

## De Insulis nuper in mari Indico repertis



## De Insulis nuper inuentis

Epistola Christoferi Colom (cui etas nostra multum debet: de Insulis in mari Indico nuper inuentis: ad quas perquirendas octauo antea mense: auspiciis & ere inuictissimi Fernandi Hispaniarū Regis missus fuerat) ad Magnificū dominū Raphaelē Sanxis: eiusdem serenissimi Regis Thesaurarium missa: quam nobilis ac litteratus vir Aliander de Cosco: ab Hispano ideomate: in latinum conuertit: tercio Kalendas Maii. M. cccc. xciiij. Pontificatus Alexandri Sexti Anno primo.

**Q**uoniam susceptę prouincię rem perfectā me consecutū fuisse: gratum tibi fore scio. Quas constitui exarare: quæ te vniuscuiusq; rei in hoc nostro itinere gestę inuētęq; admoneāt. Tricesimotercio die postq̄ Gadibus discessi: in mare Indicū perueni: vbi plurimas Insulas innumeris habitatas hominibus reperi: quarū omnium p̄ felicissimo Rege nostro: præconio celebrato: & vexillis extensis: cōtradicante nemine possessionē accēpi. primęq; earum: diui Saluatoris nomē imposui. cuius fretus auxilio: tam ad hanc q̄ ad cęteras alias puenimus. Eam vero Indi Guanahayn vocant. Alias etiam vnāquāq; nouo nomine nūcupauī. Quippe aliam Insulam Sanctę Marię Conceptio- nis. aliam Fernandinam. aliam Hyfabelam. aliā

## II.

# COLUMBUS AND THE ENCOUNTER

**T**he Kislak Collection includes resources that focus on one of the most dramatic events of the modern period: the encounter between Europe and the Americas, and the wide range of critical historical processes that ensued. This encounter is made particularly significant by virtue of the context of both regions at the end of the fifteenth century.

The artifacts, documents, maps, and other materials offer an opportunity to explore three major and connected processes at the time of encounter: the development of the pre-Columbian civilizations of the Americas, the conflict and accommodation that defines the generation of the encounter, and the establishment of a stable Spanish-American society constructed as a consequence of the encounter itself.

America included a rich and diverse collection of civilizations, with a deep and long historical development at the time of the encounter, which is reflected in the triumph of the Mexican-Aztec Empire and the Inca Empire. These two exceptional political, social, economic, and cultural enterprises achieved their success by virtue of large-scale, complex organizational structures of trade and government built up through intense and often violent competition among the many peoples in the Americas.

Europe experienced the encounter primarily through the initiative of the recently ascendant Spanish kingdoms. This Spanish moment at the end of the fifteenth century represented the culmination of a centuries-long campaign to re-conquer the Iberian Peninsula, construct a coherent and effective national presence, and create a sense of cultural identity based on religious and linguistic uniformity capable of sustaining an imperial presence.

Chronologically, the story begins with the early history of the Americas to 1500; it then captures the moment between 1500 and 1550 that defines the characteristics of the new Spanish order in the Americas with special emphasis on the conflict and accommodation of



ABOVE:  
Benjamin Franklin Stevens,  
Christopher Columbus,  
His Own Book of Privileges,  
1893 (see entry 194).

culture, religion, language, economics, and politics that is central to this process, and it closes with the establishment of the Spanish imperial system in the Americas into the seventeenth century.

This focus creates a context for understanding some of the consequences of this dramatic encounter. We can see the intensity of engagement around the issues of religion and language, central concerns for both Native Americans and Spaniards. We can recognize the remarkable European Renaissance commitment to rational thought that motivates the intense pursuit of specific knowledge reflected in the Spanish effort to catalog, map, and understand all they found new in the Americas. We can appreciate the Atlantic-wide impact of this encounter by observing the reaction of other European nations as they challenged Spanish control over the opportunities offered by the Americas.

