Historic American Landscapes Survey: Mission San Antonio de Padua

Prepared for

US Army Garrison Fort Hunter Liggett
Department of Public Works

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Prepared by

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PREFACE

This Historic American Landscapes Survey (HALS) documentation of the Mission San Antonio de Padua (Mission) in Monterey County, California uses the 2005 National Park Service *Historic American Landscapes Survey Guidelines for Historical Reports* (*HALS Guidelines*) as a guide for the historic context and written text sections of the report. This HALS documentation focuses on the viewshed and overall physical and cultural landscape of the Mission and its surroundings. There are no drawings of the site included in this HALS documentation. The precise location and species of each plant type within the study area have not been documented or recorded. The study area encompasses approximately 650 acres.

The cultural resources specialists who prepared this documentation reviewed existing historical information at Fort Hunter Liggett (FHL) and synthesized the information from those sources, as well as the field survey results, into the Written Historic and Descriptive Data section. This includes a summary of the history of the Mission property, a historic context of the study area, and physical information of the site, such as landscape description, character-defining features, and physical condition. The Written Historic and Descriptive Data section of this report follows the *HALS Guidelines*.

The March 2012 field visit consisted of a broad overview survey of the physical landscape, buildings, structures, and other features within the HALS study area (as shown on Figures 1 and 2 after Part IV of the written documentation). The linear features of the water system which are included in the study area figures to the north and northwest of the Mission were not physically surveyed during the field visit; these features are included to demonstrate the extent of the water system. Digital photographs were taken of the character-defining features of the site and of the viewsheds from various vantage points. The scope of this HALS did not include taking field measurements, obtaining locational data via global positioning system equipment, or making field sketches of plant species, buildings, structures, or other features. Historic topographical maps and aerial photographs included in the documentation have been used to illustrate the changes in the landscape over time.

This report documents the Mission and the surrounding landscape within the study area at the time of the field survey. It includes historical and descriptive data, field photographs, historic photographs, and a collection of existing maps from other sources.

The intent of this HALS documentation is to summarize existing written histories of the site and to document the existing conditions of the physical and cultural landscape at the Mission, particularly the viewshed to the south toward the cantonment area of FHL.

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MISSION SAN ANTONIO DE PADUA
Near the town of Jolon
Monterey County
California

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

AND

PHOTOGRAPHS

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HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY
MISSION SAN ANTONIO DE PADUA

Location: The Mission San Antonio De Padua (Mission) is located near the town of Jolon, in Monterey County, California. The Mission is now surrounded on all sides by Fort Hunter Liggett (FHL), which is access-restricted. Access to the Mission is via County Road G14, also called Jolon Road, then Mission Road up to the Mission. The Mission is located east of the Santa Lucia Range and the San Antonio River.

Present Owner/ Occupant: The Diocese of Monterey is owner and manager of the Mission. The Franciscan Friars of California managed the property until 2005. The land surrounding the Mission boundary is owned by the United States (US) Army.

Present Use: The Mission is an active Catholic Parish that provides religious services, educational programs, and retreats. Also currently housed in the Mission buildings are a museum and a gift shop. The church, courtyard, and grounds are open to the public. The land surrounding the Mission boundary, which is owned by the US Army, includes open space, Mission Road, and Del Venturi Road. The study area is adjacent to the FHL Cantonment area. Figures 1 and 2, included after Part IV of this document, show the boundaries of the Mission property and the boundaries of the Historic American Landscape Survey (HALS) study area.

Significance: The Mission is significant as the third of 21 missions established by the Spanish Franciscan Order (Order), in an area that extends from San Diego to San Francisco in what was known as Alta California. The period of significance is 1771, when the Mission was established by Father Junipero Serra, to 1899, according to the 1975 National Register of Historic Places nomination form (Arthur, 1975).

The Mission is significant under the themes of architecture, religion, exploration/settlement, agriculture, and engineering. The methods of agriculture and irrigation that were developed by the friars at the Mission influenced agricultural growth throughout California. The Mission is significant for early engineering developments, particularly in irrigation. The site conveys its significance through its pastoral setting and surviving buildings and structures associated with the missions of California, the Franciscan friars, and with agricultural advancements (Arthur, 1975).

Although the Mission has been restored and partially reconstructed, the overall site conveys the setting and feeling of the early missions in California. Due to the lack of modern development in the area, it is the only one of the 21 missions to retain its pastoral setting and many of the associated buildings and structures from the period of significance, including its aqueducts, grist mill, wells, tanning vats, threshing floor, irrigation features, and cemetery (Arthur, 1975).

HALS Study Area Justification: The boundary for this study (Figures 1 and 2, provided after Part IV) is based on National Park Service guidance, the development history of the Mission, and changes in the viewshed and physical landscape that have taken place outside the

period of significance of the Mission. The study area is bounded on the west by the San Antonio River. The northern boundary corresponds to the Building Restriction Zone (described later in this document). The northern part of the eastern boundary also corresponds to the Building Restriction Zone and follows the berm constructed by FHL in 1989 to shield the view of new buildings from the Mission. The southern boundary and the southern portion of the eastern boundary roughly encompass the unimpeded viewshed from the façade of the Mission to the south. The areas to the east of the boundary have visual intrusions constructed outside the period of significance and are excluded from the boundaries for the purpose of this study. The integrity of the viewshed from the Mission to the southeast has been diminished by two- to three-story 20th century construction.

The southern boundary incorporates the ditches associated with the water system used to irrigate the former agricultural fields south of the Mission. The entire water system influenced the growth and development of the Mission, so branches of the system to the north and northwest of the Mission are included in the study area. These branches of the water system are discussed as part of the history of the area, but the field team did not investigate these extended branches of the water system.

The study area boundaries are drawn based on archival research, historical aerials, previous documentation, relevance to the historic site, and integrity of the landscape and viewshed. The study area encompasses approximately 650 acres.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History

1. Date of Establishment

Mission San Antonio de Padua was established on July 14, 1771 by Father Serra.

2. Creators of the Landscape

The landscape of the Mission was created and developed by Father Serra, friars of the Order (also referred to as padres), missionaries, and Salinan Native Americans. After the establishment of the Mission, Father Serra, along with the original party of friars and missionaries who traveled to the site with him, set about building structures and turning the land into crop-yielding fields and areas for livestock. After Father Serra left the Mission to journey north, the friars and the missionaries, with the help of Salinan Native Americans, continued to develop the Mission, its land, and the water system (also referred to as the irrigation system) that allowed them to develop agricultural fields.

3. Builders, Laborers, and Suppliers

The Mission was built by Father Serra, Father Miguel Pieras, and Father Buenaventura Sitjar. The original site of the Mission, believed to have been located several miles south of its current location closer to the San Antonio River, was a rudimentary shelter. When the friars moved the Mission upriver to the current site, larger permanent buildings were constructed. Salinan Native Americans and Spanish soldiers constructed the buildings and irrigation system under the direction of Father Pieras and Father Sitjar.

4. Original and Subsequent Owners and Occupants

The Order established the Mission in 1771 for the Catholic Church. The Order, missionaries, and Salinan Native Americans occupied the Mission from 1771 to 1834. The Mission property, which included thousands of acres of land, was confiscated in 1834 by the Mexican governor of Alta California under the Secularization Act. In 1834, the governor secularized all the missions of California, and placed them under civil jurisdiction. The Order was allowed to use the 33 acres of its original land for church purposes, but the remaining land was divided up and granted by the Mexican government between 1834 and 1845. In 1863, President Abraham Lincoln signed a proclamation returning ownership of the 33 acres of Mission lands back to the Catholic Church, under the care and management of Bishop José Sadoc O.P. Alemany of the Diocese of Monterey (Diocese) (Mission San Antonio de Padua, 2012; California Missions Resource Center, 2012). The Diocese managed the Mission, and Father Doroteo Ambris came from Monterey and took up residence at the Mission, along with several Salinan families, until his death in 1883.

The Diocese owned and managed the Mission from 1863 to 1928, after which management of the property was returned to the Order. The Order managed the Mission until 2005, when the last Franciscan, Father John Gini, left the Mission. Since 2005, the Diocese has managed the Mission property.

In the 1920s, William Randolph Hearst purchased the land that comprised the five original Mission ranches, in addition to other original Mission land, before selling the land to the US Army in 1940. In 1950, the US Army returned adjacent acreage to the Diocese, bringing the amount of Mission land to 85 acres. The US Army owns the remaining acreage in the study area that surrounds the Mission property.

5. Alterations and Additions

   a. Land Use and Development

      The original site of the Mission was located several miles south of the current site. Father Serra and his party erected small wood buildings and a stockade at the original location in 1771, including a small wooden church building. This was the site of the first Mission church (Archaeological Consulting and Research, 1988). One year later, in 1772, the friars moved the Mission site to its current location to be nearer to the San Miguel River (now Mission Creek).The initial, temporary structures at the original location were abandoned. A new church (the second of five generations of church buildings) was constructed at this new location. Between 1775 and 1781, following construction of the church building, priority was given to construction of Padres' Quarters and housing for single Salinan women and married families. In 1775, small adobe buildings were built to serve as store rooms and the friars' rooms, and in 1781, three more structures were added to the complex. The next documented construction was in 1804, when a cemetery was laid out (Mission San Antonio de Padua, 2012). The irrigation system was built during the early years of Mission settlement to facilitate agricultural development to feed the missionaries and the residents of the Mission. The water system was expanded and improved throughout the late 18th century and into the early 19th century (Hoover and Hoover, 2008).

      As the Mission grew, the church went through several periods of construction and renovation. The third-generation church, constructed of adobe with a tile roof, was completed in 1776, replacing the first church building in this location. In 1810, construction of the fourth-generation church commenced. Led by Father Padro Cabot and Father Juan Buatista Sancho, it was completed in 1812 and sat on a 10-foot-deep rock foundation. It was a large adobe brick building with timber framing and a tile roof. The Salinans made the adobe bricks and tiles onsite. The tiles were developed from the clay in the soil, and were the first of their kind in California (Arthur, 1975).

      The façade of the church, added in 1821, was built in what is now called the Mission architectural style, with ornate detailing and a pediment that featured stepped and curved sides. Above the three arched doorways of the church was a central arched opening for the *Osquila*, the large main bell. Smaller bells were placed in the towers at each corner of the church roof. Tiles formed long horizontal cornices on the front elevation. The interior of the church had a vaulted ceiling; the building's wood-frame windows were typical of missions throughout California. This church formed the basis for the fifth generation church, which is the current church (described in detail in Part I.A.5.b) (Arthur, 1975).

      A large quadrangle and courtyard were located adjacent to the church on its west side. The quadrangle was made up of the church building on one side, and the original shops, Padres' Quarters, winery, and store rooms on the other sides. The quadrangle, like the church, was constructed of adobe bricks and had red tile roofs. The quadrangle formed a central open courtyard and had covered walkways on three sides, supported by brick columns (Arthur, 1975).

