

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



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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 Iglesia de la Inmaculada Concepción

other names/site number Immaculate Conception Catholic Church, 5CT.201

2. Location

street & number 21529 County Road P.6

N/A	not for publication
N/A	vicinity

city or town Chama

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. Beckwith 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:)

Don Edson H. Beall 3-12-12
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Iglesia de la Inmaculada Concepción Culebra Villages of Costilla County, Colorado MPS Costilla County, CO
Name of Property County and State

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	
3		buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
4	0	Total

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

Culebra River 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

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

RELIGION/Religious Facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER/Territorial Adobe
OTHER/WPA Outhouse

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: ADOBE, STUCCO
walls: ADOBE, STUCCO
WOOD/Shingle
roof: ASPHALT, WOOD/Shingle
other: METAL, STONE

Iglesia de la Inmaculada Concepción Culebra Villages of Costilla County, Colorado MPS Costilla County, CO
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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

The one-acre property is bounded by Highway 152 on the east, pasture on the north and south, and the community *acequia* on the west. The churchyard includes a centrally located cruciform-plan church, surrounded with rows of mature trees; a WPA-era outhouse and a storage shed are located at the rear (west) boundary of the property. A wide concrete walkway leads from the roadway to the church. The model church used in Holy Week celebrations is on display to the south of this walkway. The Iglesia de la Inmaculada Concepción is located 500' north of the town center of Chama in the San Luis Valley.

Narrative Description

Church (contributing building, 1938)

The cross-gable-roofed church has a cruciform layout with an eastern nave entrance and a transept on the west end. Single-story hipped roof additions occur in the northwest and southwest corners. The building walls are adobe blocks covered in cementitious stucco and, the roof is clad in asphalt shingles. A central entry tower is incorporated into an adobe core. The cupola on the tower features a square base with pairs of arched louvered openings on each side, topped by a hexagonal belfry that has arched louvered openings on each side, and a pyramidal roof. Each level of the tower has cedar shingle roofing. The north and south walls of the nave have wood-framed window openings, which contain leaded stained glass, single-hung arched windows of colored glass, or are boarded over. There is a pair of window openings on each side of the nave, a pair on the transept's north and south-facing ends, transept clerestory wood-framed triple-arched windows with colored glass, and a single arched window on the north and south walls of the single-story additions. There were once doorways on the western side of each single-story addition, but those were recently stuccoed over, leaving an indented ghost of where those entrances once were. The eastern main entrance features a wood double door topped by a pointed-arch transom with colored glass, and a clerestory ocular window opening that is currently boarded over. There are single wood doors with arched transoms on the eastern wall of each side of the transept.

The interior has a carpeted floor, white plaster walls, and a vaulted ceiling covered in white acoustic tiles, except for the chancel ceiling above the altar where the ceiling is clad in matchboard with a large wood cross affixed in the center. The altar area has an ornate communion rail that fronts a tripartite Gothic-style *rearedos* with three statues: the Virgin Mary (as Our Lady of the Rosary) in the center, Saint James to the right, and Jesus (as The Sacred Heart of Jesus) on the left. The windows that are boarded over on the exterior contain leaded glass that has been hand painted with depictions of various saints. There is a full balcony that stretches over the eastern entrance with the same decorative railing pattern as the communion rail, and is accessed by a stair on the north wall. There are large pendant lights hanging from the ceiling that appear to date from the 1938 roof installation, with more recent lighted ceiling fans interspersed between them. Fourteen Gothic-style plaques depicting the Stations of the Cross line the walls of the nave.

Alterations

According to local tradition, the exterior walls of this building are remnants of the ca. 1915 church on this property that burned in 1935. While the exterior walls originally had earthen plaster finish over the adobe when the church was reconstructed in 1938, by mid-century they featured cementitious stucco coating. The wood shingles of the nave roof were replaced with asphalt shingles after 1982. The bell tower was enclosed with wood louvers after 1977.¹ The single-story additions in the northwest and southwest corners of the transept appear to date from the mid-century and provided storage and sacristy space.