This story marks an extraordinary transition in world history that set the stage for the resulting rise of Western Europe and its extensive empires well into the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. It engages us in an effort to comprehend the trauma of the conflict and readjustment required by the encounter of the powerful but quite distinct civilizations and cultures of Spain and the Americas. It captures both the fragility of civilization and the enduring strength of culture and language in the face of conquest and colonization. This is a story for our time as well, because the experience of the Americas illustrates so many of the themes that occupy our attention today: conflict and accommodation among highly diverse cultures, the maintenance of diverse cultural identities within the context of the homogenizing influence of global trade, and the challenge of balancing rights and responsibilities among cultural and political groups with distinct, and often unequal, levels of technological sophistication and power.

The insights from our study of this critical period expand our comprehension of the large issues that have always defined the cultural, social, economic, and political conflicts of our past and our present, and that will most likely condition our future.

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## AN EXTRAORDINARY TRANSITION

The idea that the islands that Columbus encountered were in fact part of a “new world” was not at all self-evident to early observers. Columbus, after all, had not sailed in quest of a new world but of a new route to a familiar one, the Indies. Moreover, at the height of the European Renaissance, the notion that there was anything left to be discovered in the world was heresy to those who worshipped at the altars of antiquity. The wisdom of the ancients made everything after them so much *déjà vu*. It is important to keep this in mind when trying to account for the apparent flatness, the lack of wonder, surprise, and curiosity that characterizes so many early accounts of the Americas and its peoples.

At the same time, it gradually became clear that the Americas were indeed a New World. Here across the Atlantic were new flora and fauna, new species of animals, and above all new peoples with new, sometimes utterly perplexing manners, customs, and beliefs. An older Renaissance hermeneutics that could bend and twist ancient texts to reveal the hidden presence of the New World yielded slowly to the realization that those texts were silent on the subject of the Americas. Beyond the Pillars of Hercules (Gibraltar) lay only the back of beyond for the ancients. Columbus’s New World truly was new to Europeans.

For much of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries these two perspectives collided uncomfortably in the minds of many observers. It was rarely an either/or matter, especially when trying to make sense of the indigenous peoples. Tension, ambivalence, and contradiction were the *modi intelligendi*.

Indigenous peoples were no simple “other,” although it is often possible to gain that impression from early observers as well as from their twentieth-century interpreters. In fact, the peoples of the Americas were as varied and different from each other as those in Europe and Asia. The Caribs that Columbus encountered were very different indeed from the Aztec civilization with which Cortès did battle and from the Maya whom missionaries attempted to convert. So, too, the images of the Indians that began to circulate in Europe assumed over time a variety of appearances and representations. These, in turn, required a more nuanced understanding than the term “Indians” seemed to permit. The image of the Indian gradually became images of Indians: savages, barbarians, and pagans; Edenic innocents and blameless children; builders of cities and monuments. These and other representations of indigenous populations created a confusing mosaic for those who insisted on clinging to a totalizing notion of otherness. The Indians slowly became a political, religious, and above all intellectual problem for Europe. While some, like Michel de Montaigne, reconciled themselves to the lack of coherence in human affairs, many others found the skeptic’s option unsatisfying. The belief in an ordered universe demanded reason and intelligibility in human affairs. The New World would be understood.

—Michael Ryan



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Epistola Christofori Colom: cui etas nostra multū debet: de Insulis Indię supra Gangem nuper inuētis. Ad quas peregrinas octauo antea mense auspicijs et cre inuictissimorū Fernādi et Delisabet Hispaniarū Regū missus fuerat: ad magnificū dñm Gabrielem Sanchis eorundē serenissimorū Regum Tesaurariū missus: quā nobilis ac litteratus vir Leander de Colco ab Hispano idiomate in latinum cōuertit tertio kalē Maii. M. cccc. xciiij. Pontificatus Alexandri Setti Anno primo.

