

PART
II.

ling like a foul mist on the goodly promise of the land, closed up the fair buds of science and civilization ere they were fully opened. Alas! that such a blight should have fallen on so gallant and generous a people! That it should have been brought on it too by one of such unblemished patriotism and purity of motive, as Isabella! How must her virtuous spirit, if it be permitted the departed good to look down on the scene of their earthly labors, mourn over the misery and moral degradation, entailed on her country by this one act! So true is it, that the measures of this great queen have had a permanent influence, whether for good or for evil, on the destinies of her country.

The immediate injury inflicted on the nation by the spirit of bigotry in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, although greatly exaggerated,¹⁵⁵ was doubt-

up the fires for the heretics, in which, with good reason, they have burnt, and shall continue to burn, so long as a soul of them remains!" (Reyes Católicos, MS., cap. 7.) It becomes more perceptible in the literature of later times, and, what is singular, most of all in the lighter departments of poetry and fiction, which seem naturally devoted to purposes of pleasure. No one can estimate the full influence of the Inquisition in perverting moral sense, and infusing the deadly venom of misanthropy into the heart, who has not perused the works of the great Castilian poets, of Lope de Vega, Ercilla, above all Calderon, whose lips seem to have been touched with fire from the very altars of this accursed tribunal.

¹⁵⁵ The late secretary of the Inquisition has made an elaborate computation of the number of its

victims. According to him, 13,000 were publicly burned by the several tribunals of Castile and Aragon, and 191,413 suffered other punishments, between 1481, the date of the commencement of the modern institution, and 1518. (Hist. de l'Inquisition, tom. iv. chap. 46.) Llorente appears to have come to these appalling results by a very plausible process of calculation and without any design to exaggerate. Nevertheless, his data are exceedingly imperfect, and he has himself, on a revision, considerably reduced, in his fourth volume, the original estimates in the first. I find good grounds for reducing them still further. 1. He quotes Mariana, for the fact, that 2000 suffered martyrdom at Seville, in 1481, and makes this the basis of his calculations for the other tribunals of the kingdom. Marineo, a contemporary, on the other hand,

Beneficent
impulse.

JUNTA DE ANDALUCIA

less serious enough. Under the otherwise beneficent operation of their government, however, the healthful and expansive energies of the state were sufficient to heal up these and deeper wounds, and still carry it onward in the career of prosperity. With this impulse, indeed, the nation continued to advance higher and higher, in spite of the system of almost unmingled evil pursued in the following reigns. The glories of this later period, of the age of Charles the Fifth, as it is called, must find their true source in the measures of his illustrious predecessors. It was in their court, that Boscan,

states, that "in the course of a few years they burned nearly 2000 heretics;" thus not only diffusing this amount over a greater period of time, but embracing all the tribunals then existing in the country. (Cosas Memorables, fol. 164.) 2. Bernaldez states, that five-sixths of the Jews resided in the kingdom of Castile. (Reyes Católicos, MS. cap. 110.) Llorente, however, has assigned an equal amount of victims to each of the five tribunals of Aragon, with those of the sister kingdom, excepting only Seville.

One might reasonably distrust Llorente's tables, from the facility, with which he receives the most improbable estimates in other matters, as, for example, the number of banished Jews, which he puts at 800,000. (Hist. de l'Inquisition, tom. i. p. 261.) I have shown, from contemporary sources, that this number did not probably exceed 160,000, or, at most, 170,000. (Part I., Chapter 17.) Indeed, the cautious Zurita, borrowing, probably, from the same authorities, cites the latter number. (Anales, tom. v. fol. 9.) Mariana, who owes so much of his narrative to the Aragonese historian, converting, as it would appear, these

170,000 individuals into families, states the whole, in round numbers, at 800,000 souls. (Hist. de España, tom. ii. lib. 26, cap. 1.) Llorente, not content with this, swells the amount still further, by that of the Moorish exiles, and by emigrants to the New World, (on what authority?) to 2,000,000; and, going on with the process, computes that this loss may fairly infer one of 8,000,000 inhabitants to Spain, at the present day! (Ibid., ubi supra.) Thus the mischief imputed to the Catholic sovereigns goes on increasing in a sort of arithmetical progression, with the duration of the monarchy.

Nothing is so striking to the imagination as numerical estimates; they speak a volume in themselves, saving a world of periphrasis and argument; nothing is so difficult to form with exactness, or even probability, when they relate to an early period; and nothing more carelessly received, and confidently circulated. The enormous statements of the Jewish exiles, and the baseless ones of the Moorish, are not peculiar to Llorente, but have been repeated, without the slightest qualification or distrust, by most modern historians and travellers.

PART
II.

Garcilasso, Mendoza, and the other master-spirits were trained, who moulded Castilian literature into the new and more classical forms of later times.¹⁵⁶ It was under Gonsalvo de Cordova, that Leyva, Pescara, and the other great captains with their invincible legions were formed, who enabled Charles the Fifth to dictate laws to Europe for half a century. And it was Columbus, who not only led the way, but animated the Spanish navigator with the spirit of discovery. Scarcely was Ferdinand's reign brought to a close, before Magellan completed, what that monarch had projected, the circumnavigation of the southern continent; the victorious banners

1520.

1518.

¹⁵⁶ In the two closing Chapters of Part I. of this History, I have noticed the progress of letters in this reign; the last which displayed the antique coloring and truly national characteristics of Castilian poetry. There were many circumstances, which operated, at this period, to work an important revolution, and subject the poetry of the Peninsula to a foreign influence. The Italian Muse, after her long silence, since the age of the *trecentisti*, had again revived, and poured forth such ravishing strains, as made themselves heard and felt in every corner of Europe. Spain, in particular, was open to their influence. Her language had an intimate affinity with the Italian. The improved taste and culture of the period led to a diligent study of foreign models. Many Spaniards, as we have seen, went abroad to perfect themselves in the schools of Italy; while Italian teachers filled some of the principal chairs in the Spanish universities. Lastly, the acquisition of Naples, the land of Sannazaro and of a host of kindred spirits, opened an obvious

communication with the literature of that country. With the nation thus prepared, it was not difficult for a genius like that of Boscan, supported by the tender and polished Garcilasso, and by Mendoza, whose stern spirit found relief in images of pastoral tranquillity and ease, to recommend the more finished forms of Italian versification to their countrymen. These poets were all born in Isabella's reign. The first of them, the principal means of effecting this literary revolution, singularly enough, was a Catalan; whose compositions in the Castilian prove the ascendancy, which this dialect had already obtained, as the language of literature. The second, Garcilasso de la Vega, was son of the distinguished statesman and diplomatist of that name, so often noticed in our History; and Mendoza was a younger son of the amiable count of Tendilla, the governor of Granada, whom he resembled in nothing but his genius. Both the elder Garcilasso and Tendilla had represented their sovereigns at the papal court, where they doubtless became tinctured

of Cortes had already penetrated into the golden realms of Montezuma; and Pizarro, a very few years later, following up the lead of Balboa, embarked on the enterprise which ended in the downfall of the splendid dynasty of the Incas.

CHAPTER
XXVI.

1524.

Thus it is, that the seed sown under a good system continues to yield fruit in a bad one. The season of the most brilliant results, however, is not always that of the greatest national prosperity. The splendors of foreign conquest in the boasted reign of Charles the Fifth were dearly purchased by the decline of industry at home, and the loss of liberty. The patriot will see little to cheer him

The period
of national
glory.

with that relish for the Italian, which produced such results in the education of their children.

The new revolution penetrated far below the superficial forms of versification; and the Castilian poet relinquished, with his *redondillas* and artless *asonantes*, the homely, but heartfelt themes of the olden time; or, if he dwelt on them, it was with an air of studied elegance and precision, very remote from the Doric simplicity and freshness of the romantic minstrelsy. If he aspired to some bolder theme, it was rarely suggested by the stirring and patriotic recollections of his nation's history. Thus, nature and the rude graces of a primitive age gave way to superior refinement and lettered elegance; many popular blemishes were softened down, a purer and nobler standard was attained, but the national characteristics were effaced; beauty was everywhere, but it was the beauty of art, not of nature. The change itself was perfectly natural. It corresponded with the external circumstances of the nation, and its transition from an insulated position

to a component part of the great European commonwealth, which subjected it to other influences and principles of taste, and obliterated, to a certain extent, the peculiar features of the national physiognomy.

How far the poetic literature of Castile was benefited by the change, has been matter of long and hot debate between the critics of the country, in which I shall not involve the reader. The revolution, however, was the growth of circumstances, and was immediately effected by individuals, belonging to the age of Ferdinand and Isabella. As such, I had originally proposed to devote a separate chapter to its illustration. But I have been deterred from it by the unexpected length, to which the work has already extended, as well as by the consideration, on a nearer view, that these results, though prepared under a preceding reign, properly fall under the *domestic* history of Charles V.; a history which still remains to be written. But who will attempt a *pendant* to the delineations of Robertson?

PART
II.

in this "golden age" of the national history, whose outward show of glory will seem to his penetrating eye only the hectic brilliancy of decay. He will turn to an earlier period, when the nation, emerging from the sloth and license of a barbarous age, seemed to renew its ancient energies, and to prepare like a giant to run its course; and glancing over the long interval since elapsed, during the first half of which the nation wasted itself on schemes of mad ambition, and in the latter has sunk into a state of paralytic torpor, he will fix his eye on the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, as the most glorious epoch in the annals of his country.



JUNTA DE ANDALUCIA

P.C. Monumental de la Alhambra y Generalife
CONSEJERÍA DE CULTURA

INDEX.

A.

ABBOT, ABIEL, his Letters from Cuba, *iii.* 242, *note*.

Abdallah, or Boabdil, proclaimed Sultan of Granada, *i.* 349. Son of Hacen, 361. Marches against the Christians, 373. Defeated and captured, 377. Debates in the Spanish council respecting, 379. Treaty with, 380. His interview with Ferdinand, 381. Seeks the protection of the Castilian sovereigns, 407. Cuts to pieces a body of El Zagal's cavalry, and receives privileges from Ferdinand and Isabella, *ii.* 25. Inactive in Granada, 59. Summoned to surrender Granada, 81. Capitulates, 94. His life endangered, 95. His meeting with Ferdinand, 97. Takes a last view of Granada, 99. His fate, 99. Irving's remarks on him, 100, *note*.

Abdallah, or "The Valiant," brother of Hacen, his bravery in the rout of the Axarquia, *i.* 361. His advancement to the throne, 406. Defeated before Velez Malaga, *ii.* 13. Draws the duke of Cadiz into an ambuscade, 47. Makes forays into the Christian territories, 47. Extent of his domain, 50. Kept in check at Guadix, 59. Treaty of surrender with, 70. His interview with Ferdinand, 71. Occupation of his domain, 72. Equivalent assigned to, 73. Remarks respecting him, 73.

Adalid, meaning of, *i.* 358, *note*.

Adelantado, title and office of, *i.* 359, *note*.

Adrian of Utrecht, preceptor of Charles V., and envoy to Ferdinand, *iii.* 383.

Opposes Ximenes, 404.

Adventure, spirit of, in the time of Ferdinand and Isabella, *iii.* 471.

Africa, Oran in, captured, *iii.* 306. Navarro's conquests in, 312.

Agnadel, battle of, *iii.* 333.

Agriculture, in Spain, *i.* 281. In Granada, 290. During the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, *iii.* 460.

Aguilar, Alonso de, his connexion with the expedition to Axarquia, *i.* 359, 360. Brother of Gonsalvo de Cordova, *ii.* 300. Leader of the expedition against Sierra Vermeja, 433. His income, *iii.* 434, *note*. His gallantry and death, 437. His noble character, 438.

Albaycin, revolt of the, *ii.* 416. Insurgents appeased by Talavera, 418.

Albigenses, their sufferings from the Inquisition, *i.* 234, 235.

Albion, Juan de, sent on a mission to Charles VIII., *ii.* 285.

Albornoz, sent on a mission to Rome; treatment of, by Ximenes, *ii.* 391.

Albret, Jean d', his marriage with Catharine of Navarre, *ii.* 5, *iii.* 348. Abandons his capital, 352. Takes refuge in France, 353. His character, 354. Accompanies Longueville, 356. Further remarks respecting, 357, *note*. Unjust treatment of, 364.

Alcalá de Henares, literary character of, *ii.* 203. Ximenes returns to, from Africa, with valuable Arabian manuscripts, *iii.* 311.

