

HISTORY COLORADO

COLORADO STATE REGISTER OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES NOMINATION FORM

SECTION I

Name of Property

Historic Name Garcia School

Other Names Garcia Library / Garcia Headstart Program

Address of Property

[] address not for publication

Street Address 1750 County Road 13

City Garcia (unincorporated) County Costilla Zip 81152

Present Owner of Property

(for multiple ownership, list the names and addresses of each owner on one or more continuation sheets)

Name Centennial School District

Address 14644 Highway 159, PO Box 350 Phone (719) 672-3322

City San Luis State Colorado Zip 81152

Owner Consent for Nomination

(attach signed consent from each owner of property - see attached form)

Preparer of Nomination

Name Judith Burrell and Peter Weiss (for property owner), edited by E. Warzel Date June 5, 2015

Organization volunteers

Address PO Box 108

Phone _____

City Jaroso State Colorado Zip 81138

FOR OFFICIAL USE:

Site Number 5CT.335

6/5/2015 Nomination Received

9/18/2015 Review Board Recommendation

Approval Denial

9/24/2015 HC Board State Register Listing

Approved Denied

Listing Criteria A B C D E

Certification of Listing: Vice-President of Preservation Programs, HISTORY COLORADO

Date _____

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SECTION II

Local Historic Designation

Has the property received local historic designation?

no

yes --- individually designated designated as part of a historic district

Date designated _____

Designated by _____ (Name of municipality or county)

Use of Property

Historic School (ca. 1913-63)/ Library and Headstart (1963-95)

Current Vacant/Not in Use

Original Owner Costilla Estates Development Company - First official recorded owner of property.

Source of Information Costilla County Records, Quit-Claim Deed, March 31, 1913.

Year of Construction ca. 1913

Source of Information Costilla County Records, Quit-Claim Deed, March 31, 1913.

Architect, Builder, Engineer, Artist or Designer unknown

Source of Information _____

Locational Status

Original location of structure(s)

Structure(s) moved to current location

Date of move _____

SECTION III

Description and Alterations

(describe the current and original appearance of the property and any alterations on one or more continuation sheets)

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SECTION IV

Significance of Property

Nomination Criteria

- A** - property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to history
- B** - property is connected with persons significant in history
- C** - property has distinctive characteristics of a type, period, method of construction or artisan
- D** - property is of geographic importance
- E** - property contains the possibility of important discoveries related to prehistory or history

Areas of Significance

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Economics | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Education | Architecture |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology –
prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeology –
historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment/
Recreation | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Ethnic Heritage | <input type="checkbox"/> Military |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Exploration/
Settlement | <input type="checkbox"/> Performing Arts |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Geography/
Community Identity | <input type="checkbox"/> Politics/
Government |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Community
Planning and
Development | <input type="checkbox"/> Health/Medicine | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Social History |
| | | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation |

Significance Statement

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

Bibliography

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

SECTION V

Locational Information

This lot was never subdivided. According to the Costilla County Assessor, there are no lots or blocks in this area. The property is within the Sangre de Cristo Land Grant.

Lot(s) n/a Block n/a Addition n/a

USGS Topographic Quad Map Garcia

Verbal Boundary Description of Nominated Property

(describe the boundaries of the nominated property on a continuation sheet)

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SECTION VI

Photograph Log for Black and White Photographs

(prepare a photograph log on one or more continuation sheets)

SECTION VII

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS TO ACCOMPANY NOMINATION

Owner Consent Form

Black and White Photographs

Color Prints or Digital Images

Sketch Map(s)

Photocopy of USGS Map Section

Optional Materials

Use of Nomination Materials

Upon submission to the Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, all nomination forms and supporting materials become public records pursuant to CRS Title 24, and may be accessed, copied, and used for personal or commercial purposes in accordance with state law unless otherwise specifically exempted. History Colorado may reproduce, publish, display, perform, prepare derivative works or otherwise use the nomination materials for History Colorado and/or State Register purposes.

For Office Use Only

Property Type: building(s) district site structure object area

Architectural Style/Engineering Type: Territorial Adobe

Period of Significance: ca. 1913-63

Level of Significance: Local State National

Multiple Property Submission: Rural School Buildings in Colorado National Register MPDF

Acreage .955

P.M. n/a Township n/a Range n/a Section n/a Quarter Sections n/a *Sangre de Cristo Land Grant*

UTM Reference: Zone 13 Easting 452185 Northing 4095736 NAD83

Site Elevation: 7720 feet

Property Name Garcia School

DESCRIPTION and ALTERATIONS

The Garcia School is located in unincorporated Garcia, Colorado at the southern end of the San Luis Valley, just north of the New Mexico state line. The building is located off of Highway 159 on property just shy of an acre at the intersection of County Roads 13.2 and 12.8. The area surrounding the school is covered with native grasses and sagebrush. In front of the building are the remains of an old wire fence and a sign stating "Garcia School." The Garcia community is flanked by mountains – the Sangre de Cristo range to the east and Ute Mountain directly west. Unfortunately, the vistas of the surrounding landscape from the school is contrasted with abandoned trailers and cars, burned out buildings and remnants of once proud adobes which might have been part of the Plaza de los Manzanares, the precursor community to Garcia.

