thing 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, was doubt-
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.) 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. 1, p. 281.) 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.
Garcilasso, Mendoza, and the other master-spirits were trained, who moulded Castilian literature into the new and more classical forms of later times. 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. communication with the literature of that country. With the nation thus prepared, it was not difficult for a genius like that of Boecan, 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.

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 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 useless 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.
INDEX.

A.

Abbot, Abel, his Letters from Cuba, iii. 242, 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.

Agullar, 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.


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

Alcántara, military order of, i. 213, 215.

Vol. III. 63
INDEX.

Alcavala, commutation of the capricious tax of, iii. 438. Remarks on it, 449, note.


Alfonso X., of Castile, his code, i. lxvii.

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 II., king of Naples, flies to Sicily; and abdicates the crown in favor of Ferdinand II., i. 288.

Alfonso, a physician, employed in the compilation of the Complutensian Polyglot, iii. 323.

Alhakem II., his encouragement of literature, i. 284.


Alhambra, the, of Granada, i. 289. Taken possession of, i. 96, 97. Cross raised on, 97. Isabella buried there, iii. 183. Ferdinand's burial-place, 388.

Allegre, 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, i. 71. Occupation of, 72. Ferdinand's policy in regard to, 84.

Almeyda, Edward de, his desperate bravery, at the battle of Toro, i. 162.

Alonso, heir of the Portuguese monarchy, his union with the infant 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.

Alpujarras, rising of the Moors in the, i. 425. New insurrection there, 431.


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 Visenza, 345. His death and burial, 346.
INDEX.

Amaüs' de Gaula, remarks on the, 11. 212.
Amboise, Cardinal d', his pretensions to the papal chair, 111. 117. Unsuccessful; 118.
Ammunition, the kinds of, 1. 386.
Amphora, reduction of, 1. 52.
Ancient Inquisition, origin and history of the, 1. 231. See Modern Inquisition.
Andalusia, the theatre of savage warfare between the Guzmans and Ponces de Leon, 11. 148, 189. Royal progress through, 190. Don Pedro Henriquez, adelantado of, 359. Loss of, at the rout in the Axarquia, 370.
Andrada, m. 125. The rear guard left under, 140, 143. Joins Gonsalvo, 143.
Angévin lords, Gonsalvo's treatment of the by Ferdinand, 265.
Arabs. See Moors.
Aragon, Alonso d', natural son of Ferdinand, m. 391; note.
Aragon, Juan d', proposition for the union of, with Elvira, m. 292.
Arbues, Pedro, inquisitor in Saragossa, m. 7. Assassinated, 9. Honored as a martyr, 10.
Architecture in Spain, m. 482, 483, note.
Aristotle, reverence for, among the Spanish Arabs, 1. 303. Ximenes projects an edition of, m. 394, note.
Army, Castilian, discipline of the, at Malaga, m. 29. Numbers of the, in 1485, 46. Houses erected for it, near Baza, 61. Strict discipline of the, 62. Their painful march from Baza, 70. Arrows, poisoned by the Moors, m. 389.
Ars, Louis d', his gallantry, m. 157.
Artillery, early knowledge of, in Spain, 1. 48, note.; Remarks respecting the, 326. Difficulty of transporting it, 337. Comparison of the French and the Italian, m. 281.
Astrolabe, invention of the, m. 111. Application of the, to navigation, 112, note.
Atar, Ali, the defender of Loja, 1. 374. Killed at the battle of Lucena, 376.
INDEX.