      The Mission period (1771-1834) was a time of growth and expansion at the Mission. In addition to the main complex of buildings, the Mission property included thousands of acres of land, where the missionaries and the Salinans kept over 7,000 head of cattle, 11,000 sheep, and 800 horses (Daly, 2010). A grist mill and millhouse were added in about 1806. The two-story mill had a lower section housing the water wheel and an upper story that housed the millstones and a storeroom. In 1808, a

tannery was constructed, as was a 165-foot-by-37-foot building for lumber storage. An irrigation ditch was also extended to nearby fields that year. Construction of the orchard began in 1808, and was improved in 1817. A horse-powered wheat mill was built in 1810. The Mission's large irrigation system continued to be extended and improved as needed to irrigate fields for planting (Hoover and Hoover, 2008; Arthur, 1975).

b. Changes and Additions

After 1834, following the Secularization Act, when the land was divided into *ranchos* and granted to individuals, the Mission buildings and property could no longer be properly maintained. The friars and missionaries, with the loss of their lands, were no longer able to sell livestock and crops to support upkeep of the buildings. Although the Mission was occupied between 1834 and 1883, with no steady income to support maintenance, the property suffered from neglect. In 1851, a young priest, Father Ambris, moved to the Mission and lived there with several Salinan families until his death in 1883 (sometimes cited as 1882). The Mission continued to be staffed by missionaries and Salinan Native Americans until 1883. Between 1883 and 1903, the Mission was unoccupied and fell into ruin (Mission San Antonio de Padua, 2012; Hoover and Hoover, 2008).

In 1903, the California Landmarks League (League) began a campaign to restore the Mission church. The building's roof had collapsed, as had portions of several walls. The League rebuilt the church walls and covered the church with a wood roof to protect the interior. They completed their efforts in 1906 prior to the 1906 San Francisco Earthquake, and then had to redo their work, completing repairs of the church building in 1908. The League left the wood roof in place to protect the walls and interior (Mission San Antonio de Padua, 2012). The Mission remained unoccupied and was used sparingly for special services until 1928, when the Franciscan friars resumed their ministry at the Mission (Mission San Antonio de Padua, 2012).

Beginning in 1937, new efforts were made to restore the church and other Mission buildings. Most of the buildings on the property were deteriorated, fully or partially fallen down, or in ruins. Remnants of the irrigation system remained. For a decade, researchers gathered documents, photographs, and maps in preparation for the restoration and reconstruction project, which commenced in 1948 (Arthur, 1975).

Friars with the Order began the intensive restoration and reconstruction project in 1948. Ten weeks of excavations began with the goal of identifying where buildings and structures had been located on the property. The original building foundations were buried under dirt and adobe that had washed down to rubble. Original arches and columns were also recovered. The original cobblestone foundation, old mescal floors, doorway locations, and original fireplace locations were discovered, as were the original plumbing and drainage features (Arthur, 1975; Raycraft and Beckett, 2006).

The wooden church roof put in place in 1906 was removed and a replica was made of the original tile roof. The original roof was distinctive and unique to the Mission and the clay tiles had been made onsite by the Salinans. Approximately 12,000 adobe bricks were used to patch the walls. The original pulpit foundations remained, and it too was replicated. Exact copies of the original altar and rails were reproduced, and the statues were restored to their niches (Arthur, 1975). The chapel was fully restored, including its unique pale blue, beamed ceiling. The original, primitive

wood-frame windows were of rough hewn wood, and remained intact. The north side of the church had a Baptistry, sacristy, and corridor leading to the adobe pulpit stairs, all of which were restored. The façade of the church was intact (Arthur, 1975). A group of students from the Archaeological Field School at California Polytechnic University, led by Dr. Robert Hoover, uncovered foundations and a wall that made up the living quarters adjacent to the east side of the church, as well as old arches and columns. The excavation allowed researchers to determine the exact lines of the original buildings of the Mission complex (Arthur, 1975).

Only the foundations and floors of the quadrangle buildings remained by the 1930s. The adobe brick walls had crumbled. In restoring the roofs of the buildings, structural timbers were cut with an adze, the original tool used to cut all Mission beams. The roofs of the three buildings surrounding the quadrangle were rebuilt with red clay tiles. The 60 columns along the 3 covered walkways of the quadrangle were restored. On the front arcade, 12 of the 18 original masonry arches were intact, and the missing six were reconstructed. The four columns of the front porch and front walk were also replaced (Hoover and Hoover, 2008). After the restoration and reconstruction, the front wing of the building (originally the reception rooms, Padres' Quarters, and winery), was converted to a museum showcasing Mission life (Arthur, 1975).

Using the intact cobblestone foundations, the courtyard located within the quadrangle was also rebuilt. The courtyard was rebuilt, but not restored exactly as it had been. Remains of several fruit trees, including cherries, peaches, olives, walnuts, and pears were uncovered during the excavations. A Moorish fountain, not original to the Mission period, was added to the center of the courtyard after the 20th century restoration and reconstruction of the quadrangle. The northern wall of the quadrangle and modern utility wing follows the course of the original orchard wall. Construction of the original fruit orchard to the east of the church building began in 1808, and was improved in 1817. It contained 40 to 50 fruit trees, approximately 150 to 200 grape vines, and some grains. Three walnut trees and an olive tree survived until 1955 (Hoover and Hoover, 2008).

Other buildings and features, including the Indian Village and Soldiers' Barracks, have not been fully restored. Several outbuildings and the extensive water system on the grounds have been excavated, but have not been restored or rebuilt (Arthur, 1975).

B. Historic Context

1. Spanish Missions in California

In 1769, a Spanish expedition led by Captain Gaspar de Portola passed through the San Antonio Valley and made contact with the Native American tribes. Portola followed a route from the coast up San Carpoforo Canyon that was established by Native Americans as a trade route. During this expedition, the future location for the Mission was noted. In 1768, Father Serra had been appointed superior of a band of 15 Franciscans for the Indian Missions of Baja California. Father Serra began his journey in Baja California, and he traveled north to Alta California, erecting the first of the California Missions in San Diego in 1769. From there, Father Serra continued north along El Camino Real (also known as the King's Highway or the Royal Road), eventually establishing the chain of 21 missions throughout California. Upon arriving in the San Antonio Valley, Father Serra picked a location for the third mission based on the recommendation of Portola. Father Serra established the Mission on July 14, 1771. The Mission was sited near the San Antonio River. After selecting the location, Father Serra removed a set of bells from the

pack animals and hung them in a nearby oak tree, ringing them to signal that the first mass would be heard in the San Antonio Valley (Costansó, 1769; Daly, 2010).

The original Mission was located several miles south of its current location, and it was originally composed of a few small wood buildings, a stockade, and a small shelter for Father Serra's traveling party, with a cross erected in front of the shelter. Within a year, the Mission was moved to its current location to be closer to what was then called the San Miguel River (now Mission Creek) and its more dependable water flow (Archaeological Consulting and Research, 1988). The proximity to Mission Creek allowed the Mission friars and Salinans to grow wheat and keep a variety of animals.

The Mission was located along a route that Juan Bautista de Anza took as he led 200 settlers from Sonora, Mexico to the San Francisco bay area. The de Anza expedition stayed at the Mission in 1776. Within 10 years of its establishment, the Mission had become the largest mission community in California. Many Salinan Native Americans were baptized and married at the Mission by the friars, and they contributed to the agricultural industry. After learning about agriculture and raising stock, they became the primary labor force at the Mission. The Mission, in a report to the government in Monterey, stated that it maintained large and small livestock, with over 7,000 head of cattle, 11,000 sheep, and 800 horses (Daly, 2010). By 1800, the land associated with the Mission stretched from Junipero Serra Peak to Bradley, and east from the Salinas River to the Pacific Ocean. By 1805, 1,300 Salinan Native Americans lived and worked at the Mission and it continued to thrive until 1821, when Mexico received its independence from Spain (NPS, 2007).

2. Role of Native Americans in the Development of the Landscape

The San Antonio Valley is in southwestern Monterey County. Bordered by the Santa Lucia Range to the east, the Los Padres National Forest to the west and north, and agricultural land to the south, the valley is rich in resources and has been inhabited by humans for 10,000 years (NPS, 2007). The earliest known human occupants of the land are the Salinans, occupying the area 5000 years before present (B.P.). Prior to the Salinan tribe, native hunter-gatherers lived in smaller, more mobile groups that did not establish settlements. The Salinans were hunter-gatherers who occupied areas on both sides of the Santa Lucia Range and established semi-permanent villages, traveling seasonally for food. Subsistence included acorns, shellfish, and mammals, and they relied on marine resources extensively. Starting around 2000 B.P., the regional population started to grow, and technological advances increased. Formal trade networks and more permanent villages appeared. At the time of historic contact, at least 20 Salinan villages were known throughout the area (NPS, 2007).

After the Mission was established, some members of the Salinan Native American tribe converted to Christianity (they were referred to as "neophytes") and went to live or work at the Mission. They farmed and constructed many of the Mission buildings. They were taught skills critical to Mission life including farming, spinning, and raising livestock. One of the most important contributions made by Salinans was the Mission irrigation system. Together with Father Sitjar, they engineered the first irrigation system in California in the 1770s. The system eventually grew to include over 50 miles of irrigation ditches. Water for the system was retrieved from both springs on Mission Creek, located northwest of the church, and from a collection dam about 3 miles northeast of the mission on the San Antonio River. The first use of waterpower in Alta California, used to propel a wheel in the grist mill, was also implemented at the Mission (Hoover and Hoover, 2008).

At its peak in 1805, the Salinan population at the Mission was approximately 1,300. Though the Mission grew during the early 19th century, the Salinan Native American population in the region declined. While able to adapt to mission life, Europeans brought contagious diseases to the region, which caused high death rates among the native Salinan population (NPS, 2007).

3. Mexican Control

In 1822, Mexican revolutionaries overthrew Spanish rule in Monterey, and Emperor Augustin Iturbide began his rule. Governor Sola, in charge of California, swore an oath to Iturbide that same year. Iturbide's rule ended in August 1822 and a new government took over. In 1824, the Mexican government passed the Colonization Act in an effort to raise much needed funds by selling unoccupied lands in California. This law invited immigrants to settle in Mexico (including Alta California) (Texas State Historical Association, 2012). However, much of the land in California belonged to the 21 missions and could not be sold by the new Mexican government.

Through the Secularization Act of 1834 (also cited as 1833), the governor secularized the missions of California, and the Mission land was taken from the Order and placed under civil jurisdiction to be sold as land grants. This Act relegated the missions to only enough acreage for the church and its associated buildings and for land to support those who lived on mission property; the Mission was allowed to use only 33 acres, down from the thousands of acres it had previously owned. The Mission had at least 11 outlying *ranchos* that were occupied by the Salinan neophytes. Of the 11, the four largest – Rancho Los Ojitos (est. 1810), Rancho San Miguelito de Trinidad (est. 1804), Rancho El Piojo, and Rancho El Pleyto (Pleito) – had recorded dwellings. At least 11 Mexican land grants were created from Mission lands (Allen and Hildebrand, 1995). Though many converted Salinans left the now-defunct Mission and settled elsewhere, others remained in the vicinity and several received parcels from Mission friars. Some who did not receive land left the area and built settlements on their tribal land (NPS, 2007).

