EXHIBIT G

- Juan de Torquemada’s statement about the location of San Gabriel
  - Monarquia Indiana
  - by Juan de Torquemada
  - Note: Dr. Hordes’ Torquemada’s publication date is 1943; ours was published at an earlier date; (note margin date 1602 on page 672 and margin date 1608 on page 678.)
PRIMERA PARTE
DE LOS VEINTE Y VNA MONARCHÍAS
Indias, con el orden y manera de los Indios Occidentales, de
las Poblaciones, de la Búsqueda, Conquista, Conquision y
fisión de las misiones de la misma tierra distribuidos
en tres tomos.

COMPIEGO POR JUAN DE TORQUEMADA
Ministro Provincial de la Orden de Nuestra Señora Padre
San Francisco de la Provincia de Santo Evangelio de
México en la Nueva España.
Libro Quinto

En el Año de 1602, por el Mes de Noviembre, vinieron los Navios de la China, como fueron, por aquel tiempo, vieron los que veían en la Nao, Almiranza (llamada San Antonio de Padua) una señal en el Cielo; que les causó espanto, y admiración, la que se tomó por Testimonio, con fe de Ecrivano, el cual tengo en mi poder; y díce así: En el Año de 1612, á quatro de Noviembre de dicho Año, á las ocho y media de la Noche, vinieron navegando de las Islas Filipinas, en demanda de la Cuita de Nueva-España, 38. grados y medio, docientas Leguas de Tierra; estando para tomar la Guardia, la buezla del Norte, apareció una grandísima claridad en el Cielo, que totalmente parecía Campos, que se veían, porque toda la color era tan hermosa, que parecía una propia luna, y esto de el Oifente, para arriba, no hubo tanto, que pudiere cubrir la Estrella de el Norte, y en el circuito, que tomaría aquella color roja, á trechos estaban hechas unas barras, de Norte á Sur, y su color de ellas era, entre blanco, y amarillo: Y estando toda la Gente de la Nao, mirando con grandísima atención, vieron, se vino á dividir por la mitad del Norte, adonde vino á quedar el Cielo muy blanco, y la mayor parte que dividió, fue corriendo á la parte de Leste, y ello fue derramándose de lo que quedó, á la parte de el Oeste, y se vino á consumir, quedando antes que se enfriase, como un Tejon en el Aire, y ello duraría por tiempo de hora y media. De lo cual dio fe, y verdadero Testimonio, Yo Sebastian Solano, Ecrivano de dicha Nao, por su Magestad, que pasó así, y lo vi, en Testimonio de lo cual, hice mi firma acreditada. Sebastian Solano. Que aya querido significar esta prodigiosa señal, no lo sé; pero también líbemos, que son demonstaciones ellas, y otras co-
678

Libro Quinto

C. A. P. XXXX

día fin a las Relaciones de A. México, y se dicen en particula las cosas tocantes a sus Moradores.

A hemos dicho, que el gar principal donde el Gobernador Don Juan de O... ter hiz... Pobl... y... a Real, le puso el nombre San... el que está situado entre tanto, y donde se tienen muchas de las mejores tierras de los que son de los grandes que están en la Sierra de las Altas. El Rio es el más grande, y la marina del Norte, da el... Pecado, y de cinco Lagos, mas... de la Real, buenas Truchas... enoleas, y en los... este Río, se... Anguilas, que pasan de varios, todo lo que se encuentra allí, tanto el que... de la Tierra... de la Tierra, y la... en quebradas, y... y Rojas... los Cotos... Esteros, mucha... Arrojos, y Ro... y... y los Peces, y... muerto, y... y en las... por el... Esteros, y... Esteros... 1. Las... Indios, como... buena... agitados. Son... y... Pueblos... parti... por qué... habían sus Madres a... por qué se... todo el...
EXHIBIT H

- New Mexico House Memorial (Draft), #14

- New Mexico House Memorial, #14
  - 48th legislature
  - First Session, 2007

- New Mexico Senate Memorial, #21
  - 48th Legislature
  - First Session, 2007

- Letter to N.M. House Representative Nick Salazar to note a needed correction

- House Memorial, #14-Health and Government Affairs Committee

- House Memorial, #14-Final Passage

- Bibliographic Research
House Memorial  
48th Legislature  
State of New Mexico  
First Session, 2007  
Introduced by Nick Salazar

A single house Memorial (this may be considered a joint house memorial if New Mexico Representative Nick Salazar so wishes).

