

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service



91

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).

1. Name of Property

historic name Capilla de Viejo San Acacio

other names/site number San Acacio Mission, 5CT.131, 5CT.132

2. Location

street & number 14152 County Road 14.8

N/A	not for publication
N/A	vicinity

city or town Viejo San Acacio

state Colorado code CO county Costilla code 023 zip code 81152

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Edward C. Butler State Historic Preservation Officer 1/11/12
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado
State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

John Edson H. Beall 3.12.12
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Capilla de Viejo San Acacio Culebra Villages of Costilla County, Colorado MPS
 Name of Property

Costilla County, CO
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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
 (Check as many boxes as apply.)

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

Category of Property
 (Check only one box.)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property
 (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1	1	buildings
2		sites
		structures
		objects
3	1	Total

Name of related multiple property listing
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

Culebra Villages of Costilla County, Colorado

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/Religious Facility

FUNERARY/Cemetery

Current Functions
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/Religious Facility

FUNERARY/Cemetery

7. Description

Architectural Classification
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/Territorial Adobe

Materials
 (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: ADOBE

walls: ADOBE

WOOD/Shingle

roof: WOOD/Shingle

other: METAL, STONE

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

As the oldest non-Native American religious space in Colorado, the church, with its associated cemetery, are a blend of mid-nineteenth century Hispanic Adobe and nineteenth century Territorial Adobe forms. The church and cemetery are located in the heart of the village of Viejo San Acacio, adjacent to the community's communal ditch. While the ditch (not included in this nomination) represents the shared agricultural heritage of the Hispano *acequias* system, the church and cemetery represent both the physical and metaphoric heart of the community as a shared gathering space. The property is bounded by County Road 14.8 on the west, the San Acacio Ditch on the south, and pasture on both the east and north.

Narrative Description

Church (contributing building, ca. 1868, ca. 1910, 1938, 1989)

The one-and-one-half story 63' x 27' rectangular church faces east with walls of thick adobe blocks covered in earthen plaster, large adobe with cementitious stucco over concrete buttresses at both corners of the eastern façade, and smaller buttresses of the same materials at the west-facing corners of the projecting apse. The gable roof has wood shingles and a wood-shingle clad, pyramidal-roof bell tower located above the eastern entrance that contains a cast bronze bell dated 1912. There are wood shingles within the gable ends punctuated by a pointed-arch, one-over-one double-hung wood sash window centrally located in the eastern gable-end, and an ocular wood fixed window in the western gable-end. Both the north and south walls of the nave contain two, symmetrically located, one-over-one double-hung wood sash windows. The wood double entrance doors have a bottom panel reminiscent of *latillas* (thin logs, typically laid diagonally across the top of *vigas*) and top panels featuring a Greek-style cross. The entire doorway is framed by flanking graduated buttresses.

The interior of the church consists of a simple longitudinal nave with earthen plaster adobe walls on the first story and horizontal match board paneling in the half story, with the paneling continuing across the ceiling. The roof is supported by two sets of four peeled-log posts on either side of the central aisle. The wood panel flooring is laid out in a chevron pattern, with the pattern continuing on the two-level wood dais in the west-facing apse. There is a two-thirds balcony on the east wall, accessed by a stair on the south wall. The balcony features a cutout wood banister railing, painted white. Other interior features include an antique, foot-powered organ dating from the late-nineteenth century that is original to the church and a Retablo that currently serves as the altar screen, created by Maria Cash Romero of Santa Fe, NM, in 1989.

Alterations

In 1868, the church was single story with a flat roof and a transverse clerestory window over the altar.¹ When the main parish at Iglesia de la Sangre de Cristo in San Luis was completed in 1886, its juxtaposition of Gothic elements on an adobe church with a gabled roof had a marked influence on all of the mission churches of San Luis. As such, when Rev. S. Garcia undertook extensive renovations of Capilla de Viejo San Acacio ca. 1910 due to ongoing maintenance issues, he added a wood-frame and wood-shingled pitched roof with a central bell tower. In addition to removing the ceiling and adding a gable roof, Garcia also installed wood flooring over the packed earthen floor and most likely installed the wood altar over the simple adobe altar that still remains beneath the floor (rediscovered during renovations in 1989).² In 1938, Rev. H. Martorell installed the single arched window over the entrance and the ocular window at the end of the apse. The concrete buttresses to the west were added ca. 1960 (as was common with several of the other mission churches at this time), while the pair of buttresses on either side of the east wall of the building had concrete filled in between them to form one large corner buttress on each side in 1989.³ The peeled log posts were added to the interior to float the roof and relieve stress on the walls during the 1989 renovation work, and the wood floor was also replaced at that time as it was

¹ A tree-ring analysis performed by Valdez & Associates during renovation work in 1989 concluded that most of the wood for the vigas in the original building were harvested in 1868, María Mondragón-Valdéz, *Casa del Señor: Sangre de Cristo Parish Church and its Missions* (Albuquerque, NM: María Mondragón-Valdéz, 2001), 18; María Mondragón-Valdéz, personal correspondence to Astrid Liverman, 27 September 2011, on file with History Colorado, Denver, CO.

