

Contents

<i>List of Figures</i>	<i>page</i>	<i>vii</i>
Introduction	1	
1 Seville and Early Modern Spain	9	
2 To the Indies	19	
3 The Genesis of the Black Legend	27	
4 Conversion	51	
5 Protector of the Indians	82	
6 “Micer” Las Casas at Court Looking for Good Spanish Peasants	121	
7 Las Casas the Political Animal	151	
8 Catastrophe in Tierra Firme and the “Long Sleep” in Puerto Plata	188	
9 Coming Out to Battle	229	
10 The New Laws	270	
11 Bishop of Chiapas	285	
12 The Great Debate	342	
13 Court Activist and Historian	387	

Cambridge University Press

978-1-107-00121-3 - Bartolomé de las Casas: A Biography

Lawrence A. Clayton

Table of Contents

[More information](#)

vi	Contents	
14	The Final Fights	429
	Conclusion	464
	Epilog	468
	<i>Bibliographical Essay</i>	475
	<i>Index</i>	487

Figures

- | | | |
|---|---|----------------|
| 1 | A print by the engraver Theodore de Bry, entitled “Bathing Women Raped by Spanish,” which first appeared in de Bry’s <i>Grand Voyages</i> published in 1595 and was based in part on a history of the Spanish in the Americas by Girolamo Benzoni who traveled the Spanish Indies for about fifteen years in the mid-sixteenth century. | <i>page</i> 30 |
| 2 | Map of the island of Española, circa 1502 when Las Casas first arrived at Santo Domingo. This map shows his various travels and some of the key areas he wrote about, including the island of Saona, the city of Santo Domingo, and the provinces of Higüey in the east and Jaragua (Xaragua) in the west. | 37 |
| 3 | The route of the Diego de Velázquez-Pánfilo de Narváez-Las Casas expedition through Cuba, 1511–1514. | 77 |
| 4 | Charles V, age 16, or just two years before Las Casas met him in Spain. Las Casas captured his attention early on and Charles remained sympathetic to Las Casas’s cause during his long reign. | 134 |
| 5 | Map showing how much territory (1000 leagues) Las Casas desired for his experiments (1519–1522) on the Tierra Firme coast, and how much he actually was granted (300 leagues) by the Emperor Charles V. | 166 |
| 6 | Pope Adrian VI, 1522–1523, Las Casas’s ally for many years when Adrian helped rule Castile, first as co-regent with Cardinal Cisneros in 1516–1517, and then in 1520 as regent when the Emperor Charles V returned to Flanders in May 1520, on his way to being crowned Holy Roman Emperor. | 186 |
| 7 | Route of Las Casas’s sea voyage from Santo Domingo to the coast of Tierra Firme (eastern Venezuela) in 1520 where he sought to establish a model colony near the mouth of the Cumaná River. | 202 |

8	Map of Cumaná area of Tierra Firme where Las Casas's experiments occurred. Also showing the geographic relationship of Tierra Firme to Española, Puerto Rico, and Cuba to the north of Tierra Firme.	210
9	Two maps of Nicaragua. The one on the left, circa 1562, is what Las Casas may have known of the geography of the region at the time he went to Nicaragua in 1535. The one on the right is a modern map, with some of the major geographical features, and some places Las Casas visited.	246
10	Map of areas of Central America and southern Mexico (New Spain) where Las Casas's see of Chiapa was located and where he lived off and on for a number of years.	256
11	This map shows the extent of Las Casas's see as Bishop of Chiapa in southern New Spain, Yucatán, and Guatemala, including the various places, such as the Province of Verapaz where Dominican friars evangelized peacefully and with some success in the 1550s, following Las Casas's rules.	319
12	Letter of Donation of Las Casas's magisterial work, History of the Indies, to the Monastery of San Gregorio, signed by Las Casas.	409
13	Bartolomé Carranza de Miranda, O.P., the Archbishop of Toledo, member of the Spanish delegation to the Council of Trent, adviser to King Philip II, and tried before the Inquisition in the most celebrated trial of the century during which he was defended by his good friend, Bartolomé de las Casas.	452