The one-story adobe building is perfectly square in plan, measuring 44'-3" on each side, with a total area of 1,958 square feet. The school's pyramidal hipped roof terminates below what would be the apex, creating a small flat area in the center. The roof is sheathed in modern standing seam metal and has boxed eaves. Although there are some cracks in the concrete foundation it appears to be sound. The exterior adobe walls are stuccoed and approximately 10" thick with no exterior adornments. A central entrance door is found on both the north and south sides, each accessed by a concrete platform with four concentric steps down to grade. The building has original wood windows.

In short, the building is a hipped-roof box plan as described as a subtype under the property type "vernacular houses of the Rio Culebra Basin, 1851-1964" in *The Culebra River Villages of Costilla County, Colorado* National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form.¹

South-Facing Façade

The south-facing side of the building is the main façade. As described above, a single entrance is centered within the wall. The current six-panel wood door is much smaller than the opening within the adobe wall and is set within vertical wood-plank blocking. To either side of the entrance are two two-over-two wood sash windows with stuccoed sills. Just beyond the western-most window is a small electrical conduit mounted on the wall. A volunteer tree has grown toward the southeast corner of the concrete entrance steps.

East-Facing Side

The east-facing side features four two-over-two wood sash windows evenly spaced along the wall with stuccoed sills. The northern-most window is missing its original lower sash, which has been replaced with another wood sash with two horizontal lights. At the center of the roof slope toward the eave is a small metal stack.

North-Facing Side

The north-facing side is nearly identical to the south. However, the two window openings to the east of the entrance have been infilled and stuccoed over; a crack in the stucco suggests an outline of the

¹ Maria Mondragón-Valdez, *The Culebra River Villages of Costilla County, Colorado* National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (San Luis: 2000), F-46. On file with the History Colorado, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP), Denver, Colorado. N.B.: the Garcia School is not directly covered by this MPDF since it does not include educational facilities as a subtype for registration.

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eastern-most opening. The entrance opening is smaller than that of the south-facing side and features a flush wood door set within a wood frame. Below the two windows to the west of the entrance is a gable-roofed structure with a concrete foundation and wood planking on the roof. The original function of the structure is unknown, but it may have been a pump house.²

West-Facing Side

The west-facing side is identical to the east, with four two-over-two wood sash windows with stuccoed sills spaced evenly along the wall.

Interior

The interior walls divide the internal space into four rooms: two on each side of a central hallway connecting the north and south entrances. Two large classrooms flank the hallway toward the south end, with two smaller rooms at the north. Most walls feature bead board wainscoting and the two classrooms also have chalkboards. A five-paneled wood door and wood paneled vertically sliding pass-through connects the west classroom to the smaller room to the north. A brief inspection of the building by architect Barbara Darden in the spring of 2015 confirms that most interior walls are historic, if not original, with the exception of the north wall of the east classroom, which appears to be plywood. The central hallway walls are believed to be adobe, while the rest are plaster on lath.³ At one point the two smaller rooms at the north were used as a kitchen and bathroom, although all fixtures have been since removed. Original wood floors remain. Furniture and bookshelves from the period when the building served as a community library and Headstart program have been abandoned.

Alterations

The building's current standing seam metal roof was installed in the early 1980s to replace the original wood shingle roof which was no longer water tight (see Fig. H2). According to community members, the two windows on the north side of the building were infilled in the 1970s. The main entrance on the south appears to have been infilled with wood plank blocking in order to accommodate a smaller door; the original configuration is unknown, although a 1977 survey photo suggests it may have been double doors (see Fig. H2). The date and composition (i.e., cementitious or not) of the current stucco finish is unknown, although it may have been applied when the two north windows were infilled in the 1970s.

Integrity

Although not much is known of the building's construction history, the school has good integrity for a small Territorial Adobe school building, with many of the original and historic materials, particularly the adobe walls and windows, intact. Although the roof has been replaced and two windows on the north have been infilled, the building retains much of its original design and workmanship. Its immediate setting of a rural, small community within the San Luis Valley remains, as does its integrity of feeling and association with the education of children within this area of the state and neighboring communities in northern New Mexico.

² Features such as a privy and well have not been found on the property, but are presumed to have existed historically. Further survey of the property is suggested. No active water rights have been identified for this property; per CRS 24-80.1, water rights are not a subject of this nomination.

³ Barbara Darden, interview by Erika Warzel, 10 August 2015.

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SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The Garcia School is locally significant under Criterion A for Education for its role in the public education of the residents of Garcia and surrounding communities from ca. 1913-63. In addition, the school is locally significant under Criterion C for Architecture as a rare example of a Territorial Adobe school. The period of significance is from ca. 1913, when the school was believed to have been built, to 1963 when it ceased school operations. The property meets the registration requirements of the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF).

