El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro

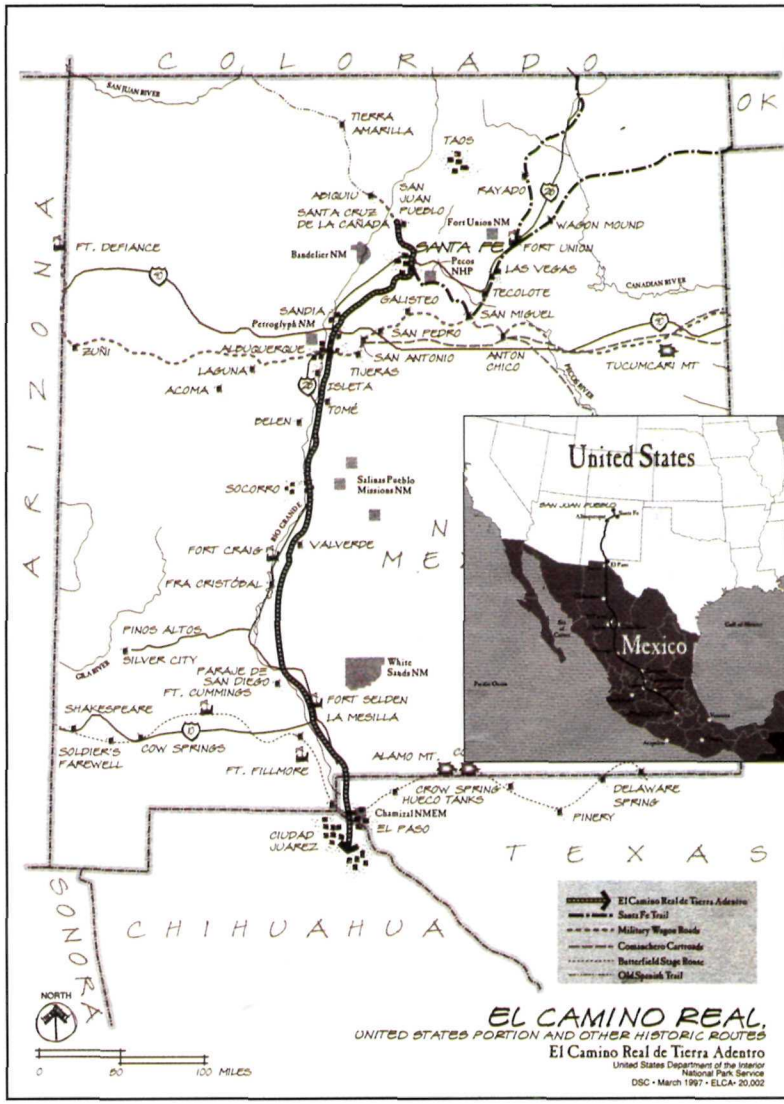
The Royal Road of the Interior Land







Visitor's Guide to El Camino Real National Scenic Byway in New Mexico



Historic Route of El Camino Real in New Mexico and Mexico

Courtesy of the United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service.

To the Traveler

New Mexico is beautiful and there are many ways to view this enchanting state. Looking at it from the perspective of the historic El Camino Real is just one of those ways.

As a native New Mexican, I have been exploring New Mexico for more than 40 years -- all my life -- and still have seen only a small portion of the wonders the state has to offer. One of the problems, if you can call it that, is that I have been so entranced by some special places that I return there again and again, and so miss some of the treasures that may lie hidden around the next bend. Writing this guidebook prompted me to explore some new places and to better understand some I had been to many times.

It was well worth the effort. Even as a longtime resident of the state, I was charmed by what I found. I hope this guide book will be helpful as you begin your particular journey into the mysteries of this very spiritual place.

Beth Keyohara

Text compilation, editing and photography.

About This Guidebook

The Albuquerque Hispano Chamber of Commerce is proud to present this guidebook as part of its ongoing efforts to educate and inform the public of the importance of El Camino Real to the history of New Mexico. It is also a goal of the chamber to introduce the traveler to the pleasures of exploring the cultural, recreational and historical treasures El Camino Real has to offer.

The Albuquerque Hispano Chamber of Commerce is a not-for-profit membership organization dedicated to improving the quality of life in the Middle Rio Grande corridor by promoting economic and education activities, with an emphasis on small business. The AHCC is one of only a few chambers in the United States to house a full-time Convention and Tourism department.

The chamber is located in the historic Barelas Neighborhood directly on El Camino Real Scenic Byway. Please stop by and visit their convention and tourism professionals who can help you plan your next meeting or convention. They can provide information on attractions and events, historic sites and maps of Albuquerque and New Mexico. Their address is: 1309 4th St. SW, 87102.

The Albuquerque Hispano Chamber deserves a lot of credit for its many efforts on behalf of educational and promotional efforts in New Mexico. It is the agency responsible for the production of this guidebook.



The new home of the Albuquerque Hispano Chamber of Commerce and Barelas Job Opportunity Center at 1309 Fourth St. SW. (Artist's rendering.)

El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro

The Royal Road of the Interior Land



Statue of Don Juan de Oñate. Oñate Monument and Visitors Center, Alcalde, New Mexico. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

Visitor's Guide to El Camino Real National Scenic Byway in New Mexico

Table of Contents

To the Traveler i
About This Guidebook ii
Title Page iii
Table of Contents iv
How to Use This Book 1
About New Mexico 3
Visiting the Tribes of New Mexico 6
Pueblo Etiquette 8
Historic Events and Figures 9
Section One: Albuquerque 13
New Mexico El Camino Real Map 14
Albuquerque Direction Pages 15
Albuquerque Sites 18
Section Two: El Camino Real North 29
North to San Juan Pueblo Direction Pages 30
El Camino Real North Sites and Communities 33
Section Three: El Camino Real South 67
South to the State Line Direction Pages 68
El Camino Real South Sites and Communities 75
Community Contacts 107
Pueblo Contacts 109
Sources for Further Information, Credits 110
Advisory Committee 112
Acknowledgments and Funding 114

Cover photo credits: Cover photo by Beth Keyohara; View of Rio Grande near Alameda. **Top inset:** Santa Fe Indian Market with St. Francis Cathedral in background. Photo by Chris Corrie, courtesy Santa Fe Convention & Visitors Bureau. **Middle inset:** Caballero (calvary man) and Alabardero (foot soldier with halberd), c. 1598. Courtesy of the Albuquerque Museum, Albuquerque, New Mexico. Photo by Beth Keyohara. **Bottom inset:** Red chile. Photo courtesy Las Cruces Convention & Visitors Bureau. Cover design by Darcel Sandland/Mythmaker Designs.

The route of the historic El Camino Real was designated as a National Scenic Byway because of its unique scenic, historic and cultural qualities. The designated byway extends from Santa Fe, 59 miles north of Albuquerque, to Anthony, 253 miles south of Albuquerque, on the New Mexico/Texas state line.



By tradition, doors and window frames in New Mexico are often painted blue to ward off evil influences. (Photo by Mark Nohl, courtesy New Mexico Magazine.)

In addition to the above route, this guidebook details sites and events along the historic El Camino Real north from Santa Fe to San Juan Pueblo. This 29-mile section is included because San Juan Pueblo was the site of the original Spanish capital and the terminus of the historic Camino Real. (Please see history section page 13.) From San Juan Pueblo to Anthony the distance is 341 miles.

This book is organized into three segments:
❶ ***Albuquerque*** *- "The Heart of New Mexico," was chosen as the starting point for this guide because of its central location and because so many people fly or drive here first to begin their explorations of the state.*
❷ ***Albuquerque north to San Juan Pueblo*** *- Highlights El Camino Real sites and events from Albuquerque to San Juan Pueblo, 88 miles north of Albuquerque, the site of the original Spanish capital.*
❸ ***Albuquerque south to the New Mexico/Texas Border*** *- Highlights points south from Albuquerque to the New Mexico/Texas state line, 253 miles south of Albuquerque. Throughout the book* ***side trips*** *to histori-*

cally important El Camino Real sites and branches are also briefly outlined.

Phone numbers** for each community are listed in the back of the book. These agencies can provide you with phone numbers and addresses, and more information about the sites, events and services listed here. I strongly recommend that you make a **stop at the local tourist information center when visiting a particular community or area.

There are Christmas, New Year's, and July 4th celebrations at all of the communities listed in this guidebook. The best time to visit any of the pueblos is on one of the Feast Days celebrated at various times of the year.



Fine dining opportunities abound along the length of El Camino Real. (Photo by Chris Corrie, courtesy Santa Fe Convention & Visitors Bureau.)

There are many fine restaurants, galleries, stores, recreational opportunities and lodging facilities to be found along the route. Information provided on such services is for the convenience of the visitor and is merely intended as a sample of the activities and services available.

New Mexico possesses some of the most spectacular scenery to be found anywhere in the world and six of the world's seven life zones are found in the state. The state languages are English and Spanish. The state bird is the roadrunner.



Horseback riding in the foothills near Santa Fe. (Photo by Chris Corrie, courtesy Santa Fe Convention & Visitors Bureau.)

Although most days here are sunny and dry, it is a good idea to ***take along walking shoes, a jacket, sunscreen and water when you set out on your explorations.*** *Check with local authorities for weather conditions and please respect all private property and open-range areas.*

Here you can find wildlife in wide abundance including, black bear (the state animal), deer, quail, wild turkey, pronghorn antelope, mountain lions, coyotes, rattlesnakes, and scorpions. Likewise, piñon trees, yucca, sage, wildflowers, ponderosa pine, juniper, many types of cacti, and a profusion of other types of vegetation flourish here.



Experience the thrill of skiing in New Mexico. (Photo by Don Strel, courtesy Santa Fe Convention & Visitors Bureau.)

In New Mexico you can bike, boat, snow ski, water-ski, scuba-dive, whitewater raft, fish, golf, hunt, skate, hike, rock climb, hang glide, horseback ride, and even go spelunking or ballooning.

About New Mexico

Here in New Mexico we take our cuisine seriously. New Mexico's state vegetables are chile and the pinto bean. The state question is "Red or Green?" and refers to which type of chile you would like with your meal. It is common to hear natives bragging about "how hot" they like their chile.

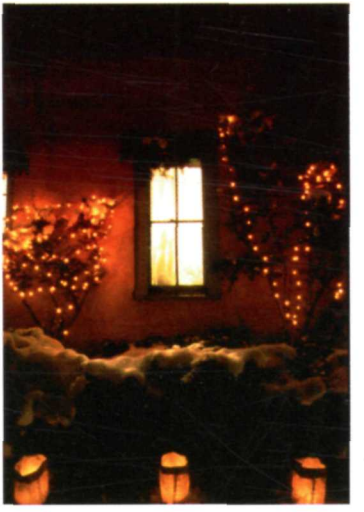


Red chile ristras drying in the sun also serve as a colorful decoration for homes and businesses around the state. (Photo by Chris Corrie, courtesy Santa Fe Convention & Visitors Bureau.)

It is probably best to ask for mild chile for your first forays into this flavorful local obsession. From crab enchiladas covered in chile verde (green chile), to chile rellenos (chile stuffed with cheese, breaded and deep-fried), to pork marinated in chile colorado (red chile), you will never lack for tempting or varied ways to enjoy our favorite state dish.

The state tree is the piñon, which produces an edible and very delicious, though tiny, nut. Piñon nuts can be eaten alone, but they are also included in candies and main dishes. Try some of these and other New Mexican favorites and you will find out why New Mexican natives are so passionate about the local cuisine. New Mexico also offers a multitude of fine-dining establishments that serve enough types of international food to satisfy any hungry traveler.

New Mexico has been producing wine longer than any other state in the Union. The first grapevines in New Mexico were planted in 1629 as compared to 1769 in California. New Mexico now boasts more than 20 wineries, which produce a variety of excellent wines. Wine-tasting events are frequent and, more often than not, offer the chance to sample local music and hospitality as well as fine vintages.



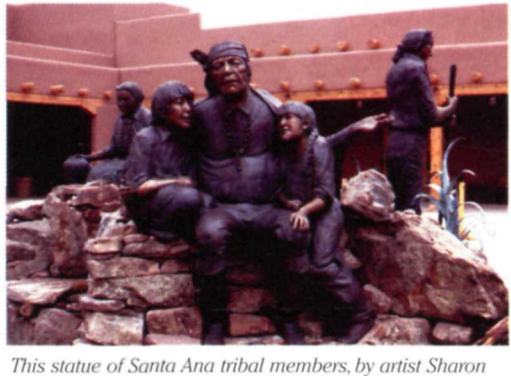
Traditional farolitos light many New Mexican neighborhoods at Christmastime. (Photo by Chris Corrie, courtesy Santa Fe Convention & Visitors Bureau.)

Most importantly, New Mexico reflects the blending of three cultures. Here you can explore Native American Indian culture by observing a traditional dance at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center in Albuquerque, or attend one of the state's many fiestas and immerse yourself in the delights the Hispanic culture has to offer. Or perhaps you might like to join the Mountain Man Rendezvous in Santa Fe and experience the ambience of the Old West.

So get out there and enjoy!

Visiting the Tribes of New Mexico

Traditions, customs and religions have been passed down from generation to generation. All tribes hold them in high regard and integrate them into their way of life. Their prayers, dances and ceremonies are the heart and soul of their existence. Some visitor's actions and or questions may be offensive. Each tribe has its own government and has established its own policies and regulations addressing visitors. Common sense, continuity, and respect are what make up these policies. Please obey all laws when visiting reservation lands.



This statue of Santa Ana tribal members, by artist Sharon Fullingham, is part of a "Welcoming Sculpture" that graces the entrance to the Hyatt Regency Tamaya Resort. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

The reservation communities and pueblos are not "living museums" or theme parks. These are homes and should be respected as such. Photography is a particularly sensitive issue: fees and restrictions vary from tribe-to-tribe and at times activity-to-activity. Check for the tribe's policy before taking a camera out. Photographs are for private use and are not to be reproduced or resold without written permission from the tribe. Remember, a photo permit does not give you permission to invade an individual's privacy or to disrupt an activity. Do not attempt to take photos, recordings, or sketches if not allowed. This is a sensitive issue and can be very embarrassing for you when infracting tribal rules. One bad experi-

(Reprinted courtesy of the NM Dept. of Tourism, Indian Tourism Program.)



Nambe Easter Dancer. (Photo by Mark Nohl, courtesy New Mexico Magazine.)

ence can ruin your whole visit to New Mexico, so please respect all laws and regulations.

Tribal dances are religious ceremonies, not performances put on for tourists. Please be respectful and remember it is a privilege to be part of this ceremony. Tribal communities do not depend on the clock to tell them when it is time to conduct activities. An irritating question may be, "When is it going to start?" Acts of nature, as well as the sequence of events that must take place (some not for public viewing) usually determine starting/ending times. When asking questions, do no push for an answer since it may be addressing a sensitive issue or event.

Certain areas of tribal communities are off-limits and these areas may or may not be posted. These areas include cemeteries, ceremonial buildings (kivas) and private homes. Do not climb walls or other structures, some are several hundred years old and may not be safe. It is always advisable to drive slowly. Tribal lands are quiet, restful places with children and animals often playing near roads. Alcohol and drugs will not be tolerated on the reservations and it is better if pets are left at home. Reservation animals may not be as tolerant as their owners. The best protocol to follow is to use respect and a lot of common sense.

(Reprinted courtesy of the NM Dept. of Tourism, Indian Tourism Program.)

Pueblo Etiquette

When visiting the 19 pueblos of New Mexico, remember that each pueblo has its own form of government and policies regarding visitors. Upon arrival, your first stop should be at the governor's office and/or visitor center regarding admission fees, photos, recordings, restrictions, and acceptable behavior. Here are some helpful hints to avoid any misunderstandings or violations of traditional pueblo customs.

- Do not enter homes without an invitation as they are private residences.
- Stay in the immediate village area. Do not wander off.
- Kivas and graveyards are NOT to be entered by non-pueblo people.
- Pueblo dances are religious ceremonies, not an entertainment event. Please observe with quiet attention and respect. Applause after a dance is inappropriate.
- Do not approach or talk to dancers as they are entering, leaving or resting near the kiva.
- On feast days, enter a Pueblo home as you would any other, by invitation only. It is courteous to accept an invitation to eat, but do not linger at the table, as your host will be serving relatives and guests throughout the day.
- Do not interrupt non-dance participants' concentration by asking questions, talking or waving to friends.
- Please control your children and see that they are respectful.
- Do not bring pets into the pueblo.

(Reprinted courtesy of the NM Dept. of Tourism, Indian Tourism Program.)

Historic Events and Figures of El Camino Real



Long before the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock, Hispanic colonists led by **Don Juan de Oñate** had already settled in New Mexico, just north of present-day Española. With them they brought Christianity, herds of horses, cattle, sheep, a written language and **a way of life that transformed the "New World."**

Native American Indians, particularly the Pueblo Indians of the Rio Grande Valley, established routes for trade and communication long before the arrival of Europeans. One of these routes would later become the route of **El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro**, which would connect Mexico City, in New Spain, with the provinces of Santa Fe.

In 1539, Fray Marcos de Niza was sent by the Spanish viceroy in Mexico City to verify rumors of the "Seven Cities of Gold," said to be located to the north of New Spain, present-day Mexico, in what is today the Southwestern United States. Although he never actually came close enough to explore the Native American villages he saw from afar, de Niza returned with a report that he had seen cities that were, in his opinion, "finer" than Mexico City.

Consequently, **in 1540, Francisco Vasquez de Coronado** came north from New Spain (present-day Mexico) in search of these fine cities. Coronado and his party traveled north through what is today Arizona and returned south along the Pecos River. He never found the fabled cities, but he did explore much of what is today the Southwestern United States. Coronado's party spent the winter in the Tiguex province, in the vicinity of Albuquerque. The

ruins of the Tiwa pueblo of Kuaua, "evergreen," one of many contacted by the explorers, is now Coronado State Monument, and is located near the present-day town of Bernalillo.

On January 25, 1598, Don Juan de Oñate y Salazar, who would become New Mexico's first Spanish colonial governor, set out with 600 colonists from Santa Barbara, Mexico, near present-day Chihuahua. They were bound for la tierra adentro, the interior land.