² Arnold Valdez, "Viejo San Acacio Chapel," (5CT.131), 24 June 1991, Site Files, History Colorado, Denver.

³ History Colorado, 5CT.132, Site Files, Denver, CO.

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rotting. The 1989 renovation work also included removing the mid-century cementitious stucco, shoring up the adobe walls, and returning the wall cladding to earthen plaster.⁴

Church Yard (contributing site, ca. 1856, 1989)

The church yard has been the location of religious gatherings since prior to the construction of the current church building, possibly since the construction of the San Acacio ditch in 1856. Currently the church yard (125' x 125') is divided into two spaces, with a drive and parking area on the north (50' x 125') and an enclosed area (100' x 125') around the church to the south. Originally an *oratorio*, or simple chapel, was also on this property, but that was demolished in the 1960s. While there is a dedicated cemetery directly to the east of the church and its associated yard, there are a few prominent burials located within the church yard and under the church. There are eight confirmed burials (but possibly a total of twelve) under the church and a pair of burials slightly to the south of the eastern entrance to the church building.⁵ The pair of burials adjacent to the church entrance are for Lupita and J.B. Valdez, and their grave placards cite their deaths in 1919. Directly across from the main entrance to the church is a large wood cross. A cross appears in the same location in photographs from 1934 and 1977; all appear to be made of wood, but vary slightly in design over time. During the 1989 renovations of the property, the parish installed an adobe block fence with arched northern entrance around the church yard, which is currently covered in cementitious stucco to resemble the adobe character of the church. Integrated into the northeast corner of this fence is an ovoid shrine to Our Lady of Guadalupe that is oriented at an angle with a rubble coursed volcanic stone wall on either side of the shrine, intersecting with the adobe and stucco perimeter fence. Flanking either side of the metal gate to the cemetery are wood benches.

Campo Santo (contributing site, ca. 1850)

This is the only remaining cemetery directly adjacent to its associated church in Costilla County. There are numerous unmarked graves that church records identify as dating to 1850. The earliest date on a grave stone is currently from 1907 (with a 1977 survey finding one from 1904) and the last recorded burial was in 1935.⁶ Most of the gravestones are of uncut stone with various folk carvings on their surfaces, of which nearly all depict cross designs. Only a few grave stones identify the names of those buried there. The *campo santo* is enclosed by chain-link fencing. The *campo santo* features graves interspersed over an area that is 325' x 87'.

Privy (noncontributing building, ca. 1989)

A privy dating from the 1989 renovation work on the property has two rooms: one for women and the other for men. While it is obviously of recent construction, it is sympathetic to the overall character of the site.

Integrity

As the site of continual cultural use, this property has evolved over time. The modifications are the result of and undertaken by multi-generational parishioners. As a traditional cultural place, which is "a location where a community has traditionally carried out...cultural practices important in maintaining its historic identity," it has retained its integrity of feeling and association.⁷ As it continues to be in the heart of the village, it retains a high level of integrity of setting and location. As the property has evolved, some of the building materials have changed, but the church still retains its basic historic form and the cemetery retains its historic materials. As such it retains the required integrity of design, materials, and workmanship in order to convey its historic associations. The property is able to speak to a broad period of significance and qualifies under *The Culebra Villages of Costilla County, Colorado* MPDF because it remains recognizable from its historic periods of construction.⁸

⁴ María Mondragón-Valdéz, *Casa del Señor*, 11-14.

⁵ María Mondragón-Valdéz, *Casa del Señor*, 14.

⁶ History Colorado, 5CT.132, Site Files, Denver, CO.

⁷ Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King, *National Register Bulletin 38: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties* (Washington, DC: U.S. Department of the Interior, 1998), 1.