Atella, Montpensier besieged in, ii. 318.
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 History, ii. 497, note.
Bank, the first in Europe, established at Barcelona, i. exii.
Barbosa, Arias, an eminent scholar, notice of, ii. 200.
Barcelona, its early civilization, and institutions, ii. lxixii. Its early commercial prosperity, exii. First bank of exchange and deposit established at, exii. Her municipal institutions and various objects of interest, exiii. Independent conduct of, towards Ferdinand I., exvii. The consistory of, established, exxx.; its influence, exxi. University of, founded, exxi. besieged 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.
Barons of Aragon, i. lxxxvii. Their small number, lxxvii. Their great power, lxxxix. Privileges of Union, xci. Reduced by Peter IV., xciiii.
Battles, remarks on the mode of conducting, in Italy, ii. 279.
Bayard, Pierre de, i. 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.
Beltraneja. See Joanna Beltraneja.
Benegas, Reduan, i. 362, 369.
Benemanez, sate of the town of, i. 390.
Bernaldez, Andres, curate of Los Palacios, notice of, and of his writings, ii. 108.
Bible, Ximenes's edition of the, ii. 201, note, 294, iii. 312. Account of it, 321.
INDEX.

Bigotry, of Isabella, r. 246, ii. 153. Respecting the heathen, 469. Common to the age of Isabella, iii. 169; and to later times, 190.

Blancas, Jerome, notice of, and of his writings, r. exxii.

Blanche, daughter of John II., of Aragon, r. 36. Title to the crown of Navarre left to, 43. Her tragic story, 45. Her death, 47. Her repudiation by Henry IV., 66.

Bobadilla. See Abdallah.

Board of Indian affairs established, ii. 169, 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, r. 85, note. The wife of Andres de Cabrera, r. 127. Mentioned in Isabella's testament, iii. 177. Present at her death, 195, note. Expelled from Segovia, 246. Reestablishes herself at Segovia, 271, note.

Bologna, taken possession of by the French, iii. 335. Relieved by the duke of Nemours, 333. See also Imaginary Books, Isabella's collection of, ii. 157.

Remarks on collections of, before the introduction of printing, 187, note. Destroyed by Ximenes, 413.

Borgia, Cesar, proposition to transfer, from a sacred to a secular dignity, iii. 7. His conduct at Capua, 22. Gonzalvo's treatment of, 380. Bourbon, Gilbert de. See Montpensier.

Boyl, Bernaldo, sent to negotiate a treaty with France, iii. 67, 68.


Cabrera, Andres de, the husband of Beatriz de Bobadilla, his exertions to reconcile Henry IV. and Isabella, r. 127. His cooperation in favor of proclaiming Isabella as queen, 141, note. Marquis of Moya; tumults at proclaiming Isabella respecting, 183. Expelled from Segovia, iii. 243. Survives his wife, 271, note.

Cadiz, Ponce de Leon, marquis of, his opposition to the Guzmans, r. 189. See Leon.

Calabria, the duke of, at Tarento, iii. 25. Guaranty to, 30. Treatment of, 31, 390.


Calatrava, grand master of. See Giron.

Calatrava, knights of, r. 212.


Canaries, historical notice of the, r. 112, 113, note. Ximenes extends the Inquisition to the, r. 409.

Cancionero, General, r. 226. Its literary value, 227.

Cancioneros, publication of, r. 226.

Canosa, besieged, r. 44. French sally out of, 52.

Capmany, Antonio, notice of, and of his writings, r.

Capua, fate of, r. 22.

Carbajal, Lorenzo Galindez de, notice of, and of his writings, r. 426, note, 450, note.

Cardenas, Alonso de, grand master of St. James, his enterprise in the district around Malaga, r. 355, 360, 362, 366, 368. Intrusted with the assault on Baza, r. 53. Escort the infanta Isabella to Portugal, 81.

Cardenas, Gutierrez de, of the household of Isabella, facts respecting, r. 165.

Cordona, 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, 160. 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. 157, 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., 36. 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. Preceding events, 43. Casa de Contratación, powers intrusted to the, ii. 491.


Castellaneto, expedition against, by the duke of Nemours, iii. 55.

Castle, 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.


INDEX.

503


note.

Castro, Bartolomeo de, employed in the compilation of the Complutensian Polyglot, r. 323, note. Catalans, insurrection of the, r. 40. Repulsed at Gerona, 49. Reject the conciliatory advances of John, 60. See Catalonia.

Catalina: See Catharine of Aragon.

Catalonia, united to Aragon, r. lxxxii. 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, r. 5. The court transfers its...
residence to, 156. Attempt to assassinate Ferdinand in, 156. Loyalty of the people of, 158. See Catalans.