Recognizing the important cultural, social, historic, and ethno-hydraulic engineering contribution of the first acequia, the Acequia de Chamita, in the state of New Mexico and recommend the acequia for consideration by the New Mexico Historic Preservation Division, Department of Cultural Affairs, to be nominated to the New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties and the National Register of Historic Places.

WHEREAS, the colonist Don Juan de Oñate called his men and 1,500 Ohkay Owingeh for the digging of an acequia on August 11, 1598; the first irrigation system of Iberian-Arabic origins in New Mexico; the Acequia de Chamita is still a joint use acequia;

WHEREAS, the 1602 Enrico Martinez Map of Oñate’s New Mexico Kingdom would indicate the settlement of Sama at San Gabriel del Yunque; this community would become known as Chamita, and the communities’ acequia as the Acequia de Chamita;

Whereas, the seventeenth century Franciscan scholar Fray Juan de Torquemada writing in his 1615, “Monarquin Indiana”, states the importance of the results of the new form of irrigated agriculture: After locating the settlement of San Gabriel del Yunque as being located between the two rivers of the Rio Chama and Rio Grande he writes that “The smaller one (Rio Chama) irrigates all the plantings of wheat, and barley and corn, and all the other items that are cultivated in gardens...”; a settlement area and irrigated fields still served by the Acequia de Chamita;

WHEREAS, from the beginning in the fertile triangle formed at the confluence of the Rio Chama and Rio Grande, the acequia form of gravity flow irrigation through the use of a system of earthen canals; and its civil and social “water democracy” institutions would eventually be constructed throughout the Southwestern United States and serve as the life blood for community development for thousands of civilian settlers or pobladores; today there are over one thousand acequias operating in New Mexico that carry the imprint of this first acequia;

WHEREAS 1877 Field Notes of U.S. Surveyors Sawyer and McElroy show a map of the town of Chamita Grant indicating the Acequia de Chamita starting off the Rio Chama and emptying into the Rio Chama above the confluence with the Rio Grande;
WHEREAS, besides the addition of a concrete diversion dam and headgates the only significant change to the approximate 4 mile run of the Acequia de Chamita from the 1877 survey is the change of the acequia out flow in the Rio Chama to an egress at the Rio Grande just above the confluence of the two rivers; this happened circa 1939 in keeping with the joint-use needs of the Ohkay Owingeh for more irrigable fields;

WHEREAS, as LA Site Record (100724) survey done by New Mexico State Highway and Transportation Department dated 7, June 1994, and a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Albuquerque District report, dated September 1995, note the historic importance of the Acequia de Chamita and recommend the acequia's eligibility for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places;

WHEREAS, the location or legal description for the Acequia De Chamita is taken from the Acequia's By-Laws, “The Acequia de Chamita provides irrigation water from the Rio Chama for the community of Chamita and San Juan Pueblo (now Ohkay Owingeh). The point of diversion from the Rio Chama, in the Bartoleme Sanchez Grant, is located approximately 1.5 miles Northwest from the junction of U.S. Highway 285 and State Road 74, New Mexico coordinates system, central time zone x=536,60 and Y=1,850,000. The ditch is approximately 4 miles long and empties into the Rio Grande at a point of the Northwest corner of the historic San Juan-Rio Grande Bridge”.