⁸ María Mondragón-Valdéz, *The Culebra Villages of Costilla County, Colorado*, National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form (Denver, CO: Colorado Historical Society, 2000), 61.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the first burials in the *campo santo* in 1850, which initiated ongoing cultural usage of and association with the property, and ends in 1961 to comply with National Register guidelines for Criterion A and in 1935 for the last dated burial in the *campo santo* for Criterion C.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The church, churchyard, and cemetery embody the cultural and historic roots of the early Hispano settlers of Costilla County. This property symbolizes the central role of religion in the longest non-Native American settlements in the state. Likewise, religious spaces reflect the evolution of Hispano vernacular traditions in Colorado. As the core of Hispano village

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE/Hispanic

ART

Period of Significance

1850-1961

1850-1935

Significant Dates

1850

1935

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

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life in Viejo San Acacio, this property reflects the continuity of community organizations fostering inter-group cooperation.⁹ As such the church fulfills the burden of Criterion Consideration A and the cemetery fulfills the burden of Criterion Consideration D. In addition to the story that the cemetery is able to convey about the community of Viejo San Acacio, it is also an excellent representation of regional folk art through its unique, hand-carved grave stones, further fulfilling the requirements of Criterion Consideration D.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

Capilla de Viejo San Acacio is eligible to the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage: Hispanic from 1850 to 1961. As the oldest continually used non-Native American religious space in Colorado and thus a unique resource, this property is eligible at the state level of significance. As the symbolic and actual center of the Viejo San Acacio community, the church and cemetery (*capilla y campo santo*) are the location for ongoing cultural usage and the site of repeated community gatherings since the village formed ca. 1850. Additionally, due to representations of a regional folk art tradition as expressed through hand-carved grave stones in the cemetery, this property is eligible under Criterion C in the area of Art from 1850-1935 at the local level of significance.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Hispano Heritage in Colorado

While the San Luis Valley is the location of early Hispano settlement in Colorado, the town of Viejo San Acacio is one of the oldest of these extant communities. Its most prominent landmark, the Catholic church and associated grave yard at Viejo San Acacio, embody the evolution of that community as parts of it speak to early settlement of the area and the rest portray elements of how that community evolved. Those hallmarks are the result of continual community use of this property. The church and cemetery speak to "the broader cultural significance of churches...in the establishment of Colorado's Hispano village enclaves."¹⁰ As part of the ongoing cultural use, the local community gathers at this church during Holy Week before traveling to the town of San Luis, as do the other mission churches in the area. As part of the procession, each community carries a miniature model of their mission church. While other missions house their model outside of the building, the model for this church is located on the balcony inside the church.

The local community also gathers here to celebrate weddings and other events. During the summer, the parish priest conducts Mass at each of the mission churches as part of a circuit, and Mass is still conducted in Spanish. "Religious spaces were not only places for rituals, they functioned as a social setting for important family and community activities."¹¹ As such, this property is fundamental to and indicative of the cultural significance of Hispano communities in Colorado.

Additionally, the name of the town honors the patron saint of the settlement. Each of the early Hispano settlements had a patron saint and in the case of Viejo San Acacio, the community credited their saint with diverting an attack by Utes in 1853. The *milagro*, or miracle story, of Viejo San Acacio is commemorated on a plaque hanging within the entrance of the church. "The *pobladores* place naming favored saint-protectors because the villagers were overwhelmingly Catholic as their ancestors before them. Denoting the landscape and villages after important religious symbols mirrors the religious and social values of the *pobladores* of the Rio Culebra and the Hispano culture of the Rio Arriba."¹²

Funerary Art

The grave sites in the cemetery are dispersed across the landscape. There are a few professionally produced grave stones, but the majority feature decorative carvings by local stone craftsmen. A cross is a typical theme, with some etched into the stone and some of the stones fashioned to create an embossed cross. Some stones are of unfinished quarried stone and others are fashioned from large rocks or boulders that came from the area. All of these folk art pieces are

⁹ Adapted from María Mondragón-Valdéz, *The Culebra Villages of Costilla County*, Colorado, National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form (Denver, CO: Colorado Historical Society, 2000), 60.

¹⁰ Mondragón-Valdéz, *Culebra Villages*, 60.

¹¹ Mondragón-Valdéz, *Culebra Villages*, 16.

¹² Mondragón-Valdéz, *Culebra Villages*, 10.