The new governor of California, José Figueroa, came to California in 1834 and removed the Spanish Franciscan friars from the missions in the central coastal area of California, replacing them with Franciscan friars from Mexico. In 1843, the Mexican government returned use of the Mission to the Spanish Franciscan friars (Mission San Antonio de Padua, 2012; Daly, 2010).

The war between the US and Mexico, which began in 1846, ended with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1848. Terms of the treaty established that property rights granted under the Mexican land grant system would be upheld. In 1850, California became a part of the US, ending Mexican control in the state. Court battles ensued over ownership of the missions and former mission property that had been divided into Mexican land grants (NPS 2007; Mission San Antonio de Padua, 2012).

4. Growth and Development

One theme tying together all periods of coastal California history is the influence of Mexican land grants. The Mexican land grant system influenced the growth and development of this region for decades after the Mexicans ceded control of California to the US in 1950. The US Land Claims Commission (Commission) was established in 1851 to investigate claims and ownership granted under the Mexican land grant system. The Commission required excessive proof of land ownership, which proved difficult for most of the grantees. Because of the lengthy and expensive process for establishing ownership of the land, and the inability of many grantees to produce the proper

documentation, many of the Mexican land grants were acquired by the Commission and sold to US citizens. This legal change of ownership caused many battles for rightful ownership of the land, best illustrated at Rancho Milpitas. The Rancho Milpitas land was awarded to Faxon Dean Atherton under the new Commission. Atherton arrived with sheriffs and weapons to take ownership of the land, burning homes and possessions of those who were living on the property. Salinans who were forced off the land retreated to an area known as "the Indians," a settlement that has survived for many generations (Mission San Antonio de Padua, 2012; NPS, 2007).

Another influence on the growth of the region was the 1849 Gold Rush, which brought new industry and settlers to the San Antonio Valley. Mining and farming homesteaders flocked to the area and gold deposits were found on Rancho Milpitas. Several hundred mines opened in the nearby Santa Lucia Range. The town of Jolon was founded in the late 1850s in response to the gold rush population boom. Located along the route of El Camino Real at the juncture of the Los Ojitos and Milpitas land grants, construction in the town quickly included the Dutton Hotel and the Tidball Store, saloons, blacksmith shops, a dance hall, a jail, and a post office (NPS, 2007).

The Homestead Act of 1862 further spurred population growth. This Act granted acreage (typically 160 acres) at no cost to an individual who lived on the land for 5 years (National Archives, 2012). Several years after the Homestead Act of 1862, and following Southern Pacific Railroad's relinquishing its land claims, homesteaders began settling in the San Antonio Valley. Inexpensive or free land brought an influx of settlers, including José Maria Gil from Madrid, Spain, one of the first gold speculators to establish a presence in the area. Immigrants flocked to the valley from Mexico, Germany, and the northeastern US (NPS, 2007).

Most newcomers settled south and east of Jolon, naming their new settlements Lockwood, Pleyto, Bryson, Sapague, Hames Valley, and the Argyle District (Raycraft and Beckett, 2006). In 1886, the Southern Pacific Railroad built tracks through King City, roughly 23 miles to the east of Jolon, effectively ending Jolon's boom period. King City soon became the largest town in the San Antonio Valley (Allen and Hildebrand, 1995).

A 1904 prospectus for the Salinas Oil and Development Company stated, "I am positive you will get good producing oil wells at a depth not to exceed 1,000 feet," which brought additional people to the San Antonio Valley looking for oil. By 1926, three major oil companies were sinking wells in the area in hopes of finding oil (Raycraft and Beckett, 2006).

5. Advancement of Ranching

During the last half of the 19th century and the first half of the 20th century, the five large Mexican land grant *ranchos* that had originally been Mission *ranchos* (Rancho Milpitas, Rancho Los Ojitos, Rancho Pleyto, Ranch El Piojo, and Rancho San Miguelito de Trinidad) went through multiple owners. Three of the *ranchos* – Rancho Milpitas, Rancho Los Ojitos, and Rancho Pleyto – have the San Antonio River running through them. The other two – Rancho El Piojo and Rancho San Miguelito de Trinidad – sit near the Nacimiento River. These five *ranchos* encompassed 115,000 acres of the valley's most desirable land (Raycraft and Beckett, 2006).

The following is the history of the five *ranchos* from the end of the Mission period, 1834, to when they were purchased by William Randolph Hearst in the early 1900s. The

Spanish word *rancho* is used to refer to these properties during the periods of Spanish and Mexican control. The English word ranch is used to refer to these properties in the latter half of the 19th century and the whole of the 20th century.

a. The Ranchos

i. Rancho Milpitas

In 1838, Ygnacio Pastor took ownership of Rancho Milpitas. The *rancho* consisted of approximately 43,000 acres. Pastor, who had been the *alcade* (similar to a mayor) of the Mission, received the grant from Governor Alvarado on May 5, 1838. Pastor sold the *rancho* to José de Jesus Pico in 1852, who, by 1857, co-owned the property with Juan de Tono. The men incurred debt and were forced to sell the property to Juan Suco, a Chilean, in 1859. Suco sold 75 percent of the ranch to Hiram Rush, a hotel owner in Sacramento. Rush's nephew, William L. Earl, ran the ranch until the disastrous drought of 1862. Many cattle died, and in 1865, Rush closed down the ranch and removed the livestock. Earl and his wife (Rush's niece) moved from the main ranch house to one near Jolon, and when Hiram Rush died in 1871, Faxon Dean Atherton became the owner of the ranch (Allen and Hildebrand, 1995).

Atherton, a wealthy capitalist from San Francisco, did not have clear title of the land because Pastor had never had the sale of the ranch officially approved by the Monterey County land office. This led to a major legal battle, because previous owners Pico and de Tono had been leasing small parcels of the ranch to other men. The lessees had been misinformed as to their legal stake in the land and fought Atherton in court. The case was decided in Atherton's favor and he allowed some tenants to purchase their parcels outright while legally evicting the rest. After Atherton's death, his sons George and Frank were able to evict the remaining tenants with the help of law enforcement, and George and his wife Gertrude briefly moved into the main ranch house before returning to San Francisco. The Athertons sold off several small parcels of the ranch over the next few years, including to family friend James Alonzo Forbes. Faxon Atherton's widow retained approximately 75 percent of the original ranch land, until selling to the James Brown Cattle Company. Brown sold the ranch to William Randolph Hearst in the early 1920s (Daly, 2010).

The following were owners of Rancho Milpitas:

Ygnacio Pastor
José de Jesus Pico
Juan Suco
Hiram Rush
Faxon Dean Atherton
Dominga Goni de Atherton (widow of Faxon)
James Brown Cattle Company
William Randolph Hearst

ii. Rancho El Piojo

Rancho El Piojo was granted to Joaquin Soto by the Mexican government in 1842. The approximately 13,000-acre ranch passed to the heirs of Soto in 1857. The ranch is located south of Rancho Milpitas. William R. Olden purchased the land from the heirs of Soto, from whom it was purchased in 1869 by Charles B. Polhemus. By 1870, Polhemus had 250 calves, 1,000 lambs, and 1,600 dairy

cows. The value from cheese produced on the ranch in a 6-month period was roughly $10,000. Over the next few years, Polhemus purchased part of Rancho Los Ojitos and Rancho San Miguelito. He sold all his property to Henry M. Newhall, who in turn sold the ranches to Hearst in 1925 (Allen and Hildebrand, 1995; Daly, 2010).

The following were owners of Rancho El Piojo:
Joaquin Soto
Heirs of Joaquin Soto
William R. Olden
Charles B. Polhemus
Henry M. Newhall
William Randolph Hearst

iii. Rancho Los Ojitos

Mariano Soberanes was granted 8,900 acres of land in 1842, called Rancho Los Ojitos. The San Antonio River formed the southern border of the ranch and it ran in a northwest/southeast direction, with Jolon at its northern end. During the Mission period, herds of sheep, cattle, and horses grazed on the land. Rancho Los Ojitos had a 39-foot-by-29-foot adobe cottage with a covered porch. It was originally intended for use by the Salinans who were in charge of cattle at the Mission (Daly, 2010).

The first San Antonio Post Office was located on Rancho Los Ojitos (Raycraft and Beckett, 2006). Soberanes sold pieces of the ranch to a variety of purchasers over the subsequent years. He sold portions of the ranch to Charles B. Polhemus in the 1870s. In the 1880s, James Bolton purchased the land from Polhemus. Bolton purchased other the segments of the original ranch from the heirs of Soberanes, and unified the ranch as a whole. Bolton kept the ranch until selling to Hearst in 1923 (Daly, 2010).

The following were owners of Rancho Los Ojitos:
Mariano Soberanes
Charles B. Polhemus
Heirs of Mariano Soberanes
James Bolton
William Randolph Hearst

iv. Rancho San Miguelito de Trinidad

José Rafael Gonzales, the former lay administrator of the Mission, was granted Rancho San Miguelito de Trinidad in 1841. The *rancho* was located slightly southwest of the Mission and Rancho Milpitas and consisted of roughly 22,000 acres. The *rancho* changed hands many times, until Charles B. Polhemus took ownership in the late 1860s. Polhemus sold the ranch to Henry M. Newhall for his large beef cattle operation in 1875. Newhall remained owner until selling to Hearst in the early 1900s (Allen and Hildebrand, 1995; Daly, 2010).

The following were owners of Rancho San Miguelito de Trinidad:
José Rafael Gonzales
Charles B. Polhemus
Henry M. Newhall
William Randolph Hearst

v. Rancho Pleyto

Governor Pico granted the Rancho Pleyto to Antonio Chavez in 1845. Claims later filed by W.S. Jonson and Preston K. Woodside were found in their favor, and approximately 13,000 acres were confirmed to them in 1872. James Lynch and William Pinkerton acquired the ranch in the 1870s. The ranch was used for sheep grazing. Casa Blanco, a whitewashed adobe building, was used as ranch headquarters. Built during the Mission period, it stood under the shade of giant oaks. Pinkerton sold 8,150 acres to Hearst in the 1920s, keeping the rest until the US Army acquired it in 1940 (Daly, 2010).

The following were owners of Rancho Pleyto:
Antonio Chavez
W.S. Jonson and Preston K. Woodside
James Lynch and William Pinkerton
William Randolph Hearst
US Army (Daly, 2010)

The last owners, prior to William Randolph Hearst's consolidation of the five ranches, were:

- Milpitas Rancho was owned and operated by the James Brown Cattle Company (Allen and Hildebrand, 1995).
- Los Ojitos, San Miguelito, and El Piojo Ranchos were owned by the Newhall Land and Farming Company (NPS, 2007).
- Rancho Pleyto was owned by James Lynch and William Pinkerton.

