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Epistola Chriftofori Colom: cui etas nostra multū debet: de
 Insulis Indię supra Gangem nuper inuētis. Ad quas pergren-
 das octauo antea mense auspiciis ⁊ ere inuictissimorū Fernādi ⁊
 Delisabet Hispaniā Regū missus fuerat: ad magnificum dñm
 Gabrielem Sanchis eorundē serenissimorū Regum Tesaurariū
 missa: quā nobilis ac litteratus vir Leander de Cosco ab Hispa-
 no idiomate in latinum cōuertit tertio kal's Maii. M. cccc. xciii
 Pontificatus Alexandri Sexti Anno primo.

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

nec minus venti flagrantib⁹ succedebāt constitū alios nō ope
riri successus: et sic retrocedens ad portū quendā quem signane/
tam sum reuersus: vnde duos boies ex nostris in terrā misi: quī
inuestigarēt esset ne Rex in ea prouincia vrbesue alique. Hi per
tres dies ambularunt inuenerūtq; innumeros populos et habitā/
tiones: paruas tñ et absq; vllō regimine. quāpropter redierunt.
Interea ego iam intellexeram a quōsdam Indis quos ibidē sus/
ceperā quō hmoi prouincia insula quidem erat: et sic perrexi ori/
entem versus eius semp stringēs litto: a vsq; ad miliaria. cccxii
vbi ipsius insule sunt extrema: hinc aliā insulam ad orientē pro/
specti distantē ab hac Joana miliarib⁹ liiii. quā protius Hispaniā
nam dixi: in eamq; concessi et direxi iter quasi per Septentrionē
quemadmodum in Joana ad orientē miliaria. dliiii. que dicta
Joana et alie ibidē insule q̄fertilissime existunt. Nec multis atq;
tutissimis et latis nec aliis quos vnq; viderim cōparandis port/
tibus est circumdata. multi maximi et salubres hanc interfluunt
fluvii: multi quoq; et eminentissimi in ea sunt montes. Omnes
de insule sunt pulcherrime et variis distincte figuris: puie: et ma/
xima arborū varietate sidera lambentiū plene: quas nunq; foliis
priuari credo. Quippe vidi eas ita virentes atq; decoras ceu mē
se Maio in Hispania solent esse: quā alie flores alie fructuos/
se: alie in alio statu s̄m vnuscuusq; qualitatē vigeant: garric/
bat philomela et alii passerēs variū ac inumeri mēse Nouembriū
quo ipse per eas deambulabā. Sunt p̄terea in dicta insula Joa/
na septē vel octo palmarū genera q̄ proceritate et pulchritudine
quēadmodū cetera oēs arbores: herbe: fructusq; n̄ras facile eru/
perāt. Sūt et mirabiles pin⁹ agri et prata vastissima: varie aues:
varia mella: variaq; metalla ferro excepto. In ea autē quā Hispaniā
nam supra dixim⁹ nuncupari maximi sunt mōtes ac pulchri: va/
sta rura. nemora. campi feracissimi feri pasciq; et p̄dendis edifici/
is aprissimi. Portuū in hac insula cōmoditas et prestā: ia flumi/
nū copiā salubritate admixta hoīm: q̄ nisi quis viderit: credulita/
te superat. Vni⁹ arbores pascua et fructus multū ab illis Joane

