

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DATA SHEET

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
RECEIVED	FEB 1 1976
DATE ENTERED	APR 26 1976

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Mission San Antonio de Padua

AND/OR COMMON

Mission San Antonio

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Not Applicable

___ NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

VICINITY OF Jolon

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Sixteenth

STATE

California

CODE

06

COUNTY

Monterey

CODE

053

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Franciscan Friars of California

STREET & NUMBER

1500 - 34th Avenue

CITY, TOWN

Oakland

___ VICINITY OF

STATE

California 94601

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

County Court House, Salinas, California

STREET & NUMBER

United States Surveyor General's Office, San Francisco, Calif.

CITY, TOWN

Secretary of the Army, Arlington, Virginia

STATE

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Historic American Buildings Survey (CAL-13)

DATE

1934

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Library of Congress

CITY, TOWN

Washington

STATE

District of Columbia

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

In 1937 serious effort was made to research plans for the restoration of the Mission San Antonio, by gathering together old documents, photographs, maps, etc. Prior to the beginning of the restoration in 1948, ten weeks of very intensive excavations were carried out. During this time foundations were found and old arches and pillars uncovered. This was absolutely necessary since original foundations were buried under heaps of dirt which were the remains of the adobes which the rains had washed down to rubble. Most of this work was done by hand in order not to damage the original cobblestone foundations, to find the old mescla floors, to determine the doorways in the original structure and to mark the location of the fireplaces. During the process of this work vestiges of original mission plumbing and drainage were found.

When the excavation was completed it was possible to determine with great accuracy the exact lines of the original buildings. It was found that none of the existing maps and charts (all of which, even the oldest, had been made when the Mission was at least partially in ruins) was precisely correct.

On July 14, 1948, the church building which was still standing but was greatly in need of repairs received the first attention. The temporary roof was removed and replaced by an exact copy of the original. This primitive San Antonio ceiling and roof was distinctive and was not duplicated in any other mission. It was possible to restore it exactly from certain evidences which remained of the original construction. The exact pitch was determined from the settings which the original timbers had in the adobe walls. Some 12,000 adobes were needed to patch the walls. The furnishings of the church were replaced by faithful copies of the originals. It was possible to restore the interior of the church most exactly from very old photographs which showed the church when it was still in rather good condition. Of the original pulpit only the supports still remained. The window frames were of the primitive workmanship. They are perhaps the best remaining examples of an authentic mission window. The frame is made of rough hewn wood. Exact copies were made of the original altar and rails. The statues which had been kept at San Miguel were restored to their niches. On the north side of the church there were originally three lean-to structures: Baptistery, auxiliary sacristy, and a corridor leading to the pulpit stairs. These were all restored, including the adobe stairs leading up to the choir loft. The church is 200 feet long and 45 feet wide and the walls are six feet thick, three feet on each side of the windows, and are made of adobe. Rocks from the river bed were brought by the Indians in the original mission days, to make the foundation for the church, which is ten feet deep. The facade of the church is original. The facade of the church might be described as Mission in style of architecture and as rather ornate, the principal

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Mission San Antonio de Padua is of regional historic significance as the third to be established in the chain of Franciscan Spanish missions which eventually encompassed twenty one missions in Alta California extending from San Diego de Alcalá at San Diego as far north as San Francisco Solano at Sonoma. Mission San Antonio de Padua was established by Fray Junipero Serra himself on July 14, 1771, and was thus among the earliest and most significant of the missions, founded at a time when the Spanish hold on California was indeed precarious and the missionary efforts among the California Indians played a significant role in Spanish success in colonizing Alta California. A church at the site of the present mission was begun in 1773, three years before the American Revolution. Mission San Antonio has been designated California Historical Landmark Number 232.

