

D. PAGE, J. T. ET AL. (077)

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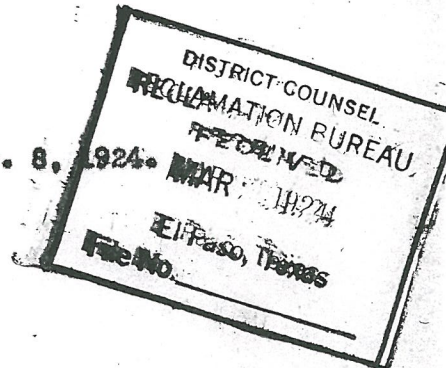
(Fundolung (Nasal)) AUBAN

PETITION

(Letterhead of Department of State)

Washington, Mar. 8, 1924.

In reply refer to
So. 711.1216E/9



My dear Mr. Secretary:

I have received your letter of March 1, 1924, in which you state that the development of the Rio Grande project by the Bureau of Reclamation of your Department has now reached the point where the Government of the United States must put into effect as to the Guadalupe Ditch the provisions of Article 4 of the treaty of May 21, 1906, between the United States and Mexico, and discontinue delivery of water through that ditch to lands in Mexico. You add that any water needed for the irrigation of lands in Mexico now supplied from the Guadalupe Ditch should be taken from the 60,000 acre-feet being delivered under the treaty in question at the headworks of the Acequia Madre, and you ask that the matter be brought to the attention of the Government of Mexico.

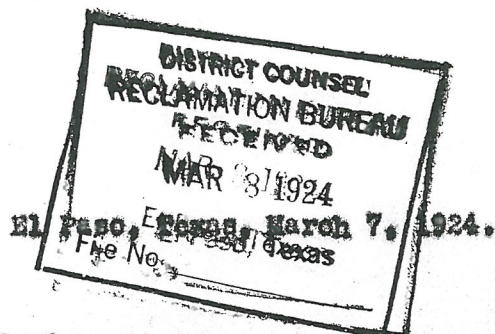
The Department has instructed the American Embassy at Mexico City to comply with your request.

I am, my dear Mr. Work,

Very truly yours,

Charles E. Hughes.

Copy to:
Denver.
PM., El Paso.
DC., El Paso.



Project Manager,

The Commissioner, Washington, D. C.,

Treaty of 1906 and Guadalupe Ditch, Rio Grande Project.

1. The project office is in receipt of a copy of letter dated March 1st from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of State on the general subject of delivery of water to Mexico under the treaty of 1906, and particularly concerning the discontinuance of the delivery of water through the Guadalupe Ditch, which has its heading in the State of Texas, but which supplies water to certain lands in Mexico across the boundary between the two countries. In reviewing the project office correspondence in this matter we find that under date of November 3, 1923, the project manager addressed the Chief Engineer at Denver, and in paragraph 5 of that letter suggested that attention of the proper officials of the Republic of Mexico be called to the development of the Rio Grande Project and the necessity for compliance with the provisions of the treaty relative to the diversion of the waters of the Rio Grande between El Paso and Fort Quitman.

2. Your attention is called to the fact that the conditions of the delivery of water in the Guadalupe Ditch existed other places where the river is the boundary line between the two countries, and that in addition to calling the attention of the Mexican authorities to the water situation at the Guadalupe Ditch, their attention should be called to other diversions now in existence between El Paso and Fort Quitman, particularly the lower portions of the El Paso Valley. During the past few years the project has with difficulty complied with contract obligations for the delivery of water to the land owners in the United States. This difficulty was realized because in releasing from storage and making available in the Rio Grande sufficient water for the land owners of the United States under contract, Mexican land owners have through a number of diversions on the opposite side of the river obtained a water supply clearly and largely in excess of the treaty requirements. These treaty requirements are satisfied by the delivery of 60,000 acre feet of water in the Rio Grande at El Paso, and the investigations of this office have shown a number of canals (some recently constructed) which make it possible for the diversion of additional water than that contemplated.

3. Since the communication from the Secretary of the Interior to the Secretary of State has already been drafted, most likely it would be well to await the reply of the Mexican government to the communication. In case the State Department acts on the suggestion, it will be well to bear in mind in the consideration of future correspondence on the subject, the matter of additional diversions through other ditches than the Guadalupe Ditch specifically mentioned.

L. M. Lawson

CC to Bureau of Reclamation,
Denver, Colorado, and
District Counsel. ✓

*Guadalupe
Ditch*

DISTRICT COUNSEL
RECLAMATION BUREAU
RECEIVED
MAR 17 1924 924
EL PASO, TEXAS
File No.

and, control
for the

The Honorable
The Secretary of State.