Catherine of Lancaster, union of Henry III. with, r. 4.

Catherine, succeeds Francis Phoebus, of Navarre, r. 354. Proposition for the union of, with John, son of Ferdinand and Isabella, 354. Her marriage with Jean d’Albret, n. 5. See Albret.


Catholic, the title of, conferred on Ferdinand and Isabella, r. 284.

Celestina, the tragedy of, n. 233. Criticized, 234. Opened the way to dramatic writing, 235. Numerous editions of it, 237.

Celis, Medina, Duke of, Columbus’s application to, n. 123.

Centurion, Domingo, sent as a legate by pope Sixtus IV. to the court of Castile, r. 221.

Cerdagne, pledged to the king of France, r. 50. Revolt there, 120.

Cerignola, Gonzalvo encamps at, n. 73. Battle of, 76, 113, 119. Loss at, 78.


Charles V., (the First of Spain,) birth of, m. 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, n. 469, note.


Christians, sold as slaves, r. 70, 357. Treatment of, by the Spanish Arabs, 274. Liberation of, 405. Release of, at Malaga, n. 37; at Oran, n. 308.

Church of Rome, measures for preventing usurpations by the, t. 218. Resisted by the cortes of Castile, 219. Treatment of, by the sovereigns, n. 435. See Pope.

Church plate, appropriation of, for the support of the royal treasury, r. 155. Cicerio, his country-seat, n. 120, note. Cid, remarks on the, t. xii. Cifuentes, Don Juan de Silva, count of, r. 359. Cisneros, Francisco Ximenez de. See Ximenes. Classical literature, in Spain, n. 198. Claude, the princess, daughter of Louis XII., n. 63. Clemencin, Diego, author of the sixth volume of the "Memoirs of the Royal Spanish Academy of History," r. 228, note.

Clergy, on the education of the, in Spain, n. 204. Their habits, 397. Their opposition to Talavera’s mild
policy for the conversion of the Moors, 408. The queen's measures for circumstressing the powers of the, 11. 435. Their wealth, 435, note. The queen's care of their morals, 437. See Ecclesiastics.

Coln, debasement of, in Castile, r. 69, 223. Enactments respecting, 224.


Colonna, Prospero, sent tolasses the French, 11. 141. His visit to Isabella, 175, note. Successor to Gonsalvo at Naples, 273.


Columbus, Diego, son of Christopher Columbus, 11. 245, note.

Columbus, Ferdinand, his History of the Admiral, 11. 507, note. Notice of, 11. 245, note.


Commerce of Granada, 11. 290.

Commons of Castile, power granted to the, r. 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, 11. 437. Their consideration, 439.
INDEX.

Complutensian Polyglot Bible. See Polyglot.
Concupiscence, practised by the clergy in Spain, i. lxviii.
Conde, his works respecting the Moors, i. 313, note.
Condottieri, mercenaries in Italy, described, n. 278.
Conflagration decreed against heretics, i. 262.
Copias, by Don Jorge Manrique, n. 230.
Cordova, Alonso Hernandez de. See Aguilar.
Cordova, Diego Fernandez de, i. 375.
INDEX.


Cordova, Pedro de, marquis of Priego, Ferdinands severity towards, 111. 288. Respect shown by, to the remains of Ferdinand, 388.

Cordova, persecutions of, r. 274, note.

Embellishment of, by the Arabs, 273.


Dismemberment of the empire of, 286.

Troubles in, from the Inquisition, 111. 249, note. Coronation, forms of, r. 142.

Coronel, Paulo, employed in the compilation of the Complutensian Polyglot, 111. 323, note.

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

Cortes of Aragon, composed of four branches, r. xcv. Their several privileges and powers, xcv, xcvii. Their manner of conducting business, xcvii.

Judicial functions of, et. Their control over the government, et. Compared with that of Castile, etc. Recognise Philip and Joanna, 111. 64.


Councils; organization of, 111. 450.