6. Early 20th Century

In 1883, following the death of Father Ambris, the last friar associated with the Mission, the Mission was abandoned and the buildings and land began to fall into ruin. As the Mission buildings crumbled, cows roamed both inside and outside of the buildings. An effort to repair and restore the Mission church was initiated in 1903 by the League, led by US Congressman from California Joseph R. Knowland. The repairs stabilized the church building until a major earthquake in 1906 destroyed the League's efforts. The League began again after the quake and completed the second repair effort in 1908.The Mission was abandoned between 1908 and 1919, used only occasionally for annual events and celebrations. This included occasional masses conducted by Father P. Gramman, a priest from King City (Hoover and Hoover, 2008; Raycraft and Beckett, 2006).

Throughout the second half of the 19th century, George Hearst, the father of William Randolph Hearst, purchased land throughout the western US. He owned land in California, Arizona, and New Mexico. The land passed to his wife Phoebe upon his death in 1891. In 1919, Phoebe Hearst died, leaving her estate to her only child, William Randolph. He inherited approximately 250,000 acres in central California that had been acquired by his father George. In addition to the land his father had purchased, William Randolph began acquiring property in the San Antonio Valley. Beginning in 1908, under the umbrella of his Piedmont Land and Cattle Company, Hearst began expanding his father's ranch holdings from along the Pacific coast, south of Monterey, over the Santa Lucia Range and into the San Antonio Valley. He eventually purchased all five of the former Mission ranches (Allen and Hildebrand, 1995; Daly, 2010).

In 1919, Hearst commissioned architect Julia Morgan to design La Casa Grande, his country house complex in San Simeon on the cliff he renamed La Cuesta Encantada. Hearst had farming operations at San Simeon, but it was recommended to him that the 10,000 acres along the Nacimiento and San Antonio rivers could be used for farming dry crops, including oats, wheat, and barley (Daly, 2010; NPS, 2007).

Throughout the 1920s, and into the 1930s, he expanded his landholdings extensively in California, eventually procuring approximately 194,000 acres in the San Antonio Valley. The northernmost potion of his property, near Jolon, was acquired in 1925. This purchase included the town of Jolon and Rancho Milpitas. He continued to procure the land around Jolon and by 1937 his estate stretched south and west of the San Antonio Valley, including miles of coastline (Daly, 2010; NPS, 2007).

A fire in 1929 burned most of the town of Jolon, including the original ranch house from *Rancho Milpitas*. Hearst commissioned Julia Morgan to build the Milpitas Ranch House (also known as the Hacienda), his new ranch headquarters. The Milpitas Ranch House, built in the Mission Revival style, was constructed between 1929 and 1931 at a cost of $200,000. The ranch house included lodging for ranch employees and rooms for Hearst and his guests. Ten of the cowboys who worked at Milpitas Ranch lived in the residence quarters in the Milpitas Ranch House. In addition to ranch headquarters, it was a destination for picnics and parties. Shortly after Milpitas Ranch House was built, Hearst began planning construction of a 20-mile road that would connect San Simeon to Milpitas Ranch. Called the Burnett Road, it would replace the existing 100-mile route from San Simeon to the Milpitas Ranch House. Two Hearst employees, F.W. Slattery and George Loorz, oversaw construction of the road. The road was completed in late 1934, though Hearst demanded improvements that would continue the construction through 1938. Hearst also commissioned airstrips in both San Simeon and Jolon. The Jolon airstrip was used primarily for ranch operations, though Hearst also flew in guests for picnics (Allen and Hildebrand, 1995; NPS, 2007).

7. Development of Fort Hunter Liggett

Due to the Depression, Hearst was forced to sell roughly 153,800 acres in the 1940s; during that time, the US War Department was preparing for World War II and was looking for a large tract of land that could serve as a training facility (Mission San Antonio de Padua, 2012). In addition to the land Hearst sold to the US Army, the US Army purchased neighboring ranches and the Los Padres National Forest. The US Army's accumulation of land is what comprises present day FHL. The land Hearst sold makes up 70 percent of the FHL acreage. The installation encompassed approximately164,260 acres and was originally known as the Hunter Liggett Military Reservation (HLMR). The post was named for Lieutenant General Hunter Liggett, the commander of the 41st National Guard Division and, during World War I, commander of the Corps of the Expeditionary Forces and Chief of Staff under General Pershing (NPS, 2007).

Originally under the command of Camp Roberts, HLMR was transformed into a semi-permanent training facility. The US Forest Service built fire roads and the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) built roads to supplement the existing county roads. The landscape at HLMR served well as training grounds for locales in Europe, as they mirrored the rolling hills, level valleys, and rugged peaks that would be seen in combat. Thousands of infantry marched to HLMR from Camp Roberts for training (NPS, 2007). Most of the original adobe buildings that had survived the ranching era were demolished by the US Army in the early 1940s. Though the landscape was now closed to the public,

the US Army preserved the historic sites of the Salinan people and Hearst's Milpitas Ranch House. The US Army also granted additional acreage to the Mission, bringing the Mission's total land to approximately 85 acres. In 1953, the HLMR command was transferred to Fort Ord, and in 1957 the Combat Development Experimentation Command began to use HLMR for defense technology trials. This program continued at HLMR for 40 years. The post was renamed FHL in 1974 (Raycraft and Beckett, 2006).

The US Army currently uses FHL as a training center for the US Army Reserve. There are 29 designated training areas and a cantonment area on the post. The cantonment area supports urban and administrative functions, while the remainder of the post is used for training and testing. The cantonment area is approximately 1,078 acres located in the valley between the San Antonio River and Mission Creek (NPS, 2007).

8. Late 20th Century to the Present

The Mission was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1976. The pastoral setting and preserved viewshed contributed to its historic significance. FHL had been studying the possibility of constructing barracks in the meadow north of the Mission for several years, and met with strong opposition from local community groups. It was argued that constructing barracks behind the Mission would compromise the intact historic landscape surrounding the Mission (Arthur, 1975; Dirkx, 1991).

In 1977, Leon Panetta, a US Congressman from California, became involved in a continuing debate over construction of military barracks within the viewshed of the Mission and continued his involvement at the Mission into the 1990s. In 1991, he introduced the "Restricted Building Zone" bill in Congress. The zone would surround the Mission and restrict where future growth at FHL could occur in the vicinity of the Mission. The proposed Restricted Building Zone covered approximately 340 acres of US Army property immediately adjacent to the Mission, though original plans did not include the meadow north of the Mission building. The process for finalizing the boundaries of the Building Restriction Zone was a collaborative effort between Panetta, US Army officials, and concerned citizens groups. The bill was signed by President George H.W. Bush on December 5, 1991, and included the land north of the Mission (Dirkx, 1991; Library of Congress, 1991).

Congressman Panetta also introduced legislation in Congress, titled "California San Antonio Mission National Historic Park Study Act of 1992" (commonly referred to as a feasibility study). The study investigated the significance of the Mission in the development of the State of California through Salinan Native Americans, Franciscan missionaries, Mexican ranches, and pioneers of western expansion (Library of Congress, 1992).

PART II. PHYSICAL INFORMATION OF THE SITE

A. Landscape Character Description Summary

The Mission is located in the San Antonio Valley alongside the San Antonio River in the heart of the Santa Lucia Range. The main feature of the site is the Mission church, surrounded by the Padres' Quarters, the original granary, and the original workshops that encircle the large courtyard. Within the vicinity of the Mission buildings are structures and smaller buildings associated with the operations of the Mission in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. The setting of the Mission and the associated buildings and structures expands to the north along Mission Creek, to the west to the San Antonio River, to the east to a natural hill and man-made berm, and to the south into the open valley, which includes the view from the Mission and the greater irrigation system that was critical to the expansion and growth of agricultural production at the Mission.

The pastoral setting in the valley among the mountain range is very similar to the early 19th century setting when the Mission was its most active. The view from the steps of the Mission to the south into the valley is very similar today to what it would have been in the early 19th century.

The mountains surrounding the Mission in the early 20th century were covered with large pine trees and the valley was filled with oak and other types of trees. Some oak trees remain in the valley and the mountains to the north and west continue to be covered with pine trees.

Features of the landscape are noted on Figures 3 and 4 after Part IV of this document.

B. Character-Defining Features

Character-defining features of the landscape of the Mission site include natural elements, such as the San Antonio River, Santa Lucia Range, and the viewshed, as well as elements that were designed over time, including the church, courtyard, granary, cemetery, and water system.

Irrigation works were critical in the development and survival of the Mission and its inhabitants. The Mission was the first of the California missions to develop an irrigation system for agricultural purposes (Hoover and Hoover, 2008).

1. Natural Features

a. Topography

The topography of the valley was one of the main reasons it was selected by the Franciscan friars in the 18th century as the location to develop and build the Mission. After examining the contour of the land, they selected a location near the river which would be used for irrigation.

The Mission was built with the rear elevation to a large hill and the front elevation facing open land to the south. To the west are the Santa Lucia Range and the San Antonio River, which is the lowest elevation in the vicinity. There is a slight change in elevation to the south of the Mission that blocks the view of most of the FHL cantonment area. The Milpitas Ranch House, a 1929 Julia Morgan-designed ranch house built for William Randolph Hearst, sits on a hill to the southeast of the Mission.

b. Vegetation

Vegetation in the immediate vicinity of the main Mission buildings includes oak trees, cacti, pine trees, and grass. It is mostly open on the front and dense with trees

to the rear. The valley to the south is flat and covered with 3- to 4-foot brush. The mountainous area to the north is covered with pine and oak trees. There are more dense clusters of trees and shrubs along the river and the creek. Signage at the site indicates an olive tree adjacent to the church was planted by the friars in 1836 and a pomegranate tree near the Sacristy that dates to Mission period. Sycamore trees and redwood trees also dot the landscape.

c. Water

The Mission sits at the confluence of the San Antonio River and Mission Creek. The San Antonio River runs west of the Mission and was one of the reasons for siting the Mission in this location since water was needed for drinking and to irrigate the crops. The San Antonio River follows the Santa Lucia Range to the northwest. Mission Creek runs along the north side of the Mission and continues to the northeast.

2. Designed Features

a. Circulation

During the Mission period, El Camino Real was the primary road connecting Mission San Antonio de Padua with Mission San Miguel to the south and Soledad Mission to the north. In the area of the Mission San Antonio de Padua, El Camino Real roughly followed the San Antonio River.

Pedestrian circulation around the Mission and the quadrangle is covered by the wide arcades. The courtyard in the quadrangle has footpaths cutting the courtyard into four squares.

b. Views and Vistas

There are no designed landscape elements in the natural areas surrounding the Mission. The Mission has views and vistas to the south across the fields that were formerly agricultural fields. The views from the Mission are natural views, not designed.

c. Water

The water system developed by the friars and the Salinans was an engineering feat at the time it was built. Irrigation canals to the north and south of the Mission moved water in a massive system to irrigate fields for food that was used for bartering as well as for their own sustenance. Much of the system is still intact, but is no longer used.