My dear Mr. Secretary:

The treaty of May 21, 1906 (34 Stat., 2953) between the United States of America and the United States of Mexico provides in Art. 1 for the delivery to Mexico of "a total of 60,000 acre-feet of water annually in the bed of the Rio Grande at the point where the head works of the Acequia Madre, known as the Old Mexican Canal, now exists above the city of Juarez, Mexico," and Art. 4 contains the following provision:

The delivery of water as herein provided is not to be construed as a recognition by the United States of any claim on the part of Mexico to the said waters; and it is agreed that in consideration of such delivery of water Mexico waives any and all claims to the waters of the Rio Grande for any purpose whatever between the head of the present Mexican Canal and Fort Quitman, Tex.

In connection with the development of the Rio Grande Federal Irrigation project in New Mexico and Texas, the Bureau of Reclamation of this Department is planning to acquire a part of what is known as the Guadalupe Ditch, and will straighten and enlarge the same for project purposes. This ditch diverts water from the Rio Grande in Texas, between the head of the present Mexican canal and Fort

TO SECRETARY
FEB 29 1924
For Signature.

Section of the business will opt

Continued. The lower end of the ditch lies in the United States of Mexico, and, contrary to the quoted terms of the treaty, is used to a certain extent for the irrigation of lands in Mexico.

The location of the project, and the location of this ditch, are shown on two maps transmitted herewith.

When the United States takes over the operation and maintenance of that portion of the Guadalupe Ditch lying in the State of Texas, the water users under the project will object to continuing the supply of water for that portion of the ditch lying across the international line, for the reason that the project water users, who will have to pay the cost of operating and maintaining the ditch, will have no means of collecting an equitable part of that cost from the landowners in Mexico.

It is respectfully requested that you bring this matter to the attention of the proper officials of the United States of Mexico, advising them that the development of the Rio Grande project has now reached a point where this Government must put into effect, as to the Guadalupe Ditch, the provision from Art. 4 of the treaty quoted above, that it will be necessary for the United States to discontinue delivery of water through said ditch to lands in Mexico, and that any water needed for the irrigation of lands in Mexico now under the Guadalupe Ditch, should be taken from the 60,000 acre feet being delivered under the treaty at the headworks of the Anegua Madre.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) HUBERT WORL

Copy to:
Denver.
PM., El Paso.
DG., El Paso. ✓

Incl.

STATE OF TEXAS)
COUNTY OF EL PASO)

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS: That we, the undersigned owners of lands situated in the County of El Paso and State of Texas and within the boundaries of the El Paso County Water Improvement District No. 1, being desirous of securing the irrigation and reclamation of our lands in accordance with plans formulated and to be hereafter formulated by the United States of America under the provisions of the Act of Congress approved June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 388), and acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, pursuant to contract of December 29, 1917, between the Secretary of the Interior and the said El Paso County Water Improvement District No. 1, and for and in consideration of the benefits to be derived from the construction and operation of irrigation and other works upon or in the vicinity of our lands and for other valuable considerations, hereby agree to convey to the United States all necessary right of way over and across any and all tracts of land belonging to the undersigned, or any of them, for what is known as the GUADALUPE CANAL as the same is now located and staked out on the ground, as shown on the attached plat. Said right of way shall be conveyed to the United States by proper quit-claim deed or deeds, or other appropriate instrument in writing, at any time such conveyance may be demanded by the proper agents and representatives of the United States after the construction and operation of said canal shall have been definitely determined upon by the United States, or actually constructed and in operation.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, we have hereunto affixed our hands and seals this 15th day of January A. D. 1924.

G. W. Munn
J. T. Place
L. H. ...
J. A. Miller
J. H. Marchant
T. W. Bell
J. P. ...
Fred Knollberg Survey 99.
Dan ...
Luis Lopez
J. H. ...
Lee Moor

Guadalupe Ditch.

Old Ditch to be used.			Abandoned		New R/W		Owner.
Surveys No.	Feet.	Acres.	Feet.	Acres.	Feet.	Acres.	
50 & 52	920.0		750.0	1.00	700.0	1.00	Miller
65			1500.0	2.10	1430.00	2.00	"
85	00		1840.-	2.50	1538.00	1.00	"
66	0		53000	0.72	00		"
83	0		1500-		00		Ranich.
86	0		2140--	3.00	1557.0	1.10	Escajeda.
99	0		1770.00	2.50	1561.0	1.10	Knoelenberg
100	0		2350.00	3.25	1559.00	1.10	Escajeda
112	0		2200.00	3.10	1559.0	1.10	Lee Moor
113	400.00		1200.0	1.70	1000.0	0.70	Sierra
126	900.00		600.00	0.80	550.0	0.75	"
127	1550.00)0)00		Elam
140	1600.00		0		0		"
141	100.0		1450.00	2.00	1300.00	1.80	Newman
154	0		1550.0	2.10	1550.0	2.10	Marchmant
155	300.00		1250.00	1.70	400.0	0.50	"
168	1600.00		0		0		?
169	1700.00		0		0		Luttich
184	650.00		0		0		"
191	1000.0		0		0		"
192	700.0		900.0	1.20	800.0	1.10	"
			207180-	27.87		15.35	
Wingo Reserve	00		00		4361.00	3.00	Escajeda
	00		00		1278.00	0.88	Lopez
	00		00		2100.00	1.40	Bell