Education

Although its earliest history is unknown, the school property was used as a public school from ca. 1913 through 1963, when it closed its doors.⁴ This rural school was one of eleven in Costilla County - many very small and without adequate resources to provide education. As noted in the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* MPDF, many rural schools began to close in the late 1940s and 1950s, encouraged by Colorado's School District Reorganization Act of 1949. The consolidation of the rural schools in Costilla County did not occur until 1963, at which time all of the children in the county were brought by bus to Centennial Union School in San Luis.

Architecture

The Garcia School is one of only a few adobe buildings remaining in what was once Plaza de los Manzanares, a settlement which pre-dated San Luis by two years, but which was never incorporated.⁵ It is an example of a rare Territorial Adobe rural school which still maintains its architectural integrity. As the *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* MPDF notes, "few schoolhouses constructed of [adobe] have been identified."⁶ Only sixteen adobe constructed schools have been recorded and included in Colorado's Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation's (OAHP) database since 1970; the status of many those is unknown today. An exact construction date for the school is unknown, but it is believed to date to ca. 1913 when the property was sold to Costilla County School District Number Two under the express condition that it be used for a public school. Character-defining features of the Territorial Adobe form that the school exhibits include relatively thin adobe walls, pitched roof, and concrete foundation. Ornamentation is lacking for this utilitarian rural building.

Settlement of Garcia

The development and growth of this part of the San Luis Valley, and more particularly Costilla County, were related to the 1821 Mexican War of Independence; huge land grants of more than 2,700,000 acres by the Mexican government to Carlos Beaubien in 1841 and his son, Narcisco, in 1844, known as the Beaubien and Sangre de Cristo Land Grants; the Mexican American War, 1846-48; and the 1848 Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, ending the war. At that time the land was part of the New Mexico Territory and did not become part of Colorado until 1861.⁷ More settlers came to the

⁴ Very little historic documentation on the school has been found; future research and archaeological study may yield information on the school's construction and the building's users during its historic period.

⁵ Kenneth Jessen, "In Search of Colorado's Oldest Town." 1 December 2001. <http://cozine.com/2001-december/in-search-of-colorados-oldest-town/> (accessed 10 August 2015).

⁶ Suzanne Doggett and Holly Wilson, *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (Denver: 1999), F-23. On file with the History Colorado OAHP, Denver, Colorado.

⁷ Virginia McConnell Simmons, *The San Luis Valley: Land of the Six Armed Cross* (Niwot: 1999), 81.

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area following the end of the Mexican American War when land offerings for settlement were made.

Although San Luis, established in 1851, is known as the oldest town in Colorado, Garcia and its environs could arguably be considered as the oldest occupied area in the state.⁸ Originally called Plaza de los Manzanares for the two brothers who were among the first colonists of the Sangre de Cristo land grant in 1849, the community of Garcia earned its current name in 1915 when another pair of brothers, Guillermo and Agipito Garcia, were granted permission to establish a post office in their store (see Figure H1). According to the account given by the Rio Costilla Cooperative Livestock Association (RCCLA):

The New Mexico farming communities of Costilla and Amalia and Garcia, Colorado were founded in the early 1800's. They were all part of Taos County and were listed as in the first American census of 1850. The entire San Luis Valley was all part of Taos County. The 1860 census and 1870 census lists Garcia, Colorado as La Costilla, Colorado. Garcia was also known as La Plaza de los Manzanares... The three main communities had a population of approximately 3,000 individuals in 1850.⁹

In addition to Plaza de los Manzanares (the largest) there were others in the vicinity: La Plaza Abajo, Plaza del Alto, Plaza del Medio. The new state line between New Mexico and Colorado was created between 1868 and 1912 dividing the original area into two - Garcia in Colorado and Costilla in New Mexico. The Plaza Arriba remains in Costilla, New Mexico. These original plaza settlements have been described as follows:

The communities at Manzanares and Costilla both were built on a plan which was typical of later settlements. The colonizers erected their homes around a central plaza, or square, and prominent lots were reserved for future religious or government buildings. Several plazas, all with different names, often made up a closely knit neighborhood resulting in considerable confusion.¹⁰

Of the sixty people living on the Plaza in 1885 only five did not have Hispanic surnames. Current public records confirm the continuing life of the family names from this time. Of the forty nine residents on the 2015 Garcia Water Users list, 75 percent have Hispanic surnames.¹¹ The Garcia Voters Registration list for 2015 of 178 residents contains 34 percent Hispanic names.¹² Comparison of these two lists from 2015 to the one from 1885 indicate a continuity of eighteen family names over one-hundred plus years: Apodoca, Cisneros, Cordoba; Gallegos; Garcia; Gonzales; López; Marquez; Manzanares; Medina; Moreno; Pacheco; Romero; Roybal; Sanchez; Trujillo; Valdez; and Vigil. Although the population has decreased, the community founded more than 150 years ago continues. Hispanic culture still plays a major part in the life of Garcia.

The original land grants have an impact on Costilla County today. One of the state's longest legal battles

⁸ Simmons, 280.

⁹ "The Rio Costilla Cooperative Livestock Association (RCCLA)," <http://www.riocostillapark.net/rccla-history/> (accessed 3 August 2015).

¹⁰ Simmons, 86.