Bordering the courtyard is a water system that brought drinking water to the living quarters. To this day water still flows through these small drains on all sides of the courtyard. In the center of the courtyard is a Moorish fountain that was completed during the 20th century restoration in place of the original fountain.

d. Buildings and Structures

The period from 1804 to 1820 was the most active building period and is still visible today in the plan and layout of the structures. The current church building was started in 1810 and was expanded to include several wings, residences, granaries, a water-powered mill, and other auxiliary buildings and structures. The residences and other wings were added in the early 19th century and created the quadrangle and interior courtyard (Arthur, 1975; Hoover and Hoover, 2008).

As the Mission structures evolved, a quadrangle and an inner courtyard were formed by the church on one side, and the granary, Padres' Quarters, Soldiers' Barracks, and workshops on the other sides. The open courtyard today features a central fountain from the mid-20th century with walkways leading to it from each of the arcades. The squares formed by the walkways divide the courtyard into quarters and are filled primarily with rose bushes. Other plants found in the courtyard include flowering fruit trees, grape vines, pine trees, cedar trees and seasonal flowers. One of the grape plants is said to be from the Mission period.

Other structures include the walls of a cemetery first laid out in 1804, tannery vats built in 1808, a well and reservoir from 1824, a threshing stone, many irrigation canals, remnants of beehive ovens, a horse-powered mill, the Mission well, and the remnants of a cobblestone foundation. A caretaker's house with an L footprint and a red tile roof was built in 1935 near the southwest corner of the Mission building.

C. Other Features

1. Telephone and Power Lines

   Within the study area, there are telephone poles and lines and power lines that run northeast to southwest, roughly along the alignment of Del Venturi Road and on the east side of Mission Road. Others go over the berm to the east.

2. Fences

   There are fences scattered throughout the study area. A short fence with thin metal posts and wire between, demarcates the Mission property line. A white, thick metal gate sits across the entry to the Mission driveway. There is also a short, white picket fence on the west side of the mill along one side of the ditch.

3. Signage

   There are short wooden signs throughout the Mission property describing the features of Mission. They are wooden signs with engraved yellow lettering. There is additional signage at the entry to the Mission along the driveway that leads to the Mission buildings. The signs have dark wood frames of the same type used to indicate Mission features.

4. Parking

   There is a gravel parking lot southeast of the church building for Mission employees and visitors.

5. Roads

   There are three paved roadways in the study area. Mission Road runs north-south along the eastern edge of the study area. Del Venturi Road intersects Mission Road and heads southwest from that intersection. The driveway leading to the Mission property is also paved until just before the buildings, where it becomes small-diameter gravel, the same as the parking lot. There is another road that appears to no longer be in use. It is at the intersection of Mission Road and the Mission driveway and heads west from the intersection.

6. Berm

   In 1989, to shield a new housing development from the Mission viewshed, an earthen berm was constructed to the southeast of the Mission on the east side of Mission Creek Road. The berm and the vegetation planted on the berm were part of a series of mitigation measures agreed to by the US Army in order to protect the viewshed of the

Mission. The berm was planted with similar species to those in the existing landscape and fits visually into the surrounding landscape. It is not apparent that it is not a natural feature.

D. Current Condition

1. Buildings and Structures

The extant Mission buildings were in very good condition at the time of the field survey in March 2012. Most of the extant structures have been fully restored or reconstructed. The façade of the church and some of the columns and arches are original, but the remaining sections of the church and quadrangle have been reconstructed. The church still has services on a set schedule. In one of the wings there is a small museum and gift shop. Funds are currently being raised to retrofit the Mission buildings to protect them from earthquakes.

The irrigation system can be seen on the Mission grounds leading west to the tannery and water mill, south toward the former agricultural fields, and east toward the old holding pond. According to a map provided at the Mission, the irrigation ditches continue from the holding pond for roughly 3 miles south into the valley and 6 miles to the north and northwest into the mountains. The irrigation elements within the HALS study area to the north and northwest were not investigated. Elements of the irrigation system in close proximity of the Mission buildings, including the grist mill and multiple irrigation canals and ditches, are in good to very good physical condition and remain along their original alignments.

Other structure conditions vary. The grist mill has been restored and is in very good condition. The 1820 well, cemetery walls, threshing floor, and horse-drawn wheat mill are in good to very good condition. The water reservoir and tannery are in fair condition. The adobe beehive ovens are no longer extant, but a sign remains in their original location. Also on site are remains of the Soldiers' Barracks, an Indian laundry, and cobblestone foundations of a rectangular building almost immediately east of the church.

2. Viewshed and Landscape

The viewshed from the Mission to the south has been altered by the 1929 Milpitas Ranch House, which was the ranch house for the large William Randolph Hearst ranch in this area. The building is white with a red tile roof and gold dome. It is situated on the top of a hill to the southeast of the Mission, so it stands out visually. From the steps of the Mission, a few red tile roofs of the FHL housing development are visible to the southeast behind the berm. The FHL gymnasium, a white building at the corner of Bradley Drive and Route Tampa, is visible in the distance due to the stark contrast of the building's white exterior to the surrounding natural background. The building is slightly less than 1 mile from the Mission buildings. Other structures on FHL are not visible from the steps of the Mission church due to a slight change in elevation south of the Mission and mature, leafy oak trees that shield them from view.

The viewshed from the southern boundary of the Mission property has more visual intrusions from the military installation. From the southern boundary it is possible to see Milpitas Ranch House at a closer distance, the white, temporary Access Control Point structure, the FHL gymnasium, Route Tampa, and other white buildings to the southeast. There are evergreen trees, native oak trees and other vegetation which block the view of the majority of the buildings and structures, but the buildings along Route Tampa are particularly visible from this vantage point due to the open, flat linear roadway that draws the eye along the road. The telephone poles and lines are visible from various vantage points, particular from Mission Road, Del Venturi Road and from the Mission gate at the southern tip of the Mission boundary.

The land in the study area but outside the Mission property is mostly unoccupied and is covered with native vegetation. Vehicles use Del Venturi Road and Mission Road, but for the most part, the former agricultural fields are not used by FHL. The land north of the Mission is within the Building Restriction Zone, and as such it remains in its natural state.

The overall condition of the Mission and its surrounding landscape is very good.

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PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The field investigations were carried out in March 2012 by Sara Orton and Megan Venno with CH2M HILL. Historians Orton and Venno conducted data collection and produced the written history of the Mission from February to June 2012. Sara Orton is a historian and cultural resource specialist with 12 years experience in the field. Megan Venno is a historian and cultural resource specialist with 7 years experience in the field. Orton, who photographed the site, also has over 15 years experience in the photography field. Elizabeth Calvit with CH2M HILL was the senior architectural historian and provided technical review of the document. Andrea Naccarato with CH2M HILL was the project manager and provided project oversight. Beth Roussel with CH2M HILL reviewed and edited the document.

VICINITY MAP

LEGEND

Mission San Antonio de Padua Property Boundary

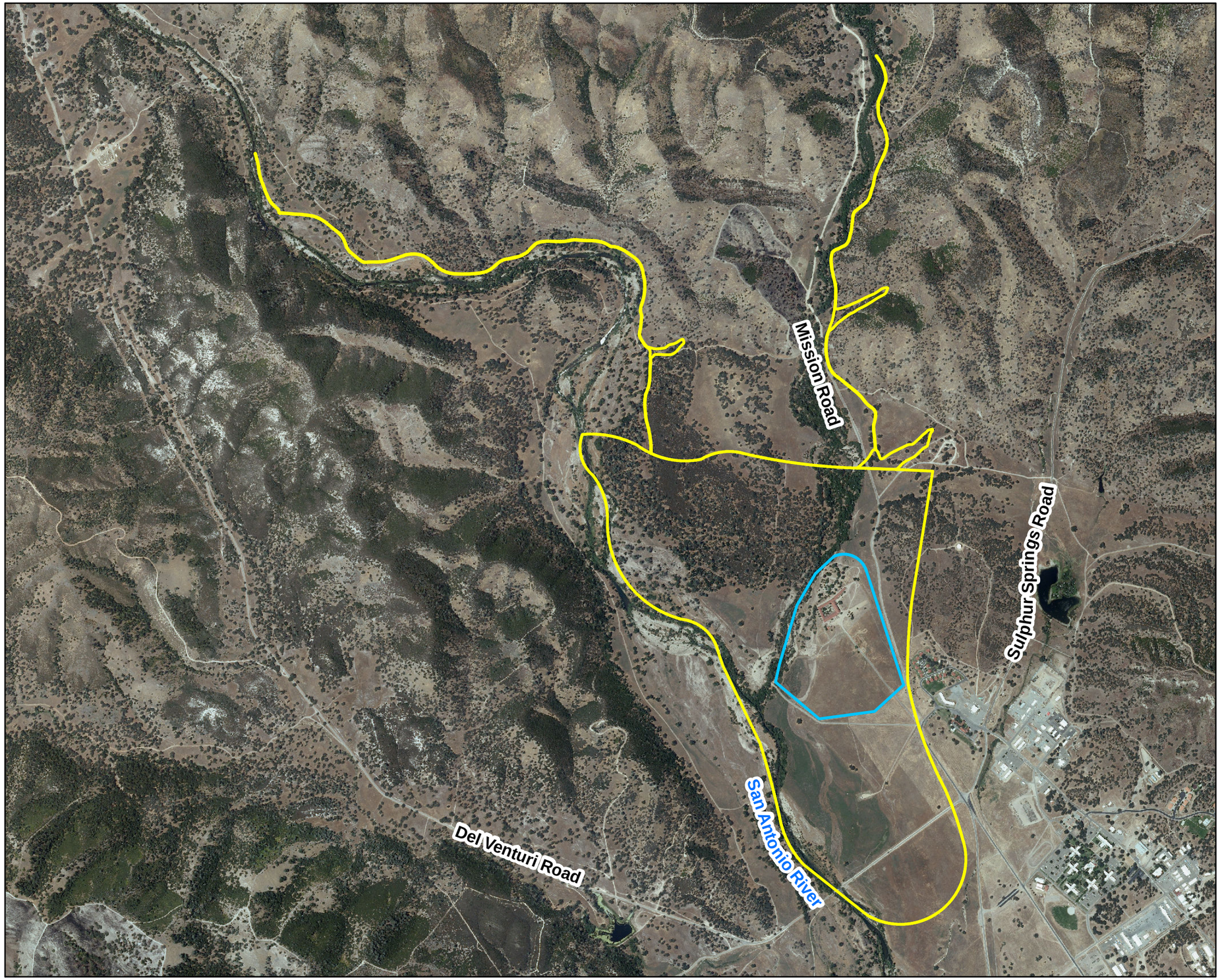
HALS Area Boundary

Note:
USGS 24k Quadrangles, California - Bear Canyon (1960), Cosio Knob (1985), Alder Peak (1985), Jolon (1960).

