

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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 *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an 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 entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Trujillo Homestead

other name/site number 5AL706

2. Location

street & number Unnamed two-track road, 9.3 miles northeast of Mosca N/A not for publication

city or town Mosca vicinity

state Colorado code CO county Alamosa code 003 zip code 81146

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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Georgina Cantuzuela 12/16/03
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

Colorado Historical Society, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain:)

Edson H. Beall 2/4/4
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(check as many boxes as apply)

- public-local
- private
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	0	buildings
1	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
4	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC/single dwelling

AGRICULTURE/animal facility

Current Function

(Enter categories from instructions)

VACANT/NOT IN USE

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER/log cabin

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD/log

roof METAL

other BRICK

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Description

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 of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(enter categories from instructions)

- AGRICULTURE _____
- ARCHITECTURE _____
- ETHNIC HERITAGE-HISPANIC _____

Period of Significance

1879-1902 _____

Significant Date

1879 _____
1902 _____

Significant Persons

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)
N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation

HISPANIC _____

Architect/Builder

N/A _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other Name of repository:
The Nature Conservancy archives _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 11.2 acres

UTM References

(Place additional boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

A 1/3 4/3/5/0/5/0 4/1/7/6/3/9/0
Zone Easting Northing

B 1/3 4/3/5/2/5/0 4/1/7/6/3/9/0
Zone Easting Northing

C 1/3 4/3/5/2/5/0 4/1/7/6/1/8/0
Zone Easting Northing

D 1/3 4/3/5/0/5/0 4/1/7/6/1/8/0
Zone Easting Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

(Describe the boundaries of the property.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title R. Laurie Simmons and Thomas H. Simmons, historians

organization Front Range Research Associates, Inc. date 29 Aug. 2003 (rev. 24 Nov. 2003)

street & number 3635 West 46th Avenue telephone 303-477-7597

city or town Denver state CO zip code 80211

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

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.

Photographs: Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items: (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

name/title The Nature Conservancy

street & number 5303 Colo. Hwy. 150 telephone 719-378-2356

city or town Mosca state CO zip code 81146

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. 470 *et seq.*).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Projects (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section No. 7 Page 1

Trujillo Homestead, Alamosa County, CO

Narrative Description

The Pedro Trujillo homestead in rural Alamosa County, Colorado, was established in 1879 and functioned as a small cattle ranch until 1902, when it was acquired by a large cattle operation. The homestead is located about 9.3 miles northeast of the community of Mosca, in an isolated location on a flat plain (Photograph 1). The site is about 3.2 miles northwest of the Medano Ranch which eventually encompassed it, on the floor of the San Luis Valley. The homestead is located about seven miles west of the boundary of the Great Sand Dunes National Monument, and the peaks of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains dominate the vista further east. The historic complex includes a two-story log dwelling, a log stable, and a large corral area. The site includes landscape features and two significant archaeological concentrations. All four of the resources within the district (the site, two buildings, and a structure) are evaluated as contributing.¹

Homestead Site, site, 1879. The homestead site includes a well and a circular metal stock tank (with a willow tree growing in it) about 30 feet south of the house, as well as a wood post fence with a collapsed gate in front of the house to the east. Two artifact concentrations, one around the house and one at the northeast corner of the corral, are features of the site. Artifact Concentration 1 surrounds the house and contains both prehistoric and historic artifacts, including buttons, square nails, glass fragments (purple, clear amber, and cobalt), milled lumber, cans, bricks, white ceramic fragments, leather and miscellaneous metal scrap, three manos, and two metates. Artifact Concentration 2 at the northeast corner of the corral contains a metal sign, miscellaneous metal parts and scraps, purple glass fragments, clear glass, and Native American ceramics (probably from the Northern Puebloan area). The artifacts in the two concentrations represent evidence of domestic occupation and disposal of broken or used items, and remains associated with ranching operations/construction and maintenance activities. The dates of the artifacts range from possible prehistoric/protohistoric times to the documented historic period occupation. Based on the artifacts eroding out of subsurface deposits, it is likely the site contains buried cultural remains.²

Ranch House, building, 1879-85, Photographs 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6. The ranch house is an east-facing two-story rectangular (16' X 20') log dwelling with a one-story lean-to log projection on the rear. Most of the windows and doors are missing and the house has been open to the weather and animals for some time. The house has a side gable roof with standing seam metal roofing (partially missing, with horizontal planks exposed) and overhanging eaves. The design is similar to that of a nineteenth century I-house, although the stairs are located to the side rather than in the center. The house is composed of mostly unhewn logs, with wide sections of

¹ No historic photographs of the ranch buildings were located from Trujillo descendants or in area research libraries or museums.

