

**MAKING THE WORLD GLOBAL. THE FIRST VOYAGE OF
CIRCUMNAVIGATION BY FERNÃO DE MAGALHÃES AND
JUAN SEBASTIÁN ELCANO (1519-1522)**

UNESCO - MEMORY OF THE WORLD REGISTER

2021

Información de Firmantes del Documento

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19/11/2021 10:14 (CET) Sello de tiempo

URL de validación: <https://ptfirma.aecid.es/pf/valida>

CSV : +CpPD/o2UsOEUAcQExJdbY/vRby8PjxAQdLDuK1jiKY=



1.0 Title of item or collection being proposed

MAKING THE WORLD GLOBAL. THE FIRST VOYAGE OF CIRCUMNAVIGATION BY FERNÃO DE MAGALHÃES AND JUAN SEBASTIÁN ELCANO (1519-1522)

2.0 Summary

The naval expedition that took place between 1519 and 1522, and which was initiated by Ferdinand Magellan and later concluded by Juan Sebastián Elcano, is a milestone in the history of humankind for various reasons. The most evident one is that the men who concluded this journey were the first to make a complete lap around the globe. This voyage had a significant impact in humankind's general knowledge, as it made it possible to grasp the vastness of South America and how wide the Pacific Ocean is - - all of which paved the way to a new and more concrete notion of the Earth's dimension.

In the aftermath of this journey, the theories espousing that the planet's surface was mostly covered by land were overcome by what was then unveiled: the planet was in fact blue, with masses of land locked by a great ocean.

The documents which are presented in this candidacy show the preparation of the journey, the complementary relationship between the Portuguese and the Spanish, as well as the very first testimonies of these discoveries. This was a journey made possible by Europeans, under the impetus of the two Iberian countries, but the knowledge it created soon spread throughout the world and became universal.

3.0 Nomination contact details

3.1. Name of nominator (person or organisation)

Portugal and Spain (hereby represented by the Ministry of State and Foreign Affairs of Portugal and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation of Spain).

3.2 Relationship to the nominated material

Both states (Portugal and Spain) are the owners of thirteen of the documents, which are kept by Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo (Portugal) and by Archivo General de Indias (Spain), as shown in the attached listing.

Two of the documents are property of third-party foreign entities (University of Yale, from the United States of America; and Leiden University Library, from the Netherlands), which have authorized their inclusion in the current candidacy (see **Annex 1**).



3.3 Address

Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros
Palácio das Necessidades
Largo do Rilvas
1399-030 Lisbon – PORTUGAL

Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Unión Europea y Cooperación
Palacio de Santa Cruz
Plaza de la Provincia, 1
28071 Madrid – SPAIN


3.4 Telephone / email

Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros
Tel.: +351 213946000
E-mail: cnu@mne.pt

Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, Unión Europea y Cooperación
Tel.: +33913799700
E-mail: informae@maec.es

4. Declaration of authority

I certify that I have the authority to nominate the item, or items, described in this document to the Memory of the World Register.

Signature 	Signature
Full name and position <i>José Filipe Mendes Moraes Cabral</i> (Ambassador) President of the Portuguese National Commission for UNESCO	Full name and position <i>Santiago Sierra González del Castillo</i> Secretary General ad interim of the Spanish National Commission for Cooperation with UNESCO

Date
15.11.2021



5. Legal information

5.1 Name of the owner (person or organisation)

Direcção-Geral do Livro, Arquivos e Bibliotecas - Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo, Silvestre de Almeida Lacerda (director)

Archivo General de Indias, Esther Cruces Blanco (director)

Yale University Library, Raymond Clemens. Curator for Early Books and Manuscripts

Leiden University Libraries, K.F.K. De Belder MA MLIS (director)

5.2 Address

Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo
Alameda da Universidade, 1649-010 Lisbon, Portugal

Archivo General de Indias
Av. de la Constitución, s/n, 41004 Seville, Spain

Yale University
New Haven, CT 06520, United States of America

Leiden University Libraries,
Witte Singel 27, 2311 BG Leiden, The Netherlands

5.3 Telephone / e-mail

Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo
+351 210037100, e-mail: secretariado@dglab.gov.pt

Archivo General de Indias
+34 954500528, e-mail: agi2@cultura.gob.es

Yale University Library
+1 203-432-4771, e-mail:
Clemens, Raymond <raymond.clemens@yale.edu;
Mulrone, Lucy <lucy.mulrone@yale.edu;
Ducharme, Diane <diane.ducharme@yale.edu;
Custer, Mark <mark.custer@yale.edu

Leiden University Libraries,
+ 31 71 5272832; k.f.k.de.belder@library.leidenuniv.nl

5.4 Name and contact details of the custodian IF DIFFERENT from the owner

Not applicable.



5.5. Legal status

The General-Directorate for Book, Archives and Libraries is the entity in charge of the Torre do Tombo National Archive, according to Decree no. 103/2012 of May 16th, published in *Diário da República*¹ (henceforth DR), 1st Series, no. 95, of May 17th, 2012, pp- 2535-2537.

The Royal Decree 509/2020, of May 5th, under which the basic organic structure of the Ministry for Culture and Sport, and which amends the Royal Decree 817/2018, of July 6th, states that it is the role of the General Secretariat of Culture to promote, protect and diffuse the work of the State Archives Department through the Directorate-General of Fine Arts (which operates under the General Secretariat of Culture), whose administration responds to the Sub-Directorate General of National Archives, which according to legislation is responsible for the promotion of the conservation of documentary heritage, as well as its promotion and diffusion both nationally and internationally.

Additionally, the Royal Decree 1708/2011, of November 18th, under which it is established the Spanish Archive System and regulates the Archive System of the General Administration of the State and Public Organisations and its access regime, establishes in its Article 12 as Historical Archives those whose ownership and state administration is entrusted to the Ministry of Culture.

Amongst these Historical Archives, which depend on the Ministry of Culture and Sport, and are under the supervision of the Sub-Directorate General of National Archives, is the General Archive of the Indies.

Said Archive was created in 1785 in Seville by the king Carlos III, whose aim was to gather in one place all documentation pertaining to the management of overseas territories under his sovereignty, and which until then had been scattered between the General Archive of Simancas and various institutions in the cities of Seville and Cádiz. Starting from the aforementioned date, and in different phases, said institution began receiving documentation belonging to the main Indies Institutions headquartered in the Iberian Peninsula: the Council of the Indies, the Contracting House, the various consulates of commerce and the Secretariats of State with responsibilities in the territories in question.

This way, this General Archive of the Indies became the main documentation centre for the study of the Spanish administration of the New World. Currently, the General Archive of the Indies holds more than 43,000 files over 8 kilometres of shelves, which account to about 80 million pages of original documentation that allow for the deepening of more than three centuries of history of continents such as America (from

¹ “*Diário da República*” is Official Gazette of the Portuguese Republic.



Tierra del Fuego to the latitude of where currently is Vancouver) and Asia (through the islands of the Philippines and other smaller territories).

The Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library, Yale University, has legal and administrative responsibility for the preservation of Beinecke MS 351 (Pigafetta's Description of Magellan's Voyage around the World). In addition to its extensive security apparatus, including guards monitoring access to buildings and video surveillance of all Reading rooms and classrooms.

The Beinecke MS 351 is a restricted manuscript, requiring the permission of the curator before anyone is allowed to consult the item or use it in a classroom. As with all holdings belonging to the Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library, this one is covered by insurance to guard against loss or damage, but there is also an additional insurance on the Pigafetta because of its cultural significance valued at \$1,000,000.

Finally, the manuscript VLF 41 is owned by Leiden University Libraries, which is an integral part of Leiden University, a public institution founded in 1575. Leiden University Libraries are legally responsible for safekeeping of the materials.

5.6 Copyright status

The General-Directorate for Book, Archives and Libraries – Torre do Tombo National Archive own all copyright to the documentation proposed that are under its property.

All documentation included in this candidacy is of historical nature and public domain, as they are elements of the Spanish Cultural Heritage, and therefore aren't subject to intellectual property rights. If the images which compose this candidacy are to be edited, reproduced or published, its diffusion by the Ministry of Culture and Sport of Spain is authorised as long as its origin is referenced, as a guarantee of its correct usage according to current legislation.

Regarding the Yale University document, manuscript VLF 41, having been written around 1525, is not subject to copyright.

5.7 Accessibility (note any restrictions, including cultural restrictions)

All the documentation cited below, selected from the DGLAB – National Archive of Torre do Tombo, is digitized and is freely accessible on site of Torre do Tombo <https://digitarg.arquivos.pt/> as well as each of the documents, which have their own access link. The Archive of the DGLAB – Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo is open to the public in Lisbon and is freely consulted in the established hours and conditions. No legal or cultural constraints limit access to the manuscript, except for preservation conditions.

All the documentation cited below, selected from the Archive of the Indies, is digitized and is freely accessible on the Spanish Archives Portal (PARES)



<https://pares.culturaydeporte.gob.es/inicio.html> as well as each of the documents, which have their own access link. The Archive of the Indies is open to the public in Seville and is freely consulted in the established hours and conditions. No legal or cultural constraints limit access to the manuscript.

Regarding the Yale University document, Beinecke MS 351 has been entirely digitized. In addition, there is a backup of all images in a secure off campus site provided by Preservica. The book is stored in a special locked shelving area (vault) only accessible by two access services staff members. It is a restricted item, so any consultation requires the curator's explicit permission to view.

There are no major restrictions to access to manuscript VLF 41 from the Leiden University Libraries. Access to the material is open to the public, in particular to students and researchers. Access is available in the reading room of Special Collections. All users of Library facilities should become a member of Leiden University Libraries (free for students and faculty members; €30 per annum for others). VLF 41 has been digitized and is now available online through Primary Sources Online by Brill (subscription: <https://brill.com/view/db/cvlo>).

6.0 Identity and description of the documentary heritage

6.1 Name and identification details of the items/collection being nominated

The expedition then baptized as the Molucca Armada or the Spices Armada, and which later became known as the Magellan-Elcano Expedition, was a commercial project which was endorsed, organised and financed by the Crown of Castile beginning in 1518. Said expedition culminated in the first circumnavigation of the Earth (1519-1522), becoming a fundamental milestone in history of humankind. Given the fact that it was organised by the Spanish Crown and its bureaucratic machine, the Archive of the Indies holds most of the historical documentation pertaining to this achievement and, thus, a sizable portion of the sources pertinent to the historiographical reconstruction of this event.

Among the proposed documents, those of which are in Portugal are part of the collection of *Gavetas* (Drawers, in English) corresponding to the filing of diplomas in the Royal Archive. The documents relative to a specific subject relating the State were filed in a *Gaveta*, each under the following designations: charters, testaments, treaties, sentences, genealogy, among others. This classification fell into disuse and currently *Gavetas* are referenced by numbers. Some have been transformed into autonomous series as, for example, those relating to Charters and Genealogy.

"The Book of Duarte Barbosa", as well as other documents, is inserted in the "Brazil Manuscripts" (available here: <https://digitalq.arquivos.pt/details?id=4248591>), an *ad*



hoc collection of unknown origins. There is, however, a name that stands out and to whom most of the documentation is addressed: Martinho de Mendonça de Pina e Proença (?-1743), who had been a counsellor of the Overseas Council (1738), librarian of King João V, member of the Royal Academy of History and master keeper of Torre do Tombo (1742).

The two manuscript volumes offer us two additional testimonies by two participants in the expedition, including that of António Pigafetta, the most well-known among them. Both manuscripts stand as an example for the impact and considerable and immediate interest that the voyage raised in the cultured means of Europe: the manuscript held by Yale University (Beineck MS351) is close to being an immediate copy of the original text by Pigafetta, only enriched by 23 illustrated maps that show us how the lands then discovered by the Magellan Expedition had been imagined by Europeans; and the manuscript of the Leiden (University Library, VLF 41), which follows the testimony of another sailor that may have been part of the crew of the Trinidad ship, shows how the geoclimatic knowledge made possible by the Magellan-Elcano Expedition was quickly used in the theorization of the nautical science developed by the Portuguese and the Castilian in the 15th and 16th centuries.

The documentation is produced by the partition in the Castille Council that eventually came to be institutionally transformed into the Council of the Indies (1519), either because it serves as author of said documents or because it receives them for administrative purposes from the House of Contracting, or other state bureaus.

It includes documents with different origins, most of which are official and have been produced under royal administration: charters, wills, sentences, genealogy certificates, treaties, as well as various documents related to overseas matter, chief among them: commerce and navigation in the African coasts; slave trafficking; papal briefs and papal bulls regarding missionary missions; treaties on the division of the seas and lands discovered among Portugal and Spain; correspondence between royal functionaries, namely those of the State of India; the territorial possession of the Molucca; the situation of Brazil under Philipinian dominion.

The manuscripts belonging to Yale (Beinecke MS351) and Leiden (University Library, VLF 41) were produced as books -- unique pieces of state structure, which thus reached current times, circulating from one hand to another until they were received and kept by academic institutions that have transformed them in a cultural and economic serving as a scientific base for the knowledge of humankind.

6.2 – Type of document

Codices, manuscripts and papers.



6.3 - Catalogue or registration details

1

Title: "Pact and agreement between King Carlos I with Fernão de Magalhães and Ruy Faleiro to command the Molucca Armada to the Spice Islands".

