UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

THEME:	Architecture
FOR NPS U	

CEET	NSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T	TO COMPLETE MATION	INI DECISTED ENDING			
2661		COMPLETE APPLICAB		)		
NAME			,			
HISTORIC	Santa Barbara Mission .					
AND/OR COMMON	Santa Barbara Missi	on				
		OII				
LOCATION						
STREET & NUMBER	2201 Laguna Street		NOT FOR BURLICATION			
CITY, TOWN			CONGRESSIONAL DISTR	NOT FOR PUBLICATION  CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT		
	Santa Barbara _	_ VICINITY OF	13th			
STATE	Calisami	CODE	COUNTY	CODE		
27 . 00777 0	California	06	Santa Barbara	083		
CLASSIFIC	ATION					
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	PRES	PRESENTUSE			
DISTRICT	=_PUBLIC	XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM		
XXBUILDING(S)	X_PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK		
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENC		
SITE,	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	XRELIGIOUS		
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	XYES: RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC		
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	INDUSTRIAL	TRANSPORTATION		
		_NO	MILITARY	OTHER:		
OWNER OF	FPROPERTY					
NAME	Franciscan Fathers	of California				
STREET & NUMBER						
	2201 Laguna Street		·			
CITY, TOWN			STATE			
	Santa Barbara	VICINITY OF	Californ	ia		
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR	RIPTION				
COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS,	Santa Barbara Count	ty Registry of Deed	ds			
STREET & NUMBER						
CITY, TOWN			STATE			
	Santa Barbara		Californ	:.		

Historic American Buildings Survey (30 sheets, 11 photos) TITLE DATE 1936 XFEDERAL \_STATE \_COUNTY \_LOCAL DEPOSITORY FOR Library of Congress/Annex Division of Prints and Photographs SURVEY RECORDS CITY, TOWN STATE Washington D.C.

#### 8 SIGNIFICANCE

SPECIFIC DAT	SPECIFIC DATES 1815-20 BUILDER/ARCHITECT						
		INVENTION					
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	OTHER (SPECIFY)			
X_1800-1899	COMMERCE	X_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY .	TRANSPORTATION			
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER			
1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN			
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE			
1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE			
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION			
PERIOD	AF	REAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CH	IECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				

#### STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Built in 1815-1820, the Santa Barbara Mission church was probably not only the finest and most distinguished of the 21 California mission churches from an architectural standpoint, but it was also the only original mission church to survive unaltered and in good condition into the 20th century.

#### HISTORY

Father Fermin Francisco de Lasuen consecrated Santa Barbara Mission on December 16, 1786, as the 10th California mission. The first chapel, erected in 1787 and measuring 39 by 14 feet, was a log, palisaded building with a grass roof and earthen floor. The second church, measuring 83 by 17 feet, with tile roof and built of adobe, was constructed in 1789. This was replaced by the even larger third church in 1793-94. Also built of adobe, with a tile roof, and measuring 125 by 26 feet, the third church was destroyed by the great earthquake of 1812.

The fourth church, the prototype of the present stone church, was begun in 1815 and was largely completed by 1820. Construction was performed by a labor force of Canalino Indians, who were probably directed by Jose Antonio Ramirez, a Mexican master stonemason.

The mission also had the usual buildings, such as the residence for padres, workshops, and storehouses. By 1803, some 1,792 Indian neophytes lived in 234 adobe huts surrounding the mission. By 1820 this number had fallen to 1,132 and by 1839 to 246.

Also constructed by Indian labor between 1806 and 1808 was a remarkable irrigation system, which included a large dam across Pedregoso Creek, a mile and a half north of the mission. Below this was a reservoir to work a gristmill; (constructed in 1827-28) and an aqueduct system which provided purified water for the mission.

Mission Santa Barbara escaped the neglect and decay which affected all the other California missions after secularization. Although Santa Barbara was secularized in 1834 and finally sold in 1846, the Franciscan fathers continued to occupy the mission buildings during this transitional period. At this time the mission became the Franciscan capital of California, home of the last father-president, and in 1842 California's first bishop arrived at Santa Barbara to establish his see at the mission, and to administer the affairs of his dixese, which included all of Upper and Lower California.