Alcalá, University of, *iii.* 315. Its magnificence, 316. Provisions for education in, 317. Professorships in, 319, *note*. Number of students, 320. Visited by Ferdinand, 320. Bequest to, by Ximenes, 327. Its reputation, 327. Ximenes buried there, 417.

Alcantara, military order of, *i.* 213, 215.

- Alcala, commutation of the capricious tax of, III. 438. Remarks on it, 449, *note*.
- Alexander VI., Ferdinand and Isabella's application to, II. 172. His character, 173, 261. Famous bulls of, 173, 182. Takes refuge in the Castle of St. Angelo, 278. His solicitations, and grants to Spain, 283. Confers the title of *Catholic* on the Spanish sovereigns, 284. Aided by Gonsalvo, at Ostia, 332. His reception of Gonsalvo, 333. Empowers Ferdinand and Isabella to receive all the tithes in the colonial dominions, 492. Aids Louis XII., III. 4. Remonstrance to, by the Spanish sovereigns, 7. Confirms the partition of Naples, 19. His purposes in regard to France, 113, 117. His death, 115. Remarks respecting him, 116. Treatment of his remains, 116, *note*. The election of his successor, 117.
- Alfonso X., of Castile, his code, I. lxxvii.
- Alfonso, of Castile, brother of Henry IV., demand by the nobles that he shall be publicly acknowledged as Henry's successor, I. 76. Crowned after the deposition of Henry IV., 78. At the battle of Olmedo, 87. His death and character, 90.
- Alfonso V., of Aragon, succeeds Ferdinand I., I. 30. The government of his kingdom devolves on his brother John, 30. His death, 35.
- Alfonso, king of Portugal, his proposal rejected by Isabella, I. 99. Supports the cause of Joanna, 146. His invasion of Castile, 148. Measures for a union of, with Joanna, 149, 172. Challenged by Ferdinand to a personal combat, 152. His position before Zamora, 158. Suddenly decamps, 159. Overtaken by Ferdinand, 159. His escape, 163. Visits France, 166. His disappointment as to succour, 167. Returns to Portugal, 168. Prince John is crowned, but resigns in favor of, 169. His death, 174.
- Alfonso II., king of Naples, flies to Sicily, and abdicates the crown in favor of Ferdinand II., II. 288.
- Alfonso, a physician, employed in the compilation of the Complutensian Polyglot, III. 323.
- Alhakem II., his encouragement of literature, I. 284.
- Alhama, description of, I. 319. Spanish expedition against, 319, 322. Its fall, 327. Besieged by the Moors, 330. Distress of the garrison there, 331. Siege raised, 334. Again besieged, and abandoned, 336, 337. Entered by Ferdinand, 337. Isabella the cause of not abandoning it, III. 197.
- Alhambra, The, of Granada, I. 289. Taken possession of, II. 96, 97. Cross raised on, 97. Isabella buried there, III. 183. Ferdinand's burial-place, 388.
- Allègre, Ives d', throws himself into Gaeta, III. 78, 119. Secretly supports a faction, 133. Despatched to hold the enemy in check, 140, 141. Banished, 150. His recall and death, 151, 158, 340.
- Almeria, painful march of the Spanish army to, II. 71. Occupation of, 72. Ferdinand's policy in regard to, 84.
- Almeyda, Edward de, his desperate heroism, at the battle of Toro, I. 162.
- Alonso, heir of the Portuguese monarchy, his union with the infanta Isabella, I. 172, II. 79, 344; public festivities thereupon, 80. His death, 96, 346.
- Alps, crossed by Charles VIII. II. 277; by Louis XII. III. 333.
- Alpuxarras, rising of the Moors in the, II. 425. New insurrection there, 431.
- Alva, duke of, commander of the expedition against Guienne, III. 350. Invades Navarre, 352. His retreat, 356. Opposes Ximenes, 411.
- Alvaro, son of the duke of Braganza, assassinated, II. 26.
- Alviano, Bartolomeo d', the head of the Orsini, enlists under Gonsalvo, III. 137; urges him to attack the French, 138. Builds a bridge and crosses the Garigliano, 138 - 140. His bravery near Vicenza, 345. His death and burial, 346.

Amadis de Gaula, remarks on the, ii. 212.

Amboise, Cardinal d', his pretensions to the papal chair, iii. 117. Unsuccessful, 118.

Ammunition, the kinds of, i. 386.

Amposta, reduction of, i. 52.

Ancient Inquisition, origin and history of the, i. 231. See *Modern Inquisition*.

Andalusia, the theatre of savage warfare between the Guzmans and Ponces de Leon, i. 118, 189. Royal progress through, 190. Don Pedro Henriquez, *adelantado* of, 359. Loss of, at the rout in the Axarquia, 370.

Andrada, iii. 125. The rear guard left under, 140, 143. Joins Gonsalvo, 143.

Angelo lords, Gonsalvo's treatment of the, iii. 148, *note*. Restoration of the, by Ferdinand, 265.

Arabs. See *Moors*.

Aragon, Alonso de, natural son of Ferdinand, iii. 398, *note*.

Aragon, Juan de, proposition for the union of, with Elvira, iii. 292.

Aragon, state of, in the middle of the fifteenth century, i. xxx. Its gradual expansion, xxxii. Its union with Catalonia, lxxiii.; with Valencia, lxxiii. Attention given to the navy of, lxxiv. Its extensive conquests, lxxv. Origin of the government of, lxxvi. Barons of, lxxvii. Measures for reducing the authority of the nobles of, xc., xciii. Alfonso III. approves the Privileges of Union, xci. Anarchy in, xcii. Defeat of the army of the Union in, xciii. Full possession of constitutional liberty in, xciv. The cortes of, and its various branches, xcvi.; its mode of conducting business, xcvi. Fidelity of the officers of government in, xcix. The *General Privilege*, xcix. Influence of the free institutions of, manifested by writers there, cxxiii., *note*. Condition of, during the minority of Ferdinand, 29. Reign of John II., 31. Treaty of, with France, 50. Termination

of the civil war in, 61. Union of, with Castile, by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella, 102, 176. Troubles there, 116. Treaty between, and France, 123. Introduction of the Ancient Inquisition into, 232. Opposition there, to the introduction of the Inquisition by Ferdinand, 264. Liberation of Catalan serfs in, ii. 5. Further particulars respecting the Inquisition in, 6; remonstrance of the Cortes, 7; conspiracy, 8; assassination of Arbues, 9. Cruel persecutions there, 10. Visited by Ferdinand and Isabella, in 1487, 45. The *hermandad* adopted there, 45. Its extensive commerce in the middle ages, 111, *note*. Treatment of the Jews in, 142. Visited by the sovereigns, in 1492, 155. Difficulties in, respecting female succession to the crown, 360. Ferdinand's conduct in regard to the Inquisition in, iii. 393, *note*; his treatment of the nobles in, 433. Population of, 486, *note*. Victims of the Inquisition in, 492, *note*.

Arbues, Pedro, inquisitor in Saragossa, ii. 7. Assassinated, 9. Honored as a martyr, 10.

Architecture in Spain, iii. 482, 483, *note*.

Aristotle, reverence for, among the Spanish Arabs, i. 303. Ximenes projects an edition of, iii. 324, *note*.

Army, Castilian, discipline of the, at Malaga, ii. 29. Numbers of the, in 1488, 46. Houses erected for it, near Baza, 61. Strict discipline of the, 62. Their painful march from Baza, 70.

Arrows, poisoned by the Moors, i. 389.

Ars, Louis d', his gallantry, iii. 157.

Artillery, early knowledge of, in Spain, i. 48, *note*. Remarks respecting the, 385. Difficulty of transporting it, 387. Comparison of the French and the Italian, ii. 231.

Astrolabe, invention of the, ii. 111. Application of the, to navigation, 112, *note*.

Atar, Ali, the defender of Loja, i. 374. Killed at the battle of Lucena, 376.

Atella, Montpensier besieged in, ii. 318.
 Aubigny, M. d', commander of the forces
 in Calabria, ii. 299. His defeat, 309.
 Commander of the land forces sent
 against Naples, iii. 19. Superseded,
 40. Despatched to the Calabrias, 45.
 Defeats a small force near Terranova,
 51. Is defeated near Seminara, 81,
 161, *note*. Visited by Ferdinand, 280.
 Austria, alliances with the house of, ii.
 348. See *Maximilian*.
Autos da fe, account of, i. 260.
 Averroes, his commentary on Aristotle,
 i. 303.
 Axarquia, expedition to, i. 357.

B.

Bacon, Lord, cited respecting the fall of
 Granada, ii. 101, *note*.
 Baena, Alphonso de, i. 20.
 Balboa, Vasco Nuñez de, crosses the
 isthmus of Darien, iii. 472.
 Ballads or *romances*, historical value of,
 i. 294, *note*. Early cultivation of, in
 Spain, 216. Their resemblance to the
 English, 218. Numerous editions of
 them, 224.
 Bancroft, George, remarks on his His-
 tory, ii. 497, *note*.
 Bank, the first in Europe, established at
 Barcelona, i. cxii.
 Barbosa, Arias, an eminent scholar, no-
 tice of, ii. 200.
 Barcelona, its early civilization, and in-
 stitutions, i. lxxxiii. Its early com-
 mercial prosperity, cxi. First bank
 of exchange and deposit established
 at, cxii. Her municipal institutions
 and various objects of interest, cxiii.
 Independent conduct of, towards Fer-
 dinand I., cxvii. The consistory of,
 established, cxx.; its influence, cxxi.
 University of, founded, cxxi. Be-
 sieged by John, and surrenders, 60,
 120. Rejoicings at, upon the recovery
 of Ferdinand, ii. 159. The court at,
 160. Reception of Columbus there,
 164. The treaty of, between the

Spanish sovereigns and Charles VIII.,
 270; its importance to Spain, 271.
 Suppression of the university of, iii.
 483, *note*.
 Barleta, Gonsalvo retires to, iii. 42.
 Distress of the Spaniards at, 49. Con-
 stancy of the Spaniards there, 51.
 Arrival of supplies, 54. Gonsalvo
 prepares to leave, 59, 71.
 Barons of Aragon, i. lxxxvii. Their
 small number, lxxxvii. Their great
 power, lxxxix. Privileges of Union,
 xci. Reduced by Peter IV., xciii.
 Battles, remarks on the mode of con-
 ducting, in Italy, ii. 279.
 Bayard, Pierre de, iii. 41. At the siege
 of Barleta, 44. At a tournament, 46.
 Duel between him and Sotomayor, 47.
 Heroism of, 135. His ardor at the
 bridge of Mola, 142.
 Baza, reconnoitred by Ferdinand, ii. 46.
 Preparations for the siege of, 50. The
 king takes command of the army
 there, 51. Position and strength of,
 52. Assault on the garden before, 52.
 Despondency of the Spanish chiefs
 before, 54. The queen raises the spir-
 its of her troops, 56. Gardens there,
 cleared of their timber, 57. Closely
 invested, 58. Despatches sent thither
 from the sultan of Egypt, 59. Houses
 erected there for the army, 61. Ef-
 fects of a heavy tempest, 63. Resolu-
 tion of the besieged in, 65. Isabella
 visits the camp before, 66. Suspend-
 ion of arms, 67. Its surrender, 68;
 the conditions, 68. Occupation of, 69.
 Treaty of surrender with El Zagal, 69.
 Ferdinand's policy in regard to, 84.
 Beatriz, Doña, of Portugal, her exertions
 to bring about a peace with Castile,
 i. 171.
 Beltraneja. See *Joanna Beltraneja*.
 Benegas, Reduan, i. 362, 369.
 Benemaquez, fate of the town of, i.
 390.
 Bernaldez, Andres, curate of Los Pala-
 cios, notice of, and of his writings, ii.
 108.
 Bible, Ximenes's edition of the, ii. 201,
note, 204, iii. 312. Account of it, 321.