² The discussion of archaeological artifacts and their significance at the site is drawn from survey forms prepared by M. Martorano, T. Hoefler, D. Killam, and D. McClellan, RMC Consultants, Inc., Lakewood, Colorado, October 2002.

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Trujillo Homestead, Alamosa County, CO

daubing between the logs. The corner logs of the main part of the house have V-notched tops with round bottoms, with some vertical boards placed over the notches (Photograph 5). The rear projection has square-notched logs. The house has a log pier foundation with concrete along the foundation at the front of the building.

The east wall (façade) has round logs on the upper story and square-hewn logs on the lower story (Photograph 2). There is a center entrance with plain board surround flanked by tall, narrow windows with plain wood surrounds that are without glass and boarded up on the lower part. Centered above the windows on the second story are window openings of similar size (one window retains the four-section upper part of its frame).

The north wall is composed of round logs extending to the eaves and has no openings (Photographs 4 and 6). There are plain frieze boards. The north wall of the one-story shed roof projection is composed of square-hewn logs with square notches with wide daubing and the upper section of the wall under the eaves is clad with vertical boards. There is concrete on the foundation of the projection. There is one window opening on the north wall of the projection.

The west wall (rear) of the house has a deteriorated red brick chimney on the slope of the roof (Photograph 4). The one-story projection has wood shingle roofing and a (somewhat newer) orange brick chimney with metal top. The wall of the projection has square-hewn logs with square notches. There is a rectangular window opening on the west wall of the projection.

The south wall of the projection has board and batten siding on the upper part of the wall and square-hewn logs with square notches. There is an off-center entrance on the south wall of the projection. The south wall of the house has round logs with V notches. The wall has a small window on the first story with plain board surround (Photograph 3).

According to a study of the building performed by Mark Jones in October 2002, the interior finishes of the building were originally adobe mud and straw plaster, with lime wash and paint. Later, some areas were wallpapered. The wood floors were originally set on log girders laid on the ground. The addition had a beadboard ceiling.³

Stable/Barn, building, pre-1885, Photographs 6, 7, and 8. The rectangular stable is 52 feet in length and is composed of round and square-hewn logs. The building has a low gabled roof. The south half of the stable has stalls with wood plank floors and is open on the east and partially collapsed. The north half of the building has a low entrance near the center with upright logs on either side and hinged vertical board doors. The north wall of the stable is composed of short scrap pieces of wood. The interior is divided into three intact stalls with

³ Mark Jones Associates, "Preliminary Field Assessment Medano Ranch Headquarters Complex & Trujillo Homestead," Prepared for RMC Consultants, 6 May 2003.

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Trujillo Homestead, Alamosa County, CO

wood boxes at the rear and has wood plank walls. Trujillo descendants indicate that this building was used as a horse barn.

Corral, structure, Photographs 9 and 10 (north portion probably pre-1885; southern portion post-1937). The large corral area is divided into pens and has a long, wide alley. The pens are composed of horizontal boards and log posts. There is a vertical board fence on the north and a pole fence on the south. Gates in the corral have tall poles and cross-pieces. There is a swinging gate at the southeast end and other gates with metal chords. Corner gate complexes permit four pens to be opened and closed for access to other pens or alleys. The loading chute is at the northwest corner and there is also a branding chute. There is a metal trough. A collapsed woven wire and log fence is west of the corral.⁴

Alterations

The homestead site has been occupied only on an intermittent basis since the 1930s and the resources manifest deterioration and damage from erosion. The doors and windows of the house are missing. The stable is partially collapsed. Three small outbuildings were demolished or removed after 1937. The corral appears to have been extended southward since that date.

Resources in Trujillo Homestead Historic District

Resource	Type	Contributing Status
Homestead Site	Site	Contributing
House	Building	Contributing
Barn	Building	Contributing
Corral	Structure	Contributing

⁴ A corral was present in 1919, when Andrea Trujillo Lujan (daughter of Pedro) worked on the ranch one summer and lived in this house; she was born in 1904, so did not live in this house while growing up. Andrea Trujillo Lujan and Maria Tita Causby, "Medano Ranch," Monte Vista, Colorado, answers to questions posed by Marilyn Martorano and Thomas H. Simmons, November 2003.

