The lie of the Millenium

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I met Bilbeny two years ago, at the Catalan Summer University, in Prada de Conflent, and I must admit that the fact explained on his doctoral thesis surprised me. That same day I told myself that I would help him in the tiring task of spreading the true truth of this great lie that we have been believing for years and years. The new millennium must begin with a clean conscience and peace of mind. In fact, the pursuit of truth has always been one of the goals of mankind, and sooner or later the riddles and lies are unmasked. What Bilbeny has discovered is a bomb. Historically speaking, there is no other discovery that dismantles as many (false) theories as he does. And not only that, his study also has a second reading: the accusation against those who write History.

I want to warn you. Reading this document, it strives. I confess that I was the victim myself of bewilderment when I was exposed to what I am going to expose. And it's hard to believe, I assure you !. Yes, and I want to make it very clear from the beginning: each and every one of the tests, discoveries and historical demonstrations that I present here are the work of Jordi Bilbeny. My only intention with this document is to try to spread these ideas around the globe by drawing on my experience in new mega-broadcasting technologies such as the World Wide Web, e-mail, etc. In fact, the job I translate here is to have collected and ordered all the historical and scientific evidence that Bilbeny relates in his books about the falsification of the discovery of America. I've always liked to prove things (I'm an amateur scientist) and there is no better proof than one that fulfills a genuine English phrase that says, "A proof, should be as simple as possible, but not simpler."I met Bilbeny two years ago, at the Catalan Summer University, in Prada de Conflent, and I must admit that the fact explained on his doctoral thesis surprised me. That same day I told myself that I would help him in the tiring task of spreading the true truth of this great lie that we have been believing for years and years. The new millennium must begin with a clean conscience and peace of mind. In fact, the pursuit of truth has always been one of the goals of mankind, and sooner or later the riddles and lies are unmasked. What Bilbeny has discovered is a bomb. Historically speaking, there is no other discovery that dismantles as many (false) theories as he does. And not only that, his study also has a second reading: the accusation against those who write History.As the excerpt says: "History is written by the winners". And the centuries that preceded the discovery of America saw a Castile booming against a Catalan-Aragonese crown in complete decline. Therefore, it is easily deductible that History was written by the Castilians. One may think that the simplest thing to rewrite History would have been to remove all evidence from Discoveries. However, with this option, Castile history would be non existant.

There are surely a lot of historical lies to be unmasked, but thanks to Bilbeny, there are fewer.

Jordi Puigneró i Ferrer

Sant Cugat del Vallès, Octubre de 1999

The Lie of the Millenium.

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Cristòfor Colom, Cristóbal Colón or Christopher Columbus?

by JORDI BILBENY

The Lie of the Millenium. Cristòfor Colom, Cristóbal Colón
or Christopher Columbus?

A brief description of the Jordi Bilbeny's book
Brevíssima Relació de la Destrucció de la Història. La Falsificació de
la Descoberta Catalana d'Amèrica
(Destruction of history. The fake of the catalan discovery of America)

The Lie of the Millenium. Cristòfor Colom, Cristóbal Colón or Christopher Columbus?
"There are no third lines in the history of nations.
Wheter they are sovereign or dependent
and only sovereign countries people can assume the challenges of the future"
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Index
{ Prologue
{ The false "Bartolome de las Casas" and his work
{ Quo Vadis Columbus
{ About Jaume Ferrer De Blanes, missing in combat
{ The great Mediterranean port of Palos de Moguer
{ The sailors invented at purpose
{ The Pinzon brothers
{ The andalusian sailors with Catalonian cap
{ Jewellery
{ The taking of possession. Another historical manipulation
{ Novelty titles and honours
{ How is it possible that the documents of an exclusively Castilian expedition are stored in the archive
of the Aragonese crown in Barcelona?
{ Castile. Paradise of gardening
{ The great Castilian Mediterranean Empire
{ Castile land of fish
{ Castilian history?
{ Not allowed to be Catalonian
{ The Toponymy
{ Numismatics
{ The Catalonian ill-spellings by the Admiral
{ Conclusion

Prologue
I must warn you. The reading of this document is captivating, hard to believe at the beginning, surprising and shocking.

This document is no other than the short translation to the "world wide web" of the investigations carried out by Jordi Bilbeny over the last 18th years already exposed in his books.
What Bilbeny discovered is a bomb, historically speaking. There is no other discovery that dismantles so many false theories which have become certainties and fill nowadays our school books.

The truth always ends up emerging. What has been concealed by the official history cannot now bear now more disregards. Despite the history is always made by the powerful the search of the truth has always been in the very nature of man and sooner or later the enigmas and lies get resolved and unmasked.

The evidence now revealed strikes twice. For the unearthing of the real circumstances of the discovery of the New World still so misunderstood and for the incredible and appalling manipulation of the historical facts by the authorities. It may be difficult for the outsider to understand the reasons for such misconduct without understanding the politics of modern Spain as well as the historic politics of what was then the Catalonian Kingdom of Aragon and the Castilian Kingdom of Castile.
The baroquely engineered false history and intended manipulation of all related data regarding

the discovery of America cannot be understood without understanding first the Castilian fanaticism of the age. An age and a fanaticism that gave life to the Spanish Inquisition, the catholic fundamentalism that in a degree still remain in such land today, the very much alive ethnic hatred towards the Catalonian nation.

The Spanish authorities couldn't burn definitively all books and evidence regarding such discovery for the new arising Castile would have lost his borrowed glory. They could not reach the books www.inh.catThe Lie of the Millenium. Cristòfor Colom, Cristóbal Colón or Christopher Columbus?

written out of their borders or the copies sent abroad and it is thanks to that that nowadays we can sum the evidence and reconstruct what really happened.
The silence of the official institutions when presented with the evidence point out an accusing finger to those who in the past hided the truth as well as those who today try pointlessly to ignore it.
In this new millennium we shall start with a clear conscience and for the sake of knowledge make the truth prevail upon the political usage of history.
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The false "Bartolome de las Casas" and his work
Since the beginning of the sixtieth century the history of bookmaking, book printing and its distribution is closely related to the history of censorship. If fact, from this very age are known the censorship laws which allowed the censor agents to revise any books to be printed and modify its contents to oblige to the religious and political interests of the Spanish Crown. This was applied to all books referred to the then recent discovery of America:
{
Royal bond 21st of September 1556 -> Remains prohibited the impression of any book about America without the special license of the kingdom council. And therefore ordered the collection of any existing one and severe punishment for any bookseller that may carry on selling them.
{
Royal bond 9th of October 1556 -> It is ordered to royal officials the requisition and identification of all books arrived in ships not indexed in the Saint Inquisition indexes.
Curiously enough it is in those dates that the historian Bartolome de las Casas wrote his will. We may easily observe the relation between the censorship laws being introduced and the precautions undertaken by the writer.
It is just after each of the Royal bonds of 1556, 1558 and 1560 that Bartolome de las Casas takes the first measures in protection of its work and four year after the 1560 Royal bond that indefinitely postpones its "General History of the Indies". To be more precise, the November of 1559, Bartolome de las Casas signed will letter for the future of its work.

