

EXHIBIT LIST

<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Description</u>
A	Chamita Acequia, 1598 date – Juan de Torquemada <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stanley M. Hordes, Ph.D, “Historical Abstracts of Acequias Along the Lower Rio Chama”. 1992.
B	<u>Irrigation in the Chama Valley,</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ John O. Baxter, Chapter: “Spanish Exploration and Settlement in the Chama Valley Before 1800”
C	(A) <u>San Gabriel Del Yungue as Seen by an Archaeologist,</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Florence Hawley Ellis, 1989, pgs. 9-15. (B) <u>When Cultures Meet. Remembering San Gabriel del Yungue Oweenge.</u> Chapter: “The Long Lost ‘City’ of San Gabriel del Yungue, second oldest European Settlement in the United States, 1987, pgs.10-38. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Papers from the October 20, 1984 Conference held at San Juan Pueblo, New Mexico ○ by Florence Hawley Ellis,
D	<u>Irrigation at the Confluence of the Rio Grande and Rio Chama: The Acequias de Chamita, Salazar and Hernandez, 1600-1680, June 4, 1996.</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Stanley M. Hordes, Ph.D
E	Onate’s Journal entry-August 11, 1598. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Onate, Colonizer of New Mexico, 1595-1628.</u> Part I, Coronado Historical Series Vol. V, 1953, pgs 322-323. ○ George P. Hammond and Agapito Rey, eds
F	Arrival of reinforcements in 1600, San Gabriel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <u>Onate, Colonizer of New Mexico, 1595-1628.</u> Part I, Coronado Historical Series Vol. VI, 1953. ○ George P. Hammond and Agapito Rey, eds
G	Juan de Torquemada’s statement about the location of San Gabriel <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Monarquia Indiana. ○ By Juan de Torquemada
H	(1) New Mexico House Memorial (Draft) #14 (2) New Mexico House Memorial, #14 48 th legislature, First Session, 2007 (3) New Mexico Senate Memorial #15

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48th legislature, First Session, 2007

- (4) Letter to New Mexico House Representative Nick Salazar to note a needed correction
 - (5) House Memorial, #14-Health and Government Affairs Committee
 - (6) House Memorial, #14-Final Passage
 - (4) Bibliographic Research for the Acequia de Chamita, State and National Register of Historic Places Project, 2007, by Ron and Pat Rundstrom
- I By Laws for the Acequia de Chamita
- J Laws of the Indies: The Ordinances of Settlement of 1573
- K Laws of the Indies: The Ordinances of 1573
 - Divided into categories for application
 - (a) No harm to the Indians
 - (b) How the town, farm lots and pastures are planned and laid-out
 - (c) Governor should research the land, provinces, etc. before discovery is carried out and send reports to the Viceroy
 - (d) Selecting an area with good land and water, etc.
 - (e) Given the title of Hijosdalgo
 - (f) Naming of discovered lands, provinces, rivers, etc.
 - (g) Perform ceremonies and writs in taking possession of lands.
 - (h) Vassalage of Indians
- L Maps and photos of archaeological excavation at San Gabriel de Yungue
 - San Gabriel Del Yungue as seen by an Archaeologist, 1989.
 - by Florence Hawley Ellis
- M Map of San Gabriel, Yungue-Yungue, Chamita, San Francisco
 - The Ethnogeography of the Tewa Indians, 1916
 - by John Peabody Harrington
- N San Juan Pueblo describing their crop and farming methods
 - Eight Northern Indian Pueblo 1995 Visitors Guide, San Juan Pueblo (Ohkay).
- O Map of the Rio Grande Valley in the 16th and 17th Centuries, (figure 5)
 - Irrigation in the Rio Grande Valley, New Mexico: A Study of the Development of Irrigation Systems Before 1945, July 15, 1987.
 - by Frank E. Wozniak

