

APPENDIX.

MONTEZUMA'S GIFTS TO CORTÉS.

PADRE SAHAGUN, in his history of the Conquest, states that the first presents sent by Montezuma to Cortés were the ornaments of the Temple of Quetzalcoatl. Montezuma is reported to have said to his messengers: "Our Lord Quetzalcoatl has arrived, go and receive him and listen to what he says with great attention, see to it that you do not forget anything that he may say, you see that these jewels that you are presenting to him on my behalf, are all the priestly ornaments that belong to him." Then follows a detailed description of the ornaments of the deity beginning with "A mask worked in a mosaic of turquoise; this mask has a double and twisted snake worked in the same stones whose fold was (on) the projection of the nose, then the tail was parted from the head and the head with part of the body went above one of the eyes so that it formed an eyebrow, and the tail with a part of the body went over the other eye to form the other eyebrow. This mask was decked with a great and lofty crown, full of rich feathers, very long and beautiful, so that on placing the crown on the head, the mask was placed over the face," etc. The messengers also carried for presentation to Cortés "The ornaments or finery with which Tezcatlipoca was decorated," and "the ornaments and finery of the God called Tlalocantecutli" (Tlaloc). Also other ornaments of the same Quetzalcoatl, a mitre of tiger skins, etc.

It is interesting to know that the masks belonging to these four costumes and adornments of the Gods are still in existence, and that three of them can be seen in the

room devoted to American Antiquities in the British Museum.

The mask of Quetzalcoatl with the folds of the snake's body forming the eyebrows is easily identified, and the mask with the eyes of pyrites and the bands across the face is probably the mask of the God Tezcatlipoca.

The presents sent by Cortés to Charles V were conveyed to Spain in the charge of Alonzo Hernández Puertocarrero and Francisco de Montejo, who sailed from Villa Rica in July, 1519, and reached Valladolid probably in October of the same year, where they awaited the arrival of the Emperor. Bernal Díaz says that Charles V was in Flanders when the presents arrived in Spain, but this is not correct; the Emperor was in Catalonia and did not return to Valladolid until some time in 1520, when he was on his way to Coruña, whence he sailed for Flanders in May, 1520.

It is, however, remarkable that these masks and ornaments of the Gods do not appear in the list of the presents, signed by Puertocarrero and Montejo, which accompanied the letter from the Municipality of Vera Cruz, dated 10th July, 1519, nor in the *Manual del Tesorero de la Casa de Contratacion de Sevilla*, both of which documents were published in the *Documentos Ineditos para la historia de España*, Madrid, 1842. A note to the former document states that the gifts and the letter from the Municipality were received by the King, Don Carlos, in Valladolid during Holy Week, in the beginning of April, 1520.

As, however, this note mentions the letter from the Municipality only (*con la carta y relacion de suso dicha que el concejo de la Vera Cruz envió*), and makes no mention of the first letter sent to the Emperor by Cortés himself, which letter has never yet been found, it is possible that the masks and ornaments of the Gods were sent separately with Cortés's first letter, and were therefore not included



MASK OF QUETZALCOATL.

From the original in the British Museum.

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in the list of gifts sent by Cortés in conjunction with the Municipality.

Las Casas (*Hist. de las Indias*, Cap. CXXI), writing about these presents, which included two great discs, one of gold and the other of silver, says :—"These wheels were certainly wonderful things to behold. I saw them and all the rest (of the presents) in the year 1520 at Valladolid, on the day that the emperor saw them, for they arrived there then sent by Cortés."

There is a tradition that Charles V presented these gifts to the Pope (a Medici) for the family Museum, which is well known to have existed, and of which the present Museum of Natural History at Florence is an outcome. If these gifts were sent to Rome, as is probable, soon after their arrival in Spain, they must have been sent to Leo X (Giovanni de Medici), who died in 1521. If they were not sent before the death of Leo X, it is not likely that they were sent to Italy during the troublous years that followed, but they may have been taken to Spain by Cortés himself when he returned in 1528 and have been given to Clement VII (Giulio de Medici) when Charles V was crowned by him as King of the Romans at Bologna in 1529-30.

