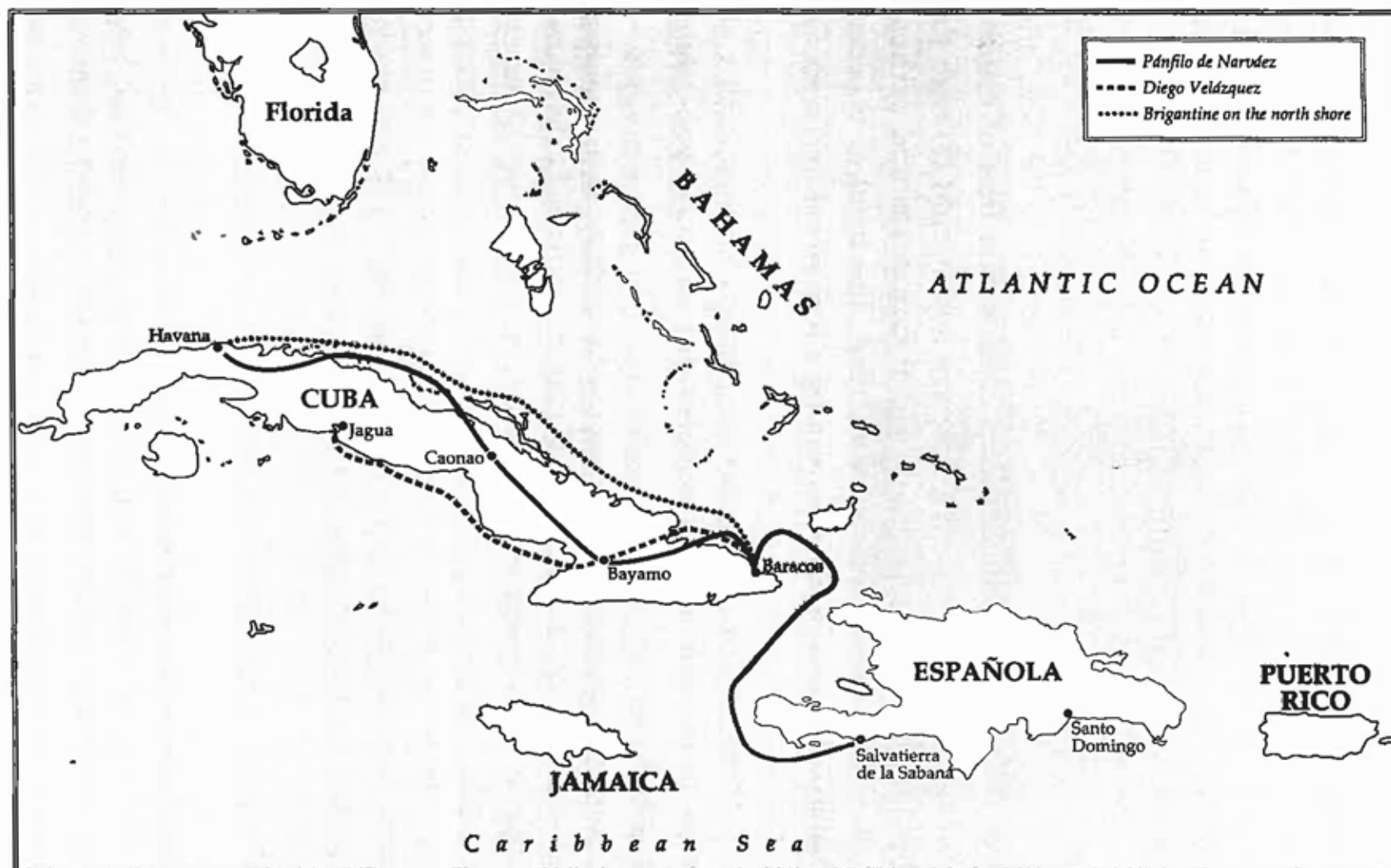
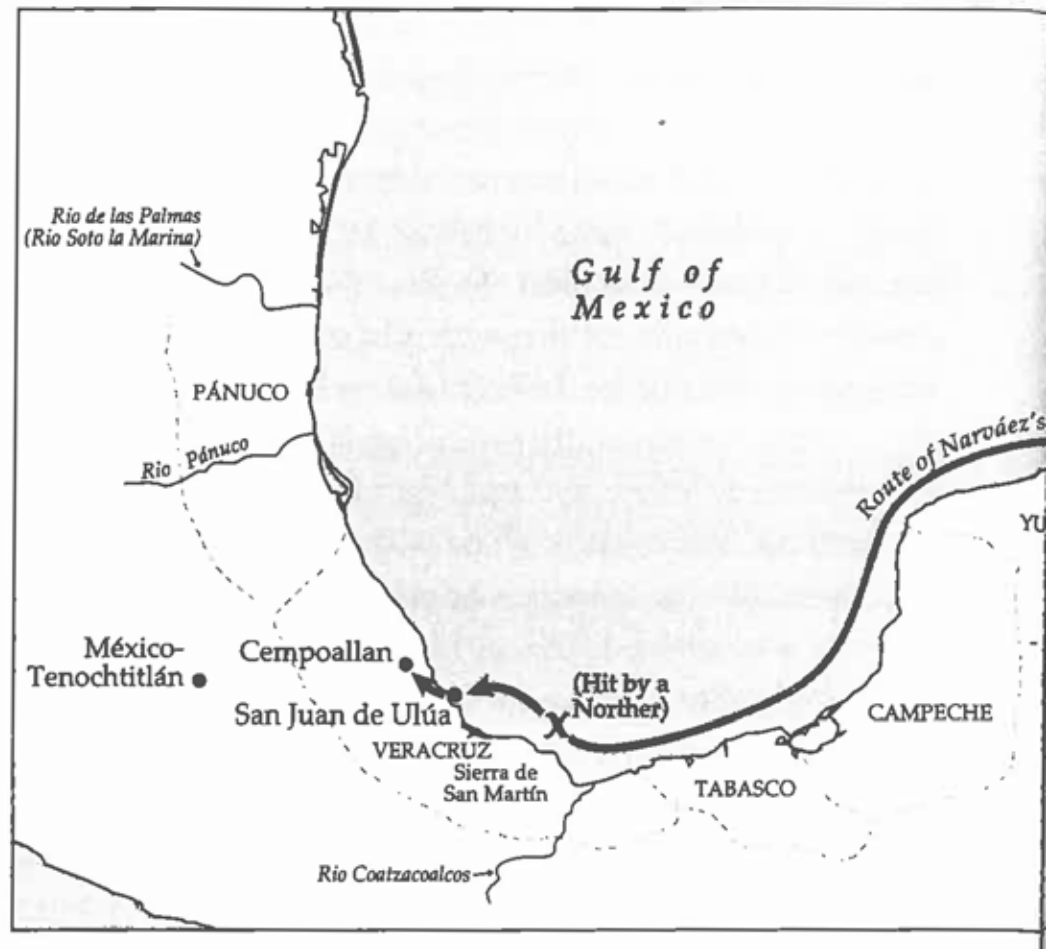