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created from locally available stone, including the black volcanic rock that appears as a decorative building material for many buildings, structures, and objects in the San Luis Valley.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

While Hispano settlers, or *pobladores*, first attempted to establish villages in the San Luis Valley prior to 1850, they fled after numerous attacks by the Utes who already occupied the land. The Hispanos returned to establish the first permanent settlement of San Luis de la Culebra in 1851, followed shortly afterwards by San Pedro and San Acacio. All of the settlements were a part of the 1843 Sangre de Cristo land grant, which included most of what became Costilla County. The 777,000 acres were developed as a part of colony grants, with settlers migrating north from their homes in New Mexico.¹³

Shortly after settlers established San Acacio, according to oral tradition a group of Muache Utes advanced on the village of San Acacio in the spring of 1853. As the attack came in the middle of the day, most of the men of the village were out in their fields. The women (and possibly a few men who had remained to guard the town, depending on the source of the oral tradition) banded together and prayed to Santo Acacio to protect them. The Utes halted their approach and then fled, with some members reporting that they saw an image of a warrior hovering over the village. In thanksgiving for the miracle, the community began construction of the church, to replace a much smaller simple chapel (*oratorio*), that same year.¹⁴ The association of the *Milago de San Acacio* (or miracle story) is integral with the village in general, but made manifest in the substantial adobe church in the center of town. This foundational legend coincides with the Hispano settlers in the region making peace with their Ute neighbors and beginning trade relations with them.¹⁵

While the original design of Capilla de Viejo San Acacio was typical of earlier New Mexican churches with a flat roof, supported by *vigas*, the flat roof of the building proved difficult for the local populace to maintain, and around 1910, Father Garcia initiated a modification of the church, which removed the flat roof and replaced it with a front-gable form.¹⁶ In addition to being more practical from a maintenance perspective, it coincided with a larger regional architectural trend in both religious and domestic design of a transition from Hispanic Adobe to Territorial Adobe style. The roof forms changed from flat to pitched and the walls of Territorial Adobe tended to be much thinner. Capilla de Viejo San Acacio demonstrates the transition between these styles as it featured the layout and thick walls of a Hispanic Adobe and the roof form of Territorial Adobe.

While the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad had a marked influence on the economy and development of the communities in the San Luis Valley after its construction in 1878, a second boom in development coincided with the formation of the Costilla Estates Development Land Company and their establishment of the San Luis Southern Railway in 1909. Costilla Estates developed three new towns as part of their railroad venture, including New Hamburg, which they quickly renamed New San Acacio due to the anti-German sentiment of World War I. Platted in 1910, New San Acacio is only four miles northwest of Viejo San Acacio, and does not have its own church or cemetery.¹⁷ While the church in Viejo San Acacio served the religious needs of both the communities, the larger populace in the area necessitated another cemetery. This resulted in an additional cemetery for both towns, located just south of Viejo San Acacio. Now known as the Old Town Cemetery, that three acre plot (not included in this nomination) continues to serve the residents in the area.

The Hispano tradition of communal irrigation practices, through *acequias*, is continued through the leadership of an overseer, or *mayordomo*, who ensures maintenance of the local ditch and fair distribution of water among farmers.¹⁸

¹³ Alvar Ward Carlson, "Rural Settlement Patterns in the San Luis Valley: A Comparative Study," *The Colorado Magazine* 44.2 (Spring 1967): 114.

¹⁴ Enrique R. Lamadrid, "Santiago and San Acacio, Foundational Legends of Conquest and Deliverance: New Mexico, 1599, and Colorado, 1853," in *Enduring Legacies: Ethnic Histories and Cultures of Colorado*, Arturo Aldama, ed. (Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2011), 35-41.

¹⁵ Lamadrid, 46.

¹⁶ Phillip Gallegos, "Religious Architecture in Colorado's San Luis Valley," in *Enduring Legacies: Ethnic Histories and Cultures of Colorado*, Arturo Aldama, ed. (Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2011), 93-94.

¹⁷ Mondragón-Valdéz, *Culebra Villages*, 24.

¹⁸ Valdez, *Culebra Villages*, 13.

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Additionally, the *mayordomo* of most communities is also the caretaker of the church, which is typically located adjacent to the town's irrigation ditch. This tradition has continued in Viejo San Acacio since the construction of the San Acacio Ditch in 1856. The community also financially supports church maintenance by hosting a fundraising dinner on the feast day of Santo Acacio. On May 8, current and former members of the community gather at the church and form a procession, carrying an image of the saint, then gather for Mass. Afterwards, observers of the Feast of Santo Acacio gather at the community hall for the fundraising dinner. Proceeds of that fundraiser cover the cost of insurance and basic maintenance.¹⁹