On April 30, 1598, the Catholic Feast of the Ascension, Oñate claimed possession of the new land and its peoples for Spain. Crossing the Rio Grande, they negotiated *el paso*, a narrow gap in the mountains, near present-day El Paso, Texas and followed the river upstream into what is today **New Mexico**.

On July 11, 1598, they settled at the Indian pueblo of O'ke, just north of present-day Española. Oñate renamed it San Juan de los Caballeros. Today it is known as **San Juan Pueblo.** Within a few weeks the colonists converted a nearby pueblo at San Juan into a village they named **San Gabriel de Yunque-Ouinque**. It became the **first Spanish colonial capital. In 1609, the capital was moved to Santa Fe.**

Historically, a Camino Real, or "Royal Road," is defined as a road connecting Spanish capitals. **El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro translates as "The Royal Road of the Interior Land."** This was the official Spanish colonial name for the route. Later, after the founding of Chihuahua, in present-day Mexico, it would sometimes be called the Chihuahua



Trail. Throughout this book the name El Camino Real will be used to avoid confusion.

The route that Oñate traveled is the oldest, and for nearly a century, was the longest, European road in North America. **For nearly 300 years, from 1598 to 1882, El Camino Real was the primary route between Mexico and New Mexico.**

El Camino Real is **nationally significant** because of its use for exploration, conquest, colonization, settlement, missionary supply, commerce, cultural and biological exchange, and military campaigns. The route facilitated the emigration of Spanish colonials to New Mexico and other areas of what would become the United States.

The Pueblo Revolt of 1680 was led by a San Juan Pueblo leader named Popé, sometimes spelled Po'pay. The revolt was the result of an accumulation of Indian resentments against Spanish colonial treatment. El Camino Real was the route used by the surviving colonists as they fled south to Guadalupe del Paso, present-day Juarez, and safety.

In 1692, Capitan-General don Diego **de Vargas** Zapata Lujan Ponce de Leon and his troops headed north from Guadalupe del Paso, along El Camino Real, to begin the recolonization of New Mexico.

In 1821, Mexico won its independence from Spain. Gradually, merchant traffic loaded with trade goods coming across the Santa Fe Trail began traveling the Camino Real, sometimes called the Chihuahua Trail,

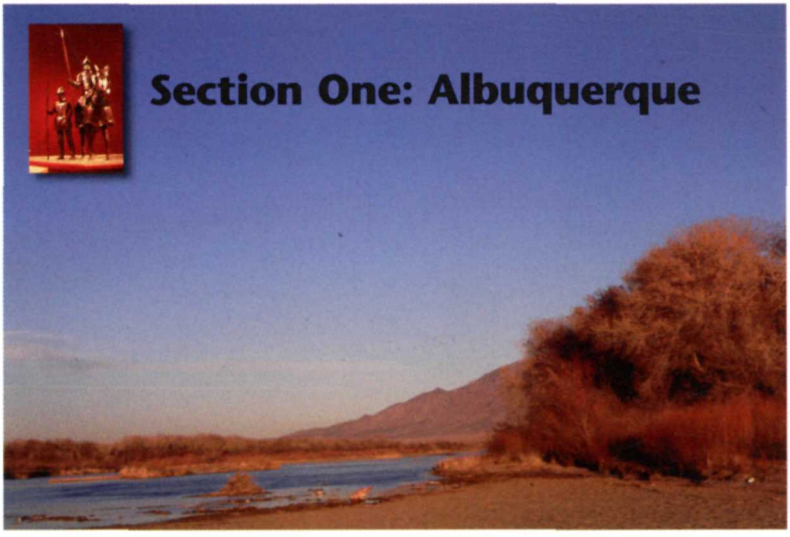
to Mexico. Through these trails New Mexico was connected to Europe and to the world. Trade between the United States and Mexico flourished. Traders and travelers along the route promoted cultural interaction among **Spaniards, Native Americans, Mexicans, Europeans and citizens of the United States.**

El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro played a crucial, if largely unrecognized, role in the evolution of the Southwestern United States. Its stories are fascinating and extensive and many excellent books detail the history of the route. For the interested traveler, sources for more information on El Camino Real have been recommended on page 110.

In 1846, the United States declared war on Mexico and General Stephen W. Kearny and his Army of the West arrived, by way of the Santa Fe Trail, from Fort Leavenworth, Kansas and took possession of New Mexico. In 1848, as set forth by the **Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo**, Mexico ceded part of southern Colorado, New Mexico and California to the United States, and so ended the Mexican-American War.

Over the next 20 years, the United States built several forts along both trails to protect traders and settlers. In 1862, during the **Civil War**, troops from several of these forts fought invading **Texas Confederates. In 1882, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad finished laying tracks from Santo Domingo Pueblo to El Paso, Texas, and the Camino Real passed into history.**

New Mexico became the 47th state in the Union in 1912.



Section One: Albuquerque

DIRECTION PAGES - How to find your way along El Camino Real National Scenic Byway as it runs through Albuquerque. Also includes routes that may be easier or faster to follow.

POINTS OF INTEREST PAGES - Historic sites and general information on things to do in Albuquerque are included in these pages.



1 Taos Pueblo
2 Taos
3 San Juan Pueblo
4 San Gabriel
5 Española
6 Santa Cruz de la Cañada
7 Chimayo
8 Santa Clara Pueblo
9 San Ildefonso Pueblo
10 Nambe Pueblo
11 Pojoaque
12 Tesuque
13 Santa Fe
14 Agua Fria
15 El Rancho de las Golondrinas
16 La Bajada
17 Cochiti Pueblo
18 Santo Domingo Pueblo
19 San Felipe Pueblo
20 Algodones
21 La Angostura
22 Santa Ana Pueblo
23 Coronado State Monument
24 Bernalillo
25 Sandia Pueblo
26 Corrales
27 Alameda
28 Albuquerque
29 Atrisco
30 Isleta Pueblo
31 Peralta
32 Valencia
33 Los Lunas
34 Tomé
35 Belén
36 Las Barrancas
37 Casa Colorada
38 Las Nutrias
39 Acomilla
40 La Joya de Sevilleta
41 Sabinal and Lemitar
42 Escondida
43 Socorro
44 San Pedro
45 Valverde Battlefield
46 Mesa de Contadero
47 San Antonio
48 Bosque de Apache
49 Fort Craig
50 Paraje de Fra Cristobal
51 Truth or Consequences
52 Engle
53 Fort Thorn
54 Hatch
55 Paraje San Diego
56 Fort Selden
57 Paraje de Robledo
58 Doña Ana
59 Las Cruces
60 La Mesilla
61 Fort Fillmore
62 Paraje de los Brazitos
63 La Salinera
64 Anthony
65 El Paso

Section One: Albuquerque

This guidebook lists communities and sites along the historic El Camino Real from San Juan Pueblo, in northern New Mexico, to the New Mexico/Texas state line, in the south.



EASY ROUTE - Directions: For convenience, the easiest way to get to any of the communities listed in this book is to take US 84/285 between Española and Santa Fe—and I-25 between Santa Fe and Albuquerque —and I-25 between Albuquerque and the New Mexico/Texas state line.

For the traveler who has more time, **you can travel the more historically accurate route described on the following pages.** *Many of these roads are very picturesque and since they more closely follow the route of El Camino Real, it is possible to get a better idea of what travelers on the historic trail must have experienced. However, be aware that these roads are slower and sometimes services are not available. In urban areas these routes can be more heavily congested with traffic, and in rural areas they are difficult to follow on some portions of the byway.*



One of New Mexico's famous sunsets. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

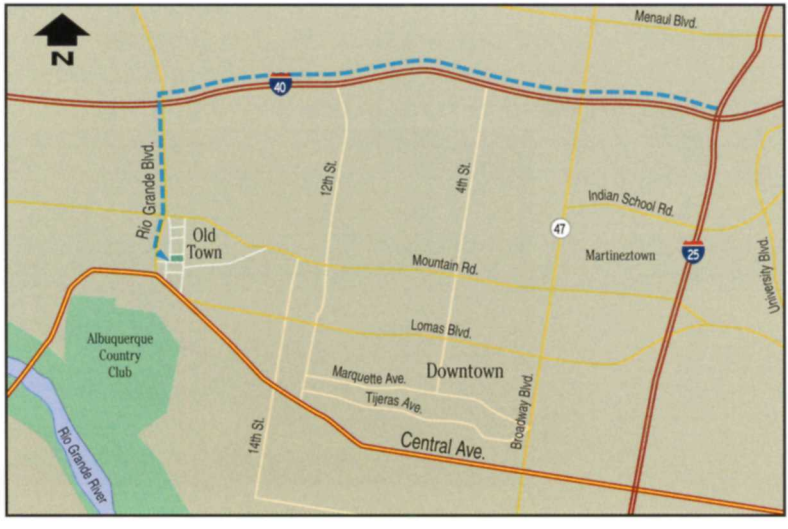
Section One: Albuquerque



Directions: *This section details only El Camino Real Scenic Byway within the City of Albuquerque. In Albuquerque, the byway extends from the city limits, in the north, (which is also the southern edge of the Sandia Indian Reservation) to Bridge St., in the south. Old Town Plaza, at about midway between these two limits, is an ideal starting point for getting a flavor for El Camino Real in Albuquerque. From Old Town you can explore El Camino Real within the metropolitan area to the north as far as Tramway Blvd., or to the south as far as Isleta Boulevard.*

To get to Old Town Plaza in Albuquerque*, take I-40 west from the intersection of I-25 and I-40 ("the Big I"). Get off at the Rio Grande Blvd. exit and turn left, or south onto Rio Grande. About 2.5 blocks farther on you will see signs for Old Town Plaza on your left.*

Map 2 – Directions to Old Town

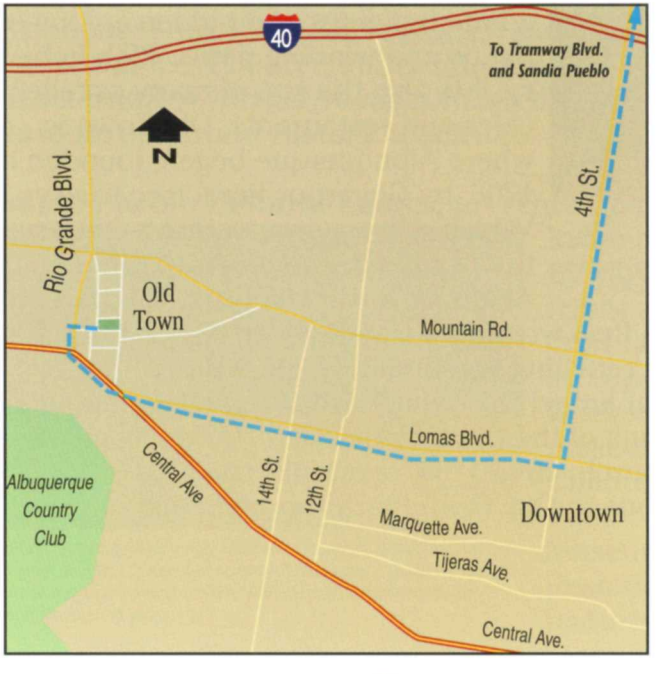


Section One: Albuquerque

SCENIC BYWAY ROUTE

Directions: *To travel the El Camino Real Scenic Byway north from Old Town Plaza, go east on Central Ave. from the intersection of Rio Grande and Central. Almost immediately you will need to bear left onto Lomas Blvd. Continue east one mile on Lomas Blvd. to 4th St. (NM 313) Turn left, or north, on 4th St. and follow it all the way through Albuquerque and the communities of Los Ranchos de Albuquerque and Alameda. Continue on to Tramway Blvd. (Please see map below.) Directions for continuing north to San Juan Pueblo are included on page 30. Directions for continuing south (Barelas Neighborhood and points south) are included on page 68.*

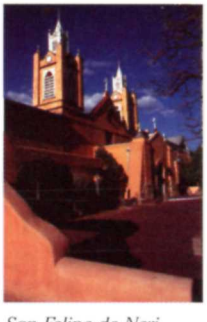
Map 3 – Old Town north to Tramway Blvd. and Sandia Pueblo



Section One: *Albuquerque*

Albuquerque, "the Heart of New Mexico," was chosen as the starting point for this guide because of its central location and because so many people fly or drive here first to begin their explorations of the state. This, the state's largest city, offers a wealth of historic, cultural and recreational activities. You could, in fact, easily spend weeks here enjoying the many enchantments Albuquerque has to offer. Here is a small sampling of the fun to be had in this unique and culturally diverse city.

Places to Go



San Felipe de Neri Church, 1733. (Photo by Mark Nohl, courtesy New Mexico Magazine.)

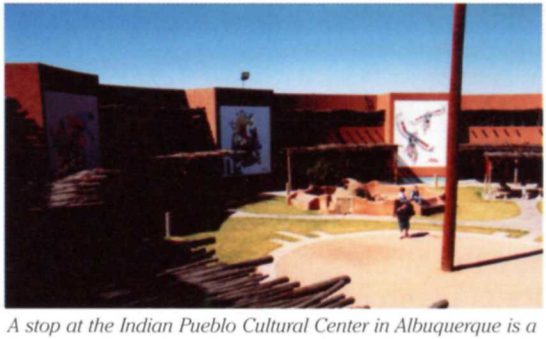
Old Town Albuquerque is a must-see for all visitors with its more than 130 shops and galleries housed in historic adobe buildings and hidden among its patios and winding paths. Rich in history, it is also the site of many excellent cafes and restaurants. Old Town is where Albuquerque began, founded in 1706, by Governor Francisco Cuervo y Valdez. Albuquerque quickly became the principal settlement of the Rio Abajo, or lower river district. Here, the Camino Real wound its way through a series of farming and ranching communities and led to a nearby ford that linked the Camino Real to settlements on the west bank of the Rio Grande. Historic San Felipe de Neri Church, circa 1733, overlooks the plaza. Directions to Old Town Plaza can be found on page 16.

The Albuquerque Museum of Art and History offers traditional and contemporary art of New Mexico, sculpture garden, children's exhibits, 400 years of Rio Grande Valley history, gift shop. Free. Located in historic Old Town on Mountain Rd. Tues.-Sun. 9-5.

New Mexico Museum of Natural History & Science showcases natural history, geology, astronomy, science and lots of dinosaurs. NatureWorks Store. Dynamax Theater. Admission fee. Open daily 9-5, except Christmas and non-holiday Mondays in Jan. and Sept. 1801 Mountain Rd. NW, across from the Alb. Museum of Art and History.

Lodestar Astronomy Center has a planetarium, astronomy exhibits, interactive exhibits, observatory, astronomy store, "Virtual Voyages," and simulator. Admission fee. Children under four not allowed in planetarium or Virtual Voyages located at the NM Museum of Natural History & Science.

Indian Pueblo Cultural Center, presents traditional Indian dances by various tribes and craft demonstrations every weekend. Main museum and Children's Pueblo House Museum. Restaurant features tradi-



A stop at the Indian Pueblo Cultural Center in Albuquerque is a fun way to learn about the various tribes and a good idea before planning a visit to one of New Mexico's tribal communities. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

tional Native American fare. Gift shop, rugs, pottery, kachinas, jewelry. Smoke shop. Admission free. Open daily except Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Years. 2401 12th St. NW.

KiMo Theatre Built in 1927, and recently renovated to its full glory, this unique theater originally housed vaudeville acts. Its interior is decorated in Pueblo



Albuquerque's Kimo Theatre, built in 1927, reflects the glamour surrounding movies in a by-gone era. (Photo by Mark Nohl, courtesy of New Mexico Magazine.)

Deco architectural style, an unusual and striking interpretation of American Indian motifs. Now the home of plays, art shows and other events. Admission free unless a specific event is ongoing. 423 Central Ave. N.W. (at 5th St. Downtown.)

The University of New Mexico campus is home to many fine examples of Pueblo-Revival architecture. Its Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, open to the public, focuses on the cultural history of New Mexico. Also on campus are the Meteorite Museum and several art museums. Site of many cultural, artistic, and musical events. Paid parking. Main campus located north of Central Ave. and east of University Ave.

Albuquerque Biological Park operates the following sites:

1. **Albuquerque Aquarium & Rio Grande Botanic Garden** 2601 Central Ave. NW. Admission Fee. Hours: 9-5.
2. **Rio Grande Zoo** Outdoor shell amphitheater set on the Zoo's own lake offers concerts during the summer and special occasions during the year. Admission Fee. Hours: 9-5. Located in the historic Barelas Neighborhood, 903 10th St. SW.

Rio Grande Nature Center The center consists of 270 acres dedicated to the protection and preservation of the Rio Grande Bosque, or wetlands along the river. Visitors can hike the extensive trails or view turtles, ducks and other wildlife from the visitors center. Special weekend programs. Admission Fee. 2901 Candelaria Rd. NW.

Sandia Peak Tramway Longest aerial tram in North America, magnificent view of 11,000 square miles of New Mexico landscape. Biking trails and rentals at base area and top of chairlift. Admission fee. There are two restaurants: *High Finance*, at the crest, and *Salsa*, at the lower tram launch site. Hours vary. 10 Tramway Loop NE.



Sandia Peak Tram. (Photo by Mark Nohl, courtesy New Mexico Magazine.)

Petroglyph National Monument There are an estimated 17,000 examples of Indian rock art at the Las Imagines National Archeological District. It is the only National Park established specifically for the preservation of prehistoric and historic Native American Rock Art. Hiking trails, picnic areas, view of five dormant volcanic cones. Hiking boots and water recommended. Parking fees. Open year-round, 8-5 except Thanksgiving, Christmas, and New Years Day. West on I-40 to Unser Blvd., continue three miles north to park visitor center. Admission fee.



Long ago, an unknown artist etched this image of a stalk of corn into the caprock at what is now the Petroglyph National Monument. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)



A demonstrator proudly displays a ladle made from a gourd at the New Mexico State Fair; one of the largest fairs in the nation. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

New Mexico State Fairgrounds Events are held here year-round, including Sat. Flea Market, annual Gun Shows, and concerts at Tingley Coliseum. Also site of the Downs at Albuquerque Racetrack and Casino. Arabian Horse Show every other year. The NM State Fair held in Sept. is one of the nation's largest with Spanish and Indian villages, a midway and nightly rodeos. North of Central Ave. and east of San Pedro Ave. Admission fee.

