Discovery of America*



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Columbus, Christopher

THE  
Letter of Columbus  
on the Discovery of  
AMERICA

*A Facsimile of the Pictorial Edition, with a New and  
Literal Translation, and a Complete Reprint of the  
Oldest Four Editions in Latin.*

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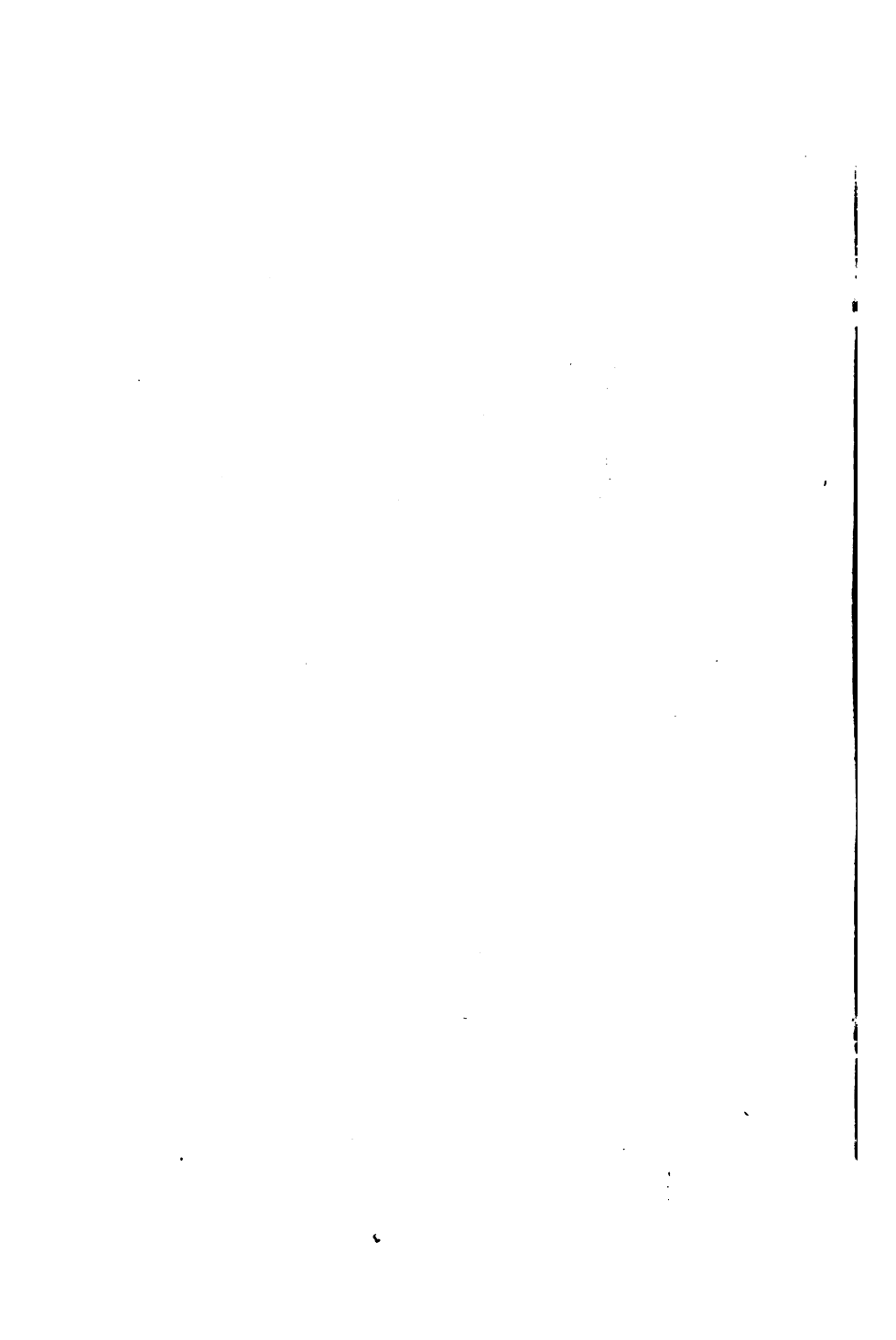


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*The present facsimile, and reprint of the four Latin editions of the Columbus Letter, belonging to the Lenox Library, are published by the Trustees at this time, as an appropriate tribute to the memory of the great discoverer.*

**JOHN S. KENNEDY,**  
*President.*

*New-York, October 21, 1892.*



## INTRODUCTION.



THE First Letter of Columbus, giving the earliest information of his great discovery, was translated into Latin and sent to Rome for publication immediately after his return to Spain. Original copies of the oldest four editions of this version, printed in 1493, are preserved in the LENOX LIBRARY, where they occupy a prominent place in the exhibition of rare books. The rarest, and certainly the most interesting, of these is the pictorial edition, complete in ten leaves, which is reproduced here in exact facsimile, accompanied by a literal translation. No other perfect copy is known to be extant. The curious woodcuts with which it is illustrated are supposed by some to have been copied from drawings made originally by Columbus himself. They give remarkable representations of the admiral's own caravel, of his first landing on Hayti and meeting with the natives, and of the different islands which he visited.

This copy, which was rebound in red morocco by Thompson, the English bookbinder, apparently about

sixty or seventy years ago, once belonged to Richard Heber, the celebrated bibliophile. At the sale of the final portion of his library at Paris, in October, 1836, it appeared as No. 885 of the catalogue, selling for ninety-seven francs.<sup>1</sup> It was subsequently owned by M. Guglielmo Libri, at the sale of whose library at London, in February, 1849, No. 259 of the catalogue, it was purchased by Mr. Lenox.<sup>2</sup>

The three other editions referred to have no pictorial illustrations, but they contain some slight variations. It is not known with certainty which of these is the first. In the Appendix all four editions are reprinted

<sup>1</sup> The Heber copy is thus described in Brunet's *Manuel du Libraire* (Paris, 1842), Vol. I., p. 734, second column: "Le recto du prem. f. porte les mots *Regnū Hispaniæ*, avec les armes de Castille: au verso se voit une planche en bois (*Oceana classis*). Au 2<sup>e</sup> f. commence *De Insulis inuentis. Epistola Christof. Colon.*, traduction datée *Kl. maii M. cccc. xcij*, et où sont placées quatre vignettes en bois. Le dern. f. contient, au recto, une figure représentant Ferdinand, roi d'Espagne, et au verso le mot *Granata*, avec les armes de cette ville."

<sup>2</sup> Three imperfect copies are known: one in the Royal Library at Munich, lacking the first and tenth leaves; a second in the Public Library at Basle, also lacking the first and tenth leaves; and a third in the Library of the British Museum (Grenville Collection), lacking the tenth leaf. The defect of the last-mentioned copy has been supplied by a facsimile leaf, presented by Mr. Lenox in 1859. There was a copy in the Brera Library at Milan, which is said to have been stolen early in the present century. As described by Bossi in his *Vita di Cristoforo Colombo* (Milano, 1818), p. 171, the ten lines of the title and the epigram at the end were ruled with red ink, the text began with an illuminated initial Q, and it lacked the tenth leaf. These peculiarities are all found in the Grenville copy of the British Museum. The statement in the reprint of *Nicolaus Syllacius* (New York, 1859), that in the title of the Lenox copy "each line has been underruled with red ink," is not correct. Only the top line has been so ruled.

side by side in ordinary type, with the abbreviations of the originals spelled out in full, in italics.

The memorable voyage which this letter describes lasted two hundred and twenty-four days, from the 3d of August, 1492, when Columbus sailed from the harbor of Palos on the southern coast of Spain, with three small caravels and about ninety men, to the 15th of March, 1493, when he returned in a single vessel to the same port. Nine days after leaving Palos he reached the Canary Islands, where he remained until the 6th of September, taking in provisions and making other preparations. On the 8th, after lying becalmed for two days, he left these islands, and steered his way directly across the Atlantic, with the expectation of reaching India or China. On the morning of Friday, the 12th of October, corresponding to the present 21st of October, he came in sight of one of the Bahama islands, where he landed and took possession in the names of the Spanish sovereigns. On the 15th he visited another island, which he named Santa Maria de la Concepcion; on the following day he reached the island Fernandina; and on the 19th, Isabella. Supposing that he was in the neighborhood of Cipango or Japan, he sailed toward the south, and on the 28th of October landed on Cuba, which he named Juana. Here he remained, exploring the northeast coast, until



December 5th, when he sailed over to Hayti, called by him Española. After exploring the northern shore of this island, where he lost his own vessel by shipwreck on the 24th, he sailed in the Niña for Spain on the 16th of January, 1493, reaching the Azores on the 18th of February, Lisbon on the 4th of March, and Palos on the 15th of the same month.

The news of these discoveries was soon spread far and wide. Various editions and translations were printed of Columbus's letter to the royal treasurer and secretary of the exchequer. Only a few of these, however, have come down to our times, and they are reckoned among the rarest and most expensive of books. The following list includes all that were printed in the fifteenth century, so far as known:

(1) The original folio edition in Spanish, of which the only known copy is in the Lenox Library. It was discovered in Spain in 1890, first offered for sale by Maisonneuve of Paris, and afterwards by Quaritch of London. It is complete in two leaves or four pages, addressed to the "Escribano de Racion," Luis de Santangel, and was evidently printed at Barcelona in April, 1493. Probably it is the oldest edition extant.

(2) The quarto edition in Spanish, also addressed to the "Escribano de Racion," and containing four leaves or eight pages. This was probably printed in

Spain, in 1493. The only known copy was discovered about thirty years ago in the Biblioteca Ambrosiana at Milan. A facsimile by photozincography, made from an inaccurate hand-tracing of this copy, was published at Milan in 1866, and from this facsimile two recent forgeries seem to have been copied.

(3) The edition in Latin with King Ferdinand's name alone in the title, described by Mr. HARRISSE as No. 1 of his list, and by Mr. Major as No. 3. It is in four leaves or eight pages, and is supposed to have been printed at Rome by Stephen PLANCK, in 1493. A reprint is given in the Appendix, from the original in the Lenox Library.

(4) The edition in Latin with the names of Ferdinand and Isabella in the title, described by Mr. HARRISSE as No. 4, and by Mr. Major as No. 1, of their respective lists. It is otherwise almost identical with the preceding, page for page and line for line, and probably was printed at Rome by PLANCK, in 1493. The reprint in the Appendix is from the original in the Lenox Library.

(5) The edition in Latin printed at Rome by Eucharis ARGENTEUS, or SILBER, in 1493, and supposed by VARNHAGEN to be the first edition. It is complete in three leaves or six pages, and is reprinted in the Appendix from the original in the Lenox Library.



(6) The pictorial edition in Latin, reproduced here in facsimile from the unique copy in the Lenox Library, and described at the beginning of this introduction. As the same woodcuts appear in a reprint appended to the drama of Carolus Verardus, published by Bergmann de Olpe at Basle in 1494, it is supposed that this edition was also printed at Basle, by the same printer, in 1493.

(7) The edition in Latin entitled *Epistola de insulis repertis de nouo*, printed at Paris by Guyot Marchand, probably in 1493. It is in four leaves or eight pages, and contains only the name of Ferdinand in the title. The only known copy was discovered in 1873, in the Royal Library at Turin.

(8) The edition in Latin entitled *Epistola de insulis de nouo repertis*, printed at Paris by Guyot Marchand, in 1493 or 1494. It is evidently a reprint of the preceding, with which it agrees in the number of the leaves, and in containing only the name of King Ferdinand in the title. Only two copies are known, one in the John Carter Brown Library at Providence, R. I., and the other in the National Library at Paris. A facsimile is in the Lenox Library.

(9) The edition in Latin entitled *Epistola de insulis nouiter repertis*, printed at Paris by Guyot Marchand, in 1493 or 1494. It is also in four leaves, and agrees

closely with the two preceding. Two copies only are known, one in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, the other in the University Library at Göttingen. A facsimile is in the Lenox Library.

(10) The edition in Latin beginning *Epistola Christophori Colom*, supposed to have been printed at Antwerp by Thierry Martens, in 1493 or 1494. It contains only the name of Ferdinand in the title, and is in four leaves. The only known copy is in the Royal Library at Brussels.

(11) The pictorial edition in Latin appended to the drama of Verardus, published by Bergmann de Olpe at Basle in 1494. It is evidently a reprint of the separate pictorial edition, already described. There is a copy in the Lenox Library.

(12) The edition in Italian verse entitled *Questa e la hystoria della inuentioe delle diese Isole di Cannaria Indiane*, printed at Florence on the 25th of October, 1493, in four leaves. The only known copy, lacking the second and third leaves, is in the library of the British Museum. It was purchased in 1858. A facsimile is in the Lenox Library. This edition and the three following are nearly alike in contents. The version was made by Giuliano Dati.

(13) The edition in Italian verse entitled *La lettera dellisole che ha trouato nuouamente il Re dispagna*,

printed at Florence on the 26th of October, 1493. It is another edition of the preceding. The only known copy, complete in four leaves, is in the library of the British Museum. It was purchased in 1847. A facsimile is in the Lenox Library.

(14) The edition in Italian verse entitled *Isole Trovate Nouamente Per El Re di Spagna*, printed at Florence, and dated 26th of October, 1495. It is in four leaves. The only known copy is in the Biblioteca Trivulziana at Milan.

(15) The edition in Italian verse entitled *La lettera dellisole che ha trouato nuouamente el Re dispagna*, printed at Florence, and dated 26th of October, 1495. The only known copy, complete in four leaves, is in a private library in New-York.

(16) The edition in German printed at Strasburg by Bartholomew Küstler, in 1497, in seven leaves. There is a copy in the Lenox Library.

Besides the printed editions mentioned above, there are extant several manuscript copies in Spanish. One in the Archives of Simancas, addressed to the "Escribano de Racion," was printed by Navarrete in his *Coleccion de Viages* (Madrid, 1825), Vol. I, pp. 167-175. It is also described, and an English synopsis given, by G. A. Bergenroth, in the *Calendar of Letters, Despatches, and State Papers, relating to the Negotiations*

*between England and Spain* (London, 1862), Vol. I, pp. 43-48. Another manuscript, in Spanish, addressed to Don Gabriel Sanchez, was discovered by Varnhagen in the Colegio Mayor at Cuenca, and published by him at Valencia in 1858. Columbus also made a full report of his voyage in the form of a diary, which he sent to the Spanish sovereigns. The original of this has not been found, but an abridgment, or synopsis, made by Bartolome de Las Casas, is extant, and has been printed in Navarrete's *Coleccion*. The transcript of this manuscript which was probably used by Muñoz and Navarrete is now in the Lenox Library. An English translation of this "Personal Narrative," made by Samuel Kettell, was printed at Boston in 1827.

WILBERFORCE EAMES,  
*Assistant Librarian.*

LENOX LIBRARY, October 21, 1892.



**FACSIMILE OF THE LETTER OF COLUMBUS.**



# Regnū byspanie.





# Oceanica Classis



# De Insulis inuentis

Epistola Cristoferi Colom (cui etas nostra multū debet : de Insulis in mari Indico nup inuētis. Ad quas perquirendas octauo antea mense: auspicijs et ere Inuictissimi Fernandi Hispaniarum Regis missus fuerat) ad Adagnificum dñm Raphaelez Sanctis: eiusdē serenissimi Regis Thesaurariū missa. quam nobilis ac litterat⁹ vir Aliander d Cosco: ab Hispano ydeomate in latinū conuertit: tercio kl's Adaj. ad. cccc. xcij. Pontificatus Alexandri Sexti Anno Primo.