differunt. Dec preterea Hispana diuerso aromatis genere auro-
metallisq; abundat cuius quidem et oium aliarq; quas ego vidi et
et quaz cognitione habeo incole vtriusq; serus nudi semper ince-
dunt queadmodu edunt in lucem: preter aliquas feminas: q; so-
lio frondeue aliqua aut bombicino velo pudenda operiunt: qd
ipse sibi ad id negocii parant. Carent ii oes (vt supra dixi) quo-
cuq; genere ferri: caret et armis vtpote sibi ignotis nec ad ea sut
apti: no ppter corporis deformitatem cu sint bene formati: sed
qa sunt timidi ac pleni formidine: gestant tm pro armis aruudi-
nes sole puestas: in quaz radicib; hastile quoddam ligneu siccu et
in mucronem attenuatu figunt: neq; iis audet iugiter: vti: na se-
pe euenit cu miserim duos vel tris hoies ex meis ad aliquas vil-
las vt cu eaz loquerent incolas: extisse agnen glomeratu ex In-
dis: et vbi nros appropinquare videbant fugam celeriter arripuis-
se despici a patre liberis et contra: et hoc no q; cuiquam eoz dam-
num aliqd vel iniuria illata fuerit: imo ad quoscunq; appuli et qui-
bus cu verbum facere potui: quicqd habebam elargitus: pan-
num aliaq; multa nulla mihi facta versura: sed sunt natura pa-
uidi ac timidi. Cetero vbi se cernunt tutos oī metu repulso: sunt
admodum simplices ac bone fidei et in oib; que habet liberalissi-
mi: roganti qd possidet inficiat nemo: quin ipsi nos ad id posse-
du inuitat. Maximu erga oes amore prefeferunt: dant queq; ma-
gna pro paruis: minima lz re nihiloue ptenti: ego attm pibui ne-
ta minima et nulli precii hisce darent: vt sunt lancis. parapsidu.
v. tri p fragmenta. ite clauū sigule. quanq; si hoc poterat adipisci
videbat eis pulcherrima mudi possidere localia. Accidit. n que-
dam nauitam tantu auri pdus habuisse pro vna ligula quanti
sunt tres aurei solidi. et sic alios pro aliis minoris precii: psertim
pro blanquis nouis: quibusdam numis aureis: p qb; habedis da-
bant quicquid petebat vedito: puta vnciam cu dimidia et duas
aurei: vel triginta et quadraginta bombicis pondo: qua ipsi iam
nouerant itez arcuum. amphoze. bydrie. doliiq; fragmenta bom-
bice et auro tanq; bestie comparabant: quod quia iniquum sane

erat vetui: dediq; eis multa pulchra ⁊ grata que mecū tulerā nul
lo interueniente premio. vt eos mihi facilius ꝓciliarem fierentq;
ꝓꝓicole ⁊ vt sint pioni in amorem erga Regē Reginā ꝓncipēq;
nostros ⁊ vniuersas gentes Hispanie ac studeant perquirere co
aceruare eaq; nobis tradere quibꝫ ipsi affluunt ⁊ nos magnope
re indigenus. Nullam ii norunt idolatriam: imo firmissime cre
dūt oēm vtm: oēm potentiam: oīa deniq; bona esse in celo: meq;
Inde cum his nauibus ⁊ nautis descēdisse: atq; hoc animo vbiq;
fui susceptus postq; metum repulerant. Nec sunt segnes aut ru
des: quin summi ac perspicacis ingenii: ⁊ homines qui transre
tant mare illud: nō sine admiratiōe vniuscuiusq; rei rationē red
dunt: sed non q̄ viderūt gentes vestitas neq; naues bñōi. Ego
straxi atq; ad mare illud perueni e prima insula quosdā Indos
violenter arripui: qui ediscerent a nobis ⁊ nos pariter docerent
ea quoz ipsi in iisce partibus cognitionem habebant: ⁊ ex voto
suceffit: nam breui nos ipsos: ⁊ ii nos tum gestu ac signis: tum
verbis intellexerunt: magnoq; nobis fuere emolumento: veniūt
modo mecum qui semper putant me defuisse e celo: quauis diu
nobiscum versati fuerint hodieq; versentur. et ii erant ꝓimi qui
id quocunq; appellabamus nuntiabant: alii deinceps aliis clar
ta voce dicentes: Venite venite ⁊ videbitis gētes etbereas. Quā
ob rem tam femine q̄ viri: tam impuberes q̄ adulti: tā iuuenes
q̄ senes deposita formidine paulo ante ꝓcepta nos certatim vise
bant magna iter stipante caterua: alio cibum: aliis porum affe
rentibus maximo cum amore ac beniuolentia incredibili. Dabet
vnaqueq; insula multas scaphas solidi ligni: ⁊ si angustas. lon
gitudine tñ ac forma nostris biremibus similes: cursu aut velo
ciores. Reguntur remis tantūmodo. Harꝫ quedaz sunt magnet
quedam parue: quedā in medio consistūt. Plures tñ biremi que
remiget duodeuiginti transtris maiores: cū quibus in oēs illas
insulas: que innumere sunt: traficitur. cumq; iis suam mercatu
ram exercent ⁊ inter eos comertia fiunt. Aliquas ego harum bi
remiū seu scaphaz vidi q̄ vehebant septuaginta ⁊ octuaginta re