¹¹ Garcia Water Users List - 2015 - Costilla County Clerk

¹² Costilla County Voter Registration List – 26 May 2015 Costilla County Clerk

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stems from the “settlement rights” as first established by Beaubien and subsequent private ownership that, beginning in the 1960s, attempted to block the successors of initial settlers from using those rights for livestock grazing, among others.¹³ Although this particular case was eventually decided by the Colorado Supreme Court and let stand by the U.S. Supreme Court in 2002, as recently as 2014 there was litigation to ensure the rights of land grant holders to use “La Sierra,” a mountain in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains which overlook San Luis and Garcia.

Education in Garcia and Costilla County

Students at the Garcia School lived mainly in the surrounding plazas, all of which in Colorado have since disappeared. The extant Plaza Arriba in New Mexico is approximately five miles away. Children walked to the school every school day, although snow storms in winter often made it impossible. Almost all of the students were Hispanic with classes conducted in Spanish. According to local historian Olibama López Tushar:

The school term was very short, starting usually in late October or late in November, and closing early in March, and sometimes as early as January or February, for the boys had to help with the planting, harvesting, lambing and shearing. Teachers’ salaries were around \$40.00 for the term....Schools for the most part were poorly furnished, and there were but few books.¹⁴

The first official notation in public records of the school property in Garcia was in 1913, at which time it was conveyed from the Costilla Estates Development Company to School District Number Two in Costilla County for the price of one dollar, under the express condition it be used solely for “public school purposes.”¹⁵ Research into publications, both public and private, plus interviews with long time residents, provides a much earlier history of education in Garcia. As Tushar wrote:

Education was not of great importance to the earliest settlers. The majority could neither read nor write and they had not found it a handicap. However, as soon as they were settled, and the Indians were no longer bothering them they seemed to have tried to set up schools...In 1856 District #1 was set up in San Luis and #2 in La Plaza de los Manzanares in Garcia.¹⁶

Some publications provide different dates. During this time there was much confusion and little attention to record keeping.¹⁷ According to unpublished records of the Noberto Marquez family, land for a school was given to Costilla County in 1865 by Pedro Trujillo, a state legislator from 1864-67.¹⁸ Additional documentation is elusive. However, a public school reportedly opened in the Plaza in the 1870s.¹⁹

¹³ Ryan Golten, “Lobato v. Taylor: How the Villages of the Rio Culebra, the Colorado Supreme Court, and the *Restatement of Servitudes* Bailed Out the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.” *Natural Resources Journal*, University of New Mexico School of Law, Volume 45 (2005), 457-94.

¹⁴ Tushar, 58.

¹⁵ Quit-Claim Deed, March 31, 1913.

¹⁶ Tushar, 57.

¹⁷ Virginia McConnell Simmons, *The San Luis Valley, Land of the Six Armed Cross*, 85

¹⁸ Ann Marquez, interview by Judith Burrell, May 2015.

¹⁹ Kenneth Jessen, “Colorado’s Oldest Occupied Settlement,” *Colorado Central Magazine* (1 Oct 2010).

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Tushar stated in *The People of El Valle*: "Perhaps there was one, a school, in La Plaza de los Manzanares as my father heard people speak of el Maestro Barela, who is not mentioned in public records but evidently had a school there. My father recalls hearing that there was a public school in La Plaza de los Manzanares in 1878."²⁰ Tushar also notes the location of this school in relation to the central plaza on a map based on her father's recollection, which indicates that the school in 1885 was in a section within a *corrillera*, or corridor of houses.²¹

In contrast, Mondragón-Valdez notes that it was not until 1913 that public schools were established in Costilla County villages.²² The 1921 *The Colorado School Journal* noted, regarding Colorado Consolidated Schools beginning about 1911: "These consolidated schools, according to Professor C. G. Sargent, to whom we are indebted for most of the facts in this article, are found in 40 of the 63 counties (...) a number of the very best are in the San Luis Valley."²³

The Garcia School was the only school in the area for several years. The nearest public school was District Number One in San Luis - more than twenty eight miles away. Other schools were built later in Garcia but they were Protestant and Catholic. Both of these buildings are still standing in Garcia, although the former is now an artist's studio and the latter is not used. All rural Costilla County schools were eventually consolidated under the Centennial School District in San Luis and closed in 1963.

Following its closure as a school, the Garcia School building was used as both a library and Headstart program until 1995 when it was abandoned with the children's furniture and books still in the rooms. There was electricity in the building at one time, but none was available during the period from 1963 until 1995.

Garcia School and the Future

There are only a few buildings in Garcia with the potential to be restored. The original plaza is gone, with only a few individual houses that may have been cut up from the original linear plan. This is just one reason for the interest in the school which is owned by the Centennial School District in San Luis. The Superintendent and Board all support the restoration of the school. There are also several organizations which are interested in its future. The Costilla County Commissioners have approved a strategic plan which includes the restoration of historic buildings in the county. The Economic Development Council is also committed to the restoration of buildings and is presently involved in restoring the Gallegos House in downtown San Luis. The Sangre de Cristo National Heritage Area has also expressed support for restoring the Garcia School.

In addition, a group of local residents began meeting in October of 2014. It numbers artists, construction

<http://cozine.com/2010-october/colorado%E2%80%99s-oldest-occupied-settlement/> (accessed 3 Aug 2015).