Quoniam susceptę prouintię rem perfectam me psecutum fuisse gratum tibi fore scio: bas constitui exarare: que te vniuscuiusq; rei in hoc nostro itinere geste inuenteq; admoneant. Tricesimo tertio die postq; Gadibus discessi in mare Indicū perueni: vbi plurimas insulas innumeris habitatas hominibus reperi: quarum omnium pro felicissimo Rege nostro preconio celebrato et vtilis extensis contradicente nemine possessionem accepi: primeq; earum diu Saluatoris nomen impofui: cuius fretus auxilio tam ad banc: q̄ ad ceteras altas peruenimus. Eam hō Indī Guanabanin vocant. Aliarū etiam vnam quancq; nouo nomine nuncupauī: quippe aliā insulam Sanctę Marię Conceptionis. aliam Fernandinam. aliam Desabellam. aliam Joanam. et sic de reliquis appellari iussi. Cum primum in eam insulam quam dudum Joanam vocari dixi appulimus: iuxta eius litus occidentem versus aliquantulum processi: tamq; eam magnam nullo reperto sine inueni: et non insulā: sed continentem Cbatā prouinciā esse crediderim: nulla tñ videns opida municipiā in maritimis sita consimib; p̄ter aliquos vicos et predia rustica: cum quorū incolis loqui nequibam. quare si mul ac nos videbant surripiebant fugam. Progrediebar vltra existimans aliquā me urbem villasue inuenturū. Deniq; videns q̄ longe admodum progressus nihil noui emergebat: et bñdī via nos ad Septentrionem deferebat: q̄ ipse fugere exoptabā: terris etenim regnabat bruma: ad Austrumq; erat in voto cōtenderet

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161. COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, 1451–1506

[Latin translation of Letter II (Sánchez).]

Epistola Christofori Colom. Rome: Stephan Plannck, after 29 April, 1493. Plannck's second, or corrected, edition. INCUN. 1493.C6

At dawn on October 14, 1492, Columbus and the crew of his flagship, the *Santa María*, sighted land—an unknown island in the Bahamas. In late October Columbus landed on Cuba, then on La Isla Española (anglicized to Hispaniola), among several landfalls he made during his first voyage to the New World. After the *Santa María* struck a coral reef and foundered near the site of present-day Cap-Haïtien, Columbus established a makeshift settlement on the north coast, which he dubbed Navidad (Christmas). The original inhabitants, the Taino (or Arawak), referred to their homeland by many names, most commonly Aytí, or Hayti (mountainous). The tribes that currently live in the Orinoco River delta are descendants from those Arawakan-speaking people. Today, the island consists of the nations of Haiti and the Dominican Republic.

When Christopher Columbus returned to Spain in February 1493, he wrote an account of his discoveries and sent it to the Spanish sovereigns, Ferdinand and Isabella, who were then holding court in Barcelona. Enclosed in the packet was a letter to the secretary of the royal treasury, Luis de Santángel,