miges. In omnibus his insulis nulla est diuersitas inter gentis
effigies: nulla in moribus atq; loquela: quin oēs se intelligunt
adinuicem: que res perutilis est ad id qd̄ serenissimos Reges no-
stros exoptare precipue reo: scz eoz ad sc̄tām xp̄i fidem p̄uersionem:
cui qdem quantū intelligere potui facillimū sunt et proni.
Dixi quēadmodū sum progressus antea insulam Joanam per re-
ctam rramitem occasus in orientem miliaria-cccxxii. sm quā viā
et interuallum itineris possum dicere hanc Joanam esse maiorē
Anglia et Scotia simul. nāq; yltra dicta-cccxxii. passuū milia in
ea parte que ad occidentem prospectat due: quas nō petii: super
sunt prouincie: quaz alterā Indi Anan vocant cuius accolae cau-
dati nascuntur. Tendunt in longitudine ad miliaria. clxxx. vt
ab his quos vebo mecū Indis percepi: qui oīs has callent insu-
las Hispanie ho ambit⁹ maior est tota Hispania a Colonia vsq;
ad fontem rabidum. Hincq; facile arguit q̄ quartum eius latus
quod ipse per rectā lineā occidentis in orientem traiesci miliaria
continet. xli. Hec insula est affectanda et affectata nō spernenda
In qua et si aliaz oim vt dixi pro inuictissimo Rege nostro sc̄len-
titer possessionem accepi: earūq; imperium dicto Regi penitus
cōmittitur: in oportuniori tñ loco atq; omni lucro et cōmercio
concedenti cuiusdā magne ville: cui Fatuuitatis dñi nomen de-
dimus: possessionem peculiariter accepi: ibiq; arcem quandam
erigere ex templo iussi: que modo iam debet esse pacta: in qua ho-
mines qui necessarii sunt visi cū omni armorū genere et yltra an-
num victu oportuno reliqui. Item quandā carauellā et pro aliis
construendis tam in hac arte q̄ in ceteris peritos: ac eiusdē in-
sule Regis erga eos beniuolentiam et familiaritatē incredibiles
Sunt enim gentes ille amabiles admodum et benigne: eo q̄ Rex
predictus me fratrem suū dici gloriabatur. Et si aium reuocarent et
his qui in arce manserunt nocere velint: nequeunt: qa armis ca-
rent: nudī incedūt et nimīū timidi: ideo dictā arcem tenētes dun-
taxat pnt totā eam insulam nullo sibi imminēte discrimine popu-
lari: dum nō leges quas dedim⁹ ac regimen nō excedāt. In oib⁹