Cretensist, Demetrius, employed in the compilation of the Complutensian Polyglot, 111. 323, note.

Cross, the standard of the, r. 404.

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

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

Cuxar, surrender of, r. 52.

D.

Darian, isthmus of, crossed by Vasco Nuñez de Balboa, 111. 472.

Daru, Count, his “Histoire de Venise,” 111. 346, note.

Deza, Diego de, archbishop of Seville, favors the project of Columbus, 111. 123. Notice of, 123, note. An inquisitor, 111. 250. Succeeded by Ximenes, 297.

Discoveries, the early, made by the Spaniards, 111. 112. Moral consequences of the western, 503. Progress in, 111. 472.

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

Donzelas, account of, r. 375, note.

Dorset, marquis of. See Grey.

Drama, Spanish, rise of the, r. 231.

The tragic-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, 246.

Duelling, prohibited, r. 204. Practised, 294.


E.

Early literature of Castile, r. 12. See Castile.

Ecclesiastics, influence of, in Castile, r. lxvi. Their licentiousness, lxviii. Their great wealth, lxix., lx., note. Chastisement of, by Isabella, 111. 4. See Clergy.

Education, under Alhakem II., r. 294.

Provisions for, 301; the results, 302. See Moors.

Egypt; the mission from the sultan of, to Ferdinand and Isabella, 111. 59.

Elizabeth of England, Isabella compared with, 111. 198.

El Zagal. See Abdallah.

Emanuel, successor of John II., of Portugal, 111. 346. Union of, with the infanta Isabella, 346, 355. Banishes the Jews from Portugal, 356.

Encina, Juan de la, notice of, r. 237.

His dramatic eclogues, 238.
INDEX.

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 Arbues.

Erasmus, on the science and literature of Spain, under Isabella, ii. 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.

Eyneurich, his instructions relative to inquisitions, i. 233. Cited, 233, note.

F.

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

INDEX.

views respecting Naples, 336. His
fame, acquired by the war, 333. Med
iates 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, 111. 8; with the emperor
Maximilian, 8. His views and meas
ures 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 Cas
tile to Philip, 206. Assumes the title
of administrator of Castile, 207, 208.
Unpopular, 211, 226. His perplexities,
213. Proposals for his second mar
riage, 215. His marriage with the
princess Germaine, 217, 223. His im
polite treaty with France, 218. Has
an interview with Philip, 227. His
courteous deportment, 228. His re
signation 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. Sum
mons 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.,
275. Reception of, in Castile, 283. His
interview with Joanna, 283. Irregular
ity of his proceedings, 284. Grants a

INDEX.

509
general amnesty, 286. Establishes a
ward, 286. His excessive severity,
Policy of his severity, 296. Ximenes's
distrust of, 309. His visit to the un
iversity 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. Be
comes a party in the Holy League, 337.
His distrust of Navarre, 348. Demands
a passage for his army through Na
varre, 350, 362. Effects a truce with
Louis XII., 357. Settles his conquests,
359. Unites Navarre with Castile,
359. Examination of his conduct re
pecting Navarre, 360. His aversion
for his grandson Charles V., 369. Or
ders 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.
Insensitive to his situation, 383 Jeal
ous of Adrian, of Utrecht, his grand
son's envoy, 383. His last hours, 384.
His will, 384. His disposition of the
regency, 384. His death and testa
ment, 386. Intrusts the administration
of Castile to Ximenes, 385, 386. His
death, 387. His reign, 387. His re
mains transported to Granada, 388.
His person and character, 389. His ed
ucation, 390. His temperance and
economy, 390. Dies poor, 392. His
bigotry, 392. Accused of hypocrisy,
393. Conduct of, in regard to the In
quisition in Aragon, 393. Charged
with perfidy, 394. His shrewd policy,
395. His insensibility, 397. Contrast
ed with Isabella, 398. Natural chil
dren of, 398, note. Gloomy close of
his life, 399. His kingly qualities,
400. Judgment of his contemporaries,
401. Arbitrary measures of, 443. Main
tains slavery in the New World, 476.
INDEX.