Through that document he gave the manuscript of this book to a religious order and expressed his will for the book not to be published until at least forty years later after his dead: "Once those forty years passed, in the event of convenience for the good of the Indians and of Spain, they can order it to be printed for the glory of God and revealing of the truth". Passed five years, on his later will of the 17th of March 1564 insisted: "And therefore I gave in donation [my work] to the Saint Gregorian College of all my Latin and romanc writings may them be found in the theme of the Indians and the General History of the Indies which I also have written in romanc. It was my intention that never leaved the college but for printing when God provided the time remaining the originals in within the college which I ask and pray to the very Reverend and councillor fathers of www.inh.catThe Lie of the Millenium. Cristòfor Colom, Cristóbal Colón or Christopher Columbus?

the time. That they shall do for good. Upon which conscience I command them that in within the college may they guard and protect".

There is yet one more fact that Bartolome de las Casas decided to protect his work from censorship: The fact that only puts all his writings about the Indians in his General History of the Indies.

Yet the maybe most undeniable evidence is that like all the other censured writings, the General History of the Indies remained completely unknown for some years and not at the abbey in which he ordered it to be kept. We know that by the Royal bond of the 3rd of November 1571, after five years of its dead, the original work was subtracted by Juan de Ovando of the abbey and moved to

Madrid under the custody of Juan Lopez de Velasco, the Indies Council censor. There remained until 1597.

For the correspondence we have regarding Lopez de Velasco referring to his censorship activities we know that he was a statesman upon which his country's interest prevailed upon the convenience of letting the truth be public. Is in that way, how Bartolome de las Casas, has being conserved in royal ownership: serving the interest of the Castilian state upon the historical truth and against the interests of the Kingdom of Aragon.

The clearest example of this censorship is the wide quantity of changes, added-ups and contradictions we can find at the General History of the Indies, a recognised fact already mentioned by the international historian community.
Another revealing fact I that the original work was hidden during centuries despite that from time to time someone made reference upon it:
{
The historian and bibliography writer Antonio de Leon Pinelo in his book "Epitome of the Oriental and Occidental Library" (published in Madrid 1629) says he saw the work in two volumes at the Simancas archive, where he went on 1626 to examine the General History of the Indies of Bartolome de las Cases by the command of the Indies Council. He also tells us that those volumes corresponded to 1492 and 1552. And therefore he mentions another two existing copies. Those volumes though one in the Villa-Umbrosa Count library and the other at Jacob Krisius in Amsterdam.
{
In the same way, in "Memory of Antonio Herrera and the books and papers of Casas who where taken from San Gregory College in Valladolid and are in possession of Juan Lopez de Velasco" it is said that the works where composed of three volumes and the first had 624 pages. But in fact the first conserved volume according to Lewis Hanke had only 496 pages.
The Lie of the Millenium. Cristòfor Colom, Cristóbal Colón or Christopher Columbus?

Another aspect of evidence again from censorship sources and its political intention, it is revealed when analysing the pretended autograph preface by Columbus of the "On board diary". From this letter, we have an extract that Bartolome de las Casas publishes in the first volume of the General History of the Indies (pages 47 and 48), and an oddly complete incorporated text to the codex of the "The prophecies book".

Now, in the original (modified) text by Bartolome de las Casas of the General History of the Indies which is in Madrid's National Library at the text from the preface letter one can see scrawls, modifications and other proofs that what one's reading is not a transcription.

The fact that is being incorporated to the codex allows us at least to be suspicious about a fraud case. Numerous historians have already noticed that like Gallardo in his "Essay of a library" and in fact it can be checked that not only is something added afterwards but also unrelated. Let's take a look at the following examples:
{
The letter which is taken off the book's content starts at the 4th front and longs until the 6th front. Of those pages, the ones which carry the 4 number are part of the bunch of paper but not the 5th, which seems glued. The number 6 finally are even with 4.
{ The handwriting is the same from the 4th to the 5th pages but different from the 6th on.
{ The paper of the added page, is completely different from the one in which has been inserted. Looking closely we can see that they have nothing in common.
{ The handwriting of the added page doesn't appear again in the codex.
{ The letter presents blanks, added text and signs of manipulation which is clearly suspicious.

The conclusion is that "The prophecies book" was modified so it matched with the preface-letter of the General History of the Indies not to say that from the General History of the Indies itself didn't last match of the original once the abuse of the "The prophecies book" was done.
If Columbus is the most important character in America's discovery, there is another character whose importance is even or more due to the very valuable literary legacy which has been crucial to the discovery's understanding. This character is Bartolome de las Casas and no else. According the official Columbine Spanish historiography he was a missionary friar, born in Andalusia albeit there is not a single document proving his andalusian nature.

As it will be demonstrated following this was the Catalonian friar Bartomeu Casaus.

If we analyse the copies of the official texts lost in that age that speak about the American discovery we will see that the character is called Bartolome de las Casas but we also will see that almost all copies where published in Castile. Knowing the certainty of censorship we cannot trust those sources faithfully. In fact a Latin translation of the “Brief Tale of the Indies destruction” published in Frankfurt on the 1598 has Bartolomaeum Casaum as author.
We can also state thanks to Girolami Banzoni in the “History of the New World” that the father of the friar was called “Casaos”. Yet a more clear prove is the signature of that character when on 1543 was appointed Bishop of Chiapas until 1550.

We cannot at that point avoid considering the bishop one of many Catalonians un-nationalized in profit of Castile.
(Note to the reader: Once proved the nature of the character, the character will be called henceforth by his real name: Bartomeu Casaus)

Quo Vadis Columbus
Are the contradictions in the preface-letter an accidental finding? Are they affecting only this part of the text? Or rather spread all throughout the book as an unavoidable and indelible fact by the censorship agents to manipulate the facts and change the sense of the history? In the following examples we can explore it clearly:

In General History of the Indies is being told both of the discovery of the new lands and about going to Asian India, part which has been openly modified.

We also find contradictions in the fact of Cuba being an isle or terra firma. The vision that Casaus gives about what Columbus believed Cuba was is totally contradictory, not only throughout the General History of the Indies but also with the Admiral’s word in the “letter” with which he announced the discovery where is clearly stated that Cuba was an isle.

All posterior fakes used by the censors to give evidence that Cuba was terra firma, or Japan, and that that terra firma was Asia should be understood as a very astute political game. Why? Because if Columbus didn’t discover neither land nor isles by his will and labour but by chance and not knowing where he was going and confusing all he saw with other geographical places as found written in the “Capitulations” book, the Crown would cancel the contract and expropriate the land and profits gained and the novelty titles given.