is insulis vt intellecti quisq; vni tm̄ iugū acquiescit: p̄ter p̄m
cipēs aut reges: q̄bus viginti h̄c licet. femine magis q̄ viri la-
borare videntur: nec bene potū intelligere an habeāt bona pro-
pria: vidi enim q̄ vnus habebat aliis impartiri: p̄sertim dapes.
obsonia ⁊ hm̄i. Nullum apud eos monstrū reperi vt pleriq; etiā
stimabant: sed hoīes magne reuerentie atq; benignos. Nec sunt
nigri velut ethiopes: habent crines planos ⁊ demissos. non de-
gūt vbi radiōz solaris emicat calor: p̄ magna nanq; hic est solis
vehementia: propterea q̄ ab equinoctiali linea distat. Vbi viden-
tur q̄ adas sex ⁊ viginti ex montū cacuminib⁹. Maximū quoq;
vigec frigus: sed id q̄ lem moderantur. Indi tum loci cōsuetudi-
ne tum rerū calidissimaz quib⁹ frequenter ⁊ luxuriose vescunt̄
p̄sidio. Itaq; mōstra aliqua nō vidi: neq; eoz alicubi habui co-
gnitionem: excēpta quadā insula Charis nuncupata: que secun-
da ex Hispania in Indiam transfretantib⁹ existit: quā gens que-
dam a finitimis habita ferocior: incolit. Hi carne humana vescū-
tur. Habent p̄dicti biremiū genera plurima q̄bus in oīs Indi-
cas insulas traiciunt: depredant: surripiunt quecūq; p̄nt. Nihil
ab aliis differunt nisi q̄ gerūt more semineo longos crines: vtū-
tur arcub⁹ ⁊ spiculis arundineis f̄tis vt dixim⁹ in grossiori par-
te attenuatis bastilib⁹: ideoq; habent feroces: quare ceteri Indi
inertibus metū p̄ectunt: sed hos ego nihili facio plus q̄ alios.
Hi sunt q̄ cobant cū quibusdā feminis: que sole insulā Mateur-
nin primā ex Hispania in Indiā traicientib⁹ habitant. De autē
femine nullū sui sexus opus exercent: vtuntur enim arcubus et
spiculis sicut de eaz iugibus dixi: muniunt sese laminis eneis
quaz maxima apud eas copia existit. Aliā mibi insulā affirmāt
sup̄ dicta Hispania maiorē: eius incole carēt pilis: auroq; inter
alias potissimū exuberat. Datus insule ⁊ aliaz quas vidi hoīes
mecū porto: qui hoz que dixi testimoniiū perbibēt. Deniq; vt no-
stri discessus ⁊ celeris reuerfionis compendii ac emolumentum
breuib⁹ astringā hoc polliceor: me nostris Regibus inuictissi-
mis paruo eoz fultū auxilio: tantū auri daturū quantū eis fuit

rit opus. tñ vero aromatum. bobicis. masticis: q̄ apud Chium
 duntaxat inuenitur. tantūq; ligni aloes. tantum seruoꝝ hydo-
 latrarum: quantum eorum maiestas voluerit exigere. it. in reu-
 barbarum: et alia aromatum genera que si quos in dicta ar. e. reli-
 qui iam inuenisse atq; inuenturos existimo. qñquidem ego nul-
 libi magis sum moratus nisi quantum me coegerunt venti: et
 terq; in villa Natiuitatis: dum arceꝝ condere et tuta oia esse pro-
 uidi. Que et si maxima et inaudita sunt: multo tñ maiora forent
 si naues mihi vt ratio erigit subuenissent. Vex multum ac mira-
 bile hoc: nec nostris meritis correspondens: sed sancte Ch. istia-
 ne fidei: nostrorumq; Regum pietati ac religioni: quia quod hu-
 manus consequi nō poterat intellectus: id h. manis cōcessit di-
 uinus. Solet enim deus seruos suos: quicq; sua precepta diligūt
 et in impossibilibus exaudire: vt nobis in presentia contigit: qui
 ea consecuti sumus que hactenus mortalium vires minime at-
 gerant: nam si harū insularū quipiam aliquid scripserunt aut lo-
 cuti sunt: omnes per ambages et cōiecturas. nemo se eas vidisse
 asserit. vnde prope vi debatur fabula. Igitur Rex et Regina prin-
 ceꝝq; ac eoꝝ regna felicissima cuncteq; ali. Ch. istianorū provin-
 cie Saluatori dño nostro Jesu Ch. isto agam⁹ gratias: qui tan-
 ta nos victoria munereq; donauit: celebrentur processiones. per-
 agantur solennia sacra: festaq; fronde velentur delubra. exultet
 Ch. istus 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: quorū non solum Hispania sed
 vniuersa Ch. istianitas est futura particeps. Nec vt gesta sunt
 sic breuiter enarrata. Vale. Vlis bone pridie Idus Martii.