However that may be, I have the authority of Professor H. Giglioli, the Director of the Museum of Natural History in Florence, for stating that nearly all the known group of objects—namely, mosaic masks, mosaic decorated knife-handles, gold-plated and figured atlatls (spear throwers), etc.—were at one time in Florence. At the end of the sixteenth century, when Aldrovandi, who was a friend of the the Medici, founded his celebrated Museum at Bologna, he was given some of these articles from the Medici Collection at Florence ; and these, with the exception of the turquoise mosaic mask mentioned below, were discovered by Professor L. Pigorini in the attics of the Bologna University and transferred to the Ethnographic Museum in Rome,

which he was then forming and which now contains perhaps the finest collection of these relics. However, the greater number of them up to the years 1819-21 were registered in the Florentine Museum under the title of *Maschere e strumenti de popoli barbari*, and were partly sent thence to the *Officina delle pietre dure* in that city to be broken up and used for mosaic work, being *Maschere di cattivi turchesi!*

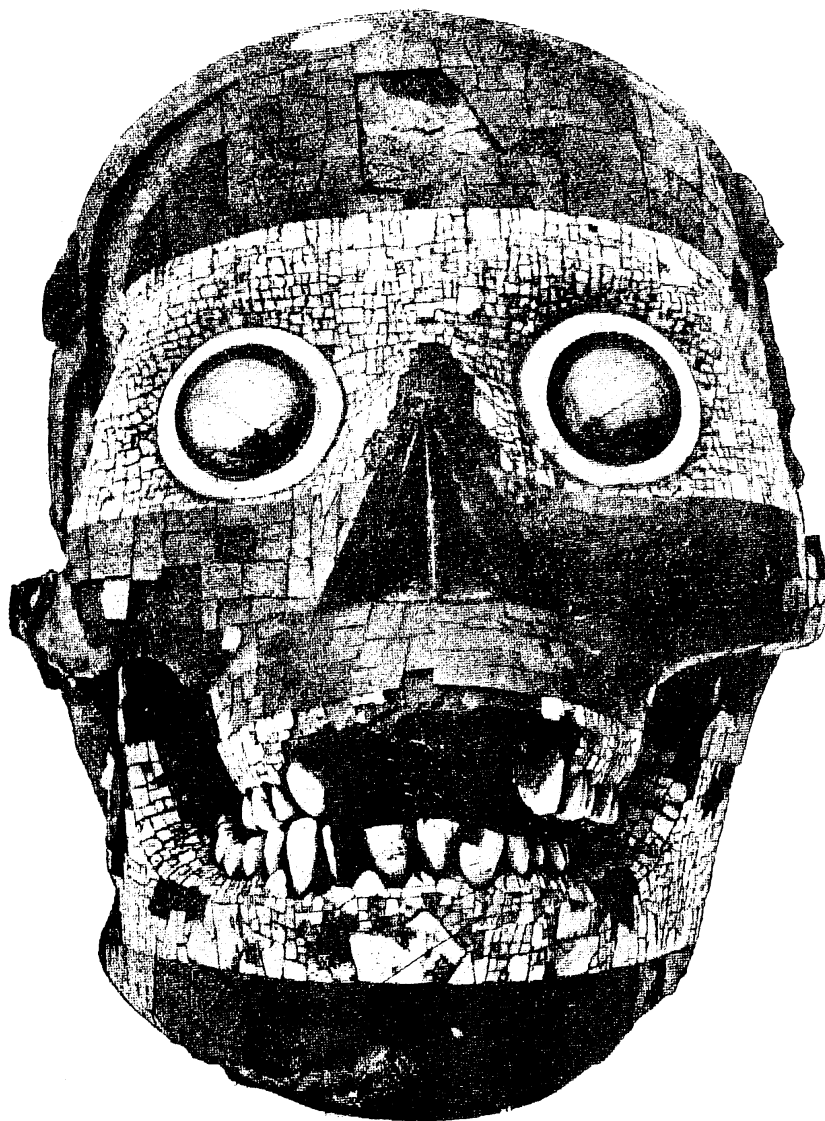
The last turquoise mosaic mask (now in Rome) was found a few years ago by Professor Luigi Pigorini in the store-room of the *pietre dure* laboratory, labelled with an inventory value of two francs and a half! As this mask shows the remains of tusk-like teeth, it is probably the Mask of Tlaloc.

Five years ago two magnificent plated atlatis¹ were found in the garret of a nobleman's palace in Florence, and sold by a dealer to the Ethnographical Museum in that city, for 500 *lire*, as "Indian Sceptres"; they were in a leathern case, stamped with the Medici arms. One of them is double-grooved, for throwing two darts at a time.

The whole number of known examples of this class of Mexican work did not exceed twenty in 1893, and of these eight are now in the British Museum. Many of them were bought by Mr. Christy and Sir Augustus Franks in Northern Italy, where they had been scattered after the dispersal of the Medicean Collection.

