EN_carta Carlos Sanz 2b - Llista Colom

Autor:
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0. Catalan edition'
February 1493
1
«Cristofor o Colon . — Letra enviada al escribano de ració. 1493. En catalàn. 4643. »
R&R
Guanaham

Isla Bella

#0. Catalan edition, untitled, in folio, In retrospect, however, some hints are given earlier. Columbus's son, Ferdinand Columbus, in making an account of his own library, listed a tract with the title Lettra Enviada al Escribano de Racionen en 1493: en Catalan. This may have been a reference to a Barcelona edition of Columbus's letter to Santangel.[1] It is likely that Andrés Bernáldez, chaplain of Seville, may have had or seen a copy (manuscript or printed) of the Spanish letter to Santangel, and paraphrased it in his own Historia de los Reyes Católicos (written at the end of the 15th century).[2]

1. Barcelona edition
15 February 1493
1
Colom
Rey e Reyna nros señores

Guanahani

Isla Bella

R&R
Guanaham

Isla Bella

#1. Barcelona edition, untitled, in folio, undated and printer unnamed. The existence of certain Catalan-influenced spellings it was from the outset presumed to be probably published in Barcelona. Some early historians assumed the printer to be Johan Rosenbach, but he has been more recently identified as probably Pere Posa of Barcelona on the basis of typographic similarity.[3] The date of the edition is estimated to be late March or early April, 1493. Only one copy from this edition has ever been found. It was discovered in 1889, in the catalog of the antiquarian dealer J. Maisonneuve in Paris, and was sold for the exorbitant price of 65,000 francs to the British collector Bernard Quaritch.[4] After publishing a facsimile edition and translation in 1893, Quaritch sold the original copy to the Lenox library, which is now part of the New York Public Library, where it remains.[5]

1Bis. Simancas manuscrit
15 February 1493

1
Colom
Rey e Reyna nros señores

Guanaham

Isla Bella

R&R
Guanaham

Isla Bella

#1Bis. Simancas manuscrit, untitled, in folio,a manuscript is preserved by Martín Fernández de Navarrete that coincides almost exactly with the text of the letter published in Barcelona. The manuscript was first published by Martín Fernández de Navarrete in 1825, transcribed in its "Colección de viajes". One of the most striking differences is that this document says Guanabam on the first island discovered, while the Pere Posa's version says Guanaham.
. During 170 years was concluded that this document was a manuscript copy of the letter printed in Barcelona, because writing "Guanabam" instead of "Guanahani" in Simancas letter it's only possible by looking at an original printed in gothic characters where "h" and "b" look very similar and "ni" looks like a gothic "m", but an impossible confusion when looking at an original handwitten manuscript. But besides that fact, Demetrio Ramos in his 1986 study pretends, without any serious basis, that it could be a hypothetical rough draft delivered to the printing press of Pere Posa, to compose the letter from it. Navarrete published a transcription of the Spanish letter in his famous 1825 Colección,.[6]

The letter is not the manuscript from Columbus nor it takes its company/signature. In fact, in 1818, it was cataloged by the Simancas archivist Tomás González as "copy of the hand of Lluís de Santàngel" by the similarity with the handwriting of the "secretario de ración". During some years, Gonzalez's copy has been lost, and existed only in the Navarrete transcription in its "Colección de viajes".being said that it wasn't based on the original 15th-century manuscript (which he never claimed to have seen) but rather on the hand-written copy made in 1818 by Tomás González..[7] It is uncertain exactly what edition or manuscript González copied (although some of the tell-tale mistakes of the Barcelona edition are repeated).

2. Ambrosian edition'
15 February 1493
1
Colon
Rey & Reyna nros señores

Guanaham

Isabella

R&R
#2. Ambrosian edition, in quarto, date, printer name and location are unspecified. It is sometimes assumed that it was printed sometime after 1493 in Naples or somewhere in Italy, because of the frequent interpolation of the letters i and j (common in Italian, but not in Spanish); but others insisted it was printed in Spain;[8] a more recent analysis has suggested it was printed in Valladolid around 1497 by Pedro Giraldi and Miguel de Planes (the first Italian, the second Catalan, which may explain the interpolation).[9] Only one copy is known, discovered in 1856 at the Biblioteca Ambrosiana in Milan. The Ambrosian letter was originally in the possession of Baron Pietro Custodi until it was deposited, along with the rest of his papers, at the Biblioteca Ambrosiana in 1852 after his death.[10] After its discovery, a transcription was published in 1863, and a facsimile in 1866.[11]

3. 1st Roman edition

15 February 1493
20
Christophori Colom
Fernandi Hispaniarum Regis

Guanahanin

Hysabellam

Ferran
#3. First Roman edition, De insulis indiae supra Gangem nuper inventis, undated and unnamed, but assumed printed by Stephanus Plannck in Rome (on basis of typographical similarity) probably c. May 1493. Plain text, bereft of the ornaments or stamps typical of the time, it has the appearance of being hurriedly printed, and was probably the first of the Latin editions.[12] Opening salutation hails only Ferdinand II of Aragon ("invitissimi Fernandi Hispaniarum Regis"), conspicuously neglecting Isabella I of Castile; it refers to addressee as "Raphael Sanxis" (wrong first name, surname spelled in Catalan), and to the translator as "Aliander de Cosco". It was published in quarto, four leaves (34 lines per page).