N

0 2,000 4,000
Feet

FIGURE 1
Quad Map showing the HALS Area Boundary and the Mission San Antonio de Padua Property Boundary
Historic American Landscapes Survey
Mission San Antonio de Padua
Jolon, Monterey County, California



VICINITY MAP

LEGEND

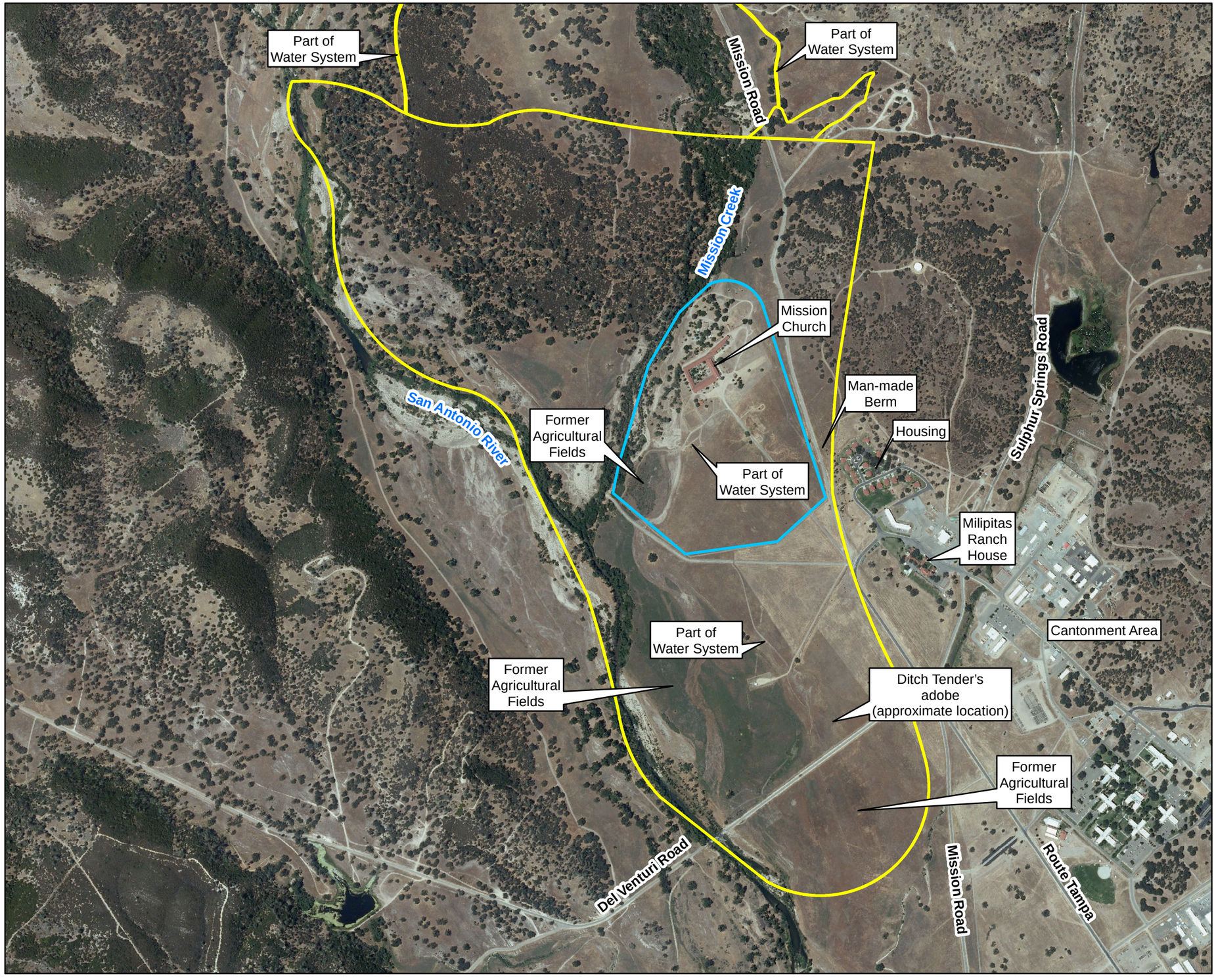
- Mission San Antonio de Padua Property Boundary
- HALS Area Boundary

Note:
Aerial Imagery 2010 California NAIP

N

0 1,500 3,000
Feet

FIGURE 2
Aerial showing the HALS Area Boundary and the Mission San Antonio de Padua Property Boundary
Historic American Landscapes Survey
Mission San Antonio de Padua
Jolon, Monterey County, California



VICINITY MAP

LEGEND

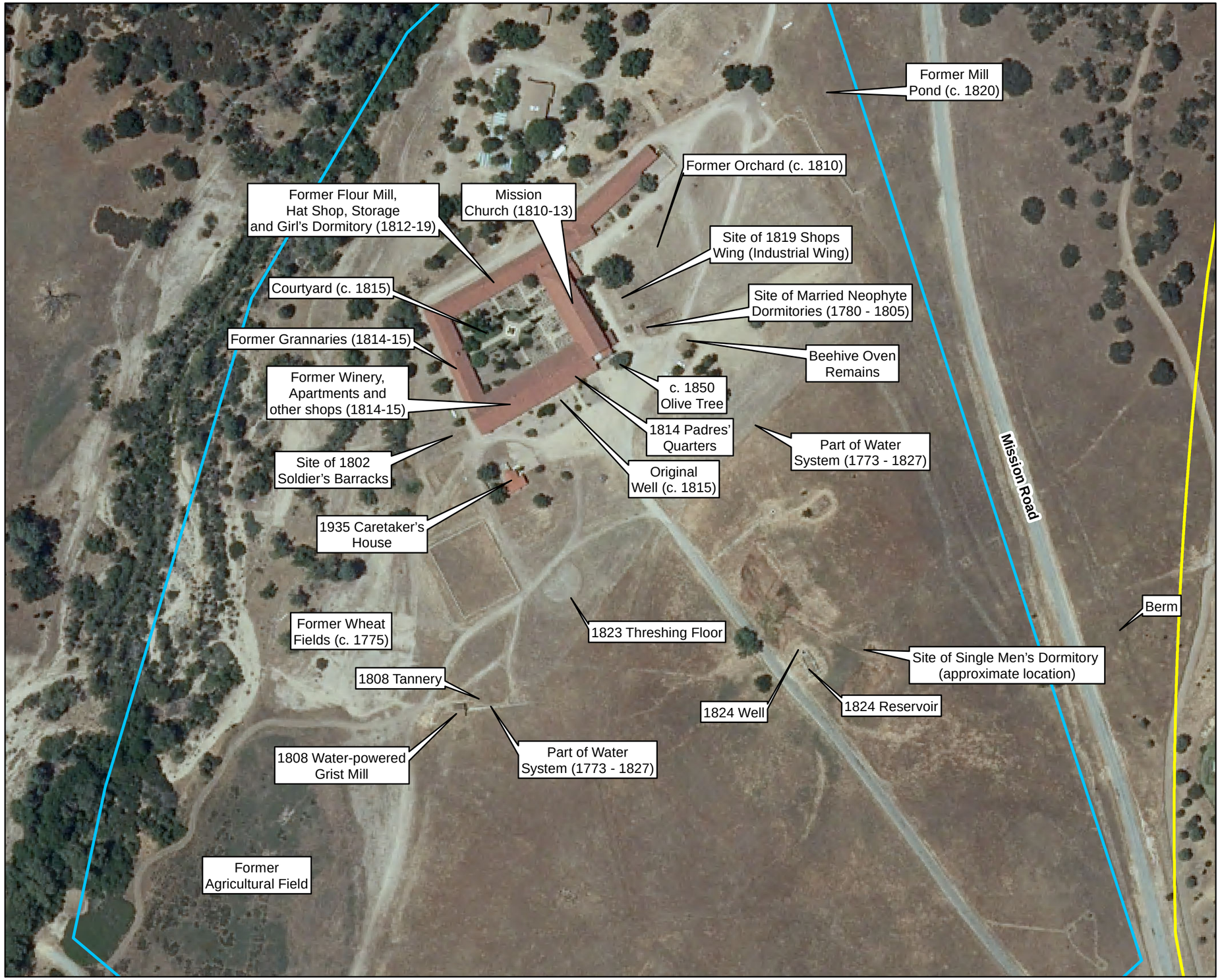
- Mission San Antonio de Padua Property Boundary
- HALS Area Boundary

Note:
Aerial Imagery 2010 California NAIP

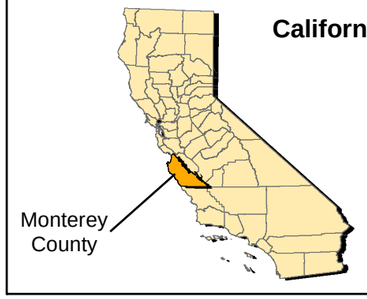
N

0 500 1,000
Feet

FIGURE 3
Aerial showing Features of the Landscape within the HALS Area Boundary
Historic American Landscapes Survey
Mission San Antonio de Padua
Jolon, Monterey County, California



VICINITY MAP



LEGEND

HALS Area Boundary

Mission San Antonio de Padua Property Boundary

Note:
Aerial Imagery 2010 California NAIP

Source: Hoover and Hoover, 2009; CH2MHILL site visit, March, 2012.

N

0 200 400
Feet

FIGURE 4
Aerial showing Features of the Landscape within the Mission Boundary
Historic American Landscapes Survey
Mission San Antonio de Padua
Jolon, Monterey County, California

CH2MHILL

HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY

MISSION SAN ANTONIO DE PAUDA

CURRENT PHOTOGRAPHS

View of the Mission buildings from the southern part of the open land south of the Mission. Facing northwest. March 14, 2012.

View of the façade of the Mission. Facing northwest. March 14, 2012.

View of the front elevation arcade. Facing west. March 15, 2012.

Side (west) elevation. Facing northeast. March 15, 2012.

Interior courtyard, with the west elevation of the church. Facing southeast. March 15, 2012.

Brick columns and arcade in courtyard and courtyard water feature. March 15, 2012.

Well and reservoir from 1824. Facing northwest. March 14, 2012.

Horse-powered wheat mill stone, south of the Mission building. March 14, 2012.

Threshing floor for separating grains, south of the Mission building. March 14, 2012.

Remnants of adobe beehive ovens east of the Mission buildings. March 14, 2012.

Early wheat fields to the southwest of the Mission buildings. Facing northwest. March 14, 2012.

Wall of the Indian Cemetery, laid out in 1804. Facing southwest. March 14, 2012.

Tannery vats for processing hides, from 1808. March 14, 2012.

Irrigation system crossing under the central entry road. Facing southwest. March 14, 2012.

Irrigation system continuing west from the central drive. Facing southwest. March 14, 2012.

Less formal irrigation system, southwest of the Mission buildings. March 14, 2012.

Irrigation system leading to the tannery and 1806 grist mill. Facing west. March 14, 2012.

Interior of the restored 1806 grist mill. March 14, 2012.

Restored 1806 grist mill. Facing east. March 14, 2012.

Irrigation system from the grist mill toward the agricultural fields. Facing southwest. March 14, 2012.

View from the steps of the Mission. Facing Fort Hunter Liggett to the southeast. March 14, 2012.

