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Note on the Peñalosa Map

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EDITORIAL NOTES

THE "PEÑALOSA" MAP.—The Library of Congress has a copy of the manuscript map, reproduced with the paper by Mr. Espinosa, which was secured by Walter Lowery from the French archives.¹ At the top it is described as:

Carte du Nouveau Mexique tirée des Relations de Mons'r le Comte de Peñalosa qui en a esté gouverneur en 1665 [et] de manuscrit du pere Estéuan de Perea custode de l'ord[re] de saint Francois dans le misme pays et d'autres memoires escrits sur les lieux.

Who actually made this map is not indicated, nor do we know in what year it was made. Lowery regarded it as of about 1700 and yet, except for the ambiguous reference to "other memoirs," its details certainly belong to the 17th century.

Don Diego Dionisio de Peñalosa is one of the most tragic figures in the history of New Mexico. After his term as governor (1661-1664) his trial by the Inquisition in Mexico City stripped him of his property. Under sentence of perpetual exile from New Spain, he became a "man without a country," intriguing first at London (1669-1673) and then until his death in Paris (1673-1687) to persuade either England or France to seize the "Gran Quivira" or some other part of these vast northern borderlands. Among other titles which he used was that of the "Count of Santa Fé"!

We know that he carried away from Santa Fé various papers from the archives, for he himself speaks of such papers which he left in his London lodgings when he left hurriedly for Paris; but others apparently he carried with him to the latter city.

Fray Estévan de Perea was a dominating figure in the New Mexico missions for nearly thirty years, from 1609 until his death in 1638. In the only *Relación* from his pen which we know,² there is no mention of the Sierra Azul but

1. Catalogued at Washington as "WL 225."

2. Published in Seville, 1632-33; edited in *NEW MEXICO HISTORICAL REVIEW*, VIII, 211-235.

he must have been cognizant of the reports, since he was a colleague of Zárate Salmerón. Doubtless he did speak of it in the "manuscript" which Peñalosa seems to have carried to Paris.

At all events this seems to be the earliest map which locates the Sierra Azul; and it is of great value and interest because of many other details. Here are Teguayó and Gran Quivirá; and in the saline region are the "Pueblo of the Jumanos" and the others, all of which were destroyed or abandoned before 1680. On the other hand, in the El Paso region is a "Pueblo of the Tompiros," which indicates information *later* than the Indian rebellion of 1680 but *before* the names of Socorro and Senecú had become established there.

Again, in the Bernalillo valley (the old Tigua country) we find Sandía and Puaráy *east* of the Rio Grande and Alameda *west* of the river—which agrees with the findings of Hackett.³ But all three of these pueblos were destroyed in 1681, while the Spanish plaza of Bernalillo which existed in 1680 is not shown.

The curious "Santa Fé de Peñalossa" lying west in the Hopi country must be attributed to Peñalosa himself and falls in the class of legendary features—or worse, for there was some basis in rumor at least for Teguayó, Quivira, and the Sierra Azul.

L. B. B.

3. C. W. Hackett, "The location of the Tigua Pueblos of Alameda, Puaráy, and Sandía in 1680-81," in *Old Santa Fé*, II, 381-391.