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

- Carlson, Alvar Ward. "Rural Settlement Patterns in the San Luis Valley: A Comparative Study." *The Colorado Magazine* 44.2 (Spring 1967): 111-128.
- Carrillo, Richard F., "Ethnicity," in E. Steve Cassells, ed., *Colorado History: A Context for Historical Archaeology* (Denver: Colorado Council of Professional Archaeologists, 2007).
- Gallegos, Phillip. "Religious Architecture in Colorado's San Luis Valley," in *Enduring Legacies: Ethnic Histories and Cultures of Colorado*, Arturo Aldama, ed. Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2011.
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- Lamadrid, Enrique R. "Santiago and San Acacio, Foundational Legends of Conquest and Deliverance: New Mexico, 1599, and Colorado, 1853," in *Enduring Legacies: Ethnic Histories and Cultures of Colorado*, Arturo Aldama, ed. Boulder: University Press of Colorado, 2011.
- Lopez, Olibama. "Pioneer Life in the San Luis Valley." *The Colorado Magazine* 19.5 (Sep. 1942): 161-167.
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- Mondragón-Valdéz, María. *Casa del Señor: Sangre de Cristo Parish Church and its Missions*. Albuquerque, NM: María Mondragón-Valdéz, 2001.
- _____. *The Culebra River Villages of Costilla County, Colorado*. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. Denver, CO: Colorado Historical Society, 2000.
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- "Powerful Artifacts: A Guide to Surveying and Documenting Rural African-American Churches in the South." Murfreesboro, TN: Center of Historic Preservation, Middle Tennessee State University, July 2000.
- Santistevon, Sam J. *Mayordomo of Viejo San Acacio*. Oral interview, 26 May 2011, video on file at History Colorado, Denver.
- Simmons, Virginia McConnell. *The San Luis Valley: Land of the Six-Armed Cross*. Niwot, CO: University Press of Colorado, 1999.

¹⁹ Sam J. Santistevon, *mayordomo* of Viejo San Acacio, oral interview, 26 May 2011, video on file at History Colorado, Denver.

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Smith, Emilia Gallegos. "Reminiscences of Early San Luis." *The Colorado Magazine* 24.1 (Jan 1947): 24-25.

Valdez, Arnold. Costilla County Adobe Survey Historic Building Inventory Records, 1991. Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, History Colorado, Denver.

_____. "Viejo San Acacio Chapel," (5CT.131), 24 June 1991. Site Files, History Colorado, Denver.

Van Diest, Edmond C. "Early History of Costilla County." *The Colorado Magazine* 5.4 (Aug 1928): 140-143.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: History Colorado

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 5CT.131, 5CT.132

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1 acre

(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

The UTM reference point was derived from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHF by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

							(NAD 27)
1	<u>13</u>	<u>454990</u>	<u>4117180</u>	3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
2	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	4	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

One acre located on Lot 9 in Old San Acacio.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all property historically and legally associated with Capilla de Viejo San Acacio.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Heather L. Bailey, Ph.D.; Astrid Liverman, Ph.D. (for property owner)

organization Preservation Planning Unit, History Colorado date July 2011

street & number 1200 Broadway telephone 303-866-3395

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80203

e-mail _____

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Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Continuation Sheets**
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Capilla de Viejo San Acacio
City or Vicinity: Viejo San Acacio
County: Costilla State: CO
Photographer: Heather L. Bailey (except where noted)