20.63 Total new.

November 5th.1923.

November 10, 1923

November 10, 1923.

Commissioner

Chief Engineer, Denver, Colo.

Acquisition Guadalupe Ditch- Rio Grande project.

1. Your letter of October 21, 1923 relative to the above subject, has been received. Arrangements may be made for taking over the Guadalupe Ditch in Texas, in the same manner as other community ditches have been acquired. It is advisable for the present to continue the furnishing of water to the portion of the ditch in Mexico. Authority is also given to accept petition from the property owners and irrigation districts requesting reconstruction of the community ditch.

W. D. [Signature]

Copies to Mark B. Thompson, Attorney,
El Paso, Tex.
P.M., El Paso, Tex.

El Paso, Texas, May 21, 1920

CONFIDENTIAL

Mr. Roland Harwell, Manager,
El Paso County Water Improvement District No. 1,
El Paso, Texas.

Dear Mr. Harwell, -

The Guadalupe Community Ditch has its intake in the Rio Grande near the head of the San Elizaric Island. Besides furnishing a supply of water for lands on the American side of the island the ditch is extended for quite a mileage in Mexican territory and quite an acreage in Mexico receives its irrigation supply from this source.

Under the treaty with Mexico concerning the delivery of water from the Elephant Butte Dam to Mexico, provision is made for the delivery of this supply in the river at the International Dam. The treaty specifies a certain amount which must be made available each month. Actually there has been made available for Mexican lands, and utilized by the owners of such, an amount of water in excess of the treaty requirement. Water for irrigation, then, diverted below this point and used for Mexican lands, is clearly in addition to the treaty requirements, and there appears to be no reason why the American owners should alone bear the annual cost of storage, and not the owners of Mexican lands.

It would appear reasonable to expect the owners of these lands to pay the storage rate of \$1.25 per acre, and the collection of this amount from the several thousand acres in Mexico dependent upon the Guadalupe canal for service would assist in reducing the charge to the water users on the American side, who are now paying the entire operation and maintenance cost without assistance from these lands, the owners of which may be prevailed upon to pay their pro rata. The Reclamation Service as such cannot take action in this matter and push the collection of this storage charge. The attention of the district, however, is directed to it in order that it may, if it believes desirable, take action in an endeavor to collect from Mexican land owners on this ditch the same charge which is paid by the American land owners. It is believed that it can be handled through the Guadalupe Community themselves, since this community operates this community

ditch, and not the Reclamation Service. Our own interest in the matter is to see that no injustice operates against the American land owners, and also that the entire project interests be recognized regardless of boundary lines.

Yours very truly,

L. M. LAWSON
Project Manager

CC to P. W. Dent

70
February 19, 1920.

Chief of Construction,

Project Manager, El Paso, Texas.

Acquisition of Guadalupe Community Ditch - Rio Grande Project.

1. Receipt is hereby acknowledged of your letter of February 12, in reply to office letter of February 4 on this subject.

2. From the further information furnished by your letter it is understood that this ditch will eventually be straightened and reconstructed as part of the lateral system of the San Elizario Island and, further, that on account of the fact that the Mexican Government has been short of funds the main canal for supplying lands now irrigated by this ditch from the Juarez Canal has not been completed, this ditch will probably have to be operated for the lands in Mexico.

3. You do not make any direct recommendation as to the acquisition of the ditch or whether another location could be secured for this lateral that would be as good and not much more expensive than that occupied by the Guadalupe ditch.

4. It occurs to this office that if the United States title to this ditch or that part of the same located within the United States, it would have to assume the responsibility for the delivery of water to the lands in Mexico, regardless of the fact that the treaty with Mexico, proclaimed January 16, 1907 (34 Stat., 2955), provides for the consolidation of all ditches in that valley and, further, that the Mexican water users would probably expect better service if the United States were operating and maintaining the ditch than they have been able to secure themselves, regardless of the fact that we probably would not be able to collect anything from them or force payment for delivery of water. In other words, the United States would become the joint owners of an international ditch, the very fact of which would require certain obligations without the possibility of equal benefits, if any benefits at all can be derived from acquiring said ditch before the same can be abandoned.