WHEREAS, the 409 year old history of the Acequia de Chamita places it as the oldest Euro-Arabic water management system still in use within the United States;

WHEREAS, Governor Bill Richardson has declared 2007 The Year of Water, that includes a focus on protecting and insuring the survival of New Mexico's Acequias;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO give recognition for the living social, cultural, historic and ethno-hydraulic engineering importance and contribution of the Acequia de Chamita to the unique character of the State of New Mexico.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the legislature give recommendation of the appointment of the Acequia de Chamita to the New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties and further consider the nomination of the Acequia de Chamita to the National Register of Historic Places.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this memorial be transmitted to the governor, the Acequia Commission, and the State and National Register Coordinator, Historic Preservation Division, State of New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs for appropriate distribution.
The House of Representatives
of the
State of New Mexico

FORTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE
FIRST SESSION, 2007

HOUSE MEMORIAL 14

Introduced by Representative Nick L. Salazar

Urging the Cultural Affairs Department to Include the Acequia De Chamita in the New Mexico State Register of Cultural Properties and Nominate the Acequia De Chamita for Placement on the National Register of Historic Places

WHEREAS, the colonist Don Juan de Onate called upon his men and fifteen Ohkay Owingeh villagers to dig the first irrigation system of Iberian-Arabic design in New Mexico on August 11, 1598; and

WHEREAS, the Acequia de Chamita, as the irrigation system has become known, is still in common use by the people of Ohkay Owingeh and the community of Chamita; and

WHEREAS, the map dated 1602 and created by Enrico Martinez depicting Onate's kingdom indicates the settlement of Sama at San Gabriel del Yunque, now known as Chamita; and

WHEREAS, in "Monasquin Indiana", the seventeenth century Franciscan scholar Fray Juan de Torquemada states in 1602 the importance of the new form of irrigated agriculture and describes the settlement of San Gabriel del Yunque, located between the Rio Chama and the Rio Grande, as having irrigated fields of wheat, barley and corn and within the settlement the remainder of the food for the community is cultivated in gardens, all served by the Acequia de Chamita; and

WHEREAS, the gravity-flow earthen canal system for irrigation that was constructed along the Rio Grande and Rio Chama began the spread of civil and social "water democracy" throughout the southwestern part of what became the United States and the acequias served as the lifeblood for community development for thousands of civilian settlers or poblanos; and

WHEREAS, in New Mexico alone, the system of acequias has grown to exceed one thousand acequias within the state, all carrying the imprint of the Acequia de Chamita; and

WHEREAS, a map of the town of Chamita from the 1877 field notes of United States surveyor Sawyer and McElroy show the Chamita land grant indicating the Acequia de Chamita starting from the Rio Chama and emptying into the Rio Chama above its confluence with the Rio Grande; and
WHEREAS, very few significant changes since it was first constructed are seen today along the four-mile course of the Acequia de Chamita, with the exception of the replacement of the earthen diversion dam by a concrete diversion, installation of relatively modern headgates and a change of the point of egress to a place on the Rio Grande rather than the Rio Chama; and

WHEREAS, site records of a survey completed by the state highway and transportation department in 1994 and another survey completed by the army corps of engineers in 1995, both note the historic importance of the Acequia de Chamita and recommend the acequia for inclusion on the national register of historic places; and

WHEREAS, the legal description of the location of the Acequia de Chamita is in the bylaws of the acequia, stating that the acequia provides irrigation water from the Rio Chama for the communities of Chamita and San Juan Pueblo (once again called Ohkay Owingeh) and

WHEREAS, the four-hundred-nine-year history of the Acequia de Chamita places it as the oldest Euro-Arabic water management system still in use in the United States; and

WHEREAS, 2007 has been declared by Governor Bill Richardson to be the "year of water" and that will bring greater focus to protecting and insuring the survival of New Mexico's acequias,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO that recognition be given to the social, cultural, historic and ethno-hydraulic engineering importance of and the long-lived contribution to New Mexico of the Acequia de Chamita; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the house of representatives urge the cultural affairs department to place the Acequia de Chamita on the New Mexico register of cultural properties and further consider nominating the Acequia de Chamita for the national register of historic places; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this memorial be transmitted to Governor Bill Richardson, Governor Earl Salazar of Ohkay Owingeh, the secretary of cultural affairs, the acequia commission and the state and national register coordinator.

Signed and Sealed at the Capitol, in the City of Santa Fe.