- Bigotry, of Isabella, i. 246, ii. 153. Respecting the heathen, 469. Common to the age of Isabella, iii. 189; and to later times, 190.
- Blancas, Jerome, notice of, and of his writings, i. cxxiii.
- Blanche, daughter of John II., of Aragon, i. 30. Title to the crown of Navarre left to, 43. Her tragical story, 45. Her death, 47. Her repudiation by Henry IV., 66.
- Boabdil. See *Abdallah*.
- Board of Indian affairs established, ii. 168, 491.
- Bobadilla, Francisco de, sent out to Hispaniola with extraordinary powers, ii. 472, 476. His treatment of Columbus, 472. Remarks respecting his appointment and his extraordinary powers, 475. Ovando is ordered to send him home for trial, 478. His fate, 484.
- Bobadilla, Doña Beatriz Fernandez de, the intimate friend of Isabella, i. 85, *note*. The wife of Andres de Cabrera, 127. Mentioned in Isabella's testament, iii. 177. Present at her death, 198, *note*. Expelled from Segovia, 248. Reestablishes herself at Segovia, 271, *note*.
- Bologna, taken possession of by the French, iii. 335. Relieved by the duke of Nemours, 338.
- Books, Isabella's collection of, ii. 187. Remarks on collections of, before the introduction of printing, 187, *note*. Destroyed by Ximenes, 413.
- Borgia, Cæsar, proposition to transfer, from a sacred to a secular dignity, iii. 7. His conduct at Capua, 22. Gonsalvo's treatment of, 380.
- Bourbon, Gilbert de. See *Montpensier*.
- Boyl, Bernardo, sent to negotiate a treaty with France, iii. 67, 68.
- Braganza, duke of, anecdote respecting, i. 169, *note*.
- Brazil, discovered and taken possession of, ii. 506.
- Brescia, captured by the French, iii. 338.
- Bullfights, Isabella's views of, iii. 198, *note*.
- Cabra, Count of, i. 376. Honors conferred on him, 394.
- Cabrera, Andres de, the husband of Beatriz de Bobadilla, his exertions to reconcile Henry IV. and Isabella, i. 127. His coöperation in favor of proclaiming Isabella as queen, 141, *note*. Marquis of Moya; tumults at Segovia respecting, 183. Expelled from Segovia, iii. 248. Survives his wife, 271, *note*.
- Cadiz, Ponce de Leon, marquis of, his opposition to the Guzmans, i. 189. See *Leon*.
- Calabria, the duke of, at Tarento, iii. 25. Guaranty to, 30. Treatment of, 31, 390.
- Calabria, invasion of, by Gonsalvo de Cordova, iii. 24. D'Aubigny despatched to, 45. Reduced, 51.
- Calatrava, grand master of. See *Giron*.
- Calatrava, knights of, i. 212.
- Cambray, League of, iii. 282. Partition of the continental possessions of Venice thereby, 330. Without principle or good policy, 331. Its origin, 331.
- Canaries, historical notice of the, ii. 112, 113, *note*. Ximenes extends the Inquisition to the, iii. 409.
- Cancionero, General, ii. 226. Its literary value, 227.
- Cancioneros, publication of, ii. 226.
- Canosa, besieged, iii. 44. French sally out of, 52.
- Capmany, Antonio, notice of, and of his writings, i.
- Capua, fate of, iii. 22.
- Carbajal, Lorenzo Galindez de, notice of, and of his writings, iii. 426, *note*, 450, *note*.
- Cardenas, Alonso de, grand master of St. James, his enterprise in the district around Malaga, i. 358, 360, 362, 366, 368. Intrusted with the assault on Baza, ii. 53. Escorts the infanta Isabella to Portugal, 81.
- Cardenas, Gutierre de, of the household of Isabella, facts respecting, i. 165.
- Cardona, Hugo de, commander of the

- forces raised by virtue of the Holy League, iii. 337. Lays waste Venetian territories, 345.
- Carillo, Alfonso, archbishop of Toledo, his character and influence, i. 70, 72. Disgraced, 74. His league with the marquis of Villena, against the crown, 75. Assists in deposing Henry IV., of Castile, 78. At the battle of Olmedo, 87. His disposition towards Isabella, 116. Furnishes a body of horse to Ferdinand, 122. Accompanies Isabella to Segovia, 127. His conduct towards Isabella, 146, 150. At the battle of Toro, 160, 162. Purchases pardon, 166. His death, 351. His imprisonment of Ximenes, ii. 375.
- Carillo, the queen's magnanimity towards, iii. 187, *note*.
- Carlos, prince of Viana, his title to Navarre, i. 30. Takes arms against his father, 30. Is defeated, 33. Released from captivity, 34. Seeks an asylum with Alfonso V., at Naples, 35. Urged to assert his title to the throne, after the death of Alfonso V., 35. His reception, and manner of life in Sicily, 36. His reconciliation with his father, 37. Negotiation for a union of, with Isabella, 38. Imprisoned, 39; the consequences thereof, 39. Released, 41. His reception by the people, 41. His sudden death, 42, 47. His character, 43.
- Casa de Contratacion, powers intrusted to the, ii. 491.
- Casas, Las, ii. 170. On the treatment of the Indians, iii. 179, *note*, 473, 475, *note*. His memorial on the best means of arresting the destruction of the aborigines, 476, *note*. His appeal to Ferdinand in their behalf, 477.
- Castellaneto, expedition against, by the duke of Nemours, iii. 55.
- Castile, condition of, in the middle of the fifteenth century, i. xxx. Characteristic traits of the people of, before the sixteenth century, xlv. Its liberal political institutions, xlv. First popular representation in, xlviii. Power granted to the commons of, i, lxxiii. The *Hermidad* organized, liii. Opulence and splendor of the cities of, liiv. Its situation favorable to the rights of the aristocracy, lviii. Privileges and immunities of the higher nobility of, lix. Knighthood regarded with especial favor in, lxiv. Influence of the ecclesiastics in, lxvi. Sacrifices in, made to the pope, lxvii. Effect of the long minorities in, lxxiv. Dilapidated condition of the revenues, at the beginning of the fourteenth century, lxxvii. Comparative power of the sovereign and people in, lxxix. State of, at the birth of Isabella, 3. Accession of John II., 4. Rise of Alvaro de Luna, 5. Jealousy of the nobles; civil discord, 7. Oppression of the commons in, 8; its consequences, 11. Early literature of, 12. Encouragement of literature there, under John II., 13; Henry, marquis of Villena, 14; Inigo Lopez de Mendoza, marquis of Santillana, 16; John de Mena, 18; minor luminaries, 20; epistolary and historical composition at this period, 22. Decline of Alvaro de Luna, 23; his fall, 24; his death, 25. Accession of Henry IV., 63. Oppression of the people in, 68. Debasement of the coin there, 69. Sale of papal bulls of crusade in, 69, *note*. Juan Pacheco and Alfonso Carillo, 70. Interview of the king of, with Louis XI., 73; the consequences, 74. League of the nobles, 75. Deposition of Henry IV., 77, 91. Alfonso publicly acknowledged and crowned, 78; consequent division of parties, 79. Battle of Olmedo, 86. Civil anarchy in, 88. Death of Alfonso, 90. Crown of, offered to Isabella, 92. Treaty between Henry and the confederates in, 93. Isabella acknowledged heir to the crown of, 94. Union of, with Aragon, by the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella, 102. Factions there, 114. Civil anarchy, 117. War of the succession; Joanna's and Isabella's title to the crown of, considered, 139. Accession of Ferdinand and Isabella, 141.

- Invasion of, by Alfonso, of Portugal, 148. Disorderly retreat of the Castilian army, 152; its reorganization, 154, 156. Battle of Toro, 160. Submission of the whole kingdom of, 165. Termination of the War of the Succession, 173. Schemes of reform there, introduced after the accession of Isabella, 177. Administration of justice in, 178, 188. Tumult at Segovia, 183. Reorganization of tribunals in, 192. Codification of the laws there, 196. Schemes for reducing the nobility of, 199; revocation of the royal grants, 201. Military orders of, 209. Masterships annexed to the crown of, 216. Ecclesiastical usurpations in, resisted, 218. Regulation of trade in, 223. Prosperity of the kingdom of, 225. Influence of the royal authority in, 226. Organization of the Inquisition in, 234, 244, 248. State of the Jews there, at the accession of Isabella, 242; their persecution, 244. Papal bull authorizing the Inquisition in, 248. Dreadful slaughter of the troops of, in the Azarquía, 367. Columbus's application to the court of, II. 119. Mental progress of, till the end of Isabella's reign, 185. Classical literature in, 193. Edict against the Moors of, 446. Philip's pretensions to the supremacy of, III. 210. Concord of Salamanca for the government of, 220, 224. Sovereignty of, resigned to Philip and Joanna, 230. Provisional government for, after the death of Philip, 259. Disorderly state of, 271. Distress of the kingdom, 272. Navarre united with, 359. Maximilian's pretensions to the regency of, 368. Administration of, intrusted to Ximenes, 385, 386. Charles V. proclaimed king of, 405. Public discontents in, 412. Population there, 435. Victims of the Inquisition in, 492, *note*. See *Castilian literature*, *Ferdinand*, and *Ferdinand and Isabella*.
- Castilian literature, its early state, I. 12. State of, during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, II. 184. Isabella's collection of books, 187; her care for the education of her children, 188; of Prince John, 189; of her nobles, 191. Peter Martyr, 192. Lucio Marineo Siculo, 193. Scholarship of the nobles, 195. Accomplished ladies, 197. Classical learning, 198; Antonio de Lebrija, 199; Arias Barbosa, 200. Merits of the Spanish scholars, 201. Universities, 202. Sacred studies, 204. Other sciences, 205. Printing introduced, and encouraged by the queen, 206; its rapid diffusion, 207. Actual progress of science, 209. This reign an epoch in polite letters, 211. Romances of chivalry, 212. Ballads or *romances*, 216. Lyric poetry, 225. Publications of *cancioneros*, 226. Low state of lyric poetry, 229. Rise of the Spanish drama, 231. Tragic drama, 245. The foundation of, laid in the court of Ferdinand and Isabella, III. 493. Further remarks respecting Castilian poetry; its subsequent development, 494, *note*.
- Castilian monarchy, view of the, before the fifteenth century, I. xxxi. Election to the crown, lxxii; controlled, lxxii.
- Castillo, Enriquez del, notice of, I. 137, *note*.
- Castro, Bartolomeo de, employed in the compilation of the Complutensian Polyglot, III. 323, *note*.
- Catalans, insurrection of the, I. 40. Repulsed at Gerona, 49. Reject the conciliatory advances of John, 60. See *Catalonia*.
- Catalina. See *Catharine of Aragon*.
- Catalonia, united to Aragon I. lxxxiii. Success of the navy of, lxxxv. Poetical talent in, cxviii. Insurrection in, 40. Feelings there in regard to Carlos, after his death, 47. General revolt in, 51. Sovereignty of, offered to Henry IV., of Castile, 52. Election of René le Bon, of Anjou, to the throne of, 54. Liberation of serfs there, II. 5. The court transfers its

- residence to, 156. Attempt to assassinate Ferdinand in, 156. Loyalty of the people of, 158. See *Catalans*.
- Catharine of Lancaster, union of Henry III. with, i. 4.
- Catharine, succeeds Francis Phœbus, of Navarre, i. 354. Proposition for the union of, with John, son of Ferdinand and Isabella, 354. Her marriage with Jean d'Albret, ii. 5. See *Albret*.
- Catharine of Aragon, her birth, ii. 5, note, 343, note. Her early education, 189, note. Her union with the house of England, 348.
- Catholic, the title of, conferred on Ferdinand and Isabella, ii. 284.
- Celestina, the tragi-comedy of, ii. 233. Criticized, 234. Opened the way to dramatic writing, 235. Numerous editions of it, 237.
- Celi, Medina, Duke of, Columbus's application to, ii. 123.
- Centurion, Domingo, sent as a legate by pope Sixtus IV. to the court of Castile, i. 221.
- Cerdagne, pledged to the king of France, i. 50. Revolt there, 120.
- Cerignola, Gonsalvo encamps at, iii. 73. Battle of, 76, 113, 119. Loss at, 78.
- Charles VIII., of France, his early education, ii. 265. His pretensions to Naples, 266. His negotiations respecting Roussillon, 268. Counsellors of, in the pay of Ferdinand, 269. His measures for invading Italy, 272. Sends an envoy to the Spanish court, 274. Ferdinand's special mission to him, 275. His dissatisfaction, 276. Crosses the Alps with a formidable army, 277. Enters Rome, 278. Second mission to, from Ferdinand, 285. His dissatisfaction, 286. Enters Naples, 289. General hostility to him, 289. His indiscretion after the league of Venice, 294. His general conduct, 295. Plunders works of art, 296. Goes through the ceremony of coronation, 297. His retreat, 297. His disregard for Italy, 317. His death, iii. 3. Cause of his failure in Italy, 158.
- Charles V., (the First of Spain,) birth of, iii. 61. Proposal for the union of, with the princess Claude, 63. Named king by Isabella, 176. Made to assume the title of king of Castile, 273. Regards himself as excluded by Ferdinand from his rightful possession, 369. Adrian, of Utrecht, preceptor of, and envoy to Ferdinand, 383. Erects a marble mausoleum over the remains of Ferdinand and Isabella, 389. Proclaimed king, 405. Prepares to embark for his Spanish dominions, 413. His proposed union with the daughter of Francis I., 413. Lands in Spain, 414. His ungrateful letter to Ximenes, 415. Indebted to the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, 493.
- Charles of Bourbon, his generous conduct to the heirs of Giannone, iii. 469, note.
- Chivalry, circumstances favorable to, in Spain, i. xliii. Romances of, 212. Continuance of, in Spain, iii. 488. See *Military orders*.
- Christians, sold as slaves, i. 70, 357. Treatment of, by the Spanish Arabs, 274. Liberation of, 405. Release of, at Malaga, ii. 37; at Oran, iii. 308.
- Church of Rome, measures for preventing usurpations by the, i. 218. Resisted by the cortes of Castile, 219. Treatment of the, by the sovereigns, iii. 435. See *Pope*.
- Church plate, appropriation of, for the support of the royal treasury, i. 155.
- Cicero, his country-seat, iii. 120, note.
- Cid, remarks on the, i. xli.
- Cifuentes, Don Juan de Silva, count of, i. 359.
- Cisneros, Francisco Ximenez de. See *Ximenes*.
- Classical literature, in Spain, ii. 198.
- Claude, the princess, daughter of Louis XII., iii. 63.
- Clemencin, Diego, author of the sixth volume of the "Memoirs of the Royal Spanish Academy of History," i. 228, note.
- Clergy, on the education of the, in Spain, ii. 204. Their habits, 397. Their opposition to Talavera's mild