nec minus venti flagitantib; succedebāt constitui alicō nō operiri successus: et sic retrocedens ad portū quendā quem signaueram sum reuersus: vnde duos boies ex nostris in terrā missi: qui inuestigarēt esset ne Rex in ea prouincia vrbesue alique. Di per tres dies ambularunt inuenerūtq; inumeros populos et habitaciones: paruas tñ et absq; vllō regimine. quapropter redierunt. Interea ego iam intellexeram a quibusdam Indis quos ibidē suscepērā quō bñdī prouincia insula quidem erat: et sic perrecti orientem versus eius semp stringēs littora vsq; ad miliaria. cccc. xliij. vbi ipsius insule sunt extrema: binc aliā insulam ad orientē prospecti distantē ab hac Joana miliarib; liiij. quā prius Hispaniam dixi: in eamq; concessi: et direxi iter quasi per Septentrionē quemadmodum in Joana ad orientē miliaria. dliiij. que dicta Joana et alie ibidē insule q̄fertillissime existunt. Nec multis atq; tutissimis et latis nec alijs quos vnq; viderim cōparandis portibus est circumdata. multi maximi et salubres hanc interfliunt fluit: multi quoq; et eminentissimi in ea sunt montes. Omnes be insule sunt pulcherrime et variā distincte figuris: puie: et maxima arborū varietate sidera lambentiū plene: quas nunq; folijs priuari credo. Quippe vidi eas ita virentes atq; decoras ceu mēse Maio in Hispania solent esse: quā alie florentes alie fructuosę: alie in alio statu sibi vniuscuiusq; qualitatē vigeant: garricę: hęc philomela et alii passeres varij ac inumeri mēse Nouembri: quo ipse per eas deambulabā. Sunt p̄terea in dicta insula Joana septē vel octo palmarū genera q̄ proceritate et pulchritudine quā admodū ceterę oēs arbores: herbe: fructusq; n̄as facile exuperāt. Sūt et mirabiles pin; agri et prata vastissima: varie aues: varia mella: varięq; metalla ferro excepto. In ea autē quā Hispaniam supra dixim; nuncupari maximi sunt mōtes ac pulchri: vasta rura: nemora: campi feracissimi seri pasciq; et pdendis edificijs aptissimi. Portuū in hac insula cōmoditas et prestantia fluminū copia salubritate admixta boim; q̄ nisi quis viderit: credulitatez superat. Dñi; arbores pascua et fructus multū ab illis Joane

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one of Columbus's prominent supporters at court. Columbus begins his letter to Santángel with great enthusiasm and conviction:

Because my undertakings have attained success, I know that it will be pleasing to you: these I have determined to relate, so that you may be made acquainted with everything done and discovered in this our voyage. On the thirty-third day after I departed from Cadiz, I came to the Indian sea, where I found many islands inhabited by men without number, of all which I took possession for our most fortunate king, with proclaiming heralds and flying standards, no one objecting. To the first of these I gave the name of the blessed Saviour, on whose aid relying I had reached this as well as the other islands. But the Indians call it Guanahany.

Several copies of this manuscript were made for court officials, but none of the original manuscripts of Columbus's letters have survived. All we have today are printed copies derived from the Santángel letter. A year later, an illustrated Latin edition appeared in Basel.

162. VERARDI, CARLO, 1440–1500

[Historia Baetica]

In laudem Serenissimi Ferdinandi, Hispania[rum] Regis, Bethicae & regni Granatae obsidio victoria & triu[m]phus. Basel: Johann Bergmann, de Olpe, 1494.

The front part of this book (and curiously the most important part, in the eyes of the publisher) contains a prose piece by Verardus about Ferdinand's 1492 capture of Granada from the Moors, and the frontispiece to the volume appropriately is a portrait of Ferdinand of Aragon (see page 57).

The second part of this book, *De insulis nuper in Mari Indico nuper repertis*, is Leandro di Cosco's Latin translation of Columbus's letter to Luis de Santángel, written while Columbus was on board the *Niña*.

The Basel edition of 1493 had five woodcuts purporting to be the earliest pictures of the New World. In fact, the illustrations are mostly imaginary and were probably adapted from drawings illustrating the Mediterranean. The blocks were reprinted in this 1494 edition. Between the first edition of this letter in 1493 and 1500, the letter went through approximately twenty editions.

PA8585.V39H57 1494

163. ISABELLA, QUEEN OF SPAIN, 1451–1504

Autograph document, signed: Order to her steward, Sancho de Paredes, regarding a mourning costume for a servant,

Beatrice Galindo. Written in Granada and signed "Yo la Reyna." Countersigned by the queen's secretary, Gaspar de Trizio, February 20, 1501.

1 page. In Spanish.

KISLAK MS 205

164. BIBLE. O.T. PSALMS.

POLYGLOT. 1516

Psalterium, Hebr[a]eum, Gr[a]ecu[m], Arabicu[m], & Chald[a]ecu[m]. Edited by Agostino Giustiniani. Genoa: Petrus Paulus Porrus, in aedibus Nicolai Iustiniani Pauli, 1516.