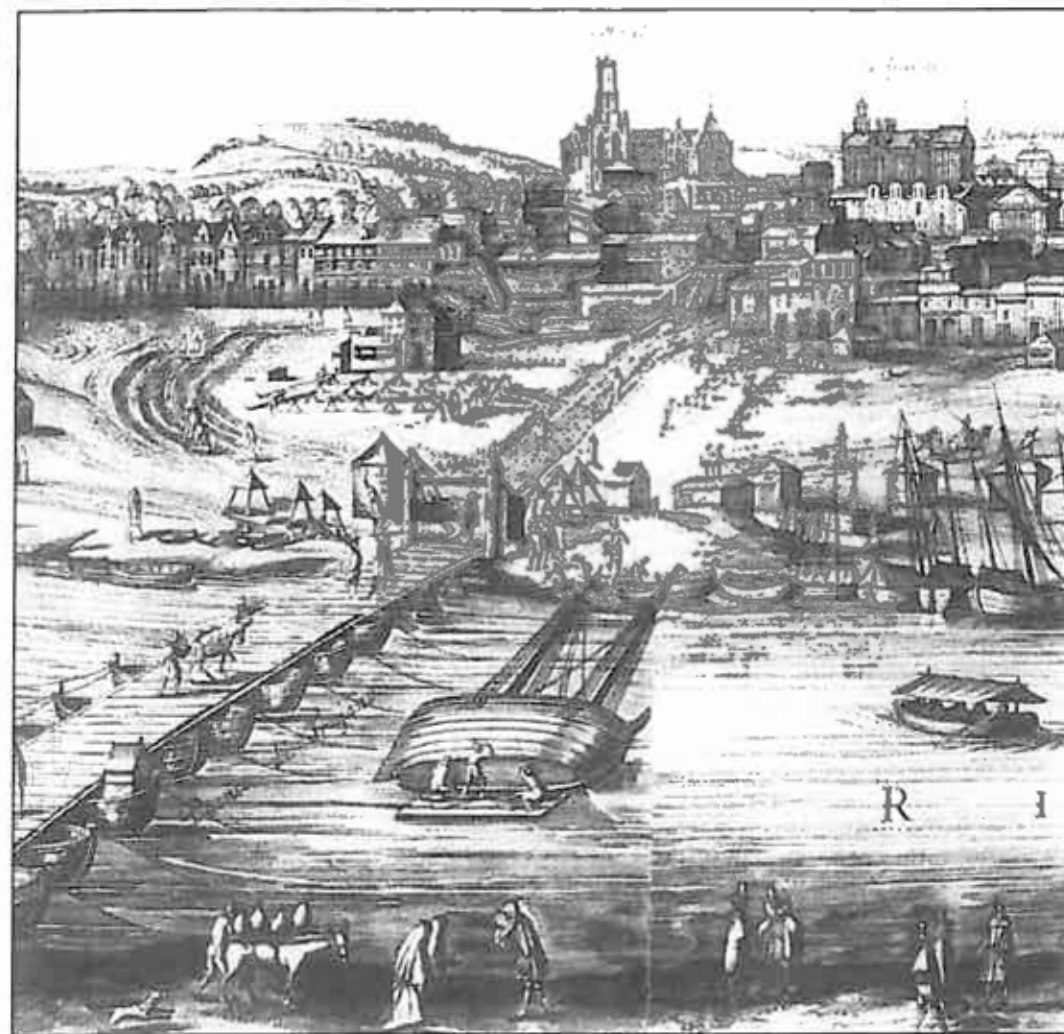
Diego Velázquez, the
jokester and plump master
of Cuba who was first-in-
line to conquer Mexico.







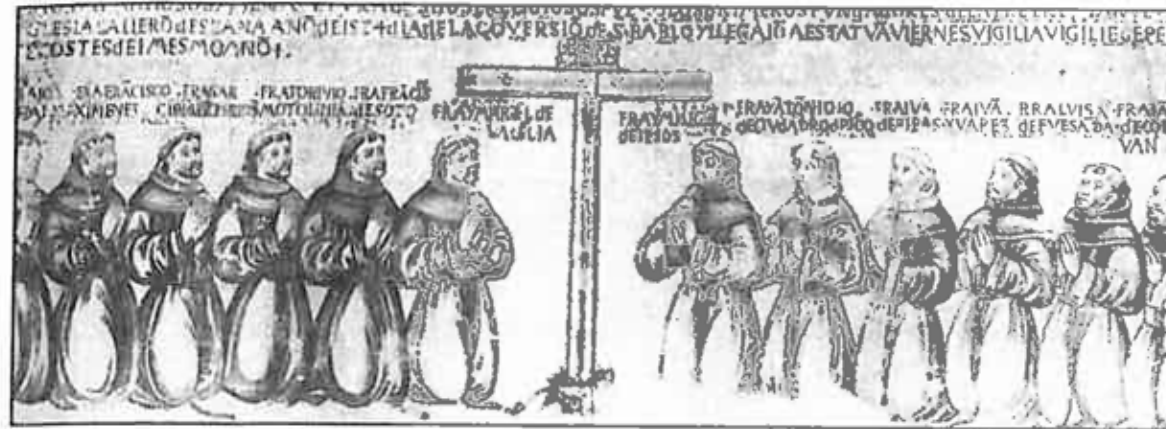
Drawing of the landing of Cortés on Veracruz in April 1519. Florentine Codex, Volume III, folio 406 r.