As known, the Colom (Columbus) where finally expropriated which is even more clear the extreme importance of this character in Casaus history.

About Jaume Ferrer De Blanes, missing in combat
A very related issue with the Discovery of America is the correspondence between Columbus and a famous cosmographer of the age who according to some sources would be one of the main cause that would throw Columbus to the quest for the new world. Well, as Casaus says in his books, this cosmographer was called Paulo. A Florentine physician identified lately by the columbine critic as Paolo dal Pozzo Toscanelli.

Altolaguirre in his “Cristobal Columbus and Pablo del Pozzo Toscanelli” demonstrated that the correspondence that includes Ferran Colom, son of the discoverer in “The history of the Admiral” was an invention for there was a bunch of incongruences (repetitions and common places) and inexact data not according to the mentioned facts.

For instance, in one of those letters of 1474 Toscanelli says that “at the end of the path the great province of Catai should be found, official residence of the Great Khan. The one of Mangi and the beautiful city of Quinsai”.

This fact wouldn’t have any importance at all if it wasn’t because all those denominations belong to China’s Mongol dominion founded by Genghis Khan the 1206 and ended the 1369 so either manipulation of the text has occurred or Toscanelli wasn’t what one can say a ‘brilliant’ geographer because in 1474, when this letter was written China wasn’t ruled by the Great Khan any more and

the country wasn't called Catai, the province of Mangi didn't exist and Cambelec, Zaiton and Quinsai cities had other names.

Another fact that makes Toscanelli's existence dubious is the fact that an historian called Herrera, in one of his latest studies about Casaus and specially in the chapter that refers to by whom was Columbus induced to the quest for the New World there is no reference to Toscanelli at all. According to Herrera, the man that induced Columbus to the discovery was no one else than Martin of Bohemia.

As we know how the censorship agents behaved cutting and adding its easier to believe that the truth is that those who manipulated Herrera's and Ferran Colom's books, did it based on an original missing today and containing a different name than the legated. Which one then?

All we know is that the writer was a friend of Colom and that he should have known a lot of cosmography. It happens that the unique letter sent to Columbus by a cosmographer which critics haven't yet turned down for not being original is Jaume Ferrer de Blanes' one. This letter once again is the translation of an now lost original one in Catalonian tongue for there is no lack of references showing the origin like phrases like "this our Spain" or the sharing of the same monarchs in "Our common lords".

Also it should be taken into account the letter to the kings sent the 27th of January 1494 in which was written "I will always refer to those who know more than myself like the Admiral of the Indies who at tempore existente knows about this issues like no one else" which proves the friendship between both characters.

The fact that Ferrer was a top cosmographer of its time is being testimony by plenty of historians like Roselly de Lorgues and so is explained his involvement in the partition of the Atlantic Ocean between Spain and Portugal once legalized the discovery of the new lands. In fact, Ferrer creates the first world map including America which would be sent to the kings at 1495.

Being Ferrer who orientates, gives counsel and induces Columbus to the New World discovery it is not hard to imagine that he was a Catalonian himself. So Columbus was a Catalonian and Ferrer was a Catalonian. They are the one who organises the expedition and succeeds and the one that supervises the details and set the limits between Spain and Portugal. That discredits the traditional Spanish teachings "for Castile and Leon was America discovered by Colon".

The facts since now dismantle the prejudice that America's discovery was reserved to Castile. Why should Ferdinand the 15th of August 1494 write to his deputies on Catalonia, Majorca and to the viceroy of Sicily all belonging to the kingdom of Aragon asking them for the search of sailors, cosmographers and expert astrologers to give their opinion about the Atlantic division then?
To close the chapter then we can conclude that the cosmographer that was intentionally erased form Casaus, Ferran Colom and Herrera's books couldn't be no other that Jaume Ferrer de Blanes and that was intentionally erased because of his Catalonian condition, because his old and compromising relation with the different states of the Aragon Kingdom and because of his proved and old friendship with the Admiral.

The great Mediterranean port of Palos de Moguer
Casaus compiles Columbus words in

"I came to the village of Palos sea port where I loaded three vessels very adequate to the purpose and leaved the port provided with very suppliers and sea people" but in another says "he left the river called Saltes, for it is called like that the river of Palos". Saltes was yet then and since two centuries before an inhabited island. Plus that "river in Palos" that Casaus mentions has

never before mentioned.
Otherwise, there are a great number of chroniclers of the age that record Columbus leaving land neither from Palos nor Saltes but from Cadis (see picture on the left).
This wide range of choices is yet again showing that the censors shaded the name of the original port and that they where more worried of making it disappear than synchronising the invented substitute port.

Pals General History of the Castilian quests cover. 1) where it is clearly seen that the official Palos is Pals de l'Emporda

The historian Bilbeny has demonstrated that Columbus didn't leave from Palos but from Pals de l'Emporda instead. The documents speak about a military fortress in Palos but there was never one there. Nor there is any archaeological remaining evidence today. Pals de l'Emporda though still conserves today all traces of a fortified medieval town. Sometimes a picture is worth more than words:
Another evidence is the fact that other chroniclers like Piri Reis (1513) and Alfonso Garcia de Matamoros ("De Academia et Doctis Viris Hispaniae", 1553) tell us that the first expedition of the discovery " ... in reaching the Strait of Ceuta and having sailed four thousand miles". There is clearly not 4000 miles from Palos de Moguer to the Strait of Gibraltar. There is about 4000 miles from Pals de l'Emporda to the Strait of Ceuta though.

Also if you ever have been in Palos de Moguer you will see with your eyes that the supposed river from where the three vessels leaved land doesn't exceed what you can call a torrent.
Yet more evidence is that is being told that from Palos de Moguer is from where Columbus returned to Barcelona to be received by the kings. Numerous historians compiled the fact that Columbus went from the landing point to Barcelona walking. That he did in three days because the kings gave him the order dated the 30th of March and he arrived the 3rd of April. This makes sense with the receiving that the Catholic Kings gave to Columbus in Saint Jeronimus of the Mutra's monastery in Barcelona. Should have been true that he came from Palos rather than Pals de l'Emporda he must have done an average of 14 Km hour.

It was at the Mas Sunyol, a house close to the monastery where according to the chroniclers he was allocated and slept. In 1990 the historian Francesc Albardane, stealing from the Notary archive from Barcelona, found a document in which was written that this house belonged to the Colom family in Barcelona. The discoverer slept at his home.