A full account of these interesting objects, by Mr. C. H. Read, is given, with illustrations, in *Archæologia*, vol. liv, 1895. Professor Pigorini published, in 1885, a full account, with coloured plates, of the collection in the Ethnographical Museum at Rome, in the *Memorie* of the R. Accademia dei Lincei at Rome. Another interesting paper on the subject was published by Dr. W. Lehmann in *Globus* (Band 91, No. 21), 6th June, 1907.

¹ Described and figured in the *American Anthropologist* (N.S.), vol. vii, No. 2, April-June, 1905.



MASK OF TEZCATLIPOCA.

From the original in the British Museum.

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MASK OF TEZCATLIPOCA.

Back view, showing how it was worn.

From the original in the British Museum.

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Plate 16.

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*salado de la libreria de Matheo de Liche en Madrid. januar. 8. de 1630.
por. J. G. Spanner filio*

CARTAS YNSTRUCIO
NES Y CEDVLAS. DESV
MAGESTAD. I FORTIFICA
CIONES. ECHAS POREL IN
GENERO BAVTISTA. AN.

TONELI. Ansi en españa como en las Yn
dias occidentales. con las plantas y discrepciones
delos puertos y costas. Y offensa y defensa dellas
y anssi mismo de algunas placas de africa como
en este discurso se vera. Año De. 1603

170
5. 26 - 19. 11

Facsimile of Title-page of

BAUTISTA ANTONELI: CARTAS, &c., 1608.

*Reproduced, through the courtesy of Mr. Bernard Quaritch,
by Donald Macbeth for the Hakluyt Society, 1908.*

Plate 7 6.

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El Rey

Bautista Antonel Vinos: Via carta de veinte y nueve del pasado
y esta bien que amistaís alas obras y fortificacõnes de península y
y en lo de los veinte y cinco Ducados de sueldo al mes que decís es se
ñalo Verpariano Gencaga colona nro lugar Teniente y capitán
General de ese Reino y que don Luis Ferrer proveyo que se quitasen
y emor escryto al dho don Luis Ferrer que es lo que continuando
san Lorenzo el Real abeinteytas de sueldo mil y quinientos setenta
y ocho Anos.

Yo el Rey

Por mandado de su Magestad

Bautista Antonel

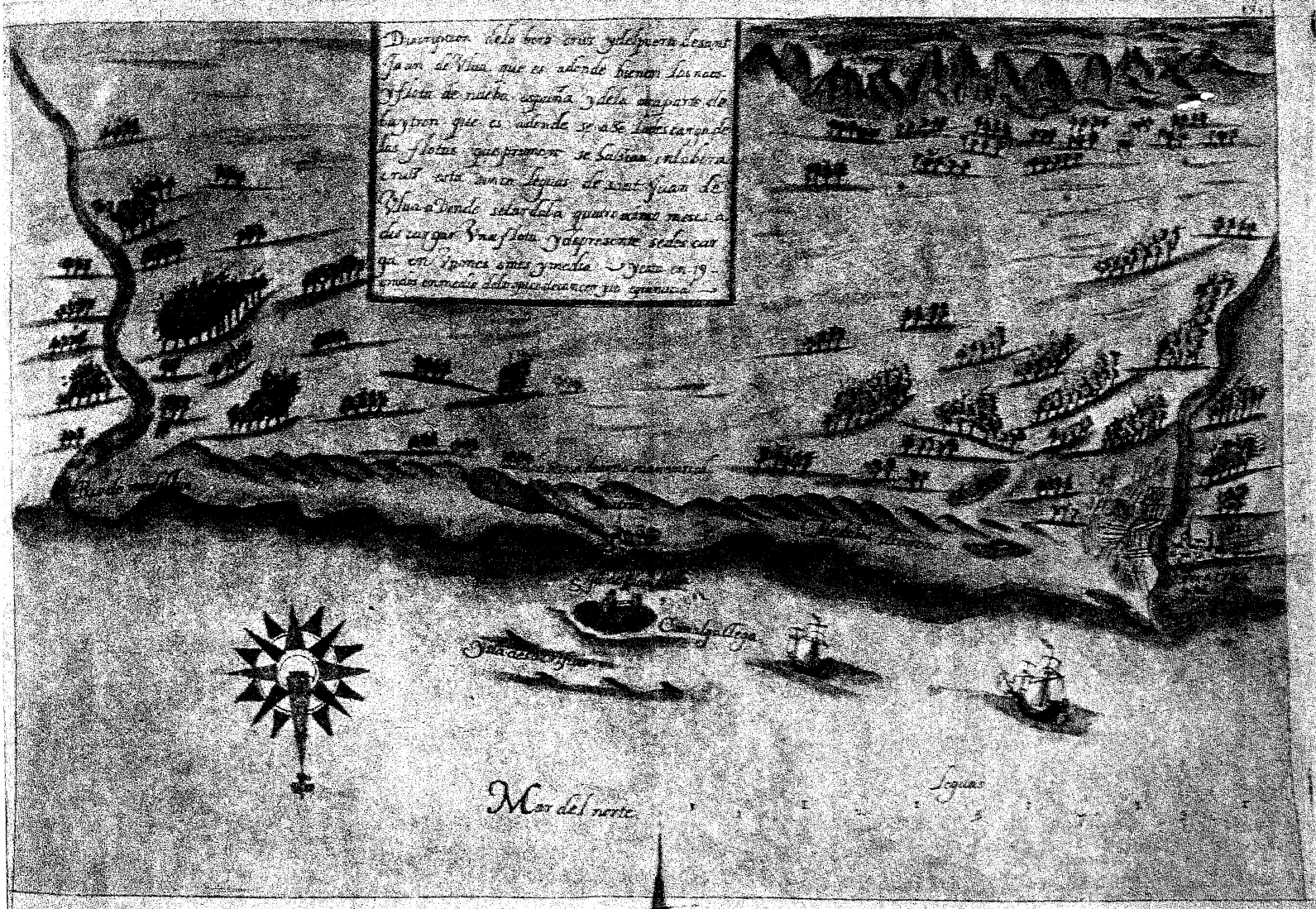
Juan delgado.