The busy port of Seville in the sixteenth century, the gateway to the New World



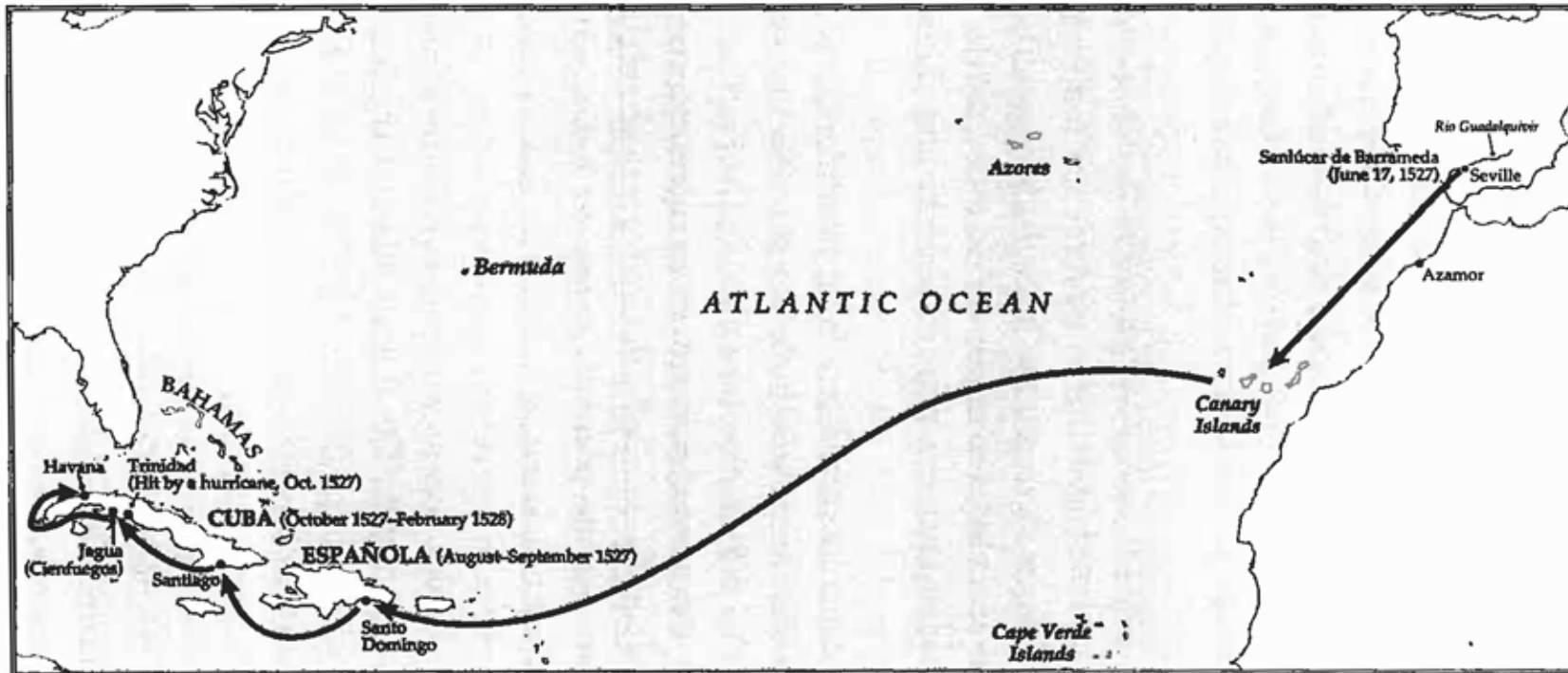
Coat of Arms of the House of Cabeza de Vaca. After Joseph Pellicer de Tovar, *Genealogía de la noble y antigua casa de Cabeza de Vaca sacada del teatro genealógico de los reyes, grandes, títulos, y señores de vassallos de España*. Madrid, 1652. Courtesy of the Houghton Library, Harvard University.