Ferdinand, son of Philip and Joanna, born, 11. 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 disconnects 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. Preeminence 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 Moclín, 401. Their devout demeanor, 403. Sidell'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, 11. 38. 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 preparations 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
INDEX.

INDEX.

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. Gebalboro, ii. 17. Surrender of, 38. Gelos, 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.
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, his History, ii. 325, note.
His Life of Gonzalvo de Cordova, iii. 166, note.
Giron, Pedro, proposition for the marriage of, with Isabella, i. 29, 84. His character, 84. His death, 86.
Giron, Pedro de, opposes royal officers, iii. 411.
Gold, in the West Indies, ii. 490, 491.
Gomez, Alvaro, notice of, and of his works, ii. 398, note. His tribute to Carbajal, iii. 493, note.
Gonzalvo. See Cordova, Gonzalvo 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, ii. 111.
INDEX.

of Santa Fe built near, 92. Proposi-
tions by Abdallah for the surrender of,
93. Its capitulation, 93; the condi-
tions, 94. Comotions in, 95. Prepa-
rations 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,
Greek manuscripts, furnished to Xime-
nes by the pope, III. 392.
Grey, Thomas, marquis of Dorset; his
cooperation with Ferdinand, III. 350.
His discontent and return to England,
356.
Gudiax, in the domain of El Zagal,
II. 50. Guarded by Cidi Yahye, 62.
El Zagal at, 67. Occupation of, 72.
Ferdinand's policy in regard to, 83.
Guicciardini, remarks on, II. 327, note.
Guillelmus, the duke of, Joanna alli-
anced to, I. 114, 115. His death, 125.
Guillewmus, expedition against, III. 349.
Guzman, Henrique de. See Sindonia.
Guzman, Nuñez de, a distinguished
scholar, II. 201, note.
Guzman's, their factions with the family
of Ponse de Leon, I. 118, 189.

H.

Hacen, Muley Abul, surprises Zahara,
I. 317. Besieges Alhama, 330. Ex-
pelled from Granada, 349. His oppo-
sition to the Christians in their expe-
dition to the Axarquia, 361. His death,
407.
Hallam, Henry, notice of, I. cxxiv, note.
His remarks on the Epistles of Peter
Martyr, II. 78. Cited respecting penal
statutes against the Catholics under
Elisabeth, 190, note. His character
of Elisabeth, 301, 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. 382. 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 expec-
tations, 65. His dissolute habits,
66. His repudiation of Blanche of Ar-
agon, 66. His marriage with Joanna,
67. Controlled by favorites of humble
origin, 70. His interview with Louis XI.
on the banks of the Bidassos, 73;
the consequences, 74. Nobles league
against, 75. His breach of faith with
the confederates, 77. Deposited near
the city of Avila, 77. Has recourse
to negotiation, 80. Disbands his for-
tees, 81. Not present in person at the
action of Olmedo, 87. Treaty of, with
the confederates, 93. Threatens Is-
abella with imprisonment, 100. His
approbation of the marriage of Ferdi-
nand and Isabella solicited, 108, 112,
115. Opposes the pretensions of Jo-
anna 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 Jo-
anna, III. 291.
Heresy, punishment of, I. 231, 234, note;
III. 491, note.
Hernandad, or Holy Brotherhood, an
association in Castile, I. iii. A con-
federacy, 89. Establishment of the,
179. Code of the, 181. Opposed by
the nobility, 181. Remonstrance
against it, 205. Sanctioned in Aragon,
IV. 45. Leyes de la, III. 449.
Herrera, Antonio de, notice of him, and
his works, II. 503, note.
Hispaniola, misconduct of, the colonists
at, II. 459. Mutiny there, 466. Op-
pression of the natives, 466. Colum-
bus forbidden to enter the harbour at,
484. Progress of the settlement there,
INDEX.

457. Liberal grants for emigration to, to, 467.
457. Persons prohibited from going to, 467.
458. License for private voyages to, 468.
458. Ximenes sends a commission to, 469.
460. Gold drawn from, 469.
467. Introduction of sugar-cane into, 470.
470. See Colonies and West Indies.