American International Rattlesnake Museum See the world's largest collection of live rattlers. More than 20 species can be viewed. Admission fee. Open 10-6 daily. 202 San Felipe St. NW (in Old Town).

Journal Pavilion Albuquerque's newest 12,000-seat concert venue offers world-class entertainment and spectacular sunsets. South of Alb. Exit I-25 at Rio Bravo, West on Rio Bravo to South on Broadway, East on Bobby Foster Road to amphitheater.

Barelas As is the case in many growing communities, Albuquerque has merged with and encompassed some of the smaller outlying historic communities in its immediate area. **Barelas**, established circa 1640-50, on the east bank of the Rio Grande, is one such community. Two miles south of Albuquerque's Old Town on 4th St.



This tile-art marker is just south of the new Albuquerque Hispano Chamber Offices in the Joseph Baca Plazuela. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

Barelas Neighborhood Barelas was located near an El Camino Real ford. The old center of Barelas village, was Barelas Road, which ran along the east side of the marshes of the Rio Grande in Albuquerque. In early records, this area was called the San Nicolas Grant



The Red Ball Cafe, opened in 1922, is a historic landmark in the Barelas Neighborhood. Their Wimpy Burgers are famous! (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)



Locals in-the-know have been flocking to the Barelas Coffeehouse for years to satisfy their cravings for authentic New Mexican food. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

and was located "opposite the agricultural lands of Atrisco (see Atrisco, under Albuquerque south to the NM/TX state line) and on the edge of the Esteros de Mexia." Esteros means swamps in Spanish and scholars agree that the land along the river where the Albuquerque Zoo now stands was swampy for centuries.

The Albuquerque Hispano Chamber of Commerce





The Joseph Baca Plazuela, next door to the chamber offices, is a good place to rest and view tile-art with themes celebrating local history (Left). The new Albuquerque Hispano Chamber of Commerce offices (Right; photos by Beth Keyohara.).

The chamber offices are located in the heart of the historic Barelas neighborhood at 1309 4th St. SW.

The National Hispanic Cultural Center of New Mexico



(Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

Opened October 2000, the mission of the center is to promote greater cross-cultural understanding. Four art galleries, research library, genealogy program, photo and manuscript archives, outdoor sculpture garden, Intel Visual Arts and Technology Building, restaurant, lectures, slide shows and films. Within two years, the center plans to open a culinary institute, performing arts center, amphitheater, and international center, which will house the study programs of the Cervantes Institute, the Spanish Resource Center and the Mexican Resource Center. Located in the historic Barelas Neighborhood. 1701 4th St. SW. Southwest corner at the intersection of 4th St. and Bridge Blvd.

Albuquerque Events

Year-round	**Magnífico! Festival of the Arts**
March	**Fiery Foods Show** **Rio Grande Arts and Crafts Festival**
April	**Fiesta Artística** **Gathering of Nations Pow-Wow** **Founders Day**



Section One: *Albuquerque*

Albuquerque Events (continued)

May	**Cinco de Mayo Fiestas** **Mother's Day Symphony Concert**
June – Aug.	**Summerfest, Downtown every Sat.** **Arts in the Park** **Zoo Music** **Sandia Peak Ski Area Chairlift & Mtn. Biking, June-Oct.** **Brown Bag Noontime Concert Series, Civic Plaza** **Indian Market** **Father's Day Multi-Cultural Festival** **NM Arts and Crafts Fair** **Flamenco Festival** **Sandia Classic Hang Gliding Competition**
July	**Mariachi Spectacular** **Hispanic Music Awards**
September	**New Mexico State Fair**
October	**Rio Grande Arts and Crafts Festival** **Kodak Albuquerque International Balloon Fiesta** – World's largest ballooning event. Nine days include five Mass Ascensions, more than 1,000 balloons lift off in unison. Special Shapes Rodeo, Balloon Glow, special event races and more at Albuquerque's Balloon Fiesta Park. Admission fee.
November	**Hispanic Music Festival** **Scorpions Hockey, Nov. - March** **Holiday OLE** **Weems Artfest**
December	**Holiday Stroll, Old Town** **Luminaria Tour** – Extensive traditional paper bag, sand and candle decorations throughout several Albuquerque neighborhoods light the way for the Christ Child during the Christmas season. Bus tours available through the City of Albuquerque. **River of Lights at the Botanic Gardens** – Extravagant decorations, food and carolers are on hand for these unique evening celebrations.



Albuquerque Services

Other Attractions: National Atomic Museum, Explora! Science Center and Children's Museum of Albuquerque, several malls, Nob Hill Shopping Center, Symphony Orchestra, Chamber Orchestra, Albuquerque Little Theater, several vineyards and wineries, many night clubs, several golf courses, Scorpions Hockey Team, Tingley Beach - fishing, recreation, The Beach Waterpark, many art galleries, amusement parks and recreational centers.

Restaurants: Albuquerque offers an unbelievable number of fine restaurants. You can find just about any type of food here and almost any type of atmosphere. Some examples are: Barelas Coffee House, Cafe Broadway International, Casa De Benavidez, El Pinto Restaurant, Garduños of Mexico, Red Ball Cafe, Garcia's Kitchen, Sadie's Cocinita, and Church Street Cafe.

Lodging includes: La Posada de Albuquerque (built in 1939), Best Western, Hilton, Hyatt Regency, and Sheraton.

Information Centers

New Mexico Visitor Information Center
Indian Pueblo Cultural Center,
2401 12th St. NW, 87131. ph. 505-843-7270.

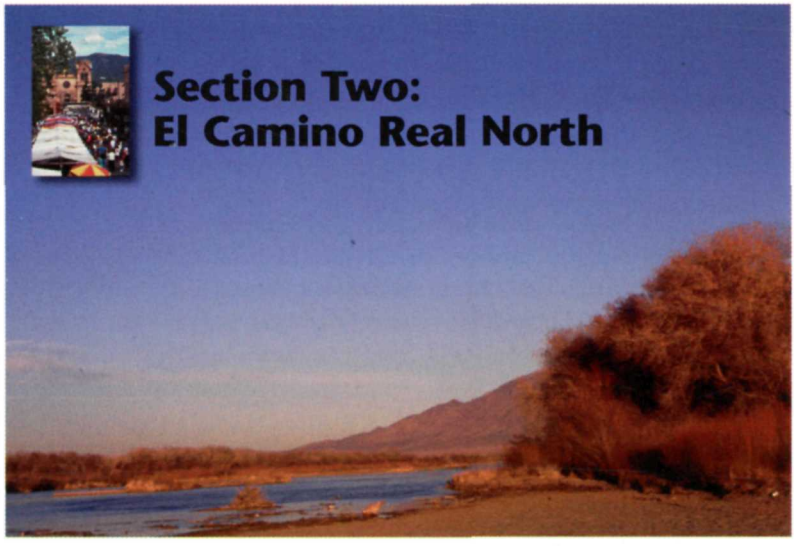
Albuquerque Convention & Visitors Bureau Information Centers

Airport Information Center - Lower level, bottom of escalator. Daily 9:30 a.m. - 8 p.m.

Downtown Information Center - ACVB, 20 First Plaza, Galleria level. Open Mon.-Fri. 8-5.

Old Town Information Center - Plaza Don Luis on Romero NW, across from the church. Open daily, seasonal hours.

Event Information - Information on current local events is available 24 hours a day by phoning 800-284-2282.



Section Two:
El Camino Real North

Section Two:
El Camino Real North

DIRECTION PAGES - How to find your way along El Camino Real National Scenic Byway north from Albuquerque to San Juan Pueblo.

POINTS OF INTEREST PAGES - Communities, historic sites and general information on things to do along El Camino Real National Scenic Byway as you travel north from Albuquerque.



1 Taos Pueblo
2 Taos
3 San Juan Pueblo
4 San Gabriel
5 Española
6 Santa Cruz de la Cañada
7 Chimayo
8 Santa Clara Pueblo
9 San Ildefonso Pueblo
10 Nambe Pueblo
11 Pojoaque
12 Tesuque
13 Santa Fe
14 Agua Fria
15 El Rancho de las Golondrinas
16 La Bajada
17 Cochiti Pueblo
18 Santo Domingo Pueblo
19 San Felipe Pueblo
20 Algodones
21 La Angostura
22 Santa Ana Pueblo
23 Coronado State Monument
24 Bernalillo
25 Sandia Pueblo
26 Corrales
27 Alameda
28 Albuquerque
29 Atrisco
30 Isleta Pueblo
31 Peralta
32 Valencia
33 Los Lunas
34 Tomé
35 Belén
36 Las Barrancas
37 Casa Colorada
38 Las Nutrias
39 Acomilla
40 La Joya de Sevilleta
41 Sabinal and Lemitar
42 Escondida
43 Socorro
44 San Pedro
45 Valverde Battlefield
46 Mesa de Contadero
47 San Antonio
48 Bosque de Apache
49 Fort Craig
50 *Paraje de Fra Cristobal*
51 Truth or Consequences
52 Engle
53 Fort Thorn
54 Hatch
55 Paraje San Diego
56 Fort Selden
57 Paraje de Robledo
58 Doña Ana
59 Las Cruces
60 La Mesilla
61 Fort Fillmore
62 Paraje de los Brazitos
63 La Salinera
64 Anthony
65 El Paso

Section Two: Albuquerque to San Juan Pueblo



Directions: *Don't forget! You can always take the easy route detailed on page 15.*

El Camino Real Scenic Byway Route *- Section One detailed the byway within Albuquerque. This section details the byway from the Albuquerque city limits (at about Tramway Blvd.) north to San Juan Pueblo. This section picks up where page 17 left off.*

Map 4 – Albuquerque North to San Juan Pueblo



Section Two: Albuquerque to San Juan Pueblo



Directions: Tramway Blvd. to Sandia Pueblo *Continue traveling north on 4th St. (now NM 313). Once you pass the junction with Tramway Blvd. (NM 556) you are just past the southern boundary of the Sandia Indian Reservation.*

Sandia Pueblo to San Felipe Pueblo *Continue traveling north on NM 313 through the Sandia Indian Reservation, to the Town of Bernalillo, the Village of Algodones and the San Felipe Pueblo.*

San Felipe Pueblo to Santo Domingo Pueblo *From San Felipe Pueblo turn right, or east, back to I-25. You will meet up with I-25 at Exit 252 (San Felipe Exit). Go north on I-25 to Exit 259 to Santo Domingo Pueblo. The road, that heads NW to Santo Domingo Pueblo is NM 22. (If you want to visit the pueblo plaza you will need to turn left, approx. four miles from I-25, and follow that road approximately .75 miles of a mile west into the plaza.)*

Santo Domingo Pueblo to La Bajada Hill *From Santo Domingo Pueblo follow NM 22 northwest past the pueblo and through the Village of Peña Blanca to the junction with NM 16. Turn right, or SE, on NM 16 and follow it all the way back to I-25. You will meet I-25 at Exit 264, La Bajada Hill.*

La Bajada Hill to La Cienega and El Rancho De Las Golondrinas *At La Bajada Hill head NE on I-25 to Exit 271 (the La Cienega Exit) and travel NW 0.7 miles and turn right, or NE on Los Piños Rd. (CR 56). Continue along CR 56 to the junction with CR 54, here you will find El Rancho De Los Golondrinas.*

Section Two: Albuquerque to San Juan Pueblo



Directions: El Rancho De Las Golondrinas to Agua Fria
From Las Golondrinas continue NE on CR 56. You will wind around and pass through the La Cieneguilla land grant passing over the Santa Fe River twice. Continue .25 miles past the intersection of 599 and Airport Rd. and turn left, or northeast, onto Agua Fria St. (NM 588) and follow it into Agua Fria. It is eight miles from Las Golondrinas to Agua Fria St.

Agua Fria to Santa Fe *From Agua Fria continue NE along Agua Fria St. (NM 588) to Guadalupe St. Continue across Guadalupe St. You will now be on De Vargas St. Continue on De Vargas St. to the next intersection, which is Sandoval St. and turn left, or north, onto Sandoval. Continue north on Sandoval to W. San Franciso St. and turn right, or east, into the Santa Fe Plaza.*

Santa Fe to Española *From the Santa Fe Plaza, take Palace Ave. west and turn left, or south on Sandoval St. Turn right, or west, on W. San Francisco St. Continue to the junction with US 475 and turn left, or west. At the junction of US 475 and US 285/84 turn right, or north, and follow it all the way into Española.*

Española to San Juan Pueblo
From Española continue north on US 84/285 to the junction with NM 68 and continue north along NM 68. San Juan Pueblo is located just past the junction and Alcalde is 3.2 few miles farther along NM 68.

Section Two:
El Camino Real North



A peaceful scene on the Rio Grande near Alameda. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

Alameda, "cottonwood grove," originally this farming village was a Tiwa pueblo that was destroyed in 1680. Today, Alameda is within Albuquerque's city limits. In Albuquerque, north on I-25 to Exit 233 (Alameda Exit), west on Alameda Rd.

Sandia Pueblo was founded in 1300. Sandia, Spanish for watermelon, is in reference to the pinkish hue the Sandia Mountains are often bathed in at the coming of sunset. Coronado visited here in 1540. The pueblo was deserted during the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. The descendants of the people who fled returned in 1748. In Albuquerque, north on I-25 to exit 234 (Tramway Rd.) on the outskirts of Albuquerque.

Events

June	**Sandia Pueblo Feast Day**

Services

Sandia Casino, Bien Mur Indian Market Center, Sandia Lakes Recreation Area.



El Camino Real North: Side Trip to Corrales

Corrales originated as a Spanish colonial farming village named after the extensive corrals of rancher Juan Gonzalez, founder of nearby Alameda. It is still a charming agricultural community whose winding roads offer a serene glimpse into the past. Corrales Road is a State Scenic and Historic Byway. Fall is an especially lovely time of year to visit the village, when the produce from local farms is offered for sale at roadside stands. Twelve miles NW of Albuquerque. I-25 Exit 233, west on Alameda, to Corrales Rd. (NM 448) north through the village.

Places to Go

Old San Ysidro Church, circa 1865, is named for Corrales' patron saint San Ysidro, the patron saint of the farmer. This is the second church built on this site. The first was destroyed by flooding. A National Historic landmark, it is still used for special events, and is a fine example of Spanish Colonial architecture. West on Old Church Rd. from Corrales Rd.

Casa San Ysidro, The historic Gutiérrez/Minge House was built in the 1870's and now houses a collection of rare Hispanic New Mexican artifacts. Open for tours, by reservation only, Feb. - Nov. Admission fee. Across from Old San Ysidro Church. ph. 505-898-3915

May	**Heritage Festival** **Corrales Studio/Art Tour** **San Ysidro Day**
June	**Growers Market** **Multi-Media Show, Old San Ysidro Church**
Oct.	**Harvest Festival** **Fine Arts Show, Old San Ysidro Church**
Dec.	**Christmas Parade** **Old Fashioned Christmas** **Fine Crafts Show, Old San Ysidro Church**

Other attractions: Corrales has many fine restaurants including, Rancho De Corrales, built in 1801 by Diego Montoya, and Perea's Restaurant/Tijuana Bar, housed in a building more than 200 years old. The village has several art galleries and antique stores and also a variety of Bed and Breakfast establishments. Also, Corrales Winery and Milagro Vineyards.

Section Two:
El Camino Real North



"La Tierra Bonita," the beautiful land, view of Sandias from Bernalillo. (Photo courtesy Town of Bernalillo.)

Bernalillo grew from a string of haciendas along the river in the 1600s to a commercial center for trade among the pueblos and Mexican settlers in the 1800s.

Bernalillo's main street is rich in history. Justin B. Rinaldi wrote the following in an article titled Reminiscences of Bernalillo, for the Summer 2000, NM Route 66 Association Newsletter.

> *"When I was growing up in Bernalillo, one of my older brothers, Philip, would ask me, 'Do you realize that if someone from New York wanted to drive to California, or to drive from Canada to Mexico during the 1920s or 30s, he would have to drive through Bernalillo?' ... Not until I grew up did I realize that my brother was correct. I learned that the only major continuous route connecting the East with the West was mainly U.S. Highway 66, which did come through the main street, now Camino del Pueblo, in Bernalillo."*
>
> *Astonishingly, the only route connecting Canada and*

Section Two:
El Camino Real North

Mexico during most of the same period was historic Route 85 (now N.M. 313), which also came through Bernalillo. In essence, the routes crisscrossed from all four compass points. And to make this bit of historical fact more amazing, both U.S. 66 and U.S. 85 share the same road bed through the main street of Bernalillo (which was once the main trading route from Mexico, the Camino Real)!"





Sixteen miles N of Albuquerque, Exit 242 (Bernalillo Exit) off I-25.



Top Right: Horse and buggy days. (Courtesy Sandoval County Historical Society.)
Middle: In the 1920s or 30s. (Courtesy Sandoval County Historical Society.)
Bottom: In 2001. Main St. in Bernalillo, now Camino del Pueblo, has seen a lot of history pass by. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

Bernalillo Places to Go

All of these sites are located right on Camino del Pueblo, the main street running north to south through the Town of Bernalillo.

Las Cocinitas Historical Site, original settlement site, ask at the tourist center for information.

Santuario de San Lorenzo, circa 1853, is one of the finest surviving examples of the architectural influence of Archbishop Lamy (See St. Francis Cathedral under Santa Fe). Camino del Pueblo.

Old Convent Building Built in 1875 around a central courtyard for defense, this building was donated by Jose Leandro Perea to Archbishop Lamy. In 1878, the Sisters of Loretto opened a girls' school here. It is listed on the Historical Register. Houses Mary Ann's Old Convent Gallery, by appointment only. Camino del Pueblo.



El Zocalo Market Place. (Courtesy Town of Bernalillo.)