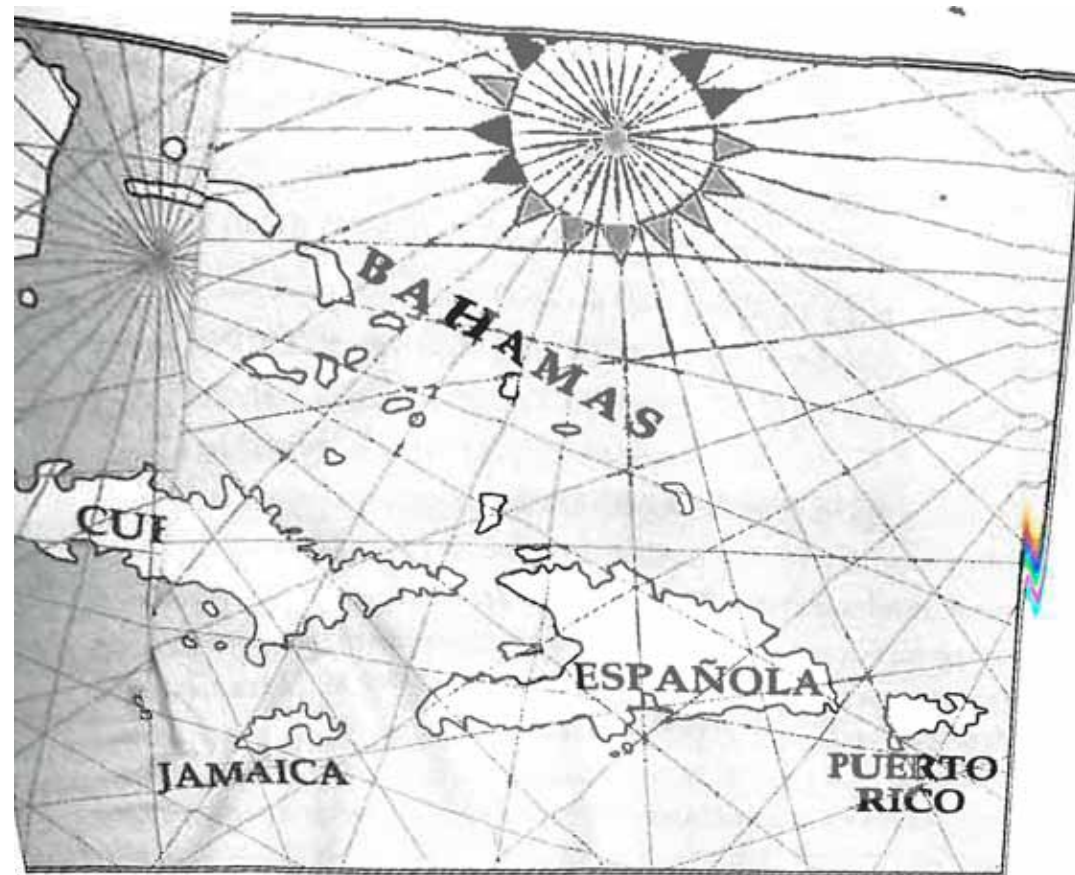
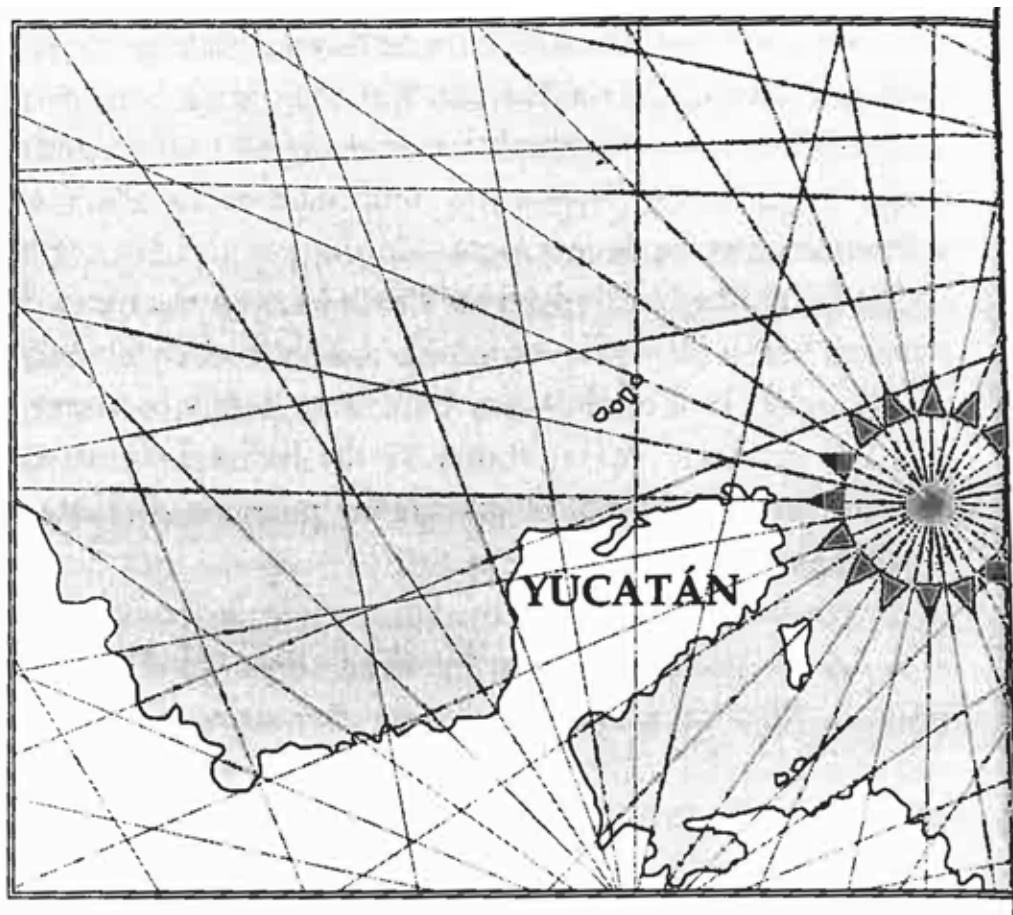
Friars Juan de Palos (first from left) and Juan Suárez (third from right) are the only likenesses of members of the Narváez expedition that have come to light. In this mural they are included among the “First Twelve” Franciscan friars who reached Mexico. Mural at the Sala de Profundis of the Monastery of San Miguel de Huejotzingo. Huejotzingo, Puebla, Mexico.