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Trujillo Homestead, Alamosa County, CO

Statement of Significance

The Trujillo Homestead is significant under Criterion A for its association with Hispanic settlement in the San Luis Valley in the latter half of the nineteenth century, having been established by a first generation Hispanic-American resident, Pedro Trujillo, in 1879. The homestead is representative of small-scale pioneer cattle enterprises which typified the first ranches established in the area. The homestead is also associated with the pattern of violence and intimidation experienced by early Hispanic ranchers as large Anglo-American cattle operations expanded and consolidated their holdings. The property's history reflects the clash of cultures which ensued as Hispanic sheepraisers and Anglo-American cattlemen vied for control of the land and also the ways in which the first generation of Hispanic-Americans adapted elements of the new culture into their traditional lifestyle.

The house is also significant under Criterion C for its architecture, as a two-story example of log homestead house construction in the San Luis Valley. The two-story ranch house represents a rare resource type in the San Luis Valley and in the state as a whole. The fact that a Hispanic-American settler on an isolated ranch erected the two-story log house instead of building a traditional adobe dwelling typical of the first era of construction in the vicinity adds to the building's significance.

The ranch is also significant under Criterion D for its potential to yield information important in the area of Hispanic ethnic heritage. The archaeological component of the site provides a unique opportunity to study cultural change and adaptation by examining possible historic use of Native American technology by a Hispanic ethnic group in an agricultural setting. The presence of several pieces of ground stone (manos and metates) in discrete concentrations on the site with other historic artifacts may provide information on: Native American trade (or visitation/work) with early Hispanic occupants; the manufacture of tools (such as ground stone and flaked glass tools) by early Hispanics using prehistoric technology; and the use by early Hispanic occupants of Native American trade items or reuse of prehistoric artifacts for specific tasks in addition to utilizing contemporary technologies for such tasks. The period of significance extends from 1879 (the date of settlement) to 1902 (the date of the Trujillo's departure).

Creation of the Homestead

Pedro Trujillo, the son of San Luis Valley pioneer Teofilo (or Tiofilo) Trujillo (1838-1915), homesteaded the site of this ranch. Pedro's father, born in New Mexico when it was a possession of Mexico, had settled a mile to the northeast of this site in about 1866. He was one of a wave of New Mexican settlers who moved north and occupied lands in southern Colorado during the 1850s and 1860s. The senior Trujillo raised both cattle and sheep, with

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Trujillo Homestead, Alamosa County, CO

sheep eventually predominating. The 1885 State Census reported that he had 600 sheep, 500 lambs, and 70 cattle and produced 450 tons of hay.

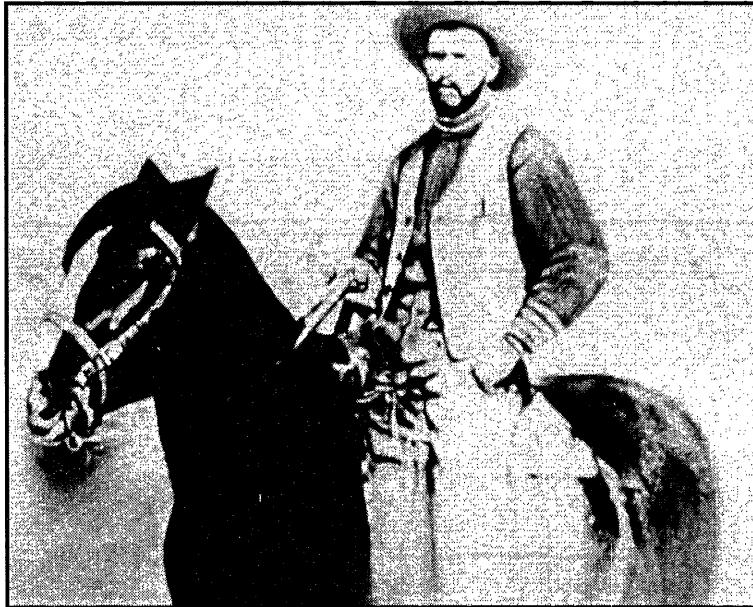


Figure 1. Pedro Trujillo, reputed to be an able horseman, experienced the clash of cultures in the San Luis Valley as a first generation Hispanic-American. SOURCE: Maria T. Causby photograph provided by Maria Martinez, Monte Vista, Colorado.