The sailors invented at purpose
With the sailors the pattern in consistent: their names disappear, and are being substituted afterwards by Spaniard sailors who either went to America far later or never went at all because where the result of the censors imagination.
Despite Casaus says that they where all from Palos Roselly de Lorgues has demonstrated that none of the crew of the Santa Maria where from Palos.
There is a clear fact though: the fact that the text "List of the people who went with Columbus in his first voyage" is a copy of 1498, that is not signed by the Admiral, that there is a missing page, that only forty of the hundred and twenty original sailors are in it and that only ten of them are mentioned previously by other sources induces at least at being suspicious.

The Pinzon brothers
According to Casaus book, the Pinzon brothers (Alfonso, Fernando, Vicente Yanez Pinzon) lived in Palos.
By Casaus also we know that Alfonso Pinzon had been in Rome at Inocnecius the VIII pope's library.

That he had been in Rome is known also by several witnesses.
It's curious though because the Royal attorney and the Generalitat's loyal ambassador in Rome at that age was Alfons Anes Pincon.
It is also known that Columbus organized the first voyage with Fernando Yanez Pinzon.
It happens that the deputy of the Generalitat's royal treasure of the age was Ferran Anes Pincon.
And yet another coincidence is that in the uprising of the Generalitat against John II it is recorded the name of a knight called Vicens Anes Pincon from Pals de l'Emporda.
There is no registry that the three brothers with the same where born in Palos and all induces to think that the names as well as the name of the town itself was indiscriminately translated.
The fallacious of a certain Columbus that coming from Portugal would find Rabida and by predestination with the Pincon brothers in Palos de Moguer is absolutely discredited by Juan de Castilla in "Elegies of the gentlemen of Indies" where is proved that Columbus wrote to the Pincon brothers explaining them his project before going to find them telling them that "for being experienced sailors he sent his letters far before" which explains the previous friendship that can only come from the age when they fought together against John the II.

Fragment of a letter from the councils of Barcelona to the prince Ferran on 1479 where he is told that between the attackers to Barcelona's port is Vicens Anes Pincon from Pals

The andalusian sailors with Catalonian cap
Another proof that the original sailors where Catalonian rather than andalusian or from extremadura or castile is the what they ware which was distinctively Catalonian.
For starters Juan de la Cosa born in Santander according to the traditional historiography although no document gives it credit is oddly painted with the typical Catalonian hat as conserved at Madrid's National Museum.
Obviously the use of the Barretina (Catalonian hat) could have not been taken neither from Santander nor Andalusia if there where the places where the Armada was being prepared.
Map of the geographical area of the Barretina amidst Romanic peoples which does not include Andalusia, Castile or Cantabria

Catalan man dressed as a traditional trabucaire, Young boys dressed in the Catalan dressed with a faixa (red scarf around the stomatch) traditional (folk) masculine dress: faixa, and a barretina, in a folkstreet party barretina i espardenyes de set vetes (the shoes).

Below is the map of the geographical area where the Barretina was used by Romanic peoples which does not include neither Extremadura nor Castile nor Andalusia or any of the Biscay golf peoples.
The use of the Barretina had been a characteristic between the Catalonian sailors and army although having less tradition upon the latest.
It happens that in Catalonia there is reported and documentation about a sailor called Joan de la Cossa who was one of the major military characters of the Generalitat in the uprising against John II. He was governor of Provence and was in the Emporda with his brother Gaspar count of Troy and Great Senescal of Provence.
Rey Pastor and Garcia Camarero's book "The Majorcan cartography" we can find that the cartographic school of Seville "was burned by Don Juan de la Cosa which was the remote successor of the cartographic school of Majorca". It is far more faceable that this Majorcan influence had come from being from somewhere near Majorca. Like Catalonia.
Zuloaga also painted Juan Sebastian Elcano with Barretina which induces to believe that this great sailor defined traditionally as Basque was probably Catalonian too.
If we look closer to the signature probably modified of Juan Sebastian Elcano we can observe that is written "del Canos" rather than Elcano.
It happens to be and being documented in the Catalonia of that age Joan Cacirea del Canos father of the lord of Montcortes, Clariana, el Canos and la Goda (in the Segarra shire). We also

know by world atlas of 1545 that there was an isle called JoanCanos which seems a bit too much of a coincidence.
Also Theodor De Bry in his book “Americae” dated the 1559 shows the first sailors who arrived to America with Columbus and they are clearly wearing the Catalonian hat Barretina.
www.inh.catThe Lie of the Millenium. Cristòfor Colom, Cristóbal Colón or Christopher Columbus?
22 de 48
First sailors at the New World with “saravells” and Barretina according to the book “Americae” by Theodor De Bry. 1559
www.inh.catThe Lie of the Millenium. Cristòfor Colom, Cristóbal Colón or Christopher Columbus?
23 de 48
Theodor de Bry engraving " Making a Ship in the New World ". From a series which illustrated early events in the contact between Europeans and Native Americans based on Girolamo Benzoni's history of the Spanish in the New World. Look at the hats of the men planting seeds.
We can also see the censors hand in this issue looking at several books we can see that the word Barretina has been translated by “red cap” or “Bordeaux cap” and other colours which shows an exceeding variety of opinions which can only be because of a poor manipulation.
In the “first relation” from Hernan Cortes we find that arriving at Saint John’s isle the Mexican conquistador uses the barretina hat as a friendship sign to the indigenous chiefs. In the “first relation” he says “to make the Indians trust him, Cortes gave them two shirts... several red hats and several couple of zaraveles and with those wares did they go to the chiefs”. Cortes’s description is
www.inh.catThe Lie of the Millenium. Cristòfor Colom, Cristóbal Colón or Christopher Columbus?
24 de 48
very interesting because apart from giving them some barretina hats makes clear that he gave them “zaraveles” which is the translation to Spanish of the Catalonian “saravells” which are a wide trousers used by a lot of south Catalonians and the Valencian country also from the kingdom of Aragon.
When De Bry publishes pictures about sailors with the barretina hat, drying their ropes near the fire he also paints them with “saravells” trousers which reinforces the fact that the first discoverers where Catalonians.
The same happens with Bernal Diaz del Castillo’s tale “True History of the Conquest of New Spain”, in which explains that to please some chefs Cortes bring “a red hat with a gold medal”. What is now clear is that this hat was a barretina hat and the fact that the medal was a Saint George in horse killing a dragon is a clear sign for Saint George is the patron saint of Catalonia and Aragon.
It is clear then after all that evidence that the sailors that went with Columbus in the first voyage and established themselves in Cuba and then went to Mexico with Cortes did also wear hats.
We will also refer to what the discoverer said in his “On board diary” the 11th of October speaking about the moment in which the crew descended to land and took possession of the New World. We read “I. To make them have us in friendship and because I knew they would be people that would better convert to our saint faith by love rather than force gave to some of them beautiful red hats”. The same happens when a native that came with canoe from Saint Salvador’s island was taken by sailors and boarded into the ship. Columbus said to them “And he was in to the front of the ship being all seen by myself sent him to be brought to me and gave him a red hat”.
It seems that the red hats didn’t please to the copiers for in the Spanish version of Ferran Colom’s book, when he describes the 15th passage the text doesn’t say the discoverer gave to the native a red hat but only says “some things”. Instead the Italian version of the paragraph of the 11th day says that Columbus gave them “a red hat”.
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25 de 48
Jewellery
The mythology of the traditional teachings about Isabel of Castile lending her jewellery to finance the expedition was already turned down by Francisco Martinez Martinez in “The discovery of America and the jewellery of the queen Isabel”. Quoting the author “...the fake modern histories shadow interesting circumstances, inventing a patriotic and poetic legend but totally false at the same time”.
Neither did the very excellent queen lend nor sell her jewellery for she didn’t have possession of them by being in Valencia.
No serious historian today gives credit to the tale but the consequences remaining that induce to people to think that the organization of the company was done in Castile because Isabel was her queen rather than the truth which is that was a project born and linked with the Aragonese-