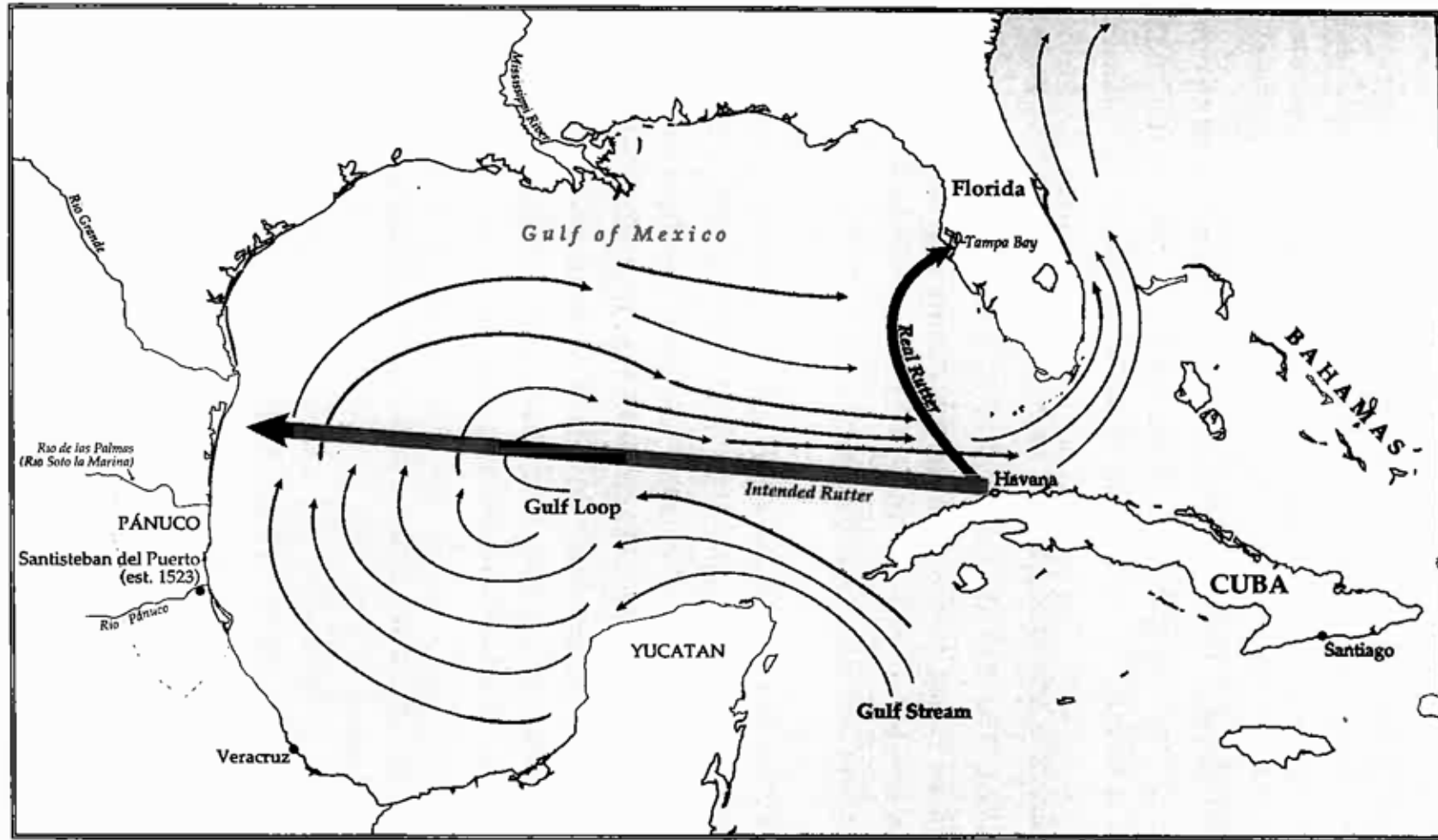


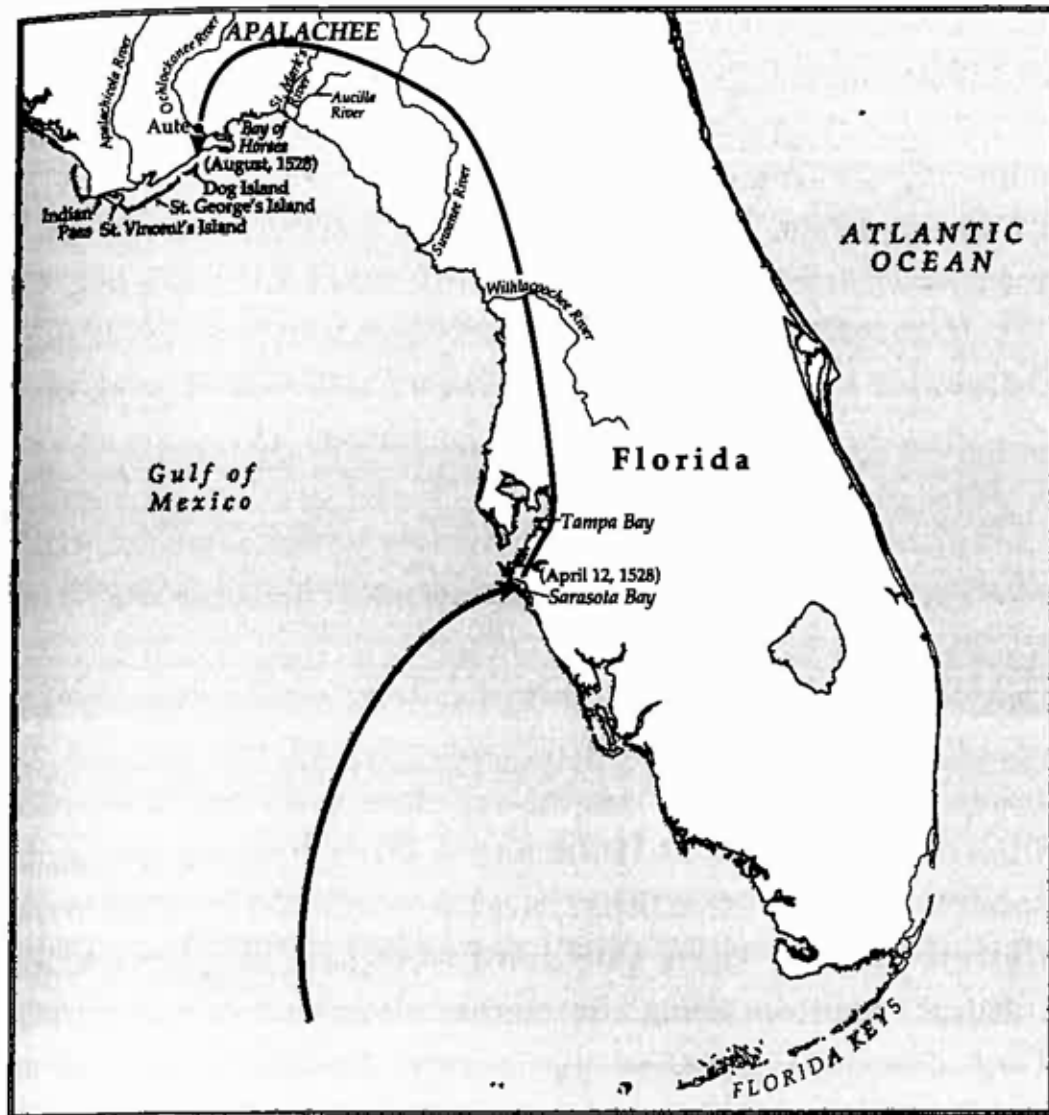
Azamor, the prosperous and substantial north African port where Estebanico came from. From Georg Braun and Franz Hogenberg, *Civitates orbis terrarum*, volume 1. Cologne, 1572.