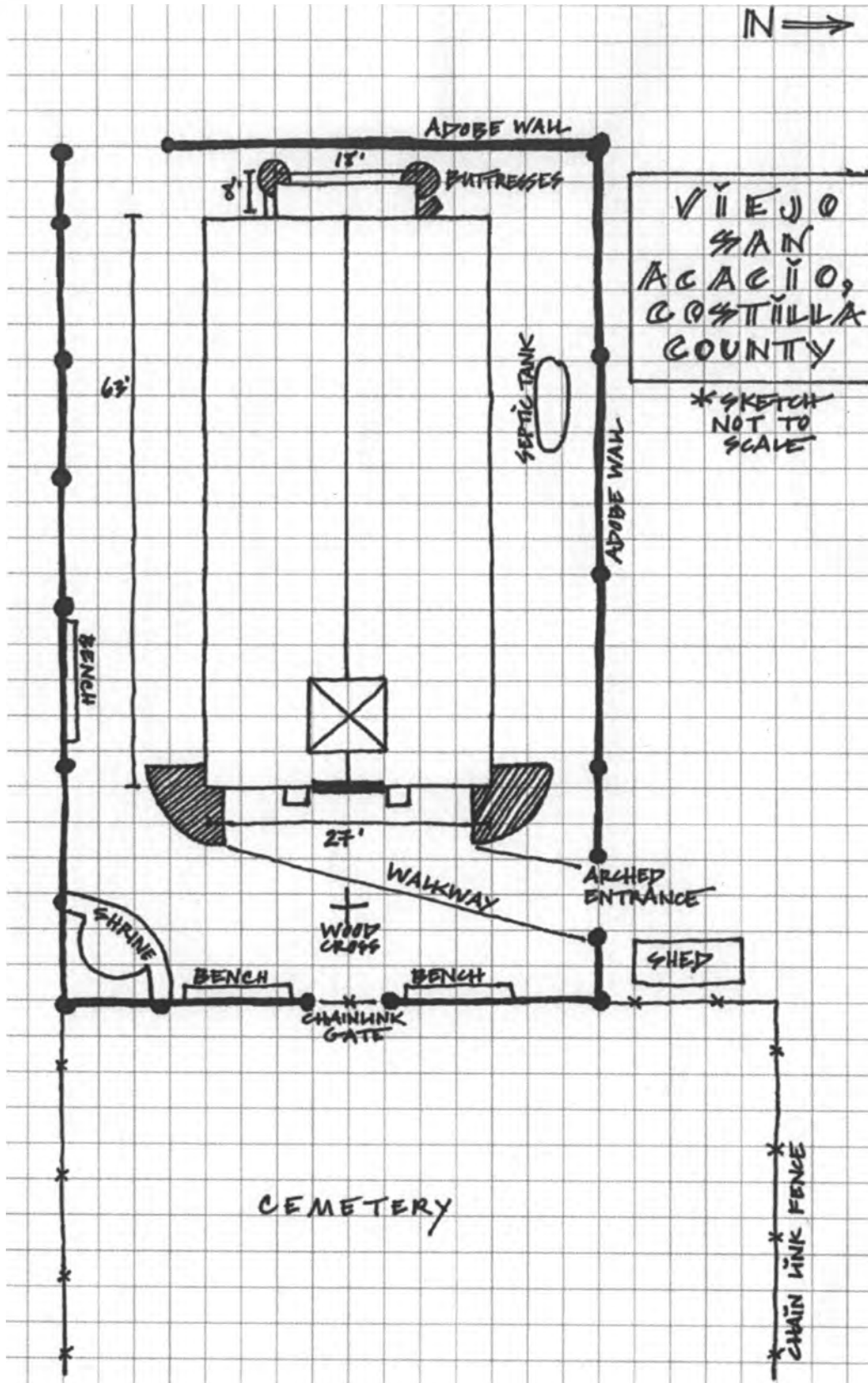
Description of Photograph(s) and number:

- 0001 Viejo San Acacio sign across from church (February 16, 2011)
- 0002 View of cemetery and churchyard from east (February 16, 2011)
- 0003 Tombstone with quarry marks and etched cross design (February 16, 2011)
- 0004 Tombstone from volcanic rock, embossed cross (February 16, 2011)
- 0005 Poured concrete cross tombstone (February 16, 2011; photo by Leslie Giles)
- 0006 Uncut tombstone with etched cross design (February 16, 2011)
- 0007 Northeast view of church and arched entry through boundary wall (February 16, 2011)
- 0008 East side of church and view of wood cross in churchyard (May 26, 2011)
- 0009 Southeast view of church (May 26, 2011)
- 0010 Our Lady of Guadalupe shrine in adobe boundary wall (May 26, 2011)
- 0011 Shrine and wall of volcanic rock (February 16, 2011)
- 0012 Northwest view of adobe boundary wall and church (February 16, 2011; photo by Leslie Giles)
- 0013 Interior of church looking west (May 26, 2011)
- 0014 Retablo and altar area (May 26, 2011)
- 0015 Antique church organ (May 26, 2011)
- 0016 Interior view of window sill, showing earthen plaster (May 26, 2011)
- 0017 Interior of church looking east (May 26, 2011)
- 0018 Interior view of entrance doors (May 26, 2011)
- 0019 Outhouse (February 16, 2011; photo by Leslie Giles)

Capilla de Viejo San Acacio Culebra Villages of Costilla County, Colorado MPS
Name of Property

Costilla County, CO
County and State

Sketch Map



Capilla de Viejo San Acacio Culebra Villages of Costilla County, Colorado MPS
Name of Property

Costilla County, CO
County and State

Property Owner:

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Diocese of Pueblo
street & number 1001 North Grand Avenue telephone _____
city or town Pueblo state CO zip code 81003