[Signature]
BEN Lujan, SPEAKER

[Signature]
REPRESENTATIVE NICKI SALAZAR
MORA, RIO ARriba, SAN MIGUEL, SANTA FE AND TAOS COUNTIES
The Legislature
of the
State of New Mexico

FORTY-EIGHTH LEGISLATURE
FIRST SESSION, 2007

SENATE MEMORIAL 21
INTRODUCED BY

SENATOR RICHARD C. MARTINEZ

A MEMORIAL
URGING THE CULTURAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT TO INCLUDE THE ACEQUIA DE CHAMITA IN THE NEW MEXICO STATE REGISTER OF CULTURAL PROPERTIES AND NOMINATE THE ACEQUIA DE CHAMITA FOR PLACEMENT ON THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

WHEREAS, the colonist Don Juan de Onate called upon his men and fifteen Ohkay Owingei villagers to dig the first irrigation system of Iberian-Arabic design in New Mexico on August 11, 1598; and

WHEREAS, the Acequia de Chamita, as the irrigation system has become known, is still in common use by the people of Ohkay Owingei and the community of Chamita; and

WHEREAS, the map dated 1602 and created by Enrico Martinez depicting "Onate's Kingdom" indicates the settlement of Sama at San Gabriel del Tunque, now known as Chamita; and

WHEREAS, in "Monarquin Indiana", the Seventeenth Century Franciscan Scholar Fray Juan de Torquemada states in 1602 the importance of the new form of irrigated agriculture and describes the settlement of San Gabriel del Tunque, located between the Rio Chama and the Rio Grande, as having irrigated fields of wheat, barley and corn and within the settlement the remainder of the food for the community is cultivated in gardens, all served by the Acequia de Chamita; and

WHEREAS, the gravity-flow earthen canal system for irrigation that was constructed along the Rio Grande and Rio Chama began the spread of civil and social "water democracy" throughout the southwestern part of what became the United States and the acequias served as the livelihood for community development for thousands of civilian settlers or pobladores; and

WHEREAS, in New Mexico alone, the system of acequias has grown to exceed one thousand acequias within the State, all carrying the imprint of the Acequia de Chamita; and
WHEREAS, a map of the town of Chamita from the 1877 field notes of United States surveyors Sawyer and McElroy show the Chamita Land Grant indicating the Acequia de Chamita starting from the Río Chama and emptying into the Río Chama above its confluence with the Río Grande; and

WHEREAS, very few significant changes since it was first constructed are seen today along the four-mile course of the Acequia de Chamita, with the exception of the replacement of the earthen diversion dam by a concrete diversion, installation of relatively modern headgates and a change of the point of egress to a place on the Río Grande rather than the Río Chama; and

WHEREAS, site records of a survey completed by the State Highway and Transportation Department in 1994 and another survey completed by the Army Corps of Engineers in 1995, both note the historic importance of the Acequia de Chamita and recommend the acequia for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places; and

WHEREAS, the legal description of the location of the Acequia de Chamita is in the bylaws of the acequia, stating that the acequia "provides irrigation water from the Río Chama for the communities of Chamita and San Juan Pueblo (once again called Ohkay Owingeh); and

WHEREAS, the four-hundred-nine-year history of the Acequia de Chamita places it as the oldest Euro-Arabic water management system still in use in the United States; and

WHEREAS, 2007 has been declared by Governor Bill Richardson to be the "Year of Water" and that will bring greater focus to protecting and insuring the survival of New Mexico's acequias;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO that recognition be given to the Social, Cultural, Historic and Ethno-Hydraulic Engineering importance of and the long-lived contribution to New Mexico of the Acequia de Chamita; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Senate urge the Cultural Affairs Department to place the Acequia de Chamita on the New Mexico Register of Cultural Properties and further consider nominating the Acequia de Chamita for the National Register of Historic Places; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this memorial be transmitted to Governor Bill Richardson, Governor Earl Salazar of Ohkay Owingeh, the Secretary of Cultural Affairs, the Acequia Commission and the State and National Register Coordinator.

Signed and Sealed at The Capitol, in the City of Santa Fe.

Diane D. Denish, President
New Mexico State Senate

Senator Richard E. Martinez
New Mexico State Senate

Margaret Larragoite
New Mexico State Senate
February 2, 2007

To: Nick Salazar, New Mexico State Representative and Pamela Ray, Draft Writer, Legislative Council Services.