View from the eastern edge of the Mission parking lot, showing water features. Facing Mission Road and the 1989 berm. March 14, 2012.

View of the landscape from the Mission parking lot. Facing southeast. The berm is on the far left. March 14, 2012.

View of the landscape from the ditch leading to the grist mill. Facing southeast. March 14, 2012.

View of the landscape from the ditch leading to the grist mill. Facing berm to the west. The 1824 well and reservoir is between two trees on the right. March 14, 2012.

One half of the iron gate at the entry to the Mission. Facing southeast. The Milpitas Ranch House is in the distance with the gold dome. May 29, 2012.

View from the southern edge of the Mission property. Facing southeast. Mission Road is on the left. Fort Hunter Liggett structures are in the far distance. March 14, 2012.

View from the former agricultural fields south of the Mission. The Mission driveway and entry gate are on the right and the Mission is in the distance. Facing northwest. May 14, 2012.

View from Del Venturi Road across the former agricultural land. Milpitas Ranch House is on the far right and the red roofs of the Mission are in the far distance. Facing north. March 14, 2012.

View from Mission Road. Facing northwest. March 14, 2012.

View of the property to the north of the Mission parcel. Facing southwest. March 14, 2012.

View of the east (side) elevation from Mission Road. Facing southwest. March 14, 2012.

HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY

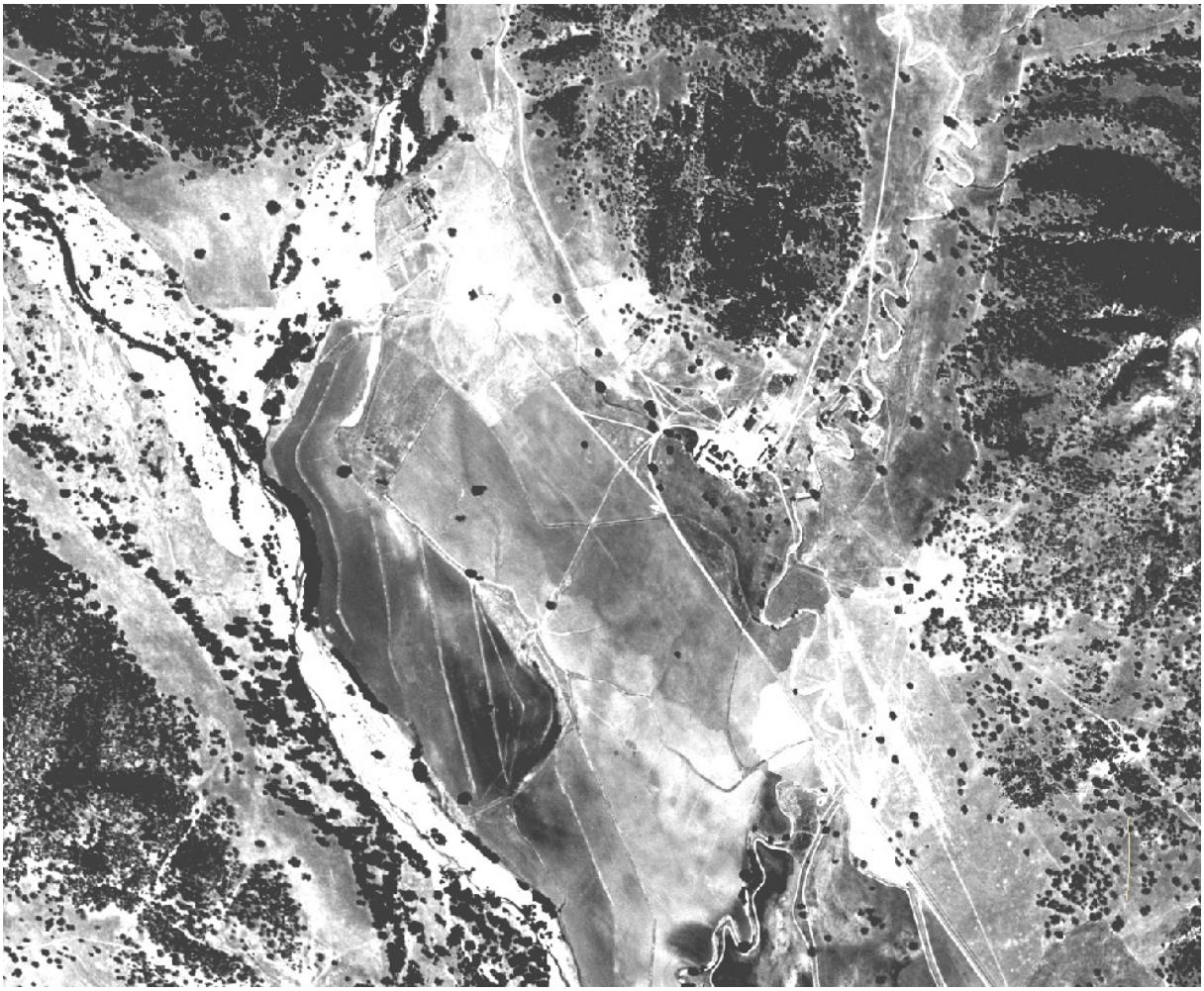
MISSION SAN ANTONIO DE PADUA

HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS

The draw well at Mission San Antonio de Padua at the Hunter Liggett Military Reservation. Photograph by PFC Ronald E. Thomas. January 9, 1968. From archival materials at Fort Hunter Liggett.

Beehive ovens at Mission San Antonio de Padua on the Hunter Liggett Military Reservation were used by Native Americans for baking bread. Photograph by PFC Ronald E. Thomas. January 9, 1968. From archival materials at Fort Hunter Liggett.

Aerial photograph of the Mission, just right of center, and the irrigation system, shown as darker lines below the Mission. 1929. At that time, the Mission had not yet been rebuilt, so only the long thin roof of the church is discernable in this image. The shadow of the footprint of the quadrangle buildings around the courtyard can be seen below the Mission. From archival materials at Fort Hunter Liggett.



Aerial photograph of the Mission, the irrigation system in the agricultural fields, and the Milpitas Ranch House. 1939. Mission Road goes diagonally across the image and exits at the top center. The Mission is in the upper left quadrant of the image to the left of Mission Road. The San Antonio River is on the left. The irrigation system is the dark grey, lined shape on the left side of the image. The Milpitas Ranch House is just right of center with roads or paths leading to it. From archival materials at Fort Hunter Liggett.

Aerial photograph facing roughly south from the Mission. 1941. The Mission is in the lower left corner. Mission Road goes from the lower left corner through the valley to the center. The Milpitas Ranch House is on a hill to the left of Mission Road. This aerial shows the irrigation system in the open fields on the right side of the image, adjacent to the San Antonio River. From archival materials at Fort Hunter Liggett.

HISTORIC AMERICAN LANDSCAPES SURVEY

MISSION SAN ANTONIO DE PADUA

MAPS

Map 1: Mount Diablo Meridian Section, Township, Range Surveyor Map. US Department of the Interior. May 4, 1860. Fort Hunter Liggett Archives. This map shows San Antonio Mission Road leading up to the Mission and illustrates the topography of the area.

Map 2: Map of Subdivisions of the Milpitas Rancho owned by F.D. Atherton. (Script: Filed July 19, 1880, M.M. Speegle Co. Recorder). Fort Hunter Liggett Archives. This map shows the location of the Mission within the context of the Milpitas Ranch, as well as the San Antonio River and its tributaries.

Map 3: (No Title) Assessor's Plats Monterey County – Compiled by H.F. Cozzens Co. Surveyor Salinas, Cal. Scale 60 Chs to 1 Inch. (c. 1922 per Map Room McHenry Library, University of California, Santa Cruz 111). Fort Hunter Liggett Archives. This is a more detailed version of Map 2 from roughly 40 years later.

Map 4: Mission San Antonio de Padua Ranches and Roads, 1771-1835 (by J. Costello, in Costello and Olmstead. 1991. Historic Preservation Plan, Fort Hunter Liggett, California. Biosystems Analysis Inc.). This map shows the names and locations of the ranches and the primary and secondary roads leading to them.

Map 5: Mission San Antonio de Padua land grants and early Post-Mission settlement, 1835-1850 (by J. Costello, in Costello and Olmstead. 1991. Historic Preservation Plan, Fort Hunter Liggett, California. Biosystems Analysis Inc.). Similar to Map 4, this map shows the early 19th century land grants.

Map 6: Mission Water System. Ft. Hunter Liggett. Historic Preservation Plan. Costello and Olmstead. 1991. Historic Preservation Plan, Fort Hunter Liggett, California. Biosystems Analysis Inc. This graphic illustrates the extensive water system used by the Mission.

Map 7: Mission Water System, Mission Creek Branch. CA-MNT-1565H. Historical and Archaeological Evaluation of the Mission San Antonio de Padua Water System, Fort Hunter Liggett, Monterey County, California Final Report (Garcia and Associates, 1997). This graphic shows the southern portion of the Mission Creek Branch of the Mission water system.

Map 8: Mission Water System, Mission Creek Branch, Detail of Reservoir, M5 Vicinity. CA-MNT-1565H. Historical and Archaeological Evaluation of the Mission San Antonio de Padua Water System, Fort Hunter Liggett, Monterey County, California Final Report (Garcia and Associates, 1997). Detail associated with Map 7 showing the Mission Creek branch of the water system to the northeast of the Mission, adjacent to Mission Creek Road.

Map 9: Mission Water System, Mission Creek Branch, Selected Features in Mission Vicinity. Fort Hunter Liggett. 1997. CA-MNT-1565H. Historical and Archaeological Evaluation of the Mission San Antonio de Padua Water System, Fort Hunter Liggett, Monterey County, California Final Report (Garcia and Associates, 1997). This detailed graphic associated with Map 7 shows greater detail of the ditch, tanning vats, grist mill, and the ditches adjacent to Mission Creek Road.

Map 10: Historical Topographic Map. King City Quad. 1919. FirstSearch. 2012. *Environmental FirstSearch Historical Topographic Map.* This is the first in a series of quad maps showing the Mission in the northwest corner of the map and the development over time of Fort Hunter Liggett and the changing land uses around the Mission.

Map 11: Historical Topographic Map. King City Quad. 1939. FirstSearch. 2012. *Environmental FirstSearch Historical Topographic Map*. This is the second in the series of quad maps showing the development over time of Fort Hunter Liggett and the changing land uses around the Mission.