Ch. istoforus Colom Oceane classis Prefectus.

¶ Epigramma. R. L. de Corbaria Episcopi Montispalufii.
Ad Inuictissimum Regem Hispaniarum.

Jam nulla Hispanis tellus addenda Triumphis

Atq; parum tantis viribus orbis erat.

Aunc longe Eois regio depressa sub vndis.

Auctura est titulos Beticæ magne tuos:

Unde repertozi merito referenda Colombo

Gratia: sed summo est maior habēda deo.

Qui vincenda parat noua Regna tibiq; sibiq;

Legq; simul fortem prestat et esse piū.

Colombus

A LETTER

or

Christopher Columbus.

Aving now accomplished the undertaking upon which I fet out, I know that it will be agreeable to you to be informed of all that I have done and discovered in my voyage. On the thirty-third day after I had left Cadiz, I reached the Indian Ocean, where I found a great many islands, peopled by innumerable inhabitants, of all which I took possession, without resistance, in the name of our most illustrious King, with public proclamation and hoisting our colours. To the first of these islands, I gave the name of the Divine Saviour, trusting to whose protection I had reached it and all the rest. Its Indian name, however, is Guana-hanyx. In like manner, I gave new names to the whole. One was named from Holy Mary of the Conception, another Fernandina, another Isabella, another Joanna, and in like manner of the rest. When we landed upon that island, which, I have just said, was named Joanna, I proceeded along its shore, somewhat towards the west, and found it of so great an extent, without any apparent termination, that I conceived it not to be an island, but part of the Continent, a province of Cathay. However, you see neither cities nor towns situated on its shores, only a few villages and rural farms. I could not enter into conversation with its inhabitants; and, accordingly, as soon as they saw us they took flight. I advanced forward, thinking that I should find some town, or country houses; but, at length, perceiving that nothing new was likely to appear, however far we might go, and that our progress was carrying us directly north, which I was particularly desirous to avoid, as winter was now set in, and the winds were besides favourable for our voyage southwards, the direction which I wished, I determined to make no further search, but returned to a harbour, whose situation I had marked. I notwithstanding sent from hence two of our men into the country, to inquire, whether there were any king or cities in the province.

They

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They pursued their course for three days, and met with innumerable people and inhabitants, a paltry race, however, and without any government; so they returned. I had, in the mean time, been informed by some Indians, whom I found there, that the country was in fact an island. I accordingly proceeded towards the east, always keeping along the shores, for three hundred and twenty-two miles, where the island is terminated. From hence I saw another island to the east, distant from this of Joanna 54 miles, to which I immediately gave the name of Hispania, and made for it. As I had before done at Joanna, I coasted along it to the east, by the north, for 564 miles. Joanna, and the rest of these islands, are astonishingly fertile. This one is surrounded by the safest and most admirable harbours which I ever saw: there are likewise in it many very lofty mountains. All these islands are very beautifully shaped; in a great diversity of forms. They abound in the finest variety of trees, so lofty that they seem to reach the stars, never, I believe, without foliage; for, when I saw them, they were as beautiful and green as our trees in Spain are in the month of May; some in flower, others bearing fruit, others in a different state, but each most suited to its quality. The nightingale, and innumerable other birds of all kinds, sung amidst their shades: and yet it was the month of November when I passed under them. In the above mentioned island of Joanna, there are moreover seven or eight kinds of palm-trees; which, for stature and beauty (as indeed may be said of all their other trees, herbs, and fruits), far surpass ours. There are pines, too, of an admirable beauty, fields and meadows of the utmost extent, birds of many different species, honey of various flavours, metals of all kinds, except iron. In that one which, as I have already said, I called Hispania, the mountains are the highest, the country and woods are of great extent, the meadows very fruitful, and particularly well adapted for corn, pasture, or the situation of houses. The convenience of the harbours in this island, and the abundance and salubrity of the rivers, must almost exceed the belief of those who have not seen them. Its trees, pastures, and fruits, are very different from those in Joanna. It abounds besides in various sorts of aromatics, in gold and metals. Of this island, and of all the others which I have seen or obtained any knowledge of, the inhabitants go naked, both sexes alike, just as they were born; except that some of the women have a leaf, or some sort of cotton covering, which they themselves prepare