El Zocalo (Abenicio Salazar Building) Built in 1922-23, originally a public school, from the 1950s to 1965 it was the private Our Lady of Sorrows School. Camino del Pueblo.



Section Two:
El Camino Real North

Sandoval County Courthouse Built in 1926 on the same site as the former courthouse, which was destroyed by fire. Camino del Pueblo.

Old Stone Jail In use in the 1800s. Located behind the Sandoval County Courthouse on Camino del Pueblo.

Perea/Baca House Originally an immense double plaza hacienda with two stories in the front section, and stone foundations. It was a stage coach stop on the Camino Real. Jose Leandro Perea sold it to Sacimo and Miguel de Baca in 1901. In 1905, during a diphtheria epidemic, it was used as an emergency school by the Sisters of Loretto. Now houses Casa C de Baca Antiques. Camino del Pueblo.

Information Centers

Tourist Center, located north of the Santuario, excellent source for local information.

Section Two:
El Camino Real North

Bernalillo Events

May **Cinco de Mayo**

June **Sandoval County Appreciation Day**

Aug. **Sheriff's Posse Rodeo**

Fiestas de San Lorenzo - Oldest continuous Matachines performance in North America, dating back to 1693.



Matachine dancers at San Lorenzo Fiestas. (Photo by Mark Nohl, courtesy New Mexico Magazine.)

Sept. **New Mexico Wine Festival** - Labor Day Weekend. Named to top 100 events in North America by American Bus Association. The wine grape was first introduced here in the 1620s. This quiet town of 6,000 swells to five times its size during the New Mexico Wine Festival. This joyous celebration is an outdoor affair with music, art and regional foods. Wine is available for sampling and sale at the community park, behind the visitors' center in Bernalillo's historic district. Sat., Sun. and Mon. Begins at noon. I-25 exit 242 west, left on Camino del Pueblo. Admission Fee.



Festival goers sample the wares at the New Mexico Wine Festival in Bernalillo. (Photo courtesy Town of Bernalillo.)

Oct. **Hispanic Music Festival**, traditional regional music and dance.

Dec. **Bernalillo Arts Trail**

Nighttime Christmas Parade (First weekend in Dec.)



Section Two:
El Camino Real North

Bernalillo Services

Other attractions: Silva's Saloon is housed in a historic building more than 100 years old, site of many western movies and memorabilia. Rose's Pottery



A stop at the Jackalope is always an adventure. Enjoy your explorations as you meander through hundreds of unique items. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

House; ask for a guided tour of this fine collection of pottery and southwest artifacts. Also, Camino Real Antiques, Jackalope and many more shops, galleries and antique stores.

Restaurants include: The Range Cafe & Bakery, Coronado Restaurant & Cantina, La Casita Cafe, Abuelita's Cafe.

Lodging includes: Day's Inn, Super 8 Motel, La Hacienda Grande B & B, and Microtel.



A little explorer tries on the armor of a Spanish Conquistador at the Coronado State Monument. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

Coronado State Monument is the partially reconstructed ruins of the 1,200-room Indian pueblo of Kuaua, or "evergreen." Coronado established his military headquarters near the pueblo in the winter of 1540-41. The visitor's center features murals found here in 1935. The murals are among the finest examples of mural art in North America dating from pre-European contact. Visitors may climb down a ladder into a restored kiva, or underground ceremonial chamber. Self-guided tour, river walk, and picnic area. Open daily except New Year's Day, Easter, Thanksgiving and Christmas. Admission fee, under 17 free. Two miles NW of Bernalillo on NM 44/550.

Santa Ana Pueblo, originally located atop a nearby mesa, the pueblo moved to its current location in 1690. This Keres-speaking pueblo of Tamaya's 1693 Franciscan mission is in the old village on the mesa. The mission is not generally open to the public and is used only on feast days. The pueblo is four miles NW of Bernalillo on NM 44/550.

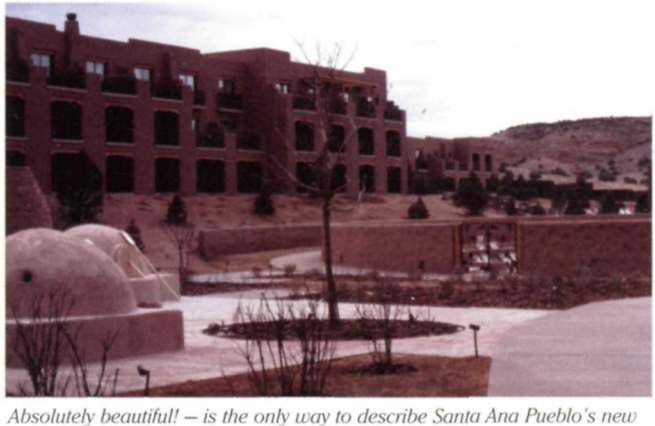
Santa Ana Events

June	**San Pedro Feast Day - Corn Dance**
	Santa Ana Feast Day
Dec.	**Pueblo Dances and Midnight Mass**

Santa Ana Services

Other attractions: Santa Ana Star Casino, Santa Ana Golf Course, Prairie Star Restaurant, Santa Ana Soccer Complex and Stadium.

The Hyatt Regency Tamaya Resort, which opened in Dec. 2000, is the largest resort hotel in New Mexico with 350 guest rooms and suites, tennis courts, three outdoor heated pools, a fitness center, salon, 13,000 sq. foot spa., 18 treatment rooms and private courtyards, and five restaurants and lounges.



Absolutely beautiful! – is the only way to describe Santa Ana Pueblo's new Hyatt Regency Tamaya Resort. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

Side Trip to Jemez Mountain Trail National Scenic Byway

The Jemez Mountain Trail National Scenic Byway begins at the unspoiled village of San Ysidro, (26 miles NW of Bernalillo) at the junction of NM 44/550 and NM 4. Jemez Pueblo is where the descendants of Pecos Pueblo still live. (See Pecos National Historic Park pg. 53). The Jemez Mountain Trail was declared a National Scenic & Historic Byway in recognition of its fantastic natural and cultural resources. You can see Soda Dam and the Jemez Falls on this side trip. From Town of Bernalillo west on NM 44/550.

La Angostura means a narrow passageway. Encroaching hills and mesas squeezed Camino Real traffic into La Angostura, so the Spanish, who began to settle here in 1745, guarded it to ensure travel continued. A village of Angostura was settled in 1824. Five miles N of Bernalillo, on NM 313.

Algodones is a small farming community on NM 313. Algodon means cotton in Spanish, and Algodones may be named after the cottonwood trees that line the river in the area. I-25 Exit 248.

Services

Nombres Art Gallery, Hacienda Vargas B & B. The site has been a stagecoach stop, a train depot and an Indian Trading Post. Seven miles north of Bernalillo.



A cottonwood tree overhangs the Rio Grande near Algodones. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

Section Two:
El Camino Real North

San Felipe Pueblo, or Katishtya, was visited by Coronado in 1540. The Lt. Governor of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, Gaspar Castaño de Sosa named it after St. Philip in 1591. San Felipe's Feast-day Corn Dance is one of the largest in New Mexico with over 400 dancers. Photos, sketching, camcorders and audio recording prohibited. I-25, 10 miles N of Bernalillo.

San Felipe Pueblo Events

Feb.	**Candelaria Day Celebration**
May	**San Felipe Feast Day, Corn Dance**
Dec.	**Pueblo Dances and Midnight Mass**

San Felipe Pueblo Services

Other attractions: San Felipe's Casino Hollywood; there are no public services on the pueblo except during first two days listed above.

Traditions Shopping Center
Themed outlets feature the arts and cultures of New Mexico. Art demonstrations and cultural entertainment scheduled regularly. W of I-25 at Exit 257 (Budaghers Exit).



Pearl Sunrise, professor of fashion design and fiber arts, gives a weaving demonstration at Traditions Shopping Center. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

Santo Domingo Pueblo, or Kiua, is one of the largest Keres-speaking pueblos. Santo Domingo was the religious center of New Mexico during the Spanish Colonial period, with most of the Catholic priests being housed

here. The original Santo Domingo church, named for St. Dominic, was destroyed in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. The current church was completed in 1895. Santo Domingo's feast-day Corn Dance is one of the two largest in New Mexico with over 400 dancers; (the other is San Felipe's). I-25 Exit 259, NW on NM 22 to Pueblo.

Santa Domingo Events

Aug.	**Santo Domingo Feast Day**
Sept.	**Labor Day Arts & Crafts Market**

Santa Domingo Services

Santo Domingo Cultural Center, Museum.



Santo Domingo arts. (Photo by Mark Nohl, courtesy New Mexico Magazine.)

Cochiti Pueblo or Kotyete (stone kiva), is the northernmost of the Keres-speaking pueblos, The pueblo hugs the west bank of the Rio Grande. Its church was built circa 1886. Photos, sketching and recording prohibited. 45 miles N of Albuquerque. Exit

264, (La Bajada Hill Exit), west on NM 16 to north on NM 22.

Cochiti Pueblo Places to Go

Tent Rocks National Monument New Mexico's newest national monument offers spectacular scenery and hiking trails. The tent rocks are unusual natural cone-shaped rock formations. Admission fee.

Other attractions: Cochiti Dam and Lake, camping, swimming, fishing.

Cochiti Pueblo Events

July	**San Buenaventura Feast Day**

Cochiti Pueblo Services

Pueblo de Cochiti Golf Course.

La Bajada, "the descent," is a formidable volcanic plateau, and an El Camino Real landmark. Here travelers were forced to negotiate its narrow river canyon or steep 500' high south face while wagons had to skirt it by traveling its southeast side. The district above it was called *el rio arriba*, the higher river, and the one below it *el rio abajo*, the lower river. When you reach I-25 Exit 264 you are on your way up the hill. Once you have crested the top of the hill and crossed the mesa, on the east side of the road, you will see the La Bajada Visitor Information Center.

La Bajada Visitor Information Center

I-25, 17 miles south of Santa Fe, open 8-5pm, 7 days a week. Closed Christmas and New Year's Day, 505-424-0823

Section Two:
El Camino Real North

El Rancho de Las Golondrinas, "The Ranch of the Swallows," was the last paraje, campground, for Santa Fe-bound traffic on El Camino Real. Now a 200-acre living history museum. Period costumes, blacksmith shop, weaving demonstrations, and much more. Admission fee. 16 miles SW of Santa Fe. I-25, Exit 276 or Exit 276B to NM 599, follow signs.

Las Golondrinas Events

May	**Civil War Weekend**
June	**Spring Festival**
July	**Santa Fe Wine Festival**
Aug.	**Summer Festival/Frontier Market**
Oct.	**Harvest Festival**



Charro Rodeo at El Rancho de Las Golondrinas. (Photo by Mark Nohl, courtesy New Mexico Magazine.)

Agua Fria, "cold water," is centered around tiny San Ysidro Church, built in 1835. The village is linked to Santa Fe by Agua Fria Street, a remnant of the original Camino Real. 5 miles SW of Santa Fe.

Section Two:
El Camino Real North

Agua Fria Services

On Agua Fria Road (NM 588) the route of El Camino Real into Santa Fe, you will find a variety of businesses and services including:

Club Alegria, nightclub featuring salsa, Latin, Hispanic music.

Ballyhoo Bistro, in an old adobe home.

Ristra, French restaurant in an old adobe home.

Cafe San Estevan, New Mexican fare in an old adobe home.

Sanbusco Market Center, in the old railyard warehouse district.

West De Vargas Park, along the Santa Fe River, with walkways, picnic tables, fountain and skateboard park.

Santuario de Guadalupe, built circa 1795, museum. Oldest shrine to Our Lady of Guadalupe in the United States. Botanical gardens, Spanish colonial arts. 100 Guadalupe St. at junction with Agua Fria St.



Santuario de Guadalupe in Agua Fria. (Photo by Mark Nohl, courtesy New Mexico Magazine)

Section Two:
El Camino Real North

Santa Fe, New Mexico's capital since 1609, is the oldest capital and at the highest elevation of any capital in the United States. Settled by 1607, Oñate's successor as governor, Don Pedro de Peralta, relocated the capital to Santa Fe from San Gabriel. Nicknamed "The City Different," Santa Fe is one of the top tourist destinations in the United States and offers a wealth of things to do and places to see. The historic plaza, at the end of El Camino Real and the Santa Fe Trail, is still the center of life in the city, and a must-see with its historic buildings and frequent special events. 59 miles N of Albuquerque on I-25.

Santa Fe Places to Go

The Museum of New Mexico operates four sites in Santa Fe:

❶ **The Palace of the Governors**,1610, now a history museum, is the oldest public building in continuous



On the plaza in Santa Fe, Native American vendors are happy to talk about their arts and can help you choose the perfect remembrance of your trip. (Photo by Chris Corrie, courtesy Santa Fe Convention & Visitors Bureau.)

use in the United States and served as a seat of government for Spain, Mexico and the United States. On the plaza in Santa Fe.

❷ **The Museum of Fine Arts**

❸ **The Museum of International Folk Art**, includes a Hispanic Heritage wing with exhibits detailing Hispanic history and a diorama of the Villa of Santa Cruz, which was the third village founded in New Mexico.

❹ **The Museum of Indian Arts and Culture/ Laboratory of Anthropology**.

St. Francis Cathedral has been the seat of the archdiocese of Santa Fe since 1853 and is still in use. When New Mexico became part of the United States after 1846, Pope Pius IX appointed Jean Baptiste Lamy to be the first bishop of the Apostolic of New Mexico. He became Archbishop Lamy in 1878. Lamy favored a European style of architecture and his influence can be seen in several historic buildings whose construction he oversaw. St. Francis Cathedral, built in 1869-93, is the prime example of Lamy's influence on New Mexican architecture. 213 Cathedral Pl. Just east of the plaza.



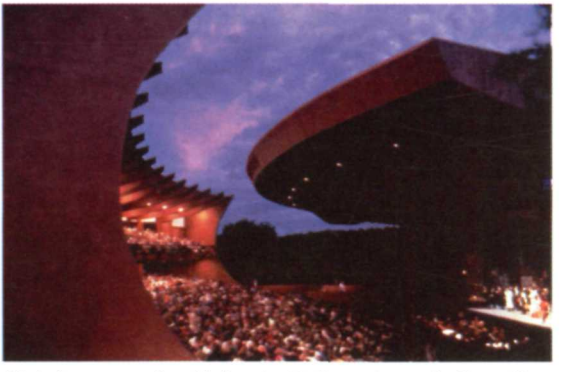
A view of the Indian Market in Santa Fe with St. Francis Cathedral in the background. (Photo by Chris Corrie, courtesy Santa Fe Convention & Visitors Bureau.)

Loretto Chapel, built in 1873, houses a beautiful wooden spiral staircase some believe to have been miraculously constructed by St. Joseph. Self-guided tour. Admission fee. 207 Old Santa Fe Trail.

San Miguel Mission may be the oldest church in the United States, built around 1625. Destroyed during the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, it was rebuilt in 1710. Self-guided tour. Admission fee. 401 Old Santa Fe Trail.

The Spanish Colonial Art Society Museum (open in 2002.) is the only museum in the United States exclusively dedicated to Spanish Colonial Art and the material culture of New Mexico and the world. Comparative pieces from other parts of the world, such as Greece and China, will also be on display. Admission fee. Hours unavailable at printing. 750 Camino Lejo.

The Santa Fe Opera is internationally known and every July and August since 1957, has been delighting nighttime audiences. Exquisite 2,128 seat outdoor setting. 7 miles N of Santa Fe on Hwy 84/285.



High-drama goes hand-in-hand with the setting at the Santa Fe Opera. (Photo by Hans Fahrmeyer, courtesy Santa Fe Convention & Visitors Bureau.)



Section Two:
El Camino Real North

Wheelwright Museum of the American Indian features Southwestern Indian arts, crafts. Free. 704 Camino Lejo.

Canyon Road has shops, art galleries, and restaurants housed in historic adobe buildings. East from Paseo de Peralta.

Amelia White Park Traces of the historic Santa Fe Trail can be seen near the park, which is 0.9 miles from the trail's end on the Plaza. Corner of Old Santa Fe Trail and Camino Corrales.

Fort Marcy, 1846. The rampart ruins of the never-used star (battle) fort are still visible. During 1846-51 the Fort Marcy garrison was housed on the Plaza. Prince Park, south of Kearny and Prince Avenues.

Santa Fe Events

June	**Shakespeare in Santa Fe, (June-Aug.)**
July	**Rodeo de Santa Fe, Rodeo Grounds**
	Traditional Spanish Market
Aug.	**Indian Market**
	Mountain Man Rendezvous
Sept.	**Santa Fe Wine & Chile Fiesta**
	Burning of Zozobra



"Old Man Gloom" towers over the scene before being set aflame. (Photo by Chris Corrie, courtesy Santa Fe Convention & Visitors Bureau.)

Santa Fe Services

Other attractions: Georgia O'Keeffe Museum, Santa Fe Ski Area, St. John's

College Art Gallery, Marty Sanchez Golf Course, Santa Fe Children's Museum, Santa Fe Rail Trail, Military Museum, Institute of American Indian Arts Museum, Shidoni Sculpture Garden, Site Santa Fe.

Restaurants: Santa Fe has many restaurants as fine as any in the world. These include: the Pink Adobe, the Anasazi Restaurant, the Bull Ring, the Guadalupe Cafe, the Coyote Cafe, Pranzo Italian Grill, the Palace, Geronimo, Tomasita's, the Old House, the Compound, and the Santacafe.

Lodging includes: Eldorado Hotel, Hotel Santa Fe, La Fonda Hotel, the Hilton, the Hotel Loretto, Inn of the Anasazi, La Posada de Santa Fe, and several B&B's.

Side Trip to Pecos National Historical Park

Coronado, visited Cicuyé, later called Pecos, in 1541. Its circa 1621-34 mission was destroyed during the revolt of 1680. A new church built on the ruins of the old was the first mission reestablished after the Spanish returned in 1692. By the 1780s, disease, Comanche raids and migration had reduced the pueblo population to fewer than 300. By the early 1820s, the last survivors left the pueblo to join relatives 80 miles west at Jémez Pueblo. Their descendants live there today. (See Side Trip to Jemez, pg. 43). 25 miles SE of Santa Fe, off I-25, Exit 299 east on NM 50, south on NM 63.