WPA Outhouse (contributing building, ca. 1938)

The simple wood-framed outhouse is 4'-6" x 4'-6" with an eastern entrance with a vertical plank door, horizontal plank siding, and the slightly canted shed roof with 6"-wide fascia boards that are typical of WPA-design outhouses. The interior retains evidence of the intact concrete underground vault that also serves as the floor of the building and the square concrete stool with wood seat cover oriented diagonally to the building. It retains its T-shaped wood box vent at the rear of

¹ Arnold Valdez, Immaculate Conception Church site file, Chama (5CT.201), 1990, History Colorado, Denver.

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the stool, which is also typical of WPA outhouses. The wood plank roof currently has a hole due to deterioration in southwest corner.

Storage Shed (contributing building, ca. 1938)

While not of attributable WPA design, the storage shed is contemporary to the WPA-plan outhouse and consists of identical materials. It measures 10'-6" x 8', has a roof canted at the same angle as the outhouse, and is covered in corrugated metal. The walls are clad with horizontal planks and the east wall has a window with wood shutters on the south end and a vertical plank door on the north.² There are no apparent alterations.

Churchyard (contributing site, ca. 1915, 1938)

While the original *oratorio*, or small chapel, for this community was located on the plaza, when the community organized efforts to build a new church ca. 1915, the Cruz Sanchez family donated this plot of land, which is still centrally located in town and immediately adjacent to the *acequia*, or communal irrigation ditch. There are numerous trees planted in rows on the property that local tradition says were planted by the Sanchez brothers in the 1930s, and in conjunction with the extant WPA outhouse, the presence of the planted trees suggests possible funding or involvement of another New Deal program. The model church that the congregation uses as part of Holy Week celebrations in San Luis is currently located southeast of the entrance to the church. This model reflects the extant building materials of the church with asphalt shingles on its roof, but otherwise it is constructed of wood. The churchyard is enclosed with a variety of fencing including a chain-link fence on the east with a centrally located gate, barbed wire fencing on the south and west, and a CMU (concrete masonry unit) wall on the north. A wide concrete path, completed in 2010, leads from the entrance gate to the entrance of the church.

Integrity

As the site of continual cultural use, this property has evolved over time. As a traditional cultural place, it has retained its integrity of feeling and association.³ Continuing to be in the heart of Chama, the church property retains a high level of integrity of setting and location. While the property has evolved, some of the building materials have changed, but the church still retains its historic form. 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 under the property type "Vernacular Churches and Parish Compound" because it is recognizable from its historic periods of construction.⁴

² "WPA Privies," *Field Guide to Colorado's Historic Architecture & Engineering*, Preservation Planning Unit files, History Colorado, 2011.

³ "A traditional cultural property, then, can be defined generally as one that is eligible for inclusion in the National Register because of its association with cultural practices or beliefs of a living community that (a) are rooted in that community's history, and (b) are important in maintaining the continuing cultural identity of the community." Patricia L. Parker and Thomas F. King, *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*, National Register Bulletin 38 (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1990, revised 1992, 1998), 1.

⁴ María Mondragón-Valdéz, *The Culebra River 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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ETHNIC HERITAGE/Hispanic

Period of Significance

1938-1961

Significant Dates

N/A

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

N/A

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance begins with the approximate date of construction of the church in 1938 and ends in 1961 in compliance with National Register guidelines to demark the ongoing cultural use of the property.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The church and churchyard embody the cultural and historic roots of the early Hispano culture of Costilla County. This property illustrates the central role of religion in the longest non-Native American settlements in the state. Likewise,

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religious spaces reflect the evolution of Hispano vernacular traditions in Colorado. As the core of Hispano village life in Chama, this property reflects the continuity of community organizations fostering inter-group cooperation.⁵ As such the church fulfills the burden of Criterion Consideration A.

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

Iglesia de la Inmaculada Concepción is eligible to the National Register under Criterion A in the area of Ethnic Heritage: Hispanic from 1938 to 1961 at the local level of significance. As the social and religious center of the Chama community, the church is the location for ongoing cultural usage and the site of repeated community gatherings since community members constructed this church.