²⁰ Note that Rumaldo Manzaneres, one of the first settlers of La Plaza de los Manzaneres, was an ancestor of the historian. According to Dana Echohawk's notation, "His [Rumaldo's] parents were José Antonio Manzanares and María de la Luz Madrid. José Antonio Manzanares is also the grandfather of author Olibama López Tushar." See Denver Public Library, AUR-2021 [call number] at <http://digital.denverlibrary.org/cdm/singleitem/collection/p15330coll14/id/908/rec/1> (accessed 3 August 2015).

²¹ Tushar, 84-5.

²² Mondragón-Valdez, E-31.

²³ "Colorado Consolidated Schools," *The Colorado School Journal* (1921) 19.

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professionals, former teachers, retirees, business people, and local Garcia residents among its members. All are residents of Costilla County and volunteers. Garcia, Jaroso, and Mesita are all tiny unincorporated towns within eight miles of each other. There are no public buildings for these towns. The goal is to restore the school building and create a community center where local residents can hold meetings, special functions, classes, and family celebrations and distribute needed commodities, all of which now can only be held in San Luis, twenty-eight miles away.

Garcia has lost its post office and has a population of 276. There is no school for the children or local government or services for the residents. No properties within Garcia are listed in the National or State Registers. The community hopes that listing the Garcia School and restoring it will promote further preservation of Garcia's rich history.

Property Name Garcia School

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Books

Cobos, Ruben. *A Dictionary of New Mexico and Southern Colorado Spanish*. University of New Mexico Press, 1983.

Simmons, Virginia McConnell. *The San Luis Valley: Land of the Six Armed Cross*. Second Edition, University Press of Colorado, Niwot, Colorado, 1999.

Tushar, Olibama López. *The People of El Valle: a History of the Spanish Colonials in the San Luis Valley*. El Escritorio, Pueblo, Colorado, 1992.

Periodicals

"Colorado Consolidated Schools," *The Colorado School Journal*, Volume 37 (1921).

Golten, Ryan. "Lobato v. Taylor: How the Villages of the Rio Culebra, the Colorado Supreme Court, and the *Restatement of Servitudes* Bailed Out the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo." *Natural Resources Journal*, University of New Mexico School of Law, Volume 45 (2005), 457-94.

Jessen, Kenneth. "Colorado's Oldest Occupied Settlement," *Colorado Central Magazine* (1 October 2010). <http://cozine.com/2010-october/colorado%E2%80%99s-oldest-occupied-settlement/> (accessed 10 August 2015).

_____. "In Search of Colorado's Oldest Town," *Colorado Central Magazine* (1 December 2001). <http://cozine.com/2001-december/in-search-of-colorados-oldest-town/> (accessed 10 August 2015).

Bean, Luther E., "Land of the Blue Sky People," *San Luis Valley Historian*, Volumes I-X (1969-78).

Other

Doggett, Suzanne and Holly Wilson. *Rural School Buildings in Colorado* National Register of Historic Places Multiple Documentation Form (Denver: 1999, rev). On file with the History Colorado, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado.

Fletcher, Ken. *Earl School (5LA.11864)* National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (Trinidad: 2013). On file with the History Colorado, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado.

Garcia Water Users Record, 2013 - Costilla County

Property Name Garcia School

“Historic Inventory Form (5CT.335),” (Arvada: 1977). On file with the History Colorado, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado.

Mondragón-Valdez, Maria. *The Culebra River Villages of Costilla County, Colorado* National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (San Luis: 2000). On file with the History Colorado, Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation, Denver, Colorado.

Registered Voters Report, Zip Code 81152 – 26 May 2015 - Costilla County

“The Rio Costilla Cooperative Livestock Association (RCCLA),” <http://www.riocostillapark.net/rccla-history/> (accessed 3 August 2015).

Oral History Interviews

Anderson, Harold. Interview by Judith Burrell, 24 May 2015.

Mr. Anderson is a fifth generation resident of Jaroso. Garcia is five miles from Jaroso. He is a fine source of information about the history of this area. Mr. Anderson is the Chairman of the Water Conservancy Board of Costilla County.

Centennial School District meeting 21 April 2015, attended by Judith Burrell. Motion of support passed.

Cordoba, Mathew and Teresa. Interviews by Judith Burrell, 22 May and 25 May 2015.

Matthew and Teresa, his mother, are fifth and sixth generation residents of Garcia. She works in the Costilla County Clerk’s Office. They live less than a mile from the Garcia School. They shared historical information about Garcia.

Costilla County Commissioners meeting 23 April 2015 – Attended by Judith Burrell. Motion of support passed.

Darden, Barbara. Interview by Erika Warzel, 10 August 2015.

Ms. Darden is a historic preservation architect who visited the school property in Spring 2015. She provided insight on visible construction techniques, materials, and possible alterations.

Gallegos, Christina. Interview by Judith Burrell, 3 May 2015

Ms. Gallegos is the Director of the Sangre de Cristo Heritage Area.

Gallegos, Iva. Interview by Judith Burrell, 30 May 2015.