- Testimony of the confirmation by Juana I and Carlos I of the pact agreed upon by the King with Ferdinand Magellan and Ruy Faleiro for the discovery and hiring of the Spice Trade
- Valladolid, March 22nd, 1518
- Testimony asked by secretary Francisco de los Cobos, by the order of the Royal Council of Castile, January 24th, 1523
- 31,3 x 22 cm. 4 pages. Handwritten paper
- Seville. General Archive of the Indies.
- Patronato Real, 34, R. 1
- Reference code ES/AGI/PATRONATO,34,R.1

NOTE:

The royal confirmation for the pact and agreement was found in the books that secretary Francisco de los Cobos had on "clearance and contracting of the Indies and of the discoveries and hiring of the Spice Trade." He asks for a testimony by the order of the Royal Council of Castile

Language: Spanish

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/122210>

2

Title: "Book of Duarte Barbosa" and other papers

Date: 15--

Quota: Portugal, Torre do Tombo, Manuscritos do Brasil, liv. 25

Reference code: PT/TT/MSBR/0025

Dimension and support: 1 book (286 f., 350x235x28); paper

Summary: This book, specifically on pages 163-173, includes the handcopy of a notebook by a Genovese pilot that was in one of the ships, and who wrote on the circumnavigation voyage and went to Portugal, on the year 1524, with D. Henrique de Meneses. It has the following title: "Navigation and voyage by Ferdinand Magellan from Seville to Molucca in the year of 1519."

It consists of an on-board diary describing the routes, the localization of lands, the rivers, islands and bays where they sailed, since they left Seville on August 10th, 1519, in which the following are mentioned: their approaches; the listing of the captains of three ships; the intervention by the Main Captain with the help of foreigners in his ship; the deaths that took place; the peoples that were found, as long as data on their stature, habits and utensils.

Language: Portuguese

<https://digitalq.arquivos.pt/viewer?id=4248602>, consulted on 2021-10-20



3

Title: Letter from the King of Castile, Carlos I, to the King of Portugal, Manuel I, in which he assures that the armada he had sent to India didn't harm the interests of Portugal

Date: 1519/02/28

Descriptive date: Barcelona

Quota: Portugal, Torre do Tombo, Gavetas, Gav. 18, mç. 5, no. 26

Reference code: PT/TT/GAV/18/5/26

Dimension and support: 1 doc. (2 f., 297x214mm); paper

Summary: Letter from the King of Castile, Carlos I, addressed to Manuel I, King of Portugal, answering a letter sent by the latter on February 22nd, in which he assures that the Armada he sent to the Indies, under the captainship of Ferdinand Magellan and Ruy Faleiro, would in no way harm the interests of Portugal. Said captains had instructions to follow and respect the border limits settled and agreed by the Catholic kings, their grandparents, in order not to compromise the interests of Portugal. With the signature of King Carlos I, "Yo el Rey".

Language: Spanish.

<https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/viewer?id=7668201>, consulted on 2021-10-20

4

Title: Instructions by Carlos I to Ferdinand Magellan and Ruy Faleiro and summoning of Fernão de Magalhães to the Contracting House.

- Seville, August 9th, 1519
- Notarial testimony, 1524-03-15, Burgos
- 31 x 21,6 cm, 18 pages. Handwritten paper.
- Seville. General Archive of the Indies
- Patronato Real, 34, R. 8
- Reference code ES/AGI/PATRONATO,34,R.8

Contains:

- Instructions by Carlos I to Ferdinand Magellan and Ruy Faleiro, knights of the Order of Santiago and general captains, about what they should observe in the Armada responsible for the discovery of the Spice Trade (1519, May, 8. Barcelona). Testimony authorised by Juan de Sámano, scribe and "book and clearances official of the Indies and Solid Ground" (1524, March, 15. Burgos)
- Request made by Magellan, to the officials of the Contracting House of Seville, so that Ruy Faleiro didn't join this Armada as request by His Majesty in a letter registered in Barcelona on July 26th, 1519, and that his place would be given to Juan de Cartagena instead; and that Francisco Faleiro, the brother of the former, didn't join either because he didn't fulfil his promise of sharing the coordinates; and because it was then prohibited for Portuguese nationals, as well as their relatives and servants, to join this Armada (1519, August, 9. Seville). With an answer from the officials of the Contracting House (n.d.).

Language: Spanish

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/122217>



5

Title: Process by Jaime Barbosa and his brothers to the prosecutor, claiming their rights as heirs to Ferdinand Magellan, general captain of Spice Trade Armada. It includes the testimony of the will given by Ferdinand Magellan before the public scribe Bernal González de Vallecillo and the Seville-based scribes Diego Martínez de Medina, Juan Rodríguez de Medina and Alfonso Fernández. August 24th, 1519.

- Placed in the binders 29 to 36 of “Autos del fiscal de S.M. con Jaime Barbosa y sus hermanos, como herederos de Diego Barbosa, comendador y alcaide que fue de los Reales Alcázares de Sevilla”, 1540
- 31,5 x 22 cm, 9 pages + 1 blank. Paper, handwritten.
- Seville. General Archive of the Indies
- Patronato Real, 36, R. 2
- Reference code ES/AGI/PATRONATO,36,R.2
- **Language:** Spanish

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/122252>

6

Title: Information and report on those who joined Ferdinand Magellan on board of the ships sent to the discovery of the Spice Trade, of which he was the main captain

- Seville, 1519
- 35,7 x 23,7 cm, 4 hojas. Handwritten paper
- Seville. General Archive of the Indies.
- Patronato Real, 34, R. 6
- Reference code ES/AGI/PATRONATO,34,R.6

Contains:

- Testimony written by the royal scribe Fernando Díaz de Toledo with the information requested by Ferdinand Magellan before the mayor of Seville, Fernán Gutiérrez, about the people enlisted to join the Armada for the Spice Trade. It gathers the testimony of witnesses presented by Magellan, [who were] in charge of recruitment: Gonzalo Gómez de Espinosa, Antón de Salamón, Juan Bautista, Baltasar Pallán, Juan de Arriaga and Juan Sebastián Elcano.
- Report on the people on board the ships sent to discover the Spice Trade, of which Ferdinand Magellan was the Main Captain: “Trinidad”, with 62 crewmembers; “San Antonio”, with 57; “Concepción”, with 44; “Victoria”, with 45; “Santiago”, with 31: in total, 239 crewmembers. Goes together with a transcription certified by Ventura Collar y Castro, top official and internal archivist of the General Archive of the Indies (1815, June, 2. Seville).
- **Language:** Spanish

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/122215>



7

Title: Navigation course book of Ferdinand Magellan's voyage in search for the Strait. Since the stopover in Cape of Saint Augustine (Brazil) until the Cape of Saint Vincent (Portugal) Made by Francisco Albo.