5. The possibility of trouble over this matter in which the State Department might become involved is so great that this office hesitates to approve the recommendation for acquiring the same unless other reasons than are now apparent can be given by your office as to the necessity therefor.

6. In this connection, you are well aware of the procrastination of the Mexicans in general, and it is not at all unlikely that it may be many years before the connection with the Juarez Canal is completed, especially if they can secure good service which they will demand if the United States owns the ditch, and, assuming good service is given, this may delay the completion of the canal for the consolidated water supply. I wish you would further consider this matter in the light of the above statements and, after consulting with the District Council, give any further reasons which you may have as to the necessity for acquiring this ditch at this time, and if it is necessary to reconstruct the same for a lateral system when this work is to be undertaken, and whether you have funds available to carry the same on at this time; also, whether you would undertake to reconstruct this canal during the period you were required to operate and maintain the same for Mexican lands. Also consider whether it would not be advisable to keep our lateral system out of this ditch and if it would be much more expensive to construct a parallel lateral for this purpose leaving the abandonment of the ditch to be accomplished after the Mexicans have completed their water supply from the Juarez Canal.

7. I wish you would make definite recommendations and secure further argument from the District Council in connection with this proposed transaction.

✓ CC-D.C., El Paso, Texas.

F. E. Weymouth.

El Paso, Texas, February 12, 1920

Project Manager

Chief of Construction? Denver, Colorado

Transfer of Guadalupe Community Ditch to the United States -
Rio Grande Project.

1. Receipt is acknowledged of your letter of February 4th on the above subject, which invites attention to letter from the District Counsel to the Chief Counsel dated January 15th, and letter from the Assistant to the Director to your office dated January 28th.


2. In the opinion of this office the Guadalupe Community Ditch in the United States will be a part of the final lateral system of the San Elizaro Island. The general statement of description of this canal in paragraph 2 of your letter is correct. It occupies such a location in this district that with some straightening and reconstruction it will satisfy the demand for better irrigation facilities. It can be stated that the acquisition of this ditch is essential to the development of the lateral system on the Island.

3. The treaty between the United States and Mexico makes provision for the delivery of all water for the irrigation of Mexican lands located between El Paso and Fort Quitman at a point in the Rio Grande just above El Paso. The acquisition of the Guadalupe Community Ditch from the American property owners involved need not necessarily interfere with the continuance, at least temporarily, of the delivery of waste water from this ditch to the Mexican lands. The appropriations now being made by the Mexican Government to consolidate ditch headings and obtain the entire supply for the Juarez Valley lands from the point designated by treaty, shows indications that Mexican Government does not intend to demand other ditch headings or points of water supply. The consolidation of the Mexican ditches is not yet entirely accomplished and is being held up, this office understands, from lack of funds.

4. In the event that there would be protest from the Mexican landowners if water service is not continued through the Guadalupe Ditch, pending final construction of the Mexican main canal, there seems to be no objection to continue, temporarily at least, the delivery of water through the Guadalupe Canal in the same manner by Service operations as by private. In other words, that portion of the canal in the United States, since it is to be a part of the lateral system of the San Elizaro Island, may be

acquired and the present arrangement of water delivery continued until the Mexican Government complies with the treaty requirements.

L. M. Lawson

CC to District Counsel 

February 4, 1920.

Chief of Construction,

Project Manager, El Paso, Texas.

Proposed transfer of Guadalupe Community Ditch to United States - Rio Grande project.

1. Your attention is invited to:

Letter from District Counsel Dent to Chief Counsel, January 15, 1920.
Letter from Assistant to the Director to this office, January 28, 1920.

and you are requested to submit to this office report with recommendation with regard to the matter.

2. So far as this office is advised, the Guadalupe Community Ditch is about 15 miles in length heading in the United States, approximately 6 miles of which is in the United States and 9 miles in Mexico, irrigating scattered patches of land on the San Elivario Island in the United States and in Mexico. The land in the United States is now supplied with water from Service canals by means of a flume across the river to the island. There is no definite statement in the District Counsel's letter to the effect that the United States requires that part of the Guadalupe Community Ditch located in the United States. If it is not essential that this portion of the ditch be acquired, your views as to the desirability of so acquiring it are requested. There is a possibility that if the ditch is acquired the United States may be forced to operate and maintain it unless the lands under the ditch in Mexico complete construction to secure water from the Juarez canal. If it is essential that the ditch be acquired as a lateral and if the heading can be legally abandoned and water shut off from the lands in Mexico, there is no present objection to the plan proposed by the District Counsel, but at present it appears extremely probable that trouble will result from the proposed transfer.