Ms. Gallegos was both a teacher and principal in Costilla County for twenty years. She shared historical information on school consolidation. She is the owner and editor of the Costilla County Free Press.

Jacquez, Charles. Interview by Judith Burrell, 29 May 2015.

Teacher at Centennial School for thirty two years and president of Centennial District School Board for six years. He shared information about Garcia School's closing.

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Marquez, Ann. Interview by and personal correspondence with Judith Burrell, March and May 2015.
Ms. Marquez is a seventh generation member of the Marquez family who were original settlers in Garcia. She shared historical information about the founding of Garcia.

Lobato, Ronda. Interview by Judith Burrell, 28 May 2015.
Ms. Lobato is the Costilla County Assesor.

Real, Robert. Interview by Judith Burrell, 7 May 2015.
Mr. Real is the Director of the Economic Development Council. He is a former Superintendent of Centennial School. He shared insights about the history of Garcia School.

GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

From the Quit Claim Deed dated May 31, 1913, Costilla County, Book 85, Page 448:

Tract No. 435 of the survey of Costilla, Colorado as shown on the plat of said Survey on file in the office of the Costilla Estates Company, at San Luis, Colorado, and more particularly described as follows, to - wit - Beginning at the North-west corner of Tract No. 369 of said Survey, being Station 19d of the said Survey; thence N. 6 Degrees 12' E. 270 Feet; thence N. 59 Degrees 42' E. 168.9 Feet; thence S. 6 Degrees 12' E. 270 feet; thence S. 59 Degrees 42' W. 168.9 feet; to the place of beginning, containing nine hundred fifty-five (0.955) one-thousandths acres, more or less.

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PHOTOGRAPH LOG

The following information pertains to photograph numbers 1-9 except as noted:

Name of Property: Garcia School
Location: 1750 County Road 13
Photographer: Peter S. Weiss
Date of Photographs: May 2015
Negatives: digital TIF files on file with Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation

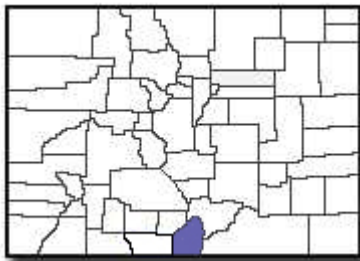
Photo No. Photographic Information

- 1 Street view, camera facing southwest
- 2 South-facing side with main entrance
- 3 East-facing side
- 4 North-facing side with rear entrance
- 5 West-facing side
- 6 West classroom, facing south
- 7 West classroom, facing north
- 8 Central hallway, facing north
- 9 East classroom, facing north

Historic Photo Log

Photo No. Photographic Information

- H1 La Plaza de los Manzanares, "A man looking up stands on the flat roof of a one-story adobe building which forms one side of the Plaza de los Manzanares in Garcia, Colorado. The shadow of the photographer is visible on the roof at right angles to where the man stands. A corral is outside the plaza, behind the man, and low hills are in the distance," ca. 1880-1920. SOURCE: Denver Public Library, X-8577 (call number).
- H2 Photo from 1977 Historic Inventory Form (5CT.335), Cultural Resource Consultants. On file with the History Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation.