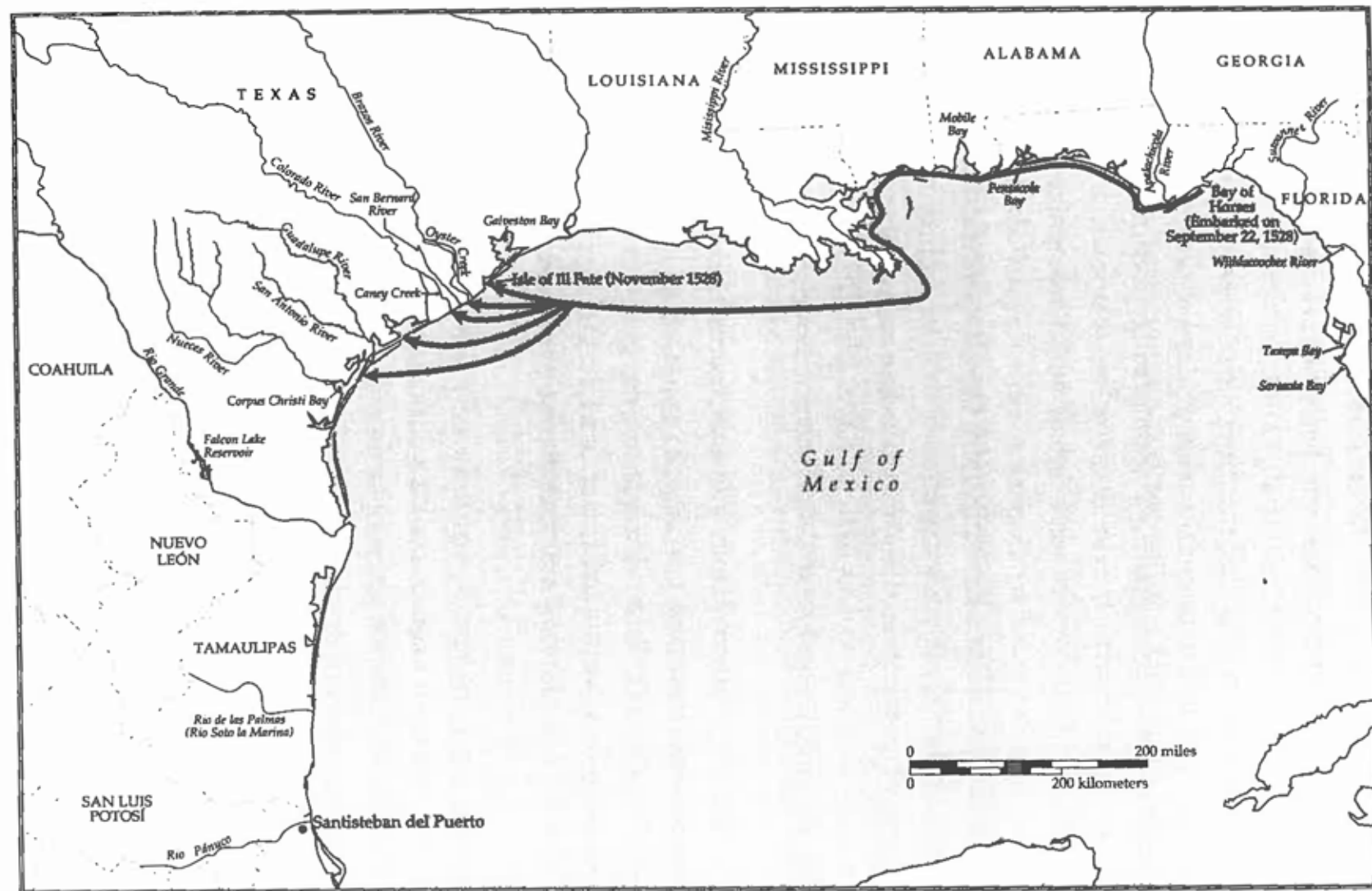


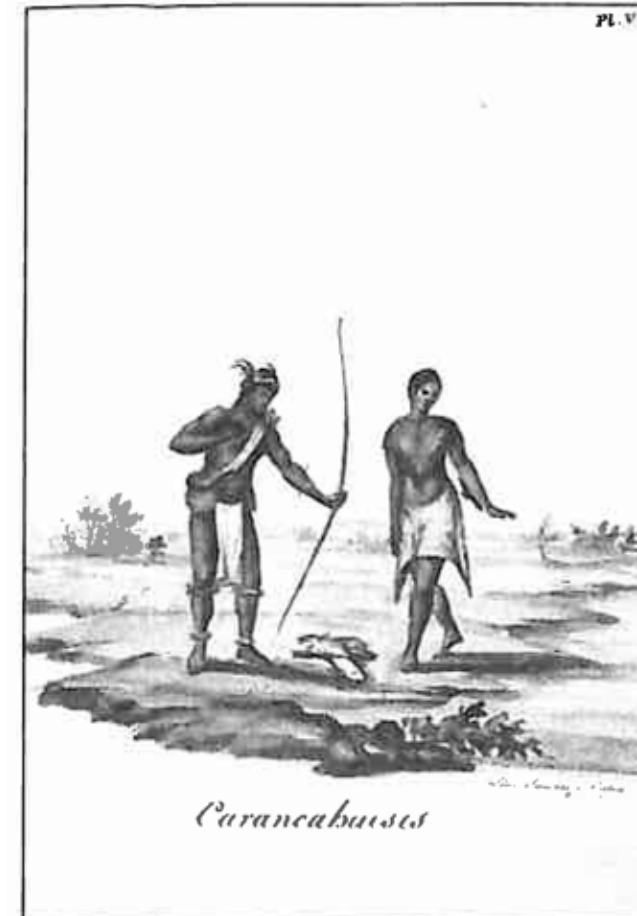
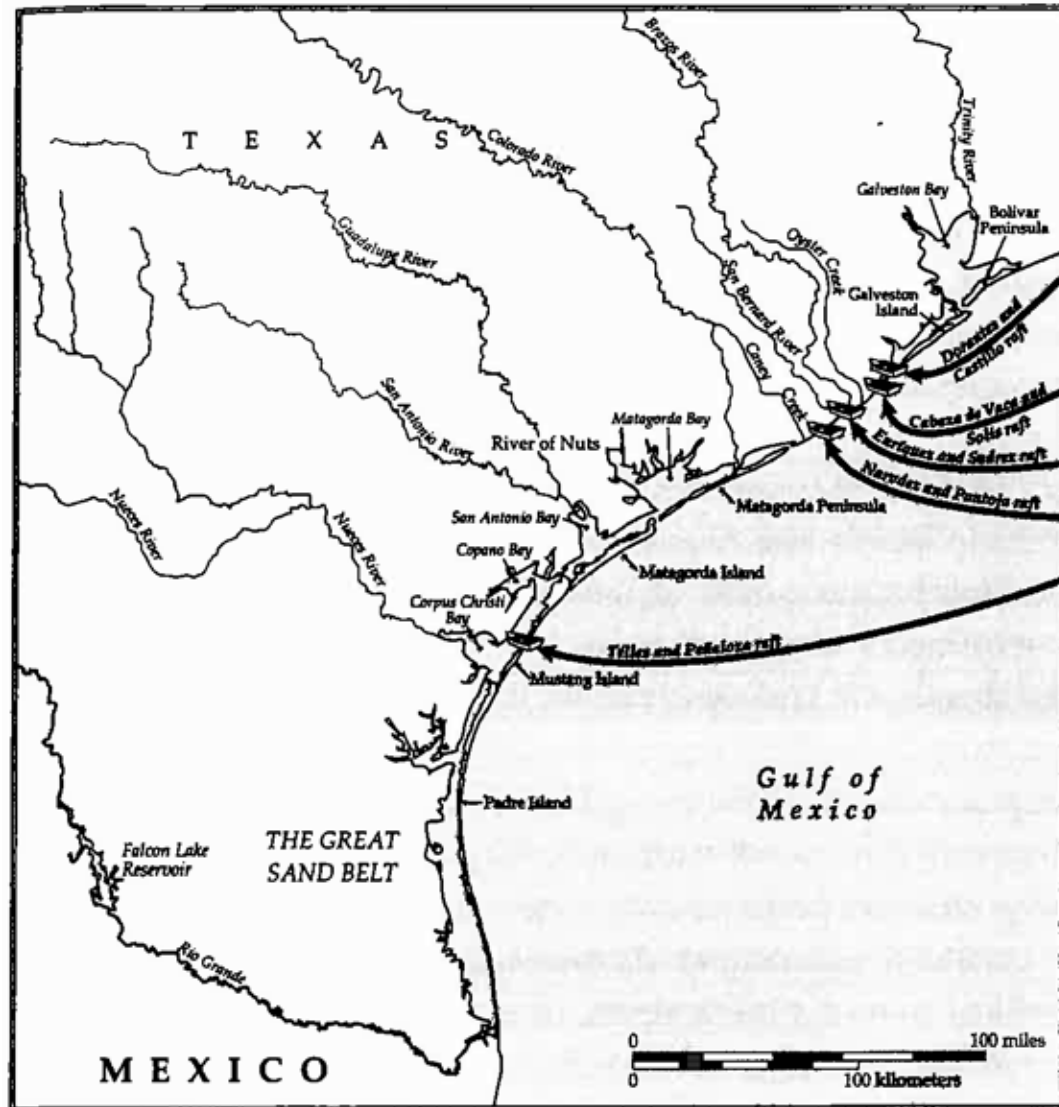


An example of the ancient buildings and mounds dotting the banks of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. This site was found near Marietta, Ohio. After Ephraim G. Squier and Edwin H. Davis, *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*. Washington, D.C., 1848.



These were the working materials available to Narváez and his men. In the Florida panhandle the pine flatwoods reach right up to the water's edge, thus facilitating the task of hauling the wood. Below the pines there is an understory of palmettos still quite characteristic. This picture was taken by the author at the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge south of present-day Tallahassee.





Even in the nineteenth century the Karankawa Indians were regarded as indomitable and representative of a primitive way of life. Watercolor by Lino Sánchez y Tapia in Jean Louis Berlandier, *The Indians of Texas in 1830*. Courtesy of the Gilcrease Museum.