✓ CC-D.C. El Paso
Director, Washington.

F. E. Weymouth.

Assistant to the Director

JAN 28 1920

Chief of Construction

Proposed transfer of Guadalupe Community Ditch to United States,
Rio Grande project.

a

1. Your attention is invited to letter of District Counsel Dent dated Jan. 15, 1920, subject as above and you are requested to make early report thereon with such recommendations as you deem appropriate.

Morris Bien

Copy to P. M., El Paso,
D. C. ✓

El Paso, Texas, January 15, 1920.

From District Counsel P. W. Dent

To Chief Counsel, Washington.

Subject: Proposed transfer of Guadalupe Community Ditch to United States, Rio Grande project.

1. It is desired to take over and merge with the Rio Grande project what is known as the Guadalupe Community Ditch system, a considerable portion of which is situate in Mexico, as shown on map herewith. It is proposed to take over and use only that portion of the system located in El Paso County, Texas. It seems to me that this matter should receive consideration and advance authority for this transfer be obtained.
2. The transfer of the physical property of the system is to be made without monetary consideration. Heretofore in the transfer of similar community ditches it has been the practice to secure from the commissioners a quit-claim deed and personal releases from the individuals owning water-rights in the system, and in whom title to the physical property is vested as tenants in common in the case of voluntary associations of which this is an example. This is the way in which some 25 or more similar systems in New Mexico and Texas have been taken over heretofore. Personal releases are obtained from all individual water-right owners, if possible, but in any case at least 80 per cent of such owners must acquiesce in the transfer (according to the procedure heretofore approved), and such landowners must, in addition, agree to donate additional right-of-way, not exceeding the amount to be stated in the releases, for straightening, enlarging and otherwise improving the system. Of course the commissioners can transfer only the easement which the ditch enjoys and could not convey, or agree to convey, the additional right-of-way desired from the abutting owners. Hence the plan adopted. In the present case the situation is somewhat more complex, since we propose to split up the system at the International boundary line and take over only the portion in Texas. Whether or not such a system is divisible in case of opposition might merit consideration in some circumstances but no opposition in the instant case is anticipated from the people on either side of the line.
3. It is necessary to consider the relation of the landowners in Mexico whose lands have been heretofore irrigated from this system, which has been in existence for some 25 years or more, with extension from time to time. It is

proposed that upon the transfer of this system to the United States water service for the irrigation of lands in Mexico will be discontinued and water for such lands will thereafter be taken through the Acequia Madre de Juarez, which has its intake at the International dam in El Paso, or through extensions of this ditch which are now under way, and which I am informed are 90% complete, by the Mexican authorities. Under the provisions of the treaty with Mexico proclaimed Jan. 16, 1907 (34 Stat., 2953) all water for the irrigation of Mexican lands between the intake of the International dam and Fort Quitman, Texas (within which territory the Guadalupe system and the lands irrigated in Mexico are situate) is to be taken at the International dam. It appears, therefore, that it is not only lawful to discontinue water service for Mexican lands through the Guadalupe system, but that the delivery of water in this manner is in violation of the treaty mentioned, or, at least not in strict accord therewith and the Mexicans therefore are not in a position to insist upon its continuance. The practice of delivering water in this manner had its inception prior to the treaty and has been continued for the reason that hitherto there has been no other way in which the lands in Mexico could be watered.

4. I should be glad to be advised what action, if any, it is considered necessary or desirable to take to evidence acquiescence of the Mexican authorities or people, or both, in the transfer of this system and the discontinuance of water service for Mexican lands through it. We propose to secure deed from the commissioners of the ditch, who are Americans and whose lands are in Texas and personal releases from 80% or more of the landowners in Texas. Water service will not be discontinued suddenly without notice to the Mexican authorities and the people affected or until they have been afforded all reasonable time and opportunity to connect up with the other canals on the Mexican side of the boundary, which is now being done. All of this, of course can be worked out in an informal way. If anything further is considered necessary or advisable instructions are requested.

5. As denoted by former correspondence on the subject of community ditches, it is not possible to obtain perfect title to these systems, either in New Mexico or Texas, but the method adopted appears to be the only feasible one. The deed executed by the commissioners probably is not legally binding (in Texas), or least there is considerable doubt of its validity, since Title 60, Chapter 1, Sayles Texas

Civil Stat. was repealed by Chapter 171, Laws of 1913. The law first mentioned provided for the election or appointment of commissioners to handle the affairs of the community ditch systems, but was repealed, as noted, and there was nothing substituted. Therefore there is no express statutory authority for the election or other designation of commissioners, or for otherwise regulating the affairs of such companies or associations, except that provided by Chap. 171, Laws of 1913. This law was in turn repealed by Sec. 139 Chap. 88 Laws 1917. Regular Session. However, the ditch associations have continued the custom formerly authorized by statute, no doubt for lack of some other manner in which to conduct their affairs and relying upon usage and custom.