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Capilla de Viejo San Acacio

MULTIPLE NAME: Culebra River Villages of Costilla County MPS

STATE & COUNTY: COLORADO, Costilla

DATE RECEIVED: 1/27/12 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 2/23/12
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 3/09/12 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 3/13/12
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 12000091

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 3.12.12 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



WILD HORSE

Capilla de Viejo San
Acacio

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Capilla de V

0001



Capilla de Viejo San Acacio

0002

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Capilla de V



Capilla de Viejo San Acacio

0003

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Capilla de V



Capilla de Viejo San Acacio

0004

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Capilla de V



Capilla de Viejo San Acacio

0005

1111111, CO_Castilla County_Capilla de V



Capilla de Viejo San Acacio

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Capilla de V



Capilla de Viejo San Acacio

0007

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Capilla de V



Capilla de Viejo San Acacio

8008

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Capilla de V



Capilla de Viejo San Acacio

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Capilla de V

0009



Capilla de Viejo San Acacio

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Capilla de V

0610



Capilla de Viejo San Acacio

2011

1111111. CO_Costilla County_Capilla de V



Capilla de Viejo San Acacio

0012

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Capilla de V



Capilla de Viejo San Acacio

0013

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Capilla de Viejo San Acacio

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Capilla de V

0014



Capilla de Viejo San Acacio

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Capilla de V

6015



Capilla de Viejo San Acacio

0016

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Capilla de Viejo San Acacio

6017

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Capilla de Viejo San Acacio

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Capilla de V

800



Capilla de Vicjo San Acacio V

APR 0019

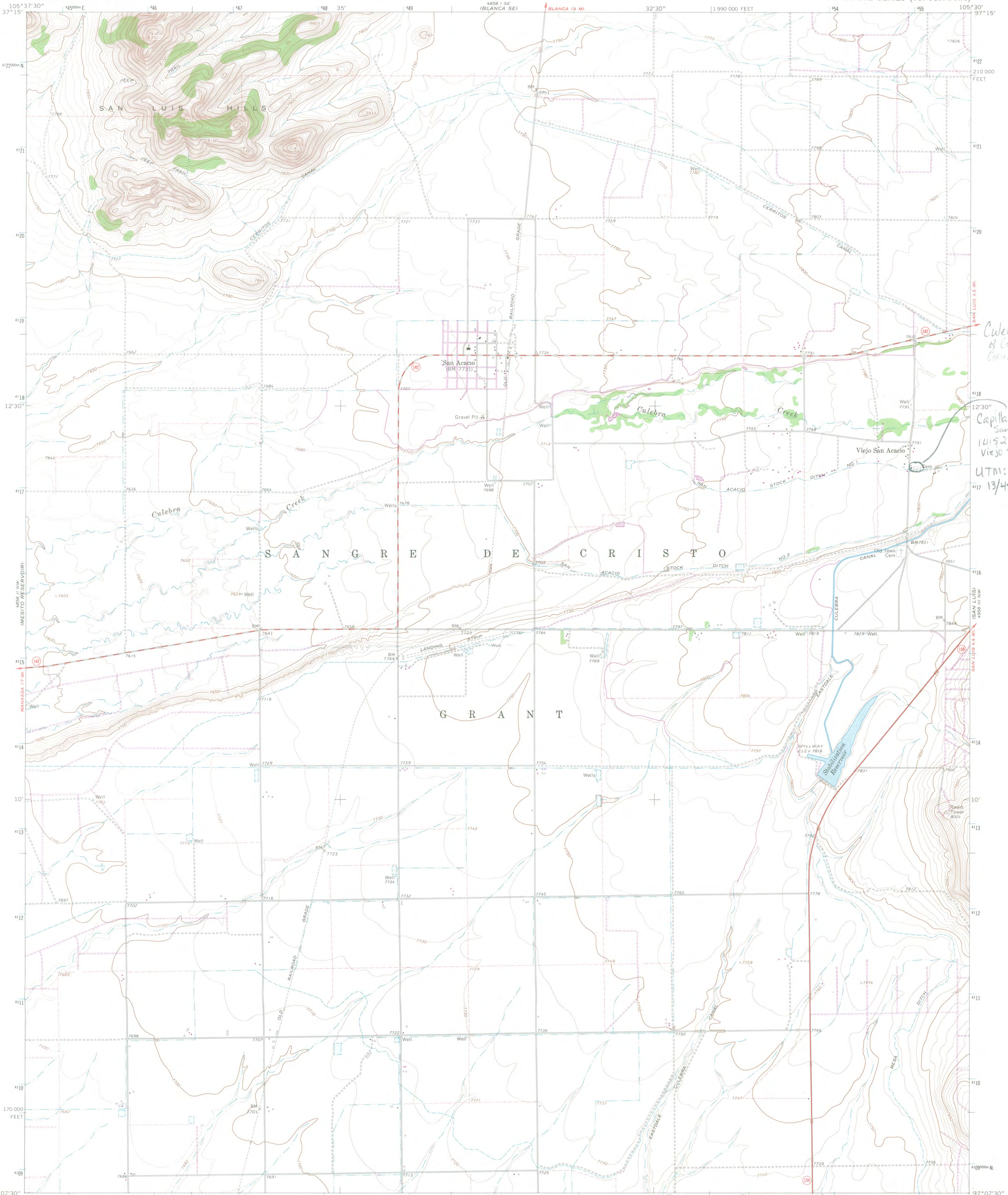
1111111, CO_Costilla County_Capilla de V