Information Centers

New Mexico / Santa Fe Visitor Information Center
491 Old Santa Fe Trail, the Lamy Building, 505-827-7336.
Open 8-5, 7 days a week. Closed Christmas and New Years Day.

Santa Fe Convention & Visitors Bureau
ph. 800-777-2489, M-F, 8-5.

New Mexico Public Lands Information Center
1474 Rodeo Rd., Santa Fe, NM 87505
ph. 505-438-7542

Section Two:
El Camino Real North

Tesuque Pueblo has stood on this site since A.D.1200. The Pueblo Indian Revolt of 1680 began here. The present-day pueblo was reestablished, after the revolt, in 1694. The pueblo's casino is named after Camel Rock, a natural sandstone formation and landmark that can be seen just to the west of Hwy 84/285. No photography allowed. 10 miles N of Santa Fe, off US 84/285.







Traditional ceremonial dances are held at each of the various pueblos at different times of the year.
Top: (Photo by Chris Corrie, courtesy Santa Fe Convention & Visitors Bureau.) Middle: (Photo by Mark Nohl, courtesy New Mexico Magazine.) Bottom:(Photo by Chris Corrie, courtesy Santa Fe Convention & Visitors Bureau.)

Tesuque Pueblo Events

Jan. 1	**Transfer of Canes, to new officials, various dances**
	King's Day Celebration/Reyes Day
June	**St. Anthony's Feast Day – Corn Dance**
Aug. 10	**Pueblo Revolt Day – Day of Observance**
Nov.	**San Diego Feast Day**
Dec. 24	**Sundown Torchlight Procession of the Virgin Vespers**
Dec. 25	**Matachine Dance and Various Dances**



This woman is baking bread in an horno, or outdoor oven. (Photo by Chris Corrie, courtesy Santa Fe Convention & Visitors Bureau.)

Tesuque Pueblo Services

Camel Rock Casino, Camel Rock RV Campground, Tesuque Pueblo Flea Market (on top of Santa Fe Opera Hill), Tesuque Aspen Ranch offers camping and fishing, Tesuque Natural Farms.

Pojoaque Pueblo is the smallest in the state. Po suwae geh, the original name, means "Water Drinking Place." 12 miles N of Santa Fe on US 84/285.

Pojoaque Pueblo Events

Jan. 1	**Transfer of Canes, to new officials, various dances.**
	King's Day Celebration/Reyes Day
Aug. 10	**Pueblo Revolt Day - Day of Observance.**
Dec.	**Guadalupe Feast Day**

Pojoaque Pueblo Services

Pojoaque Plaza Shopping Center, Poeh Cultural Center, Pojoaque Tourist Center, Cities of Gold Hotel, and Cities of Gold Casino.



Section Two:
El Camino Real North

Nambe Pueblo was established around the 1300s. Guided tours are available to view the Pueblo's buffalo herd. 18 miles N of Santa Fe on US 84/285.

Nambe Pueblo Events

Jan. 1	**Transfer of Canes, to new officials, various dances.**
	King's Day Celebration/Reyes Day
April	**Easter, Various Dances**
July 4	**Nambe Falls Celebration**
Aug. 10	**Pueblo Revolt Day - Day of Observance**
Oct. 4	**Vespers and St. Francis of Assisi Feast Day**
Dec. 24	**Sundown Torchlight Procession of the Virgin Vespers**

Nambe Pueblo Services

Nambe Falls Recreation Area offers fishing, camping, hiking. Fee.

San Ildefonso Pueblo was originally called Poh-wogeyungwee, "where the water cuts through," in Tewa. Though a Franciscan mission was built there in 1617, the current church, the fifth, dates to 1968. Following the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, and the return of the Spanish in 1692, its people took refuge atop near-by Black Mesa and resisted until 1694. The pueblo is where Maria and Julian Martinez developed their famous black-on-black pottery. The San Ildefonso Pueblo Museum, near the church, displays examples of Maria's work. 23 miles N of Santa Fe off US 84/285.



San Ildefonso Pueblo Events

Jan. 1	**Transfer of Canes, to new officials, various dances.**
	King's Day Celebration/Reyes Day, various dances.
	San Ildefonso Feast Day, no food booths or public services.
April	**Easter, Various Dances**
June	**St. Anthony's Feast Day**
Aug.	**Pueblo Revolt Day - Day of Observance**
Dec. 25	**Matachine Dance and Various Dances**

San Ildefonso Pueblo Services

Visitors Center, located on the plaza. San Ildefonso Fishing Lake.

Santa Clara Pueblo, or K'apo, means "where roses grow near water," in the native language of Tewa. It was established around 1550 in its current location and was the site of a 1622 Franciscan mission destroyed in the 1680 Pueblo Revolt. The current church, the fourth, was built in 1918. The Santa Clara people are descendants of the Puyé cliff dwelling Anasazi of nearly 1,000 years ago. The cliff dwellings are located in Santa Clara Canyon. The area was abandoned in the 1500s because of severe drought. The cliff ruins are more than a mile long and one to three stories high. Tours of the pueblo, church and Puyé ruins are available. Admission fee. Fishing, camping, picnicking by permit. 26 miles N of Santa Fe, US 84/285.



Section Two:
El Camino Real North

Santa Clara Events

Jan. 1	**Transfer of Canes, to new officials, various dances.**
	King's Day Celebration/Reyes Day
June	**St. Anthony's Feast Day**
Aug. 10	**Pueblo Revolt Day - Day of Observance**
	Santa Clara Feast Day
Dec. 25	**Matachine Dance and Various Dances**
	Holy Innocents Day Children's Dances

Santa Clara Services

Santa Clara Recreational Area.
Native American artisan outlets located in the village.



Puyé Cliffs. (Photo by Mark Nohl, courtesy New Mexico Magazine.)

Española Although Spanish settlers farmed and ranched here prior to 1680, the city of Española sprang up in the1880s as a railroad stop. Local legend says that the original name of La Vega de Los Vigiles, or Vigils' Meadow, changed to Española when a

Spanish woman opened a downtown restaurant and locals would say, "Vamos a ver a la Española," or "Let's go see the Spanish woman." 84 miles N of Albuquerque on US 84/285.

Española Places to Go

Chimayó Trading Post is on the NM Register of Cultural Properties. One of the region's most prominent historical attractions, the trading post will be featured in the Smithsonian Institution's exhibit "American Encounters," exhibit through 6/30/03. Part museum and part store, it was originally established in Chimayó, and moved to Española in the 1930s. Open daily 9-5. 110 Sandia Drive.

Misión Convento
A historically accurate replica of the chapel at San Gabriel de los Caballeros, the first Spanish colonial capital founded by Don Juan de Oñate and his



Misión Convento in Española. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

colonists in 1598. Free. Ask at Plaza Cafe (on grounds) for a tour. The address is: Numero Uno Calle de los Españolas (Number 1, Españolas Street).

The Bond House
Built between 1887 and 1911 by railroad pioneer Frank Bond. This house is an outstanding example of the neo-classical architectural style and is listed in

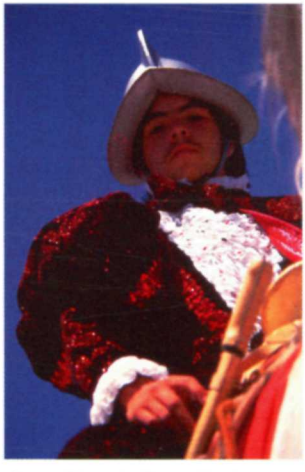


The Plaza de Españolas is nearby to both the Misíon Convento and the Bond House. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

the National Register of Historic Places. It is currently being restored and plans are to open it as a museum and gallery within a surrounding cultural park. Scheduled to open late Jan. 2001. Free. Stop at Española Visitor Center at 417 Big Rock Center, for information. 706 Bond St., just east of Plaza de los Españolas.

Española Events

April	**Taste of Enchanted Valley Mainstreet Event**
June	**Española Valley Farmers Market, June-Oct., Plaza de los Españolas**
July	**Española Valley Rodeo**
	Oñate Fiesta, Plaza de los Españolas
Aug.	**Española Valley Super Car Show**
	Rio Arriba County Fair
	Española Valley Chamber of Commerce Spirit Days
Oct.	**Española Valley Arts Festival**
	Mainstreet Kids Fest
	Jubilee Chili Cook-Off and Baking Contest
Dec.	**Electric Light Parade**
	Farolitos, throughout Española



Oñate Fiesta in Española. (Photo by Mark Nohl, courtesy New Mexico Magazine.)

Española Services

Other attractions: Española Visitors Center, 417 Big Rock Center, Big Rock Casino and Bowl, Black Mesa Winery, Los Luceros Winery, many area art shows and tours.

Restaurants include: El Paraje, Anthony's on the Delta, Joann's, Angelina's and Ranch-O-Casados.

Lodging includes: The Abiquiu Inn, Inn on the Delta, Arrow Motel, Chamisa Inn, Comfort Inn, Days Inn, Super 8 Motel, Western Holiday Motel, Ranchero Motel, Travelers Motel, and Western Winds Motel.

Section Two:
El Camino Real North



El Santuario de Chimayó. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

Side Trip to Chimayó

The road to ***Chimayó***, now NM 76, is also known as the "High Road to Taos," since it was an alternate route El Camino Real-era travelers used instead of what is now NM 68. The eight-mile drive to Chimayó is picturesque with many weaving shops and galleries along the way. Weavers have worked their looms here for almost 300 years. In the fall dozens of colorful red chile ristras decorate the local houses. NE on NM 76 from US 84/285 in Española.

Chimayó Places to Go

Santa Cruz de la Cañada, "Holy Cross of the Canyon," was first settled in 1695. Colonists resettled it in 1706. The third Santa Cruz Church, dating from 1733 remains its focal point. On the National Register of Historic Places. Two miles E of Española on SR 76.

El Santuario de Chimayó is sometimes called the Lourdes of the Southwest and has been renowned for miracles since 1816. 8 miles E of Española.

Services

Leona's Restaurant and Gift Shop, Rancho de Chimayó Restaurant. Casa Escondida Inn, Chimayó History Museum.

Section Two:
El Camino Real North

San Juan Pueblo, originally Ohkay Owingeh, or "Home of the Strong People," is the largest and northernmost of six Tewa-speaking pueblos. In 1598, the Oñate expedition settled here, at the confluence of the Rio Chama and the Rio Grande, and renamed this pueblo San Juan de los Caballeros. The Spanish colonists displaced its people and confiscated their possessions. In the same year, the colonists left San Juan for a nearby pueblo they named San Gabriel. and it was declared the first Spanish capital of New Mexico. Oñate became the first Spanish colonial governor. Today all that remains of San Gabriel are mounds. On the west bank of the Rio Grande, a cross on a hill overlooks the site, which was archaeologically excavated in 1959-62, then covered back up.



A San Juan matachine dancer. (Photo by Mark Nohl, courtesy New Mexico Magazine.)

A San Juan religious leader, Popé (sometimes spelled Po'pay, or Po-pe) organized the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. Today San Juan consists of small farms, modern homes and businesses. The headquarters of the Eight Northern Pueblos Council is located here. Traditional dances take place on the plaza several times throughout the year. Four miles north of Española on NM 68.



Section Two:
El Camino Real North

San Juan Pueblo Events

Jan. 1	**Transfer of Canes, to new officials, various dances. Cloud Dance or Basket Dance, in honor of new tribal Officers.**
	King's Day Celebration/Reyes Day
Feb.	**Deer Dance**
Easter	**Various Dances**
June	**St. Anthony's Feast Day**
	San Juan Feast Day
July	**Eight Northern Indian Pueblos Arts and Crafts Show**
Aug. 10	**Pueblo Revolt Day - Day of Observance**
Sept.	**Harvest Dance**
Dec. 24	**Sundown Torchlight Procession of the Virgin Vespers**
25	**Matachine Dance and Various Dances**
26	**Turtles Dance**

San Juan Pueblo Services

Ohkay Casino, Oke Oweenge Arts & Crafts Cooperative, Ohkay RV Park, Ohkay Travel Center.

Side Trip to Alcalde

Originally called El Puesta de Rio Arriba, Alcalde, established by Don Diego de Vargas in 1692, is home to the Oñate Monument and Visitors Center, which is dedicated to raising public awareness about the rich Hispanic heritage of the Española Valley and Rio Arriba County. A statue of Oñate, at the rear of the center, is set against a breathtaking view of 13,102 foot high Truchas Peak (New Mexico's third highest peak), and 12,750 foot high Jicarita Peak (New Mexico's 10th highest peak), near Peñasco.

Services

Los Luceros Winery. 6 miles N of Española on NM 68.



Side Trip to Abiquiu

Abiquiu is an historic spur of El Camino Real. This tiny town is where celebrated American artist Georgia O'Keeffe lived from 1946 - 84, and where she did some of her most famous paintings, taking her inspiration from the local landscape. 25 miles NW of Española on US 84.

Abiquiu Places to Go

Abiquiu Lake and Dam, is a popular fishing spot and many dinosaur skeletons have been found at the base of nearby cliffs.

Ghost Ranch, is the site of some of the most spectacular landscapes in New Mexico. The Florence Hawley Museum of Anthropology, the Ruth Hall Museum of Paleontology, and the Ghost Ranch Living Museum are located here

Abiquiu Events

October Abiquiu Studio Tour.



Section Two:
El Camino Real North

Side Trip to Taos

Taos, settled in 1617, became a leading trading center and the northernmost destination on El Camino Real as the commercial nature of the route increased at the beginning of the 18th century. 47 miles NE of Española on NM 68.

Taos Places to Go

Hacienda de los Martinez, circa 1841.

NM home of Gov. Charles Bent, 1835-47.

Kit Carson Home and Museum, Carson's home from 1843-68, his gravesite is nearby.

Church of San Francisco de Asis, 1772, has been the subject of photographs by Ansel Adams, Eliot Porter and Laura Gilpin.

Taos Pueblo has been inhabited for about 1,000 years and was already more than 400 years old when Coronado's men visited it in 1540. The ruins of San Geronimo Church, destroyed by U.S. Army cannon fire in 1847 during the Taos Revolt, are southwest of Taos Pueblo Plaza. Stop by the Visitor's Center for visitor information and rules. Designated a World Heritage Site in 1992. Admission, photography, sketching and painting fees. Commercial photography and filming need approval by the governor's office. Photography is sometimes prohibited. The pueblo is occasionally closed to the public. Three miles north of Taos.

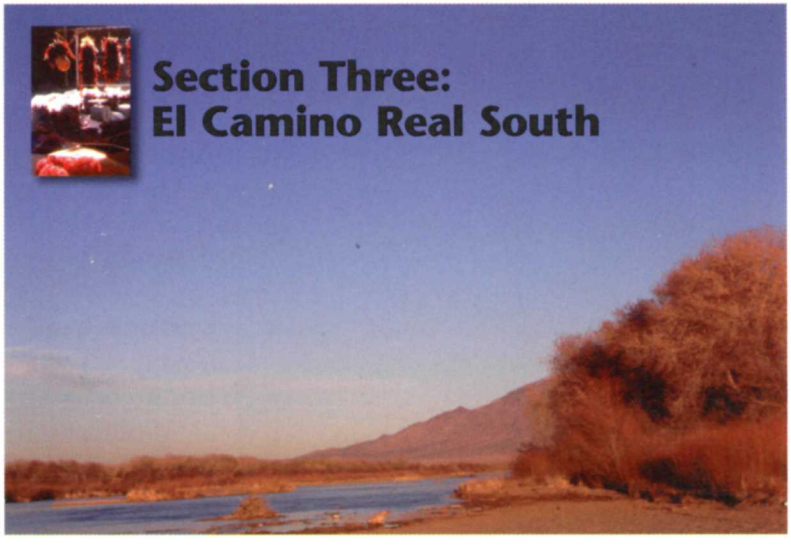


Two happy skiers enjoy world-class skiing at Taos Ski Valley. (Photo courtesy Chris Cordova.)

Taos Events

Various Feast Days during the year (check at visitor's center).

Other Attractions: Rio Grande Gorge Bridge, at 650 feet above the river is the second highest suspension bridge in the United States. Only Colorado's Royal Gorge Bridge, at 1,000 feet is higher. NM 68 N of Taos, then 7 miles W on US 64.

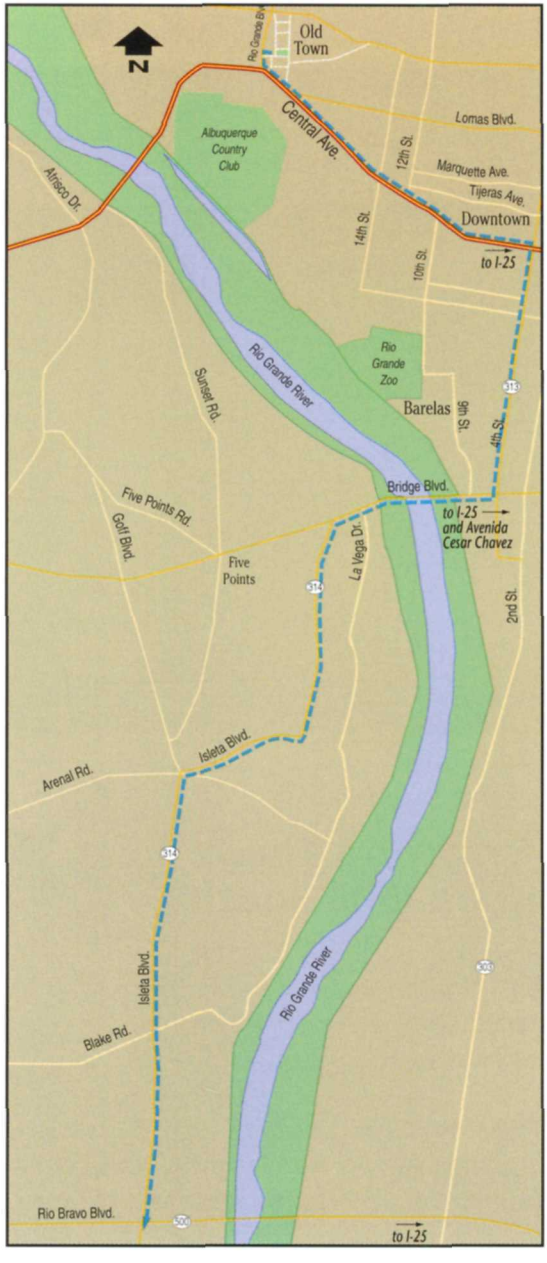


Section Three:
El Camino Real South

Section Three:
El Camino Real South

DIRECTION PAGES - How to find your way along El Camino Real National Scenic Byway south from Albuquerque to the New Mexico/Texas state line.

