

Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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(Aztec Tribute List) [Original watercolor showing tribute items paid to the Aztecs by subject towns] Mendoza Col. part 1s Lorenzana, Aglio 1, Vol 22...

Stock#: 102321 **Map Maker:** Shippard

Date: 1834 circa Place: London

Color: Pen & Ink with Wash Color

Condition: Good

Size: 10×16 inches

Price: \$ 2,800.00



Description:

Aztec Tribute Items: Military Vestments and Cotton Textiles

An original ink and watercolor drawing by Capt. William H. Shippard, showing a range of tribute items paid to the Aztecs, after the Codex Mendoza. The image shows 34 numbered figures representing both the tribute items themselves and the towns who contributed such items to the Aztecs.

According to a Metropolitan Museum (Met) exhibition description:



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Throughout the fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries, the Aztecs were collecting large quantities of precious materials and luxury items as tribute from thirty-eight provinces spread across present-day Mexico. It was not until 1542, two decades after the Spanish conquered the Aztec Empire in 1521, that tlacuilos (Aztec scribes familiar with the indigenous pictographic system of writing) documented these earlier practices in a manuscript now called the Codex Mendoza.

Some of these tribute items are identified in a well known book by Francisco Antonio Lorenzana, *Historia de Nueva-España, escrita por su Esclarecido Conquistador Hernan Cortes* (Mexico, 1770):

- Figures 1-16 represent the towns who gave the tribute items. For example: 1) Colliman, 4) Tasco, 11) Huaxtepec.
- Figures 17-26 represent bundles comprising large quantities of cotton textiles (mantas, huipiles, most likely clothing for women)..
- Figures 27-34 are military vestments incorporating animal skins and featherwork.

Codex Mendoza

Among the most important of Mexican codices, the Codex Mendoza is a 16th-century Aztec document created around 1541. It is an informative compilation detailing the lineage of Aztec rulers and their conquests, alongside insights into the everyday life of the Aztecs before Spanish conquest. Written in Aztec pictograms, it also includes Spanish translations and annotations. The document is named after the first viceroy of New Spain, Don Antonio de Mendoza, who oversaw its creation and was a significant patron of indigenous artistry.

Now housed at the Bodleian Library in England, the Codex Mendoza details the establishment of Tenochtitlan. It is a screenfold book made of bark paper and uses the Aztec script, with dimensions of 140 by 23.5 cm. Mendoza commissioned this document, recognizing the loss of Indigenous artifacts and traditions following the Spanish conquest. He organized a workshop where native artists and scribes, under Spanish ecclesiastical guidance, could replicate these works.

The document, also known as the Codex Mendocino and La Colección Mendoza, has been part of the Bodleian Library since 1659 and was featured in an exhibition there in 2023. The Bodleian holds several other Mesoamerican manuscripts.

The codex's production likely took place between 1529 and 1553. The manuscript's hurried completion is noted on its final page, which apologizes for the unrefined interpretation of the pictograms due to time constraints. Controversy surrounds the precise dating and purpose of the manuscript, with various



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historical accounts contributing to the debate.

This important codex, largely unnoticed until rediscovered in the 19th century, serves as a key historical source for understanding Aztec civilization and the early period of Spanish rule in the New World.

A note in Shippard's distinctive hand appears in the lower margin:

Mexican tribute Roll from page 22 of the 1st part of the Mendoza Collection in Aglio vol. 1. list in [?] the Lorenzana Collection.

Detailed Condition:

Original pen and ink drawing with watercolor. Sheet age-toned, with two small holes in upper left-hand marginal area, image not affected. Lower right corner torn, with slight loss to handwritten caption. Professionally framed. Floated on white linen backing within a smooth white frame, under museum plexiglass. Hand-painted wooden fillet around exterior border of frame.