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and as a young man gave some active and meritorious service in the Spanish navy. In 1786 he was forced by ill-health to abandon the sea. He then accepted a commission from Charles IV. to examine all the depositories of documents in the kingdom, and arrange the material to be found in illustration of the history of the Spanish navy.¹ This work he continued, with interruptions, till 1825, when he began at Madrid the publication of his *Coleccion de los viages y descubrimientos que hicieron por mar los Españoles desde fines del siglo XV*,² which reached an extent of five volumes, and was completed in 1837. It put in convenient printed form more than five hundred documents of great value, between the dates of 1393 and 1540. A sixth and seventh volume were left unfinished at his death, which occurred in 1844, at the age of seventy-eight.³ His son afterward gathered some of his minor writings, including biographies of early navigators,⁴ and printed (1848) them as a *Coleccion de opúsculos*; and in 1851 another of his works, *Biblioteca marítima Española*, was printed at Madrid in two volumes.⁵

The first two volumes of his collection (of which volumes there was a second edition in 1858) bore the distinctive title, *Relaciones, cartas y otros documentos, concernientes a los cuatro viages que hizo el Almirante D. Cristóbal Colon para el descubrimiento de las Indias occidentales*, and *Documentos diplomáticos*. Three years later (1828) a French version of these two volumes appeared at Paris, which Navarrete himself revised, and which is further enriched with notes by Humboldt, Jomard, Walckenaer, and others.⁶ This French edition is entitled: *Relation des quatre voyages entrepris par Ch. Colomb pour la découverte du Nouveau Monde de 1492 à 1504, traduite par Chalmou de Vernueil et de la Roquette*. It is in three volumes, and is worth about twenty francs. An Italian version, *Narrazione dei quattro viaggi*, etc., was made by F. Giuntini, and appeared in two volumes at Prato in 1840-1841.⁷

Navarrete's literary labors did not prevent much conspicuous service on his part, both at sea and on land; and in 1823, not long before he published his great Collection, he became the head of the Spanish hydrographic bureau.⁸ After his death the Spanish Academy printed (1846) his historical treatise on the Art of Navigation and kindred subjects (*Disertacion sobre la historia de la ndutica*⁹), which was an enlargement of an earlier essay published in 1802.

a man,—by his benevolence, his simplicity of manners, and unsullied moral worth."

¹ His projected work on the Spanish navy was never printed, though a fragment of it appeared in the *Memorias* of the Academy of History (*Ticknor Catalogue*, p. 247).

² Leclerc says it is "difficile à trouver," and prices it at 80 francs. The English price is from £2 to £3. A letter by Navarrete, descriptive of his *Coleccion*, is to be found in Zach's *Correspondance*, xi. 446. Cf. also Duflot de Mofras, *Mendoza et Navarrete*, Paris, 1845, quoted by HARRISSE, *Christophe Colomb*, i. 67.

³ There is a memoir of him, with a catalogue of his works, in the *Coleccion de documentos inéditos*, vol. vi.; and of those published and unpublished in his *Biblioteca marítima Española*, ii.

458-470. These sixth and seventh volumes have never been published. The sixth was to cover the voyages of Grijalva and Lopes de Villalobos. HARRISSE (*Christophe Colomb*, i. 68) learned that the *Cartas de Indias* (Madrid, 1877) contains some parts of what was to appear in vol. vii.

⁴ Columbus, Vesputius, Ojeda, Magellan, etc.

⁵ It is an alphabetical (by Christian names, — a not uncommon Spanish fashion) record of writers on maritime subjects, with sketches of their lives and works.

⁶ Cf. an article in the *North American Review*, xxiv. 265, by Caleb Cushing.

⁷ These form vols. i. and ii. of Marmocchi's Collection (Leclerc, no. 133).

⁸ Bancroft, *Central America*, i. 199.

⁹ *Ticknor Catalogue*, p. 247.