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

Hispano Heritage

While the San Luis Valley was the site of early Hispano settlement of Colorado, the town of Chama only had an *oratorio*, or small chapel, to serve their religious needs until the community constructed this church in 1938. As such, this church and churchyard are representative of Colorado's Hispano culture in the early twentieth century. In addition to primarily conveying aspects of its early construction, it also bears the hallmarks of continual community use. The church and churchyard speak to "the broader cultural significance of churches...in the establishment of Colorado's Hispano village enclaves."⁶ As part of the ongoing cultural use, the local community transports a model of their church to San Luise during Holy Week, as do the other mission churches in the area. This church model is currently on display in front of the church, as is common for most of the San Luis mission churches.

The local community also gathers here to celebrate the Feast of Saint James and Feast of the Immaculate Conception. 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. Additionally, this property hosts other community events as "religious spaces were not only places for rituals, they functioned as a social setting for important family and community activities."⁷ The organizations that utilize this property are the *Fraternidad de Nuestro Padre Jesus Nazareno*, *Sacred Heart of Jesus*, *Sodality of the Virgin Mary*, *Holy Name Society*, *Los/Las Guadalupanas*, and *Las Madres Pladoses*. As such, this property is indicative of the cultural significance of religion to Hispano communities in Colorado.

The patron saint of the *oratorio* was *Nuestra Señora del Rosario*, or Our Lady of the Rosary, and this was one of the early place names for the village, before they changed their name to the more secular Chama (the name of the New Mexican village from which most of those settlers had emigrated). When the community constructed their new church in ca. 1915, they were able to do so because of a sizeable donation through the Catholic Extension Service. That donation had the stipulation that the church bear the name of Immaculate Conception. While the church continues to bear that name, the *reredos* inside still gives tribute to *Nuestra Señora del Rosario* in addition to Saint James. The depiction of *Nuestra Señora del Rosario* speaks to one of the earliest place names of this community, demonstrating that the *pobladores*, or settlers, use place names that "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."⁸ The church kept this name when they reconstructed the building in 1938, incorporating the exterior walls from the 1915 church that had been on this location prior to a 1935 fire.⁹

⁵ Adapted from María Mondragón-Valdéz, *The Culebra River Villages of Costilla County, Colorado*, National Register of Historic Places, Multiple Property Documentation Form (Denver, CO: Colorado Historical Society, 2000), 60.

⁶ Mondragón-Valdéz, *Culebra Villages*, 60.

⁷ Mondragón-Valdéz, *Culebra Villages*, 16.

⁸ Mondragón-Valdéz, *Culebra Villages*, 10.

⁹ Arnold Valdez, Immaculate Conception Church site file, Chama (5CT.201), 1990, History Colorado, Denver.

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Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

The village of Chama was settled in ca. 1864. Originally the village was known as Culebra for the similarly named river next to the village, but the community quickly renamed the village Nuestra Señora del Rosario in honor of their patron saint.¹⁰ In 1907, when the community garnered a Post Office, the name of the town changed to Chama in honor of the region in New Mexico from which most families had most migrated. The first religious space was an *oratorio* located in the village plaza, which bore the name of the patron saint of the community.¹¹

This church is a contemporary of Iglesia de San Pedro y San Pablo (1934), which Father Martorell oversaw construction of shortly after he took over as head pastor of the Sange de Cristo parish in 1933.¹² The cruciform plan for both Inmaculada de la Concepción and San Pedro y San Pablo most likely date to Father Garcia's expansion of these churches in the 1910s, when he completed similar modifications to Sangre de Cristo in San Luis.¹³ Additionally, both San Pedro y San Pablo and Inmaculada Concepción have the same style of ornate scroll-sawn wood railings found in the sanctuary and the choir loft, and nearly identical *reredos*, both of which match those found in Sangre de Cristo. All of these were commissioned by Father Martorell and constructed by Carl Jacque.¹⁴ This church experienced an interior fire in 1935 and the church in San Pablo had a similar fire in 1941. In the case of Inmaculada de Concepción, the fire entirely gutted the interior, leaving only the exterior walls. Under the guidance of Father Martorell and with fundraising efforts of the local community, the people of Chama were able to rebuild their church while still incorporating what remained of the walls from the previous building.¹⁵

When the Chama community organized efforts to replace their *oratorio* (a small chapel) with an *iglesia* (a church) in ca. 1915, their funding primarily came from a solicitation in the magazine of the Catholic Extension Service. While the original intention had been to name the new church for the community's patron saint, the donation came with the stipulation that the church be named Immaculate Conception. The *mayordomos* (the overseers of the communal irrigation ditches, and often the community leaders) and the priest agreed to the name change. While the funds paid for building materials, the actual construction of the church was a communal effort by local farmers.¹⁶