Location: Garcia, Costilla County

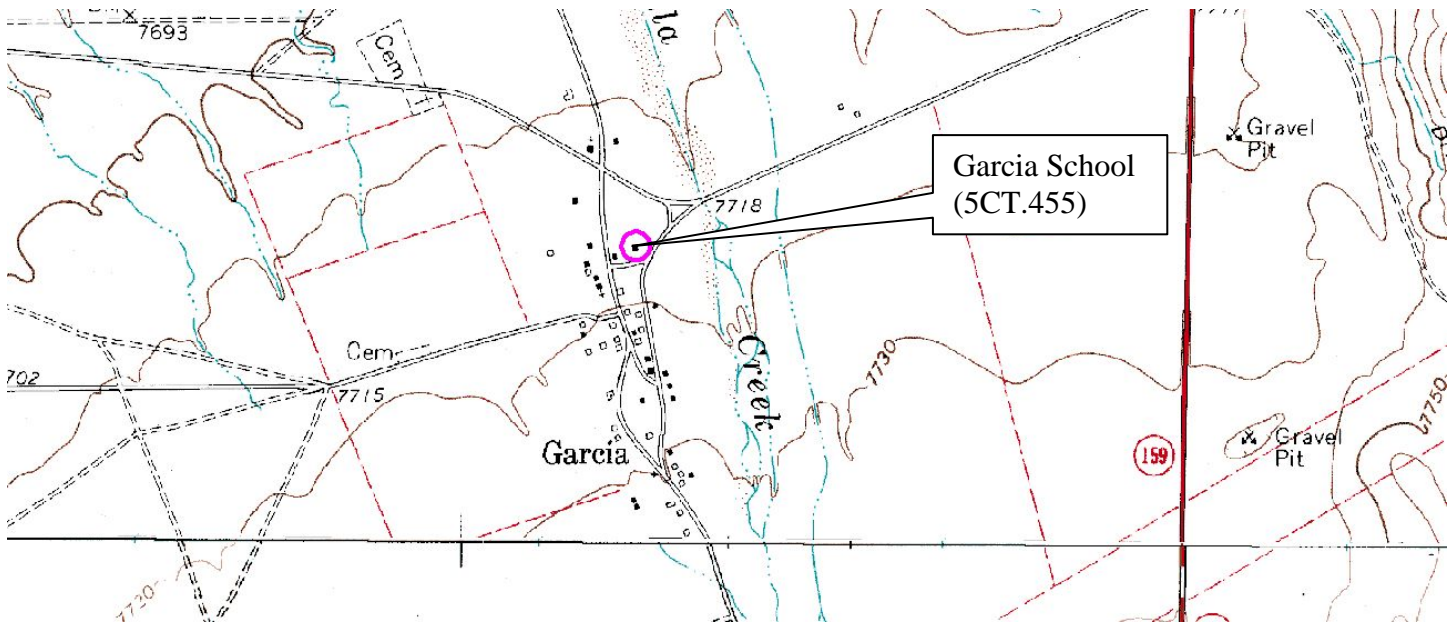
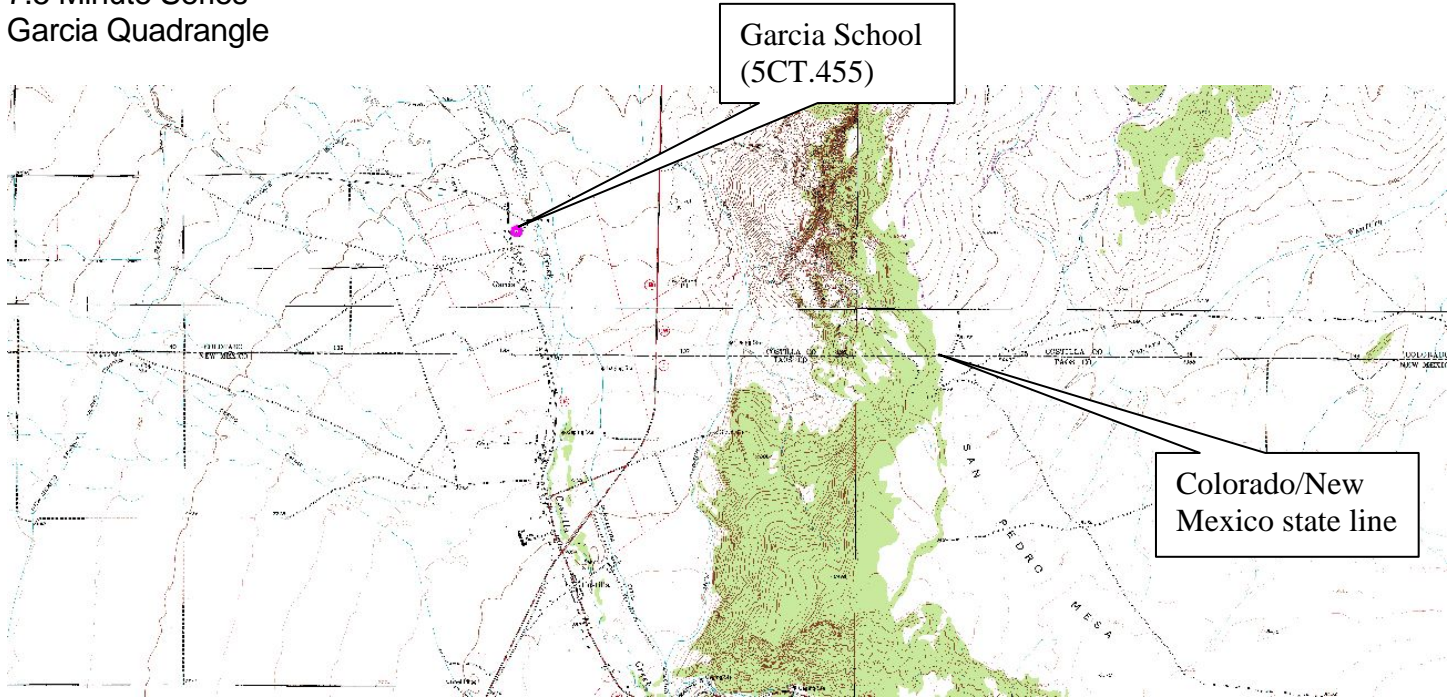
Property Name Garcia School