Pedro Trujillo, born in Taos, New Mexico, in 1866, and raised on Teofilo Trujillo's homestead, settled on this 160-acre tract of land in October 1879, at the age of thirteen years. As a first generation American, Pedro's life reflected the cultural tension created by the contact of traditional Hispanic lifestyles and agricultural practices with that of Anglo-Americans moving into the area. Rather than erecting a traditional adobe dwelling as his father had, Pedro built this two-story log dwelling which was more in keeping with Anglo-American dwelling construction in the vicinity. In his use of the land, Pedro's approach also differed markedly from that of his father. In about 1933, Civil Works Administration worker Charles Gibson, Jr., interviewed Pedro and wrote this account:

As Teofilo prospered, he added a band of sheep to his holdings of cattle and horses, and trouble developed between him and his son Pete. The boy was extremely fond of horses and was a wonderful horseman. His friends claim he could ride anything on four legs, and he says now that his years of Broncho busting is probably the cause of his present crippled condition. Pete refused to become a sheep-herder and argued with his father that the sheep would cause him trouble, as that had always been a cattle country.

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Trujillo Homestead, Alamosa County, CO

Before he was of legal age, Pete filed on a homestead three-quarters of a mile west of his fathers [sic] place, and set up his own establishment, confining his efforts to the raising of horses and cattle.⁵

Pedro Trujillo's original homestead parcel included the West ½ of the Northeast ¼ and the Southeast ¼ of the Northeast ¼ of Section 11 and the Southwest ¼ of the Northwest ¼ of Section 12. No improvements were present on the land when he settled. In December 1885, Pedro stated in his pre-emption proof testimony that he had built a three-room house, a stable, a windmill, a corral, and 1.5 miles of fence, with a total value of about \$1,100. He raised hay on 120 acres and had three acres in vegetables. Given Pedro's youth at the time of settlement and his proof testimony, it is unclear if his father provided assistance in establishing the homestead or how closely the two men were associated in ranching operations. Pedro's land abutted that of his father, and he is not listed separately on the agricultural schedule of the 1880 Census.⁶

Pedro married Sofia (Sophia) Martinez in 1885, when he was nineteen and she was thirteen. The couple had sixteen children, nine of whom were born while they were living at the homestead. Pedro added additional lands to his holdings over the years, including a Cash Entry patent (1891), a purchase of state land (1900), and a Desert Lands patent (1901), and eventually amassed more than 500 acres.⁷

Conflict Between Cattle and Sheep Raisers

In early 1902, conflict between cattle ranchers and sheepmen in the area impacted the Trujillo family. As one of the largest sheepraisers in the area, Teofilo Trujillo became the target of violent intimidation by cattle operators. In January 1902, about ninety head of his sheep were killed and others driven away by employees of cattleman George Dorris. The *Mosca Herald* commented that "the war that has raged between the cattle and sheepmen of the state has broken out in this vicinity." The *Alamosa Courier* described Trujillo as "an inoffensive old man who has lived in this vicinity for the past forty years as a law-abiding citizen." In February, Teofilo Trujillo's house (including a reported \$8,000 in cash on hand) was burned to the ground.

⁵ Pedro Trujillo, Interview, Civil Works Administration, Alamosa County, Colorado, Charles E. Gibson, Jr., interviewer, 1933-34, in the files of the Colorado Historical Society, Denver, Colorado.

⁶ Pedro Trujillo, Homestead Entry Casefile, number 717, 168.11 acres, Township 40 North, Range 11 East, Section 11 (NE ¼ NE ¼, S ½ NE ¼, NW ¼ NE ¼) in the files of the National Archives, Record Group 49, Washington, DC. Pedro's daughter, Andrea Trujillo Lujan, believes that his operation was independent, noting that "Pedro was a cattleman. He also had horses and mules." See, Andrea Trujillo Lujan and Maria Tita Causby, "Medano Ranch," Monte Vista, Colorado, answers to questions posed by Marilyn Martorano and Thomas H. Simmons, November 2003.

⁷ Pedro Trujillo, family group sheet, undated, prepared by Maria Martinez, Monte Vista, Colorado; Pedro Trujillo, Cash Entry patent, number 772, 3 March 1891, 160 acres; Desert Land Act, number 36, 8 August 1901, 80.26 acres, Township 40 North, Range 11 East, Section 12 (SE ¼ NE ¼) and Range 12 East, Section 7 (lot 2); and State Land Purchase, number 1717, 29 January 1900, 120 acres.