- policy for the conversion of the Moors, 408. The queen's measures for circumscribing the powers of the, iii. 435. Their wealth, 435, *note*. The queen's care of their morals, 437. See *Ecclesiastics*.
- Coin, debasement of, in Castile, i. 69, 223. Enactments respecting, 224.
- Colonies, careful provision made for the, ii. 486. Emigration to the, encouraged, 487. License for private voyages to the, 488. Spirit of the legislation of the, 493. Trade of, confined to Seville, 495. Articles of commerce in the, 498. Slavery there, iii. 475. Administration of the government of the, 478. See *Hispaniola* and *West Indies*.
- Colonna, Prospero, sent to harass the French, iii. 141. His visit to Isabella, 173, *note*. Successor to Gonsalvo, at Naples, 278.
- Columbus, Christopher, early history of, ii. 115. His belief of land in the west, 116, 118. Applies to Portugal, 119; to the court at Castile, 119. His case referred to a council, 121. His application rejected, 119. His application to Medina Sidonia and Medina Celi, 123. Prepares to leave Spain, 123. Interposition in his behalf, 124. Present at the surrender of Granada, 125. Urges his suit before Ferdinand and Isabella, 125. The nature of his demands, 126. Isabella favorable towards, 127. Final arrangement with, 128. Sails on his first voyage, 129. Indifference to his enterprise, 131. His tribute to Isabella, 133, *note*. Returns from his voyage, 160. Invited to Barcelona, 160. The West Indies discovered by, 161. His visit to Portugal, 161. His reception by John II., 161, *note*. His reception at Palos, 162. His progress to Barcelona, 164. His reception at the court, 164. His interview with the sovereigns, 165. Sensations caused by his discovery, 166. Royal attentions shown to, at Barcelona, 167. Preparations for his second voyage, 169, 171, 177. Instructions to, respecting the natives, 170. New powers granted to, 171. Sails on his second voyage, 178. Complaints against him, 460. His second return, 461. Reaction of public feeling respecting him, 462. The queen's confidence in him unshaken, 462. Honors conferred on him, 464. Difficulties as to his third voyage, 464. Sails, 465. Discovers *terra firma*, 465. His endeavours to quell the mutiny at Hispaniola, 466. Loud complaints against him, 467. Superseded in his government, and sent to Spain by Bobadilla, 473. His reception, 474. Ovando commissioned in his stead, 477. Remarks respecting the delay to send him out, 479. Equipment for his fourth and last voyage, 481. His despondency, 482. Last letter of the sovereigns to him, 483. Sails, 484. Forbidden to touch at Hispaniola, though in distress, 484. Remarkable fate of his enemies, 484. Dissatisfied with the license for private voyages, 490, *note*. Affected by the death of Isabella, iii. 187. His return from his last voyage, 235. Learns Isabella's death, 236. His illness, 237. Visits the court, 238. Unjust treatment of, by Ferdinand, 239. Declines in health and spirits, 240. His death, 241. His person and habits, 242. His enthusiasm, 243. His lofty character, 244. Remarks respecting the family of, 245, *note*.
- Columbus, Diego, son of Christopher Columbus, iii. 245, *note*.
- Columbus, Ferdinand, his History of the Admiral, ii. 507, *note*. Notice of, iii. 245, *note*.
- Comines, minister of Charles VIII., at Venice, ii. 290, 292.
- Commerce of Granada, i. 290.
- Commons of Castile, power granted to the, i. 1. Treatment of, by John I., lvii. Permanent committee of the, resides at court, lxxiii, *note*. Oppression of the, 8; its consequences, 11. State of the, under the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, iii. 437. Their consideration, 439.

Complutensian Polyglot Bible. See *Polyglot*.

Concubinage, practised by the clergy in Spain, i. lxxviii.

Conde, his works respecting the Moors, i. 313, *note*.

Condottieri, mercenaries in Italy, described, ii. 273.

Confiscation decreed against heretics, i. 262.

Coplas, by Don Jorge Manrique, ii. 230.

Cordova, Alonso Hernandez de. See *Aguilar*.

Cordova, Diego Fernandez de, i. 375.

Cordova, Gonsalvo de, a negotiator of a treaty for the surrender of Granada, ii. 93. Land forces against Charles VIII. intrusted to, 285. His early life, 300. His brilliant qualities, 301. His gallantry to the queen, 303. Raised to the Italian command, 303. Arrives in Sicily, 304. Lands in Calabria, 305. His prudence in regard to the battle of Seminara, 307. His bravery, 310. His retreat to Reggio, 311. His movements in southern Calabria, 314. His successes, 315. Summoned to the aid of Ferdinand, in Atella, 318. Surprises Laino, 319. Arrives before Atella, 320. Receives the title of Great Captain, 321. Beats a detachment of Swiss, 322. Succours the pope, by storming and capturing Ostia, 331. Enters Rome, 333. His reception by the pope, 333; by Frederic, at Naples, 334. Returns to Spain, 334. Marches against Huevojar, 426. Fleet fitted out under, iii. 12. Sails against the Turks, 16. Storms and captures St. George, 17. Honors paid to, 18. Conduct of, towards Frederic, 24. Invades Calabria, 24. Invests Tarento, 25. His munificence, 27. Punishes a mutiny, 28. Tarento surrenders to, 30. His forces, 41. Retires to Barleta, 42. His spirit, 50. Routs the French, 53. Captures Ruvo, 56. Returns to Barleta, 58. His treatment of the prisoners, 58. Prepares to leave Barleta, 59. Refuses to comply with the conditions of the treaty of Lyons, 70. Marches

out of Barleta, 71. Distress of the troops under, 72. Encamps before Cerignola, 73. His forces, 75. Routs the French, 77. Pursues the enemy, 79. His entry into Naples, 82. His movements against Gaeta, 83, 85. Concessions to, by the pope, 113. Sends a detachment near to the city of Rome, 117. Repulsed before Gaeta, 119. Strength of his forces, 120. Takes post at San Germano, 122. His bloody resistance at the bridge of Garigliano, 127. Strengthens his position, 128. Great distress of the army of, 129. His remarkable resolution, 130. Secures the alliance of the Orsini, 137. Crosses the Garigliano, and pursues the French, 141. Routs the enemy, 144. His treatment of the Angevin lords, 148, *note*. His courtesy to the vanquished, 149. Takes possession of Gaeta, 151. His enthusiastic reception, 152. Extortions and clamors of the troops under, 153. His liberality to his officers, 154. Review of his military conduct, 160. His reform of the military service, 161. His influence over the army, 162. His confidence in the character of the Spaniards, 163. His politic department to the Italians, 164. Position of his army, 165. Results of the campaigns under, 166. *Memoirs of, 166, note*. Affected by the death of Isabella, 187. Distrusted by Ferdinand, 251. Loyalty of, 253. His reception of Ferdinand, at Naples, 264. Ferdinand's confidence in, 276. Grief of the Neapolitans at his departure, 278. Compliments to, by Louis XII., 281. His reception in Spain, and progress through the country, 290. Ferdinand breaks his word to, 291. Propositions for the marriage of his daughter, 292. Withdraws from court, 293. His splendid retirement, 294. Ordered to Italy, 369. Zeal to enlist under, 370. Again distrusted by Ferdinand, and ordered to disband his levies, 371. Writes to Ferdinand, and goes into retirement, 372. Prepares to embark for Flanders,

374. His illness and death, 375; public grief, 375. His character, 377. His private virtues, 379. His want of faith, 380. His loyalty, 381.

Cordova, Pedro de, marquis of Priego, Ferdinand's severity towards, iii. 238. Respect shown by, to the remains of Ferdinand, 388.

Cordova, persecutions of, i. 274, *note*.

Embellishment of, by the Arabs, 278.

Great mosque of, 278. Population of, 282. Literature and education in, 284.

Dismemberment of the empire of, 286.

Troubles in, from the Inquisition, iii. 249.

Coronation, forms of, i. 142.

Coronel, Paulo, employed in the compilation of the Complutensian Polyglot, iii. 323, *note*.

Corral, John de, justice inflicted on, i. 357.

Cortes of Aragon, composed of four branches, i. xc. Their several privileges and powers, xc. xviii. Their manner of conducting business, xvii.

Judicial functions of, ci. Their control over the government, cii. Compared with that of Castile, ciii. Remonstrate against the Inquisition, ii. 7. Recognise Philip and Joanna, iii. 64.

Cortes of Castile, pass acts respecting the nobility, i. 204. Resist the usurpations of the church, 219. Pass acts respecting coin, 224. Proceedings of, respecting the succession, after the decease of Isabella, iii. 207. Convocation of, after the death of Philip, 259, 261. Meeting of, 267.

Council, Royal, reorganization of the, i. 192, iii. 451.

Councils; organization of, iii. 450.

Cretensis, Demetrius, employed in the compilation of the Complutensian Polyglot, iii. 323, *note*.

Cross, the standard of the, i. 404.

Crusades, opened the way to the Inquisition, i. 232.

Currency, laws establishing uniformity in the, iii. 455.

Cuxar, surrender of, ii. 52.

Darien, isthmus of, crossed by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, iii. 472.

Daru, Count, his "Histoire de Venise," iii. 346, *note*.

Deza, Diego de; archbishop of Seville, favors the project of Columbus, ii. 122. Notice of, 122, *note*. An inquisitor, iii. 250. Succeeded by Ximenes, 297.

Discoveries, the early, made by the Spaniards, ii. 112. Moral consequences of the western, 563. Progress in, iii. 472.

Dominican friars, punishment of heresy committed to, i. 232.

Donzeles, account of the, i. 375, *note*.

Dorset, marquis of. See *Grey*.

Drama, Spanish, rise of the, ii. 231. The tragi-comedy of "Celestina," 233. Juan de la Encina, 237. Torres de Naharro, 240. Low condition of the stage, 244. Tragic drama, 245; Fernan Perez de Oliva, 245.

Duelling, prohibited, i. 204. Practised, 294.

Duponcet, his "Histoire de Gonsalve de Cordoue," iii. 167, *note*.

E.

Early literature of Castile, i. 12. See *Castile*.

Ecclesiastics, influence of, in Castile, i. lxvi. Their licentiousness, lxviii. Their great wealth, lxix., lxx., *note*. Chastisement of, by Isabella, ii. 4. See *Clergy*.

Education, under Alhakeim II., i. 284. Provisions for, 301; the results, 302. See *Moors*.

Egypt, the mission from the sultan of, to Ferdinand and Isabella, ii. 59.

Elizabeth, of England, Isabella compared with, iii. 198.

El Zagal. See *Abdallah*.

Emanuel, successor of John II., of Portugal, ii. 346. Union of, with the infanta Isabella, 346, 355. Banishes the Jews from Portugal, 356.

Encina, Juan de la, notice of, ii. 237. His dramatic eclogues, 238.

Enriquez, Fadrique, admiral of Castile, commander of a Spanish *armada* to carry Joanna to Flanders, II. 350.

Epila, Pedro Arbues de, inquisitor in Saragossa, II. 7. See *Arbucs*.