BS1419.A2 1516

165. ROBERT OF REIMS, 12TH CENT.

[Historia de itineris contra Turchos]

Bellum Christianorum principum.

Basileae: Henricus Petrus, 1533.

D161.B4

166. GIUSTINIANI, AGOSTINO, 1470–1536

Castigatissimi annali con la loro copiosa tauola della eccelsa & illustrissima Republi. di Genoa, da fideli & approuati scrittori. Genoa: Antonio Bellono, 1537.

DG636.3 .G53



167. GAMBARA, LORENZO, CA. 1495–1585  
*De nauigatione Christophori Columbi.*  
 Rome: Bartholomaei Bonfadini & Titi Diani, 1583.  
 PQ4623.G18D4 1583
168. GAMBARA, LORENZO, CA. 1495–1585  
*De nauigatione Christophori Columbi.*  
 Rome: Bartholomaei Bonfadini & Titi Diani, 1585.  
 PQ4623.G18D4 1585
169. [COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, 1451–1506]  
*Por parte del conde de Gelues, de doña Francisca Colon, de don Christoual Colon, y de don Baltasar Colon, se suplica a V.m. que cerca de la executoria que la parte de la marquesa de Guadaleste pide, de la que llama sente[n]cia, dada en su fauor por el consejo Real de las Indias.*  
 [Spain: s.n., ca. 1586]  
 E112.P855 1586
170. FOGLIETTA, UBERTO, 1518–1581  
*Vberti Folietae clarorum Ligorum elogia.*  
 Genuae: Hieronymi Bartoli, 1588.  
 First published Rome, 1572. These are the same sheets as the Rome, 1573, edition, except for pp. [1–8], the first group of paging, which has been reset.  
 DG631.7.F64 1588
171. COLÓN Y TOLEDO, JUANA, CA. 1512–1592  
 Autograph document, signed: Will of Juana Colón y Toledo. 1591. 24 pages. In Spanish.  
 Granddaughter of Christopher Columbus and wife of Luis de la Cueva (d. 1580), Captain of the Guard to Emperor Charles V, and brother of the Duke of Albuquerque.  
 Includes references to the disputed title of Duque de Veraga y Marquesado de Jamaica, and to funds held in Panama.  
 Written in Madrid.  
 KISLAK MS 201
172. COLÓN, FERNANDO, 1488–1539  
 [Italian translation of *Historie del S. D. Fernando Colombo...*]  
*Historie del sig. don Fernando Colombo, nelle quali s'hà particolare, & vera relatione della vita, & de' fatti dell'ammiraglio don Christoforo Colombo suo padre.*  
 Milano: Girolamo Bordonì, [1614].  
 E111.C72
173. BOURGEOIS, NICOLAS LOUIS, 1710–1776  
*Christophe Colomb, ou, l'Amérique découverte: Poème.*  
 Paris: Chez Moutard, libraire de Madame la dauphine, 1773.  
 2 volumes.  
 E120.B77
174. BELKNAP, JEREMY, 1744–1798  
*A Discourse Intended to Commemorate the Discovery of America by Christopher Columbus: Delivered at the Request of the Historical Society in Massachusetts on the 23d Day of October, 1792.*  