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- P Map: The 1877 Mc Elroy Plat Map of the Town of Chamita Grant (not to scale)
- It shows the Presa (water diverted into the Acequia de Chamita) and the Desague (water drainage) into the Rio Chama from the Acequia de Chamita
- Q Geographic Map: Chamita Acequia Community and its environmental Setting.
- R Graphs: The Focus of the Point of Evidence that follows is on the Present July 11 to Oct. 8, 1598.
- S Onate Request the Titles of Hidago and Adelantado, September 21, 1595.
- T Title of Hidalgo for New Mexico Conquistadors, July 9, 1602
- Onate, Colonizer of New Mexico, 1595-1628, 1953, pgs. 974-975
- U Statement by Historian Myra Ellen Jenkins (Jenkins, 1987, pg. 63), on Location of San Gabriel and when established
- V Papers of Archaeological Institute of America, American Series IV, Final Report, Part II
- A. F. Bandelier
 - 1892
- W Bibliography
- X Don Juan Onate receives Title of Adelantado on February 7, 1602.

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EXHIBIT

A

- Chamita Acequia, 1598 date – Juan de Torquemada
 - Historical Abstracts of Acequias Along the Lower Rio Chama
 - by Stanley M. Hordes, Ph.D.
 - August 21, 1992

SECTION ON
ACEQUIA de CHAMITA
ONLY

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS OF ACEQUIAS ALONG THE LOWER RIO CHAMA

Prepared for:

Río Chama Acequia Association
Medanales, New Mexico

Prepared by:

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August 21, 1992

HISTORICAL ABSTRACTS OF ACEQUIAS ALONG THE LOWER RIO CHAMA

Research Goals and Methodology:

The purpose of this investigation was to establish defensible dates for twenty-six (26) community acequias located along the Río Chama between Abiquiú Dam and the confluence of the Río Grande and Río Chama. Research was undertaken through published and archival material to produce information relating to: (1) the dates that evidence of irrigation first appeared in the historical record pertaining to areas served by the ditches in question and (2) the presence of cultivation and irrigation in the areas under consideration from the first evidence of irrigation until 1900.

Acequias investigated in this report are: Hernández, Salazar, Chamita, Chilí, Río de Chama, Río del Oso, Martínez y Duranes, Manzanares y Montoya, J.V. Martínez, Mariano, Ferran, La Puente, Tierra Azul, Valentín Martínez, Quintana, J.P. Gonzales, Gonzales, Esquibel, Carl Bode, Abiquiú, Mestas, Barranco, Suazo, Ranchitos, Abeyta/Trujillo, and Ghost Ranch.

For purposes of this project, acequias were considered as part of the same ditch system if the waters from one emptied into another. In such cases, the earliest date of cultivation or irrigation discovered in the documentation pertaining to the area served by one acequia was applied to the entire system.

Two members of HMS Associates participated in this investigation. Stanley M. Hordes, Ph.D., directed the project, with research assistance from Susan Perlman, M.A.

Data pertaining to the dating of the ditches was found primarily in records at the New Mexico Records Center and Archives, including administrative from the Spanish, Mexican and Territorial Period, land grant records, land dispute proceedings, civil and criminal records, and papers of the Office of Surveyor General and Court of Private Land Claims. Other pertinent records included proceedings of the Pueblo Lands Board, and cartographic records at the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and University of New Mexico.

Contained in this report are: (1) Abstracts of documents pertaining to each acequia system under consideration. The abstracts are organized chronologically, referencing the date and provenance of each document, and offering a brief summary as it pertains to settlement, cultivation or irrigation of the area served by each system; and (2) Table of priority dates assigned by the State Engineer Office, priority dates suggested by the documentation, and basis for the revision. The revised dates reflect the earliest documentary evidence indicating either (a) specific evidence of irrigation or cultivation in a given area; or (b) settlement of an area that was used for agricultural purposes.

The conclusions and recommendations of this report are based upon the sources cited only. Although HMS Associates believes these sources to be reliable, HMS Associates is not responsible for information obtained from sources that later prove unreliable, or for sources that withhold information.