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prepare for that purpose, about their middle. As I have already said, all these people are utterly without iron of any sort; they are also without arms, of which they know not the use, and indeed would be ill adapted to make use of them; not from any bodily defects, for they are well formed, but because they are remarkably timid and fearful. The only kinds of arms they possess are canes parched in the sun, on the roots of which they fix a sort of spearhead of dry wood sharpened into a point: yet these they do not often dare to use, for it frequently happened that when I had sent two or three of my men to some of the villages that they might have communication with their inhabitants, a whole body of Indians would come out; but no sooner did they see our men approach, than off they set, parents deserting their children, and children their parents without any scruple. Nor was this owing to any violence on my part, as I was particularly anxious that they should meet with no injury; on the contrary, among whatever people I landed, or whom I could bring to a conference, I always imparted to them, in quantities, whatever I happened to have, such as cloths and many other things, nor took any thing from them in return. But they are by nature of a very timid disposition. Whenever they know themselves to be in safety however, and get over their fears, they are an uncommonly simple and honest people, very liberal in bestowing whatever they possess. They never refuse a request; nay they themselves invited us to make demands of them. They have in truth a show of the greatest good will to all: they give things of great value for what is of scarce any, and are indeed content with very little or almost nothing in exchange. I however made a point that they should not be imposed upon by the very trifling and worthless articles which were apt to be given them, such as broken bits of earthenware, or of glass, likewise nails; although the truth is, if they might but obtain these, they thought themselves possessed of the most beautiful ornaments in the world. A sailor, on one occasion, got for one nail as great a weight of gold as would have made three golden nobles: and in the same way, for other articles of still less value, they gave whatever the purchaser was inclined to ask them. But because I felt this to be an unjust species of traffic, I forbid it; and gave them many useful and beautiful articles which I had brought along with me, without any return being asked, that I might render them more friendly to me, that I might gain them over to the Christian faith, that they

might

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might be well affected towards our King, Queen, Nobles, and the whole Spanish people, and search out for those things in which themselves abound, and of which we are much in want, and, laying up stores of them, have wherewithal to enter into traffic with us. They have no idolatry amongst them; but seem to have a firm persuasion, that all force, power, and all good things, are from Heaven, from whence indeed they imagined that I had come down with my ships and sailors; as I discovered from them, after they had so far lost their apprehensions as to converse with us. They are neither sluggish, nor rude; on the contrary, they are of an intelligent and piercing mind; and the relations which those of them who ferry across the seas give of the various particulars which they have seen, are very distinct and lively. But none of them had ever before seen any people clothed, or ships such as ours. As soon as I had come into that sea, I carried off by force from the first island which I reached, a few of the inhabitants, who might be instructed by us, and instruct us in the course of our voyage, concerning the matters with which they were conversant; and the plan turned out remarkably well. In a very short time, we understood them, and they us by gestures and signs, and even words; and they were of great use to us. They never, however, gave up the impression, however long they remained with us (and indeed they still are with us) that I had lighted down from Heaven; and they spread the notion wherever we landed, calling out with a loud voice, which was repeated from one to another, Come, Come, and you will see a race of ethereal people! The consequence has been, that, laying aside their fears formerly entertained, vast crowds of men and women, children and adults, young and old, came round us from all quarters; some offering us meat, others drink, with the utmost and most incredible kindness. All these Islands possess many boats made of solid wood, and although very narrow, yet resembling our boats both in length and form, only considerably more rapid in their course. They are managed by oars only. Some of them are large, others small, and others again of a middling size. With the larger ones they pass from one island to another, and carry on a traffic throughout them all, innumerable as they are. I have seen some of these boats or barges which carried seventy or eighty rowers. In all these islands there is no diversity in the appearance of the people; their manners and speech are alike, so that they all understand one another; a circumstance peculiarly