When the 1930s gutted the church, the community came together to care for the building. The community organized a baseball team, called the Chama Kitos, and tickets to see their games raised funds for rebuilding.¹⁷ With those funds and community members donating their construction expertise, the congregation was able to complete reconstruction by 1938.¹⁸ At approximately the same time, there were several other improvements to the church grounds. At the rear of the property is a WPA-plan outhouse and a storage shed that appears to be of the same construction materials and style. The WPA was involved with numerous projects in Costilla County, including the construction of a school and road improvements in Chama.¹⁹ The trees on the property, planted in rows, are also evocative of a New Deal project (possibly the Civilian Conservation Corps), and local tradition holds that the Sanchez brothers planted them in the early 1940s.²⁰ Whether the funds to purchase the trees or the trees themselves were made possible from a New Deal project is unclear.

¹⁰ "Immaculate Conception Church History," Catholic Diocese of Pueblo, Pueblo, Colorado.

¹¹ Arnold Valdez, Immaculate Conception Church site file, Chama (5CT.201), 1990, History Colorado, Denver.

¹² "Many Pay Final Respects to Theatine of San Luis: Helped Build St. Cajetan's, Denver," *Denver Catholic Register*, 30 June 1966, p. 3.

¹³ María Mondragón-Valdéz, *Casa del Señor: Sangre de Cristo Parish Church and its Missions* (Albuquerque, NM: María Mondragón-Valdéz, 2001), 5-7, 15-16, 20-22.

¹⁴ Reverend Patrick Valdez, Former Pastor Sangre de Cristo Parish, Phone Interview with María Mondragón-Valdéz, 29 December 2011.

¹⁵ Arnold Valdez, Immaculate Conception Church site file, Chama (5CT.201), 1990, History Colorado, Denver.

¹⁶ "Immaculate Conception Church: Chama, Colorado," church files, Chama, Colorado, n.d.

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ Arnold Valdez, Immaculate Conception Church site file, Chama (5CT.201), 1990, History Colorado, Denver.

¹⁹ Mondragón-Valdéz, *Culebra Villages*, 31-32.

²⁰ "Immaculate Conception Church: Chama, Colorado," church files, Chama, Colorado, n.d.

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This property shows the signs of regular use and ongoing maintenance, and continues to serve as a community gathering place. 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.²¹ Additionally, the *mayordomo* of most communities is also the caretaker of the church, which is typically located adjacent to the town's irrigation ditch. The *mayordomo* of Chama remains the primary caretaker of Iglesia de Inmaculada Concepción. In addition to carrying the model church to San Luis during Holy Week, the community also forms a local procession including the model church for the Fiesta de Santiago, or Feast of Saint James, in July.

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.
- Hafen, LeRoy R. "Mexican Land Grants in Colorado." *The Colorado Magazine* 4.3 (May 1927): 81-93.
- Hansen, Moya. "History Colorado Center Communities exhibit, San Luis Valley: 'Where Colorado Began.'" Undated manuscript. Denver: History Colorado, ca. 2010.
- "Immaculate Conception of Mary, St. James Church: Chama, Colorado." Undated typescript manuscript. Provided by Floyd Espinoza.
- "Immaculate Conception Church History." Catholic Diocese of Pueblo, Pueblo, Colorado.
- Lopez, Olibama. "Pioneer Life in the San Luis Valley." *The Colorado Magazine* 19 (Sept. 1942): 161-167.
- "Many Pay Final Respects to Theatine of San Luis: Helped Build St. Cajetan's, Denver." *Denver Catholic Register*, 30 June 1966, p. 3.
- Manzaneres, Mary Jo, Sangre de Cristo Parish. Letter to Joe Ortiz, Planning and Zoning. Dated 2 Mar 2009.
- Mondragón-Valdez, Maria. *Casa del Señor: Sangre de Cristo Parish Church and its Missions*. Albuquerque, NM: Maria Mondragón-Valdéz, 2001.
- _____. *The Culebra River Villages of Costilla County, Colorado*. National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form. San Luis: Valdez & Associates, June 2000.
- Parker, Patricia L. and Thomas F. King. *Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Traditional Cultural Properties*. National Register Bulletin 38. Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1990, revised 1992, 1998.
- Parkhill, Forbes. "Colorado's Earliest Settlements." *The Colorado Magazine* 34.4 (Oct. 1957).
- "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.
- Simmons, Virginia McConnell. *The San Luis Valley: Land of the Six-Armed Cross*. Niwot: University Press of Colorado, 1999.
- Smith, Emilia Gallegos. "Reminiscences of Early San Luis." *The Colorado Magazine* 24.1 (Jan. 1947): 24-25.