6. Because of the unsatisfactory title conveyed by the deed from the commissioners the individual releases have been secured, designed to ratify the conveyance made by the deed, which method also affords opportunity to secure agreement to convey additional right-of-way if required. This agreement, while somewhat informal in this respect, has been found adequate to meet the situation.

7. I am furnishing a copy of this letter to the Project Manager, who will supplement it, through the proper channels, with anything additional from the engineering standpoint or as a matter of policy which he may consider desirable.

8. I hereto attach form of proposed deed to be taken from the ditch (by the commissioners assuming to act and who have acted for the ditch in all matters) and form of personal release such as used heretofore with slight amplification. Your definite advice and instructions regarding the method of transfer will be awaited.

Encs.
CC - C. of C.
E. M.

P. W. Dent

NOT INDEXED
ASSUMED NOT RECORDED

State of Texas,
County of El Paso.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That the Guadalupe Community Ditch, a voluntary association of landowners, of the County of El Paso, State of Texas, for and in consideration of the sum of One Dollar (\$1.00) to it in hand paid by the United States of America, acting pursuant to the Act of Congress of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat. 388), and other good and valuable considerations, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, does by these presents bargain, sell, release, and forever quitclaim unto the said United States of America and its assigns, all the right, title and interest of the said Guadalupe Community Ditch in and unto that portion only of the ditch or canal system known as the Guadalupe Canal, lying in the County of El Paso, State of Texas, more particularly described on blueprint hereto attached and made a part hereof.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD ALL the right, title, interest, estate and claim of the said Guadalupe Community Ditch in and to the said premises, together with all and singular the rights, privileges, and appurtenances to the same in any manner belonging, unto the said United States of America and its assigns forever; Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed as a conveyance, interference with, or in any wise affecting the vested right of any holder of rights in the said Guadalupe Community Ditch in and to the use of water from the Rio Grande.

This deed shall become effective to transfer the above described property and rights upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior or the Director of the United States Reclamation Service.

WITNESS its hand this the _____ day of _____.

A. D. 1920.

GUADALUPE COMMUNITY DITCH

Witnesses at request
of grantor:

By _____

Commissioners

Approved:

State of Texas, |
County of El Paso. | ss.

Before me, _____, A Notary Public

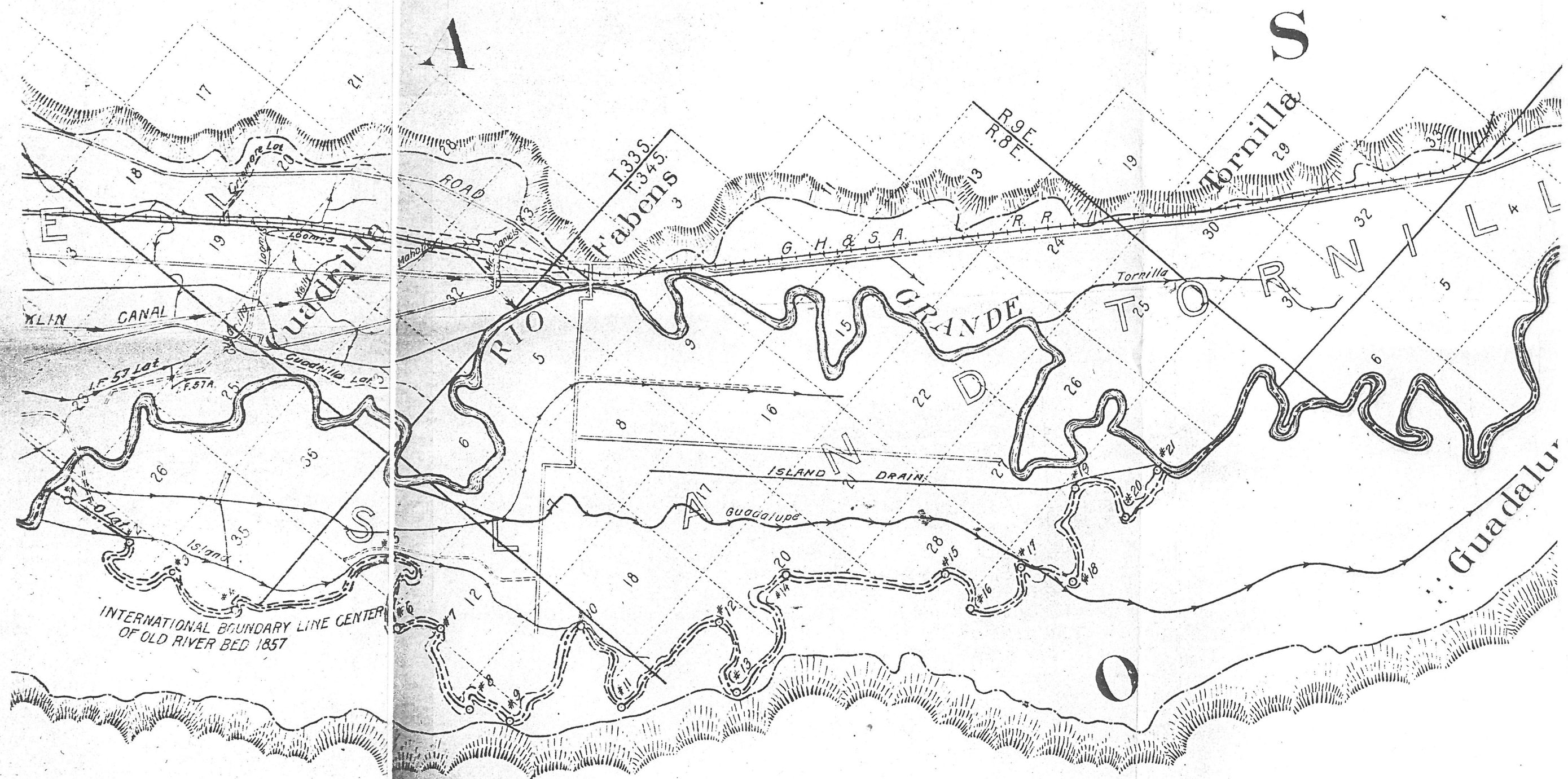
In and for El Paso County, Texas, on this day personally
appeared _____