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Fujicolor Crystal/Archive
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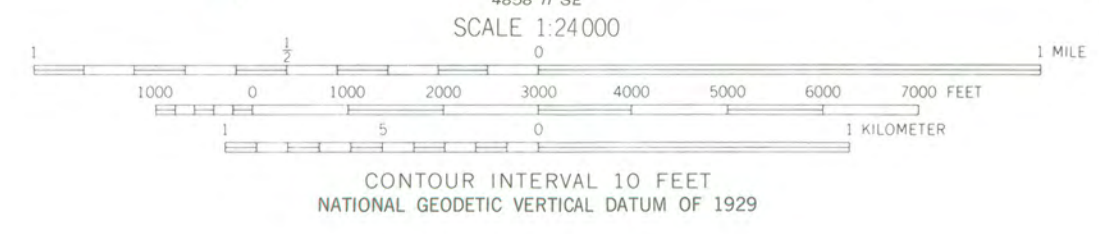
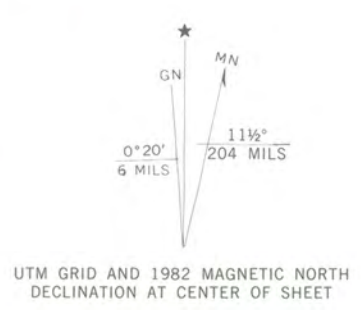


Culebra Villages
of Costilla County
Colorado NPS

Capita de Viejo
San Acacio
14152 CR H. 8
Viejo San Acacio, CO
8115

UTM:
13/454990/411780
(NAD83)

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
taken 1965. Field checked 1967
Polyconic projection. 10,000-foot grid ticks based on Colorado
coordinate system, south zone. 1000-meter Universal Transverse
Mercator grid ticks, zone 13, shown in blue. 1927 North American
Datum. To place on the predicted North American Datum 1983
move the projection lines 2 meters north and 49 meters east as
shown by dashed corner ticks
Fine red dashed lines indicate selected fence lines
Revisions shown in purple and woodlands compiled from aerial
photographs taken 1979 and other sources. This information
not field checked. Map edited 1982



ROAD CLASSIFICATION

Primary highway, all weather, hard surface	Light-duty road, all weather, improved surface
Secondary highway, all weather, hard surface	Unimproved road, fair or dry hard surface
State Route	

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR RESTON, VIRGINIA 22092
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

SAN ACACIO, COLO.
N3707.5—W10530.7/7.5
1967
PHOTOREVISED 1982
DMA 4858 II NE—SERIES V877



January 11, 2012

Carol D. Shull
Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye "I" Street, N.W., 8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington, D.C. 20005-5905

Dear Ms. Shull:

We are pleased to submit for your review the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nominations for Iglesia de la Inmaculada Concepción (5CT.201), Iglesia de San Pedro y San Pablo (5CT.183), Capilla de Viejo San Acacio (5CT.131) as part of the Culebra Villages of Costilla County, Colorado MPS.

The State Review Board reviewed the nomination at its meeting on September 30, 2011. The board voted unanimously to recommend to the State Historic Preservation Officer that the property met the criteria for listing in the National Register. Per guidance from Linda McClelland, we are submitting these nominations together, with one set of maps.

We look forward to the formal listing of this property. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

Heather L. Bailey
National & State Register Historian
(303) 866-4683
heather.bailey@state.co.us

Enclosures

Registration forms
USGS map
CDR
Photographs