**Q**uoniam susceptae prouintie rem pfectam me psecutum fuisse: gratū tibi fore scio: has pstitui exarare: que te vniuscuiusq; rei in hoc nostro itinere geste inuenteq; admoneāt. Tricesimotertio die postq; Gadibus discessi: in mare Indicū perueni: vbi plurimas Insulas innumeris habitatas hominib⁹ reperi: quarū oīm p felicissimo Rege nostro: preconio celebrato ⁊ vetustis extensis: cōtradicante nemine possessiōnē accepi. primeq; earum: diui Saluatoris nomen imposui (cuius fret⁹ auxilio) tam ad hāc q; ad ceteras alias puenim⁹. Eam vero Indi



**Suanabany** vocant. **Alia** etiã vnã quanq̃  
 nouo nomine nuncupauit. Quippe aliam Insu-  
 lam Sancte **Mariæ** **Lóceptiõis**. aliam **Fernã**  
**dinam**. alia **Hyfabelam**. alia **Iohanam**. ⁊ sic  
 de reliquis appellari iussi. Quãprimũ t eã In-  
 sulam quã dudũ **Iohanam** vocari dixi **apuli-**  
**mus**: iuxta ei⁹ littus occidentẽ versus aliquã-  
 tulum processi: tamq̃ eam magnã nullo reper-  
 to sine inueni: vt non insulam: sed cõninentem  
**Chatay** prouinciã esse crediderim: nulla tamẽ  
 vidẽs oppida municipiaue in maritimis sita cõ-  
 finibus: preter aliquos vicos ⁊ predia rustica:  
 cum quorũ incolis loqui nequibam: quare si-  
 mul ac nos videbant surripiebãt fugam. Pro-  
 grediebar vltra: existimans aliquam me urbẽ  
 villasue inuenturum. Deniq̃ videns q̃ longe  
 admodum pgressis: nihil noui emergebat: et  
 huiusmodi via nos ad Septentrionem defere-  
 bat: q̃ ipse fugere exoptabam: terris etenim re-  
 gnabat bruma: ad austrumq̃ erat in voto cõ-  
 tendere: nec minus venti flagrantibus succẽ-  
 debãt. cõstitui alios nõ operiri successus: et sic  
 retrocedens ad portum quendam quem signa-  
 ueram sum reuersus: vnde duos hoĩes ex nos-  
 tris in terram misi. qui inuestigarent: esset ne  
**Rex** in ea prouincia/urbesue aliquẽ. hũ per



Euanabany vocant. Aliar etiã vnã quanq̃  
 nouo nomine nuncupau. Quipe aliam Insu-  
 lam Sancte Marie Lõceptiõis. aliam Fernã-  
 dinam. aliaz Hysabellam. aliã Johanam. ⁊ sic  
 de reliquis appellari iussi. Quãprimũ t eã In-  
 sulam quã dudũ Johanam vocari dixi apuli-  
 mus: iuxta ei⁹ littus occidentẽ versus aliquã-  
 tulum processi: tamq̃ eam magnã nullo reper-  
 to sine inueni: vt non insulam: sed cõninentem  
 Chatay prouinciã esse crediderim: nulla tamẽ  
 vidẽs oppida municipiaue in maritimis sita cõ-  
 finibus: præter aliquos vicos ⁊ predia rustica:  
 cum quorũ incolis loqui nequibam: quare si-  
 mul ac nos videbant surripiebãt fugam. Pro-  
 grediebar vltra: existimans aliquam me vrbẽ  
 villasue inuenturum. Deniq̃ videns q̃ longe  
 admodum pgressis: nihil noui emergebat: et  
 huiusmodi via nos ad Septentrionem defere-  
 bat: q̃ ipse fugere exoptabam: terris etenim re-  
 gnabat bruma: ad austrumq̃ erat in voto cõ-  
 tendere: nec minus venti flagitantibus succe-  
 debãt. cõstitui alios nõ operiri successus: et sic  
 retrocedens ad portum quendam quem signa-  
 ueram sum reuersus: vnde duos hoies ex ho-  
 stris in terram missi. qui inuestigarent: esset ne  
 Rex in ea prouincia/vrbesue aliquẽ. hũ per



tres dies ambularūt: inuenerūtq̄ in numeros  
 populos ⁊ habitatōes: paruas tñ et absq̄ vllō  
 regimine: quā prop̄ redierūt. Interea ego iā  
 intellexerā a q̄busdam Indis: quos ibidē su-  
 sceperā: quō hmōi prouincia: insula quidem  
 erat. ⁊ sic perrexi orientē versus: ei⁹ semp strin-  
 gens littoza vsq̄ ad miliaria .cccxxij. vbi ipsi⁹  
 insule sunt extrema. hinc aliā insulā ad orien-  
 tem prospexi: distantem ab hac Iohana milia-  
 ribus. liiij. quā protinus Hispanam dixi: in eā-  
 q̄ cōcessi: ⁊ dixi iter quasi p̄ Septentrionez  
 quē admodū in Iohana ad orientem: miliaria  
 dlxiiij. que dicta Iohana ⁊ alie ibidem insule  
 q̄ fertilissime existunt. hec multis atq̄ tutissi-  
 mis ⁊ latis: nec alijs quos vnq̄ viderim cōpar-  
 andis portib⁹: est circūdata. multi marimi ⁊  
 salubres hanc interfluūt fluuij. multi quoq̄ et  
 eminētissimi in ea sunt montes. Omnes hec insu-  
 le sunt pulcerrime ⁊ varijs distincte figuris: p̄-  
 uie: ⁊ maxima arboꝝ varietate sidera lamben-  
 tiū plene: q̄s nūq̄ folijs priuari credo: quip̄-  
 pe vidi eas ita virētes atq̄ decoras: ceu mēse  
 Maio ī hispania solēt eē: q̄z alie florētes: alie  
 fructuose: alie ī alio statu: fm vnus cuiusq̄ q̄li-  
 tatē vigebar: garriebat philomena: ⁊ alij passe-  
 res varij ac innum. eri: mēse Nouēbris q̄ ip̄e per  
 eas deambulabā. Sunt p̄terea in dicta insula



Johana septē vel octo palmarū genera: q̄ p̄ce-  
ritate ⁊ pulchritudine (quēadmodū cetera oēs  
arbores/herbe/fructusq̄) n̄ facit facile exuperāt  
Sūt ⁊ mirabiles pin⁹/agri/ ⁊ prata vastissima/  
varie aues/varie mella/variaq̄ metalla:ferro  
excepto. In ea autē quā Hispaniā supra dixim⁹  
nūcupari: maximi sunt mōtes ac pulcri: vasta  
rura/nemora/ campi feracissimi/feri/ pacisq̄ ⁊  
cōdendis edificijs aptissimi. Portuū in hac in-  
sula cōmoditas: ⁊ p̄stantia fluminū copia salu-  
bitate admixta hoīm: q̄ nisi quis viderit: cre-  
dulitatē supat. Huius arbores pascua ⁊ fruct⁹  
multum ab illis Johane differūt. Hec p̄terea  
Hispana diuerso aromatis genere/ auro/ me-  
tallisq̄ abundat. cui⁹ quidē ⁊ oīm aliarū quas  
ego vidi: ⁊ quarū cognitionē habeo: icole vtri-  
usq̄ sexus nudi semp̄ incedūt: quēadmodum  
edunt in lucem. p̄ter aliquas feminas. q̄ fo-  
lio frondeue aliq̄: aut bombicino velo: pudē-  
da operiūt: q̄ ip̄e sibi ad id negocij parāt. Ca-  
rent hi om̄es (vt supra dixi) quocunq̄ genere  
ferri. carent ⁊ armis: vtpote sibi ignotis nec ad  
ea sūt apti. nō pp̄t corpis deformitatē (cū sint  
bñ formati) s; qz sūt timidi ac pleni formidine.  
gestāt n̄ p̄ armis arūdines sole p̄stas: i quarū  
radicib⁹ bastile q̄ ddā lignēū siccū ⁊ in mucro-  
nē attenuatū figūt: neq̄ his audēt iugitvina



sepe euenit cū miserim duos vel tris homines  
ex meis ad aliquas villas: vt cū eaz loquerē-  
tur incolis: exiisse agmē glomeratū ex Indis:  
et ybi nostros appropinquare videbāt: fugam  
celeriter arripuisse: despzetis a patre liberis ⁊  
ecōtra. ⁊ hoc nō q̄ cuipiam eozū damnū aliq̄d  
vel iniuria illata fuerit: immo ad quoscūq; ap-  
puli ⁊ q̄bus cū verbū facere porui: quicq̄d ha-  
bebā sum elargit⁹: pannū aliaq; p̄multa: nulla  
mibi facta versura: sed sunt natura pauidi ac  
timidi. Letez vbi se cernūt tutos: omī metu re-  
pulsio: sunt ad modū simplices ac bone fidei: ⁊  
in omībus que habent liberalissimi: roganti q̄  
possidet inficiat nemo: quin ipsi nos ad id po-  
scendum inuitāt. abaximū erga oēs amorē p̄-  
seferūt: dāt queq; magna p̄ paruis. minima lz  
re nihiloue ptenti: ego attū p̄hibui ne tam mi-  
nima ⁊ nulli⁹ p̄cū hisce darent: vt sunt lancis/  
parapsidū / vitriq; fragmēta / jtez clau / ligule /  
quanq; si hoc poterāt adipisci: videbat eis pul-  
cerrima mūdi possidere iocalia. Accidit enim  
quēdam nauitā: tantū auri pondus habuisse  
p̄ vna ligula: quāti sūt tres aurei solidi: ⁊ sic  
alios p̄ alijs mīozis p̄cū: p̄ftim p̄ blanquis no-  
uis: ⁊ q̄busdā nūmis aurcis: p̄ q̄b⁹ habēdis da-  
bāt q̄cqd̄ petebat vēdito: putaynciā cū dimi-  
dia ⁊ duas auri: vl̄ trigita ⁊ q̄dragita bombiq;

pondo: quā ipi iā nouerāt. Itē arcuum/ampbo  
 re/hydrie/dolijq; fragmēta: bombice: z auro tā  
 q; bestie cōparabāt. qđ quia iniquū sane erat:  
 vetui: dedi q; eis multa pulcra z grata q̄ mecū  
 tulerā nullo iterueniēte p̄mio: vt eos mibi fa-  
 cili⁹ p̄ciliarē: fierēt q; xp̄icole: z vt sint prou  
 amore erga Regē Reginā principesq; nostros  
 et vniuersas gētes hispanie: ac studeāt p̄gre-  
 re z coaceruare: ea q; nobis tradere q̄b⁹ ipi af-  
 fluūt z nos magnopē idigem⁹. Nullā hū norūt  
 ydolatriā: imo firmissime credūt oēs vim: oēs  
 potētiā: oīa deniq; bona esse ī celo: meq; inde  
 cū his nauib⁹ z nauis descēdisse: atz b̄ aīo vbi  
 fui susceptus postq; metū repulerāt. Nec sunt  
 fegnes aut rudes: quin summi ac p̄spicacis in-  
 genij: z hoīes qui transfretāt mare illō: nō sine  
 admiratiōe vniuscuiusq; rei rationē reddunt:  
 sed nūq; viderunt gentes vestitas: neq; naues  
 hmōi Ego statim atq; ad mare illō pueni: e p̄t  
 ma insula quosdā Indos violenter arripui: q̄  
 ediscerēt a nobis: z nos p̄iter docerent ea: q; z  
 ipsi in hisce partibus cognitionē habebant. et  
 ex voto successit: nā breui nos ipos: z hū nos:  
 tum gestu ac signis: tum verbis intellexerunt.  
 magnosq; nobis fuere emolumēto. veniunt mō  
 mecū tñ qui semp̄ putant me desiluisse e celo  
 q̄uis diu nobiscū versati fuerint hodieq; ver-

sent. et hi erant primi: qui id quocumque appellabamus nunciabant: alij deinceps alijs elata voce dicentes. Venite venite et videbitis gentes et heredes. Quamobrem tam femine quam viri: tam impuberes quam adulti: tam iuvenes quam senes: disposita formidine paulo ante precepta: nos certatim viserunt magna iter stipante caterua alijs cibum/ alijs potum afferentibus: maximo cum amore ac benivolentia incredibili. Habent unaqueque insula multas scaphas solidi ligni: et si angustas: longitudine tamen ac forma nostris biremibus similes: cursu autem velociores. Reguntur remis tantummodo. Harum quedam sunt magne: quedam parue: quedam in medio consistunt. Plures tamen biremi que remigunt duodeviginti transtris maiores: cum quibus in omnes illas insulas: que innumere sunt: traiciunt. cumque his suam mercaturam exercerent: et inter eos commercia sunt. Aliquas ego harum biremium seu scapharum: vidi que vehebant septuaginta et octuaginta remiges. In omnibus his insulis nulla est diversitas inter gentis effigies. nulla in moribus atque loquela: quin omnes se intelligunt adinvicem: que res utilis est ad id quod serenissimum Regem nostrum exoptare precipue reor: scilicet eorum ad sanctam christi fidem conversionem. cui quidem quantum intelligere potui facilissimi sunt et primum. Dixi quibus

admodū sum pgressus antea insulā Iohanz  
 p rectū tramitez occasus in orientem miliaria  
 cccxxij. fm quā viā ⁊ intuallū itineris possum  
 dicere hāc Iohanā esse maiorē Anglia ⁊ Sco  
 tia sil: nanqz vltra dicta. cccxxij. passuū milia:  
 in ea pre q̄ ad occidentē p̄spectat: due: quas  
 non petij: sup sunt puincie: quaz alterā Indi  
 Anan vocāt: cui⁹ accole caudati nascunt. ⁊ E  
 dunt in longitudinem ad miliaria. clxxx. vt ab  
 his q̄s veho mecū Indis p̄cepi: qui om̄is has  
 callēt insulas. Hispane vero ambit⁹ maior est  
 tota Hispania a cologna vsqz ad fontē ravidū  
 hincqz facile arguit q̄ quartū ei⁹ lat⁹ qd̄ ip̄e  
 p rectā lineā occidentis in orientē traieci: mili  
 aria p̄tinet. dxi. Hec insula ē affectāda ⁊ affe  
 ctata nō spernēda in qua ⁊ si aliaz oim vt dixi  
 p inuictissimo Rege nro solenniter possessio  
 nem accepi: earūqz imperiū dicto Regi peni  
 tus cōmitti: si oportuni⁹ tñ loco: atqz oim lu  
 cro ⁊ cōmertio p̄decenti: cuiusdā magneville:  
 cui Flatiuitatis dñi nomē dedim⁹: possessionē  
 peculiariter accepi. ibiqz arcem quandaz eri  
 gere extemplo iussi: que modo iam debet esse  
 pacta: in quā hoīes qui necessarj sunt visi: cū  
 oim armoz genere: ⁊ vltra annū victu oportu  
 no reliq. Itē quādā carauellā: ⁊ p alijs p̄struē  
 pis tā ī hac arte q̄ in ceteri peritos: ac eiusdē

gnitionem: excepta quadam insula Charis nūcupata: que secunda ex Hispana in Indiam transfretatibus existit. quam gens quedam a finitimis habitata ferocior incolit. hi carne humana vescunt. habent predicti biremiū genera plurima: quibus in omnes Indicas insulas traiciunt/depredāt/surripiūtq; quecūq; pnt. Nihil ab alijs differunt nisi q; gerunt more femineo longos crines. vtunt arcub<sup>9</sup> et spiculis arundineis: fixis (vt dixim<sup>9</sup>) in grossiori pte at tenuatis hastilib<sup>9</sup>. ideoq; habēt feroces: quare ceteri Indi in exhausto metu plectuntur: sz hos ego nihili facio plus q; alios. hi sunt qui cōeunt cum quibusdam feminis: que sole insulam adateunin primā ex Hispana in Indiam traicientib<sup>9</sup> habitant. he autē femine nulluz sui sexus opus exercent: vtunt em arcub<sup>9</sup> et spicul<sup>9</sup> sicuti d eaz iugib<sup>9</sup> dixi muniūt: sese laminis eneis q; maria apd eas copia existit. Aliam mihi insulā affirmant supradicta Hispana maiorē: ei<sup>9</sup> incole carēt pilis. auroq; int alias potissimū exuberat. hui<sup>9</sup> insule et aliaz q; vidi hoies mecū porto: q; hoz q; dixi testimoniū phibēt. Deniq; vt nri discessus et celeris reuersiois cōpēdiū: ac emolumētū breuib<sup>9</sup> astringā h polliceor: me nris Regib<sup>9</sup> inuictissimis quo eoz fultū auxilio: tantū auri datuz quantum

eis fuerit opus. tñi vero aromatuꝝ. bombicis.  
 masticeis (q̄ apud L̄bium dūtaxat inuenit) tan  
 tūq; ligni aloes. tantum fuozꝝ hydrophilatoꝝ  
 rum: quantū eozū maiestas voluerit exigere.  
 Item reubarbarū ⁊ alia aromatuꝝ genera: q̄ hi  
 quos in dicta arce reliqui iā inuenisse: atq; in  
 uenturos existimo. q̄ siquidem ego nullibi ma  
 gis sum moratus nisi quantū me coegerūt v̄ē  
 ti: preterq; in villa Flatiuitatis: dū arcem cons  
 dere ⁊ tuta om̄ia esse prouidi. Que ⁊ si maria  
 et inaudita sunt: multo tamē maiora forcent si  
 naues mihi vt ratio erigit subuenissent. Ulex  
 multū ac mirabile hoc: nec nostris meritis cor  
 respondēs: sed sancte L̄hristiane fidei: nostro  
 rumq; Regū pietati ac religioni: quia qđ hu  
 manus cōsequi nō poterat intellectus: id hūa  
 nis concessit diuinus. Solet em̄ deus suos su  
 os: quiq; sua p̄cepta diligūt: etiā ī impossibili  
 bus exaudire: vt nobis ī p̄ntia p̄tigit: qđ ea p̄se  
 cuti sum⁹: qđ hacten⁹ mortaliū vires mīme atti  
 gerāt. nā si hāꝝ insulaz qđpiā aliqđ sc̄p̄seft aut  
 locuti sūt: oēs p̄ambages ⁊ pieturas nemo se  
 eas vidisse asserit: vñ p̄pe videbat̄ fabula Igi  
 tūr Rex ⁊ Regia p̄ncipes ac eozꝝ regna felicis  
 sumā: cū tēq; alie L̄hristianoꝝ puincie Salua  
 toꝝi dño nfo Iesu xp̄o agam⁹ gr̄as: qđ tāta nos  
 victoria munereq; donauit: celebrēt p̄cessiōes





peragant solennia sacra. festaq; fronde velent  
 delubra. Exultet **Chriſt**⁹ i terris: quēadmodū  
 in celis exultat: cum tot populorum pditas aſi  
 hac animas ſaluatum iri p̄uidet. Letemur ⁊  
 nos: tū p̄pter exalrationē noſtre fidei. tum p̄  
 pter rerū temporalium incremēta: quoz nō ſolū  
**Hiſpania** ſed vniuerſa **Chriſtianitas** eſt futu-  
 ra p̄riceps. Hec vt geſta ſunt ſic breuiter enar-  
 rata. **Gale**. **Elisbone** pridie ydus **Aſarçij**.