Commissioners of the Guadalupe Community Ditch, and acknowledg-
ed that the foregoing instrument was signed by them on behalf of
the said Ditch by authority in them duly vested, and the said

Commissioners of the Guadalupe Community Ditch, acknowledged
said instrument to be the free act and deed of the said Ditch.
Given under my hand and seal of office, this _____
day of _____, A. D. 1920.

(SEAL)
My com. exp.

Notary Public In and For
County of El Paso, Texas.



A

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1335
T. 345
Fabens

Tornilla

RIO GRANDE

TORNILLA

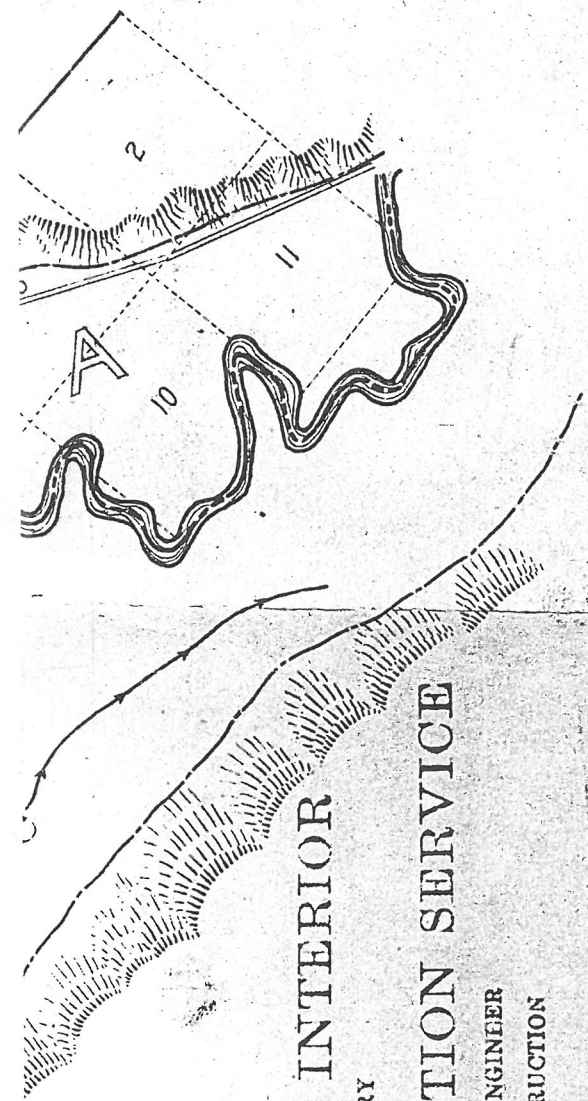
