party was welcomed at Ohkay Owingeh Pueblo, christened “San Juan de Los Caballeros” by the Spaniards. By the winter of 1609, the party ventured into the interior of the Pueblos, eventually reaching outlying pueblo, Yungue, which they renamed “San Gabriel.” In 10 years the capital was relocated once again to Santa Fe.

New Mexico Texas
San Gabriel
San Idlefonso Pueblo
Pojoaque Pueblo
Agua Fria
Rio Grande
Cochiti Pueblo
El Alamo
Cieneguilla
Santa Ana Pueblo
La Cienega
Coronado State Monument / Kauna Pueblo
Sandia Pueblo
Casa San Yisidro / Gutierrez-Minge House
Albuquerque
Albuquerque Museum of Art & History
Pajarito
Bosque de Pinos
Jarales
Sabinal Las Nutrias
Sevilleta
Socorro

The caravans made camp every 20 miles or so on the journey from northern Mexico to northern New Mexico. These simple or semi-permanent campsites became known as parajes. The parajes along the Jornada del Muerto were Paraje del Perrillo, Las Peñuelas, Laguna del Muerto, El Contadero, Valverde, and Fray Cristobal—were settled permanently.

The Spanish established a handful of presidios, or forts, along the trail. El Paso del Norte and San Elizario controlled the border crossings. The military also maintained several posts along the trail on the Jornada del Muerto, and at Santa Fe, El Paso, Valverde, Dona Aña, La Joya, and Socorro.

Visit these sites to learn more about the trail. Sites that are open to the public are shown in Visitor Centers and Museums

The city’s museum preserves and displays artistic and historic items from early Spanish settlement to the present. Exhibit highlights include El Camino Real, Hispanic life, the Civil War, and New Mexico state. www.palaceofthegovernors.org/334 Los Pinos Road, La Cienega, NM(505) 471-2261

Bosque del Apache, or woods of the Apache, was the Spanish name for the extensive wetlands and forest along the Rio Grande below Socorro, New Mexico. Today, this region is one of the Southwest’s premier wildlife refuges. Birders from around the world come during fall and winter to see sandhill cranes, snow geese, and ducks. State Highway 1, 8 miles south of Interstate 25, Exit 139. (575) 835-1828.

been studied by archaeologists and their history is on display www.fws.gov/southwest/refuges/newmex/bosque/index.html Casa San Ysidro: The Gutierrez-Minge House of Albuquerque. The original home, built by the Gutierrez family, dates to the 1870s. Today Casa San Ysidro includes a recreated 19th century rancho, a small family chapel, central plazuela, and an enclosed corral area. 973 Old Church Road, Corrales, NM(505) 898-3915 www.cabq.gov/museum/history/casatour.html

mercantile, stagecoach stop, post office, and Pajarito village gathering place along El Camino Real.6029 Isleta Boulevard S.W., Albuquerque, NM(505) 244-0507 www.cabq.gov/museum/history/casatour.html

El Paso Museum of History www.elpasotexas.gov/history/ Access at Tomé Hill Park, intersection of Tomé Hill Road (Río del Oro Loop North) and La Entrada Road, Tomé, NM(505) 864-6654

The Chamizal Convention of 1963 resulted in the peaceful settlement of a century-long boundary dispute between the U.S. and Mexico. The Convention created the Chamizal National Memorial to commemorate the agreement. Reach the memorial by taking Ocho de Marzo Avenue east from I-25 Exit 124 or north from Congressman Tommy Gonzalez Boulevard, right onto Paisano Street, and continue to follow signs toward Chamizal.800 S. San Marcial, El Paso, TX (915) 351-3588

South of Socorro on County Road 273, off New Mexico Highway 1, use Interstate 25 Exit 115 northbound, or Exit 124 southbound. (575) 835-0412