POINTS OF INTEREST PAGES - Communities, historic sites and general information on things to do along El Camino Real National Scenic Byway as you travel south from Albuquerque.



Map 5 – Large area view of Old Town and Barelas Neighborhood arteries.

Section Three: Albuquerque to the New Mexico/Texas State Line



Directions: *This section details the El Camino Real Scenic Byway south from the Barelas neighborhood in Albuquerque to the New Mexico/Texas State Line.*

Easy Route: *To get to the National Hispanic Cultural Center (in the neighborhood of Barelas) take I-25 south and take the Avenida Cesar Chavez exit west. Avenida Cesar Chavez becomes Bridge St. once you have crossed the railroad overpass. The* ***National Hispanic Cultural Center*** *is at the southwest corner of 4th St. and Bridge Blvd. Please see Map No. 5. (pg. 68).*

Easy Route: *For travelers with a limited amount of time, see the sites in Albuquerque, including Old Town and the neighborhood of Barelas, and then travel south on I-25 to communities and sites that interest you. Please see Map No. 7. (pg. 72).*

Easy Route: *If you have a little more time, and wish to explore more of the route in the Albuquerque area, see the sites as suggested above and then take I-25 south. Get off at the Rio Bravo exit and go west. Turn left, or south, at Isleta Blvd. and travel all the way out to Isleta Pueblo. This will provide you with a scenic and fairly quick way to travel to communities south of Albuquerque.* ***Please note:*** *You will not pass through the communities of Atrisco or Armijo if you follow this route. Please see Map No. 5. (pg. 68).*

Section Three: Albuquerque to the New Mexico/Texas State Line

For travelers who wish to trace the complete route, directions for following ***El Camino Real Scenic Byway south*** *from Albuquerque's Old Town and beyond follow.*

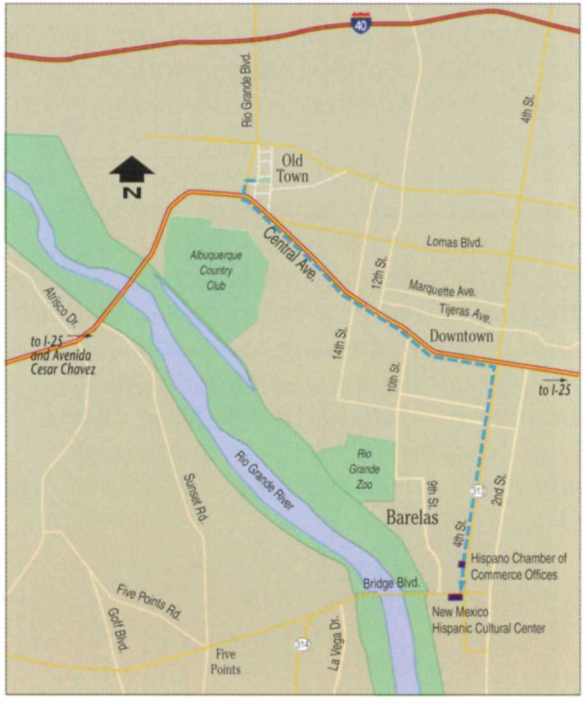
To get to Old Town Plaza in Albuquerque*, please* *see Map No. 2 on page 16.*



Directions: Albuquerque's Old Town south to the Barelas Neighborhood

After you have visited Old Town, go east on Central Ave. from the intersection with Rio Grande Blvd. (Do not bear left onto Lomas

Map 6 – Directions from Old Town to Barelas



but continue east on Central and don't bear right at 8th St., stay on Central.) 1.3 miles to 4th St. Turn right, or south, on 4th and continue on to the neighborhood of Barelas. You will find the Albuquerque Hispano Chamber of Commerce offices at 1309 4th St. SW. On the SW corner of the intersection of 4th and Bridge Blvd. you will find the National Hispanic Cultural Center of New Mexico. Please see Map No. 6. (pg. 70).

Barelas Neighborhood to Atrisco

From the Hispanic Cultural Center head west, on Bridge Blvd. over the Rio Grande. You will not see any signs identifying Atrisco, which has merged with Albuquerque, but once you have crossed the river you are there.

Atrisco to Armijo

Once you have gone 0.6 miles on Bridge St. from the Hispanic Cultural Center you will come to Isleta Blvd. (NM 314). Turn left, or south. As you follow Isleta Blvd. you will come to "Dead Man's Corner." You will know when you have come to the corner, because you will now be traveling west instead of south. Immediately west of this noticeable bend in the road you will come to the red-brick Old Armijo School. The village of Armijo is no longer a separate municipality, but is considered part of Albuquerque's South Valley.

Armijo to Pajarito

Continuing west on Isleta Blvd. a short distance, you will come to an intersection and here you will need to turn left, or south, to continue down Isleta Blvd. From the intersection of Bridge St. and Isleta Blvd. it is 3.2 miles to the intersection of Rio Bravo Blvd. and Isleta Blvd. Continuing south 2.8 miles farther you will pass through

Section Three: Albuquerque to the New Mexico/Texas State Line

Pajarito. Pajarito too has merged with the surrounding community and is not strictly delineated by signs or jurisdiction. This area too is still commonly referred to as the South Valley.

Directions: Pajarito to Isleta Pueblo



Continuing south along NM 314 you will eventually pass underneath I-25 and come to Isleta Pueblo.

Isleta Pueblo to Belén

From Isleta Pueblo continue south on NM 47, passing through the communities of Bosque Farms, Peralta, Valencia and Tomé and you will come to Belén. ***NOTE:*** *If you take the scenic byway route you will not pass through Los Lunas. To go to Los Lunas you must take CR 6 south of Peralta and cross west back over*

Map 7 – El Camino Real south to NM/TX state line.



the Rio Grande.

Directions:* *Belén to La Joya



In Belén from the junction of NM 47, NM 309 and NM 304, continue south on NM 304. You will pass through Jarales, Veguita, and Las Nutrias, and finally end up at La Joya.

La Joya to San Acacia

At La Joya you must backtrack north on NM 304 past Contreras to the junction with US 60 and head west to the I-25 frontage road. Take the frontage road south to San Acacia.

San Acacia to Chamizal

From San Acacia take I-25 south to Chamizal.

Chamizal to the Fort Craig National Historic Site

From Chamizal take NM 408 south to Escondida. From Escondida take the I-25 frontage road through Socorro and San Antonio until you come to Fort Craig. ***NOTE:*** *At this point the historic Camino Real entered the Jornada del Muerto (see page 89), which is accessible from Truth or Consequences.*

Fort Craig to Truth or Consequences

From Fort Craig take I-25 south to Truth or Consequences. In Truth or Consequences the Jornada del Muerto is accessible by traveling 16 miles east on NM 51 to near Engle.

Section Three: Albuquerque to the New Mexico/Texas State Line



Directions: Truth or Consequences to Radium Springs
From Truth or Consequences take I-25 south to Radium Springs.

Radium Springs to Las Cruces
From Radium Springs take NM 185 south 36 miles to Las Cruces.

Las Cruces to La Mesilla
From Las Cruces take NM 28 to La Mesilla.

Las Cruces to the New Mexico/Texas State Line
From La Mesilla take NM 28 south 28 miles to the New Mexico/Texas state line.



Section Three:
El Camino Real South

Atrisco, settled in 1703, just west of the Rio Grande, has merged with Albuquerque, and is now more commonly known as part of Albuquerque's South Valley. You will not see any signs identifying the community, but once you have crossed the Rio Grande you are there.

Armijo, too, is now more commonly known as part of Albuquerque's South Valley. Please see directions on page 71.

Places to Go



Old Armijo School. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

Old Armijo School. Built in 1914, this building served as the school for the Village of Armijo until 1948 and is the only remaining building of its kind.

Pajarito, or "little bird," was established as a farming and ranching village in the 17th century. Pajarito too has merged with the surrounding community and is not strictly delineated by signs or jurisdiction. This area too is commonly referred to as the South Valley.

Isleta Pueblo In 1540, when Coronado first arrived here at the Tiwa-speaking Tuei Pueblo, or "flint kicking place," the Rio Grande had overflowed its banks. The pueblo seemed to be on an *isleta*, or "little island," in the river. During the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, the Isleta Indians sheltered fleeing



Markers such as this one, at Isleta Pueblo, provide the traveler with information about historic sites and events along El Camino Real. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

Spaniards who came here. According to Spanish records, some of the inhabitants of the pueblo joined them in their flight south to present-day El Paso, where they established Ysleta Mission. The inhabitants of Ysleta del Sur are descendants of the Isleta Indians, but they maintain that they were forced to accompany the Spaniards. (See Ysleta del Sur Mission SE of El Paso, Texas.)

Isleta Places to Go

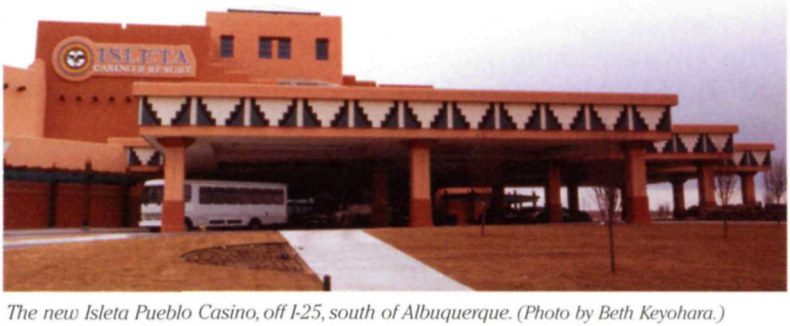
The church at Isleta, built in 1613, is believed to have been constructed in part from the surviving walls of the burned-out pre-revolt church of San Antonio de Padua. It is one of the oldest churches in New Mexico and is still in use. On the plaza at Isleta Pueblo. 13 miles South of Albuquerque.

Isleta Events

Please call for feast days and other events.

Isleta Services

Isleta Gaming Palace, Isleta Lakes, fishing, camping. Isleta Eagle Golf Course, Eagle's Nest Restaurant.



The new Isleta Pueblo Casino, off I-25, south of Albuquerque. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

Section Three:
El Camino Real South

Bosque Farms, is a picturesque farming village located right on the El Camino Real Scenic Byway. 17 miles South of Albuquerque on NM 47.



In Bosque Farms, a crumbling adobe and rusting farm implements attest to the area's long agricultural history. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

Peralta is named after area pear orchards. The village witnessed the last Civil War clash in New Mexico, a skirmish between U.S. troops and retreating Texas Confederates in April, 1862. 19 miles S of Albuquerque on NM 47.



Sheep graze next door to Our Lady of Guadalupe in Peralta. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

Los Lunas was originally part of the San Clemente Land Grant. After the upheavals of the Pueblo Revolt of 1680, the area was resettled starting in 1716. It is named after the Luna family, who purchased the land from Bernabe Baca. Many members of the influential Luna-Otero family were merchants who for generations used El Camino Real to transport goods into New Mexico and to export local products. In Valencia County, El Camino Real paralleled the Rio Grande between the Manzano Mountains and the mesa to the west. Between Los Lunas and Rio Communities SR 47 closely follows the route of El Camino Real. 22 miles S of Albuquerque off I-25.



Section Three:
El Camino Real South

Los Lunas Places to Go



The Luna Mansion Restaurant in Los Lunas. (Photo by Mark Nohl, courtesy New Mexico Magazine.)

Luna-Otero House, also known as the "Luna Mansion," was first occupied in the 1880s by Tranquilino Luna and his family. Tranquilino was a descendent of Domingo de Luna who came to New Mexico in 1692 on a land grant from the King of Spain. Don Pedro Otero came to New Mexico not long after Domingo de Luna. The Luna and Otero families were allied through marriage and business. The house has been restored and is now the Luna Mansion Restaurant. At the junction of NM 6 and NM 314, off I-25.

Los Lunas Events

March	**St. Patrick's Day Balloon Rally, Morris Park**
June	**Los Lunas Chamber of Commerce Car Show**
July	**4th of July Parade, Main Street**
Dec.	**Chamber Twinkle Light Parade, Main Street**

Los Lunas Services

Restaurants include: Luna Mansion, Teofilo's.
Lodging includes: Best Western, Comfort Inn.

Valencia, named after Capitan Juan de Valencia, grandson of one of Oñate's colonizing soldiers, was abandoned during the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. De Vargas spent the night here when the Spanish returned in 1692. It was reestablished by Nicolas de Aragon in 1740-44. 2 miles E of Los Lunas on NM 47.



This sculpture representing travelers of El Camino Real is located at the bottom of Tomé Hill. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

Tomé Hill, 350' high, was a significant El Camino Real landmark and is on the National Register of Historic Places. At the bottom of the hill is La Puerta del Sol, "Gateway of the Sun," a sculpture by artist Armando Alvarez. It consists of a 25' high arch and figures representing groups of travelers of the Camino Real corridor, and is the first of a series of major public art projects along El Camino Real. Three crosses located at the top of the hill are visible for miles. The hill was used by area Penitentes, a New Mexico religious sect, since at least the early part of the 20th Century. A walking path leads to the top of the hill. The site of annual Good Friday pilgrimages, the hill offers a panoramic view of the Valencia Valley. From Los Lunas south on NM 47 (from the intersection of NM 47 and NM 6) 3.6 miles to Tomé Hill Road. East 1/2 mile to the hill, continue south on the gravel road around the hill to La Puerta del Sol.



Section Three:
El Camino Real South

Tomé, is named after Tomé Dominguez de Mendoza, whose 1661 *estancia*, ranch house, was destroyed in the revolt of 1680. The original estancia was west of Tomé Hill. The present-day village, settled in 1739, is about 2.5 miles south of the original estancia. It has a plaza, built in 1750, a church/museum, and former jail. 30 miles S of Albuquerque on NM 47.

Belén was founded in 1740 by two Spaniards, Captain Don Diego Torres and Antonio Salazar, Torres's brother-in-law. They named it Belén, Spanish for Bethlehem, in honor of that town. Its farms prospered and in 1880 welcomed the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, which laid the Belén Cutoff in 1907. Because it became a major railroad center at the intersection of north-south and east-west railway lines, Belén was nicknamed "Hub City." 36 miles S of Albuquerque off I-25.

Belén Places to Go

Our Lady of Refuge Chapel
Restored to its traditional Spanish mission architecture. Hours by appointment. 1002 Don Felipe. 505-864-1825.



One of the many display rooms at the P&M Farm Museum just south of Belén. (Photo by Mark Nohl, courtesy New Mexico Magazine.)

P&M Farm Museum
Preserves over 250 years of history. Hundreds of outdoor and indoor items are displayed with loving care. Open Mon.-Sat, 9-5, Sun. 1-5. Admission fee. Off I-25 in Belén, exit 191, east on Sosimo Padilla Blvd. to Main St. north,



to NM 309 (Reinken Ave.), east over the bridge across the railroad tracks, and 2.7 miles south on SR 109 (Jarales Rd.)

The Harvey House Museum
Constructed as a railroad hotel by the Santa Fe Railroad in 1901, this building was acquired and remodeled by the Fred Harvey organization in 1909. One of only five New Mexico houses to survive from the original 15, it also houses the Valencia County Historical Museum. Tues.- Sat.,12:30-3:30. Free. 104 N. 1st St.

El Camino Real Visitor's Center
Located in Rio Communities on Highway 47. Commemorates El Camino Real. Features information on the trail and other materials. Rio Communities, is three miles east of Belén at the junction of NM 47, 309 and 304.

Veterans War Memorial
478 Jarales Rd. 3.2 miles south from the intersection of NM 309 and NM 109 (Jarales Rd).

Belén Events

Feb.	**6X6 Rodeo Valencia County Sheriff's Posse Rodeo Arena.**
May	**Hub City Music Fest & Cinco de Mayo Celebration**
June	**Hub City Open Karate Championship**
	Hub City Music Fest and Rio Valley Festival
July	**4U2C Car Show**
Aug.	**Belén Fiestas, Our Lady of Belén Church**
	Valencia County Fair, County Fairgrounds, Belén



Section Three:
El Camino Real South

Oct.	**Oktoberfest**
Nov.	**Christmas Festival/Electric Light Parade**
	U.S.Karate Alliance-NM State Championship Tournament

Belén Services

Tierra del Sol Country Club.
Restaurants include: Mexican food, steak houses etc.
Lodging includes: Best Western, Budget Host Motel, Casitas at Mountain View and Super 8.

Las Barrancas, named after the nearby high bluffs, was settled by rancher Andres Gomez Robledo whose hacienda was destroyed in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. The area wasn't resettled until 1741. Six miles S of Belén on NM 304.

Casa Colorada, or red house, originally settled in the 1740s and soon abandoned, was resettled in 1823. This paraje on El Camino Real was named after houses built of red adobe. 8 miles S of Belén on NM 304.

Sabinal and Lemitar, two villages resettled in the early 1800s, were linked by a ford, which helped create a west bank branch of El Camino Real. 13 miles S of Belén off I-25.

Las Nutrias was originally a paraje, or campground, on El Camino Real known as La Vega de las Nutrias, or "the meadow of the beavers." The village of Las Nutrias, established on the site of an ancient abandoned pueblo, was settled in fits and starts beginning in 1761. 15 miles S of Belén on NM 304.



Side Trip to Salinas National Monument

Salinas Pueblo Missions National Monument, consists of the ruins of Indian pueblos and Spanish Missions. The monument's three sites commemorate the stable agricultural society and the presence of the Franciscans. S of Bernardo on NM 60.