La villa de península en el Reyno de Valencia esta quarenta
y dos grados de latitud del polo sea lugar de trescientas casas esta
situado sobre un çena de mas de ochenta pies de alto esta caffi

Facsimile of Prefatory leaf

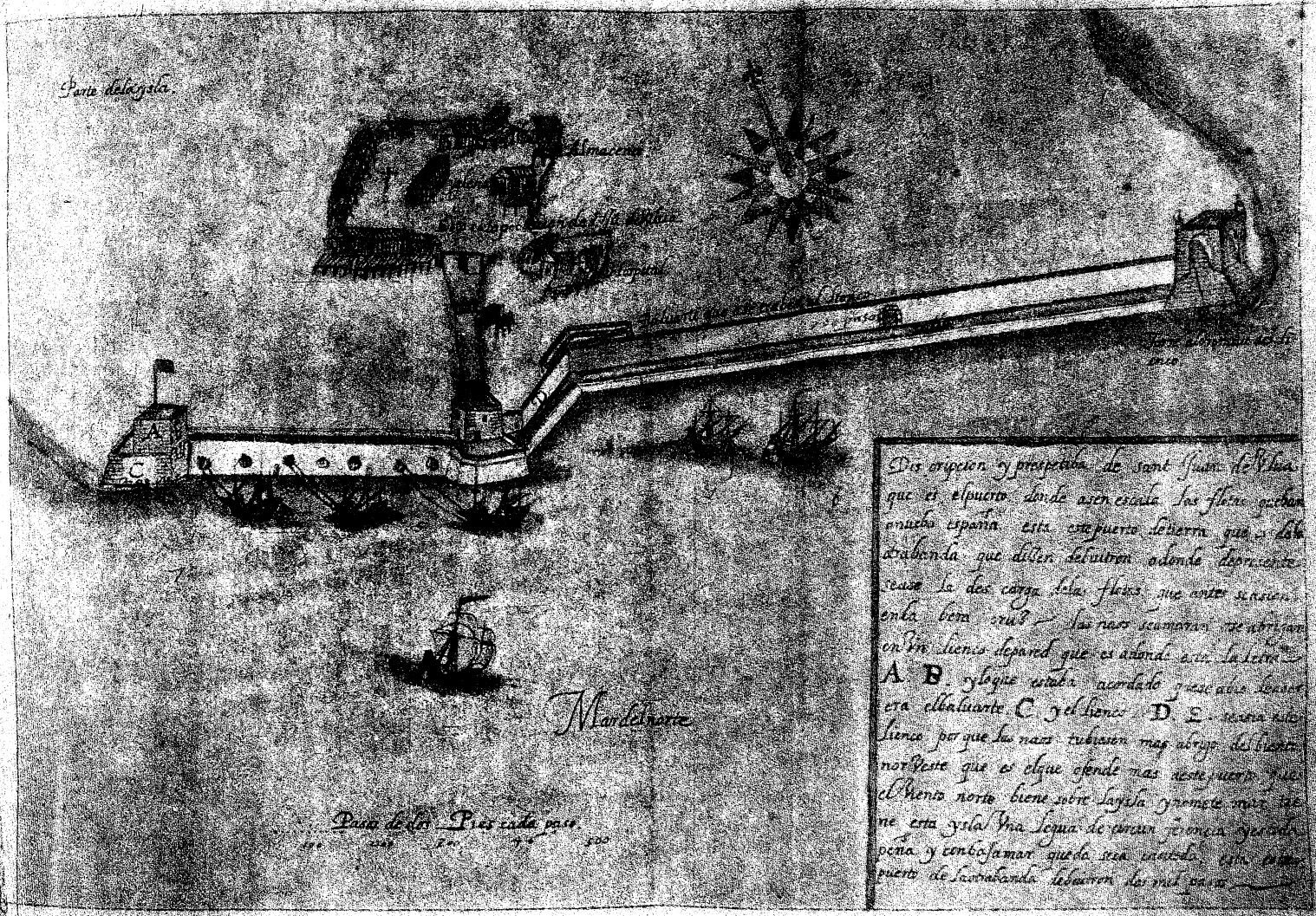
BAUTISTA ANTONELI: CARTAS, &c., 1608.