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Trujillo Homestead, Alamosa County, CO

The *Mosca Herald* reported that "Trujillo had one of the best ranch houses in the valley and the loss was considerable."⁸ One local history publication provided this perspective on the conflict:

In the Valley the range war was not only between owners of sheep and cattle but between persons of different cultural backgrounds. It is generally believed in the Valley that it was because of his refusal to sell his land to a cattle interest that Teofilo's ranch house was burned to the ground in 1902.⁹

In early March 1902, Teofilo Trujillo sold his ranch and its water rights to cattlemen Loren B. Sylvester and Richard W. Hosford of the Medano Ranch for \$30,000 and moved to the town of San Luis. Pedro sold his ranch in the same transaction and moved to the Sargent area, where he purchased 400 acres of land with water rights and later served as a deputy sheriff. Trujillo descendants believe that Pedro moved at the same time because he was also threatened, noting that "even if Pedro raised cattle and not sheep, he was still Teofilo's son and faced the same dangers." When Pedro Trujillo died in 1934, the *Monte Vista Journal* noted that "he played an important part in the early development" of the San Luis Valley.¹⁰

The Trujillo lands became part of the holdings of Sylvester and Hosford, who had purchased the adjoining Medano Ranch in 1901. After the original owner's departure, the Trujillo homestead was occupied by Eulojio Martinez who worked on the expanded ranch into the mid-1930s. During the later years of the Linger family era at the Medano Ranch (late 1930s and 1940s), the log dwelling was used to house ranch hands but was considered less desirable due to its isolation. A 1937 aerial photograph shows the house, the corral divided into sections, the stable (with what appears to be a fenced enclosure to the west), and three buildings that are no longer extant: two small buildings on the north side of the corral at the east end and a building north of the house. The homestead, acquired by The Nature Conservancy in 1999, is not currently occupied.

⁸ *Alamosa Courier*, 8 February 1902; *Center Dispatch*, 7 February 1902 (citing an article in the *Mosca Herald*); *Saguache Crescent*, 30 January 1902 (citing an article in the *Mosca Herald*).

⁹ Sargent Centennial Bicentennial Committee, *Sargent Stanley Community Reflections* (Sargents, Colo.: Sargent Centennial Bicentennial Committee, 1977?), 209.

¹⁰ *Alamosa Courier*, 1 March 1902; *Monte Vista Journal*, 1 March 1902 and 29 June 1934; Andrea Trujillo Lujan and Maria Tita Causby, "Medano Ranch," *Monte Vista, Colorado*, answers to questions posed by Marilyn Martorano and Thomas H. Simmons, November 20.

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Trujillo Homestead, Alamosa County, CO