Fray Junipero Serra dedicated Mission San Diego de Alcalá on July 16, 1769, one of the consequences of the expedition of Captain Don Gaspar de Portola into Alta California. A year later, on Sunday June 3, 1770, Serra founded Mission San Carlos Borromeo in the valley of the Rio Carmel where it flowed into Bahia de Carmel, and still a year later, on July 14, 1771, Serra founded this third mission in the Alta California chain, San Antonio de Padua. Serra remained in the vicinity for about two weeks, then left behind as he returned to Bahia de Monterey, Fray Miguel Pieras and Buena-ventura Sitjar, later to be called a master builder and architect, and a small band of Spanish soldiers, sailors and mission Indians from Baja California. They built the original crude mission buildings completing a church in 1772. However, in 1773, they moved a short distance to the present site of Mission San Antonio de Padua because it was closer to a dependable source of fresh water. A new church was started in 1779 and finished in 1780. Junipero Serra made one last tour of the mission chain before his death, spending part of December, 1783 at San Antonio de Padua with Fray Pieras and Sitjar, who like Serra, were natives of Majorca. By that time they had baptized 998 Indians and had built the finest mission church in Alta California as of that date.

As Mission San Antonio de Padua prospered, in 1790 a large wing with rooms for Indian converts was added. Granaries were built and in 1806 Fray Buenaventura Sitjar and the Indians built a unique water powered flour mill to grind the grain, which to this day is considered a masterpiece of

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Don J. Baxter, Missions of California
 Fr. Zephyrin Engelhardt, O.F.M., San Antonio de Padua Mission
 Frances Rand Smith, Mission San Antonio de Padua
 George Wharton James, In and Out of the Old Missions

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 85

UTM REFERENCES

A	1,0	65,81,5,0	3,98,71,5,0	B	1,0	65,82,0,0	3,98,63,0,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	1,0	65,74,0,0	3,98,62,5,0	D	1,0	65,74,0,0	3,98,71,0,0
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See Continuation Sheet

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
California	06	Monterey	053
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Brother Timothy Arthur, O.F.M., Director

ORGANIZATION

Franciscans

DATE

August 2, 1975

STREET & NUMBER

Post Office

TELEPHONE

(408) 385-4478

CITY OR TOWN

Jolon

STATE

California 93928

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

SIGNATURE

Walter H. Wood

TITLE

State Historic Preservation Officer

DATE

JAN 21 1976

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

4/26/96

ATTEST

Charles A. Thompson

DATE

4.23.76

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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feature consisting of stepped and curved sides of the pediment. Above the three arched doorways is a central arched opening for the large bell, called the Osquilla, while at each corner in small towers also arched, hang smaller bells. Tiles placed continuously form long horizontal cornices across the face of the building; in fact all ornamental work pertaining to the exterior of the church was confined to the facade. The most interesting feature of this church is the vaulted ceiling which occupies the space between the front end of the church and the facade. The arch extends almost from floor to ceiling in a continuous half circle.

Restoration of the Mission church was carried on under the direction of Mr. Harry Downie of Carmel. Mr. Downie, who is a specialist in mission architecture and an expert in recreating mission interiors, personally performed the details of decorations. Brother Benedict, O.F.M., spent several years here also. He had restored Mission San Luis Rey and Mission San Miguel. Also of great assistance was Mr. Hegheman of Purisima Mission and Mr. Newcombe of the University of Illinois, who is considered one of the best authorities on California Mission architecture.

The work of restoring the large San Antonio quadrangle which contained the original shops, the Padres' quarters, the winery, and store rooms began in August of 1948. The very dirt which had crumbled from the original walls was again fashioned into adobes. This adobe making had to be suspended with the advent of the wet and the cold of winter, but it was speeded up in the Spring of 1949, until 135,000 adobes had been made and replaced in the walls. In all of this reconstruction the original lines were carefully followed. Insofar as possible, materials similar to the original building materials were used. The timbers were carefully cut with an adze since all Mission beams were hewed in this fashion. In this particular exact method, pieces for the roof were duplicated.

At the present time the three sides of the original quadrangle have been put under roof (the fourth side is the church). The front wing containing the reception rooms, the Padres' quarters and the winery, is 265 feet, 10 inches long and 45 feet wide. This wing is now used as a museum for the people to see the unique life style that went on here over two hundred years ago. The west wing running at an acute angle to avoid jutting out into the San Miguel Creek, is 224 feet long. The north wing which continues behind the church is 380 feet long. All of these buildings have been tiled, and a Moorish fountain completed

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on the site of the original in the inner garden.