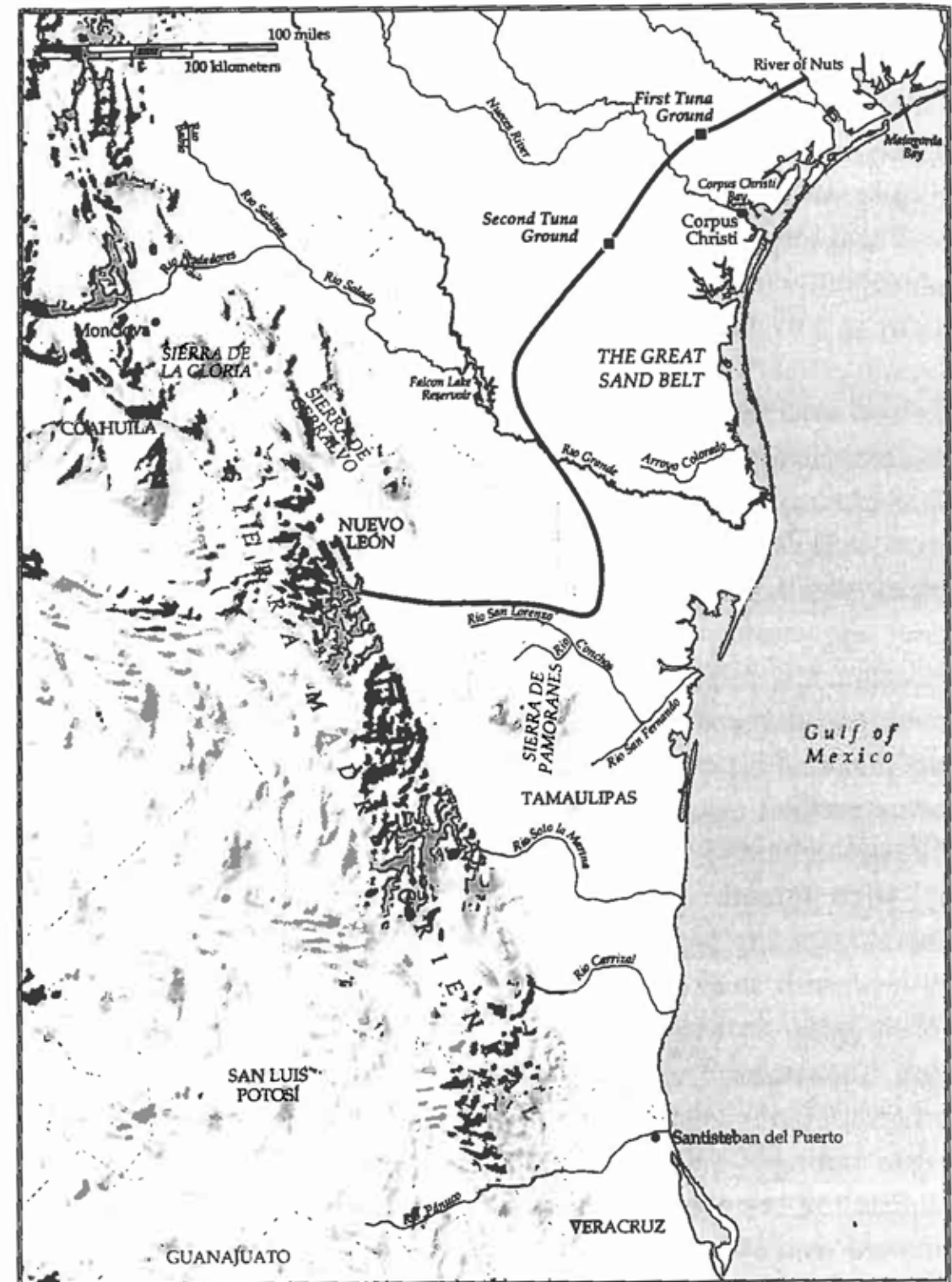


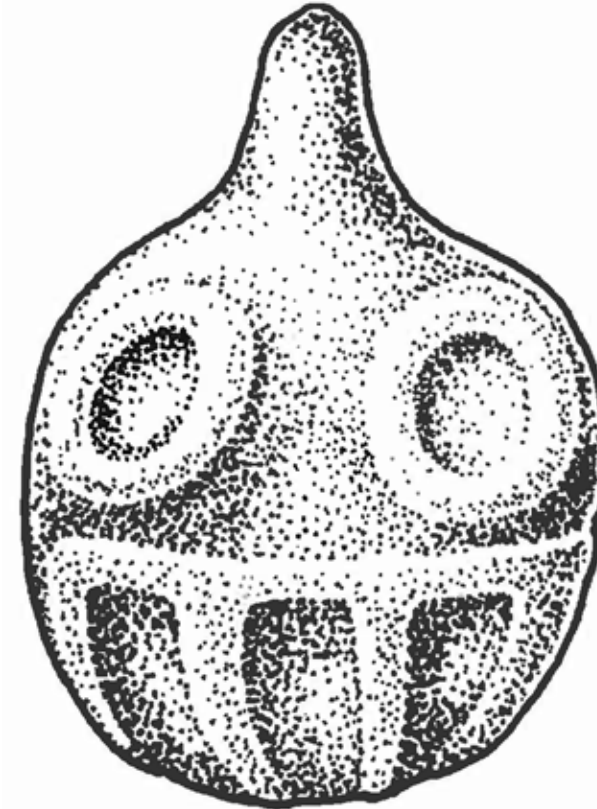
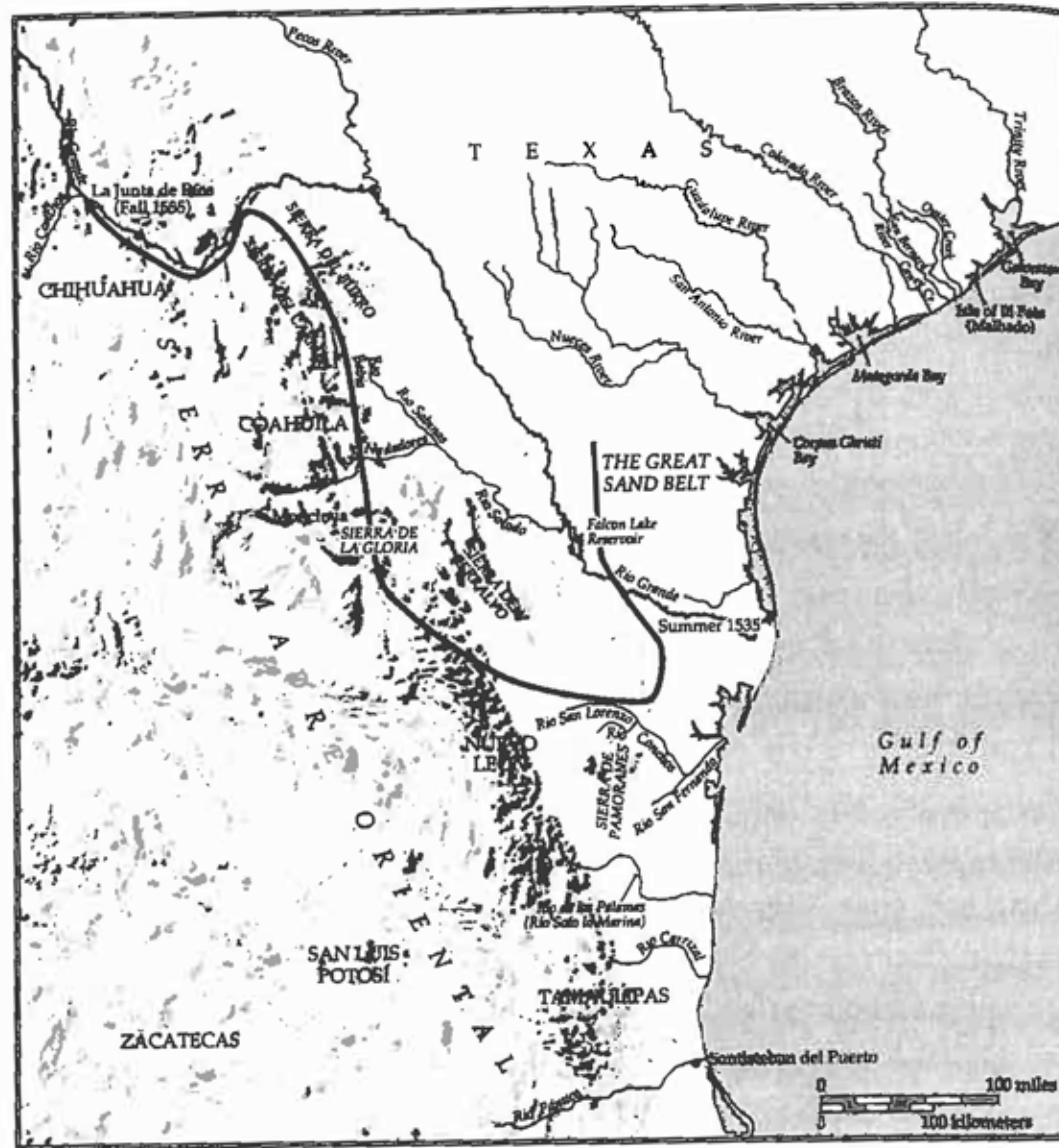
This is a nineteenth-century drawing of the life-sustaining prickly pears. After William H. Emory, *Report on the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey*. Washington, D.C., 1857.