CHAMITA ACEQUIA

Date	Document	Abstract
1598	Torquemada Cap. XXXX	Juan de Torquemada, in his 1612 <i>Monarquía Indiana</i> (published in 1723), cites Oñate's settlement at San Gabriel as located between the banks of two rivers, one having less water than the other. "The smaller one [Río Chama] irrigates all the plantings of wheat, and barley and corn, and all the other items that are cultivated in gardens . . ."
1701	I-926	Petition and grant to Diego Trujillo; boundaries extend from confluence of RG to angostura; no occupation cited
1707	I-824	Bartolome Sánchez petitions for lands at Puesto de Zhama; boundaries: N-un pueblo quemado antiguo; S-Pueblo de Santa Clara de la otra banda del Río del Norte; E-Mesa de San Juan; W-el mismo lindero de Santa Clara; no occupation cited [APPEARS TO ENCOMPASS BOTH SIDES OF RIO CHAMA]
1710	I-1020	Juan de Urribarí, Bartolomé Lovato, Joseph Madrid, Sevastian Duran and Simon de Córdoba petition for land at Yunque; boundaries: W&S-corrales de piedra and las lomas; N-Pueblo de Chama; E-Río Grande; grant approved, but no act of possession cited
1711	I-827	Bartolome Sánchez petitions for revalidation of grant at Río Arriva de Chama; indicates that he has not yet occupied lands earlier granted
1712	I-1020	Diego Márquez, Bartolomé Lovato, Matías Madrid, Joseph Madrid, Andrés Gonzales, Sebastian Duran, Tomás de Bejarano, Ysabel de Serna (widow of Blas Lobato), Simon de Córdoba, and Xptóbal de Castro petition for land at la Villa de Yunque; Juan Páez Hurtado indicates that Santa Cruz cannot afford to lose so many settlers;
1714	I-926	DT dies; widow asks that grant be assigned to Salvador de Santiesteban and Nicolas Valverde, her close relatives; put in possession of 4 fanegas de sembradura de mais; boundaries: N-matoral de poñíl, y una loma parda que tiene al pie un ser-rito pequeño que blanquea . . .; S-Río Chama; E-Río del Norte; W-mojoneras . . .

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EXHIBIT

B

- Irrigation in the Chama Valley
 - Chapter: “Spanish Exploration and Settlement in the Chama Valley Before 1800”
 - by John O. Baxter

Irrigation in the Chama Valley

John O. Baxter

Chapter I

Spanish Exploration and Settlement
in the Chama Valley before 1800

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carts. The journey proved difficult, but by July 11, the vanguard had ascended the Rio Grande to Ohke, one of the twin villages visited by Barrionuevo in 1541. Oñate renamed the pueblo "San Juan Bautista" and set up headquarters there.⁴

After a brief visit to several other pueblos, Oñate initiated an ambitious project at San Juan. Assisted by 1,500 "barbarian Indians," the colonists started to build an acequia, a necessary first step in founding a new city to be called "San Francisco de los Españoles."⁵ Ill-considered, the town failed to materialize, but the ditch project clearly demonstrated the importance of water for communities in an arid land. In later years, as New Mexico grew, a reliable water supply continued to be a high priority for founders of new settlements.

Crowded and disease ridden, Ohke soon proved unsatisfactory, causing the colonists to find new quarters across the Rio Grande on the west bank. Sometime before Christmas 1600, they set up residence in the partially abandoned pueblo of Yuque-Yunque, a name applied in Coronado's time to the whole Tewa region. Oñate called the new location "San Gabriel."⁶ Once again the settlers lost no time in establishing an irrigation system. A leading church historian, Fray Juan de Torquemada, described the arrangement as follows: "San Gabriel...esta situado entre dos Rios, y con las aguas del menor de los dos se riegan los Trigos, Cevada, y Mais, y los demas cosas, que se siembran en las huertas (San Gabriel...is situated between two rivers, and with water from the smaller [the Chama], they irrigate wheat, barley, corn, and other

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