**Kriſtofor**⁹ **Lolom** **Oceane** claiſſis **Prefect**⁹.

**Epigrama**. **R. V. de** **Corbaria** **Episcopi**  
**Montiſpaluſij**  
**Ad Inuictiſſimū Regē** **Hiſpaniaz**

**Jam** nulla **Hiſpanis** tellus addēda triūphas  
**Atq;** parum tantis virib⁹/orbis erat.  
**Nunc** longe **Eois** regio deprenſa ſub vndis.  
**Ductura** eſt titulos **Betice** magne tuos.  
**Unde** repertori merito referenda **Lolūbo**  
**Gratia**: ſ; ſummo eſt maior habēda deo:  
**Qui** vincēda parat noua regna tibiꝫ ſibiꝫ  
**Teq;** ſimul fortem preſtat ⁊ eſſe pium.

# Fernād<sup>o</sup> rex byspania



# Granata:



**TRANSLATION.**





## THE DISCOVERED ISLANDS.

Letter of Christopher Columbus, to whom our age owes much, concerning the islands recently discovered in the Indian sea.<sup>1</sup> For the search of which, eight months before, he was sent under the auspices and at the cost of the most invincible Ferdinand, king of Spain.<sup>2</sup> Addressed to the magnificent lord Raphael Sanxis,<sup>3</sup> treasurer of the same most illustrious king, and which the noble and learned man Leander de Cosco has translated from the Spanish language into Latin, on the third of the kalends of May,<sup>4</sup> 1493, the first year of the pontificate of Alexander the Sixth.

**B**ECAUSE my undertakings have attained success, I know that it will be pleasing to you: these I have determined to relate, so that you may be made acquainted with everything done and discovered in this our voyage. On the thirty-third day after I departed from Cadiz,<sup>5</sup> I came to the Indian sea, where I found many islands inhabited by

<sup>1</sup> In the other editions this part of the sentence reads: "concerning the islands of India beyond the Ganges, recently discovered."

<sup>2</sup> The name of Isabella (Helisabet) is also omitted in the title of one of Plannck's editions; it is found in the two other Roman editions.

<sup>3</sup> The correct form is Gabriel Sanchez.

<sup>4</sup> April 29th.

<sup>5</sup> A mistake of the Latin translator. Columbus sailed from Palos on the 3d of August, 1492; on the 8th of September he left the Canaries, and on the 11th of October, or thirty-three days later, he reached the Bahamas.

men without number, of all which I took possession for our most fortunate king, with proclaiming heralds and flying standards, no one objecting. To the first of these I gave the name of the blessed Saviour,<sup>1</sup> on whose aid relying I had reached this as well as the other islands. But the Indians call it Guanahany. I also called each one of the others by a new name. For I ordered one island to be called Santa Maria of the Conception,<sup>2</sup> another Fernandina,<sup>3</sup> another Isabella,<sup>4</sup> another Juana,<sup>5</sup> and so on with the rest. As soon as we had arrived at that island which I have just now said was called Juana, I proceeded along its coast towards the west for some distance; I found it so large and without perceptible end, that I believed it to be not an island, but the continental country of Cathay;<sup>6</sup> seeing, however, no towns or cities situated on the sea-coast, but only some villages and rude farms, with whose inhabitants I was unable to converse, because as soon as they saw us they took flight. I proceeded farther, thinking that I would discover some city or large residences. At length, perceiving that we had gone far enough, that nothing new appeared, and that this way was leading us to the north, which I wished to avoid, because it was winter

<sup>1</sup> In Spanish, San Salvador, one of the Bahama islands. It has been variously identified with Grand Turk, Cat, Watling, Mariguana, Samana, and Acklin islands. Watling's Island seems to have much in its favor.

<sup>2</sup> Perhaps Crooked Island, or, according to others, North Caico.

<sup>3</sup> Identified by some with Long Island; by others with Little Inagua.

<sup>4</sup> Identified variously with Fortune Island and Great Inagua.

<sup>5</sup> The island of Cuba.

<sup>6</sup> China.

on the land, and it was my intention to go to the south, moreover the winds were becoming violent, I therefore determined that no other plans were practicable, and so, going back, I returned to a certain bay that I had noticed, from which I sent two of our men to the land, that they might find out whether there was a king in this country, or any cities. These men traveled for three days, and they found people and houses without number, but they were small and without any government, therefore they returned. Now in the meantime I had learned from certain Indians, whom I had seized there, that this country was indeed an island, and therefore I proceeded towards the east, keeping all the time near the coast, for 322 miles, to the extreme ends of this island. From this place I saw another island to the east, distant from this Juana 54 miles, which I called forthwith Hispana;<sup>1</sup> and I sailed to it; and I steered along the northern coast, as at Juana, towards the east, 564 miles. And the said Juana and the other islands there appear very fertile. This island is surrounded by many very safe and wide harbors, not excelled by any others that I have ever seen. Many great and salubrious rivers flow through it. There are also many very high mountains there. All these islands are very beautiful, and distinguished by various qualities; they are accessible, and full of a great variety of trees stretching up to the stars; the leaves of which I believe are never shed, for I saw them as green and flourishing as they are usually in Spain

<sup>1</sup> Hispaniola, or Hayti.



in the month of May; some of them were blossoming, some were bearing fruit, some were in other conditions; each one was thriving in its own way. The nightingale and various other birds without number were singing, in the month of November, when I was exploring them. There are besides in the said island Juana seven or eight kinds of palm trees, which far excel ours in height and beauty, just as all the other trees, herbs, and fruits do. There are also excellent pine trees, vast plains and meadows, a variety of birds, a variety of honey, and a variety of metals, excepting iron. In the one which was called Hispana, as we said above, there are great and beautiful mountains, vast fields, groves, fertile plains, very suitable for planting and cultivating, and for the building of houses. The convenience of the harbors in this island, and the remarkable number of rivers contributing to the healthfulness of man, exceed belief, unless one has seen them. The trees, pasturage, and fruits of this island differ greatly from those of Juana. This Hispana, moreover, abounds in different kinds of spices, in gold, and in metals. On this island, indeed, and on all the others which I have seen, and of which I have knowledge, the inhabitants of both sexes go always naked, just as they came into the world, except some of the women, who use a covering of a leaf or some foliage, or a cotton cloth, which they make themselves for that purpose. All these people lack, as I said above, every kind of iron; they are also without weapons, which indeed are unknown; nor are they competent to use

them, not on account of deformity of body, for they are well formed, but because they are timid and full of fear. They carry for weapons, however, reeds baked in the sun, on the lower ends of which they fasten some shafts of dried wood rubbed down to a point; and indeed they do not venture to use these always; for it frequently happened when I sent two or three of my men to some of the villages, that they might speak with the natives, a compact troop of the Indians would march out, and as soon as they saw our men approaching, they would quickly take flight, children being pushed aside by their fathers, and fathers by their children. And this was not because any hurt or injury had been inflicted on any one of them, for to every one whom I visited and with whom I was able to converse, I distributed whatever I had, cloth and many other things, no return being made to me; but they are by nature fearful and timid. Yet when they perceive that they are safe, putting aside all fear, they are of simple manners and trustworthy, and very liberal with everything they have, refusing no one who asks for anything they may possess, and even themselves inviting us to ask for things. They show greater love for all others than for themselves; they give valuable things for trifles, being satisfied even with a very small return, or with nothing; however, I forbade that things so small and of no value should be given to them, such as pieces of plates, dishes and glass, likewise keys and shoe-straps; although if they were able to obtain these, it seemed to them like getting the most

beautiful jewels in the world. It happened, indeed, that a certain sailor obtained in exchange for a shoe-strap as much worth of gold as would equal three golden coins; and likewise other things for articles of very little value, especially for new silver coins, and for some gold coins, to obtain which they gave whatever the seller desired, as for instance an ounce and a half and two ounces of gold, or thirty and forty pounds of cotton, with which they were already acquainted. They also traded cotton and gold for pieces of bows, bottles, jugs and jars, like persons without reason, which I forbade because it was very wrong; and I gave to them many beautiful and pleasing things that I had brought with me, no value being taken in exchange, in order that I might the more easily make them friendly to me, that they might be made worshippers of Christ, and that they might be full of love towards our king, queen, and prince, and the whole Spanish nation; also that they might be zealous to search out and collect, and deliver to us those things of which they had plenty, and which we greatly needed. These people practice no kind of idolatry; on the contrary they firmly believe that all strength and power, and in fact all good things are in heaven, and that I had come down from thence with these ships and sailors; and in this belief I was received there after they had put aside fear. Nor are they slow or unskilled, but of excellent and acute understanding; and the men who have navigated that sea give an account of everything in an admirable manner; but they never

saw people clothed, nor these kind of ships. As soon as I reached that sea, I seized by force several Indians on the first island, in order that they might learn from us, and in like manner tell us about those things in these lands of which they themselves had knowledge; and the plan succeeded, for in a short time we understood them and they us, sometimes by gestures and signs, sometimes by words; and it was a great advantage to us. They are coming with me now, yet always believing that I descended from heaven, although they have been living with us for a long time, and are living with us to-day. And these men were the first who announced it wherever we landed, continually proclaiming to the others in a loud voice, "Come, come, and you will see the celestial people." Whereupon both women and men, both children and adults, both young men and old men, laying aside the fear caused a little before, visited us eagerly, filling the road with a great crowd, some bringing food, and some drink, with great love and extraordinary goodwill. On every island there are many canoes of a single piece of wood; and though narrow, yet in length and shape similar to our row-boats, but swifter in movement. They steer only by oars. Some of these boats are large, some small, some of medium size. Yet they row many of the larger row-boats with eighteen cross-benches, with which they cross to all those islands, which are innumerable, and with these boats they perform their trading, and carry on commerce among them. I saw some of these row-boats or canoes



which were carrying seventy and eighty rowers. In all these islands there is no difference in the appearance of the people, nor in the manners and language, but all understand each other mutually; a fact that is very important for the end which I suppose to be earnestly desired by our most illustrious king, that is, their conversion to the holy religion of Christ, to which in truth, as far as I can perceive, they are very ready and favorably inclined. I said before how I proceeded along the island Juana in a straight line from west to east 322 miles, according to which course and the length of the way, I am able to say that this Juana is larger than England and Scotland together; for besides the said 322 thousand paces, there are two more provinces in that part which lies towards the west, which I did not visit; one of these the Indians call Anan, whose inhabitants are born with tails. They extend to 180 miles in length, as I have learned from those Indians I have with me, who are all acquainted with these islands. But the circumference of Hispana is greater than all Spain from Colonia to Fontarabia.<sup>1</sup> This is easily proved, because its fourth side, which I myself passed along in a straight line from west to east, extends 540 miles. This island is to be desired and is very desirable, and not to be despised; in which, although as I have said, I solemnly took possession of all the others for our most invincible king, and their government is entirely committed to the said king, yet I especially took possession of a certain large town, in a very con-

<sup>1</sup> From Catalonia by the sea-coast to Fontarabia in Biscay.

venient location, and adapted to all kinds of gain and commerce, to which we give the name of our Lord of the Nativity. And I commanded a fort to be built there forthwith, which must be completed by this time ; in which I left as many men as seemed necessary, with all kinds of arms, and plenty of food for more than a year. Likewise one caravel, and for the construction of others men skilled in this trade and in other professions ; and also the extraordinary good will and friendship of the king of this island toward us. For those people are very amiable and kind, to such a degree that the said king gloried in calling me his brother. And if they should change their minds, and should wish to hurt those who remained in the fort, they would not be able, because they lack weapons, they go naked, and are too cowardly. For that reason those who hold the said fort are at least able to resist easily this whole island, without any imminent danger to themselves, so long as they do not transgress the regulations and command which we gave. In all these islands, as I have understood, each man is content with only one wife, except the princes or kings, who are permitted to have twenty. The women appear to work more than the men. I was not able to find out surely whether they have individual property, for I saw that one man had the duty of distributing to the others, especially refreshments, food, and things of that kind. I found no monstrosities among them, as very many supposed, but men of great reverence, and friendly. Nor are they black like the Ethiopians. They have

straight hair, hanging down. They do not remain where the solar rays send out the heat, for the strength of the sun is very great here, because it is distant from the equinoctial line, as it seems, only twenty-six degrees. On the tops of the mountains too the cold is severe, but the Indians, however, moderate it, partly by being accustomed to the place, and partly by the help of very hot victuals, of which they eat frequently and immoderately. And so I did not see any monstrosity, nor did I have knowledge of them any where, excepting a certain island named Charis,<sup>1</sup> which is the second in passing from Hispana to India. This island is inhabited by a certain people who are considered very warlike by their neighbors. These eat human flesh. The said people have many kinds of row-boats, in which they cross over to all the other Indian islands, and seize and carry away every thing that they can. They differ in no way from the others, only that they wear long hair like the women. They use bows and darts made of reeds, with sharpened shafts fastened to the larger end, as we have described. On this account they are considered warlike, wherefore the other Indians are afflicted with continual fear, but I regard them as of no more account than the others. These are the people who visit certain women, who alone inhabit the island Mateunin,<sup>2</sup> which is the first in passing from Hispana to India. These women, moreover, perform no kind of work of their sex, for they use bows and darts, like those I have described

<sup>1</sup> Identified with Dominica.

<sup>2</sup> Supposed to be Martinique.

of their husbands ; they protect themselves with sheets of copper, of which there is great abundance among them. They tell me of another island greater than the aforesaid Hispana, whose inhabitants are without hair, and which abounds in gold above all the others. I am bringing with me men of this island and of the others that I have seen, who give proof of the things that I have described. Finally, that I may compress in few words the brief account of our departure and quick return, and the gain, I promise this, that if I am supported by our most invincible sovereigns with a little of their help, as much gold can be supplied as they will need, indeed as much of spices, of cotton, of chewing gum (which is only found in Chios), also as much of aloes wood, and as many slaves for the navy, as their majesties will wish to demand. Likewise rhu- barb and other kinds of spices, which I suppose these men whom I left in the said fort have already found, and will continue to find ; since I remained in no place longer than the winds forced me, except in the town of the Nativity, while I provided for the building of the fort, and for the safety of all. Which things, although they are very great and remarkable, yet they would have been much greater, if I had been aided by as many ships as the occasion required. Truly great and wonderful is this, and not corresponding to our merits, but to the holy Christian religion, and to the piety and religion of our sovereigns, because what the human understanding could not attain, that the divine will has granted to human efforts. For God is



wont to listen to his servants who love his precepts, even in impossibilities, as has happened to us on the present occasion, who have attained that which hitherto mortal men have never reached. For if any one has written or said any thing about these islands, it was all with obscurities and conjectures; no one claims that he had seen them; from which they seemed like fables. Therefore let the king and queen, the princes and their most fortunate kingdoms, and all other countries of Christendom give thanks to our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ, who has bestowed upon us so great a victory and gift. Let religious processions be solemnized; let sacred festivals be given; let the churches be covered with festive garlands. Let Christ rejoice on earth, as he rejoices in heaven, when he foresees coming to salvation so many souls of people hitherto lost. Let us be glad also, as well on account of the exaltation of our faith, as on account of the increase of our temporal affairs, of which not only Spain, but universal Christendom will be partaker. These things that have been done are thus briefly related. Farewell. Lisbon, the day before the ides of March.<sup>1</sup>

Christopher Columbus, admiral of the Ocean fleet.