The castaways were the first to describe the North American buffalo. Here is a seventeenth-century representation of an animal that would become synonymous with the vast interior of America. After Francisco Hernández, *Nova plantarum, animalium et mineralium Mexicanorum* ... Rome, 1651.





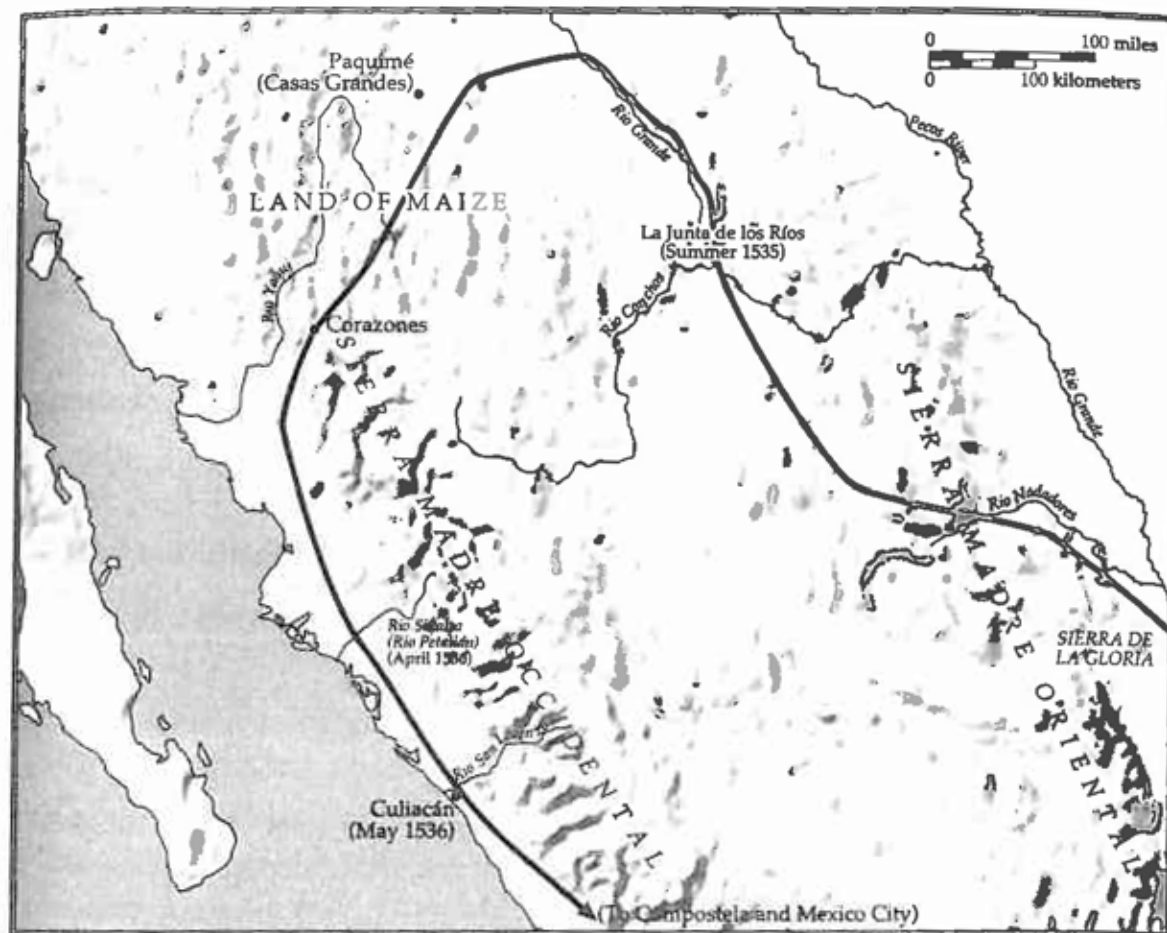
The copper bell with a face mentioned by Cabeza de Vaca matches only one type of bell found by modern archaeologists. This one was found in Paquimé, not far from where the castaways passed, and overlaps chronologically with the Florida expedition. The face etched on it represents the Mesoamerican divinity Tlaloc. Courtesy of the Amerind Foundation, Inc., Dragoon, Arizona.



Cabeza de Vaca is still remembered in some quarters for his daring medical procedures. Painting by Tom Lea. Courtesy of the Moody Medical Library, University of Texas Medical Branch at Galveston.



A nineteenth-century drawing of the old Rio Grande encountered by the castaways. After William H. Emory, *Report on the United States and Mexican Boundary Survey*. Washington, D.C., 1857.



Nuño de Guzmán as depicted by indigenous artists of the mid-sixteenth century. The Spanish gloss accompanying this codex reads as follows: "In the year 11 house of 1529 Nuño de Guzmán left [Mexico City] for Jalisco which he went to conquer"... Codex Telleriano-Remensis, folio 44r.