- November 29th, 1519 / September 4th, 1522
- Copy from the last third of the 16th century
- 15,7 x 10,6 cm, 42 pages. Paper, handwritten
- Seville. General Archive of the Indies
- Patronato Real, 34, R. 5
- Reference code ES/AGI/PATRONATO,34,R..5

NOTE:

- The annotations in the nautical chart attributed to Francisco Albo begin in 1519, more precisely on "Wednesday, 29 days before the month of November [...] as [the ship] is in stopover in the Cape of Saint Augustin, at a height of 7 degrees from the Southern part, and 27 leagues away from said Cape towards the Southwest." The last annotation is dated September 4th, 1522, informing that "in the morning we saw land and it was the Cape of Saint Vicent, which was Northeast of us."
- **Language:** Spanish

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/122214>

8

Title: Letter from Juan Sebastián Elcano to Emperor Carlos V

- Sanlúcar de Barrameda, September 6th, 1522
- 2 pages, 21 x 29,5 cm. Paper, handwritten
- Simple copy of the documents addressed to emperor Carlos V (n.d.: until 1522?) distributed in binders 106v-107v, with that numbering, which also includes an anonymous and dateless evaluation, though attributed to Elcano, regarding the foundation of a Contracting House for the Spice Trade in the city of La Coruña
- Seville. General Archive of the Indies,
- Patronato Real, 48, R. 20
- Reference code ES/AGI/PATRONATO,48,R.20

Contains:

1. Unsigned evaluation on the convenience of the establishment of a House of Contracting for the Spice Trade in the city of La Coruña (n.d.) Binder 1r-v.

Letter by Juan Sebastián Elcano detailing the incidences of his expedition around the world: the discovery of the Magellan strait; the arrival to the Molucca islands and the collecting of spices; the belonging of the islands of the region to the zone of Spanish expansion; and the confirmation of the Earth's sphere-like shape. "He requests that the survivors from the expedition are given full taxes' exemptions" (1522, September 6th. Sanlúcar). Folios 1v-2v.

Language: Spanish

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/7343174>



9

Title: Information received by the prosecutor Santiago Díaz de Leguizamo containing statements by the captain of the Victoria ship, Juan Sebastián Elcano, along with those of Francisco Albo and Fernando de Bustamante, about the circumnavigation journey. Valladolid, October 18th, 1522

30 x 21,5 cm, 10 pages. Handwritten paper

Seville. General Archive of the Indies

Patronato Real, 34, R. 19

Reference code ES/AGI/PATRONATO,34,R.19

NOTE:

The declarations served as a response to an interrogation of 13 questions, which are annexed, about the following issues among others: disagreement between Ferdinand Magellan and Juan de Cartagena and other captains of his Armada, the deaths and punishments that took place; Ferdinand Magellan's delay in the Patagonian coast; the salvaging of gold in the Philippines; the disappearing of clove from the cargo on board of the Victoria ship; or the circumstances of Magellan's death.

Language: Spanish

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/122228>

10

Title: Book on the peace and friendship relations established with the Kings and Lords of the Islands and lands that we have reached, under the direction of captains Gómez De Espinosa and Juan Sebastián Elcano, and the master Juan Bautista, governor of the Armada who Our Lord the Emperor sent to discover the Spice Trade, and myself, Martín Méndez, its rapporteur.

- Molucca, October 1st to December 17th of 1521.
- 32,8 x 22,5 cm, 18 pages. Paper, handwritten
- Seville. General Archive of the Indies
- Indiferente General, 1528, N. 1
- Reference Code ES/AGI/INDIFERENTE,1528, N.1

NOTE:

Report on the commercial and diplomatic activity by the Spice Trade Armada during the period it was under the command of captains Gonzalo Gómez de Espinosa and Juan Sebastián Elcano, and that of the master Juan Batista, since the death of Ferdinand Magellan in Mactan and until the moment that preceded the separation of the ships Victoria and Trinidad in the journey back to Spain. It highlights the peace relations and transactions that were reached with numerous kinds and local authorities in Borneo and the Molucca Islands.

Language: Spanish

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/304065>



11

Title: Malay letter sent by the King of Ternate to Malacca in which he asks Portugal for help, writes about the death of King Bayan Sirullah, about the coming of two ships from the Fernão de Magalhães fleet, and about the friendship between the King of Tidore with the Castilian.

Dates of production: 1522

Quota: Portugal, Torre do Tombo, Gavetas, Gav. 15, mç. 15, no. 7

Reference code: PT/TT/GAV/15/15/7

Dimensions: 1 doc. (4 f.); papel; 330x224mm

Summary: Malay letter sent by the King of Ternate to Malacca, in which he asks Portugal for help, in a reference to the death of his father, King Bayan Sirullah, to whom he has now succeeded. Moreover, he informs about the coming of two ships from Ferdinand Magellan's fleet with weapons that they distributed to the King of Tidore with the promise that they would return in the following year with 20 ships, which leads him to warn the King of Portugal to the necessity of defending Ternate.

Includes the translation of the letter, by Jorge de Albuquerque, the governor of India and Malaca, on August 28th, 1522.

Language: Portuguese and Malay

<http://digitarq.arquivos.pt/viewer?id=4626473>, consulted on 2021-10-20

12

Title: [Letter from António de Brito, captain of the Ternate fort, to King João III, in which he writes about the Castilian ships that had left Seville and arrived at the Molucca Islands, about Ferdinand Magellan's voyage, about events in the Molucca Islands and the prices of spices, asking the King support for said fort]

Date: 1523-02-11

Descriptive date: São João de Ternate

Quota: Portugal, Torre do Tombo, Gavetas, Gav. 18, mç. 6, n.º 9

Reference code: PT/TT/GAV/18/6/9

Dimension and support: 1 doc. (12 f., 308x217mm); paper.

Summary: Letter by António de Brito, captain of the Ternate fort, to King João III, informing him about the various topics related to the present of the Castilian in the Molucca Islands. He mentions that on May 14th, 1522, he was met by two Castilian ships, which belonged to the group of five that had left Castile, carrying spices near the island of Tidore. He also mentions that he made the King of Tidore sign an affidavit of loyalty to the King of Portugal. He also reports that on October 24th, 1522, there was by the Molucca Islands a Castilian ship with 24 men on board, most the whom sick after being at sea for some time without being able to find their way back to Castile, which was found during the circumnavigation expedition and later received by the Captain-General of the fort, Simão de Abreu.

Language: Portuguese

<https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=7779690>, consulted on 2021-10-20



13

Title: [Letter by the master and pilot of the Spanish ship *Vitória*, named for the emperor, King of Castile [Carlos V], in which he is told how they went to the isle of Tidore, and about the islands they discovered, and how they were taking in said ship to Ternate, an isle of the Portuguese, until they were then taken to Mozambique, and in which they asked for aid and assistance to be reconducted back to their homelands]

Date: 1525-10-25

Dimension and support: 1 doc. (3 f., 298x217); paper.

Quota: Portugal, Torre do Tombo, Gavetas, Gav. 17, mç. 6, no. 24

Reference code: PT/TT/GAV/17/6/24

Summary: Letter by Juan Bautista de Punzorol and León Pancado, respectively master and pilot of the *Victoria* ship, about what happened after the ship left Molucca, particularly after April 6th, 1522, when it left the coast of Tidore, in search of solid ground; how they drifted away due to two contrary winds and severe cold, which led to the death of many men. It describes the 14 islands that they discovered on their way to the Molucca; how they found out about the Portuguese presence in the isle of Ternate and the response of the Portuguese to their request for help, after they had lost 37 men more; what happened to them, the ship, and the goods; how they were sent to the Islands of Banda, to Malacca, to Kochi, from where they fled, hidden in a ship that was headed to Portugal, from which they had to leave in Mozambique to wait out the winter; how after they were newly detained, they were taken to India, shackled to be delivered to the Governor, and having been once again left out and in need, asked the Emperor, since they'd been arrested under his service, to reach the King of Portugal and intercede for their return home.