Catalonian crown who carries it forth and appropriates it being excluded afterwards of the profits of it.
How would be possible for Castile to finance an expedition and allow all the preparations and the taking off being done in Catalonia as already demonstrated?

The taking of possession. Another historical manipulation
It has always been said that the discovery of America was a Castilian enterprise. If Columbus would have taken possession for Castile or in its name the chronicles would describe the quartered flag with castles and lions of Castile and Leon in the land taking. Even the adulterated history we inherited does not state that.
In Ferran Colom's "History of the Admiral" says "The admiral took land with the armed boat and the royal flag". The same was done by the other vessels (Alfons Ianyes and Vicenc Ianyes), who took land with their boats and the enterprise flags which was a green cross with an F in a side and crowns at the other in memory of Isabel and Fernando.
In the same way, Casaus in the "General History of the Indies" says "The Admiral took the royal flag and the two captains the flags of the green cross that the admiral carried in all his ships as a sign"
It seems then that there where two kind of flags: the royal and the enterprise's one.
About the royal flag it's curious because in both cases is being spoken about one royal flag but which one? Castile's or the Aragonese-Catalonian crown? If it was Castile's is sure that the censors would have specified so or wouldn't have eliminated the adjective.
Is because of that that we are entitled to think that the kingdom who owned the flag (the Aragonese-Catalonian crown) had been eliminated of both texts as we will demonstrate now.
The disappearing flags are common in the pictures of the age. In the first edition of "Americae" (1559) by Theodor de Bry the three vessels have Catalonian flags while in posterior published editions those Catalonian flags are now shadowed and even one of them have clearly remade the Castile-Leon arms.

In Lopez de Gomara's "General History of the Indies and the conquest of Mexico" we can read "...said that the Pope in Rome (Alexander VI), representative of Christ in earth with absolute power upon souls and religion had given those lands [the Indies] to the very powerful king of Castile his lord" which is false proving the bad skill of the censor because Alexander VI as Catalonian was only serve of one king. The Aragonese-Catalonian king.
About the cross flag: in "Historical News of the conquest of Terra Firma", Pedro Simon says "They jumped to the ground with the royal flag wide opened which was the one given for the enterprise with a green cross". The flag of Castile is never mentioned. The only repeatedly mentioned is the cross flag. Curiously enough one of the most used Catalonian flags used by the royal Catalonian army in at the age was Saint George's flag as demonstrated in a letter by Pere el

Cerimonios to his brother Ferran the 6th of February 1359 in which we can read "...we have ordered that all cavalry squadrons on battle day shall be signed by Saint George's flag. And we order and ask you to do throughout you all the said sign which shall be white with the red cross".
The cross of Saint George is then in the Catalonian wars.
We should remind at that point that the official books are manipulated when they say that Columbus's enterprise flag was green. The very odd thing is that the green cross doesn't have any national sense; it doesn't belong to any king, nor does it to any army of the Iberian peninsula.
The historian Gerard Garrigue in his book "Chistope Colomb. Les cles de l'enigme": "The green colour is a mystery because is a seldom colour for a cross. There is only one religious order who adopted a green cross. That was the Saint Lazarus order in Jerusalem". It is neither a national nor royal sign then. Not being able to find an answer to the mystery says "we ignore why Columbus adopts such a singular sign". It has a clear answer though. Because the cross was not green but red. The censorship changed the name of the colours substituting the red by the green trying to erase the political significance of the flag.
To remove any doubt about the red colour of the flag and thanks to the poor skill of the censors and the difficulty to control all texts related to the discovery of America there are remaining texts with the original colour as in "Relation of the things of Yucatan" by Diego de Landa where we can read "...arriving Cortes to New Spain he started colonising and the called the first town Vera-Cruz

according to his flag the red cross of Saint George".
The fact that there has been manipulation about the colours is being demonstrated by the diversity of colours with which is called the flag of Catalonia. For some chronics as the Franciscan Montoliu the Cortes's flag had "a red cross upon black". For Dorantes de Zalazar the cross "was black upon yellow". For Cervantes de Zalazar the flag "was black upon blue and white". Probably each censor used the colour of his favourite football club.
As the pictures we can see in the "Letter" by Columbus published by Jacobb Wolff in Brasilia show how at the ship of the second page a Catalonian flag.
The same happen in the cover of the "Letter" by Columbus published in Brasilia by Johannes Bergmann d'Olpe. A ship appears again at the second page with the Catalonian flag. The same flag that Columbus's men carry in the taking of terra firma and again in the fight against the rebels leaded by Porres. All recorded in the "Americae" by Theodor de Bry in 1559.
www.inh.catThe Lie of the Millenium. Cristòfor Colom, Cristóbal Colón or Christopher Columbus?
The troops of Columbus in combat with the Catalonian flag according to "Americae" by Theodor de Bry in 1559
Theodor de Bry's New World Discoveries Map Americae (1528-1597)
www.inh.cat
29 de 48The Lie of the Millenium. Cristòfor Colom, Cristóbal Colón or Christopher Columbus?
30 de 48
Using only the copies of the "Letter" published in Castile the Catalonian flag does not appear anywhere and when it does appear is because of the lack of skill by the censor.
There are pictures though in which Saint George's and the Catalonian flag appear in Columbus ship regarding the discovery of America. The first is in the National Library in Paris from 1494 to illustrate the arrival to the Indies. The importance of this picture is enormous because it will also be in the cover of the "Book of the sea consulate" when published in Barcelona in 1502. The second picture is Columbus ship in "Portuguese letter of the Indian Ocean" dated by Martinez-Hidalgo about 1510. Saint George's cross is in the main mast and the Catalonian flag is clearly visible in the vessel's castle. Finally in a Portuguese map by 1590 again appear Catalonian flags as possession of the new continental dominions.
There are plenty of those proofs discrediting the traditional Castilian Historiography which for long years attempted to consider unrelated the Aragonese-Catalonian crown with the discovery of America.
Note added for this paper in English. To see the actual aspect of the Senyera -name of the Catalan flag- and its history you can go to:
www.inh.cat
http://ca.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senyera_(bandera)The Lie of the Millenium. Cristòfor Colom, Cristóbal Colón or Christopher Columbus?
31 de 48
Novelty titles and honours
Clearly showing the true nature of the new world's taking of possession is the political titles asked by Columbus in the "Capitulations book" in the new possessions to be. He asked for the titles of Admiral of the Oceanic sea and Viceroy of and principal governor.
All those titles where characteristics of Catalonia and only the Aragonese-Catalonian crown could have given them. It cannot be acceptable from an historic point of view to consider any viceroy in the XV century's Castile. Therefore the American viceroy-led governments which where the main structure of the Spanish administrative government at the Indies of almost three centuries inherited the that structure from the previous institutions in Catalonia, Aragon, Valencia, Majorca, Sardinia, Naples and Sicily all belonging to the Aragonese-Catalonian crown.
There are also coincidences between the language used at the viceroy, deputies, and governor's appointment clauses in the new world and those used for the same purpose in the Mediterranean possessions.
Comparing the "capitulations" in the Archives of the Aragonese crown in Barcelona with another similar document in Simancas and Indies archives we can once again observe the influence of the censors.
The first difference we observe is that while the Catalonian archive is according to the prescriptions of the chancellery of the Aragonese crown the ones in the Castilian chancellery are according to the prescriptions of the Castilian chancellery not having bothered to delete the name of the secretary Coloma who signs the "Capitulations" stored in Barcelona.
There are other changes at the Castilian side though. The omission the "General" title referring to the Governor (which affiliates it to the Aragonese crown), the elimination of the phrase "in