Erasmus, on the science and literature of Spain, under Isabella, III. 484, *note*.

Europe, state of, at the close of the fifteenth century, II. 254. Character of reigning sovereigns in, 255. Improved political and moral condition of, 256. More intimate relations between states, 256. Foreign relations conducted by the sovereign, 258. Italy the school of politics, 259. Alarmed at the French invasion in Italy, 272. Effect of the administration of Ferdinand and Isabella on, III. 429.

Exports from Spain, in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, III. 458.

Eymerich, his instructions relative to inquisitions, I. 233. Cited, 233, *note*.

F. P. C. Monumental Encyclopaedia of Generalife

CONSEJERIA DE CULTURA

Ferdinand I., of Aragon, his application to the city of Barcelona, I. xcvi. Short reign of, 29. Succeeded by Alfonso V., 30.

Ferdinand the Catholic, his birth, I. 33. Sworn heir to the crown, 47. Renunciation of allegiance to, by the Catalans, 51. His junction with Joan, before Gerona; the consequences, 56. His narrow escape, 56. Negotiations for his marriage, 58, 97, 100; articles of marriage, 102. Enters Castile, 106. His private interview with Isabella, 108. His personal appearance, 109. His marriage, 110. Raises the siege before Perpignan, 122. His reception by Henry IV., at Segovia, 127. Summoned to the assistance of his father in Aragon, 128, 131. His summary execution of justice, in the case of Gordo, 131. Marches against Alfonso, king of Portugal, 151; challenges him to personal combat, 152. Retreats, 153. Reorganizes the army, and proceeds to Zamora, 156. Overtakes Al-

fonso on the retreat, 159. Engages in the battle of Toro, 161. His humanity, 164. His visit to his father, 169, 170, *note*. Marches towards Alhama, 329, 334, 335. Raises the second siege, 337. His unsuccessful attempt on Loja, 340, 342. The first monarch to send embassies to foreign powers, 352. His first interference in the politics of Italy, 352. His treatment of Abdallah, 379, 381. His terms to the vanquished Moors, 389. His body-guard, 395. His meeting with the queen in the camp, before Moclin, 401. His costume, 402. His conduct in relation to the Inquisition, in Aragon, II. 6. Inquisition throughout his dominions, 11. His expedition to Velez Malaga, 13. Narrow escape of, 14. His haughty demeanor to the embassy from besieged Malaga, 33. His wary device respecting the plate, 40. Assumes the command of the army at Murcia, 46. Makes inroads into Granada, 46. His measures for the reduction of Baza, 50. Takes command of the army, 51. Names of the distinguished cavaliers who usually attended, 51, *note*. His treatment of the people of Baza, 68. His interview with El Zagal, 71; occupation of his domain, 72. Devastates Granada, 82, 83. Confers knighthood on his son, Prince John, 82. His policy in regard to Guadix, and other cities, 83. Musters his forces, in 1491, for the closing campaign against Granada, 85. Encamps in the Vega, 86. Disapproves the stipulations demanded by Columbus, 126. Attempt on the life of, 156. His slow recovery, 158. Punishment of the assassin, 159. Early education of, neglected, 185. Foreign politics directed by, 253. His determination respecting the crown of Naples, 274. Sends an envoy to the French court, 275. His conduct in relation to the expedition of Charles VIII., 282, 284. Makes naval preparations, 284. His second mission to Charles VIII., 285. Bold conduct of his envoys, 287. His

views respecting Naples, 336. His fame, acquired by the war, 338. Mediates a peace between Henry VII. and the king of Scots, 349, *note*. Takes the field, and marches toward the mountains of Granada, 428. The rebels submit to, 441. His negotiations with Venice, III. 8; with the emperor Maximilian, 8. His views and measures in regard to the French invasion of Italy, 10. His partition of Naples with Louis XII., 11, 13. Ground of his claim to Naples, 14. His rupture with France, 34. His instructions to Philip to make a treaty with Louis XII., 67, 68. Rejects the treaty, 88. His policy examined, 89. His measures in regard to the French invasion, 99. His successes, 101. Suffers from speculative writers, 107, *note*. His treaty with Louis XII., 156. Named regent of Castile in the testament of Isabella, 176. The queen's provision for, 177. Resigns the crown of Castile to Philip, 206. Assumes the title of administrator of Castile, 207, 208. Unpopular, 211, 226. His perplexities, 213. Proposals for his second marriage, 215. His marriage with the princess Germaine, 217, 223. His impolitic treaty with France, 218. Has an interview with Philip, 227. His courteous deportment, 228. His resignation of the regency, 230. His second interview with Philip, 232. His departure, 233. His disposition towards Columbus, 236; his unjust treatment of him, 239. The purpose of perverting his pension, 248. His distrust of Gonsalvo, 251. Sails for Naples, 252. His deportment towards Gonsalvo, 253, 275. His reception, 260. His entry into Naples, 263. Summons a parliament and restores the Angevins, 265. His politic behaviour respecting Castile, 273. Allegiance to, 274. Leaves Naples, 274. His brilliant interview with Louis XII., 278. Reception of, in Castile, 282. His interview with Joanna, 283. Irregularity of his proceedings, 284. Grants a

general amnesty, 286. Establishes a guard, 286. His excessive severity, 288. His treatment of Gonsalvo, 291. Policy of his severity, 296. Ximenes's distrust of, 309. His visit to the university of Alcalá, 320. Spoil assigned to, by the league of Cambray, 330. Remonstrates with Louis XII. against his aggressions on the church, 335. The pope grants him the investiture of Naples, and other favors, 336. Becomes a party in the Holy League, 337. His distrust of Navarre, 348. Demands a passage for his army through Navarre, 350, 362. Effects a truce with Louis XII., 357. Settles his conquests, 359. Unites Navarre with Castile, 359. Examination of his conduct respecting Navarre, 360. His aversion for his grandson Charles V., 369. Orders Gonsalvo to Italy, 369; distrusts him, and orders him to disband his levies, 371. Gonsalvo's complaint to, 372. His desire for children, 372. Decline of his health, 373. Perplexed by Gonsalvo's movements, 374. His conduct on occasion of Gonsalvo's death, 376. His illness increases, 382. Insensible to his situation, 383. Jealous of Adrian, of Utrecht, his grandson's envoy, 383. His last hours, 384. His wills, 384. His disposition of the regency, 384. His death and testament, 386. Intrusts the administration of Castile to Ximenes, 385, 386. His death, 387. His reign, 387. His remains transported to Granada, 388. His person and character, 389. His education, 390. His temperance and economy, 390. Dies poor, 392. His bigotry, 392. Accused of hypocrisy, 393. Conduct of, in regard to the Inquisition in Aragon, 393. Charged with perfidy, 394. His shrewd policy, 395. His insensibility, 397. Contrasted with Isabella, 398. Natural children of, 398, *note*. Gloomy close of his life, 399. His kingly qualities, 400. Judgment of his contemporaries, 401. Arbitrary measures of, 443. Maintains slavery in the New World, 476.

Ferdinand II., of Naples, succeeds Alfonso II., II. 238. Makes a descent on the southern extremity of Calabria, 300. Commences operations, 304. Marches on Seminara, 306. His conduct in regard to the battle near Seminara, 308. Defeated, 309. His perilous situation, 310. Recovers Naples, 312. Besieges Montpensier, in Atella, 318. His death, 326.

Ferdinand, son of Philip and Joanna, born, III. 93. Government of Castile and Aragon to be committed to, 384. His grandfather's anxiety respecting, 385. Grants to, 386.

Ferdinand and Isabella, genealogy of, I. cxxvi. Their marriage disconcerts the operations of the marquis of Villena, 114. Their poverty and perplexities, 116. Negotiations for the marriage of their daughter, Isabella, with the dauphin of France, 129. Their accession, 142. Comparative powers and rights of, 143. Their exertions and measures for reorganizing the Castilian army, 154. Submission of the whole kingdom of Castile to, 165. Their scheme of reform for the government of Castile, 177. Their progress through Andalusia, 190. Their reorganization of the tribunals, 192. Preside in courts of justice, 195. Their difference with pope Sixtus IV., 220; their treatment of his legate, 221. Their regulation of trade, 223. Preëminence of their authority, 226. Their conduct after the fall of Alhama, 329. Their resources, 355. Anecdote illustrative of their regard to justice, 356. Take measures to procure artillery, 385. Their policy towards the nobles, 393. Composition of their army, 395; Swiss mercenaries, 396; the English lord Scales, 397. Disapprove the magnificence displayed, 399. Their meeting in the camp before Moclin, 401. Their devout demeanor, 403. Slidell's remarks on the armour of, 403, *note*. Their ceremonies on the occupation of a new city, 404. Their standard of the cross, 404. Their liberation of

Christian captives, 405. Their policy in fomenting the Moorish factions, 405. An attempt to assassinate, II. 26. Their entrance into Malaga, 37. Their measures for repeopling Malaga, 43. Return to Cordova, 44. Visit Aragon, in 1487, 45. Occupied with the interior government of Castile, 47. Their reception of an embassy from Maximilian, 48. Their resources, 49, *note*. Embassy to, from the sultan of Egypt, 59. Their return to Jaen, 74. Summon Abdallah to surrender the capital of Granada, 81. Their survey of the city of Granada, 89; their entrance into it, 98. Their early interest in navigation and commerce, 113. Columbus applies to, 119; 125. Their final arrangement with Columbus, 128. Awed by Torquemada's violent conduct respecting the Jews, 138. Their edict for the expulsion of the Jews, 139, 150. Visit Aragon, 155. Invite Columbus to Barcelona, 160. Their reception of him, 164. Their interview with him, 165. Make preparation for his second voyage, 169; 177. Their exertions for the conversion of the natives, 170; their instructions respecting them, 170. Their application to the court of Rome, 172. Their wary diplomacy in sending an ambassador to Lisbon, 176. Inform John II. that Columbus has sailed on his second voyage, 179. Adjustment of their difficulty with John II., by the treaty of Tordesillas, 181. Operation of their administration on the intellectual, literary, and scientific character of the nation, 184. Their reign an epoch in polite letters, 211. National spirit of the literature of this epoch, 247. Their treaty with Charles VIII., 270. The title of *Catholic* conferred on them by the pope, 284. Their family, 343. Their temperate sway in regard to the conversion of the Moors, 408. Displeased on occasion of the revolt of the Albaycin, 420. Their edict against the Moors of Castile, 446. Loud complaints to, against

- Columbus, 467. Their reception of Columbus when sent home by Bobadilla, 474. Vindication of them, 475. Their last letter to Columbus, 483. Make careful provision for the colonies, 486; liberal grants, 487. Their independent attitude in regard to the pope, 493. Spirit of the colonial legislation under, 493. Alarmed by the French conquests in Italy, iii. 6. Their remonstrance to the pope, 7. Solicit Philip and Joanna to visit Spain, 62, 64. Seized with fever, 171. Their burial-place, 183. Marble mausoleum erected over their remains, by Charles V., 389. Their characters contrasted, 398. General review of the administration of, 429. Their policy at their accession, 430. Their depression of the nobles, 431. Raise men of humble station to offices of the highest trust, 432. State of the commons under, 437. The promulgation of *pragmáticas*, or royal ordinances by, 439, 441, *note*. Advancement of prerogative under, 445. Legal compilations, 447. Organization of councils, 450. Legal profession advanced by, 452. Character of the laws, 453. Erroneous principles of their legislation, 456. Economical policy under, 463. Internal improvements under, 465. Increase of empire, 466. Their government of Naples, 468. Their revenues from the Indies, 469, 477. Spirit of adventure in their reign, 471. Progress of discovery, 472. Their colonial administration, 478. General prosperity under, 479. Chivalrous spirit of the people under, 488. Their reign the period of national glory, 495. See *Castile*, *Ferdinand*, *Isabella*, and *Spain*.
- Ferrier, St. Vincent, his miracles for the conversion of the Jews, i. 240.
- Feudal institutions, decay of, ii. 254.
- Florida, discovered, iii. 472.
- Foix, Gaston de, duke of Nemours, and brother of the queen of Aragon, commander of the French army in Italy, iii. 338. His death, 340. His character, 341. Effects of his death on the French army, 343.
- Foix, Jean de, the daughter of, married to Ferdinand, iii. 217.
- Fonseca, Antonio de, sent on a mission to Charles VIII., ii. 285. His bold conduct, 287. His hostility to Columbus, 464. Proprietor of slaves, iii. 475, *note*.
- Foreigners, encouraged to settle in Spain, iii. 465.
- France, treaties between and Aragon, i. 50, 123. Visited by Alfonso of Portugal, 166. Makes peace with Castile, 169. Rupture of, with Spain, iii. 34. Her control over Italy, 112. Effects of the rout of the Garigliano on, 149. Treaty with, 217; its impolicy, 218. See *Charles*, and *Louis*.
- Frederic II., of Prussia, his treatment of the Jews, ii. 152, *note*.
- Frederic II., of Naples, successor of Ferdinand II., ii. 326. His acts, 327. His reception of Gonsalvo, 334. Threatened by Louis XII., iii. 9. His applications for aid, 10. His attempts at self-defence, 21. His fate, 22. Remarks respecting him, 23, 104. Mediator of a truce between France and Spain, 103.
- French army. See *Mantua*.
- French chronicles, notices of, iii. 167, *note*.
- Funerals, Isabella's preamble respecting, iii. 175, 193, *note*. Laws respecting, 457.
- G
- Gaeta, Gonsalvo's movements against, iii. 83, 85. Relief sent to, by Louis XII., 115, 119. Gonsalvo repulsed before, 119. The French retreat to, 141, 145. Capitulation of, 147. The Spaniards occupy, 151.
- Gardens before Baza, ii. 52. Cleared of their timber, 57.
- Garigliano, armies on the, iii. 109. The French encamp there, 123. Bloody passage of the bridge of, 125. Dis-