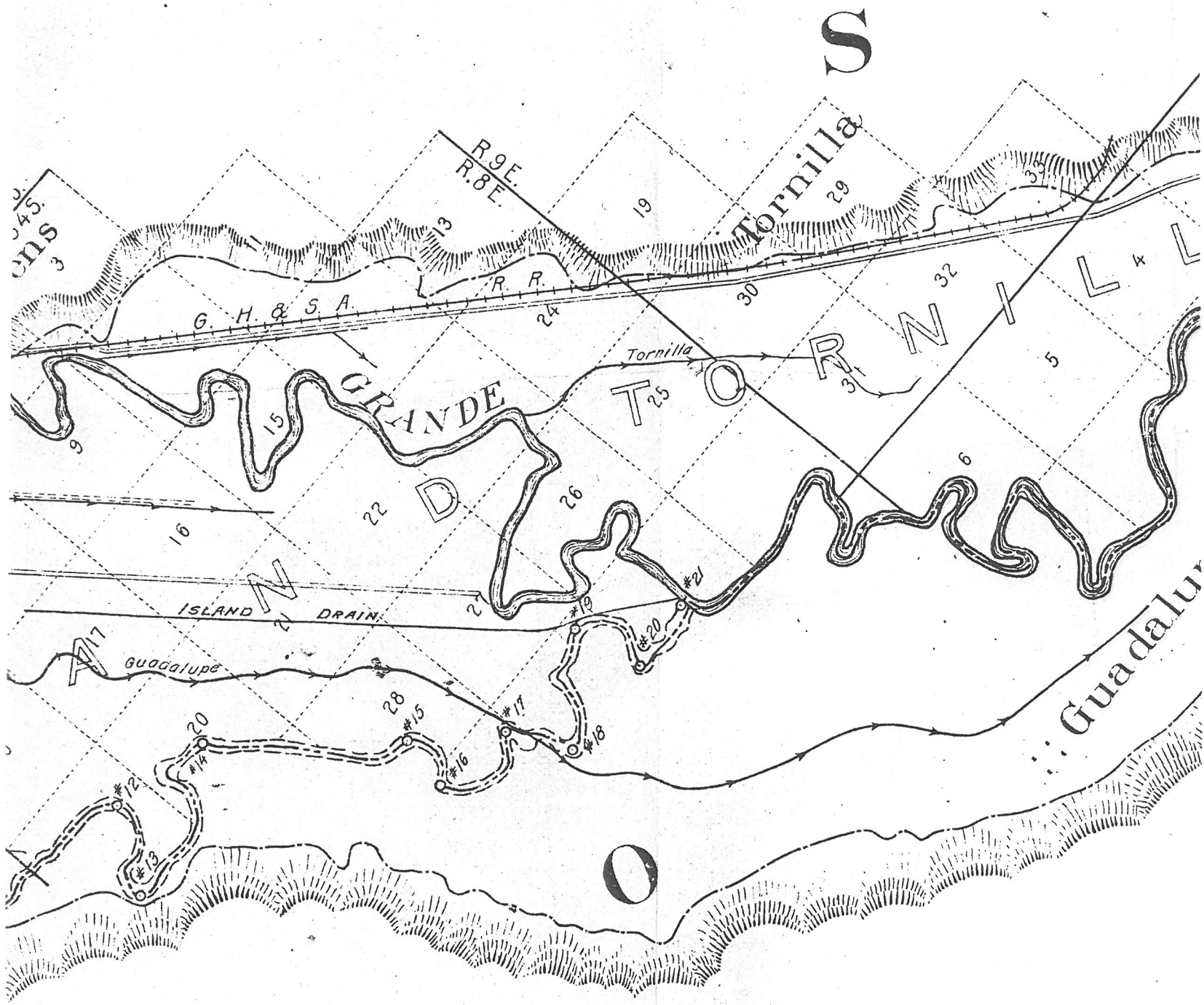
ISLAND DRAIN

Guadalupe

Guadalupe

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY LINE CENTER
OF OLD RIVER BED 1857

C



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

FRANKLIN K. LANE SECRETARY

UNITED STATES RECLAMATION SERVICE

A. J. DAVIS DIRECTOR AND CHIEF ENGINEER

F. E. WEYMOUTH CHIEF OF CONSTRUCTION

RIO GRANDE PROJECT

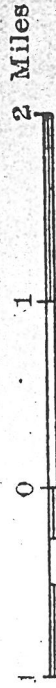
NEW MEXICO - TEXAS

L. M. LAWSON PROJECT MANAGER

EL PASO VALLEY

MAP NO. 17799

SCALE.



Elevations refer to sea level datum
 El Paso, Texas. March, 1918

23.1 x 14.2 = 328.42 63 R.R.