satisfaction of what has been discovered” because this phrase gives evidence of a pre-discovery. It has also been systematically changed the kingdoms which the Catholic Kings possessed erasing all Catalonian involvement.

The evidence is fundamental regarding the differences between both archives as is the nature of the titles Columbus asked for.
The influence and involvement of Catalonia to the judicial organization of America is even more specific taking into account that in the orders of 29 of May 1493 it is specified that Columbus would be able to appoint judges “as they do other viceroys and governors of their highnesses”. But “Their highnesses” are obviously as kings of the Aragonese-Catalonian crown because those titles never existed in Castile.

How is it possible that the documents of an exclusively Castilian expedition are stored in the archive of the Aragonese crown in Barcelona?
The traditional Spanish historiography says that the 17th of April 1492 the “Capitulations” between Columbus and the Catholic Kings for the discovery of the new world where signed in Santa Fe. Is a contract between two parts for which Columbus asks for certain government titles and economic privilege in exchange of the findings of new and yet unknown lands and to put them under sovereignty of the Crown.
As we already know the censors acted we see in no wonder that the originals have already disappeared. We will though analyse step by step what the Spanish history says.
First: the documents are said to be signed in Santa Fe but at that time Santa Fe in Granada where only a tent camp. Not a town.
Second: the Catholic Kings didn’t sign themselves those “Capitulations” but instead was done by Joan Coloma which was the royal secretary of the Aragonese Kingdom. This makes clearer that the fact that Columbus leaved land form Catalonia as already being demonstrated previously. I would be rather odd to think that Mr Joan Coloma from Catalonia and Columbus would travel to Andalusia to sign themselves those documents just to return home afterwards.
There is yet more evidence though because if the “Capitulations” where entirely Castilian documents then they would have been prepared, stamped and registered by civil servants of the Castilian chancellorship and being conserved as the remaining documents regarding the issue in the Castilian archives.
It was not. Instead the document was registered in the archives of the Aragonese crown.
As in all documentation that has disappeared the most ancient document is in the 3569th book in the “Diversorum sigulli secreti” section in Simancas archive.
Yet more evidence that the document was concerning the Aragonese crown is the fact that even the Concorde of 1475 for the union of both Hispanic crowns didn’t allow the royal colitigant to use

civil servants from the Aragonese-Catalonian crown to sign documents of high importance in Castilian politics. In our case not only they where signed by a Catalonian civil servant but also stored in Catalonia.

Castile. Paradise of gardening
It is not bizarre at that point in time once seen the way the censors automatically excluded Catalonia and Aragon from the American discovery to understand that all references written by Casaus in the “General History of the Indies” of those names where replaced by Castile or Spain.
It would have been difficult to see if the changes made by the censors wouldn’t be so far from reality and strange. In Casaus book we can find statements like:
{ <>
{ <<...there are gardens, the more famous of the world and almost even to those of Castile>>
{ <<...and is all settled and harvested and as green as Castile on may or June...>>
{ <<...the sweet and pleasant winds all through the night. Neither cold nor hot like Castile on May...>>
By all those descriptions Castile looks like a Mediterranean country rather than one with continental clime as it is. The references to the harvested gardens lead us to Valencia and Barcelona for is there where they where famous.

Yet to give more evidence we can quote the description of the Barcelona and Valencia of 1494 by the German writer Munzer which would point out the plain clear manipulation in Casaus's book. Munzer says of Barcelona: "From Saint Anthony's door to occident is full of gardens and tree plantations such as lemon-trees, palm trees, pines and vineyards. The land is fruitful and plentiful". Of Valencia says: "We where taken to see the gardens of the city, which are excellently planted of lemon-treed, orange-trees, etc".

We can find plenty of those examples giving evidence of the attempt of the censors to un-relate Catalonia with the discovery of America.

The great Castilian Mediterranean Empire

The lack of skill by the censors whilst manipulating the books relating to the discovery of America is again evident in Casaus's book "Of the beauty of the lands they saw referred and exceeded all isles of Castile in fruitfulness, beautifulness and goodness" Which where all those islands of Castile? It is obvious the continuous replacements of the word "Catalonia" by "Castile" because the islands being talked about are no other than Majorca, Minorca, Ibiza, Sardinia, Sicily, Formentera and Cabrera.

Even that there is yet some Spanish historians that assured that the isles referred by Casaus where the Canary Islands without taking in account that in the year in which Columbus makes the description Castile was still fighting for the Canary Islands. Pretending an imperial Castile ruler of the waves with dominions around the world on the XV century is a pretension ridiculous and very sad indeed.

Castile land of fish

The falsehood reaches ridiculous proportions when spoken about Castile as a fishing country and rich in fish.

The proofs of the name replacing are evident in the names used to describe the fish found in Casaus's narrative.