- tresses of the Spanish army on the, 129; of the French army there, 132.
 Crossed by the Spaniards, 140. Rout of the, 144; its effects on France, 149.
 Gebalfaro, II. 17. Surrender of, 38.
 Gelves, discomfiture of Navarro in the island of, III. 313. Cause of the disaster in, 313, *note*.
 Genealogy of Ferdinand and Isabella, I. cxxvi.
 General Privilege, the Magna Charta of Aragon, I. xcix.
 Germaine, the princess, married to Ferdinand, III. 217, 223. Facts respecting, 217. Her coolness towards Gonsalvo, 292. Delivered of a son, 373. Ferdinand's bequests to, 386. Her subsequent marriages, 386, *note*.
 Gerona, Queen Joan seeks refuge there from the Catalans, I. 48. The duke of Lorraine compelled to abandon the siege of, 56.
 Giannone, Charles's generous conduct to the heirs of, III. 469, *note*.
 Giovio, Paolo, remarks on, II. 327, *note*. His Life of Gonsalvo de Cordova, III. 166, *note*.
 Giron, Pedro, proposition for the marriage of, with Isabella, I. 82, 84. His character, 84. His death, 86.
 Giron, Pedro de, opposes royal officers, III. 411.
 Gold, in the West Indies, II. 499, III. 469.
 Gomez, Alvaro, notice of, and of his works, II. 398, *note*. His tribute to Carbajal, III. 428, *note*.
 Gonsalvo. See *Cordova, Gonsalvo de*.
 Gordo, Ximenes, of Saragossa; Ferdinand's summary execution of, I. 131.
 Goths. See *Visigoths*.
 Grahame, remarks on his History, II. 497, *note*.
 Grain, scarcity of, II. 50, *note*.
 Gralla, Spanish minister at the court of Paris, instructions to, in relation to the partition of Naples, III. 11.
 Granada, the kingdom of, in the middle of the fifteenth century, I. xxx. Description of, 288. Agriculture and commerce of, 290. Etymologies of the word, 290, *note*. Resources of the crown of, 291. Luxurious character of the people of, 292. Her successful resistance against the Christians, 297. The war of, 316. Isabella's measures for carrying on the war of, 336, 339. Unsuccessful attempt on Loja, 340. Revolution in, 348. Measures for carrying on the war there, in 1483, 355. Expedition to the Axarquia, 357. Battle of Lucena and capture of Abdallah, 376. General policy of the war of, 382. Further preparations for the war with, 384, 390; composition of the Spanish army, 395; its magnificent appearance, 398. Christian conquests, 408. Authorities for the war of, 409, *note*. Expedition to Velez, II. 12; to Malaga, 17. Fate of, decided, 42. Inroads into, 46. Border war in, 47. Measures for the reduction of Baza in, 50; its surrender, 68. Occupation of El Zagal's domain, 72. Difficulties of the campaign in, 74. Abdallah summoned to surrender the capital of, 81. Ferdinand ravages, 82, 83. Preparations for the closing campaign against, 85. Position of the capital of, 86; its capitulation, 93. Termination of the war of, 102; its results, 102. Moral influence of the war of, 103; its military influence, 104. Authorities in relation to the war of; Bernaldez, 108, *note*; Irving, 109, *note*. Effects of the war of, on Spain, 339. Tranquil state of, till 1499, 404. Measures for converting the Moors in, 406; 421, 453. Rising of the Moors, at the Alpujarras, 426. Huejar sacked, 427. Lanjaron captured, 429. Revolt of the Sierra Vermeja, 431. Tranquillity restored to, 444. Evasion of the treaty of, by the Christians, 452. Its union with Castile, III. 467. Chivalrous spirit in the war of, 488.
 Granada, city of, described, I. 288. Summoned to surrender, II. 81. Its position, 86. Numerous combats near, 87. Surveyed by Ferdinand and Isabella, 89. Skirmish before, 89. Conflagration of the Christian camp before, 90. City

of Santa Fe built near, 92. Propositions by Abdallah for the surrender of, 93. Its capitulation, 93; the conditions, 94. Commotions in, 95. Preparations for occupying, 96. Effects of the fall of, throughout Christendom, 100. Revolt of the Albaycin, 416. Conversion of Moors at, 421. The burial-place of Ferdinand and Isabella, *iii.* 183, 388. Population of, 485, *note*. Greek manuscripts, furnished to Ximenes by the pope, *iii.* 322.

Grey, Thomas, marquis of Dorset; his coöperation with Ferdinand, *iii.* 350. His discontent and return to England, 356.

Guadix, in the domain of El Zagal, *ii.* 50. Guarded by Cidi Yahye, 52. El Zagal at, 67. Occupation of, 72. Ferdinand's policy in regard to, 83.

Guicciardini, remarks on, *ii.* 327, *note*.

Guienne, the duke of, Joanna affianced to, *i.* 114, 115. His death, 125.

Guienne, expedition against, *iii.* 349.

Guzman, Henrique de. See *Sidonia*.

Guzman, Nuñez de, a distinguished scholar, *ii.* 201, *note*.

Guzmans, their factions with the family of Ponce de Leon, *i.* 118, 189.

H.

Hacen, Muley Abul, surprises Zahara, *i.* 317. Besieges Alhama, 330. Expelled from Granada, 349. His opposition to the Christians in their expedition to the Axarquia, 361. His death, 407.

Hallam, Henry, notice of, *i.* cxxiv, *note*. His remarks on the *Épistles* of Peter Martyr, *ii.* 78. Cited respecting penal statutes against the Catholics under Elizabeth, 190, *note*. His character of Elizabeth, 201, *note*.

Heathen, bigoted views in relation to the, *ii.* 469. See *Indians*.

Henriquez, Frederic, punishment of, *i.* 206.

Henriquez, Pedro, aids in the expedition against Alhama, *i.* 322. Adelantado

of Andalusia; his connexion with the expedition to the Axarquia, 359, 360. His escape, 368.

Henry III., of Castile, his device for the recovery of his estates, *i.* lxxv. Union of, with Catharine of Lancaster, *i.* 4. His death, 4.

Henry IV., of Castile, his accession and popularity, *i.* 63. Disappoints expectations, 65. His dissolute habits, 66. His repudiation of Blanche of Aragon, 66. His marriage with Joanna, 67. Controlled by favorites of humble origin, 70. His interview with Louis XI. on the banks of the Bidassoa, 73; the consequences, 74. Nobles league against, 75. His breach of faith with the confederates, 77. Deposed near the city of Avila, 77. Has recourse to negotiation, 80. Disbands his forces, 81. Not present in person at the action of Olmedo, 87. Treaty of, with the confederates, 93. Threatens Isabella with imprisonment, 100. His approbation of the marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella solicited, 108, 112, 115. Opposes the pretensions of Joanna to those of Isabella, 114, 141. Meets French ambassadors, 115. His interview with Isabella, at Segovia, 126. His illness and death, 134, 141. Influence of his reign, 137, 179.

Henry VII., of England, his reception and entertainment of Philip and Joanna, *iii.* 231.

Heresy, punishment of, *i.* 231, 234, *note*; *iii.* 491, *note*.

Hermandad, or Holy Brotherhood, an association in Castile, *i.* liii. A confederacy, 89. Establishment of the, 179. Code of the, 181. Opposed by the nobility, 181. Remonstrance against it, 205. Sanctioned in Aragon, *ii.* 45. Leyes de la, *iii.* 449.

Herrera, Antonio de, notice of him, and his works, *ii.* 508, *note*.

Hispaniola, misconduct of the colonists at, *ii.* 459. Mutiny there, 466. Oppression of the natives, 466. Columbus forbidden to enter the harbour at, 484. Progress of the settlement there,

487. Liberal grants for emigration to, 487. Persons prohibited from going to, 488. License for private voyages to, 488. Ximenes sends a commission to, III. 409. Gold drawn from, 469. Introduction of sugar-cane into, 470. See *Colonies* and *West Indies*.
- Holy Brotherhood. See *Hermandad*.
- Holy League, between Julius II., Ferdinand, and Venice, III. 337.
- Horses, laws respecting, III. 458.
- Hospitals, Isabella said to be the first to institute camp, III. 198.
- House of Trade, II. 492.
- Huejar, sacked, II. 427.
- Humboldt, his "Histoire de la Géographie du Nouveau Continent," II. 117, *note*.
- I.
- Illescas, heroism of, III. 125.
- India House, origin of the, II. 168.
- Indian Affairs, Board of established, II. 168, 490.
- Indians, accompany Columbus to Spain, II. 163. Measures for the conversion of, 165, 170, 496. Accompany Columbus on his second return to Spain, 461. Bigoted views in regard to, 469. Declared free, 478. Isabella's zeal for converting them, 496. Their diminution, 498, III. 179, *note*. Isabella's care for them, 473. Subsequent treatment of them, 473.
- Indies, Council of the, III. 452. Revenues from the, 469.
- Indulgences, sale of papal, for the prosecution of the Moorish war, I. 68.
- Infantado, duke of, his style of living described by Navagiero, III. 434, *note*.
- Inglis, his "Spain in 1830," cited, III. 461, *note*.
- Inquisition, establishment of the, I. 230. See *Ancient Inquisition* and *Modern Inquisition*.
- Internal Improvements in Spain, III. 465.
- Intolerance, remarks on, II. 448, III. 189. See *Tolerance*.
- Irving, Washington, his description of Abdallah, II. 100. His "Chronicle of the Conquest of Granada," 109. His "History of Columbus," 508, *note*.
- Isabella, the grand-daughter of John I. of Portugal, her marriage with John II. of Castile, I. 24. Her death, II. 351.
- Isabella, the Catholic, her birth, I. 28, 63. Negotiation for her union with Carlos, 38, 84. Further negotiations for her marriage, 59, *note*, 82, 83, 84. Her projected union with the grand master of Calatrava, 82, 84. Her education, 83. Crown of Castile offered to, 92; declined, 93. Acknowledged heir to the crown, 94. Suitors to, 95, 99. Her marriage with Ferdinand, 97, 100, 102, 108, 110. Menaced with imprisonment, 100. Her critical situation, 103. Her private interview with Ferdinand, 108. Personal appearance of, 109. Her pretensions opposed to those of Joanna, 114. Her reliance on the archbishop of Toledo, 116. The party of, gains strength, 124. Has an interview with Henry IV., at Segovia, 126. Basis of her title to the crown, 139. Proclaimed queen, 141. Her exertions and success in raising an army to oppose Alfonso of Portugal, 151. Her thanksgiving for the victory at Toro, 164. Takes active measures for the defence of the western borders, 170. Her schemes of reform, 178. See *Castile*. Her presence of mind and suppression of the tumults at Segovia, 183. Her visit to Seville, 187. Her execution of justice, 188, 191. Endeavours to reconcile the families of Guzman and Ponce de Leon, 189. Her progress through Andalusia, in 1478, 190. Her conduct in the case of Alvaro Yañez de Lugo, 191; of Frederic Henriquez, 206. See *Ferdinand and Isabella*. Makes her court a nursery of virtue and generous ambition, 227. Tendency of her administration, 229. State of the Jews at her accession, 242. Influenced by the bigotry of the age; anecdote, 246. Character of her confessor, Torquemada, 247. Solicits a

