CITY, TOWN

Washington

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

THEME:	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
FOR NPS L	

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	NOMINATION		ATE ENTERED	
SEEI	NSTRUCTIONS IN HOW T TYPE ALL ENTRIES			S
NAME				
HISTORIC	Santa Barbara Missi	on		
AND/OR COMMON	Santa Barbara Missi	.on	<u> </u>	
LOCATION				
STREET & NUMBER	2201 Laguna Street			
CITY, TOWN			NOT FOR PUBLICATION CONGRESSIONAL DIST	RICT
5	Santa Barbara	. VICINITY OF	13th	
STATE	California	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
CT A CCITELC	California	06	Santa Barbara	083
CLASSIFIC	ATION			
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRES	SENT USE
DISTRICT	=_PUBLIC	XOCCUPIED	AGRICULTURE	MUSEUM
XXBUILDING(S)	X_PRIVATE	UNOCCUPIED	COMMERCIAL	PARK
STRUCTURE	вотн	WORK IN PROGRESS	EDUCATIONAL	PRIVATE RESIDENCE
SITE,	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	ENTERTAINMENT	XRELIGIOUS
OBJECT	IN PROCESS	XYES RESTRICTED	GOVERNMENT	SCIENTIFIC
	BEING CONSIDERED	YES: UNRESTRICTED	!NDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
		NO	MILITARY	OTHER:
OWNER OF	FPROPERTY			
NAME	Franciscan Fathers	of California		
STREET & NUMBER				
	2201 Laguna Street			
CITY, TOWN	Santa Barbara	VICINITY OF	STATE Califor	nio
LOCATION	OF LEGAL DESCR		Callion	III.a
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COURTHOUSE. REGISTRY OF DEEDS,	Santa Barbara Count	y Registry of De	eeds	
STREET & NUMBER				
CITY. TOWN			STATE	
***	Santa Barbara		Califor	nia
REPRESEN	TATION IN EXIST	ING SURVEYS	6	
TITLE	Historic American B	uildings Survey	(30 sheets, 11 pho	tos)
DATE	1936		STATECOUNTYLOCAL	
DEPOSITORY FOR	T.1 C. C.		of Prints and Photo	

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW					
PREHISTORIC	ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	RELIGION		
1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	CONSERVATION	LAW	SCIENCE		
1500-1599	AGRICULTURE	ECONOMICS	LITERATURE	SCULPTURE		
1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	EDUCATION	MILITARY	_SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
1700-1799	ART	ENGINEERING	MUSIC	THEATER		
X_1800-1899	COMMERCE	X_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	PHILOSOPHY .	TRANSPORTATION		
1900-	COMMUNICATIONS	INDUSTRY	POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES 1815-20

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

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)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DA	.TA		
ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY			
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VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION	ON The Mission		
above the city of Santa	Barbara. It is	hounded on the so	nutheast by Los Olivos
Street, on the east by t	he continuation	of Laguma Street	as it curves northward
around the Mission groun	ds. on the north	northwest and w	vest hy a drive around
the rear of the Mission	and on the south	west by Garden St	reet This houndary
includes all of the exis	ting Mission str	mictures with some	modern additions to
the building which do no	of contribute to	the national sign	nificance of the landmark.
LIST ALL STATES AND CO	UNTIES FOR PROPERTIE	ES OVERLAPPING STATE	OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
SIAIE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
31412	4001	COOM	
Historic Sites Survey STREET & NUMBER 1100 L Street NW. CITY OR TOWN Washington 2 STATE HISTORIC PR	RESERVATION	OFFICER CERT	September 1975 TELEPHONE 202-523-5464 STATE D.C. FIFICATION
THE EVALUAT	ED SIGNIFICANCE OF T	HIS PROPERTY WITHIN T	HE STATE IS:
NATIONAL	STATE		LOCAL
As the designated State Historic Prese hereby nominate this property for inc criteria and procedures set forth by the	lusion in the National Re		
FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE	:		
TITLE			DATE
FOR NPS USE ONLY I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PRO	OPERTY IS INCLUDED IF	NTHE NATIONAL REGISTS	
			DATE
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLO ATTEST:	JGY AND HISTORIC PRE	SERVATION	DATE
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGIS	TER		

(MATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARKS)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

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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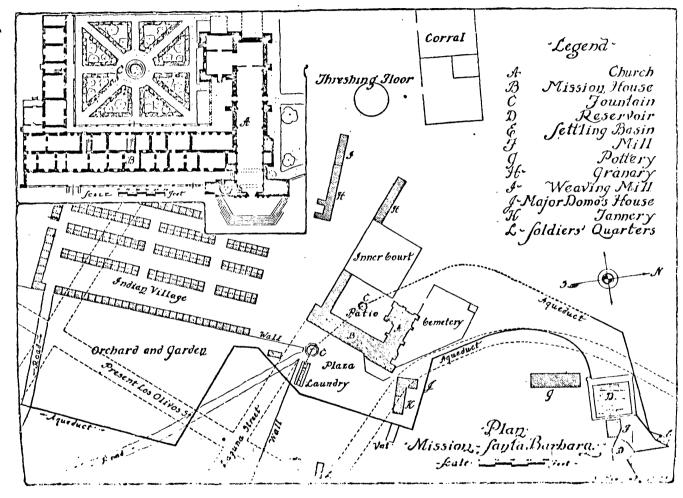
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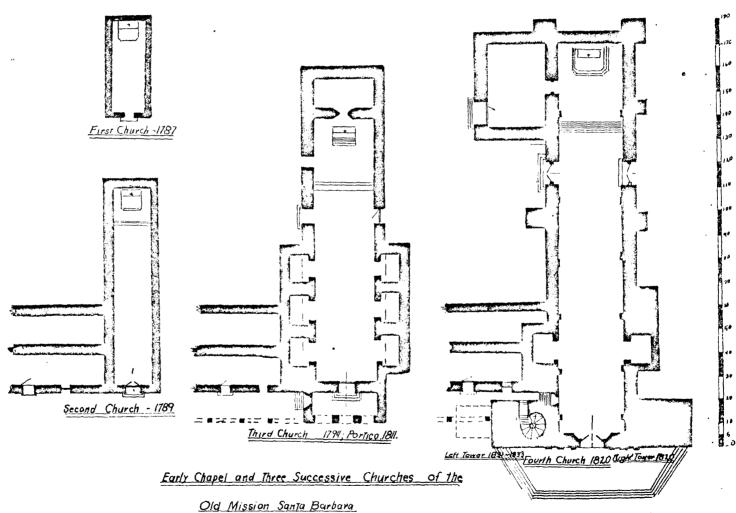
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May 21, 1963 Fr. Thaddicus H. Kreye OFA