### 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

(See Continuation Sheet)

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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESC above the city of Sa Street, on the east around the Mission g the rear of the Miss includes all of the	CRIPTION The Mission nta Barbara. It is by the continuation rounds, on the north ion and on the south existing Mission str	Santa Barbara is s bounded on the sou of Laguna Street a , northwest and we west by Garden Str ructures with some	et on a rise of land theast by Los Olivos s it curves northward est by a drive around eet. This boundary
LIST ALL STATES AN	D COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIE	S OVERLAPPING STATE O	R COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Landmark Review Projection ORGANIZATION Historic Sites Survers STREET & NUMBER 1100 L Street NW. CITY OR TOWN	ect; original form p	repared by Charles	hitectural Historian, Snell, 1967.  DATE September 1975 TELEPHONE 202-523-5464 STATE
Washington			D.C.
12 STATE HISTORIC	C PRESERVATION	OFFICER CERT	IFICATION
THE EVA	LUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF T	HIS PROPERTY WITHIN TH	E STATE IS:
NATIONAL	STATE		OCAL
_	or inclusion in the National Re		oct of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I been evaluated according to the
FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGN	ATURE		
TITLE			DATE
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT TH	IS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN	THE NATIONAL REGISTER	DATE
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCH ATTEST:	HEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRE	SERVATION	DATE
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL	REGISTER		

(NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS) Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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**CONTINUATION SHEET** 

ITEM NUMBER

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orchards, was built of stone and mortar and was 120 feet square and 7 feet high. Adjacent to the church was a stone fountain and long stone trough, used by Indian women for laundry purposes.

The Santa Barbara Mission Church survived virtually intact and unaltered from 1820 until June 29, 1925, when a violent earthquake struck the area. Damage was severe, the east tower being destroyed and the interior furnishings battered by falling stone. Only the massive buttresses held the walls in place. The following year restoration began, nearly half of the entire cost being subscribed by the people of California.

Original materials were used as far as possible, and the arches, columns, wall thickness, and all other details were accurately rebuilt. When the reconstruction was completed in 1927, the rebuilt church was little changed from its original appearance. A further reconstruction was found necessary during the period 1950-53, when the church was discovered to be settling and the towers cracking because of the disintegration of cement and foundations. The facade and tower were demolished and the entire church front carefully rebuilt to duplicate the original appearance.

Of the mission irrigation system the fountain and large reservoir near the church are perfectly preserved and form a part of the present water system of the city of Santa Barbara. Extensive portions of the remainder of the irrigation system are also still visible.

Form No. 10-300a (Rev. 10-74)

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In 1853, the church established a Franciscan missionary college at the mission to train English-speaking priests. All the mission buildings were thus used, kept in repair, and altered (except the church), and did not fall into ruins, as was the case with the abandoned structures at the other California missions. In 1865 the United States Government returned 283 acres of the original mission property, the church, and other mission buildings to the Catholic Church.

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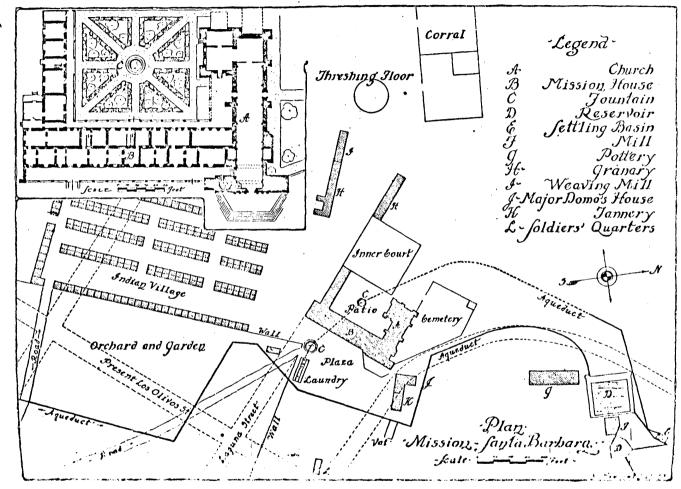
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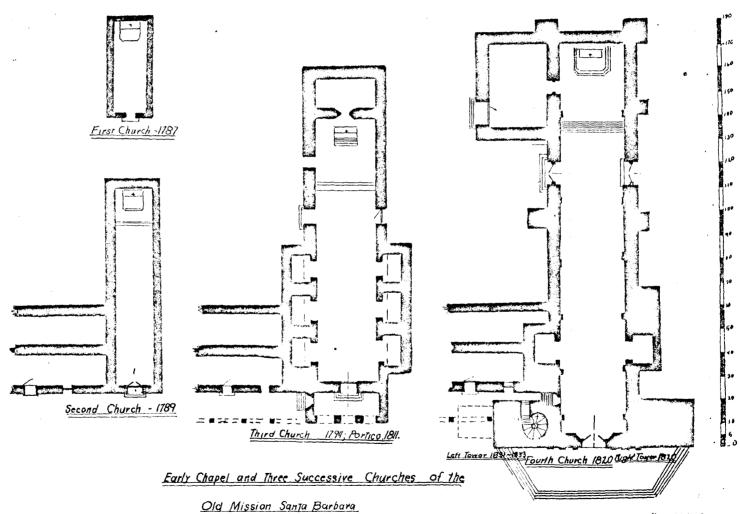
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May 21, 1963 Fr. Thaddicus H. Kreye OFA