La Joya (de Sevilleta), the Basin, or Hole, of Little Seville, was settled by the Robledo and Romero families in 1800. The village was a popular assembly point each Fall for southbound caravans that were about to enter the Jornada del Muerto. 11 miles S of Las Nutrias on NM 304.

Escondida Here's your chance to travel 13 miles of the original Camino Real. Take I-25 Exit 152 NE one mile to the hamlet of Escondida, which means "hidden." Turn right, cross the Rio Grande and turn right again onto a dirt road. Use caution as this road is subject to flash floods. Continue S 16 miles to U.S. 380.

Socorro When Oñate's hungry colonists reached Teypama Pueblo in 1598, they were welcomed by the Piro-speaking inhabitants and given food. Oñate named the pueblo for the succor or "*socorro*," the colonists received. Nothing remains of Teypama today, but the ruins of the vast Gran Quivira Pueblo, part of the Salinas National Monument, stands as tribute to the great trade culture of the Pueblo Indians. A walking tour of Socorro's historic buildings starts at the Chamber of Commerce Office at 101 Plaza. 60 miles S of Albuquerque on I-25.



Section Three:
El Camino Real South

Socorro Places to Go

San Miguel Mission, one of four missions built among the Piro Pueblos during the 1600s. The present-day mission, built in 1822, incorporates some of the 1629 Franciscan mission, Nuestra Señora de Pilabo del Socorro, destroyed in the Pueblo Revolt of 1680. Socorro was not resettled until 1816. 403 El Camino Real.



San Miguel Mission in Socorro. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

The Hammel Museum, originally an ice house and the first brewery in Socorro, is open the first Saturday of each month and by request through the Socorro Chamber of Commerce. 600 Sixth Street.

Garcia Opera House, built in 1880, has been restored and today is used for concerts and social functions. 110 Abeytia Ave.

The Val Verde Hotel, built in the Spanish Mission style in 1919, is partially renovated and houses a restaurant and shops. 203 Manzanares Ave.



New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, originally the New Mexico School of Mines, was established in 1889 to train engineers and technicians for the expanding Territorial mining industry. It is one of the foremost schools in the nation in the science and engineering fields. 701 Leroy.

New Mexico Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources Museum, est. 1928, displays 9,300 mineral specimens from around the world. Free; weekdays. On campus at NM Tech.

The National Radio Astronomy Observatory has a large facility at the NM Institute of Mining and Technology and operates the Very Large Array (VLA), the world's most powerful radio telescope. The VLA complex consists of 27 dish-shaped antennas. The VLA site is where part of the 1997 movie "Contact," starring Jodie Foster, was filmed. 52 miles W of Socorro.

Trinity Site Site of the world's first Atomic Bomb test, July 16, 1945. Open to the Public 1st Sat. of April and Oct. Forty seven miles SE of Socorro.

Socorro Events

Feb.	**Community Arts Party**
	Science Olympiad
March	**Rockhounding Days in Socorro County**
April	**Trinity Site, open to public., first Sat.**
	NM State Science Fair
	SEC Invitational Tournament



Section Three:
El Camino Real South

	San Acacia Gallery Santero Show
May	**"M" Mountain Soccer Tourney**
	Socorro Women of the West History Trail
June	**Conrad Hilton Open Golf Tournament**
July	**4th of July Concert and Fireworks, NM Tech**
Aug.	**State Junior Miss**
	Socorro Sprint Triathlon
Sept.	**Socorro County Fair & Rodeo, Labor Day Weekend, Fairgrounds**
	Sevilleta & La Joya Open House, Sevilleta Nat.Wildlife Refuge
	Fat Tire Fiesta, bike tours, beginners to pros
	San Miguel Fiesta, San Miguel Mission
	Enchanted Skies Star Party, amateur astronomers get-together
Oct.	**Trinity Site, open to public. first Sat.**
	Octoberfest, Hammel Museum
	Alamo Indian Days - Alamo Navajo Reservation
Nov.	**NM Bureau of Mines Mineral Symposium Festival of the Cranes - Bosque del Apache and City of Socorro**
Dec.	**Socorro Balloon Rally Christmas Electric Light Parade**

Socorro Services

Several motels, restaurants and RV campgrounds and the Capitol Bar, est. 1896, anchoring the east end of the historic plaza.

Section Three:
El Camino Real South



San Pedro Settled in the 1840s opposite the farming village of San Antonio, the village was known for its fruit orchards and vineyards. 13 miles SE of Socorro.

Valverde Battlefield was the site of the largest Civil War engagement in New Mexico in February 1862, when 2,000 of Confederate Gen. Henry H. Sibley's Texans defeated 2,500 of U.S. Gen. Edward R. S. Canby's troops (from Fort Craig) and Kit Carson's New Mexico Volunteers. On the east bank of the Rio Grande stood the ford of Valverde, or "green valley." The battlefield is located on private property and no admission is allowed. Overlook five miles SE of I-25 Exit 124.

Mesa del Contadero, is a large volcanic mesa on the east bank of the Rio Grande, adjacent the Valverde ford. Contadero means "the counting place," or a narrow place where shepherds and ranchers counted their animals as herds passed in single file.

San Antonio was once a major town on El Camino Real. In this village are the ruins of Conrad Hilton's 1887 birthplace, where his parents operated a mercantile and boarding house. 10 miles S of Socorro off I-25.

San Antonio Services

San Antonio has two restaurants, Manny's Buckhorn Cafe and the Owl Bar and Cafe. The back bar in the Owl Bar and Cafe came from the mercantile of Augustus Hilton, Conrad Hilton's father.

Bosque del Apache Wildlife Refuge is winter home to thousands of Canadian Geese, Snow Geese, Sandhill Cranes and a few endangered Whooping



Cranes. Offers 57,191 acres of sanctuary for migratory birds and other wildlife. Nature trails, wilderness, picnic areas and beautiful scenery. 18 miles S of Socorro off I-25.

Fort Craig (1854-84) was built near the north end of the Jornada del Muerto to protect settlers and trail merchants against Apache and Navajo raids. The fort sent troops to fight the Texas Confederates at Valverde. Later, home to Buffalo Soldier regiments of Black soldiers who served after the Civil War. Open dawn to dusk, daily. Campsite. The Battle of Valverde is re-enacted each year, at the fort, on a weekend near its February anniversary date. 40 miles S of Socorro.

El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro International Heritage Center

Will open to the public sometime in 2002, built on a 125-acre site on a mesa overlooking the Rio Grande between Socorro and Truth or Consequences. The center will be accessed from I-25
at Exit 115, 35 miles south of Socorro. This quiet, pristine site with sweeping views of the mountains, plains and river will provide the setting to interpret the history of the Camino Real, with extensive exhibits and orientation to other facilities and historic sites on the historic trail.



Dried corn, pine cones and flowers are just a part of this colorful display of decorative New Mexican agricultural products. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

La Jornada del Muerto, "The Journey of Death," was an essentially waterless stretch of El Camino Real that deviated from following the banks of the Rio Grande. It was named after an early German immigrant who was found dead along this section of the route. The terrain along the river was too rough for wagons to follow. Here El Camino Real went across the more level terrain, east of the Rio Grande, from just south of Fort Craig to the village of Rincon.

Paraje de Fra Cristóbal was named after Franciscan friar Cristóbal de Salazar who accompanied Oñate in 1598. The campground marked the northern end of La Jornada del Muerto. It was significant because it was the area where travelers camped before entering La Jornada del Muerto and where northbound travel-

ers rested after the stressful crossing. It disappeared beneath Elephant Butte Lake in the 1920s.

Elephant Butte Lake State Park, is home to New Mexico's largest lake, which is 40 miles long and one mile wide at capacity. The lake is named for an island whose profile resembles an elephant. Excellent year-round fishing for black and white bass, catfish, pike, crappie and trout. Boating, marinas and boat-launching ramps, water-skiing, swimming and hiking. Picnic sites, water fountains and restrooms, RV hookups, 18-hole golf course nearby, and visitor center with exhibits describing area history and the story of Elephant Butte Dam. Tours of the dam may be arranged at the Bureau of Reclamation Office.



Elephant Butte Lake State Park. (Photo courtesy of LaRena Miller.)

The City of Elephant Butte has restaurants and motels to accommodate visitors in one of New Mexico's newest municipalities. 70 miles S of Albuquerque on NM 51.

Elephant Butte Events

April	**Balloon Regatta**

Section Three:
El Camino Real South

Fort McRae was established in 1863, near Engle Ford, along the Rio Grande. Decommissioned in 1879, its site was covered by the waters of Elephant Butte Lake. It was located on the east side of the Rio Grande, in what is now McRae Canyon, about 5 miles NE of present-day Truth or Consequences.

Truth or Consequences, T or C, on the banks of the Rio Grande, is located fifteen miles west of the Jornada del Muerto, or "Journey of Death," section of El Camino Real. The town was settled in the mid-1800s on the site of several geothermal springs that had soothed Indians for centuries. Originally called Hot Springs, the name was changed to Truth or Consequences in 1950 in honor of Ralph Edward's then-popular television show. 149 miles S of Albuquerque.

T or C Places to Go

Geronimo Springs Museum is next to a hot spring, named after Apache leader Geronimo, who used the locale as a gathering place for his warriors. Drink the healing water or bottle it to take home at no charge. The museum features area history, including Apache history, Hispanic history (including a depiction of the Jornada del Muerto and the parajes along the route), forts of the region, the Ralph Edwards Fiesta Room, ranching and mining displays and a large Mimbres pottery collection. Gift shop. Admission fee.



This life-size wax statue of Apache leader Geronimo stands in the Geronimo Springs Museum in Truth or Consequences. (Photo courtesy LaRena Miller.)

Section Three:
El Camino Real South

Hot mineral bathhouses offer visitors the opportunity to soak in some of the hot springs once visited by the Apaches and early Spaniards. Information on hours and fees may be obtained from the T or C Chamber of Commerce Visitors Center or Geronimo Springs Museum.



A bather enjoys the soothing waters of one of the many hot spring bathhouses in Truth or Consequences. (Photo courtesy of Marshal Hot Springs.)

Callahan Auto Museum has an outstanding display of classic cars, many of them owned by local residents and displayed here. In addition, there is a large collection of unusual memorabilia from the early days of the automobile, and a unique collection of miniature cars. Information on hours and admission fees may be obtained at (505) 894-6900.

T or C Events

Feb.	**Cuchillo Pecan Festival**
April	**NM Old Time Fiddlers Fiesta/Contest**
May	**Ralph Edwards Truth or Consequences Annual Fiesta**
Oct.	**Geronimo Days Peace Gathering** - Second weekend. Celebrates SW New Mexico's three culture history. Native American singers and dancers, Hispanic entertainment, cowboy songs and poetry. Frontier town with saloon and gunfighters, and a display of early cavalry artillery used in the West.

T or C Services

Restaurants include: K-Bob's, Denny's, La Cocina, and Los Arcos (all located near I-25 Exit 79).

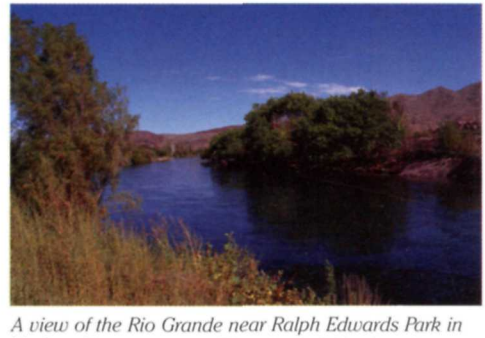
Lodging: in T or C and Elephant Butte includes, Super 8, Best Western, Holiday Inn and Quality Inn.



This marker, 16 miles east of T or C on NM 51, marks the site of the town of Engle, which lies on the Jornada del Muerto. (Photo courtesy LaRena Miller.)

Engle was a major railroad town for many years. In the late 1800s, the route was built along the old Jornada del Muerto with the tracks running parallel to El Camino Real for several miles. Now only freight trains pass through the privately owned town site of Engle and only three or four buildings remain. A half mile before Engle's abandoned schoolhouse is a state historic marker denoting where El Camino Real crossed the present-day highway. Another marker commemorates the passage of many peoples over 400 years. 15 miles E of T or C.

Caballo Lake State Park at the foot of the Caballo Mountains, offers visitors boating, water skiing, fishing and camping opportunities. 15 miles S of T or C.



A view of the Rio Grande near Ralph Edwards Park in Truth or Consequences. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

Section Three:
El Camino Real South

Side Trip to Geronimo Trail Scenic Byway

The Byway offers some of the most spectacular natural scenic beauty in the Southwest. Contact the Geronimo Trail Interpretive Center or Geronimo Springs Museum for information on this scenic and historic loop that travels through several nearby communities and the Gila National Forest.

Fort Thorn (1853-59) built to protect settlers and trail traffic, was soon abandoned, when its troops were shifted to bolster Fort Craig's Civil War depleted garrison. Nothing remains of the fort. Five miles E of Hatch.

Hatch was originally called Santa Barbara when it was settled in 1851, but the town was abandoned until nearby Ft. Thorn's protection revived it. Abandoned again in 1860, it was resettled in 1875 and named after U.S. Gen. Edward Hatch, then-commander of the NM Military District. This small community is "big" in terms of its chile production. Hatch chile is famous throughout the nation and the area's crop is in high demand when the fall harvest is in progress. I-25 Exit 41, 38 miles S of T or C.



In Hatch, you can buy chile by the bowl, the pound, the sack, and the bushel. (Photo courtesy Las Cruces Convention & Visitors Bureau.)

Hatch Events

Sept.	**Hatch Chile Festival, Labor Day Weekend**

Hatch Services

Several restaurants, many roadside vegetable stores and stands, featuring primarily -- what else -- chile, chile products and chile souvenirs.

Paraje San Diego was the last campground for northbound caravans about to enter the Jornada del Muerto. Just South of Rincon off I-25.

Fort Selden State Monument

was built in 1865 to protect settlers from outlaws and Apache Indians. Garrisoned by the widely renowned Buffalo Soldiers after the Civil War. From 1884-86, its post commander was Captain Arthur MacArthur whose then-four-year-old son, Douglas, rose to fame during World War II. The fort was decommissioned in 1891. Today the stark adobe walls of the frontier post evoke a feeling of personal connection to the past. The actual route of El Camino Real, during the fort's occupation, ran along the east side of the Administration Building. Visitors center features frontier military exhibits. Living history demonstrations 2nd Sat. of every month.



Fort Selden State Monument in Radium Springs. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

Open year-round. Off I-25 at Radium Springs exit.

Paraje de Robledo was a campground named for Pedro de Robledo, a member of the Oñate expedition who died there on May 21, 1598. Fort Selden is located either at or in close proximity of where the historic paraje of Robledo was located. Radium Springs.



This sign marks the spot of a cemetery that formerly served Fort Selden. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

Doña Ana was named after either 1693 rancher Doña Ana Maria de Cordova or Doña Ana Robledo, who died in 1680 while fleeing the Pueblo Revolt and is buried nearby. Resettled as La Rincon, the bend, after 1839, the village lost many of its residents to Mesilla after 1848. Its historic church has recently been renovated. 8 miles NW of Las Cruces, off I-25.

Las Cruces, founded in 1849, is named for crosses marking the graves of travelers of El Camino Real. New Mexico's second largest city has a feeling all its own with its year-round mild weather and outdoor-oriented lifestyle. Las Cruces averages 350 sunny days per year. The beautiful Organ Mountains, named for their resemblance to the pipes of an organ, dominate the landscape. 223 miles S of Albuquerque.

Las Cruces Places to Go

Several properties related to El Camino Real in Las Cruces are listed on the national register. Among the most important are the:

Mesquite Street Original Townsite Historic District

❶ Nestor Armijo House

Armijo was a leading New Mexican merchant who lived in Chihuahua from 1865 to 1876. His commercial operations were among the most important along El Camino Real during the second half of the 19th century.

❷ Amador Hotel, built in 1850. Among the guests here were Billy the Kid and Sheriff Pat Garrett. The district is east of Main Street between Picacho and Lohman.

The Branigan Cultural Center houses many historic



Spanish dancers twirl their colorful skirts in perfect precision at one of southern New Mexico's many fiestas. (Photo courtesy of Las Cruces Convention & Visitors Bureau.)

relics related to Las Cruces and the surrounding area, as well as art displays. 500 N. Water Street, Downtown mall.

New Mexico Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum Largest museum of its kind in the United States. Features exhibits and demonstrations of the 3,000-year history of agriculture in New Mexico. Blacksmithing, roping, cooking, saddle making and dairy farming. Restaurant. Admission fee. 4100 Dripping Springs Road.



Antiquated farm machinery bakes in the sun in an outdoor display at the NM Farm & Ranch Heritage Museum. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

New Mexico State University Art Gallery Largest contemporary art gallery in the southern part of the state. Permanent collection includes 19th century Mexican retablos and Mimbres pottery. On campus at corner of University Ave. and Solano Drive. Free.

Bicentennial Log Cabin Perfectly preserved pioneer home made from hand-hewn logs and furnished with antiques. Open June-Aug. by special arrangement. 671 N. Main St.

NM Railroad and Transportation Museum Traces rail history in the state and area. Located in the historic Santa Fe Railroad Depot at 800 W. Las Cruces Ave.

Other Attractions: Historical Museum of Lawmen, Las

Section Three:
El Camino Real South



Hungry? Head for the Whole Enchilada Fiesta for a sample of a giant enchilada and a whole lot of fun! (Photo by Mark Nohl, courtesy New Mexico Magazine.)

Cruces Museum of Natural History, Space Murals, Inc. Museum & Gift Shop, Las Cruces Museum of Fine Art and Culture, The University Museum of Anthropology, Las Cruces Symphony, theater groups, many sport opportunities.

Las Cruces Events

Year-round	**Las Cruces Farmers & Crafts Market**
Jan.	**Mesilla Valley Balloon Rally**
March	**The Border Book Festival**
May	**NM Wine and Chile War Festival**
June	**Mesilla Valley Sierra Club Antique and Collectible Show**
July	**Electric Light Parade**
Oct.	**The Whole Enchilada Fiesta**
	La Viña Wine Festival
	Cowboy Days, NM Farm and Ranch Heritage Museum
Nov.	**Renaissance Craftfaire**
	International Mariachi Conference

Las Cruces Services

Fine restaurants are plentiful in Las Cruces. Lots of shopping and camping areas. Mademoiselle Vineyards.
Lodging includes: Best Western, Hilton, and Holiday Inn.