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liarily important for the purpose which our most Serene King had principally in view, their conversion, I mean, to the holy faith of Christ. As far as I can make out, they are very far from being disinclined to it. I already mentioned how I coasted along the island Joanna 322 miles to the east; and I am persuaded, from what I saw and heard, that this island is greater than England and Scotland together. It contains two other provinces which I did not see, one of which the Indians call Anan, where there are men with tails, and that province is 180 miles long, according to the report of those Indians whom I carry along with me, and who are very well acquainted with these islands. The circumference of Hispaña I take to be greater than that of all Spain, a *Cologna usque ad fontem rabidum*, if I may reckon as a fourth of the whole, that side, which I passed along in a right line from west to east, about 540 miles. On this island of Hispaña, although I had solemnly taken possession of all these islands in the name of our invincible King, I yet fixed upon a spot more advantageous than any other for commerce, and every opportunity of wealth, with a view to the erection of a metropolis, to which I have given the name of our Lord's Nativity, and of which, in a more peculiar manner, I have taken possession for the King. There I immediately gave orders for the building a fort, which will soon be finished, in which as many men as may be necessary, with all sorts of arms, and more than a year's provision, may be left. Here likewise I shall establish a carpenter's workshop, and leave people skilled, not only in this, but in other arts, partly on account of the great friendship and kindness which I have experienced from the King of this island, the inhabitants of which have been most amiable and well-affected; and the King has even gloried in styling me his brother. If they should change their dispositions, they yet cannot hurt those who are left in the fort, however desirous they might be of doing so. They have a great dread of arms, are themselves naked, and remarkably timid, so that the possessors of the fort may in fact be said to possess the whole island, without any hazard to themselves, if they will keep within the laws and regulations which I have prescribed for them. In all these islands, according to my information, no man has more than one wife, except the Chiefs and Kings, who may have as many as twenty. The women seem to work more than the men; and I have not been able to discover, whether there is any such thing as separate property; for I have always seen these

