



# Barry Lawrence Ruderman Antique Maps Inc.

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## Le Nouveau Mexique appele aussi Nouvelle Grenade et Marata, Avec Partie de Californie . . .168

**Stock#:** 73727  
**Map Maker:** Coronelli / Nolin  
**Date:** 1687 circa  
**Place:** Paris  
**Color:** Hand Colored  
**Condition:** VG  
**Size:** 17.5 x 23.5 inches  
**Price:** SOLD



### Description:

#### ***Landmark Map of the American Southwest -- Second Printed Map to Show the Correct Course of the Rio Grande River***

Old color example of the Nolin / Coronelli map of the Southwest, the largest format regional map of the Southwest published in the 17th Century

The Nolin / Coronelli map is of great importance, being the earliest map to reproduce the information obtained by the French from Diego de Peñalosa, the governor of New Mexico from 1661 to 1665.

Centered on the Rio Grande, the map extends well beyond Taos to the Quivira and Teguao regions. The map includes a marvelous mythical Lago de Oro opposite the Mer de Californie.

A number of annotations discuss the various provinces, early explorations dating to Cortez in 1534, Alarcon in 1540 and Cabrillo in 1542. The map also the discovery of Cinaloa by Guzamano in 1532, the discoveries of Francisco de ybarras in Nouvelle Biscaye in 1562, and notes regarding the various Indian tribes along the Rio Grande, with a reference to the discoveries of Fra Augustin Ruys in New Mexico in 1581.

In his discussion of the map, Burden notes:



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### **Le Nouveau Mexique appele aussi Nouvelle Grenade et Marata, Avec Partie de Californie . . .168**

*This beautiful map is the most momentous map of the American south-west published to date and would remain seminal for decades to come. The major significance of the map is its depiction of the Rio Grande flowing south-east and discharging into the Gulf of Mexico and not the Gulf of California. Giovanni Battista Nicolosi had been the first to depict it so in 1660, but it was Coronelli's credibility which persuaded the cartographic community to change. . .*

As further noted by Burden, much of the cartographic primacy of Coronelli's map derives from information obtained from Diego de Peñalosa, the Governor of New Mexico from 1661 to 1665. Peñalosa had been expelled in 1665 and fled first to England in 1668 and later to France in the early 1670s, where he began passing on cartographic information to the French. The Bibliotheque du Depot de la Marine retains a manuscript map of the southwest based upon the reports of Peñalosa, which is likely the document referenced by Coronelli in the Avertissement of the present map, which specifically references Peñalosa and his time as governor of New Mexico as the source of the map.

Peñalosa's presence in Paris corresponds with the time period in which Coronelli was collaborating with Nolin and also constructing a monumental globe for the King of France. His access to cartographic information was essentially unlimited, so direct access to the Diego de Peñalosa manuscript information and perhaps Peñalosa himself seems probable.

While Burden originally noted 2 states of the map, there are at least 3 states of the map:

- 1687: dated 168\_ . With no coat of arms above the figures to the right of the title cartouche
- 1688: circa 168\_ , with "Corrigee et augmentee Par. le Sr. Tillemon" added.
- 1742: dated 1742

One of the most important and interesting early regional maps. An essential map for collectors of the early Southwest.

#### **Detailed Condition:**

Original outline color One minor rust spot in the scale of miles.