Language: Spanish

Note of publication: Document published in "As gavetas do Torre do Tombo; edição digital". Vol. 7: (GAV.3-9), entrada 4203, p. 388 a 391.

Regarding this and the document *Gavetas*, Gav. 15, mç. 10, no. 34, see: "Ruta El Cano. La Primera Vuelta al Mundo: Cartas de Mozambique". [Online]. [Consulted on October 19th, 2021]. Available in: <https://www.rutaelcano.com/cartas-de-mozambique>; and <https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=7767198>, consulted on 2021-10-20

14

Title: Journal of Magellan's Voyage

Date: ca. 1525

Reference Code: US/CtY-BR/Beinecke MS 351

Dimension and support: ff. i + ii + i + 98 + ii + i : parchment ; 276 x 184 (195 x 122) mm.

Summary: Manuscript on parchment (fine) title: *Navigation et descouvrement de la Inde Superieure et isles de Malueques ou naissent les cloux de girofle. Fait le Anthoine Pigaphette vmcontin Chevallier de Rhodes. Conmanceant en lan Milquinientos XIX*, (Navigation and discovery of Upper India and Malueques isles where cloves are born. Made the Anthoine Pigaphette vmcontin Chevallier of Rhodes. Beginning in the year



1519) written by Antonio Pigafetta (ca. 1480/91 - ca. 1534), an Italian gentleman from Vincenza who survived the trip. Beinecke MS 351, the text of which is divided into 57 numbered chapters, is the most complete and most handsomely produced manuscript of the four surviving witnesses to the text; the original, probably in Italian, is now lost.

Language: French

15

Title: Ferdinandi Oliveri de Sancta Columba (1507-85) opera duo: Ars náutica, autograha. – Viagem de Fernao de Magalhaes, secundum narrationem cuiusdam socii et suppletus ex aliis fontibus, lusitanice

Date: ca. 1555

Location: Portugal

Reference Code: Leiden, University Library, VLF 41.

Dimension and support: 1 vol. (255 ff.; ca. 310 x 215 mm (ff. 1-174), ca. 298 x 190/195 mm (ff. 175-237), ca. 305 x 205 mm (ff. 238-255)); paper.

Summary: Ff. 238r-254v of the manuscript Leiden, University Library, VLF 41 contain an account of the voyage of Fernão de Magalhães (1480-1521) from 1519 to 1521 to claim the Moluccas for the king of Castile, as recorded by the Portuguese expert on naval warfare and shipbuilding Fernão di Oliveira (1507-ca.1581).

Language: Portuguese.

6.4 Visual Documentation

Each document goes together with a URL address to the website Portal de Los Archivos Españoles (by the Ministry of Culture and Sport of Spain) where one can find digital images that result directly from the original documents under the guardianship of the General Archive of the Indies.

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/122210>

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/122217>

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/122252>

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/122215>

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/122214>

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/122228>

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/304065>

<http://pares.mcu.es/ParesBusquedas20/catalogo/show/7343174>

Images available in the database of the National Archive of Torre do Tombo and in the website *Portal Português de Arquivos*. There are matrixes in .tiff format and others that have been converted to .jpg, which result directly from the digitalization of the original documents, in colour and with a 300 dpi resolution.

<https://digitalq.arquivos.pt/viewer?id=7668201> consulted in 2021-10-20

<https://digitalq.arquivos.pt/viewer?id=4626473> consulted in 2021-10-20



<https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=7779690> consulted in 2021-10-20

<https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=7767198> consulted in 2021-10-20

<https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/viewer?id=4248602> consulted in 2021-10-20

Yale Manuscript: <https://collections.library.yale.edu/catalog/2017752>

Leiden Manuscript:

[https://catalogue.leidenuniv.nl/prim-explore/fulldisplay?docid=UBL_ALMA51265034770002711&context=L&vid=UBL_V1&lang=en_US&search_scope=All_Content&adaptor=Local%20Search%20Engine&isFrbr=true&tab=all_content&query=any,contains,Ferdinandi%20Oliveri%20de%20Sannata%20Columba%20\(1507-85\)%20opera%20duo.%20Ars%20náutica,%20autograha.%20-%20Viagem%20de%20Ferna%20de%20Magalhaes,%20secundum%20narrationem%20cuiusdam%20socii%20et%20suppletus%20ex%20aliis%20fontibus,%20lusitanice&sortby=date&facet=frbrgroupid,include,3523500197&offset=0](https://catalogue.leidenuniv.nl/prim-explore/fulldisplay?docid=UBL_ALMA51265034770002711&context=L&vid=UBL_V1&lang=en_US&search_scope=All_Content&adaptor=Local%20Search%20Engine&isFrbr=true&tab=all_content&query=any,contains,Ferdinandi%20Oliveri%20de%20Sannata%20Columba%20(1507-85)%20opera%20duo.%20Ars%20náutica,%20autograha.%20-%20Viagem%20de%20Ferna%20de%20Magalhaes,%20secundum%20narrationem%20cuiusdam%20socii%20et%20suppletus%20ex%20aliis%20fontibus,%20lusitanice&sortby=date&facet=frbrgroupid,include,3523500197&offset=0)

6.5 History / provenance

The Archive of Indias was created in 1785 in Seville by the king Carlos III, whose aim was to gather in one place all documentation pertaining to the management of overseas territories under his sovereignty, and which until then had been scattered between the General Archive of Simancas and various institutions in the cities of Seville and Cádiz. Starting from the aforementioned date, and in different phases, said institution began receiving documentation belonging to the main Indies Institutions headquartered in the Iberian Peninsula: the Council of the Indies, the Contracting House, the various consulates of commerce and the Secretariats of State with responsibilities in the territories in question.

<https://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/cultura/areas/archivos/mc/archivos/agi/portada.html>

The custody of the collection belonging to the National Archive of Torre do Tombo is merged with that of the Royal Archive itself. The documentation stands as a testimony for the activity of the Archive, through the royal mandates signalling for the issuing of documents in Torre do Tombo, royal letters directed to the main guardians asking for documents necessary for the issuance of certificates, backlog reports pertaining to documents relative to specific topics (documents of The Hospitaller Order of St. John of God) which referred to the collections where they were inserted, and copies from the 1700s “produced under the orders of the Main Guardian of Torre do Tombo to better understand the original.”