4. 2nd Roman edition
15 February 1493
33
Colom
Fernandi&Helisabet Hispaniam Regem

Guanahanin

Hysabellam

R&R
#4. Second Roman edition, De insulis indi(a)e supra Gangem nuper inve(n)tis, undated and printer unnamed, assumed to be again by Stephen Plannck in Rome because of typographic similarity (identical to first edition). This is a corrected edition, presumably put out in late 1493; the salutation now refers to both Ferdinand and Isabella ("invictissimorum Fernandi et Helisabet Hispaniarum Regum"), addressee's name given as "Gabriel Sanchis" (correct first name, surname now in half-Catalan, half-Castilian spelling) and the translator as "Leander de Cosco" (rather than Aliander). It is published in quarto, four leaves (33 lines per page).[13]

5. '3rd Roman edition
15 February 1493
'

10
Colom
Fernandi&Helisabet Hispaniam Regem

Guanahanin

Hysabellam

R&R
#5. Third Roman edition, De insulis indi(a)e supra Gangem nuper inve(n)tis by the Roman printer Franck Silber (who was known as "Eucharius Argenteus"). It is the first edition to be explicitly dated and inscribed with the printer's name: the colophon reads "Impressit Rome Eucharius Argenteus Anno dni M.cccc.xciij". It is also a corrected edition: it refers to addressee as "Gabriel Sanches" (Castilian name), the translator as "Leander de Cosco" and salutes both Ferdinand & Isabella. It is uncertain whether this Silber edition precedes or follows Plannck's second edition.[14] It is published in

three unnumbered leaves, one blank (40 lines to the page).[15]

6. Antwerp edition
1
Colom
Fernandi Hispaniam Regis

Guanahanin

Hysabellam

Ferran
#6. Antwerp edition, De insulis indi(a)e supra Gangem nuper inve(n)tis by Thierry Martins in Antwerp, 1493, directly from first Roman edition.

7. 1st Basel edition
5
Colom
Fernandi Hispaniarum Regis

Guanahanyn

Hysabellam

Ferran
#7. First Basel edition, De Insulis inventis. It is the only early edition missing the phrase "Indie supra Gangem" in the title, substituting instead "Insulis in mari Indico" ("islands in the Indian Sea"). Otherwise, it seems to be a reprint of the first Roman edition (hails only Ferdinand II, spells Raphael Sanxis, Aliander de Cosco). It is the first edition with illustrative woodcuts – eight of them.[16] Two of the woodcuts ("Oceana Classis" and the Indian canoe/galley) were plagiarized from earlier woodcuts for a different book.[17] This edition is undated, without printer name nor location given, but it is often assumed to have been printed in Basel largely because a later edition (1494) printed in that city used the same woodcuts. Some have speculated the printer of this edition to have been Johannes Besicken[18] or Bergmann de Olpe.[19] It was published in octavo, ten leaves (27 lines per page).

8. 2nd Basel edition
50
Colom
Fernandi Hispaniarum Regis

Guanahanyn

Hysabellam

Ferran
#8. Second Basel edition,De insulis nuper in mar Indico repertis, dated and named, printed by Johann Bergmann in Basel, 21 April 1494. This is a reprint of the first Basel edition (uses four of the six woodcuts). This edition was published as an appendix to a prose drama, Historia Baetica by Carolus Verardus, a play about the 1492 conquest of Granada.[20]

9. 1st Paris edition
3
Colom
Fernandi Hispaniarum Regis

Guanahanin

Hysabellam

Ferran
#9. First Paris edition, Epistola de insulis repertis de novo, directly from the first Roman edition (hails only Ferdinand II, Raphael Sanxis, Aliander de Cosco). Title page has woodcut of angel appearing unto shepherds. Undated and printer unnamed, but location given as "Impressa parisius in campo gaillardi" (Champ-Gaillard in Paris, France). The printer is unnamed, but a later reprint that same year identifies him as Guyot Marchant. In quarto, four leaves (39 lines per page).