papal bull for the introduction of the Inquisition into Castile, 248; resorts to milder measures, 249. Enforces the papal bull, 250. Her vigorous measures in regard to the sieges of Alhama, 336, 339. Removal of, to Logroño, 354. Her care of troops, 391. Her perseverance, 392. Her policy towards the nobles, 393. Her courtesy to the English lord Scales, 398. Visits the camp, 400. Her royal costume, 401. Enforces the laws, *ii*. 3. Chastises certain ecclesiastics, 4. Visits the camp before Malaga, 23. Establishes her residence at Jaen, 50. Her encouragement of her troops before Baza, 56. Her reception of the embassy from the sultan of Egypt, 59. Her communication with the army interrupted, 63. Energy and patriotic sacrifices of, 64. Visits the camp, 66. Her popularity and influence, 75. Deposes the judges of chancery, 84. Animates the troops before Granada, 88. Surveys the city of Granada, 89. In danger, from the conflagration of the Christian camp, 90. Her favorable disposition towards Columbus, 127. Acknowledgments due to, for aiding Columbus, 133. Finally consents to the proscription of the Jews, 139. Her mistaken piety, 153. Alarmed at the attempt made on Ferdinand's life, 157. Her early education, 185. Her collection of books, 187, 188, *note*. Her solicitude for the instruction of her children, 188; of her son, Prince John, 189; of the nobles, 191. Dissatisfied with the proceedings respecting the succession of females to the crown, 362. Her affliction at the loss of her daughter, 364. Mendoza's executor, 372. Ximenes her confessor, 380. Her attempts to reform the religious establishments, 383. Offers the see of Toledo to Ximenes, 386. Insulted by the general of the Franciscans, 393. Consents to the reform by Ximenes, 395. Her confidence in Columbus, 462, 468. Sends back Indian slaves, 471. Sends out the commissioner,

Bobadilla, 471. Declares the Indians free, 478, 497; her zeal for their conversion, 496. Sanctions negro slavery, 496. Her benevolent purposes in regard to the Indians defeated, 497. Takes no part in the Italian wars, *iii*. 50. Her ill-health, 50, 92, 96, 99. Her prediction respecting Charles V., 61. Her visit to Joanna, 94. Her distress, 95. Her illness, and fortitude, 96, 99, 170. Her exertions for opposing the French invasion, 100. Decline of her health, 169, 173, 180. Retains her energies, 172. Alarm of the nation, 174. Particulars of her testament, 174. Settles the succession, 175. Ferdinand named regent by her, 176. Her codicil, 178. Her appointment of a commission for the codification of the laws, 179. Her zeal for the conversion of the Indians, 179. Her signature to the codicil, 180. Her resignation and death, 181, 194, *note*. Her remains transported to Granada, 182; laid in the Alhambra, 183. The person of, 184. Her manners, 184. Her magnanimity, 186. Her piety, 187. Her bigotry, 188, 202. Her strength of principle, 191. Her practical sense, 192. Unwearied activity of, 193. Her courage, 195. Her sensibility to her family and friends, 197. Compared with Elizabeth of England, 199. Universal homage to her virtues, 204. Effect of her death on Columbus, 236. Her treatment of the church, 435. Her care of the morals of the clergy, 437. Isabella, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, measures for her union with the dauphin of France, *i*. 129; with Alonso, son of the prince of Portugal, 172. Accompanies her mother to the camp, 401. Affianced to Alonso, heir of the Portuguese monarchy, *ii*. 79, 344. Escorted to Portugal, 80. Her attachment to her husband's memory, 346, 347, *note*. Her union with Emanuel of Portugal, 346, 355. Her premature death, 363. Isabella of Aragon, illustrious and unfortunate, *iii*. 43, *note*.

Italian military tactics, ii. 278.
 Italy, the school of politics at the close of the fifteenth century, ii. 259. Her most powerful states, 260. Character of the politics of, 263. Its internal prosperity, 264. Intrigues of Sforza in, 264. Alarmed at the invasion of Charles VIII., 272. Military tactics in, 278. Effects of the news of the league of Venice on, 291. Influence of the war there, on Spain, 339. Louis XII.'s designs on, iii. 4. Politics of, 4. Conquests in, 5. Astonishment of, at the partition of Naples, 20. Wars there, between the French and Spaniards, 37. Favors the Spaniards, 38. Chivalrous character of the war there, 45. Melancholy condition of, 108. Views of the states of, 112. Anxious expectation of, during the battle of the Garigliano, 127. Invaded by Louis XII., 333. Abandoned by the French, 344.

J.

Jealousy, the cause of the revolution in Granada, i. 348.
 Jews, retrospective view of, in Spain, i. 235. Condition of, under the Arabs, 236; under the Castilians, 238. Persecution of, 239, 240, 251. Legislative enactments respecting, 241. Their state at the accession of Isabella, 242. Charges brought against them, 243. Proofs admitted against, 251. Excitement against them, ii. 135. Clergy foment the excitement, 136. Various offences urged against, 137. Torquemada's violent conduct respecting, 137. Isabella's feelings towards them, 139. Edict for their expulsion, 139, 150; its severe operation, 140. Their constancy, 142. Their departure, 143. Treatment of them in Portugal, 144. Their sufferings in Africa, 144; in Italy, 146. Eminent and learned men among the exiled, 147, *note*. Whole number of exiled, 148. Disastrous results of their expulsion, 149. Motives of the edict, 150.

Contemporary judgments on them elsewhere, 161. Banished from Portugal, 356. Prohibited from going to the New World, 488.

Joan, her marriage with John of Aragon, i. 31. Her deportment towards Carlos, 32, 33. Is besieged at Estella, 33. Gives birth to Ferdinand the Catholic, 33. Forbidden to enter Barcelona, 41. Seeks refuge in Gerona, 48. Besieges Rosas, and joins Prince Ferdinand, before Gerona, 56. Her death, 57.

Joanna, a Portuguese princess, sister of Alfonso V., married to Henry IV., of Castile, i. 67. Her gayety; the consequent suspicions, 67, 139, *note*. The mother of Joanna, commonly called *Beltraneja*, 75. To be divorced, 94. Her death; remarks on her character, 140, *note*.

Joanna Beltraneja, daughter of Joanna, wife of Henry IV., of Castile, i. 75. Supported by a fraction of the royal party, 98. Affianced to the duke of Guienne, 115. Guienne dies, and other negotiations take place, 125. Foundation of the popular belief of her illegitimacy, 139, *note*. Her pretensions to the crown, considered, 140. Partisans of, 145. Supported by Alfonso of Portugal, 146; measures in regard to her marrying him, 149. The veil taken by her, 172, 173. Her proposed marriage with Francis Phœbus, 353. Further remarks respecting her, ii. 344. Her death, 345, *note*. The report respecting Ferdinand's proposed union with, iii. 215, *note*.

Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, and mother of Charles V., i. 354. Proposition for the marriage of, with Francis Phœbus, king of Navarre, 354. Her birth, ii. 343. Her marriage into the family of Austria, 348, 352. Her embarkation, 350. Her arrival in Flanders, 352. Her nuptials celebrated with uncommon pomp, 352. Charles V., son of, iii. 61. Her despondency, 92. Birth of her second son, 93. Insane, 94, 170. Visited by Isabella, 94. Her mad conduct, 171. Her incapa-

- city, 208. Favors the government by her father, 212. Rigorously confined, 212. Her condition at the death of her husband, 260. Her conduct in regard to her husband's remains, 268. Changes her ministers, 270. Her interview with Ferdinand, 283. Her death, 284. See *Philip*, and *Philip and Joanna*.
- John II., of Castile, accession of, i. 4. His kingdom governed by favorites, 5. His partiality to Alvaro de Luna, 5, 7. His oppression of the commons, 8. His encouragement of literature, 13. His marriage with the princess Isabella, 24. His death, 28.
- John II., of Aragon, governs Aragon during the absence of Alfonso V., i. 30. Title of his son Carlos to Navarre, 30. His marriage with Joan Henriquez, 31; her deportment towards Carlos, 32. Defeats Carlos, 33. Succeeds to the crown of Aragon, 37. His hypocritical reconciliation with Carlos, 37; his perfidious treatment and imprisonment of him, 39. His escape from the fury of the Catalans, 40. Releases his son Carlos from prison, 41. His treaty with Louis XI., of France, 50. Allegiance to, renounced by the Catalans, 51. His successes, 52. His distresses, embarrassments, and calamities, 55. Death of the wife of, 57. Improvement in his affairs, 58. Restoration of his eyesight, 58. Besieges and subdues Barcelona, 60. His embarrassments at the time of Ferdinand's entrance into Castile, 106. Writes to Ferdinand respecting the archbishop of Toledo, 117. Takes part with Roussillon and Cerdagne against Louis XI., 120. Throws himself into Perpignan, 121. His animating conduct, 122. Relieved by Ferdinand, 122. Louis detains his ambassadors, 129. His interview with Ferdinand, subsequently to the battle of Toro, 170, *note*. His death and character, 175. His zeal against heretics, 234.
- John, duke of Calabria and Lorraine, intrusted with the government of Catalonia, i. 54. Abandons the siege of Gerona, 56. His popularity, and successes, 56. His death, 59.
- John, Prince, son of Alfonso of Portugal, i. 147. Marches to the aid of his father, at Zamora, 157. Takes part in the battle of Toro, 160, 161. Crowned, 168. Resigns the crown to his father, 169. Proposition for the union of Alfonso, son of, with Isabella of Castile, 172. Discoveries in the reign of, ii. 112. Columbus applies to, 119. His conduct towards the exiled Jews, 144. His reception of Columbus, on his return from his first voyage, 161, *note*, 175. Endeavours to check the career of Spanish discovery, 175. Sends an ambassador to Ferdinand and Isabella, 176. His wary diplomacy in regard to their embassy to him, 176. Advised of Columbus's having sailed on his second voyage, 179. His disgust, 180. Adjustment of the misunderstanding, by the treaty of Tordesillas, 181. Dies, and the crown devolves on Emanuel, 346.
- John, son of Ferdinand and Isabella, proposition for the union of, with Catharine of Navarre, i. 354. Measures for the recognition of, ii. 45. Honor of knighthood conferred on, 82. His birth and early education, 189, 343, *note*. His attainments, 191. Prince of the Asturias, 343, *note*. Union of, with Margaret, 348, 353. His sudden illness, 356. His death, 357. His amiable character, 358.
- John of Navarre. See *Albret*.
- Joshua, his miracle of the sun standing still, said to be repeated at Oran, iii. 307, *note*.
- Judges, abridgment of the commission of the, i. 194, *note*.
- Juglar, Fray Gaspard, inquisitor over the diocese of Saragossa, ii. 7.
- Julius II., his bull of July 28th, 1508, ii. 492. His election as pope, iii. 118. Furnishes Ximenes with Greek manuscripts, 322. Ratifies the treaty of Cambray, 330. His opposition to the

French, 335. Grants Ferdinand the investiture of Naples, and other favors, 336. Becomes a party in the Holy League, 337. His bull, excommunicating the sovereigns of Navarre, 360. Jurisprudence, reform of the, i. 196. Study of, in Spain, 205. See *Laws*. Justice, administration of, in Castile, i. 131, 178, 188, 194, 206. King and queen preside in courts of, 195. Measures for the administration of, ii. 48. Marineo cited respecting, iii. 438. Justice of Aragon, his court, i. lxxxvi. Causes referred to, xciv. Institution of the office of, cv. Important functions of, cv. Examples of independent conduct of, cvii. His great consideration, cxix.

K.

King of Aragon, extent of his authority, i. lxxxv. King of Castile, his power and the people's compared, i. lvii. Knighthood, favored by the law of Castile, i. lxiv. Knights, civilities between the Moorish and Christian, i. 293. See *Chivalry*. Koran, the, exacts military service of all persons, i. 271, *note*.

L.