<https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=4185743>

Having begun in the 12th century, in the context of a traveling royal court, in the final stages of the 14th century the documentation related to the topics filed in the various



Gavetas was taken to the Castle of Saint George of Lisbon, in one of the towers - later to become known as Torre do Tombo, a designation still used in current times -, and their custody became entrusted to members of staff connected to the royal administration.

After the 1755 earthquake, the assets that could be salvaged from the Royal Archive were kept in a wooden shed until 1757 and then transferred to the Saint Benedict Monastery.

With the advent of Liberalism, the Royal Archive became the National Archive, and this collection became part of the archival property of the Torre do Tombo National Archive, having remained in the Saint Benedict Monastery until 1990, when it was transferred to the current premises. As for the collection Brazil Manuscripts, its origin is unknown and due to its heterogeneity, all of its documents were grouped without a noticeable internal coherence.

The first owner, and most likely its order too, of The Yale Manuscript (Beinecke MS351) was Jean Cagnet, who served cardinal Jean de Guise (1498-1550), bishop of Lorraine, as a chamber knight and pharmacist. In 1720, the manuscript belonged to the Saint Leopold abbey, in Nancy; it also may have entered laymen circles after the French Revolution, as it was referenced to having been in the possession of M. Beaupre, a judge in Nancy, in the year of 1841. In that year, the geographer R. Tomassy used this manuscript to study the report of Magellan's voyage and published the article "La relation du premier voyage autor du monde a-t-elle été composée en français par Antoine Pigaphete", in Bulletin de la Société de Géographie, 2eme série, n20, 1843, pp. 165-183. It was later sold in successive auctions, in 1851 and also in 1861; the current binding was made in 1851 by Duru; and it was later bought by Sir Thomas Philips, in July 1862. It was put back on sale again in 1953 and was ultimately bought by Edwin J. Beinecke in 1964, and then integrated in the Beinecke Library.

The Leiden document belongs to a collection by Isaac Vossius (1618-1689), a bibliographer who dedicated himself to erecting one of the richest libraries of the modern period, namely in the field of biblical criticism. He wrote about a wide range of topics, including optics, African geography and the Chinese civilization. It is presumed that it was his interest in geography and navigation that led him to acquire the document on Magellan's journey. His collection has about 4,000 printed books and 729 manuscripts and is integrated in the Leiden University Library, which bought it from Isaac Vossius's heirs in 1690.

<https://digitalcollections.universiteitleiden.nl/view/item/1887221>

It was only in the final stages of the 19th century that the manuscript received its well-deserved attention, namely through the study of the Dutch historian P. A. Tiele. In 1911, the manuscript was for the first time published by the German historian Walther



Vogel. Later, was re-edited by Marcus de Jong, in 1937. In 1976, the French scholar Pierre Valière working on the text -- not only transcribing but also translating it to French as well as commenting on it --, making its first critical edition. Over the last decades, several updated transcriptions have been published in Portugal, namely in works dedicated to Ferdinand Magellan's voyage.

6.6 Bibliography

The circumnavigation voyage has been evoked and studied by thousands of people from all continents throughout the centuries ever since its survivors made it back to the Iberian Peninsula. The first printed edition of Pigafetta's diary was the base for the proliferation of copies of the report and references to the members of the expedition, which grew and spread throughout the globe.

The succinct list we present on **Annex 2** makes clear the wide interest around Magellan and Elcano's journey, as it includes texts published in 16 countries located in three continents, and also catalogues many works edited in the past 10 years, which demonstrates very well, how this is an event with a living memory, especially among those who live in countries touched by the Magellan squad. In fact, the proliferation of titles issued on the celebration of the 500th anniversary of the expedition strengthens our conviction on the fairness of the appointment of the proposed documents as being part of Memory of the World.

In effect, over the past few years the world has shown its admiration by the men who, in such hard conditions, and while facing seen and unseen dangers, persevered and overcame legitimate fears, as they continued ahead with determination in order to widen humankind's knowledge.

6.7 Names, qualifications and contact details of up to three independent people or organisations with expert knowledge about values and provenance of the nominated material

Ana Ribeiro

PhD in History, Vice Minister for Education and Culture of Uruguay. Director of the Institute of History of the Catholic University of Uruguay. President of the National Commission of Uruguay for UNESCO

Leyenda Patria 3092, apartamento 501. Villa Biarritz. Punta Carretas. Montevideo. CP 11300

historiadoraribeiro@gmail.com

Bernard Lavalle

PHD in History. Professor emeritus of the Sorbonne Nouvelle University. Expert in the History of the Pacific Ocean.

27 rue Blaise Pascal 33600 Pessac France

blavallebe59@numericable.fr



Hamilton Jair Moreira Lopes Fernandes
Archeologist and heritage manager. President of Instituto do Património Cultural de Cabo Verde.
Achada Santo António, Praia
Ilha de Santiago, Cabo Verde
hamilton.fernandes@iipc.gov.cv

7. Assessment against the selection criteria

7.1 Primary criteria – significance and value to the world

7.1.1 Historical significance

The set of documents put together for this candidacy is part of a group of originals that illustrate the preparation for the expedition of Ferdinand Magellan and the very first news of the trip, be it those resulting from the testimony of Juan Sebastián Elcano and his fellow expeditioners who concluded the circumnavigation, or those that were shared by the crew that remained in the Pacific and were arrested by the Portuguese.

This is a group of original documents and of manuscripts that are representative of a wider set that exists in the Torre do Tombo National Archive, in Lisbon, and in the General Archive of the Indies, in Seville. In fact, these two institutions are the best examples in the conservation of the memory dating back to the first stage of globalisation, which was initiated by the Portuguese in 1434 and later continued by the Castilian as they both arrived in the American continent. The expansion of those two Iberian countries, enshrined on the Treaty of Tordesillas (1494), under which they split the world in two parts, was from an administrative standpoint ran by the House of India (in Lisbon) and by the House of Contracting (in Seville), whose remaining documentation belongs to the abovementioned archives.

On top of the existing documents which are archived in Lisbon and in Seville, there are two manuscripts of state structure which contain the copy of the most famous account of this voyage, authored by famed António de Pigafetta. This exemplary is the first one to have been printed, leading to a fast and intense circulation in the cultured circles of Europe, as it was translated and reedited. The Leiden manuscript is exceptionally inserted in a volume that also contains Fernão de Oliveira's *Ars Nautica*, granting it a deeper symbolism as it puts together in the same volume one of the first studies of naval architecture and the report of the Magellanian expedition that came as a consequence of the perfecting of practices in naval construction and navigation that had been developed in the centennial which preceded the first circumnavigation.