<sup>1</sup> March 14th, 1493.

Epigram of R. L. de Corbaria, bishop of Monte Peloso.

To the most invincible King of Spain.

No region now can add to Spain's great deeds:

To such men all the world is yet too small.

An Orient land, found far beyond the waves,

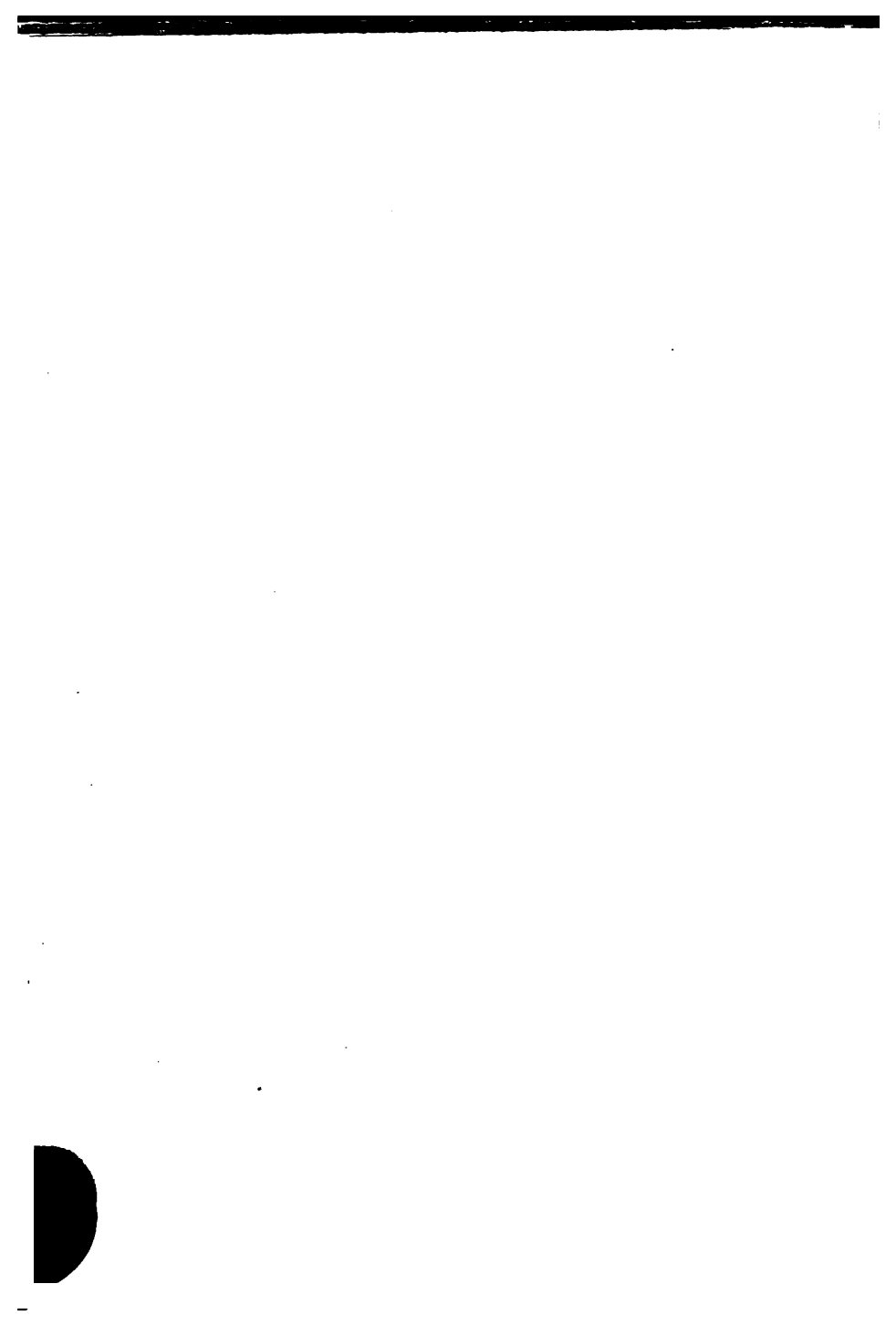
Will add, great Betica, to thy renown.

Then to Columbus, the true finder, give

Due thanks; but greater still to God on high;

Who makes new kingdoms for himself and thee:

Both firm and pious let thy conduct be.



**THE EARLIEST FOUR EDITIONS IN LATIN  
OF THE FIRST LETTER OF COLUMBUS.**

[THE ILLUSTRATED EDITION.]

[*Third page begins.*] De Infulis inuentis ||

Epistola Criftoferi Colom (cui etas noſtra || multum debet: de Infulis in mari Indico nuper || inuentis. Ad quas perquirendas octauo antea || menſe: auſpicijs et ere Inuictiſſimi Fernandi || Hiſpaniarum Regis miſſus fuerat) ad Mag- || niſicum *dominum* Raphaelem Sanxis: eiufdem fere- || niſſimi Regis Theſaurarium miſſa, quam nobi || lis ac litteratus vir Aliander de Coſco: ab Hiſ- || pano ydeomate in latinum conuertit: tercio *kalendas* || Maij. M. cccc. xciiij. Pontificatus Alexandri || Sexti Anno Primo. ||

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[PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

¶ Epistola Chriſtoferi Colom: cui *aetas* noſtra multum debet: de || Infulis *Indiae* ſupra Gangem nuper inuentis. Ad quas perqui- || rendas octauo antea menſe auſpicijs *et aere* inuictiſſimi Fernan- || di Hiſpaniarum Regis miſſus fuerat: ad Magnificum *dominum* Ra || phaelem Sanxis: eiufdem ſereniſſimi Regis Teſaurarium miſſa: || quam nobilis ac litteratus vir Aliander de Coſco ab Hiſpano || ideomate in latinum conuertit: tertio *kalendas* Maij. M. cccc. xciiij. || Pontificatus Alexandri Sexti Anno Primo. ||

[SILBER'S EDITION.]

¶ Epistola Christofori Colom: cui etas nostra multum debet: de || Infulis Indie supra Gangem nuper inuentis. Ad quas perquiren || das octauo antea mense aufpiciis *et* ere inuictiffimorum Fernandi || ac Helifabet Hispaniarum Regum missus fuerat: ad Magnificum dominum || Gabrielem Sanches: eorundem fereniffimorum Regum Tefau- || rarium missa: Quam generosus ac litteratus vir Leander de Cosco ab || Hispano idiomate in latinum conuertit: tertio Kalendas Maij. M. cccc. || xc. iij. Pontificatus Alexandri Sexti Anno Primo. ||

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[PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

¶ Epistola Christofori Colom: cui etas nostra multum debet: de || Infulis Indie supra Gangem nuper inuentis. Ad quas perquiren- || das octauo antea mense aufpiciis *et* ere inuictiffimorum Fernandi *et* || Helifabet Hispaniarum Regum missus fuerat: ad magnificum dominum || Gabrielem Sanchis eorundem fereniffimorum Regum Tefaurarium || missa: quam nobilis ac litteratus vir Leander de Cosco ab Hispa || no idiomate in latinum conuertit tertio kalendas Maii. M. cccc. xciii || Pontificatus Alexandri Sexti Anno primo. ||

Quippe aliam Infu || lam Sancte Marie Conceptionis. aliam Fernan- || dinam. aliam Hyfabellam. aliam Iohanam. *et sic* || de reliquis appellari iussi. Quamprimum *in eam* In- || fulam quam dudum Iohanam vocari dixi appuli || mus: iuxta eius littus occidentem versus aliquan- || tulum processi: tamque eam magnam nullo reper || to fine inueni: vt non infulam: sed continentem || Chatay prouinciam esse crediderim: nulla tamen || videns oppida municipiaue in maritimis sita con || finibus: preter aliquos vicos *et* predia rustica: || cum quorum incolis loqui nequibam: quare si- || mul ac nos videbant furripiebant fugam. Pro || grediebar vltra: existimans aliquam me vrbem || villasue inuenturum. Denique videns quod longe || admodum progressis: nihil noui

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

lam Sanctae || Mariae Conceptionis. aliam Fernandinam. aliam Hyfabellam. || aliam Iohanam. *et sic* de reliquis appellari iussi. Quamprimum || in eam infulam quam dudum Iohanam vocari dixi appulimus: iuxta eius littus occidentem versus aliquantulum processi: tamque || eam magnam nullo reperto fine inueni: vt non infulam: sed continentem Chatay prouinciam esse crediderim: nulla tamen videns oppida municipiaue in maritimis sita confinibus praeter aliquos vicos || cos *et* predia rustica: cum quorum incolis loqui nequibam. quare si || mul ac nos videbant furripiebant fugam. Progrediebar vltra: || existimans aliquam me vrbem villasue inuenturum. Denique videns || quod longe admodum progressis nihil noui emergebat: *et*

Conceptionis. *aliam* Fernandinam || *aliam* Hijfabelam. *alima*<sup>1</sup> Ioanam. *et* sic de reliquis appellari iussi. || Cum-primum in eam Infulam quam dudum Ioanam vocari dixi || appulimus: iuxta eius littus occidentem versus aliquantulum *procef* || *fi*: tamque eam magnam nullo reperto fine inueni: vt non *infulam*: sed || continentem Chatai prouinciam esse crediderim: nulla *tamen* videns || oppida municipiaue in maritimis sita confinibus preter aliquos vi || cos *et* predia rustica: cum quorum incolis loqui nequibam quare simul || ac nos videbant furripiebant fugam. Progrediebar vltra: existi- || mans aliquam me vrbem villasue inuenturum. Denique videns *quod* lon- || ge admodum progressis nichil noui

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *aliam*.

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[PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

ceptionis. *aliam* Fernandinam. *aliam* Hyfabelam. || *aliam* Ioanam. *et* sic de reliquis appellari iussi. Cum primum in || eam *infulam* quam dudum Ioanam vocari dixi appulimus: iu- || xta eius littus occidentem versus aliquantulum processi: tamque || eam magnam nullo reperto fine inueni: vt non *infulam*: sed conti || nentem Chatai prouinciam esse crediderim: nulla *tamen* videns op || pida municipiaue in maritimis sita confinibus preter aliquos vi- || cos *et* predia rustica: cum quorum incolis loqui nequibam. quare *fi* || mul ac nos videbant furripiebant fugam. Progrediebar vltra: || existi- mans aliquam me vrbem villasue inuenturum. Denique videns || *quod* longe admodum progressis nihil noui emergebat: *et huiusmodi* via || nos ad Septentrionem



emergebat: et || huiusmodi via nos ad Septentrionem  
 defere || bat: *quod* ipse fugere exoptabam: terris et-  
 enim re || gnabat bruma: ad austrumque erat in  
 voto con- || tendere: nec minus venti flagitantibus  
 fuce- || debant. *constitui* alios non operiri successus:  
 et sic || retrocedens ad portum quendam quem fig-  
 na- || ueram sum reuerfus: unde duos homines ex  
 no- || tris in terram misi. qui inuestigarent: esset ne ||  
 Rex in ea prouincia, vrbesue alique. Hij per ||  
 [*Seventh page begins.*] tres dies ambularunt: inuene-  
 runtque innumeros || populos *et* habitationes: paruas  
 tamen et absque vilo || regimine: quapropter redierunt.  
 Interea ego iam || intellexeram a quibusdam Indis:  
 quos ibidem fu- || sceperam: *quod* huiusmodi prouin-

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

*huiusmodi* via || nos ad Septentrionem deferebat:  
*quod* ipse fugere exoptabam: terris || etenim regnabat  
 bruma: ad Austrumque erat in voto contendere: ||  
 [*Second page begins.*] nec minus venti flagitantibus  
 succedebant. *constitui* alios non ope || riri successus: *et*  
 sic retrocedens ad portum quendam quem signaue- ||  
 ram sum reuerfus: unde duos homines ex nostris in  
 terram misi: qui || inuestigarent esset ne Rex in ea  
 prouincia vrbesue aliquae. Hi per || tres dies ambu-  
 larunt inueneruntque innumeros populos *et* habita ||  
 tiones paruas tamen *et* absque vilo regimine: quaprop-  
 ter redierunt. || Interea ego iam intellexeram a quibus-  
 dam Indis quos ibidem fu- || sceperam *quod* huiusmodi  
 prouincia infula quidem erat: *et* sic perrexi ori || entem

emergebat: *et hujusmodi* via nos ad sep || tentrionem  
 deferebat: *quod* ipse fugere exoptabam: terris etenim  
 regna || bat bruina:<sup>1</sup> ad Aufrumque erat in voto con-  
 tendere: nec minus ven- || ti flagitantibus succedebant.  
 constitui alios non operiri successus: *et* sic || retrocedens  
 ad portum quendam quem signaueram sum reuersus:  
 vn || de duos homines ex nostris in terram misi qui in-  
 uestigarent esset ne || Rex in ea prouincia vrbesue alicue  
 Hi per tres dies ambulauerunt || Inueneruntque innu-  
 meros populos *et* habitationes paruas tamen || *et* absque  
 vllo regimine: quapropter redierunt. Interea<sup>2</sup> ego iam  
 in- || tellexeram a quibusdam Indis quos ibidem suffice-  
 peram *quod hujusmodi* pro- || [*Second page begins:*]

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *bruma*.

<sup>2</sup> Misprint for *Interea*.

[PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

deferebat: *quod* ipse fugere exoptabam: terris || etenim  
 regnabat bruma: ad Aufrumque erat in voto conten-  
 dere: || [*Second page begins:*] nec minus venti flagitan-  
 tibus succedebant. constitui alios non ope || riri successus:  
*et* sic retrocedens ad portum quendam quem signaue- ||  
 ram sum reuersus: vnde duos homines ex nostris in  
 terram misi: qui || inuestigarent esset ne Rex in ea  
 prouincia vrbesue alicue. Hi per || tres dies ambu-  
 larunt inueneruntque innumeros populos *et* habita- ||  
 tiones: paruas tamen *et* absque vllo regimine. quapropter  
 redierunt. || Interea ego iam intellexeram a quibusdam  
 Indis quos ibidem su- || sceperam *quod hujusmodi* pro-  
 uincia insula quidem erat: *et* sic perrexi ori || entem  
 versus eius semper stringens littora vsque ad miliaria.

cia: infula quidem || erat. *et* sic perrexi orientem ver-  
 fus: eius semper strin || gens littora vsque ad miliaria.  
 cccxxij. vbi ipsius || infule sunt extrema. hinc aliam infu-  
 lam ad orien- || tem prospexi: distantem ab hac Iohana  
 milia- || ribus. liij. quam protinus Hispanam dixi: in  
 eam- || que concessi: *et* direxi iter quasi per Septentrio-  
 nem || quemadmodum in Iohana ad orientem: miliaria ||  
 dlxiiij. que dicta Iohana *et* alie ibidem iufule<sup>1</sup> || quam-  
 fertilissime existunt. Hec multis atque tutissi- || mis *et*  
 latis: nec alijs quos vnquam viderim compa- || randis  
 portibus: est circumdata. multi maximi *et* || salubres  
 hanc interfluunt fluuij. multi quoque *et* || eminentissimi  
 in ea sunt montes. Omnes he infu || le sunt pulcherrime

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *insule*.

[PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

versus eius semper stringens littora vsque ad miliaria.  
 cccxxij || vbi ipsius insulae sunt extrema: hinc aliam  
 insulam ad orientem pro || spexi distantem ab hac  
 Iohana miliaribus. liij. quam protinus Hispana || nam  
 dixi: in eamque concessi *et* direxi iter quasi per Septen-  
 trionem || quemadmodum in Iohana ad orientem milia-  
 ria. dlxiiij. quae dicta || Iohana *et* aliae ibidem insulae  
 quamfertilissime existunt. Haec multis || atque tutissi-  
 mis *et* latis nec alijs quos vnquam viderim compara-  
 dis || portibus est circumdata. multi maximi *et* salubres  
 hanc interflu || unt fluuij. multi quoque *et* eminentissimi  
 in ea sunt montes. Omnes || hae insulae sunt pulcher-  
 rima *et* varijs distinctae figuris: peruiiae: *et* ma- || xima  
 arborum varietate sidera lambentium plenae: quas

uincia infula quidem erat: *et* sic perrexi orientem ver-  
 fus eius fem- || per stringens littora *vsque* ad miliaria  
 cccxij vbi ipsius infule sunt || extrema: hinc aliam in-  
 fulam ad orientem *prospexi* distantem ab hac || Ioana  
 miliaribus. liij. *quam* protinus Hispanam dixi in *eam-*  
*que con-* || cessi *et* direxi iter quasi per Septentrionem  
 quemadmodum in Io || ana ad orientem miliaria. lxiii.  
 que dicta Ioana *et* alie ibidem || infule quam fertilissime  
 existunt. Hec multis atque tutissimis *et* la || tis nec alijs  
 quos vnquam viderim comparandis portus est circum ||  
 data multi maximi *et* salubres hanc interfluunt fluij  
 multi quoque || Et eminentissimi in ea sunt montes  
 Omnes he infule sunt pulch || errime *et* varijs distincte  
 figuris: peruie: *et* maxima arborum varieta- || te sidera

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

cccxxii || vbi ipsius infule sunt extrema: hinc aliam in-  
 fulam ad orientem pro || spexi distantem ab hac Ioana  
 miliaribus. liiii. *quam* protius<sup>1</sup> Hispa || nam dixi: in  
*eamque* concessi *et* direxi iter quasi per Septentrionem ||  
 quemadmodum in Ioana ad orientem miliaria. dlxiii.  
 que dicta || Ioana *et* alie ibidem infule *quam* fertilissime  
 existunt. Hec multis atque || tutissimis *et* latis nec alijs  
 quos vnquam viderim comparandis por- || tibus est cir-  
 cundata. multi maximi *et* salubres hanc interfluunt ||  
 fluij: multi quoque *et* eminentissimi in ea sunt montes.  
 Omnes || he infule sunt pulcherrime *et* varijs distincte  
 figuris: peruie: *et* ma- || xima arborum varietate sidera  
 lambentium plene: quas nunquam folijs || priuari credo.

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *protinus*.

*et varijs distincte figuris: per-* || *uie: et maxima arborum* varietate sidera lamben || *tium plene: quas nunquam* folijs priuari credo: quip- || *pe vidi eas ita virentes atque* decoras: ceu *menſe* || *Maio in hispania folent eſſe: quarum* alie florentes: alie || *fructuoſe: alie in alio ſtatu: ſecundum* vniuſcuiuſque *quali* || *tatem vigeabant: garriebat* philomena: *et alij paſſe* || *res varij ac innumeri: menſe* Nouembris *quo ipſe per* || *eas deambulabam. Sunt preterea in dicta infula* || [*Eighth page begins:*] *Iohana ſeptem vel octo palmarum genera: que proce* || *ritate et pulchritudine (quemadmodum cetera omnes* || *arbores, herbe, fructuſque) noſtras facile exuperant* || *Sunt et mirabiles pinus, agri, et prata vaſtiſſima, || varie aues, varie mella, variaque metalla: ferro || ex-*

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

*nunquam* folijs || *priuari credo. Quippe vidi eas ita virentes atque* decoras: ceu *men* || *ſe Maio in Hispania folent eſſe: quarum* aliae florentes: aliae *fructuo-* || *ſae: aliae in alio ſtatu ſecundum* vniuſcuiuſque<sup>1</sup> *qualitatem vigeabant. garrie-* || *bat philomena et alij paſſeres varij ac innumeri* *menſe* Nouembris || *quo ipſe per eas deambulabam. Sunt preterea in dicta infula* *Ioha* || *na ſeptem vel octo palmarum genera que proceritate et pulchritudine* || *quemadmodum caeterae omnes arbores: herbae: fructuſque noſtras facile exu-* || *perant. Sunt et mirabiles pinus agri et prata vaſtiſſima. variae* aues. || *varia mella. variaque metalla ferro excepto. In ea autem quam* *Hiſpa* || *nam ſupra diximus nuncupari*

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *vniuſcuiuſque*.

lambentium plene: quas nunquam folijs priuari credo  
 Quip || pe vidi eas ita virentes atque decoras: ceu  
 mense Maio in Hispania || folent esse: quarum alie  
 florentes: alie fructuose: alie in alio statu secundum ||  
 vniuscuiusque qualitatem vigeabant. garriebat philomela  
 et alij paffe || res varij ac in numeri mense Nouembris  
 quo ipse per eas deam- || bulabam. Sunt preterea in  
 dicta infula Ioana septem vel octo pal- || marum genera  
 que proceritate et pulchritudine quemadmodum ce- || tere  
 omnes arbores: herbe fructusque nostras facile exuperant  
 Sunt || et mirabiles pinus agri et prata vastissima. varie  
 aues. varia mella. || variaque metalla ferro excepto. In  
 ea autem quam Hispanam supra || diximus nuncupari  
 maximi sunt montes ac pulchri. vasta rura ne- || mora.

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

Quippe vidi eas ita virentes atque decoras ceu men || se  
 Maio in Hispania folent esse: quarum alie florentes: alie  
 fructuo- || se: alie in alio statu secundum vniuscuiusque  
 qualitatem vigeabant: garrie- || bat philomela et alii pas-  
 feres varij ac innumeris mense Nouembris || quo ipse  
 per eas deambulabam. Sunt preterea in dicta infula  
 Ioa || na septem vel octo palmarum genera que proceri-  
 tate et pulchritudine || quemadmodum cetera omnes  
 arbores: herbe: fructusque nostras facile exu- || pe-  
 rant. Sunt et mirabiles pinus agri et prata vastissima:  
 varie aues: || varia mella: variaque metalla ferro ex-  
 cepto. In ea autem quam Hispa || nam supra dixi-  
 mus nuncupari maximi sunt montes ac pulchri: va || sta  
 rura. nemora. campi feracissimi feri pascique et con-

cepto. In ea autem quam Hispanam supra diximus || nuncupari: maximi sunt montes ac pulchri: vasta || rura, nemora, campi feracissimi, feri, pacisque<sup>1</sup> et || condendis edificijs aptissimi. Portuum in hac in || fula commoditas: et prestantia fluminum copia salu || britate admixta hominum: quod nisi quis viderit: cre- || dulitatem superat. Huius arbores pascua et fructus || multum ab illis Iohane differunt. Hec preterea || Hispana diuerso aromatis genere, auro, me- || tallisque abundat. cuius quidem et omnium aliarum quas || ego vidi: et quarum cognitionem habeo: incole vtri || usque sexus nudi semper incedunt: quemadmodum || eduntur in lucem. preter aliquas feminas. que fo- || lio frondeue aliqua: aut

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *pascique*.

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[PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

maximi sunt montes ac pulchri. va || fta rura nemora. campi feracissimi feri pascique et condendis aedifici- || is aptissimi. Portuum in hac insula commoditas et prestantia flumi || num copia salubritate admixta hominum: quod nisi quis viderit: credulita || tem superat. Huius arbores pascua et fructus multum ab illis Iohannae || differunt. Haec preterea Hispana diuerso aromatis genere. auro. || [*Third page begins.*] metallisque abundat. cuius quidem et omnium aliarum quas ego vidi et || quarum cognitionem habeo incolae vtriusque sexus nudi semper ince- || dunt quemadmodum eduntur in lucem: praeter aliquas feminas: que fo- || lio frondeue aliqua aut bombicino velo pudenda operiunt: quod || ipsae sibi ad id negocij parant. Carent ij omnes (vt supra dixi)

campi feracissimi feri pascique et condendis edificijs aptissimi. || Portuum in hac infula commoditas et prestantia. fluminum copia || salubritate admixta hominum: quod nisi quis viderit: credulitatem fu- || perat. Huius arbores pascua et fructus multum ab illis Ioane dif- || ferunt. Hec preterea Hispana diuerso aromatis genere. auro. me- || tallisque abundat. cuius quidem et omnium aliarum quas ego vidi et || quarum cognitionem habeo incole vtriusque sexus nudi semper incedunt || quemadmodum eduntur in lucem: preter aliquas feminas: que folio frondeue aliqua aut bombicino velo pudenda operiunt quod ipse sibi ad || id negocij parant. Carent ij omnes vt supra dixi quocumque genere fer || ri carent et armis vtpote sibi ignotis nec ad ea sunt apti. non

[PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

dendis edifici || is aptissimi. Portuum in hac infula commoditas et prestantia flumi || num copia salubritate admixta hominum: quod nisi quis viderit: credulita || tem superat. Huius arbores pascua et fructus multum ab illis Ioane || [Third page begins:] differunt. Hec preterea Hispana diuerso aromatis genere. auro. || metallisque abundat. cuius quidem et omnium aliarum quas ego vidi et || et quarum cognitionem habeo incole vtriusque sexus nudi semper ince || dunt quemadmodum eduntur in lucem: preter aliquas feminas: que folio frondeue aliqua aut bombicino velo pudenda operiunt: quod || ipse sibi ad id negocii parant. Carent ii omnes (vt supra dixi) quocumque genere ferri. carent et armis vtpote sibi ignotis nec ad ea sunt ||



bombicino velo: puden- || da operiunt: quod ipse sibi ad id negocij parant. Ca || rent hi omnes (vt supra dixi) quocunque genere || ferri. carent et armis: vtpote sibi ignotis nec ad || ea sunt apti. non propter corporis deformitatem (cum sint || bene formati) sed quia sunt timidi ac pleni formidine. || gestant tamen pro armis arundines sole perustas: in quarum || radicibus hastile quoddam ligneum ficcum et in mucro || nem attenuatum figunt: neque his audent iugiter vti: nam || [Tenth page begins:] sepe euenit cum miserim duos vel tris homines || ex meis ad aliquas villas: vt cum earum loqueren- || tur incolis: exijisse agmen glomeratum ex Indis: || et vbi nostros appropinquare videbant: fugam || celeriter arripuisse: despretis a patre liberis et || econtra. et hoc

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

quo- || cumque genere ferri. carent et armis vtpote sibi ignotis nec ad ea sunt || apti: non propter corporis deformitatem cum sint bene formati: sed || quia sunt timidi ac pleni formidine. gestant tamen pro armis arundi- || nes sole perustas: in quarum radicibus hastile quoddam ligneum ficcum et || in mucronem attenuatum figunt: neque iis audent iugiter vti: nam sae || pe euenit cum miserim duos vel tris homines ex meis ad aliquas vil- || las vt cum earum loquerentur incolis: exijisse agmen glomeratum ex In || dis: et vbi nostros appropinquare videbant tugam celeriter arripuif- || fe despretis a patre liberis et econtra. et hoc non quod cui- || piam eorum dam || num aliquid vel iniuria illata fuerit: immo ad quoscunque appuli et qui- || bus cum verbum

prop || ter corporis deformitatem cum sint bene formati: fed quia *funt* ti- || midi ac pleni formidine. gestant tamen pro armis arundines fole || *perustas*: in quarum radicibus hastile quoddam ligneum ficcum et || in mucronem attenuatum figunt: neque ijs audent iugiter vti: nam || sepe euenit *cum* miserim duos vel tres *homines* ex meis ad aliquas vil- || las vt *cum* earum loquerentur incolis: exiisse agmen glomeratum ex In || dis: *et* vbi *nostros* appropinquare videbant fugam celeriter arripuif- || [*Third page begins*:] se despretis a patre liberis *et* econtra. *et* hoc non quod cuipiam eorum dam || num aliquid vel iniuria illata fuerit: immo ad quoscumque appuli *et* qui || bus *cum* verbum facere potui: quicquid habebam fum elargitus: pan || num aliaque permulta

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

apti: non propter corporis deformitatem *cum* sint bene formati: fed || quia *funt* timidi ac pleni formidine. gestant tamen pro armis arundi- || nes fole *perustas*: in quarum radicibus hastile quoddam ligneum ficcum et || in mucronem attenuatum figunt. neque iis audent iugiter vti: nam se || pe euenit *cum* miserim duos vel tris *homines* ex meis ad aliquas vil || las vt *cum* earum loquerentur incolis: exiisse agmen glomeratum ex In || dis: *et* vbi *nostros* appropinquare videbant fugam celeriter arripuif- || se despretis a patre liberis *et* econtra. *et* hoc non quod cuipiam eorum dam || num aliquid vel iniuria illata fuerit: immo ad quoscumque appuli *et* qui || bus *cum* verbum facere potui: quicquid habebam fum elargitus: pan || num aliaque permulta nulla

non quod cuiquam eorum damnum aliquid || vel iniuria  
illata fuerit: immo ad quoscumque ap || puli et quibus  
cum verbum facere potui: quicquid ha || bebam fum  
elargitus: pannum aliaque permulta: nulla || mihi facta  
verfura: sed sunt natura pauidi ac || timidi. Ceterum  
vbi se cernunt tutos: omni metu re || pulso: sunt ad  
modum simplices ac bone fidei: et || in omnibus que  
habent liberalissimi: roganti quod || possidet inficiatur  
nemo: quin ipsi nos ad id po- || scendum inuitant.  
Maximum erga omnes amorem pre- || se ferunt: dant  
queque magna pro paruis. minima licet || re nihiloue  
contenti: ego attamen prohibui ne tam mi || nima et  
nullius precij hisce darentur: vt sunt lancis, || parapfi-  
dum, vitrique fragmenta, jtem clauī, ligule, || quanquam

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[PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

facere potui: quicquid habebam fum elargitus: pan ||  
num aliaque permulta nulla mihi facta verfura: sed  
sunt natura pa || uidi ac timidi. Ceterum vbi se cer-  
nunt tutos omni metu repulso: sunt || admodum sim-  
plices ac bonae fidei et in omnibus quae habent libera-  
liffi- || mi: roganti quod possidet inficiatur nemo: quin  
ipsi nos ad id poscen || dum inuitant. Maximum erga  
omnes amorem prae se ferunt: dant quaeque ma || gna  
pro paruis: minima licet re nihiloue contenti. ego att-  
amen prohibui ne || tam minima et nullius precij hisce da-  
rentur: vt sunt lancis. parapfidum. || vitrique fragmenta.  
item clauī ligulae: quanquam si hoc poterant adipisci ||  
videbatur eis pulcherrima mundi possidere iocalia.  
Accidit. enim. quen- || dam nauitam tantum auri pon-

nulla michi facta versura: sed sunt natura || pauidi ac  
 timidi. *Ceterum* vbi se cernunt tutos omni metu re-  
 pulso: || sunt admodum simplices ac bone fidei *et* in  
 omnibus que habent li || beraliffimi: roganti quod possi-  
 det inficiatur nemo: quin ipsi nos ad id || poscendum  
 inuitant Maximum erga omnes amorem pre se ferunt ||  
 Dant queque magna pro paruis: minima licet re nichiloue  
 contenti. || ego attamen prohibui ne tam minima  
*et* nullius precij hisce daren || tur: vt sunt lancis parap-  
 fidum. vtrique<sup>1</sup> fragmenta. item clauu ligu- || le: quan-  
 quam si hoc poterant adipisci videbatur eis pulcher-  
 rima mun- || di possidere iocalia Accidit. *enim*. quendam  
 nauitam tantum auri pon || dus habuisse pro vna ligula

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *vtrique*.

[PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

mihi facta versura: sed sunt natura pa || uidi ac timidi.  
*Ceterum* vbi se cernunt tutos omni metu repulso:  
 sunt || admodum simplices ac bone fidei *et* in omnibus  
 que habent liberaliffi || mi: roganti quod possidet infici-  
 atur nemo: quin ipsi nos ad id poscen || dum inuitant.  
 Maximum erga omnes amorem pre se ferunt: dant  
 queque ma || gna pro paruis: minima licet re nihiloue  
 contenti. ego attamen prohibui ne || tam minima *et*  
 nullius precij hisce darentur: vt sunt lancis. parap-  
 fidum. || vtrique fragmenta. item clauu ligule. quanquam  
 si hoc poterant adipisci || videbatur eis pulcherrima  
 mundi possidere iocalia. Accidit. *enim*. quen || dam  
 nauitam tantum auri pondus habuisse pro vna ligula  
 quanti || sunt tres aurei folidi. *et* sic alios pro aliis



si hoc poterant adipisci: videbatur eis pul || cerrima  
mundi possidere iocalia. Accidit enim || *quendam*  
*navitam*: tantum auri pondus habuisse || *pro vna ligula*:  
*quanti sunt tres aurei solidi*: et sic || alios *pro alijs mi-*  
*noris precij*: *preferim pro* blanquis no || uis: et *quibus-*  
*dam nummis aureis*: *pro quibus* habendis da || *bant*  
*quicquid* petebat *venditor*: puta *vnciam cum dimi* ||  
*dia et duas auri*: vel *triginta et quadraginta bombicis* ||  
[*Eleventh page begins*.:] *pondo*: quam ipsi iam *nouerant*.  
*item arcuum*, *ampho* || *re*, *hydrie*, *dolijque* *fragmenta*:  
*bombice et auro tam* || *quam* *bestie comparabant*. quod  
quia *iniquum* fane erat: || *vetui*: *dedique* eis multa  
*pulcra et grata que mecum* || *tuleram* *nullo interueniente*  
*premio*: vt eos mihi fa- || *cilius conciliarem*: *fierentque*

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

*du* habuisse *pro vna ligula quanti* || *sunt tres aurei fo-*  
*lidi*. et sic alios *pro alijs minoris precij*: *preferim* || *pro*  
*blanquis nouis*: *quibusdam nummis aureis*: *pro quibus*  
*habendis da* || *bant quicquid* petebat *venditor*: puta  
*vnciam cum dimidia et duas* || *auri*: vel *triginta et*  
*quadraginta bombicis pondo*: quam ipsi iam || *noue-*  
*rant*. *item arcuum*. *amphoræ*. *hydrie*. *dolijque* *fragmenta*  
*bom* || *bice et auro tanquam* *bestie comparabant*. quod  
quia *iniquum* fane || *erat vetui*: *dedique* eis multa *pul-*  
*chra et grata que mecum tuleram* *nullo* || *interueniente*  
*premio*: vt eos mihi *facilius conciliarem* *fierentque*  
*Christicolæ* || [*Fourth page begins*.:] et vt sint *proni in*  
*amorem erga Regem Reginam principemque* no- ||  
*stros et vniuersas gentes Hispaniæ ac studeant perqui-*

quanti sunt tres aurei solidi *et sic alios* || pro alijs minoris precij *preferim* pro blanquis nouis: quibusdam num || mis aureis: pro quibus habendis dabant quicquid petebat vendi || tor: puta vnciam cum dimidia *et* duas auri: vel triginta *et* quadragin || ta bombicis pondo: quam ipfi iam neuerant<sup>1</sup> item arcum. ampho || re. hijdre. dolijque fragmenta bombice *et* auro *tanquam* bestie compara || bant. quod quia iniquum fane erat vetui: dedique eis multa pulchra || *et grata que* mecum tuleram nullo *interueniente* premio: vt eos michi fa- || cilius *conciliarem fierentque* *Christicole et* vt sint proni in amorem erga || Regem Reginam principemque nostros *et* vniuerfas gentes Hif- || panie ac studeant per-

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *nouerant*.

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

minoris precii: *preferim* || pro blanquis nouis: quibusdam nummis aureis: *pro quibus habendis* da || bant quicquid petebat venditor: puta vnciam cum dimidia *et* duas || auri: vel triginta *et* quadraginta bombicis pondo: quam ipfi iam || nouerant. item arcuum. amphore. hydrie. dolijque fragmenta bom || bice *et* auro *tanquam* bestie comparabant. quod quia iniquum fane || [*Fourth page begins:*] erat vetui: dedique eis multa pulchra *et* grata que mecum tuleram nul || lo *interueniente* premio. vt eos mihi facilius *conciliarem fierentque* || *Christicole et* vt sint proni in amorem erga Regem Reginam principemque || nostros *et* vniuerfas gentes Hispanie ac studeant perquirere co- || aceruare eaque nobis tradere quibus ipfi

*Christicole: et vt sint proni in || amorem erga Regem  
Reginam principesque nostros || et vniuersas gentes  
Hispanie: ac studeant perquire- || re et coaceruare:  
eaque nobis tradere quibus ipsi af- || fluunt et nos mag-  
nopere indigemus. Nullam hij norunt || ydolatriam:  
immo firmissime credunt omnem vim: omnem || poten-  
tiam: omnia denique bona esse in celo: meque inde ||  
cum his nauibus et nautis descen- || disse: atque hoc animo  
vbi || fui susceptus postquam metum repulerant. Nec  
sunt || segnes aut rudes: quin summi ac perspicacis  
in- || genij: et homines qui transfretant mare illud: non  
sine || admiratione vniuscuiusque rei rationem red-  
dunt: || sed nunquam viderunt gentes vestitas: neque  
naues || huiusmodi Ego statim atque ad mare illud per-*

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

rere: coacer || uare eaque nobis tradere quibus ipsi  
affluunt et nos magnopere in || digemus. Nullam ij  
norunt hydolatriam: immo firmissime credunt || omnem  
vim: omnem potentiam: omnia denique bona esse in  
coelo: meque || inde cum his nauibus et nautis descen-  
disse: atque hoc animo vbique || fui susceptus postquam  
metum repulerant. Nec sunt segnes aut ru- || des:  
quin summi ac perspicacis ingenij: et homines qui tranf-  
fre- || tant mare illud non sine admiratione vniuscui-  
usque rei rationem red- || dunt: sed nunquam viderunt  
gentes vestitas neque naues huiusmodi. Ego || statim  
atque ad mare illud perueni e prima insula quosdam  
Indos || violenter arripui: qui ediscerent a nobis et nos  
pariter docerent || ea: quorum ipsi in ijsce partibus cog-

quirere: coaceruare *eaque* nobis tradere quibus || ipsi  
 affluunt *et* nos magnopere indigemus Nullam ij norunt  
 hijdo || latriam: immo firmissime credunt omnem vim:  
 omnem potentiam || omnia denique bona esse in coelo:  
 meque inde cum his nauibus *et* nau || tis descendisse:  
 atque hoc animo vbique fui susceptus postquam metum ||  
 repulerant Nec sunt fignes<sup>1</sup> aut rudes: quin summi ac  
 perspicacis || ingenij: *et* homines qui transfretant mare  
 illud non sine admirati || one vniscuiusque<sup>2</sup> rei ratione  
 reddunt: sed nunquam viderunt gentes vesti- || tas neque  
 naues hujusmodi Ego statim atque ad mare illud per-  
 ueni e pri || ma insula quosdam Indos violenter arripui.  
 qui ediscerent a nobis || *et* nos pariter docerent ea: quo-

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *segnes*.<sup>2</sup> Misprint for *vniscuiusque*.

[PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

affluunt *et* nos magnope || re indigemus. Nullam ii  
 norunt idolatriam: immo firmissime cre || dunt omnem  
 vim: omnem potentiam: omnia denique bona esse in  
 celo: meque || inde cum his nauibus *et* nautis descen-  
 disse: atque hoc animo vbique || fui susceptus postquam  
 metum repulerant. Nec sunt segnes aut ru- || des:  
 quin summi ac perspicacis ingenii: *et* homines qui trans-  
 fre- || tant mare illud non sine admiratione vniscuius-  
 que rei rationem red- || dunt: sed nunquam viderunt  
 gentes vestitas neque naues hujusmodi. Ego || statim  
 atque ad mare illud perueni e prima insula quosdam  
 Indos || violenter arripui: qui ediscerent a nobis *et* nos  
 pariter docerent || ea quorum ipsi in iisce partibus cog-  
 nitionem habebant: *et* ex voto || successit: nam breui



ueni: e pri || ma infula quofdam Indos violenter arripui: *qui* || edicerent a nobis: *et* nos pariter docerent ea: *quorum* || ipfi in hifce partibus cognitionem habebant. *et* || ex voto fucceffit: *nam* breui nos ipfos: *et* hij nos: || tum geftu ac fignis: tum verbis intellexerunt. || magnoque nobis fuere emolumento. veniunt modo || *mecum tamen* qui femper putant me defiluisse e celo || *quamuis* diu nobifcum verfati fuerint hodieque ver- || [*Twelfth page begins:*] *feniur. et* hi erant primi: *qui* id quocunque appellaba || mus nunciabant: alij deinceps alijs elata voce || dicentes. Uenite *et* videbitis gentes ethe || reas. *Quamobrem tam* femine *quam* viri: *tam* impuberes || *quam* adulti: *tam* iuuenes *quam* fenes: depofita formi || dine paulo ante *concepta*:

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

nitonem habebant. *et* ex voto || fucceffit: *nam* breui nos ipfos *et* ij nos tum geftu ac fignis tum || verbis intellexerunt: magnoque nobis fuere emolumento: veniunt || modo *mecum*: qui femper putant me defiluisse e coelo: *quamuis* diu || nobifcum<sup>1</sup> verfati fuerint hodieque verfentur. *et* ij erant primi qui || id quocunque appellabamus nuntiabant: alij deinceps alijs elata || ta voce dicentes: Uenite venite *et* videbitis gentes aethereas. *Quam* || ob rem *tam* feminae *quam* viri: *tam* impuberes *quam* adulti: *tam* iuuenes || *quam* fenes depofita formidine paulo ante *concepta* nos certatim vife || bant magna iter ftipante caterua alijs cibum alijs potum affe- || rentibus maximo cum amore

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *nobifcum*.

*rum* ipsi in isce partibus cognitionem ha- || bebant. *et*  
 ex voto successit: nam breui nos ipsos *et* ij nos tum  
 gestu || ac signis tum verbis intellexerunt: magnoque  
 nobis fuere emolu- || mento: veniunt modo mecum:  
 qui semper putant me defiluisse de || coelo: *quamuis*  
 diu nobiscum versati fuerint hodieque versentur: *et* ij  
 erant || primi qui id quocunque appellabamus nuntia-  
 bant: alij deinceps alijs || elata voce dicentes. Venite  
 venite *et* videbitis gentes ethereas *Quam* || [*Fourth page*  
*begins* :] ob rem tam femine *quam* viri: tam impuberes  
*quam* adulti: tam iuuenes || *quam* senes. deposita for-  
 midine paulo ante concepta nos certatim vise || bant  
 magna inter<sup>1</sup> stipante caterua alijs cibum alijs potum

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *iter*.

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[PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

nos ipsos: *et* ii nos tum gestu ac signis: tum || verbis  
 intellexerunt: magnoque nobis fuere emolumento: ve-  
 niunt || modo mecum qui semper putant me defiluisse e  
 celo: *quamuis* diu || nobiscum versati fuerint hodieque  
 versentur. *et* ii erant primi qui || id quocunque appella-  
 bamus nuntiabant: alii deinceps alijs ela- || ta voce di-  
 centes: Venite venite *et* videbitis gentes ethereas.  
*Quam* || ob rem tam femine *quam* viri: tam impuberes  
*quam* adulti: tam iuuenes || *quam* senes deposita for-  
 midine paulo ante concepta nos certatim vise || bant  
 magna iter stipante caterua: alijs cibum: alijs potum  
 affe- || rentibus maximo cum amore ac beniuolentia in-  
 credibili. Habet || vnaqueque infula multas scaphas  
 solidi ligni: *et* si angustas. lon- || gitudine tamen ac for-



nos certatim vifebant || magna iter ftipante caterua  
 alijs cibum, alijs po || tum afferentibus: maximo cum  
 amore ac beniuolen- || tia incredibili. Habet vnaque-  
 que infula multas || fcaphas folidi ligni: et fi anguf-  
 tas: longitudine || tamen ac forma noftris biremibus  
 fimiles: curfu autem || velociores. Reguntur remis tan-  
 tummodo. Harum || quedam funt magne: quedam  
 parue: quedam in me- || dio confiftunt. Plures tamen  
 biremi que remigent || duodeuiginti tranftris maiores:  
 cum quibus in omnes || illas infulas: que innumere  
 funt: traicitur: cumque || his fuam mercaturam exer-  
 cent: et inter eos comer- || tia fiunt. Aliquas ego ha-  
 rum biremium feu sca- || pharum: vidi que vehebant  
 feptuaginta et octuagin || ta remiges. In omnibus his

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

ac beniuolentia incredibili. Habet || vnaqueque infula  
 multas fcaphas folidi ligni: et fi anguftas lon- || gitu-  
 dine tamen ac forma noftris biremibus fimiles: curfu  
 autem velo- || ciores. Reguntur remis tantummodo.  
 Harum quaedam funt magnæ: || quaedam paruæ:  
 quaedam in medio confiftunt. Plures tamen biremi  
 quæ || remiget duodeuiginti tranftris maiores: cum  
 quibus in omnes illas || infulas: quæ innumeræ funt:  
 traicitur. cumque ijs fuam mercatu- || ram exercent et  
 inter eos comertia fiunt. Aliquas ego harum bi- ||  
 remium feu fcapharum vidi que vehebant feptuaginta  
 et octuaginta re || miges. In omnibus ijs infulis nulla  
 eft diuerfita inter gentis || effigies: nulla in moribus  
 atque loquela: quin omnes fe intelligunt || [*Fifth page*

affe- || rentibus maximo cum amore ac beniuolentia incredibili. Habet || vnaqueque Infula multas scaphas solidi ligni: *et* si angustas longi || tudine tamen ac forma nostris biremibus similes: curfu autem ve || lociores. reguntur remis tantummodo. Harum quedam sunt magne || quedam parue: quedam in medio consistunt. Plures *tamen* biremi || que remiget duodeuiginti *trans-*fristris maiores: cum quibus in omnes || illas infulas: que innumere sunt: traicitur *cumque* ijs suam merca || turam exercent *et* inter eos comertia fiunt. Aliquas ego harum bi- || remium seu scapharum vidi *que* uehebant septuaginta *et* octuaginta || remiges. In omnibus ijs infulis nulla est diuerfitas inter gentis || effigies: nulla in moribus *atque* loquela: quin omnes se intelligunt ||

[PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

ma nostris biremibus similes: curfu autem velo- || ciores. Reguntur remis tantummodo. Harum quedam sunt magne: || quedam parue: quedam in medio consistunt. Plures *tamen* biremi que || remiget duodeuiginti *trans-*fristris maiores: cum quibus in omnes illas || infulas: que innumere sunt: traicitur. *cumque* iis suam mercatu- || ram exercent *et* inter eos comertia fiunt. Aliquas ego harum bi- || remium seu scapharum vidi *que* uehebant septuaginta *et* octuaginta re || [*Fifth page begins.*] miges. In omnibus iis infulis nulla est diuerfitas inter gentis || effigies: nulla in moribus *atque* loquela: quin *omnes* se intelligunt || adinucem: que res perutilis est ad id *quod* serenissimos Reges no || stros extoptare precipue reor: *scilicet* eorum ad sanctam *Christi*

infulis nulla est di- || uersitas inter gentis effigies. nulla  
 in moribus || atque loquela : quin *omnes* se intelligunt  
 adinuicem : || que res *perutilis* est ad id *quod* *ferenissimum*  
*Regem* || nostrum exoptare precipue reor: *scilicet*  
 eorum ad san || ctam *Christi* fidem *conuersionem*. cui  
 quidem quantum || intelligere potui facilimi sunt *et*  
 proni. Dixi quem- || [*Thirteenth page begins.*] admo-  
 dum sum *progressus* antea *infulam* *Iohanam* || *per* rec-  
 tum *tramitem* *occasus* in orientem *miliaria* || *cccxxij. se-*  
*cundum* *quam* *viam* *et* *interuallum* *itineris* *possum* ||  
 dicere *hanc* *Iohanam* *esse* *maiozem* *Anglia* *et* *Sco* || *tia*  
*simul*: *nanque* *vitra* *dicta*. *cccxxij. passuum* *milia* : || in  
 ea *parte* *que* *ad* *occidentem* *prospectat* : *due* : *quas* ||  
 non *petij* : *super* *sunt* *prouincie* : *quarum* *alteram* *Indi* ||

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

*begins.*] *adinuicem* : *quae* *res* *perutilis* *est* *ad* *id* *quod*  
*ferenissimum* *Regem* *nostrum* || *exoptare* *praecipue*  
*reor* : *scilicet* *eorum* *ad* *sanctam* *Christi* *fidem* *conuer-*  
*tionem*. || *cui* *quidem* *quantum* *intelligere* *potui* *facil-*  
*limi* *sunt* *et* *proni*. *Dixi* || *quemadmodum* *sum* *pro-*  
*gressus* *antea* *infulam* *Iohanam* *per* *rectum* || *tramitem*  
*occasus* *in* *orientem* *miliaria*. *cccxxij. secundum* *quam*  
*viam* *et* || *interuallum* *itineris* *possum* *dicere* *hanc*  
*Iohanam* *esse* *maiozem* || *Anglia* *et* *Scotia* *simul* : *nam-*  
*que* *vltra* *dicta*. *cccxxij. passuum* *milia* *in* || *ea* *parte*  
*quae* *ad* *occidentem* *prospectat* *duae* : *quas* *non* *petij* :  
*super* || *sunt* *prouinciae* : *quarum* *alteram* *Indi* *Anan*  
*vocant* *cuius* *accolae* *cau* || *dati* *nascuntur*. *Tenduntur*  
*in* *longitudine* *ad* *miliaria*. *clxxx. vt* || *ab* *his* *quos* *veho*

ad inuicem: que res perutilis est ad id *quod* fereniffimorum Regum nos || trorum exoptare precipue reor: *scilicet* eorum ad *sanctam Christi* fidem con- || uerfionem cui *quidem* quantum intelligere potui facilimi sunt *et pro* || ni Dixi quemadmodum sum progressus antea infulam Ioanam || per rectum tramitem occasus in orientem millaria<sup>1</sup> cccxxij. in *quam* || *et* interuallum itineris possum dicere hanc Ioanam esse maio || rem Anglia *et* Scotia simul: *namque* vltra dicta cccxxij. passuum milia in || ea parte que ad occidentem prospectat due. quas non petij: super sunt || prouincie: quarum alteram Indi Anan vocant cuius accole caudati || nascuntur. Tenduntur in longitudinem ad miliaria. clxxx.