Reproduced, through the courtesy of Mr. Bernard Quaritch,
by Donald Macbeth for the Hakluyt Society. 1908.



THE COAST OF MEXICO NEAR SAN JUAN DE ULÚA, AFTER BAUTISTA ANTONELLI, 1608.

Reproduced through the courtesy of Mr. Bernard Quaritch, by Donald Macbeth for the Hakluyt Society, 1928.



Discreta y prospera de san Juan de Ulúa
 que el puerto donde asen es de las flores que dan
 en esta España. Este es puerto de Ulúa que es de la
 abundancia que dicen del Ulúa adonde deponen
 cosas de los cerros de las flores que con su asen
 en la boca de Ulúa. Los naves se paran en Ulúa
 en un dios de pared que es adonde se va la tierra.
 A. B. y lo que está acordado que se debe de ser
 en el baluarte C y el dios. D. E. es una isla
 lince por que los naves toman mas abrigo del viento
 nordeste que es el que ofende mas a este puerto que
 el viento norte viene por la isla y promete mas que
 me esta ysla. Una lengua de tierra que con su
 pena y combosamar que ha sea cañada. Este es
 puerto de Sacatubanda de Ulúa los mil pasos

Perspective of
 SAN JUAN DE ULÚA, AFTER BAUTISTA ANTONELLI, 1608.

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GLOSSARY OF MEXICAN, SPANISH,
AND
OTHER FOREIGN WORDS.

- Acales* (Mex.), ships, from a = water and calli = a house.
- Adelantado*, governor-in-chief.
- Alacranes*, the name of a dangerous reef, from alacran, a scorpion.
- Alala*, an Indian exclamation.
- Alcalde*, chief magistrate or mayor.
- Alférez*, ensign or standard-bearer.
- Alguacil*, a constable.
- Alguacil Mayor*, chief constable.
- Alguacil del Real*, constable or storekeeper.
- Amales*, amal (Mex.), paper, letters.
- Atalaya*, a watch-tower.
- Arriero*, a muleteer, carrier.
- Arroba*, a Spanish weight of 25 lbs.
- Atlatl* (Mex.), a spear-thrower or throwing-stick (tiradera, Span.).
- Audiencia*, a court of judicature, the law officers appointed to hold a judicial inquiry.
- Barranca*, a ravine.
- Cacao*, Cacahuatl (Mex.), the fruit of *Theobroma Cacao*. Chocolate, made from the cacao fruit, takes its name from the Mexican word chocolatl.
- Cacique*, a Cuban word meaning chieftain.
- Cacica*, the female form of the title Cacique.
- Calachoni*, Calachone, Calachione, Calacheoni or Calachuni, the title of chieftain among the Mayas.
- Camarero*, chamberlain.
- Cedula* (real), Royal letters patent.
- Ceiba*, *Bombax ceiba*, the silk-cotton tree.
- Cenote*, Tznóte, deep natural wells or caverns in the limestone rock whence the natives of Yucatan obtain water.
- Chalchihuite*, Chalchivies or Chalchihuys (B. D.), Chalchihuitl (Mex.), Jadeite, highly valued by the Indians as a precious stone.
- Compadre*, godfather, friend.
- Copal*, a resinous substance burnt for incense, the gum of the *Rhus copallinum*.
- Cue*, a shrine, temple, a word picked up by the Spaniards in the Antilles.
- Despoblado*, uninhabited country.
- Enaguas*, petticoats, or the upper skirt of a woman's dress.