USGS TOPOGRAPHIC MAP

Quadrangle, Colorado

7.5 Minute Series

Garcia Quadrangle

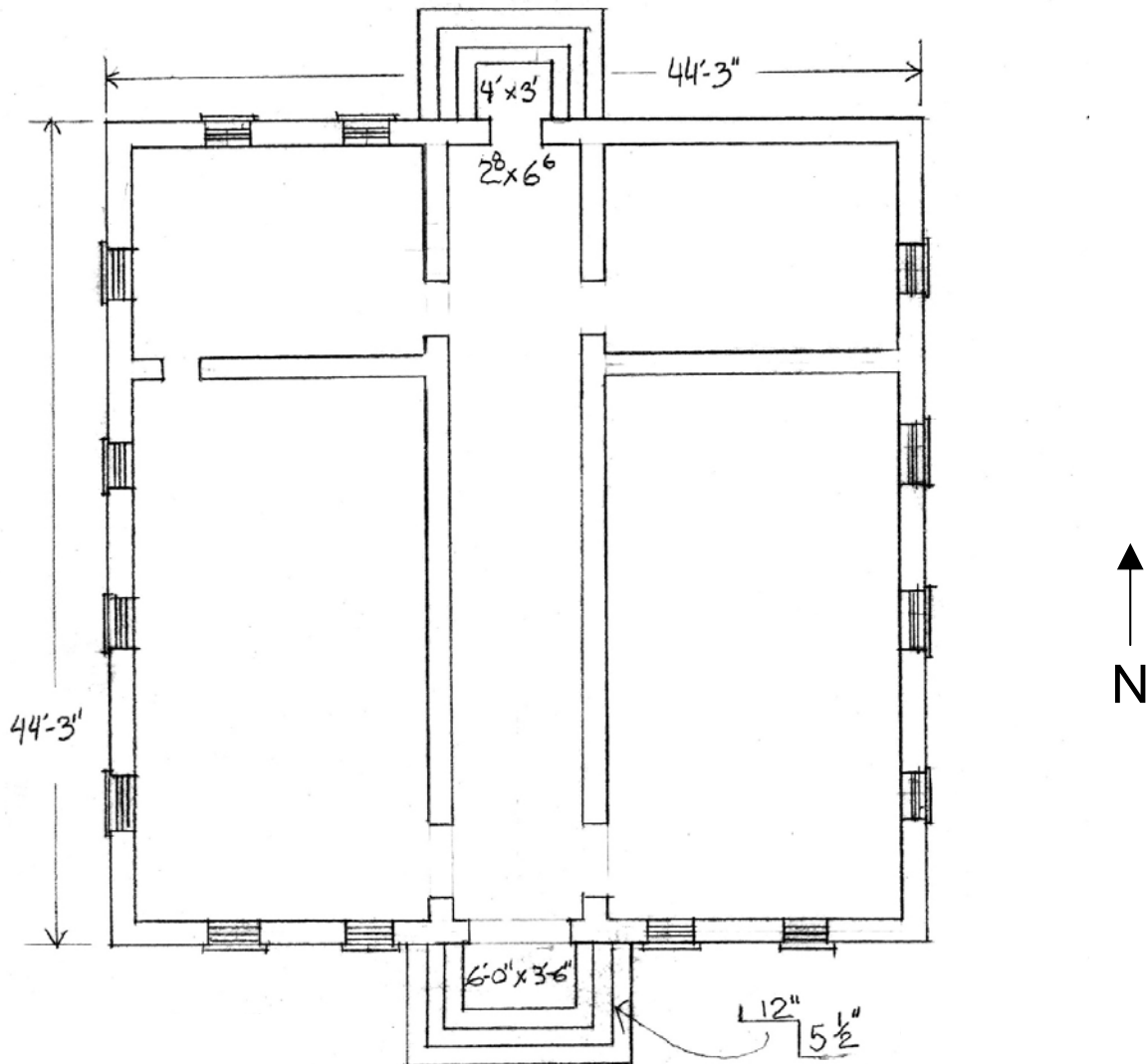


Property Name Garcia School

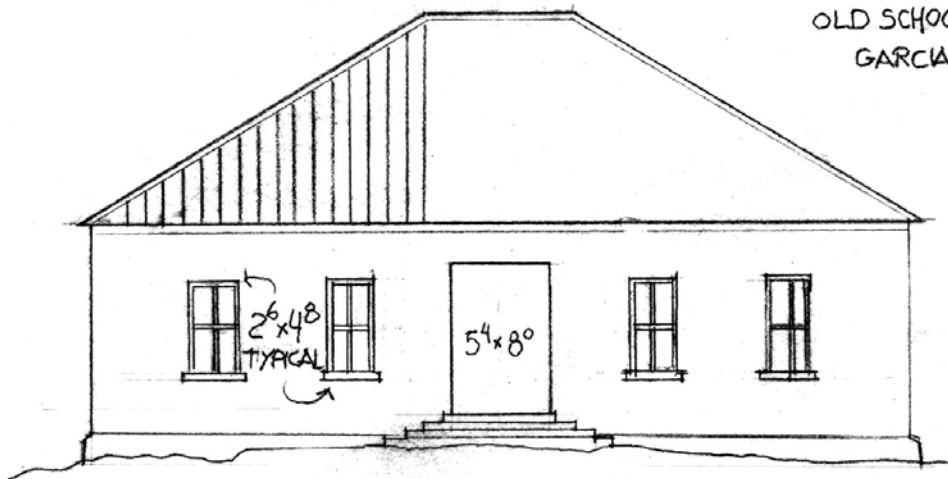


Nomination boundary for Garcia School in dashed lines above.

Property Name Garcia School



OLD SCHOOL HOUSE
GARCIA CO



Garcia School floor plan and south elevation sketch by David Satrun, October 2014. Not to scale.

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