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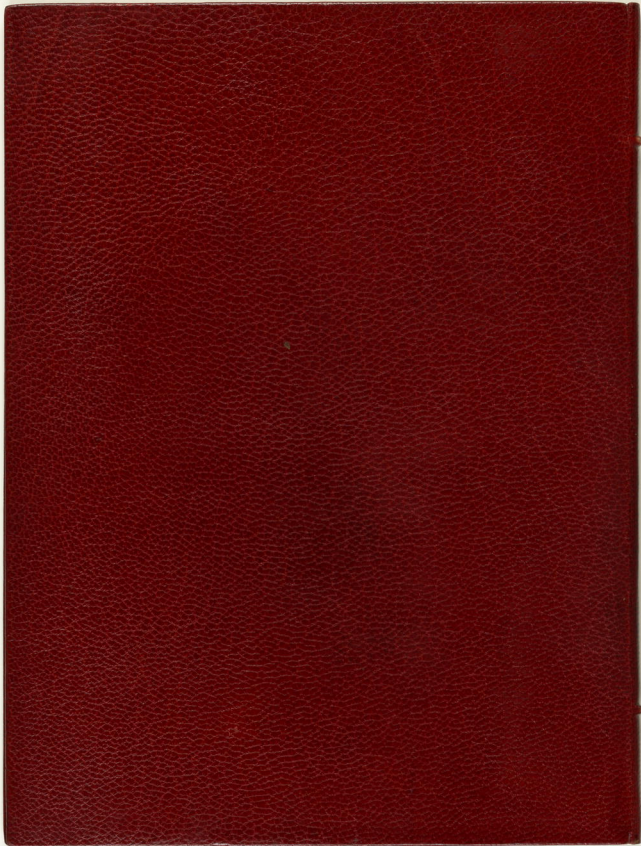
these people impart to each other whatever they had, particularly food, and things of that sort. I found no monsters among them, as some have imagined, but everywhere men of a very estimable and benign aspect. Neither are they black, like the Africans: their hair is smooth and long. Indeed, they do not live in a country where the solar rays are particularly powerful, being distant from the equator about six-and-twenty degrees. The cold is very severe on the tops of the mountains. Yet the Indians of these regions prevent its most disagreeable effects, partly by the use of very high seasoned food, of which they are extremely fond; and custom inures them to the climate. There are then, as I have said, no monsters, at least that I saw; and the only information I received of any such, was of the inhabitants of an island called Charis, which, to those who are sailing for India, follows second in order immediately after the island of Hispania. This people are looked upon by their neighbours as very ferocious, so as even to eat human flesh. They have many various sorts of boats, with which they pass into all the Indian islands, and carry off whatever they lay their hands on. They differ in no respect in appearance from the other islanders, except that they have long hair like women. They make use of bows, and cane spears with whetted points, fixed, as I have already described, in the thicker part. From their ferocity, they are objects of great terror to the rest of the Indians; but, for my part, they do not seem to me more formidable than the others. They cohabit with a race of women who are the sole inhabitants of another island immediately succeeding Hispania, as you sail for India. These women are not employed in the common occupations of their sex, but, like their husbands, carry bows and spears, and are protected by plates of brass, with which their island abounds. I have been told that there is another island still larger than Hispania: its inhabitants have no spears, but, like all the others, are overflowing with gold. Some of the inhabitants of this, and of the other islands which I have seen, I have along with me, who confirm, by their testimony, the above particulars.

To conclude with summing up, in a few words, the advantages to be derived from this our short voyage and speedy return, I may fairly promise, that I can supply our invincible Sovereigns, if I am supported by their kind assistance, with as much gold as they can have occasion for, and as great a quantity of aromatics and aloes and rhubarb, as their Majesties may think

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think proper to require. I have no doubt that these will be collected in great abundance by the men whom I have left in the fort, for I myself made no longer stay than the winds forced me, except the time I remained in the city of the Nativity while the fort was building, and I was providing for the safety of those who were to be left. These are very great, and, as yet, unheard-of advantages: but they might be much further extended, if, as would be reasonable, a supply of ships should be given me. This great and wonderful field of discovery is far beyond our merit, and can correspond only to the magnificence of the Christian Faith, and to the piety and religion of our Sovereigns. It is not the accomplishment of an human intellect, but is truly the gift of the Divine Mind. It is not unusual indeed with God to listen to the entreaties of his servants who love his precepts, even when they seem to be asking impossibilities, as appears to have been his dealing with us, who have been permitted to perform what the powers of men had never before so much as bordered upon. For whatever may have been hinted in former times of the existence of these islands, either in writing or in discourse, it is certain that it was only by obscure conjecture, and that no one ever asserted that he had seen them; and accordingly their existence appeared merely fabulous. Let then our King and Queen, their Nobles, and all their happy realms, and indeed all the nations of Christendom, return thanks to our Saviour the Lord Jesus Christ, because he has magnified us with so great bounty and victory: let solemn procession and other holy offices be celebrated: and let the temples be veiled with festive boughs. Glory be henceforth to Christ on the earth, as there is glory in the Heavens, for he is advancing forth to bring salvation to the perishing souls of the Heathen. Let us too rejoice, both on account of the exaltation of our Faith, and of the increase of our temporal advantages, in which not only Spain but all Christendom will participate. This then is a short narration of our performances. Farewell.—Lisbon, the day before the Ides of March.

Edinb. Review



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EPISTOLA.

(1493)