²¹ Mondragón-Valdéz, *Culebra Villages*, 13.

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

Valdez, Reverend Patrick. Former Pastor Sangre de Cristo Parish. Phone Interview with Maria Mondragón-Valdéz, 29 December 2011.

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

"WPA Privies." *Field Guide to Colorado's Historic Architecture & Engineering*, Preservation Planning Unit files, History Colorado, 2011

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.201

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property approximately 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>466140</u>	<u>4112860</u>	3	
	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting Northing
2				4	
	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting Northing

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

Lot 40, tract 25 of the Chama Bottom Lands.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes all property historically and legally associated with Iglesia de la Inmaculada Concepción.

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: Iglesia de la Inmaculada Concepción
City or Vicinity: Chama
County: Costilla State: CO
Photographer: Heather L. Bailey

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

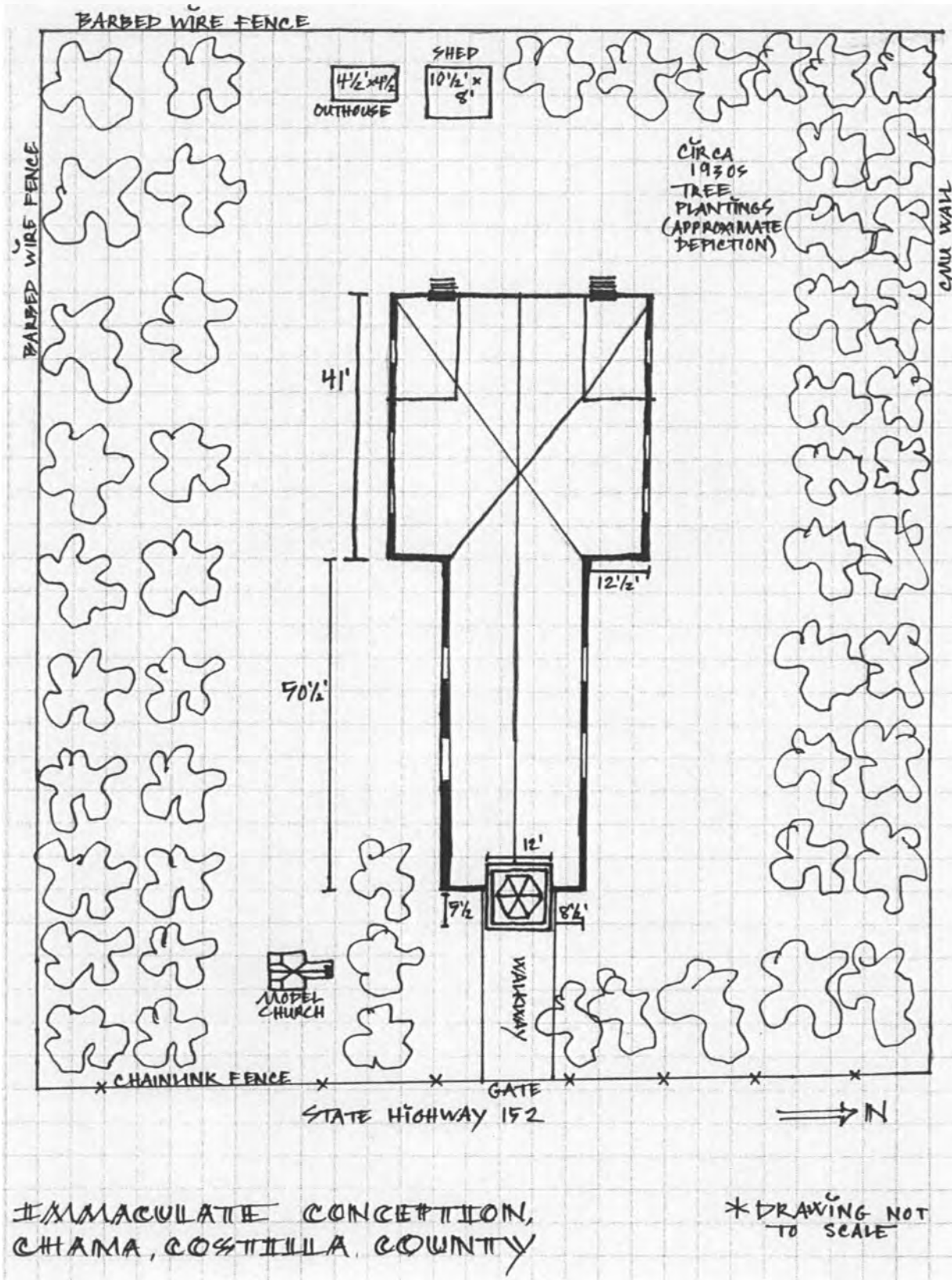
- 0001 View of church from northeast (February 16, 2011)
- 0002 View of church from the southeast (May 26, 2011)
- 0003 View of church from the southwest (February 16, 2011)
- 0004 West side of church (May 26, 2011)
- 0005 East side of church (May 26, 2011)
- 0006 Painted glass window, exterior (February 26, 2011)
- 0007 Processional church model (July 7, 2010)
- 0008 WPA-design outhouse (February 16, 2011)
- 0009 Storage shed (May 26, 2011)
- 0010 Painted glass window, interior, and Stations of the Cross plaques (May 26, 2011)
- 0011 Interior of nave looking east (May 26, 2011)
- 0012 Interior of nave looking southwest (May 26, 2011)
- 0013 Altar area (May 26, 2011)
- 0014 Decorative communion rail (May 26, 2011)