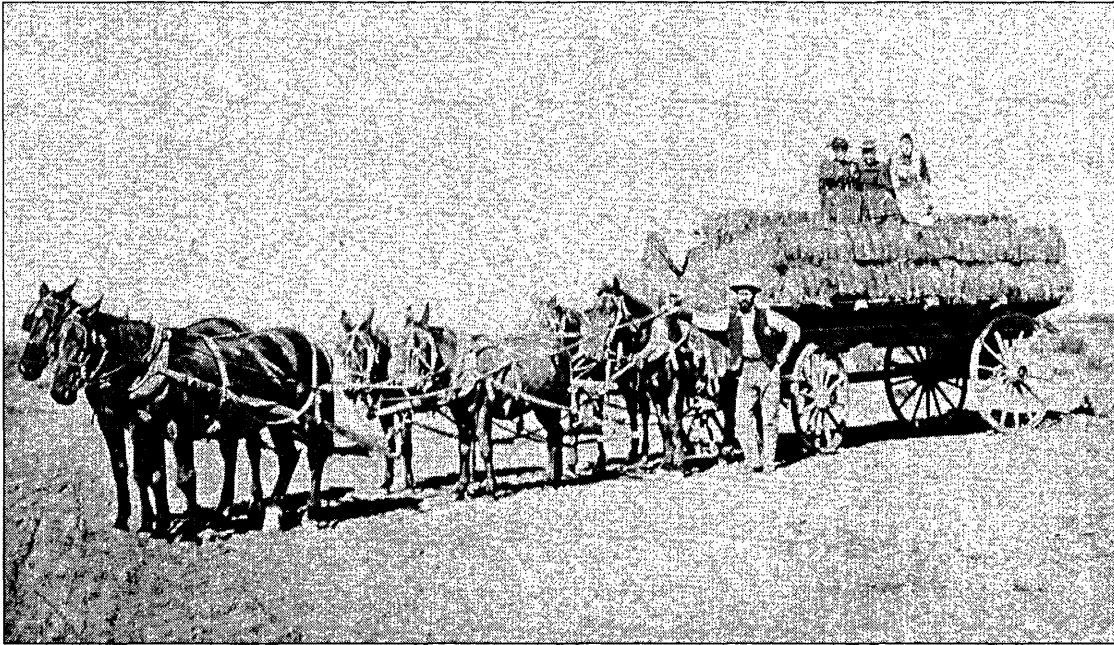


Figure 2. Pedro Trujillo with hay wagon and three "hitchhikers" on the way to Mosca.
SOURCE: Marie V. Martinez photograph, provided by Maria Martinez, Monte Vista, Colorado.

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Trujillo Homestead, Alamosa County, CO

Bibliography

Alamosa Courier. 8 February 1902 and 1 March 1902.

Center Dispatch. 7 February 1902 (citing an article in the *Mosca Herald*)..

Linger, J. Robert "Bob." Interview, 7-8 October 2002, Mosca, Colorado, and 22 November 2002, Aurora, Colorado.

Lujan, Andrea Trujillo Lujan and Maria Tita Causby. "Medano Ranch." Monte Vista, Colorado. Answers to questions posed by Marilyn Martorano and Thomas H. Simmons. November 2003. Mrs. Lujan, born in 1904, is the daughter of Pedro Trujillo; Mrs. Causby is Andrea's daughter and the granddaughter of Pedro Trujillo.

Mark M. Jones Associates. "Preliminary Field Assessment Medano Ranch Headquarters Complex & Trujillo Homestead." Prepared for RMC Consultants. Monte Vista, Colorado: Mark M. Jones Associates, 6 May 2003.

Martorano, M., T. Hoefler, D. Killam, and D. McClellan. Management Data Form and Historical Archaeology Component Form, 5AL706. RMC Consultants, Inc., Lakewood, Colorado, October 2002.

Monte Vista Journal. 1 March 1902 and 29 June 1934.

Saguache Crescent. 30 January 1902 (reprinting article from *Mosca Herald*).

San Luis Valley aerial photographs. Number 35-31, 1937. In the files of the Colorado School of Mines, Lakes Library, Golden, Colorado.

Sargent Centennial Bicentennial Committee. *Sargent Stanley Community Reflections*. Sargents, Colo.: Sargent Centennial Bicentennial Committee, 1977?.

Spencer, Frank C. *The Story of the San Luis Valley*. Alamosa, Colorado: Alamosa Journal, 1925.

Trujillo, Pedro. Family group sheet. Undated. Prepared by Maria Martinez, Monte Vista, Colorado.

Trujillo, Pedro. Homestead Entry, number 717, 168.11 acres, Township 40 North, Range 11 East, Section 1 (NE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$); Cash Entry, number 772, 3 March 1891, 160 acres; Desert Land Act, number 36, 8 August 1901, 80.26 acres, Township 40 North, Range 11 East, Section 12 (SE $\frac{1}{4}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$) and Range 12 East, Section 7 (lot 2); and State Land Purchase, number 1717, 29 January 1900, 120 acres.

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Trujillo Homestead, Alamosa County, CO

Trujillo, Pedro. Interview, Civil Works Administration. Charles E. Gibson, Jr., interviewer. 1933-34. In the files of the Colorado Historical Society, Denver, Colorado.

Geographic Information

Verbal Boundary Description

There are no legal subdivisions within this large property and there are no physical features that lend themselves to defining a boundary for this resource. Given this, the boundary was drawn as a square defined by UTM coordinates embracing all of the standing resources and two artifact concentrations at the site. Polygon ABCD defines the historic district boundary for this resource.

Boundary Justification

The nominated area includes all of the resources historically associated with the homestead that are still extant.