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *miliaria*.

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

fidem *conuerfio-* || nem. cui *quidem* quantum intelligere potui facillimi sunt et proni. || Dixi quemadmodum sum progressus antea infulam Ioanam per re || ctum tramitem occasus in orientem miliaria. cccxxii. *secundum quam* *via* || *et* interuallum itineris possum dicere hanc Ioanam esse maiorem || Anglia *et* Scotia simul. *namque* vltra dicta. cccxxii. passuum milia in || ea parte que ad occidentem prospectat due: quas non petii: super || sunt prouincie: quarum alteram Indi Anan vocant cuius accole cau || dati nascuntur. Tenduntur in longitudinem ad miliaria. clxxx. vt || ab his quos veho mecum Indis percepi: qui *omnis* has callent infulas. Hispane vero ambitus maior est tota Hispania a Colonia vsque || ad fontem rabidum Hincque fa-

Anan vocant: cuius accolae caudati nascuntur. Ten || duntur in longitudinem ad miliaria. clxxx. vt ab || his quos veho mecum Indis percepi: qui omnis has || callent infulas. Hispanae vero ambitus maior est || tota Hispania a cologna vsque ad fontem rabidum || Hincque facile arguitur quod quartum eius latus quod ipse || per rectam lineam occidentis in orientem traieci: mili || aria continet. dxi. Hec infula est affectanda et affectata non spernenda || in qua et si aliarum omnium vt dixi || pro inuictissimo Rege nostro solenniter possessionem accepi: earumque imperium dicto Regi penitus || tus committitur: in oportuniori tamen loco: atque omni || lu || cro et commercio condecienti: cuiusdam magne ville: || cui Natiuitatis domini nomen dedimus: posses-

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

mecum Indis percepi: qui omnis has callent infu- || las. Hispanae vero ambitus maior est tota Hispania a Colonia vsque || ad fontem rabidum. Hincque facile arguitur quod quartum eius latus || quod ipse per rectam lineam occidentis in orientem traieci miliaria || continet. dxi. Haec infula est affectanda et affectata non spernenda || in qua et si aliarum omnium vt dixi || pro inuictissimo Rege nostro solen || niter possessionem accepi: earumque imperium dicto Regi penitus || committitur: in oportuniori tamen loco atque omni || lucro et commercio || condecienti cuiusdam magnae villae: cui Natiuitatis domini nomen de- || dimus: possessionem peculiariter accepi: ibique arcem quandam || erigere extemplo iussi: quae modo iam debet esse per-

vt ab his || quos veho mecum Indis percepi: qui omnis has callent infulas. || Hispane vero ambitus maior est toto Hispania a Colonia vsque ad || fontem ravidum Hincque facile arguitur quod quartum eius latus quod ipse || se per rectam lineam occidentis in orientem traieci miliaria conti- || net. dxl. Hec infula est affectanda et affectata non spernenda in qua || et si aliarum omnium vt dixi pro inuictissimo Rege nostro solenniter || possessionem accepi: earumque imperium dicto Regi penitus committi || tur: in oportuniori tamen loco atque omni lucro et commercio condecen || ti cuiusdam magne ville: cui Natiuitatis domini nomen dedimus: possessionem peculiariter accepi ibique arcem quandam erigere ex tem || plo iussi que modo iam debet esse

[PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

cile arguitur quod quartum eius latus || quod ipse per rectam lineam occidentis in orientem traieci miliaria || continet. dxl. Hec infula est affectanda et affectata non spernenda || in qua et si aliarum omnium vt dixi pro inuictissimo Rege nostro solenniter || possessionem accepi: earumque imperium dicto Regi penitus || committitur: in oportuniori tamen loco atque omni lucro et commercio || condecen ti cuiusdam magne ville: cui Natiuitatis domini nomen dedimus: possessionem peculiariter accepi: ibique arcem quandam || erigere ex templo iussi: que modo iam debet esse peracta: in qua ho || mines qui necessarii sunt visi cum omni armorum genere et ultra an || num victu oportuno reliqui. Item quandam carauellam et pro



tionem || peculiariter accepi. ibique arcem quandam  
 cri- || gere extemplo iussi : que modo iam debet esse ||  
 peracta : in qua homines qui necessarij sunt visi : cum ||  
 omni armorum genere : et vltra annum victu oportu ||  
 no reliqui. Item quandam carauellam : et pro alijs  
 construere || dis tam in hac arte quam in ceteris peritos :  
 ac eiusdem || [Fifteenth page begins.] infule Regis erga  
 nos beniuolentiam et familia || ritatem incredibilem.  
 Sunt enim gentes ille amabiles || admodum et benigne :  
 eo quod Rex predictus me fra || trem suum dici gloria-  
 batur. Et si animum reuoca || rent : et his qui in arce  
 manserunt nocere velint : ne || queunt : quia armis ca-  
 rent : nudi incedunt : et nimium || timidi. ideo dictam  
 arcem tenentes : duntaxat possunt || totam eam infulam

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

acta : in qua ho || mines qui necessarij sunt visi cum  
 omni armorum genere et vltra an || num victu oportuno  
 reliqui. Item quandam carauellam et pro alijs || con-  
 struendis tam in hac arte quam in caeteris peritos : ac  
 eiusdem in- || fulae Regis erga eos beniuolentiam et  
 familiaritatem incredibilem || Sunt enim gentes illae  
 amabiles admodum et benignae : eo quod Rex || pre-  
 dictus me fratrem suum dici gloriabatur. Et si animum  
 reuocarent et || ijs qui in arce manserunt nocere velint.  
 nequeunt : quia armis ca- || rent : nudi incedunt et ni-  
 mium timidi : ideo dictam arcem tenentes dun || taxat  
 possunt totam eam infulam nullo sibi imminente discrimine popu- || lari. dummodo leges quas dedimus ac  
 regimen non excedant. In omnibus || ijs infulis vt in-

pacta: <sup>1</sup> in qua homines qui necesse || fieri sunt visi cum  
 omni armorum genere *et* ultra annum victu opor || tuno  
 reliqui. Item quandam carauellam *et* pro alijs con-  
 struendis || tam in hac arte *quam* in ceteris peritos. ac  
 eiusdem infule Regis erga || eos beniuolentiam *et* fa-  
 miliaritatem incredibilem Sunt enim *gen* || tes ille ana-  
 biles admodum *et* benigne: eo *quod* Rex predictus me  
 fra || [*Fifth page begins:*] trem suum dici gloriebatur.  
 Et si animum reuocarent *et* ijs qui in || arce manserunt  
 nocere velint nequeunt: quia armis carent: nudi in ||  
 cedunt *et* nimium timidi: ideo dictam *arcem* tenentes  
 duntaxat *possunt* || totam eam infulam nullo sibi immi-  
 nente discrimine populari. *dum* || modo leges quas dedi-

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *peracta*.

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

alijs || construendis tam in hac arte *quam* in ceteris  
 peritos: ac eiusdem in- || fule Regis erga eos beniuo-  
 lentiam *et* familiaritatem incredibilem || Sunt enim  
 gentes ille amabiles admodum *et* benigne: eo *quod*  
 Rex || predictus me fratrem suum dici gloriabatur. Et  
 si *animum* reuocarent *et* || iis qui in arce manserunt  
 nocere velint: nequeunt: *quia* armis ca- || rent: nudi  
 incedunt *et* nimium timidi: ideo dictam *arcem* tenentes  
 dun || taxat *possunt* totam eam infulam nullo sibi immi-  
 nente discrimine popu- || lari: *dummodo* leges quas  
 dedimus ac regimen non excedant. In *omnibus* ||  
 [*Sixth page begins:*] iis infulis vt intellexi quisque vni  
 tantum coniugi acquiescit: preter prin || cipes aut reges:  
 quibus viginti *habere* licet. Femine magis *quam* viri

nullo fibi imminente discrimine || (dummodo leges quas dedimus ac regimen non ex || cedant) facile detinere. In omnibus his infulis vt || intellexi : quisque vni tantum coniugi acquiescit : preter || principes aut reges : quibus viginti habere licet. || Femine magis quam viri laborare videntur : nec be || ne potui intelligere an habeant bona propria : vi || di enim quod vnus habebat alijs impartiri : praesertim da || pes, obsonia, et huiusmodi. Nullum apud eos monstrum || reperi : vt plerique existimabant : sed homines ma- || gne reuerentiae atque benignos. Nec sunt nigri ve || lut ethiopes. habent crines planos ac demissos || non degunt vbi radiorum solaris emicat calor. per || magna namque hic est solis vehementia : propterea || quod ab equinoctiali linea distat.

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

tellexi quisque vni tantum coniugi acquiescit<sup>1</sup> praeter prin || cipes aut reges : quibus viginti habere licet. Feminae magis quam viri la- || [Sixth page begins:] borare videntur. nec bene potui intelligere an habeant bona pro || pria : vidi enim quod vnus habebat alijs impartiri : praesertim dapes || obsonia et huiusmodi. Nullum apud eos monstrum reperi vt plerique exi- || stimabant : sed homines magne reuerentiae atque benignos. Nec sunt || nigri velut ethiopes. habent crines planos ac demissos. non de || gunt vbi radiorum solaris emicat calor. permagna namque hic est solis || vehementia : propterea quod ab aequinoctiali linea distat. Ubi videntur || tur gradus sex et viginti ex montium cacuminibus. Maxi-

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *acquiescit*.

mus ac regimen non excedant. In omnibus || ijs infu-  
lis vt intellexi quisque vni tantum coniugi acquiescit<sup>1</sup>  
preter priu || cipes aut reges: quibus viginti habere li-  
cet. Femine magis quam viri || laborare videntur. nec  
bene potui intelligere an habeant bona pro || pria: vidi  
enim quod vnus habeat alijs impartiri: prefertim dapes  
ob || fonia et hujusmodi. Nullum apud eos monstrum  
reperi vt plerique exif || timabant: sed homines magne  
reuerentie atque benignos. Nec sunt || nigri velut ethi-  
opes. habent crines planos ac demiffos. non degunt ||  
vbi radiorum solaris emicat calor permagna nanque hic  
est folis vehe || mentia: propterea quod ab equinoctiali  
linea distat. Ubi videntur gra || dus sex et viginti ex mon-

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *acquiescit*.

[PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

la- || borare videntur. nec bene potui intelligere an  
habeant bona pro || pria: vidi enim quod vnus habebat  
alijs impartiri: prefertim dapes || obsonia et hujusmodi.  
Nullum apud eos monstrum reperi vt plerique exi- ||  
ftimabant: sed homines magne reuerentie atque benignos.  
Nec sunt || nigri velut ethiopes. habent crines  
planos et demiffos. non de- || gunt vbi radiorum solaris  
emicat calor. permagna nanque hic est folis || vehe-  
mentia: propterea quod ab equinoctiali linea distat.  
Ubi viden || tur gradus sex et viginti ex montium ca-  
cuminibus. Maximum quoque || vigeat frigus: sed id  
quidem moderantur Indi tum loci consuetudi: || ne. tum  
rerum calidiffimarum quibus frequenter et luxuriose  
vefcuntur || prefidio. Itaque monstra aliqua non vidi:

vbi videtur, gra- || dus sex *et* viginti Ex montium ca-  
 cuminibus ma- || ximum quoque viget frigus: *sed* id  
 quidem moderantur In- || di: tum loci *consuetudine*:  
 tum rerum calidissimarum quibus || frequenter *et* luxuri-  
 ose vescuntur presidio. Itaque || monstra aliqua non  
 vidi: neque eorum alicubi habui co || [*Sixteenth page*  
*begins.*] gnitionem: excepta quadam infula Charis  
 nun- || cupata: que secunda ex Hispana in Indiam ||  
 transfretantibus existit, quam gens quedam a || finitimis  
 habita ferocior incolit. hi carne hu- || mana vescuntur.  
 Habent predicti biremium gene || ra plurima: quibus  
 in omnes Indicas infulas || traiciunt, depredant, furri-  
 piuntque quecumque possunt. || Nihil ab alijs differunt  
 nisi quod gerunt more fe- || mineo longos crines. vtuntur

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

mum quoque || viget frigus: *sed* id quidem moderantur  
 Indi tum loci *consuetudi-* || *ne*. tum rerum calidissima-  
 rum quibus frequenter *et* luxuriose vescuntur || *præsi-*  
*dio*. Itaque monstra aliqua non vidi: neque eorum  
 alicubi habui co || gnitionem: excepta quadam infula  
 Charis nuncupata: quæ secun || da ex Hispania<sup>1</sup> in  
 Indiam transfretantibus existit quam gens quæ || dam a  
 finitimis habita ferocior incolit. Hi carne humana  
 vescun || tur. Habent predicti biremium genera plu-  
 rima quibus in *omnis* Indi || cas infulas traiciunt. de-  
 predant. furripiunt quaecumque possunt. Nihil || ab  
 alijs differunt nisi quod gerunt more femineo longos  
 crines. vtun- || tur arcubus *et* spiculis arundineis fixis vt

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *Hispana*.

tium cacuminibus. Maximum quoque vi- || get frigus: sed id quidem moderantur Inde<sup>1</sup> tum loci consuetudine. || tum rerum calidissimarum quibus frequenter et luxuriose vescuntur || presidio. Itaque monstra aliqua non vidi: neque eorum alicubi habui co- || gnitionem: excepta quadam infula Charis nuncupata: que secun || da ex Hispania<sup>2</sup> in Indiam transfretantibus existit. quam genuf || quedam a finitimis habita ferocior incolit. Hi carne humana ves- || cuntur. Habent predicti biremium genera plurima quibus in om- || nis Idicas<sup>3</sup> infulas traiciunt. depredant. furripiunt quecumque possunt. || Nichil ab alijs differunt nisi quod gerunt more femineo longos

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *Indi*.<sup>2</sup> Misprint for *Hispana*.<sup>3</sup> Misprint for *Indicas*.