First the "pijota". "pijota" in Spanish means the baby "merluza", "pescadilla". Well the Spanish "pescadilla" has noting to do with the long and slim fish described by Columbus for the Italian name given by his son Ferran Colom in the "History of the Admiral" in no other than "lachie". "lachi" meaning bow or strings. Those really make sense with the Catalonian "pixota" which have a long and compressed body. The "pixota" is the common name for several eel-like fish as the white "pixota", the red "pixota" and the "pixota de llanguet" or "pixota de carall de jan".

The second fish is called "pompano" by Casaus and "pampani" by Ferran Colom in the Italian version. As the name is totally inexistent in Spanish the correct translation of the Catalonian "pampol" which according to the family would have to have been translated as "romero", "cherna" or "piloto". Is evident that the translator confused "pompano" with a tree leaf.

There are plenty of examples and not only about fish. The names of the birds have also been translated from Catalonian to Spanish without making any sense al tall. The famous "rabo de junco", which does not exist in Spanish as a bird's name and which Casaus records and Ferran Colom mentions continuously is no other than the Catalonian "cua de jonc", a very common bird in the albufera of Valencia.

Looking at the descriptions made by Casaus and Columbus we can clearly see that the Spanish translation would have been "pato rabudo".

Nevertheless there is still in the Antilles an island called Montserrat where a yellow and black bird is called "oriol" by the local people. According to the island inhabitants this bird was named by the discoverer because it looked like one of his land. It is no other than the known Catalonian bird "oriol".

Castilian history?

If Castile pretended to have all the new lands by it's own even if it where only a literary possession it was necessary for this desire to adequate to the reality but because the reality not only was inexact to the history but also frontally opposed the censors decided to change the reality.

In that fashion, the "On board diary" by Columbus in which he narrated precisely, exactly, day and night all the facts happening in the first voyage of the discovery was the objective of the censorship machinery. For this reason is not conserved nowadays any of the original scripts of the admiral that make reference at their voyages in America. Not even the first copies made at the

moment. Anyway we have inherited a fairly exact copy of the facts happened in the first voyage of the discovery. It was thanks to father Casaus that included in his “General History of the Indies” the original quotations by Columbus although mutilated and confused.
The fact that manipulation censorship happened is widely accepted by the historians and there is plenty of examples.
This is a brief resume of a comparative study of the “General History of the Indies” by Casaus (the copy conserved in the National Library in Madrid) with the “History of the Admiral” by Ferran Colom and with a resumed copy of the “On-board diary” (also in the National Library in Madrid). Those three books where made following the same original by Columbus disappeared nowadays.

Monday, 12 of November
History of the Indies: Thought the admiral that he should bring from this Cuban island or terra firma as he already suspected some Indians to Castile for them to learn the language of Castile.
On-board diary: Hi thought good to take some people from that river to the kings se they could learn our language.
History of the Admiral: He commanded them to take some inhabitant from that isle for he had the purpose to take one from each part to Castile so he could give account of the matters of his land.
Thursday, 6th of December:
History of the Indies: All that land seemed very high, of small trees like the ones in Castile, like the coscoll tree and the Cyclamini-Quercetum.
On-board diary: All that island seemed more mountain-full like no other found: the trees where smaller and a lot of them of the nature of Spain like the coscoll tree and the Cyclamini-

Quercetum and others.
History of the admiral: But the land have little mountains and the trees are smaller. Similar of those of Castile amidst those there was oaks, arboc tree and murtra trees.
Monday, 10th of December
History of the Indies: They fished a lot of the fishes in Castile: albor fish, roger fish, pixotes, gall fish, salpes fish, llisses fish, corbines fish, gambetes fish and European pilchards.
On-board diary: They saw a lot of fish from Castile, albor fish, roger fish, pixotes, gall fish, salpes fish, llisses fish, corbines fish, gambetes fish and also saw European pilchards.
History of the admiral: Seeing that the island of Bohio was so big. That the lands and their trees seemed at those of Spain and that in an occasion in which the sailors throw their nets they cached a lot of fish like the ones in Spain. So: horse fish, llisses, salmons, sabogues, gall fish, salpes fish, corbines fish, European pilchards, and cancers resolved to give to the island a name according with Spain so in the 9th of December gave it the name of the Hispaniola.

Not allowed to be Catalonian
If necessary to delete the names of Catalonians in the chronicles and to create and spread the idea

that those didn't intervene in the discovery, evangelisation, and settlement of America the censors had to change the nature of the discoverer.
It was necessary to eliminate all relation between the discoverer and Catalonia. To do so the discoverer was made Italian-like. The name "Colom" was changed by "Colombo" and a similar origin was searched. Genovese. That came in favour for in the Spanish language of the age there was the oddity to call "Genovese" all foreigners which Columbus was not being a Castilian himself. Anyway, the origins of the discoverer have been changing depending of the fashion of each age: there is a manuscript in the British Museum in London and another in the National Library in Madrid in which he is said to came from Milan. In the Royal Academy of the History and in the National Library of Spain he is called a Genovese.
Manuel Gomez Moreno and Juan Carriazo demonstrated that the manuscript of the National Library in Madrid dated of 1594 is mysteriously with handwriting of the XVII century. It seems that the censors did their own thing again.
The evidence is so wide that I will filter for the ones that demonstrate the Catalonian condition of Columbus which make the whole official history hard to believe. It is clearly evident in all European publishing of the "Letter" by Columbus which announced the discovery where we can read "Colom" almost ever. In the Italian versions the evidence of being translated from the Catalonian is plain.
The quantity of names with which the new lands of America and the genealogic links with the Colom-Bertran family from Barcelona and the statements by Ferrer de Blanes in which is clearly written that the admiral and himself have the same lords are too much of evidence to ignore.

In the "memorandum" that Columbus gave to Antoni Torres to be transmitted to the kings the 30th of January 1494 Columbus asked to Their Highnesses "as King and Queen my natural lords to whom service I desire to finish my days"
This expression (Natural lords) is key to reveal that his Catalonian nature. This expression implies the speaker that he is subject by the natural order to those ho he is speaking. In other words: Columbus considered himself subject of the Catholic Kings by nature so by being native of one of their reigns and not from an act of naturalization of contractual submission.
Because Columbus was not natural of the crown of Castile where he was a foreigner without a doubt as he writes in plenty of documents but he was at the same time a subject of the Catholic Kings that means that he could only be natural from the other kingdoms that where not Castile but dominion of the Catholic Kings.
Therefore if Columbus was natural of Spain as testified by Ferrer de Blanes. If the German version of the "Letter" calls him "Cristoforus Colom von Hispania". If he had the Catholic Kings as natural sovereigns but being himself a foreigner to Castile. That only can mean that he was native of any of the land of the Aragonese-Catalonian confederation.
Is because of that that there is not a single text in Italian written by the admiral. Not even when writing to his supposed Italian friends.
There are plenty of proofs demonstrating the links between Columbus and Catalonia:

{ The grand-daughter of the discoverer was married with the Duke of Sanc de Cardona.
{ Alexandre Cosco was the translator to Latin of the "Letter" by Columbus.
{ Bernat Cosco is one of the heirs of the religious Francesc Colom.
{ Several times Columbus wrote "Sio" at the "Book of the prophecies" as if it was his own thing.
{ Casaus says in the "General History of the Indies" that the parents of the admiral "where notable people rich in a time and made poor by wars and partialities never lacking in Lombardy". Was Henry Harrisse who denounced the lack of truth in those statements comparing with the live that lived the Colombo family in Geneva. They were never noble, never participated in a war. Nevertheless Columbus was never considered from Lombardy by any chronicle. Nor there is any documented proof that induces to think so. If we substitute back the work "Lombardy" by "Catalonia" it all makes sense because the Colom family from Barcelona where noble, participated in the war by the Generalitat against John II and yes they had to exile.
{
The 28th of May 1493 the kings gave to Columbus in Barcelona the document for which they authorised him to use the employment of governing the lands of the Indies. By the powers given by the monarchs to Columbus he named Pere Margarit as head of the military force sent to the New World in the second expedition. This naming can only have the explanation that amongst Margarit and Columbus there was a previous relation or a common nation. Several rhetoricians demonstrated that

the full name of Pere Margarit was Pere Bertran Margarit the cousin of Bertran de Gelida which where cousins of the Colom-Bertran of Barcelona. The link between the discoverer and the family is yet more evident.
{
The atmosphere of Catalonian relationships of Columbus is widened even more with the following proof: the relations between Lluis Santangel and the discoverer are know by al and the involvement of this sailor in the funding of the first voyage. It happens to be that Santangel was son of the Valencian canviador and very well connected with the banks of Barcelona, Valencia and Zaragoza in 1466. in 1472 he went to Barcelona and established himself in the house of Guillem-Joan Colom in Sant Domenech street in the Jew quarter.
{
The link between Christopher Columbus and the Colom-Bertran family of Barcelona is evident once again by the heraldic. We know that Columbus used to bring with himself his own arms gained by his family and that those arms where widened by the monarchs in Barcelona from a document of the 24th of May 1493. Over the shield there is clearly seen with the round world and with a cross upon it which curiously coincides with the Catalonian family of Mont-Ros. If we examine the genealogic tree of the Colom from Barcelona we can clearly see the link with the Mont-Ros: Lluis Colom Bertran was married with Violant de Mont-Ros.

{

Regarding the surname of the discoverer we know thanks to Casaus and Ferran Colom that when Columbus signed in Latin before the discovery of America he did it as “Columbus de Terra-rubea” (or in other versions “Columbus de Terra-rubra”) which is no other than the Latin equivalent of the Catalonian surnames “Colom” and “Mont-Ros”.
{
Continuing with the arms of Columbus in the second quarter there is a rampant lion which by historiography inertia has bee associated with the lion of Leon in Castile. It has been founded though that the Marimon family from Barcelona had as heraldic sign the very same rampant lion. That wouldn’t mean anything if they weren’t linked with the Colom family: Guillem Ramon Colom grandfather of Lluis Colom married Catarina de Marimon. It looks to much of a coincidence.
{
The remaining proof in the arms of the discoverer is the blue line in the fifth quarter of the arms. Once again this line relates to the Bertran family which with the So where the only two Catalonian families characterized by a line.
In resume, the relation between the Colom-Bertran family and Christopher Columbus matches with exact precision.

The Toponymy
Another surprising fact is the translation to Spanish of the toponymy. In that way, the “Ferrandina” and “Illa Bella” in the “Letter” by Columbus where changed in Casaus texts for “Fernandina” and “Isabela”.
This is just an example. There are more severe examples: “Cotlliure” for “Coluna”, “La punta del Galiot” for “La Punta de la Galera”, “Fortalesa de la Nativitat” for “Fortaleza de la Navidad”, etc.

Numismatics
According to the columbine history the enterprise of the discovery was exclusively supported by Castile. How is then possible that Casaus speaks ducats, excellents, florins and golden marks which are currencies from the Aragonese crown?
For instance, when Medinaceli’s duke provides Columbus with what that one required for the expedition mentions “up to 3000 or 4000 ducats”. The ducats weren’t introduced in Castile since 13th of June 1497 by “Pragmatica de Medina del Campo”. It is obvious that the economic operation had to happen in any of the Aragonese crown dominions where this currency was used at John’s II age.
Another example by Ferran Colom in “History of the Admiral” when mentioning “The admiral only asked for five hundred shields to prepare the armada”. Because the “shield” wasn’t introduced into the peninsula since 1535 it is evident that the substitution of “some coin” by the “shields” was done by the censors after that date with the intention of making the mentioned currency disappear.

There is a further censorship of the currencies. It has not to do with the payment but with the price with which the discoverer taxes some of the exchanges of American products done by his sailors. While the German version of the “Letter” by Columbus published in Strasbourg on 1497 speaks about “Golden ducats”, giving clear evidence of the Catalonian nature of the currency the Latin versions published in Castile speak about “Golden solidus” a Castilian currency at that time.
www.inh.catThe Lie of the Millenium. Cristòfor Colom, Cristóbal Colón or Christopher Columbus?
47 de 48
The Catalonian ill-spellings by the Admiral
A “catalanada” is an ill-spelling done by a Catalonian when speaking in other latin-derived languages due to the close connections between them.
The admiral’s “On-board diary” by Columbus is full of catalanadas. It’s not understandable that an Italian could write with such a Catalonian style without ever having been in Catalonia.
Let’s see some examples:
{ <> (7 Agost)
{ <> (29 set)
{ <> (4 Oct)
{ <> (13 Oct)
{ <> (15 Oct)
{ <> (17 Oct)
{ <> (21 Oct)
{ <
arboles...>>
Also the fact that in the “On-board diary” is empty of Italian syntactic structures and that there is no other original text written in Italian led to think that the “On-board diary” that reached our days is no other than a translation of a Catalonian one.
www.inh.catThe Lie of the Millenium. Cristòfor Colom, Cristóbal Colón or Christopher Columbus?
48 de 48
The manipulation of history has been and still is a weapon the
winner uses upon the loser and a country needs its history.
Castile and Spain lately have tried it several times
unsuccessfully.
Thus there are serious reasons to start doubting about the official history and specially in the issue of America.
It is time to understand that that naval quest couldn’t ever be done by an ignorant crew who didn’t know where they where going and without knowing who was leading them.
There is clear evidence that where the Catalonians those who discovered America and that the official history has been a lie at the service of Spain but a lie at last regardless of being widely believed for a long time.

Jordi Puigneró i Ferrer
Sant Cugat del Vallès, October, 1999

Aleix Galvany (Translator)
London, April, 2006

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