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Section No. PHOTOS Page 11

Trujillo Homestead, Alamosa County, CO

Common Photographic Label Information:

1. Name: Trujillo Homestead
2. Location: Mosca vicinity, Alamosa County, Colorado
3. Photographer: Thomas H. Simmons
4. Photograph Date: October 2002
5. Negative on file at: The Nature Conservancy
5303 Colo. Hwy. 150
Mosca, CO 81146

Information Different for Each View:

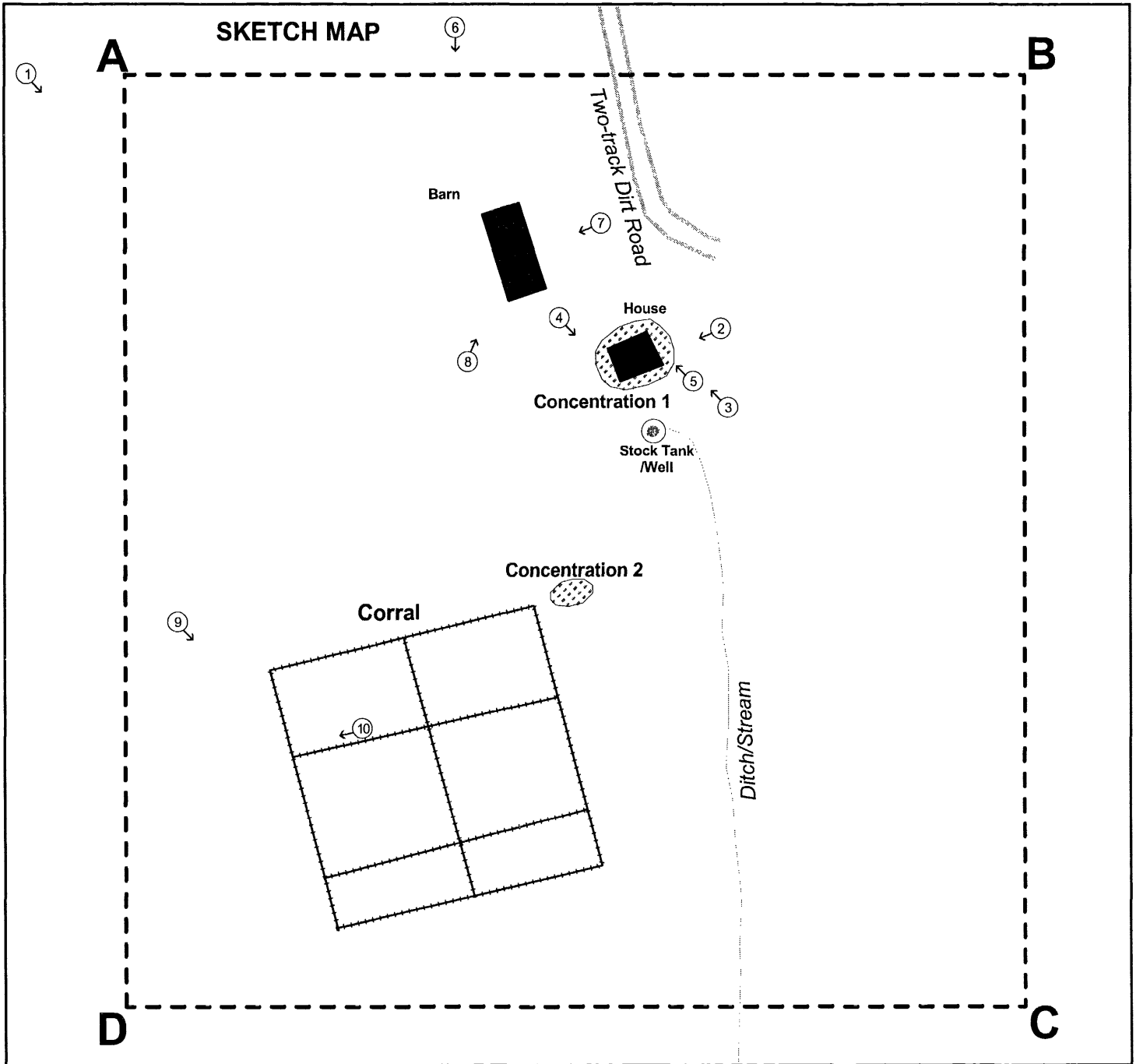
6. Photograph Number, Description of View, and Camera Direction



Photograph Number	Description of View	Camera Direction
1	Overview of setting with Sangre de Cristo mountains in distance	SE
2	Front (east wall) of the house	WSW
3	Front (east wall) and south wall of house	NW
4	Rear (west wall) and north wall of house	SE
5	Log notching detail on southeast corner of house	NW
6	House (left), barn (center), and corral (in distance to right)	S
7	Barn (front)	WSW
8	Barn (rear and south wall)	NNW
9	Corral, loading chute at northwest corner and a portion of the west fence	SE
10	Corral, chute	WSW

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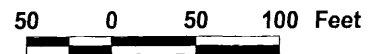
Section No. MAPS Page 12

Trujillo Homestead, Alamosa County, CO



	Contributing
	Noncontributing

Dashed line is the historic district boundary, which is defined by the Polygon ABCD. Numbers in circles with arrows are photographic references.