The 15 documents hereby proposed to be classified as “Memory of the World” by the UNESCO reveal the process of conceiving and preparing the expedition that would achieve the first circumnavigation, a period marked by the figure of Charles of the Habsburg House (1500-1556), who was the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire, King of Castille, Aragon, Navarra and Napoli, as well as Lord in the Netherlands and in the Duchy of Milan, besides from several territories in the American continent. The emperor wanted to gain access to the Spice Trade in Asia, though without stepping on the rights of the Crown of Portugal, as it can be seen in one of the selected documents, a letter sent to King Manuel I of Portugal (reigned from 1494-1521), the first sovereign to have officials under his command in four continents and three oceans. While these two monarchs make for two vital figures of world history, the same must be said regarding Ferdinand Magellan and Elcano, the two main characters of the voyage, who were responsible (in the case of the former) for discovering the Southern coastal contour of America and the extraordinary wideness of the Pacific Ocean; and (in the case of latter) for the final accomplishment of the first circumnavigation. The account by Pigafetta, who was one of the survivors of the voyage made by the Victoria ship, completes in a vivid and thrilling manner this sample which undoubtedly stands as the memory of and outstanding feat of humankind.

After this extraordinary voyage, the global political configuration and the trade among nations didn't change immediately, but humankind had then absorbed new knowledge and teachings which represented a revolution in scientific knowledge, particularly in the perception of the planet we all inhabit. In fact, after the conclusion of the expedition, the representation of the world by cartographers became more nitid than ever before - the three oceanic masses showed the Earth as blue, as the continents were no more than islands inside a vast planetary ocean. The diameter of the planet, which had previously been calculated by navigators from the 15th century, was now more accurately calculated.

7.1.2 Form and style

Not applicable.

7.1.3 Social, communitarian or spiritual significance

As proof that the selected and proposed documents are of great importance and show a deep connection between the this documental heritage and the communities that nowadays inhabit the territories were the Magellan-Elcano route passed, stands the significant number of support letters to this initiative sent by relevant personalities from academic and university circles, from Portugal to the Philippines or the Global Network of Magellan Universities, showing their approval with the selected list and highlighting its importance.

Most of these experts (from institutions such as, among others, University of Trás-os-Montes and Alto Douro, and the Politécnico do Porto, in Northern Portugal; the Marine Academy in Lisbon; the Universities of Cádiz, Seville, Pablo de Olavide, Tenerife or



Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, all in Spain; from Montevideo, in Uruguay; Rio de Janeiro, in Brasil; Buenos Aires, in Argentina, under the initiative of its vice-rector for Sciences; Valdivia and Santiago in Chile; or Patagonia Austral, in Puerto San Julián (Argentina), so deeply connected to the Magellan route -- CVs for all of the above are attached) point that both the list of documents and the testimonies that follow them gather all the necessary academic and scientific conditions to be considered essential in a presentation for a candidacy towards the “Memory of the World” UNESCO recognition, under the the title “Making the World Global. First Voyage of Circumnavigation”, and adequately reflect the conception and developing of the circumnavigation expedition, contributing with instrumental proof such as the accounts of the main protagonists of this global travesty, as well as their global repercussions; the social and communitarian importance held by these documents and the connection to a common past make them, among the communities in which they are integrated, symbols of their educational, academic and scientific structures.

7.2 Comparative criteria

7.2.1 Rarity

These documents are unique and unrepeatable pieces and unique testimonies of an expedition that deeply shaped humankind, as it can be understood from how popular Ferdinand Magellan and Sebastián Elcano remain in global public opinion five centuries after their adventure took place.

These 15 documents can be considered as a representation of a vaster group of testimony that make up the whole body of documentation about the expedition. Other firsthand testimonies which are currently in the National Archive of Torre do Tombo have been, in fact, integrated in a collection -- Corpo Cronológico -- which has already been granted the “Memory of the World” seal. Also, in the Archive of the Indies, integrated in the collection “Papeles del Maluco”, dozens of other documents.

7.2.2 Integrity, completeness, condition

The documental nucleus hereby presented is the result of a selection from the existing body of documents related to the 1519-1522 expedition. They stand out from the erst because these are contractual and diplomatic testimonies that made the case for the Armada’s departure and to the very first accounts of the expedition, some of them partial and made while Elcano kept sailing towards Spain.

For that reason, this is a cohesive and structured set of documents that have been well preserved by the archives in which they’re kept.

7.3 Statement of significance

The documents put together in this candidacy represent the very first accounts for an expedition that undoubtedly revolutionised the history of humankind. The body of documents that is here presented is made up, on the one hand, by documents that



officialised the voyage, either contractually or diplomatically, and that give us an idea of the expectations that motivated investors and participants; and on the other hands, by documents that contain original accounts by different crewmembers, some which have been written by themselves and others that were penned by those who first heard their narratives, including versions by crewmembers from the two ships that continued the expedition after the death of Ferdinand Magellan, chief among them, mostly under the under the leadership of Juan Sebastian Elcano who completed the circumnavigation, and also most famous, that of Pigafetta, which was the biggest contribution for Magellan's quick rise to universal prestige. It should also be noted that the reports given by the crewmembers of the Trinidad ship (led by Gómez de Espinosa) who were arrested by the Portuguese.

The impact caused by these accounts revolutionised the conception of the planet, be it in what regards its greatness or in terms of the configuration of its continents and oceans. Naturally, Pigafetta's account, due to its multiple translations and editions, had a wider repercussion -- but other remaining accounts stand as support and a confirmation for that more well-known version and also give us a few more details regarding the events that took place during the first circumnavigation voyage in the globe.

In the following centuries, the names of Ferdinand Magellan and Sebastián Elcano remained alive in the collective memory of humankind - something that is particularly significative in the case of Magellan, whose name has been attributed to locations both on planet Earth and in space, not to mention unmanned objects sent to explore the universe.

8.0 Consultation with stakeholders

In support of this application, the most relevant stakeholders were contacted, namely those referred in **Annex 3**.

9.0 Risk assessment

The subsistence of all documental heritage is at risk if considered the long term. This risk can be minimised by good practice of professional handling, storing, preservation and access, and also through the predictability and safety of its custody situation. MoW is as worried about the short term as it is about the long term.

Many carriers are physically and electronically vulnerable and the practical aspects behind preservation are often misunderstood at a popular level. The climatic and storing conditions can be critical. Many institutions have very limited economic resources, premises and capabilities to guarantee the long-term preservation. Besides that, social, political and safety conditions may not be ideal for the subsistence of these



documents. The MoW makes an appreciation on the threat level taking in consideration all these factors. Being a part of MoW can sometimes lead to the significant improvement of the safety granted to a document and to its chances for an adequate treatment, making its long-term subsistence more possible.

9.1 Detail the nature and the scope of the threats to the nominated material

In Portugal, documents that are over 100 years old benefit from a special legislation for the protection of Cultural Heritage (Law no. 107/2001, September 8th, published in DR, Série A, nº 209, September 8th, 2001, pp. 5808-5829, particularly Chapter III, artº.80-83 – *Património Arquivístico* [Archival Heritage]).

The documents are kept in a modern building which was built on purpose to become an archive, with all the necessary technical conditions for its preservation, documental description, transfer of support and web availability, as well as reference and reading rooms fit to all types of users, with more than 25,000 sq. meters and equipped with a fire and burglary detection system, as well as a special protection against earthquakes, as it is inserted in a sturdy building with access control and surveillance 24/7. All archive deposits also induce a humidity and temperature control system according to internationally standardized values (45-50% of humidity +/- 5% and 18-20º +/-2º in temperature).