From: Ron Rundström
Researcher for Comisión, Acequia de Chamita

Subject: House Memorial #14, concerning Acequia de Chamita

This folder contains copies of the resource documents for the early historic period citations for this Memorial. The only noticed error is on line 17: it reads 15 Ohkay Owingeoh villagers, it should read 1,500. You may also notice that there are variable dates that could be used for the Fray Torquemada, “Monarquia Indiana.”

May this be of service,

Ron Rundström
ronpat@espanola-nm.com
1-505-852-2764
Mr. Speaker:

Your HEALTH AND GOVERNMENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, to whom has been referred

HOUSE MEMORIAL 14

has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it DO PASS.

Respectfully submitted,

Mimi Stewart, Chair

Adopted Not Adopted
(Chief Clerk) (Chief Clerk)

Date

The roll call vote was 5 For 0 Against
Yes: 5
No: 0
Excused: Fox-Young, Steinborn, Varela
Absent: None
NEW MEXICO HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Forty-Eighth Legislature 
FIRST SESSION 2007

HM 14  
Salazar  
FINAL PASSAGE  

Absent: 3  Yeas: 64  Nays: 0  Excused: 3

Y Anderson, T. A  
Y Arnold-Jones, J  
Y Bandy, P. C.  
Y Barela, E.  
Y Barreras, A.  
Y Begaye, Ray  
Y Berry, R. J.  
Y Bratton, D.  
E Campos, J.  
Y Cervantes, J.  
Y Chasey, Gail  
Y Chavez, E. H.  
Y Cote, N. P.  
Y Crook, A. M.  
Y Espinoza, N.  
Y Ezzell, C. S.  
Y Foley, D. R.  
Y Fox-Young, J.  
Y Garcia, M. H.  
Y Garcia, M. P.  
Y Garcia, T. A.  
Y Gardner, K. J.  
Y Gonzales, R.  
Y Gray, W. J.  
Y Gutierrez, J.  
Y Hall, J. C.  
Y Hamilton, D.  
Y Hanosh, G. J.  
Y Harrison, I.  
Y Heaton, J.  
Y Herrera, M.  
Y Irwin, D. G.  
Y King, R.  
Y Larrañaga, L.  
Y Lujan, A.  
Y Lujan, Ben  
Y Lundstrom, P.  
Y Madalena, J. R  
Y Maestas, A.  
Y Martinez, W.  
Y McCoy, K.  
Y Miera, R.  
Y Moore, B. K.  
Y Nunez, A.  
Y Park, A.  
Y Picraux, D.  
Y Powdrell-C, J.  
Y Rehm, W.  
Y Rodella, D.  
Y Saavedra, H.  
Y Salazar, N.  
Y Sandoval, E.  
Y Silva, D.  
Y Stapleton, S.  
Y Steinborn, J.  
Y Stewart, M.  
Y Strickler, J.  
Y Swisstack, T.  
Y Taylor T. C.  
Y Tripp, D.  
Y Trujillo, J. R.  
Y Tyler, S. A.  
Y Varela, L.  
Y Vaughn, G.  
Y Vigil, R. D.  
Y Wallace, J.  
Y Williams, W. C.  
Y Wirth, P.  
Y Youngberg, E.  
Zanetti, T. A.

CERTIFIED CORRECT TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE

[Signature]  
(Speaker)  

[Signature]  
(Chief Clerk)
Bibliographic Research

for the Acequia de Chamita
State and National Register of Historic Places Project

2007

by Ron and Pat Rundstrom
Reindeer Productions
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SANM (State Archives of New Mexico)
1923 Land Grant Records, Reel 16, Frames 1401-1416
1920 Grant Records, Reel 16, Frames 1393-1397
1893 Land Grant Records, Reel 16, Frames 465
1876 Land Grant Records, Reel 16, Frames 488
1859 Land Grant Records, Reel 16, Frames 462-463
Copy on File at State Archives, Santa Fe, New Mexico

State Engineer, New Mexico, Acequias, a Pamphlet Published by the New Mexico State Engineers Office, Santa Fe, N.M., 1991.
Publication Reviews State Statutes Regarding Acequia Governance.


United States v Santa Fe, 165 U.S. 675; 17S. Ct 472; 41 L. ED. 874 (1897) discussing laws of New Mexico and Kearny's Code.