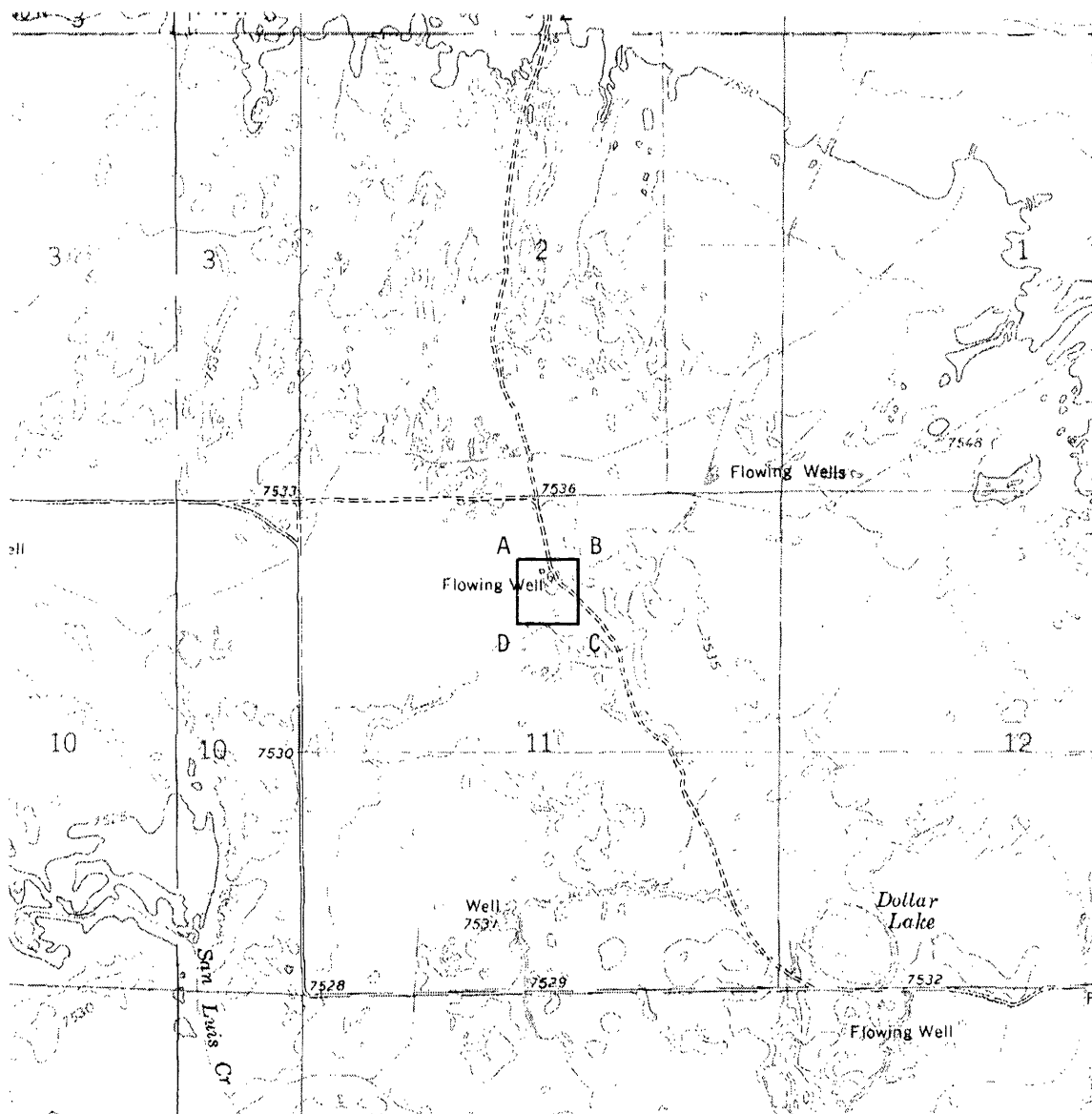


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Trujillo Homestead, Alamosa County, CO

USGS MAP EXTRACT



SOURCE: Extract of U.S. Geological Survey, "Medano Ranch, Colo.," 7.5 minute topographic map (Reston, Virginia: U.S. Geological Survey, 1965). Polygon ABCD indicates the boundary of the nominated resource.