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

neque eorum alicubi habui co || gnitionem: excepta quadam infula Charis nuncupata: que secun || da ex Hispania<sup>1</sup> in Indiam transfretantibus existit. quam gens que || dam a finitimis habita ferocior incolit. Hi carne humana vescun || tur. Habent predicti biremium genera plurima quibus in omnis Indi- || cas infulas traiciunt. depredant. furripiunt quecumque possunt. Nichil || ab alijs differunt nisi quod gerunt more femineo longos crines. vtun- || tur arcubus et spiculis arundineis fixis vt diximus in grossiori par || te attenuatis hastilibus. ideoque habentur feroces: quare ceteri Indi || inexhausto metu plectuntur: sed hos ego nihili facio plus quam alios || Hi sunt qui coheunt cum quibusdam feminis:

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *Hispana*.

arcubus et spiculis || arundineis: fixis (vt diximus) in grossiori parte at || tenuatis hastilibus. ideoque habentur feroces: qua- || re ceteri Indi inexhausto metu plectuntur: sed || hos ego nihili facio plus quam alios. Hi sunt qui || coeunt cum quibusdam feminis: que sole infu || lam Mateunin primam ex Hispana in Indiam || traicientibus habitant. He autem femine nullum || sui sexus opus exercent: vtuntur enim arcubus et spi || culis sicuti de earum coniugibus dixi muniunt: sese lami || nis aeneis quarum maxima apud eas copia existit. Ali || am mihi insulam affirmant supradicta Hispana || maiorem: eius incole carent pilis. auroque inter alias || potissimum exuberat. Huius insule et aliarum quas vi || di homines mecum porto: qui horum que dixi testimo-

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

diximus in grossiori par || te attenuatis hastilibus. ideoque habentur feroces: quare caeteri Indi || inexhausto metu plectuntur: sed hos ego nihilifacio plus quam alios || Hi sunt qui coeunt cum quibusdam feminis: quae solae insulam Mateu- || nin primam ex Hispania<sup>1</sup> in Indiam traicientibus habitant. Hae autem || femine nullum sui sexus opus exercent: vtuntur enim arcubus et || spiculis sicuti de earum coniugibus dixi. muniunt sese laminis aeneis || quarum maxima apud eas copia existit. Aliam mihi insulam affirmant || supradicta Hispana maiorem: eius incolae carent pilis. auroque inter || alias potissimum exuberat. Huius insulae et aliarum quas vidi homines || mecum porto qui horum

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *Hispana*.

cri- || nes vtuntur arcubus *et* speculis<sup>1</sup> arundineis fixis  
 [ut] diximus in grof || fori<sup>2</sup> parte attenuatis hastilibus.  
 ideoque habentur feroces: quare || ceteri Indi *inex-*  
*hausto* metu plectuntur: sed hos ego nihili facio  
 plus || quam alios Hi sunt qui coheunt cum quibusdam  
 feminis: que sole infu || lam Mateunin primam ex His-  
 pania<sup>3</sup> in Indiam traicentibus ha || bitant. He autem  
 femine nullum sui fexus opus exercent: vtuntur || enim  
 arcubus *et* speculis<sup>4</sup> sicuti de earum coniugibus dixi mu-  
 niunt sese la || minis eneis quarum maxima apud eas  
 copia existit. Aliam mihi || insulam affirmant supradicta  
 Hispana maiorem: eius incole ca- || rent pilis. auroque

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *spiculis*.<sup>2</sup> Misprint for *grossiori*.<sup>3</sup> Misprint for *Hispana*.<sup>4</sup> Misprint for *spiculis*.

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

que sole insulam Mateu- || nin primam ex Hispania<sup>1</sup>  
 in Indiam traicentibus habitant. He autem || fe-  
 mine nullum sui fexus opus exercent: vtuntur enim  
 arcubus *et* || spiculis sicut de earum coniugibus dixi.  
 muniunt sese laminis eneis || quarum maxima apud  
 eas copia existit. Aliam mihi insulam affirmant || fu-  
 pradicta Hispana maiorem: eius incole carent pilis.  
 auroque inter || alias potissimum exuberat. Huius in-  
 fule *et* aliarum quas vidi homines || mecum porto qui  
 horum que dixi testimonium perhibent. Denique vt  
 no || stri discessus *et* celeris reuerfionis compendium  
 ac emolumentum || breuibus astringam hoc polliceor:  
 me nostris Regibus inuictissi || mis paruo eorum ful-

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *Hispana*.



nium || perhibent. Denique vt nostri discessus et celeris reuer || sionis compendium: ac emolumentum breuibus astringam || hoc polliceor: me nostris Regibus inuictifimis paruo || eorum fultum auxilio: tantum auri daturum quantum || [*Seventeenth page begins.*] eis fuerit opus. tantum vero aromatum. bombicis. || masticis (que apud Chium duntaxat inuenitur) tan || tumque ligni aloes. tantum seruorum hydrophilato- || rum: quantum eorum maieftas voluerit exigere. || item reubarbarum et alia aromatum genera: que hi || quos in dicta arce reliqui iam inueniffe: atque in- || uenturos existimo. quandoquidem ego nullibi ma- || gis fum moratus nisi quantum me coegerunt ven- || ti: preterquam in villa Natiuitatis: dum arcem con- || dere et tuta omnia esse prouidi. Que et si maxima || et inaudita sunt: multo

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

quae dixi testimonium perhibent. Denique vt no- || stri discessus et celeris reuerfionis compendium ac emolumentum || breuibus astringam hoc polliceor: me nostris Regibus inuictiffi- || mis paruo eorum fultum auxilio: tantum auri daturum quantum eis fue- || rit opus. tantum vero aromatum. bombicis. masticis: que apud Chium || duntaxat inuenitur: tantumque lignum aloes. tantum seruorum hydo- || || [*Seventh page begins.*] latrorum: quantum eorum maieftas voluerit exigere. item reu- || barbarum et alia aromatum genera quae ij quos in dicta arce reli- || qui iam inueniffe atque inuenturos existimo. quandoquidem ego nul || libi magis fum moratus nisi quantum me coegerunt venti: pre || terquam in villa Natiuitatis

inter alias potissimum exuberat. Huius infule || et aliarum quas vidi homines mecum porto qui horum que dixi || testimonium perhibent Denique vt nostri discessus et celeris reuer || fionis compendium ac emolumentum breuibus aftringam hoc pol || liceor me nostris Regibus inuictissimis<sup>1</sup> paruo eorum fultum aux || ilio: tantum auri daturum quantum Eis fuerit opus. tantum || vero Armatum.<sup>2</sup> bombicis. masticis: que apud Chium dumtaxat || [*Sixth page begins.*] Inuenitur: tantumque lignum aloes. tantum Seruorum hijdo || latrorum. quantum eorum maieftas voluerit exigere item reubarbarum et alia || aromatum genera que ij quos in dicta arce reliqui iam inuenisse atque inuentu || ros existimo quandoquidem ego nullibi magis fum moratus

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *inuictissimis*.<sup>2</sup> Misprint for *Aromatum*.

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

tum auxilio: tantum auri daturum quantum eis fue- || [*Seventh page begins.*] rit opus. tantum vero aromatum. bombicis. masticis: que apud Chium || dumtaxat innentur.<sup>1</sup> tantumque ligni aloes. tantum seruorum hydo- || latrarum: quantum eorum maieftas voluerit exigere. item reu- || barbarum et alia aromatum genera que ii quos in dicta arce reli || qui iam inuenisse atque inuenturos existimo. quandoquidem ego nul || libi magis fum moratus nisi quantum me coegerunt venti: pre- || terquam in villa Natiuitatis: dum arcem condere et tuta omnia esse pro || uidi. Que et si maxima et inaudita sunt: multo tamen maiora forent || si naues mihi vt ratio exigit subuenissent. Uerum multum ac mira || bile hoc:

<sup>1</sup> Misprint for *inuenitur*.

tamen maiora forent si || naues mihi vt ratio exigit subuenissent. *Uerum* || multum ac mirabile hoc: nec nostris meritis cor || respondens: sed sancte Christiane fidei: nostro- || rumque Regum pietati ac religioni: quia quod hu- || manus consequi non poterat intellectus: id huma- || nis concessit diuinus. Solet enim deus seruos fu || os: quique sua precepta diligunt: etiam in impossibili- || bus exaudire: vt nobis in presentia contigit: qui ea conse || cuti sumus: que hactenus mortalium vires minime atti || gerant. nam si harum infularum quipiam aliquid scripserunt aut || locuti sunt: omnes per ambages et coniecturas nemo se || eas vidisse asserit: vnde prope videbatur fabula Igi || tur Rex et Regina principes ac eorum regna felicif || sima: cuncteque alie Christianorum prouincie Salua || tori domino nostro Iesu

## [PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

dum arcem condere et tuta omnia esse pro || uidi. Quae et si maxima et inaudita sunt: multo tamen maiora forent || si naues mihi vt ratio exigit subuenissent. *Uerum* multum ac mira || bile hoc: nec nostris meritis correspondens: sed sanctae Christia || nae fidei nostrorumque Regum pietati ac religioni: quia quod hu || manus consequi non poterat intellectus: id humanis concessit di || uinus. Solet enim deus seruos suos quique sua praecepta diligunt || et in impossibilibus exaudire: vt nobis in praesentia contigit: qui || ea consecuti sumus quae hactenus mortalium vires minime atti || gerant: nam si harum infularum quipiam aliquid scripserunt aut lo || cuti sunt: omnes per ambages et coniecturas: nemo se eas vidisse || asserit. vnde prope videbatur fab-

nisi quantum me || coegerunt venti: ~~propterquam~~ in villa  
 Natiuitatis dum arcem condere et tuta omnia || esse  
 prouidi Que et si maxima et inaudita sunt: multo tamen  
 maiora forent || si naues mihi vt ratio exigit subue-  
 nissent. Uerum multum ac mirabile || hoc: nec nostris  
 meritis correspondens: sed sancte Christiane fidei nos-  
 tro || rumque Regum pietati ac religioni: quia quod  
 humanus consequi non poterat || intellectus: id hu-  
 manis concessit diuinus. Solet enim deus seruos suos ||  
 quique sua precepta diligunt et in impossibilibus exau-  
 dire. vt nobis in presen || tia contigit: qui ea consecuti  
 fumus que hactenus mortalium vires mini || me attige-  
 rant: nam si harum insularum quipiam aliquid scrip-  
 serunt aut locuti || sunt: omnes per ambages et coniec-  
 turas: nemo se eas vidisse asserit vnde prope || videbatur

[PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

nec nostris meritis correspondens: sed sancte Christia- ||  
 ne fidei; nostrorumque Regum pietati ac religioni:  
 quia quod hu || manus consequi non poterat intellec-  
 tus: id humanis concessit di || uinus. Solet enim deus  
 seruos suos: quique sua precepta diligunt || et in impos-  
 sibilibus exaudire: vt nobis in presentia contigit: qui ||  
 ea consecuti fumus que hactenus mortalium vires mini-  
 me atti || gerant: nam si harum insularum quipiam ali-  
 quid scripserunt aut lo || cuti sunt: omnes per ambages  
 et coniecturas. nemo se eas vidisse || asserit. vnde prope  
 videbatur fabula. Igitur Rex et Regina prin || cepisque  
 ac eorum regna felicissima cuncteque alie Christiano-  
 rum prouin || cie Saluatori domino nostro Iesu Christo  
 agamus gratias: qui tan || ta nos victoria munereque

*Christo agamus gratias: qui tanta nos || victoria munereque donauit: celebrentur processiones || [Eighteenth page begins:] peragantur solennia sacra, festaque fronde velentur || delubra. Exultet Christus in terris: quemadmodum || in celis exultat: cum tot populorum perditas ante || hac animas saluatum iri preuidet. Letemur et || nos: tum propter exaltationem nostre fidei, tum pro- || pter rerum temporalium incrementa: quorum non solum || Hispania sed vniuersa Christianitas est futura || ra particeps. Hec vt gesta sunt sic breuiter enar- || rata. Vale. Ulifbone pridie ydus Marcij. ||*

Cristoforus Colom Oceane classis Prefectus. ||

[PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

ula. Igitur Rex et Regina prin || cepisque ac eorum regna felicissima cunctaeque aliae Christianorum prouin || ciae Saluatori domino nostro Iesu Christo agamus gratias: qui tan || ta nos victoria munereque donauit: celebrentur processiones, per || agantur solennia sacra, festaque fronde velentur delubra, exultet || Christus in terris quemadmodum in coelis exultat: quom tot || populorum perditas ante hac animas saluatum iri praeuidet. Laete || mur et nos: cum propter exaltationem nostrae fidei, tum propter || rerum temporalium incrementa: quorum non solum Hispania sed || vniuersa Christianitas est futura particeps. Haec vt gesta sunt || sic breuiter enarrata. Vale. Ulifbonae pridie idus Martij. ||

Christoforus Colom Oceanæ classis Praefectus. ||

fabula. Igitur Rex *et* Regina princepsque ac eorum regna feli || ciffima cuncteque alie Christianorum provincie Saluatori *domino nostro* Ie || fu Christo agamus *gratias*: qui *tanta* nos victoria munereque donauit: || celebrentur processiones peragantur solennia sacra. festaque frondeque velentur || delubra exultet Christus in terris quemadmodum in celis exultat: || quom tot populorum perditas ante hac *animas saluatum* iri preuidet: Letemur || et nos: cum propter exaltationem nostre fidei. tum propter rerum temporalium || incrementa: quorum non solum Hispania sed vniuersa Christianitas est || futura particeps. Hec vt gesta sunt sic breuiter enarrata. Uale. || Uilifbone pridie idus Martij. ||

Christoforus Colom Oceane classis Prefectus. ||

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[PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

donauit: celebrentur processiones. per || agantur solennia sacra: festaque fronde velentur delubra. exultet || Christus in terris quemadmodum in celis exultat: quom tot po || pulorum perditas ante hac *animas saluatum* iri preuidet. Lete || mur *et* nos: cum propter exaltationem nostre fidei. tum propter || rerum temporalium incrementa: quorum non solum Hispania sed || vniuersa Christianitas est futura particeps. Hec vt gesta sunt || sic breuiter enarrata. Uale. Uilifbone pridie Idus Martii. ||

Christoforus Colom Oceane classis Prefectus. ||

¶ Epigramma. R. L. de Corbaria Episcopi || Montispalufij ||

Ad Inuictissimum Regem Hispaniarum ||

Iam nulla Hispanis tellus addenda triumphis: ||

Atque parum tantis viribus, orbis erat. ||

Nunc longe Eois regio deprensa sub vndis. ||

Auctura est titulos Betice magne tuos. ||

Unde repertori merito referenda Columbo ||

Gratia: *sed* summo est maior habenda deo: ||

Qui vincenda parat noua regna tibi*que* sibi*que*: ||

Te*que* simul fortem prestat *et* esse pium. ||

[PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND" EDITION.]

[*Eighth page begins:*]

¶ Epigramma. R. L. de Corbaria Episcopi Montispalufij. ||

Ad Inuictissimum Regem Hispaniarum. ||

Iam nulla Hispanis tellus addenda triumphis ||

Atque parum tantis viribus orbis erat. ||

Nunc longe eois regio deprensa sub vndis ||

Auctura est titulos Betice magne tuos ||

Unde repertori merito referenda Columbo ||

Gratia: *sed* summo est maior habenda deo. ||

Qui vincenda parat noua regna tibi*que* sibi*que* ||

Te*que* simul fortem prestat *et* esse pium. ||

¶ Epigramma. R. L. de Corbaria *Episcopi* Montispalufij.  
Ad In || victissimum Regem Hispaniarum :· ||

Iam nulla Hispanis tellus addenda triumphis. ||  
Atque parum tantis viribus orbis erat. ||  
Nunc longe eois regio deprensa sub vndis. ||  
Auctura est titulos Betice magne tuos ||  
Unde repertori merito referenda Columbo ||  
Gratia: sed summo est maior habenda deo. ||  
Qui vincenda parat noua regna tibi*que* sibi*que* ||  
Te*que* simul fortem prestat et esse pium. ||

¶ Impressit Rome Eucharius Argenteus Anno *domini*.  
M. cccc xciiij ||

[PLANNCK'S "FERDINAND AND ISABELLA" EDITION.]

[*Eighth page begins:*]

¶ Epigramma. R. L. de Corbaria *Episcopi* Montispalufij. ||

Ad Inuictissimum Regem Hispaniarum. ||

Iam nulla Hispanis tellus addenda Triumphis ||  
Atque parum tantis viribus orbis erat. ||  
Nunc longe Eois regio deprensa sub vndis. ||  
Auctura est titulos Betice magne tuos: ||  
Unde repertori merito referenda Colombo ||  
Gratia: sed summo est maior habenda deo. ||  
Qui vincenda parat noua Regna tibi*que* sibi*que* ||  
Te*que* simul fortem prestat *et* esse pium. ||



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased from 10.5 million to 12.5 million, and the number of people in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector. One of the main reasons is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in health care. This is due to the fact that the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in health care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

Another reason for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in education. This is due to the fact that the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in education has increased from 1.5 million to 2.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

A third reason for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in social care. This is due to the fact that the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in social care has increased from 0.5 million to 1.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

There are a number of reasons for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care. One of the main reasons is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care. This is due to the fact that the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million, 1.5 million to 2.5 million, and 0.5 million to 1.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

Another reason for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care. This is due to the fact that the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million, 1.5 million to 2.5 million, and 0.5 million to 1.5 million (Department of Health 2000).

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There are a number of reasons for the increase in the number of people employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care. One of the main reasons is the increase in the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care. This is due to the fact that the number of people who are employed in the public sector who are employed in health care, education, and social care has increased from 2.5 million to 3.5 million, 1.5 million to 2.5 million, and 0.5 million to 1.5 million (Department of Health 2000).