All documents have alternative formats in microfilm and digital images in Sala Técnica (Datacentre), with regular backups and workflow for digital preservation.

In short, the group of manuscripts that are part of this candidacy are preserved in a specialised institution (National Archive) that has a long tradition in the preservation, protection and in making available their documental funds. It has a security plan, access control with continuous surveillance, as well as environmental surveillance and preservation, and pest control. All of the above are periodically reviewed and updated. This entity is funded with public money issued by the State Budget. Other than those that are unforeseeable, there are no predictable risks at the moment.

For more detailed information on the storing and access conditions of these documents, consult the website <https://antt.dglab.gov.pt/>.

The documents in the General Archive of the Indies which are part of the candidacy do not present any relevant issues regarding their conservation, notwithstanding the need to maintain environmentally adequate and stable levels of temperature and humidity, as well as limiting their exposition to light. Their conservation state is highly satisfactory, although they are half a century old, and there are no apparent symptoms that point that this situation could change in the short-medium term.

This way, this General Archive of the Indies became the main documentation centre for the study of the Spanish administration of the New World. Currently, the General



Archive of the Indies holds more than 43,000 files over 8 kilometres of shelves, which account to about 80 million pages of original documentation that allow for the deepening of more than three centuries of history of continents such as America (from Tierra del Fuego to the latitude of where currently is Vancouver) and Asia (through the islands of the Philippines and other territories).

<https://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/cultura/areas/archivos/mc/archivos/agi/presentacion.html>

<https://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/cultura/areas/archivos/mc/archivos/agi/recursos/bases-de-datos.html#ion/edificio.html>

“The Beinecke Rare Book & Manuscript Library contains the principal rare books and literary manuscripts of Yale University and serves as a centre for research by students, faculty, and other scholars, whether affiliated with Yale or not. Materials do not circulate but may be used in the Reading Room on the court level after researchers register with the Beinecke.

One of the largest buildings in the world devoted entirely to rare books and manuscripts, the library has room in the central tower for 180,000 volumes and in the underground book stacks for more than a million volumes. Temperature and humidity controls ensure that stored materials are protected for future generations.”

<https://beinecke.library.yale.edu/about/history-architecture/about-building>

“The UBL owns a vast collection of scientific information, both on paper and online. Furthermore, UBL provides access to special collections of international allure. Among these are medieval manuscripts, archives, old prints, maps, sketches, drawings and photographs, both from the Western world and the Middle East and Asia. The history of Leiden University’s libraries goes back to 1575, when Prince William of Orange donated a copy of the Polyglot Bible. Nowadays, the collections comprise millions of books, ten thousand of magazines, hundred thousand of special collections and access to even more digital materials”.

www.library.universiteitleiden.nl/about-us/library-organisation

10 Preservation access and management plan

10.1 Describe or attach as a scanned document, any existing plans. If no plans exist, provide details about proposed conservation, storage and access strategies.

The National Archive of Torre do Tombo has a Specific Internal Emergency Plan made in articulation with a company certified in the area of risk prevention and management.

The documents are layed on metal shelves and in physical conditions which are good and have been specifically created to this effect. To access the documents, one needs



to make an individual request that will be registered in a database. Upon that request, an evaluation on the physical state of the documents is made, using a system of colours for those that are immediately available (green), to those that are conditioned (yellow and orange) and to those that are immediately inaccessible (red). Following this system, we plan conservation and restoration interventions, whose priority falls on documents requested by readers, as the focus is making them available as a service. The costs associated to this type of intervention are supported by the State Budget and the institution's own resources, which originate from sponsorship, merchandising products, specific projects, etc.

This candidacy also takes part in a global plan for the transference of support and for online availability of a significant part of its acquis. At this moment, it provides access to more than 50 million images of documents (originals from the 9th century -- the oldest dates back to 882 -- until the 21st century) that can be downloaded for free. We also make available a database with around 5 million descriptive registries according to the international archival description norms ISA(G) issued by the International Council on Archives. The proposed documents can be accessed in the database DigitArq, as shown by this example: <https://digitarq.arquivos.pt/details?id=7668201>

The General Archive of the Indies has its deposits protected by a security service and equipment, with environmental conditions that are controlled and stable, as well as a detailed plan of preventive measures for the physical conservation of documents and disaster prevention. The General Archive of the Indies also has the capacities to apply the necessary remedial measures, through its own restoration workshop, which is precisely specialized in these types of documents and is composed by technically qualified personnel, as well as it equipped with the necessary instruments and infrastructure. The financial support for the conservation of the documents of the General Archive of the Indies is guaranteed by the Spanish State.
<https://www.culturaydeporte.gob.es/cultura/areas/archivos/mc/archivos/agi/presentacion/edificio.html>

The Yale Manuscript is integrated in one of the biggest rare book libraries in the world, where it is conserved in naturally in ideal conditions. This work is part of a collection of over a million digitalised images.

<https://beinecke.library.yale.edu/digital-collections/digital-collections-beinecke-library>

Beinecke MS 351 is reviewed annually by the curator of Early Books and Manuscripts because of its importance and continued use. It will also be used in an exhibit in 2022, for which it will receive a complete conservation review. The book is stored in our library at 121 Wall Street in a special locked shelving area (vault) only accessible by two access services staff members. As mentioned, it is a restricted item, so any consultation requires the curator's explicit permission to view.



The Leiden Manuscript has been restored in 1983 and can be found in a good state of conservation. In this case, the conservation risks are also minimal as the whole document is digitalized and the original can't be consulted. It should be noted that it is in an institution equipped with necessary talent for the safekeep of this heritage. The document can be consulted in Leiden University Libraries.

Leiden University Libraries (UBL) aim to guarantee the physical availability of the collections as far as possible. Therefore, the collections are not only affected by natural aging and but also by use. Measures have therefore been taken to minimize these risks and to optimize the conditions for use, such as reading supports in the Reading Room. In addition, various actions have been taken to diminish risks constituted by storage conditions and a calamity awareness plan has been developed. When needed, stabilizing treatments in the in-house conservation workshop can improve or restore the accessibility of damaged objects.

11 Any other information that may support the nomination

11.1 Note below or attach scanned documents as appropriate.

Annex 1 – Letters of Agreement

1. Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo (Portugal)
2. Archivo General de Indias (Spain)
3. Yale University (United States of America)
4. Universiteit Leiden (The Netherlands)

Annex 2 - Bibliography

Annex 3 – Letters of support and CV

1. Amândio J.M. Barros, Politécnico do Porto (Portugal)
Amândio J.M. Barros CV
2. Antonio Ruiz Castellanos, University of Cádiz (Spain)
Antonio Ruiz Castellanos CV
3. Artur Agostinho de Abreu e Sá, Universidade de Trás-os-Montes e Alto Douro (Portugal)
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