10. 2nd Paris edition
3
Colom
Fernandi Hispaniarum Regis

Guanahanin

Hysabellam

Ferran
#10. Second Paris edition, Epistola de insulis de novo repertis probably by Guyot Marchant of Paris. Straight reprint of first Paris edition.

11. 3rd Paris edition
2
Colom
Fernandi Hispaniarum Regis

Guanahanin

Hysabellam

Ferran
#11. Third Paris edition, Epistola de insulis noviter repertis. Reprint of prior Paris edition, but this one has large printer's device on the back of the title page, identifying Guyot Marchant as the printer (ergo the deduction that the two prior editions were also by him).[21]

12. German translation
6
Cristoferus Colon von hispania
dem künig von hispania

Gwanahim

hübsche insel

Ferran
hübsche insel

#12. German translation, Ein schön hübsch lesen von etlichen Inslen, translated into German in Strassburg, printed by Bartholomeus Kistler, dated 30 September 1497.

13. 1st Italian _verse_edition
1
glie re della spagna e dicastella (p2/c3)
conte mipare che sia di Barzalona

Xpofano cholombo

scripta al Re di spagna (p4/c2)

San Saluadore

ferrandina (per uostra signoria)

Isabella p la regina

Ferran
#13. First Italian verse edition, Inuentione delle nuove isole di Chanaria indiane, (pag by pag nº 15) First edition of the Italian verse version by Giuliano Dati, published by Eucharius Silber in Rome, and explicitly dated 15 June 1493. La lettera delle isole novamente trovata

14. 2nd Italian _verse_edition
1
glie Re dela spagna e de castella (p1/c4)
conte mipar che sia di Barzelona(p2/c1)

christofano [colombo]

scripta al Re di spagna (p4?/c2?)

San Saluadore?

ferrandina (per uostra signoria)?

Isabella p la regina

Ferran
#14. 2nd Italian verse edition, Questa e la hystoria delle inventioe delle diese isole Cannaria in Indiane, reprint of Dati verse edition. (only pages 1-2..7-8). dated 25 October 1493, printing location = Joannes dictus florentinus

15. 3rd Italian verse·edition
1
gli re dellaspagna & dicastella (p2/c3)
conte mi par che sia dibarzalona

xpofan(o) [colombo]

scripta al Re di spagna (p4/c2)

San Saluadore

ferrandina (per uostra signoria)

Isabella p la regina

Ferran

#15. 3rd Italian verse edition, La lettera dell'isole che ha trovate novamente il re dispagna, (pag by pag nº 13) revised verse translation by Giuliano Dati, printed in Florence by giovan filippo domestico familiare (..) del Re dispagna, dated 26 October 1493.[22] It has a famous woodcut on its title page, which was later re-used for a 1505 edition of Amerigo Vespucci's Letter to Soderini.[23] by Laurentius de Morganius and Johann Petri

16. 4th Italian verse edition
1
gli re della Spagna e di Castella (p2/c2)
christofano [colombo]

scripta alre dispagna (p4/c1)

San Saluadore

ferrandina (per uostra signoria)

Isabella per la regina

Ferran
16. 4th Italian verse edition, Isole trovate novamente per el Re di Spagna, reprint of Dati verse, undated and unnamed (post-1495), lacks title woodcut.

17. 5th Italian verse·edition
2
gli re della Spagna e di Castella (p2/c2)
xpofano [colombo]

scripta alre dispagna (p4/c2)

San Saluadore

ferrandina (per uostra signoria)

Isabella p la regina

Ferran
#17. 5th Italian verse edition, La lettera dell'isole che ha trovata novamente el re dispagna, reprint of Dati verse, by Morganius and Petri in Florence, dated 26 October 1495.

18. 1st Italian manuscript
1
colombo

#18. First Italian fragmental manuscript translation into Italian, held at the Biblioteca Ambrosiana in Milan. The Italian translator's note claims this to be a copy of a letter written by Columbus "to certain counsellors" ("ad certi consieri") in Spain, and forwarded by "the treasurer" (i.e. Gabriel Sanchez) to his brother, "Juan Sanchez" (named in the text), a merchant in Florence.

19. 2nd Italian manuscript
1
colombo

#19. Second Italian fragmental manuscript fragment held at the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale in Florence. The Italian translator simply notes that it is a copy of the "letter that came from Spain" ("copia della letera venuta di Spagna"). There

is a close connection between this Florentine fragment and the first Latin edition, suggesting one is derived from the other, or they were both using the same Spanish document.[24]

20. 3rd Italian manuscript
1
colombo

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#20. Third Italian fragmental manuscript fragment held also by the Biblioteca Nazionale Centrale in Florence. It contains no translator's notes about its origin or provenance.