Section Three:
El Camino Real South

La Mesilla, or "little table," before being bypassed by the railroad in 1881, was the largest town between San Antonio, Tx. and San Diego, Ca. It was settled circa 1848-50 by Mexican patriots who wanted to remain Mexican citizens and hoped to do so by moving here to the west side of the Rio Grande, which was still Mexican territory. In 1853, however, as a result of the Gadsden Purchase, Mesilla became a part of the United States.



The Organ Mountains dominate the landscape of Las Cruces. (Photo by Jack Hauptmann, courtesy Las Cruces Convention & Visitors Bureau.)

La Mesilla became a commercial center of trade activities along El Camino Real during the second half of the 19th century, and an important shipping point for ore from the Piños Altos and Silver City mines after 1870. The Mesilla plaza is a National Historic Landmark and a historic district. San Francisco- and St. Louis-bound Butterfield stagecoaches came through here during 1858-61. It was occupied by Texas Confederates twice, 1861-62. With its historic



Take a step back into the past at the Old Mesilla Plaza. (Photo courtesy Las Cruces Convention & Visitors Bureau.)

buildings and peaceful atmosphere, La Mesilla offers a glimpse into what life in a border town was like in the 1800s. More than 40 shops, galleries and restaurants. 2 miles S of Las Cruces. I-25 to I-10 W to Mesilla Exit 140, S one mile on Hwy. 28 to Calle de Santiago.

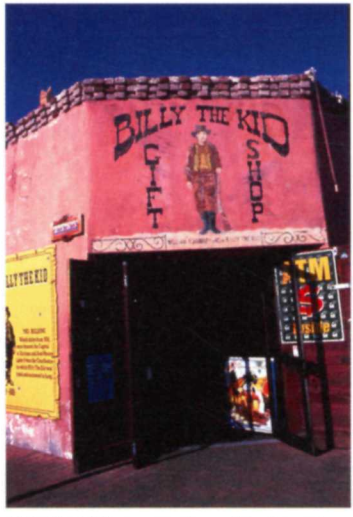
La Mesilla Places to Go

San Albino Church originally built in 1855, rebuilt in 1906. Still in use today. Open daily 1-3, except Sunday. English services at 5:30 p.m. Sat. and in Spanish weekdays at 7 a.m. (Sundays - Spanish service at 8 a.m. and English at 11 a.m.) On the plaza in La Mesilla.

Double Eagle Restaurant Built in the late 1840s, the building that is now the Double Eagle Restaurant is recognized by the U.S. Department of the Interior as the oldest structure on the plaza. Lavishly furnished with museum-quality antiques. The ghost of a young woman is said to haunt the premises. On the plaza in La Mesilla.

El Patio Restaurant In operation since 1935, El Patio is the oldest restaurant in Mesilla Valley. The building once was a Butterfield Overland Stagecoach Line Office. South side of the plaza in La Mesilla.

Section Three:
El Camino Real South



Billy the Kid was sentenced to hang in this former courthouse on the Old Mesilla Plaza. (Photo by Beth Keyohara.)

Billy the Kid Gift Shop This building once housed the capital of Arizona and New Mexico, and later, the courthouse where in 1881, Billy the Kid was tried for murder, found guilty, and sentenced to hang. SE corner of the plaza in La Mesilla.

Fountain Theatre Built in 1905, the Fountain Theatre is the oldest in New Mexico. Features alternative and foreign films nightly. Located just south of the plaza on Calle de Guadalupe.

La Posta Restaurant The building that houses La Posta has been in existence for more than two centuries. Once a stop on the Butterfield Stage Line, it sheltered famous historical figures like Billy the Kid, Kit Carson, Douglas MacArthur and Pancho Villa. La Posta's authentic Mexican dishes are made from century-old recipes, featuring chile, the area's main agricultural crop. A menagerie of parrots and an aquarium of piranha can be viewed in the lobby. 2410 Calle de San Albino.

La Mesilla Events

Year-round	**Music in Mesilla, Sundays 2-4 p.m.**
Sept.	**16 de Septiembre Fiesta, commemorates Mexico's Independence Day**



La Mesilla Services

Other attractions: Blue Teal Vineyards & Tasting Room.

Fort Fillmore troops raised the U.S. flag in Mesilla in 1854, ceremoniously confirming Congress' ratifying of the Gadsden Purchase. When Texas Confederates occupied Mesilla in July 1861, the fort's troops attacked but were repulsed. Abandoning the fort the next day, its 500-man garrison fled east toward 5,719' high San Augustin Pass, but was overtaken by fewer than 300 Confederates and surrendered without firing a shot. The fort (1851-62), now lies beneath a fruit orchard. Four miles SE of Las Cruces.

Near the campground of ***Paraje de los Brazitos*** (the little arms or bends of the river) U.S. Col. Alexander W. Doniphan's 450 Missouri Volunteers, who were marching on El Paso and Chihuahua City, were surprised by Mexican Gen. Antonio Ponce de Leon's 1,200 troops on Christmas Day, 1846, but routed them in the only military battle of the Mexican War fought on U. S. soil by opposing armies. 8 miles SE of Las Cruces.

La Salinera, named after nearby Rio Grande Valley salt marshes, was the first paraje (campground) used by caravans northbound out of El Paso, Texas. 30 miles SE of Las Cruces.

Anthony is the site of a NM Visitor Information Center and straddles the state line between New Mexico and Texas.



Section Three:
El Camino Real South

Mesilla Services

La Viña Winery, 6 miles SW of Anthony at 4201 S. NM 28, La Union.

Anthony Visitor Information Center

I-10, Open 8-5pm, 7 days a week.

Closed Christmas and New Year's Day. 505-756-2235.



Section Three:
El Camino Real South in Texas and Mexico



El Paso, Texas, the gateway to Old Mexico, is the 4th largest city in Texas. It was named for El Paso del Rio Norte, the pass through the river of the north, by Oñate. Its western border is the Rio Grande, which is the International Boundary with Mexico. El Paso offers numerous cultural and historical attractions as well as entertainment, shopping, and fine dining and lodging accommodations.

El Paso Places to go

El Paso Missions and Mission Trail Three Historic churches lie within eight miles of each other in El Paso County's Lower Valley.

Ysleta del Sur with its mission, is the oldest settlement in Texas. The missions were established in the 1680s as a result of the Pueblo Revolt. The inhabitants of Ysleta del Sur are descendants of the Isleta Pueblo Indians who traveled south with Spaniards fleeing the revolt. (See Isleta Pueblo.) 119 S. Old Pueblo Drive.

Mission Socorro, Nuestra Señora de la Purisima Concepción, or Our Lady of the Immaculate Conception, built in the 1840s, replaced the 1680 mission.

San Elizario Chapel was settled in 1789. It was established as a presidio, or fort, for the Spanish Government. The 1877-87 church replaced two earlier chapels and overlooks a plaza and a portion of the original Camino Real. SE of El Paso on Socorro Rd.



Section Three:

El Camino Real South in Texas and Mexico

Ciudad Juárez, México lies across the Rio Grande, known as the Rio Bravo in Mexico, to the southwest of El Paso. Juarez has a population of 1.2 million people. From here south your journey along El Camino Real will be in Mexico.

Albuquerque Hispano Chamber of Commerce, 1309 4th St. SW, 87102, ph. 800-754-4620 or 505-842-9003 888 -451-7824 www.ahcnm.org e-mail cathy_gonzales@ahcnm.org

Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce, ph.505-764-3700 www.abqcvb.org

Albuquerque Convention & Visitors Bureau, 20 First Plaza Suite 601, PO Box 26866, Alb. NM 87125 ph.800-733-9918

Belén Chamber of Commerce and Camino Real Visitor Center, 712 Dalies Ave., Belen, NM 87002 ph. 505-864-8091, fax 505-864-7461 or web site www.belennm.com

Corrales Chamber of Commerce, ph. 505-890-8345 or toll free 877-700-8345

Chimayó (see Española listing below)

Española Valley Chamber of Commerce, ph. 505-753-2831, e-mail chamber@espanola.com

La Mesilla, Contact the Las Cruces C & VB for La Mesilla Information

Las Cruces Chamber of Commerce, PO Drawer 519, Las Cruces, NM 88004 ph. 505-524-1968 www.lascruces.org

Las Cruces Convention & Visitors Bureau, 211 N. Walter St., Las Cruces, NM 88001 ph. 800-FIESTAS or 505-541-2163 www.weblifepro.com/lascruces/

Los Lunas Chamber of Commerce, 3447 Lambros, PO Box 13, Los Lunas, NM 87031 ph. 505-865-1581 (fax same)

Community Contacts

Sandoval County Visitors Center, 243 Camino del Pueblo, PO Box 40, Bernalillo NM 87004 ph. 800-252-0191 or 505-867-8687

Santa Fe Convention & Visitors Bureau, PO Box 909, Santa Fe, NM 87504-0909 ph. 800-777-CITY or 505-473-9002, www.santafe.org

Santa Fe Chamber of Commerce, PO Box 1928, Santa Fe, NM 87504-1928 ph. 505-983-7317 www.ptig.com/sfcoc/

Socorro Chamber of Commerce, 101 Plaza, PO Box 743, Socorro, NM 87801, ph. 505-835-0424 fax: 505-835-9744

Taos Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Drawer I, Taos, New Mexico 87571 ph. 505-758-3873

Truth or Consequences (T or C), Chamber of Commerce, PO Drawer 31, T or C, NM 8790 ph. 800-831-9487

Truth or Consequences, Geronimo Springs Museum, 211 Main Street, Truth or Consequences, New Mexico 87901 ph:1-505-894-1968. Also, Geronimo Trail Scenic Byway, www.geronimotrail.com

State Agencies

New Mexico Department of Tourism, ph. 800-733-6396 www.newmexico.org

Museum of New Mexico State Monuments Division, ph. (505) 827-6334

Pueblo Contacts

Isleta Pueblo, ph. (505) 869-3111

Nambe Pueblo, ph. (505) 455-2036

Pojoaque Pueblo, ph. (505) 455-2489

Sandia Pueblo, ph. (505) 867-3317

San Felipe Pueblo, ph. (505) 867-3381

San Ildefonso Pueblo, ph. (505) 455-3549

San Juan Pueblo, ph. (505) 852-4400

Santa Ana Pueblo, ph. (505) 867-3301,
www.santaanastar.com

Santa Clara Pueblo, ph. (505) 753-7326

Santo Domingo Pueblo, ph. (505) 465-2214

Taos Pueblo, ph. (505) 758-1028

Tesuque Pueblo, ph. (505) 983-2667

Sources for Further Information and Credits/Acknowledgments

I gratefully acknowledge these publications and many community chamber and tourism brochures as the source of much of the information in this guidebook.

1. ***El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro***, National Historic Trail Feasibility Study Environmental Assessment, Texas-New Mexico, March 1997,United States Department of the Interior/National Park Service.
2. ***El Camino Real, A National Scenic & Historic Byway***, (Brochure) New Mexico Department of Tourism, Text by Michael E. Pitel, Cartography by Daniel Martinez, Photos by Mark Nohl and Michael E. Pitel. Free.
3. ***New Mexico Tribal Profiles & Calendar of Events 2000***, Lorentino Lalio, Director of Indian Tourism, New Mexico Department of Tourism.
4. ***Four Hundred Years of Faith,*** Editor-In-Chief, The Most Reverend Michael J. Sheehan, Archbishop of Santa Fe, Archdiocese of Santa Fe 1998.
5. ***El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro***, US Bureau of Land Management, Cultural Resource Series No. 11, 1993.
6. ***El Camino Real de Tierra Adentro***, Volume Two, NM Bureau of Land Management, Cultural Resources Series No. 13, 1999.
7. ***El Camino Real: Un Sendero Histórico***, (Catalog accompanying exhibit of the same name) developed by the Camino Real Project in cooperation with the Latin American Institute, University of New Mexico, with generous support from the

National Endowment for the Humanities.

8. ***Riding "The Royal Road,"*** an article by Douglas Preston with photography by Christine Preston, published in El Palacio, Winter-Spring 1997-98, Vol. 102, No.2.
9. ***The Royal Road: El Camino Real from Mexico City to Santa Fe***, by Douglas and Christine Preston. (Albuquerque: UNM Press, 1998).
10. ***Eight Northern Pueblos***, 2000 Visitors Guide.



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Mike Taylor, NM State Monuments.

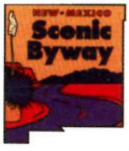


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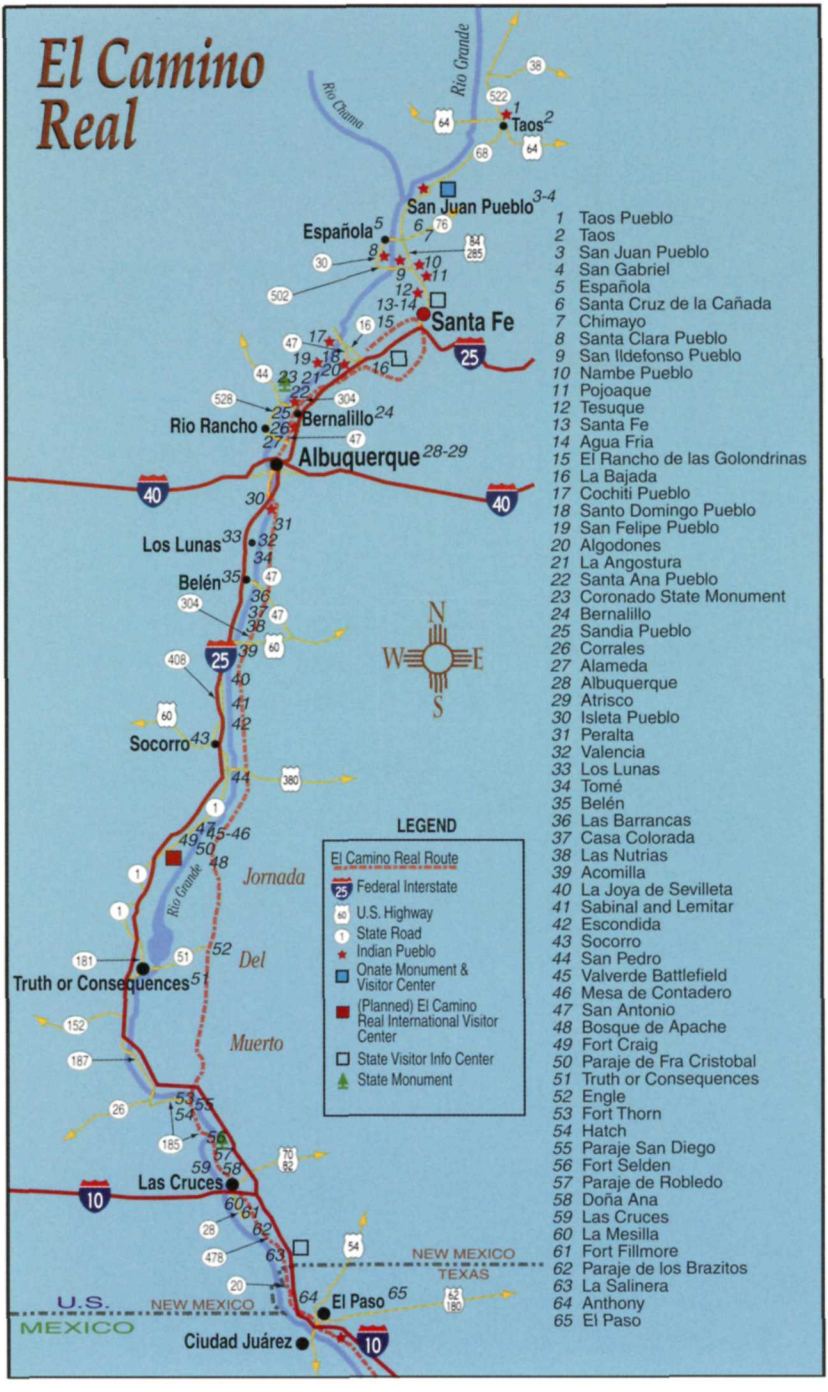
The main objective of the program is to implement preservation and economic development efforts along those state and nationally designated byways having unique natural, scenic, recreational, historic, cultural, and/or archaeological assets.



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1 Taos Pueblo
2 Taos
3 San Juan Pueblo
4 San Gabriel
5 Española
6 Santa Cruz de la Cañada
7 Chimayo
8 Santa Clara Pueblo
9 San Ildefonso Pueblo
10 Nambe Pueblo
11 Pojoaque
12 Tesuque
13 Santa Fe
14 Agua Fria
15 El Rancho de las Golondrinas
16 La Bajada
17 Cochiti Pueblo
18 Santo Domingo Pueblo
19 San Felipe Pueblo
20 Algodones
21 La Angostura
22 Santa Ana Pueblo
23 Coronado State Monument
24 Bernalillo
25 Sandia Pueblo
26 Corrales
27 Alameda
28 Albuquerque
29 Atrisco
30 Isleta Pueblo
31 Peralta
32 Valencia
33 Los Lunas
34 Tomé
35 Belén
36 Las Barrancas
37 Casa Colorada
38 Las Nutrias
39 Acomilla
40 La Joya de Sevilleta
41 Sabinal and Lemitar
42 Escondida
43 Socorro
44 San Pedro
45 Valverde Battlefield
46 Mesa de Contadero
47 San Antonio
48 Bosque de Apache
49 Fort Craig
50 Paraje de Fra Cristobal
51 Truth or Consequences
52 Engle
53 Fort Thorn
54 Hatch
55 Paraje San Diego
56 Fort Selden
57 Paraje de Robledo
58 Doña Ana
59 Las Cruces
60 La Mesilla
61 Fort Fillmore
62 Paraje de los Brazitos
63 La Salinera
64 Anthony
65 El Paso