The sixty pillars which supported the porch of the great patio have all been restored of tile. The bases of all of these pillars were uncovered in the excavation. A few of them were partially standing.

In the front arcade, twelve of the original arches remained intact. These arches are of beautiful masonry which remains to us from original Mission days. Six arches which completed the eighteen arches of the arcade have been replaced in tile work after the manner of the others, and the four pillars which completed the front porch and walk have been rebuilt. Size of adobes: 10½ by 22 by 4 inches. Typical size for Mission bricks: 60 pounds.

The building which formerly housed the different shops and storage areas for the Padres and Indians during Mission days are now used as individual rooms for those of all walks of life who wish to make retreats, seminars and workshops, etc., here at the Mission San Antonio.

It is our hope that some day the entire Indian Village, Soldiers' Barracks, and other sites will be restored to their former beauty. The first step has been taken for an archaeological dig to be done at the Mission on the site of the Indian Village, in the summer of 1976.

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engineering. The Padres and skilled craftsmen they imported taught the local mission Indians skills designed to make them self sufficient. Large herds of cattle were developed and the Padres introduced methods of agriculture which formed the base for California agriculture as it is today.

The present church building was constructed beginning in 1810 under the direction of Padres Cabot and Juan Bautista Sancho. It was built of adobe with a facade of clay brick, on a tenfoot deep rock foundation, and was completed in 1813, although subsidiary construction activities continued until 1829, eight years after Mexico had established its independence from Spain and Alta California had become a Mexican province rather than part of a Spanish Colony. The Mexican government, extremely anti-clerical and thus hostile to the Franciscan Order, secularized the missions in 1834, and thus for political reasons they began a long period of decay. Padre Jose Gutierrez left in 1844, and it was not until after the Mexican War in 1848 that the United States Government restored ownership of Mission San Antonio de Padua to the Franciscan Order.

The California Landmarks Commission started restoration in 1903 but it was ruined by the 1906 earthquake. The Commission did succeed in placing a wooden roof over the sanctuary, which saved its adobe walls from complete erosion.

The present restoration was started in 1948 by the Franciscans, with the help of people throughout the United States.

Whereas most of the Spanish missions in Alta California chain are now in urban areas, Mission San Antonio de Padua is still in a rural, pastoral setting in the Valley of the Oaks. Padre Serra named it The Jewel of the Santa Lucia Mountains.

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Beginning at Station 16 of the Mission San Antonio de Padua Grant recorded in Book A of patents on Pages 416 and following, in the Office of the County Recorder, Monterey County, California; thence north thirty-seven degrees thirty minutes west six hundred feet, more or less, to the center line of the bed of the Mission Creek; thence following the center line of the bed of said creek in a generally south-westerly direction approximately three thousand and two hundred feet to the point where the center line of the bed of said creek intersects with the north side of the bridge over said creek; thence south fifty-seven degrees no minutes east seven hundred and ten feet, more or less, to station 6 of the above referred to patent; thence along the old boundaries fifty-seven degrees no minutes east three hundred and thirty feet to station numbered 7 of said patent; thence north seventy-seven degrees forty minutes east approximately eight hundred and seventy-five feet to station 9 of said patent; thence along old boundaries north forty-nine degrees fifteen minutes east eighty-nine and one-tenth feet to station 10 of said patent; thence continuing said course six hundred and forty-five feet, more or less, to a point designated as station 10A; thence north nineteen degrees thirty-four minutes west one thousand four hundred and seventy feet, more or less, to station 15 of said patent; thence continuing along same course along the old boundaries nineteen degrees thirty-four minutes west a distance of five hundred eighty and five-tenths feet to Station 16 of said patent, the true point of beginning, including the thirty-three and nineteen one-hundredths acre tract commonly known as the Mission San Antonio now owned by the Franciscan Fathers and as described in the patent from the United States of American to Joseph S. Alemany, Bishop of Monterey, dated May 1, 1862 and recorded June 29, 1874, in Volume A of patents, Monterey County Records at page 416.