Holy Brotherhood. See Hermandad.
Holy League, between Julius II., Ferdinand, and Venice, III. 349.
Horses, laws respecting, III. 459.
Hospitals, Isabella said to be the first to institute camp, III. 198.
House of Trade, II. 492.
Huejar, sacked, II. 427.

I.
Illescas, heroism of, III. 129.
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, 479. Isabella's zeal for converting them, 496. Their diminution, 498, III. 170, 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. 494, note.
Inglis, his "Spain in 1830," cited, III. 461, note.
Inquisition, establishment of the, I. 239. See Ancient Inquisition and Modern Inquisition.
Internal Improvements in Spain, III. 465.
Intolerance, remarks on, II. 448, III. 189.
See Tolerance.
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, I. 90, 95, 99.
Her marriage, 97, 100, note.
INDEX.

Italian military tactics, ii. 278.


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.


Joanna, a Portuguese princess, sister of Alfonso V., married to Henry IV., of Castile, i. 67. Her gayety; the consequent suspicions, 67, 139, 218. 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 mention of the royal party, 98. Affiance to the duke of Guienne, 115. Guienne dies; 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 Phoebus, 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 Phoebus, 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 incapaci-
INDEX.

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, 1. 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., 1. 30. Title of his son Carlos to Navarre, 30. His marriage with Joan Henriques, 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 Cordagne 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, entrusted with the government of Catalonia, 1. 54. Abandons the siege of Gerona, 56. His popularity, and successes, 56. His death, 59.


John of Navarre. See Albre.

Joshua, his miracle of the sun standing still, said to be repeated at Oran, n. 307, note.

Judges, abridgment of the commission of the, 1. 194, note.

Juglar, Fray Gaspard, inquisitor over the diocese of Saragossa, 11. 7.

Julius II., his bull of July 28th, 1508, 11. 492. His election as pope, 11. 118. Furnishes Ximenes with Greek manuscripts, 322. Ratifies the treaty of Cambrey, 330. His opposition to the
INDEX.


K.

King of Aragon, extent of his authority, 1. lxxv. King of Castile, his power and the people's compared, 1. xvi. Knighthood, favored by the law of Castile, 1. lxiv. Knights, civilities between the Moorish and Christian, 1. 233. See Chivalry. Koran, the, exacts military service of all persons, 1. 271, note.

L.

INDEX.


M.

INDEX.

Manuel, Juan, ambassador at the court of Maximilian, iii. 209. His character, 310. His ascendancy over Philip, 224. Estates and honors lavished on, 243. His flight to the court of Maximilian, 257.

Manufactures in Spain, i. 251. Laws respecting, iii. 457. Extent of the finer, 459.

Manuscripts, Greek, furnished to Ximenes by the pope, iii. 329. 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. lxix., note.


Martel, Jerome, public historiographer, i. cxxiii., note.

Martyr, Peter, d'Anghera, 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. 179, 173, 182.

Masterships, grand, annexed to the crown, i. 216, 218.

Maximilian, his embassy to Ferdinand and Isabella, ii. 45. Negotiations of the Spanish court with, iii. 3. 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, Inigo Lopez de, marquis of Santillana, an illustrious wit of the reign of John II., i. 16. His death, 18.

Mendoza Inigo 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, iii. 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.
INDEX.


Mineral wealth of Spain, p. 281.

Ministers, resident, first maintained at foreign courts by Ferdinand the Catholic, p. 352.

Minturnum, the ancient city of, n. 123. Note.

Miracle of the sun standing still, at the storming of Oran, n. 307; note.

Moctin, meeting of Ferdinand and Isabella in the camp before, n. 401.


Montalvo, Alfonso Diaz de, his work, entitled “Ordenanzas Reales,” p. 198. Author of other works, n. 450, note.

Montilla, demolition of the castle of, n. 259.

Montena, duke of, left as viceroy of Charles XII. at Naples, p. 299; his disasters there, 312. Besieged at Atella, 317. His capitulation, 323. His death, 325.