 Boston: Apollo Press by Belknap and Hall, 1792.  
 E111.B43
175. CAMPE, JOACHIM HEINRICH, 1746–1818  
 [English translation of *Entdeckung von Amerika. 1. Theil*]  
*Columbus, or, The Discovery of America: As Related by a Father to his Children, and Designed for the Instruction of Youth.* Translated by Elizabeth Helme. London: Sampson Low, 1799.  
 2 volumes.  
 E111.C183 1799
176. SERRA, GIROLAMO, MARCHESE, 1761–1837  
*Ragionamento, nel quale si conferma l'opinione generale intorno alla patria di Cristoforo Colombo / presentato all'Accademia delle Scienze, Lettere e Arti di Genova nell'adunanza del dí 16 dicembre 1812.* Genova: [s.n., 1812?]  
 E112.S49545R345 1812
177. COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, 1451–1506  
*Codice diplomatico Colombo-Americano, ossia, Raccolta di documenti originali e inediti, spettanti a Cristoforo Colombo alla scoperta ed al governo dell'America.* Genova: Ponthenier, [1823].  
 E114.S76 1823
178. BOSSI, LUIGI, 1758–1835  
 [French translation of *Vita di Cristoforo Colombo*]  
*Histoire de Christophe Colomb.* Paris: Carnevillier aîné, 1824.  
 E111.B748
179. SPOTORNO, GIOVANNI BATTISTA, 1788–1844  
*Christoph Colombo und seine Entdeckungen.*  
 Leipzig: Ernst Fleischer, 1825.  
 E111.S795 1825
180. COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, 1451–1506  
 [English translation of *Diario*]  
*Personal Narrative of the First Voyage of Columbus to America: From a Manuscript Recently Discovered in Spain.* Translated by Samuel Kettell. Boston: T. B. Wait and Son, C. Arvill, New-York, and Carey and Lea, Philadelphia, 1827.  
 E118.C714
181. COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, 1451–1506  
 [French translation of *Relaciones, cartas y otros documentos concernientes a los cuatro viages que hizo el almirante D. Cristóbal Colón para el descubrimiento de las Indias Occidentales*]  
*Relations des quatre voyages entrepris par Christophe Colomb pour la découverte du Nouveau-monde de 1492 à 1504.*  
 Paris: Treuttel et Würtz, 1828.  
 3 volumes.  
 E118.N32
182. AMATI, GIACINTO, 1778–1850  
*Viaggi di Cristoforo Colombo tratti dall'opera.*  
 Milano: Giovanni Pirotta, 1830.  
 E111.A48
183. *Memorial de Don Diego Colon, Virrey y Almirante de las yndias a S.C.C. Magd el Rey don Carlos sobre la conversion e consvacio de las gentes de las yndias.* Londres: Carlos Whittingham, Chiswick Press, Por H. Stevens, Morley's Hotel, 1854.  
 E113.C53