Ladies, literary, in Spain, ii. 196. Laino, surprised by Gonsalvo, ii. 319. Lance, complement of a, i. 51, *note*. Lanjaron, captured, ii. 428. Laws, codification of the, i. 196. Compilation of, iii. 447. Character of the, 453. Lebrija, Antonio de, notices of, and of his writings, i. 410, *note*, ii. 199. Employed in the compilation of the Complutensian Polyglot, iii. 323, *note*. Leo X., his brief to Ximenes, iii. 423. Leon, Ponce de, discovers Florida, iii. 472. Leon, Rodrigo Ponce de, facts respecting, i. 118, 320. His opposition to the

duke of Medina Sidonia, 189, 321. Made marquis of Cadiz, 321. His expedition against Alhama, 322. His indomitable spirit there, 332. His connexion with the expedition to the Axarquia, 359, 360, 366. His escape, 369. Rewarded, 394. Rescues Ferdinand, ii. 15. Danger of, before Malaga, 24. Takes possession of the citadel, 36. Drawn into an ambush near Baza, 47. Clears the gardens of their timber, 57. Death and heroic character of, 106. His descendants and titles, 108, *note*. Leonora, i. 353, iii. 217. Libraries, remarks on, before the introduction of printing, ii. 187, *note*. License for private voyages to the New World, ii. 488. Literature, early state of, in Castile, i. 12. Its encouragement under John II., 13, 21; Marquis of Villena, 14; Marquis of Santillana, 16; John de Mena, 18; minor luminaries, 20; epistolary and historical composition at this period, 22. Encouragement of, by Alhakem II., 284. State of, among the Spanish Arabs, 299; circumstances favorable to it, 300. Palmy state of, during the reign of the sovereigns, iii. 484, *note*. Further observations respecting it, 494, *note*. See *Castilian literature*. Llorente, his computations respecting the victims of the Inquisition, i. 265. Notice of his History of the Inquisition, 268, *note*. Computations respecting the Inquisition, taken from, iii. 492, *note*. Loja, Ferdinand's unsuccessful attempt on, i. 340. Ali Atar, the defender of, 374. Lord Scales distinguishes himself at, 397. Lombardy, conquered by the French, iii. 5. Longfellow, Henry W., his version of Manrique's Coplas, ii. 231, *note*. Longueville, strengthened by Palice, and pursues the duke of Alva, iii. 356. Lorraine, duke of. See *John*. Louis XI., of France, his treaty with

John II. of Aragon, i. 50. His interview with Henry IV., of Castile, on the banks of the Bidassoa, 73; the consequences, 74. His proposition respecting the union of his brother and Joanna, 114. Roussillon and Cerdagne revolt from, 120. Treaty of, with the king of Aragon, 123. Detains ambassadors of John II., 129. The first monarch to extend an interest to European politics, 351. His standing in regard to Navarre, 353, 354. Succeeded by Charles VIII., ii. 265.

Louis XII., his designs on Italy, iii. 4. His negotiations with various European powers, 5. Openly menaces Naples, 9, 19. His rupture with Ferdinand, 34. Crosses the Alps, 40. Negotiates a treaty with Philip, at Lyons, 68. Demands an explanation of the archduke, 87. His indignation, and measures for invading Spain, 97. His great preparations against Italy, 114. His chagrin after the rout of Garigliano, 149. His treatment of the garrison of Gaeta, 150. His apprehensions for the fate of his possessions in the north of Italy, 155. His treaty with Ferdinand, 156. Causes of his failure in Italy, 159. Memoirs of the period of, 168, *note*. His policy respecting the misunderstanding between Ferdinand and Philip, 216. His brilliant interview with Ferdinand at Savona, 278. His compliments to Gonsalvo, 281. His projects against Venice, 330. His partition of the continental possessions of Venice with Maximilian, 330. Crosses the Alps and invades Italy, 333. His aggressions on the church, 335. His treaty with Navarre, 351. His truce with Ferdinand, 357.

Lucena, battle of, i. 376.

Lucero, an inquisitor, iii. 249, *note*.

Lugo, Alvarez Yañez de, justice executed on, i. 191. Isabella refuses to pardon, iii. 191, *note*.

Luna; Alvaro de, rise and character of, i. 5. A favorite of John II., of Castile, 6, 7. Viewed with jealousy by

the nobles, 7. His influence in the oppression of the commons, 8. His decline, 23. The "Chronicle" of, 23, *note*. His influence in relation to the marriage of John II., and its consequences, 24. His fall, 24. His death, 25. Lamented by John, 27.

Lyons, the treaty of, iii. 68; rejected by Ferdinand, 88. Treaty of, in 1504, 157.

Lyric poetry, low state of, in Castile, ii. 229.

M.

Machiavelli, Florentine minister at the papal court, iii. 128.

Madrid, becomes the seat of government, i. 250, iii. 406. Account of the environs of, 461, *note*.

Magnet, discovery of the polarity of the, ii. 111, 112, *note*.

Mahometanism, remarks on, i. 270.

Malaga, descent on the environs of, i. 358. Description of, ii. 16. Expedition against, 17. Sharp rencontre before, 19. Invested by sea and land, 20; the brilliant spectacle of, 21. Summoned to surrender, 24. Distresses in, 28, 32. General sally from, 30. Outworks carried, 32. Proposals for surrendering, 33. Surrenders, 35. Taken possession of, 35, 37. Purification of, 36. Release of Christian captives at, 37. Lament of the inhabitants of, 38; sentence passed on them, 40. Wary device of Ferdinand respecting the plate found there, 40. Cruel policy of the victors, 41. Measures for re-peopling, 43.

Manrique, Jorge, his "Coplas," ii. 230. Translated by Longfellow, 231, *note*.

Mantua, marquis of, appointed commander of the French army, iii. 119. His attack on Rocca Secca, 122. Builds a bridge across the Garigliano, and passes over, 124. Resumes his quarters, 127. Situation of the army under, 132; their insubordination, 133. His resignation, 133. Succeeded by Saluzzo, 133.

- Manuel, Juan, ambassador at the court of Maximilian, III. 209. His character, 310. His ascendancy over Philip, 224. Estates and honors lavished on, 248. His flight to the court of Maximilian, 287.
- Manufactures in Spain, I. 281. Laws respecting, III. 457. Extent of the finer, 459.
- Manuscripts, Greek, furnished to Ximenes by the pope, III. 322. Their value, and destruction, 325.
- Marchena. See *Perez*.
- Margaret, daughter of Maximilian, her union with Prince John, II. 348, 352, 353. Incidents in the early life of, 352. Her voyage to Spain, and reception there, 353.
- Maria, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella, her birth, II. 343, *note*.
- Marina, notice of his works, I. lxi., *note*.
- Marineo, Lucio, an eminent scholar in Spain, II. 193. Notice of his writings, 194. Cited respecting the administration of justice, III. 438.
- Martel, Jerome, public historiographer, I. cxxiii., *note*.
- Martyr, Peter, d'Anghiera, notice of him, and his works, II. 74, *note*, 507, *note*. His allusions to Columbus, 132, 166. Invited to the court to open a school for the young nobility, 192. His labors, 193. Cited respecting Isabella's sickness and death, III. 172, 173, 182.
- Masterships, grand, annexed to the crown, I. 216, 218.
- Maximilian, his embassy to Ferdinand and Isabella, II. 48. Negotiations of the Spanish court with, III. 8. His truce with the king of Naples, 9. Partial to Spain, 114. Tampers with Gonsalvo de Cordova, 212. Shares the possession of Venice with Louis XII., 330.
- Mazarquivir, captured, III. 299. Ximenes's expedition arrives at, 301.
- Mechlin, treaty of, III. 358, *note*.
- Medina, commercial importance of, III. 482.
- Mena, John de, a distinguished poet in the reign of John II., I. 18. His influence on Castilian poetry, 19.
- Mendana, Pedro de, his grievous devastations, I. 179.
- Mendoza, Diego Hurtado de, facts respecting, I. 79, *note*. Marquis of Santillana, 118. Addresses a remonstrance to the king and queen respecting the *hermandad*, 205. His magnificent train, 400. His bravery, 400. Opposed to Ximenes, III. 411.
- Mendoza, Diego de, his rout of the French rearguard, near Barleta, III. 53.
- Mendoza, Iñigo Lopez de, marquis of Santillana, an illustrious wit of the reign of John II., I. 16. His death, 18.
- Mendoza Iñigo Lopez de. See *Tendilla*.
- Mendoza, Pedro Gonzales de, archbishop of Seville and cardinal of Spain, favors Isabella, I. 126. His bravery at the battle of Toro, 162. Accompanies Isabella, to suppress the tumults at Segovia, 184. Prevails on Ferdinand and Isabella to open negotiations with the court of Rome, 222. Favors the Jews, 249. The successor of Carillo, archbishop of Toledo, 357. Sent forward to take possession of the Alhambra, at the capitulation of Granada, II. 96, 97. Favors the project of Columbus, 122. His death, 368. His early life, 369. His character, 370. His amours, 370. The queen his executor, 372. Names Ximenes as his successor, 373.
- Mendoza, Salazar de, justifies Ferdinand's treatment of Navarre, III. 360, *note*.
- Merlo, Diego de, his expedition against Alhama, I. 319, 322.
- Metals, erroneous policy in regard to, I. 225. In the West Indies, II. 499, III. 477.
- Miguel, son of Emanuel of Portugal and Isabella, his birth, II. 364. His recognition as heir to the throne, 365. His death, 366.
- Milan, conquered by the French, III. 5, 112.

- Military Orders of Castile, i. 209. Order of St. Jago, or St. James, of Compostella, 210; of Calatrava, 212, 215; of Alcantara, 213, 215. Their reformation, 217.
- Military service, exacted by the Koran, i. 271. Remarks on, iii. 160. Gonsalvo's reform of the, 161.
- Military tactics in Italy, ii. 278.
- Militia, discipline of the, i. 395. Organization of, ii. 340.
- Mineral wealth of Spain, i. 281.
- Ministers, resident, first maintained at foreign courts by Ferdinand the Catholic, i. 352.
- Minturnæ, the ancient city of, iii. 123, *note*.
- Miracle of the sun standing still, at the storming of Oran, iii. 307, *note*.
- Moclin, meeting of Ferdinand and Isabella in the camp before, i. 401.
- Modern Inquisition, turned against the Jews, i. 244. Authorized in Castile, 248. Put into operation at Seville, 250. Its sanguinary character, 252. Its final organization, 255. Forms of trial by the, 255; torture, 257. Its injustice, 259. The *autos da fe*, 260. Convictions under Torquemada, 264. Particulars respecting its introduction into Aragon, ii. 6; remonstrance of the cortes, 7; conspiracy, 8; assassination of Arbues, 9; cruel persecutions, 10. Established throughout Ferdinand's dominions, 11. Remarks on its establishment in Spain, iii. 190, 491. Subsequent troubles from the, 249. Ferdinand's conduct in regard to the, in Aragon, 393, *note*. Effects of the, 492. Number of victims of the, 492, *note*. See *Ancient Inquisition*.
- Mola di Gaeta, action at the bridge of, iii. 142.
- Moldenhawer, professor, his visit to Alcalá, respecting the manuscripts used in the Complutensian Polyglot, iii. 325, *note*.
- Molucca Islands, congress respecting the, ii. 182, *note*.
- Monasteries, their corrupt state, ii. 382. Attempts at reform in, 383, 392.
- Monastic orders, Ximenes attempts to reform the, ii. 392. Great excitement among them, 392.
- Montalvo, Alfonso Diaz de, his work, entitled "Ordenanças Reales," i. 198. Author of other works, iii. 450, *note*.
- Montilla, demolition of the castle of, iii. 289.
- Montpensier, duke of, left as viceroy of Charles XII. at Naples, ii. 299; his disasters there, 312. Besieged at Atella, 317. His capitulation, 323. His death, 325.
- Moorish minstrelsy, ii. 218. Its date, 221. Its high repute, 222.
- Moors, religious toleration of the, i. xxxiii. Their refinements and attainments, xii. Crusade against, under Henry IV., of Castile, 65. Papal indulgences for the prosecution of the war against them, 69. Their deportment toward the Jews, 236. Their conquest of Spain, 272. Their policy towards the conquered, 273. Their intermarriages, 274. Checked by the defeat at Tours, 275. Their form of government, 275. Character and education of their sovereigns, 276. Their military establishment, 277. Sumptuous public works of the, 277. Husbandry and manufactures among them, 281. Their high civilization and prosperity, 283. Their literature under Alhakem II., 284. Intellectual development among them, 285. Contraction of their dominion, 287. Reciprocal civilities between them and the Spaniards, 293. Their gallantry, 294. Their ballads or *romances*, 294, 306. Their chivalrous character, 295. Their successful resistance in Granada, 297. Literature of the, 299. Their historical merits, 304. Their useful discoveries, 305. Impulse given by them to Europe, 306. Their elegant literature, 306. Poetical character of the, 308. Their influence on Castilian literature, 310. Circumstances prejudicial to their literary reputation, 311. Surprise Zahara, 317. Their reception of the Spanish at Alhama, 324. Be-