Iglesia de la Inmaculada Concepción
Name of Property

Culebra Villages of Costilla County, Colorado MPS

Costilla County, CO
County and State

Sketch Map



Iglesia de la Inmaculada Concepción Culebra Villages of Costilla County, Colorado MPS Costilla County, CO
Name of Property 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: Iglesia de la Inmaculada Concepcion

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: 12000089

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.



Iglesia de la
Inmaculada
Concepción

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Inmaculada C

0001



Iglesia de la
Inmaculada
concepción

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Inmaculada C



Iglesia de la
Inmaculada
Concepción

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Inmaculada C

0003



Iglesia de la
Inmaculada
Concepción

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Inmaculada C

0004



Iglesia de la
Inmaculada
Concepción

111111, CO_Costilla County_Inmaculada C

6605



Iglesia de la
Inmaculada
Concepcion

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Inmaculada C

6006



Iglesia de la
Inmaculada
Concepcion

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Inmaculada C

0007



Iglesia de la
Inmaculada
Concepción

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Inmaculada C

0008



Iglesia de la
Inmaculada
Concepcion

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Inmaculada C

0009



Iglesia de la
Inmaculada
Concepcion

1111111, CO_Costilla County_Inmaculada C

6010



Iglesia de la
Inmaculada
Concepción

1111111. CO_Costilla County_Inmaculada C

1101111



Iglesia de la
Inmaculada
Concepción

111111, CO_Costilla Countw_Inmaculada C

0012



Iglesia de la
Inmaculada
Concepcion

1111111. CO_Costilla County_Inmaculada C

0013



Iglesia de la
Inmaculada
Concepción

.1111111, CO_Costilla County_Inmaculada C

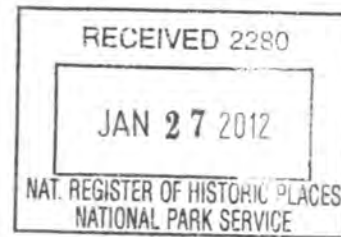
6014

Please refer to the map in the
Multiple Property Cover Sheet
for this property

Multiple Property Cover Sheet Reference Number: 64500778



HISTORY *Colorado*



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

WWW.HISTORYCOLORADO.ORG

HISTORY COLORADO CENTER 1200 BROADWAY DENVER CO 80203