184. FERNÁNDEZ DURO, CESÁREO, 1830–1908  
*Colón y la historia póstuma: Examen de la que escribió el conde de Roselly de Lorgues, leído ante la Real Academia de la Historia, en junta extraordinaria celebrada el día 10 de mayo.* Madrid: M. Tello, 1885.  
 E112.R822
185. HARRISSE, HENRY, 1829–1910  
*Los restos de Don Cristoval Colon / disquisicion por el autor de la Biblioteca americana vetustísima. Año 1878.*  
 Sevilla: Francisco Alvarez y ca., 1878.  
 E112.H328
186. FERNÁNDEZ DURO, CESÁREO, 1830–1908  
*Colón y Pinzón: Informe relativo a los pormenores de descubrimiento del nuevo mundo.*  
 Madrid: Manuel Tello, 1883–1884.  
 E112.F37 1883
187. HARRISSE, HENRY, 1829–1910  
*Christopher Columbus and the Bank of Saint George (Ufficio di San Giorgio in Genoa): Two Letters Addressed to Samuel L. M. Barlow, Esquire.*  
 New York: Privately printed (London: Chiswick Press), 1888.  
 E112.H317
188. COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, 1451–1506  
 [English/Spanish edition of Carta (Feb. 18, 1493)]  
*The Spanish Letter of Columbus to Luis de Sant' Angel, Escribano de racion of the Kingdom of Aragon, Dated 15 February 1493: Reprinted in Facsimile, Translated, and Edited from the Unique Copy of the Original Edition (Printed at Barcelona early in April 1493) Now in the Possession of Bernard Quaritch.* London: [Bernard Quaritch?], 1891.  
 E115 1891 FOLIO
189. COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, 1451–1506  
*The Letter of Columbus on the Discovery of America.*  
 New-York: The De Vinne Press, 1892.  
 E116.1 1892A
190. HARRISSE, HENRY, 1829–1910  
*The Discovery of North America: A Critical, Documentary, and Historic Investigation, with an Essay on the Early Cartography of the New World.*  
 London: Henry Stevens and Son; Paris: H. Welter, 1892.  
 E101.H32
191. *Albo di onoranze internazionali a Cristoforo Colombo, iniziato da Angelo de Gubernatis e Cecilio Vallardi pel glorioso ricordo del Quarto Centenario della scoperta dell' America, 12 Ottobre 1892.*  
 Milano, Roma: F. Vallardi, [1892].  
 E112.A33
192. *Cronache della commemorazione del IV centenario Colombiano.*  
 Genova: Stabilimento Fratelli Armanino, 1892.  
 E112.C93 1892
193. CICALA, BIAGIO  
 40. centenario di Cristoforo Colombo 12 Ott. bre 1892:  
 Collezione di pezzi per piano, mandolino, violino e flauto.  
 Buenos Aires: Edic. Fl. Demarchi, [1892?].
- 3 sheets of music. Illustrated sheet music cover accompanying the music for "Los ojos de una porteña (habanera)," the seventh part of a seven-song cycle of musical pieces by Biagio Cicala commemorating the 400th anniversary of the explorations of Christopher Columbus.  
 E112.C485 1892
194. COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, 1451–1506  
 [English/Spanish edition of *Codex diplomaticus*]  
*Christopher Columbus, His Own Book of Privileges, 1502: Photographic Facsimile of the Manuscript in the Archives of the Foreign Office in Paris.* Translated into English by George F. Barwick; introduction by Henry HARRISSE; compiled and edited, with preface, by Benjamin Franklin Stevens.  
 London: B. F. Stevens (London: Chiswick Press), 1893.  
 E114.S84
195. ITALY. R. COMMISSIONE COLOMBIANA  
*Raccolta di documenti e studi pubblicati dalla R. Commissione colombiana, pel quarto centenario dalla scoperta dell' America.*  
 Roma: Ministero della pubblica istruzione, 1892–1896.  
 6 parts in 14 volumes.  
 E111.I88
196. VIGNAUD, HENRY, 1830–1922  
*La lettre et la carte de Toscanelli sur la route des Indes par l'ouest: Adressées en 1474 au portugais Fernam Martins et transmises plus tard à Christophe Colomb: étude critique sur l'authenticité et la valeur de ces documents et sur les sources des idées cosmographiques de Columb, suivie des divers textes de la lettre de 1474 avec traductions, annotations et fac-similé.*  
 Paris: Ernest Leroux, 1901.  
 G161.R31
197. VIGNAUD, HENRY, 1830–1922  
*A Critical Study of the Various Dates Assigned to the Birth of Christopher Columbus: The Real Date, 1451: With a Bibliography of the Question.*  
 London: Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles, 1903.  
 E112.V68
198. VIGNAUD, HENRY, 1830–1922  
*Études critiques sur la vie de Colomb avant ses découvertes.*  
 Paris: H. Welter, 1905.  
 E111.V68
199. VIGNAUD, HENRY, 1830–1922  
*Histoire critique de la grande entreprise de Christophe Colomb.*  
 Paris: H. Welter, 1911.  
 2 volumes.  
 E111.V69
200. COLUMBUS, CHRISTOPHER, 1451–1506  
*The Voyages of Christopher Columbus: Being the Journals of his First and Third, and the Letters concerning his First and Last Voyages, to which is Added the Account of his Second Voyage.* Translated and edited, with an introduction by Cecil Jane. London: The Argonaut Press, 1930.  
 Ex libris: Samuel Eliot Morison.  
 E118.C88