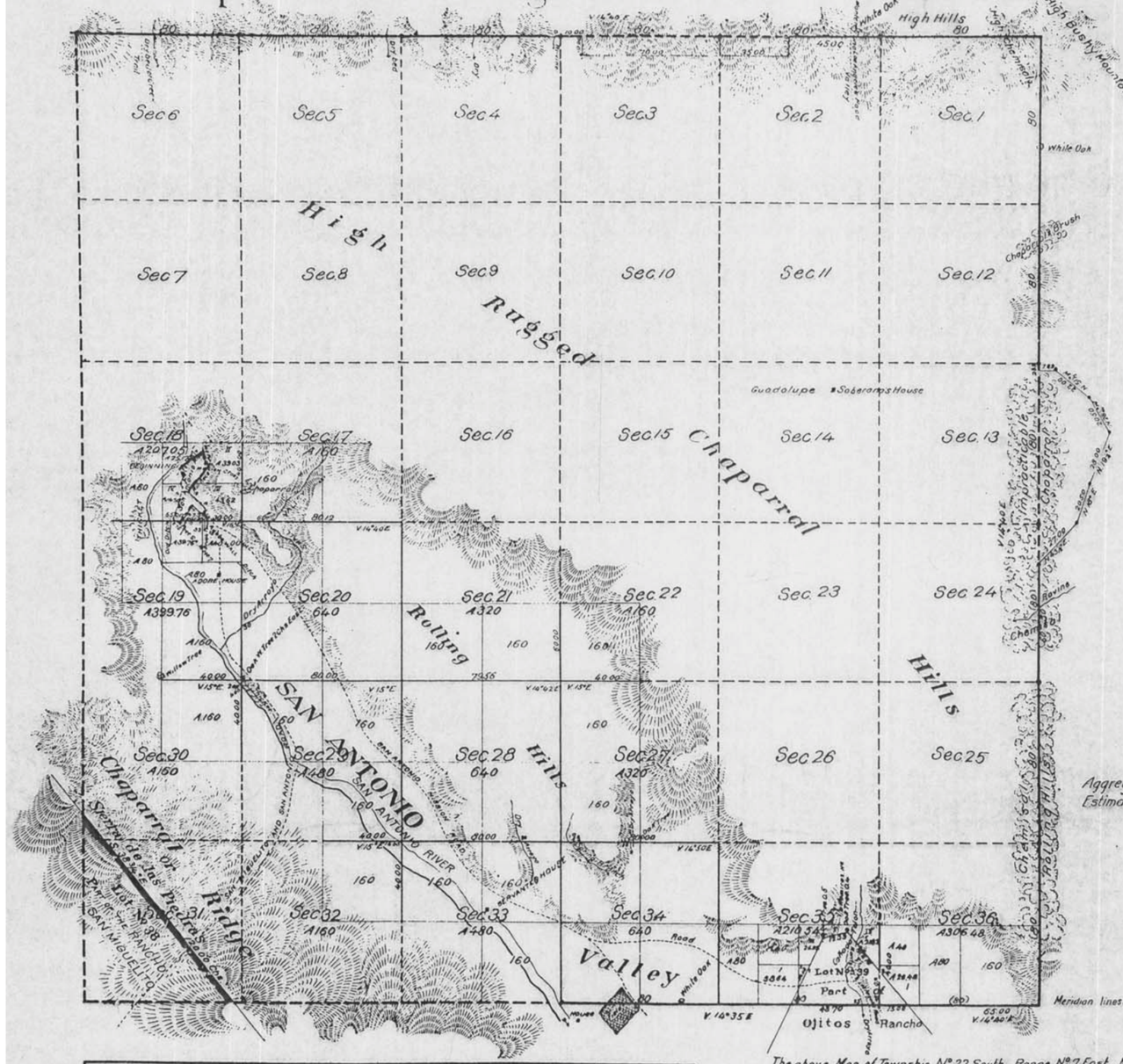
Map 12: Historical Topographic Map. King City Quad. 1948. FirstSearch. 2012. *Environmental FirstSearch Historical Topographic Map*. This is the third in the series of quad maps showing the development over time of Fort Hunter Liggett and the changing land uses around the Mission.

Map 13: Historical Topographic Map. King City Quad. 1949. FirstSearch. 2012. *Environmental FirstSearch Historical Topographic Map*. This is the fourth in the series of quad maps showing the development over time of Fort Hunter Liggett and the changing land uses around the Mission.

Map 14: Historical Topographic Map. King City Quad. 1961. FirstSearch. 2012. *Environmental FirstSearch Historical Topographic Map*. This is the fifth in the series of quad maps showing the development over time of Fort Hunter Liggett and the changing land uses around the Mission.

Map 15: Historical Topographic Map. Cosio Knob 7.5 Minute Quad. 1984. Environmental Data Resources, Inc. 2012. *The EDR Historical Topographic Map Report*. This quad map is the last in the series of quad maps showing the changes in land use during the 20th century. The map includes more of the surrounding landscape to the north and east of the development.

Township No. 22 South, Range No. 7 East, Mount Diablo Meridian.



Exterior boundaries of the San Antonio Mission

No.	Course	Distance
1	S 25° E	6.14
2	S 29½ W	3.70
3	S 29 E	2.50
4	S 10 W	9.37
5	S 18½ W	7.72
6	S 57 E	5.06
7	N 32½ E	11.12
8	S 46 E	10.00
9	N 43½ E	1.35
10	N 34 W	3.65
11	N 44½ E	2.00
12	N 46 W	4.30
13	N 47½ W	9.30
14	N 37½ E	17.00
15	N 19 W	8.70
16	S 52½ W	14.12
17	S 39½ W	7.30
Aggregate		116.13 = 1 Mile 36 chs 13 lks

Exterior boundaries of Lot No 39 Part of the Rancho Los Ojitos

No	Course	Distance
1	N 26½° E	37.00
2	N 76½ E	12.53
3	S 39½ E	46.61
Aggregate		96.14 = 1 Mile 15 chs 14 lks

Aggregate Area of Public Land (surveyed)	5283.33 acres
Estimated Area of Lot No 37, 38 & 39 not surveyed Mountain Land	17756.17
Aggregate	23040.00

Meridian lines not otherwise noted run at a variation of 15° East

Surveys Designated	By whom Surveyed	Date of Contract	Amounts of Surveys	When Surveyed
			Miles Chs Lks	
Township lines	Brice M. Henry	January 7th 1858	15 00 00	1858
Exterior boundary of Lot No 37	" "	Special Instructions April 17th 1858	1 36 13	1858
" " " 38	J. E. Terrell	" " March 12th 1859	1 40 00	1859
" " " 39	" "	" " "	1 16 14	1859
Section Lines	" "	October 11th 1858	15 64 68	January 24th 1860

J.U.

The above Map of Township No. 22 South, Range No. 7 East Mount Diablo Meridian, is strictly conformable to the field notes of the surveys thereof, on file in this Office, which have been examined and approved.

Surveyor Gen'l Office

San Francisco California

May 4th 1860

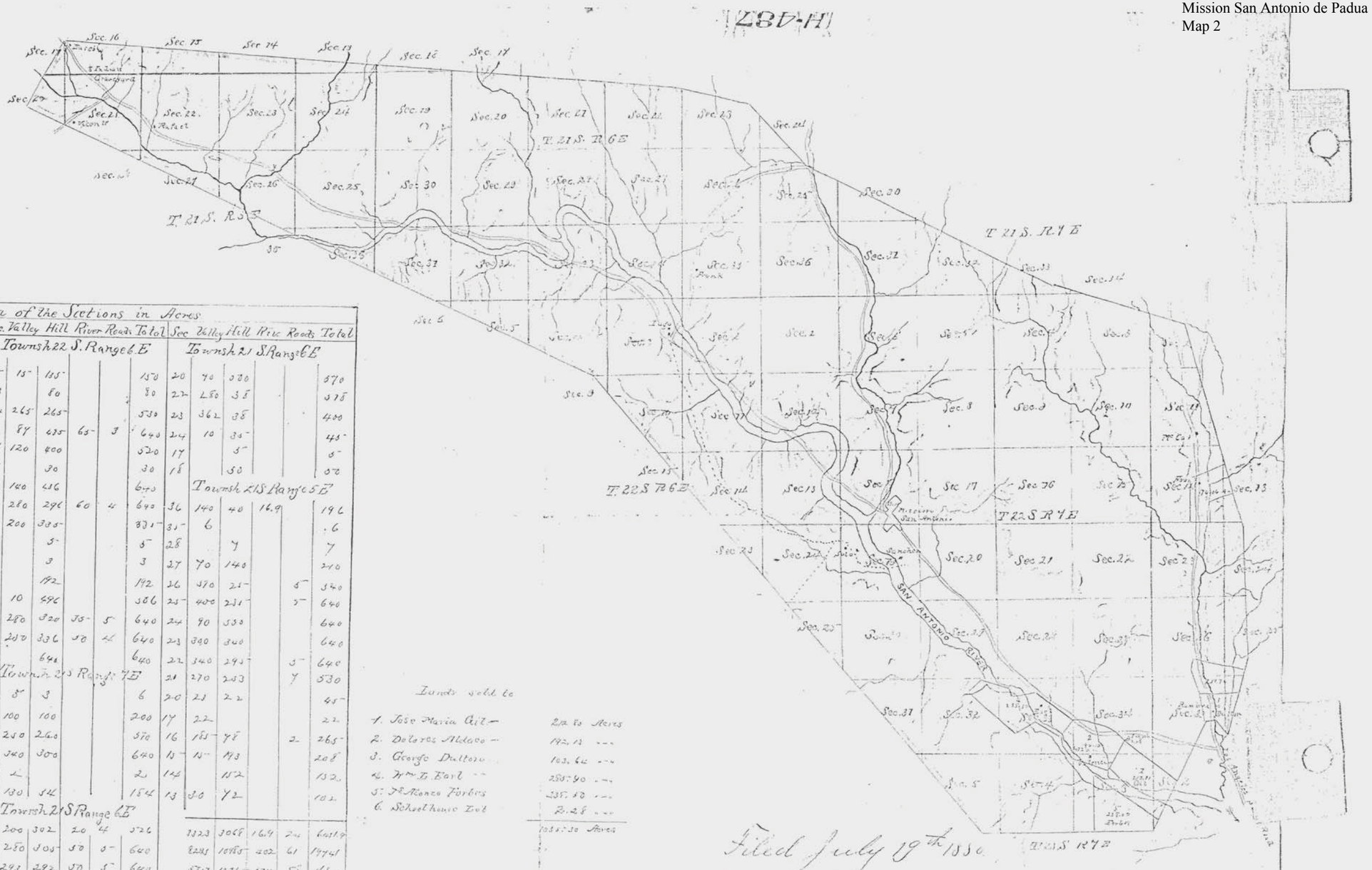
J. W. Mandeville

U.S. Surveyor General, Cal'a

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE
Washington, D. C., April 29, 1907.
I hereby certify that this is a true copy of the plat of official survey of the lands to which it relates, on file in this office.

441593

T22S R7E MD 120



Area of the Sections in Acres

Sect	Valley	Hill	River Roads	Total
Township 23 S. Range 7 East				
2	116	20	15	130
3	368	246	90	236
4	220	420	5	640
5		380		380
Township 22 S. Range 7 E				
31	245	15		260
32	169	320	20	640
33	362	180	90	640
34	350	8	5	643
35	240	210	3	640
36	196	46		196
1	135	480		646
2	180	400	5	646
3	230	310		640
4	477		3	640
5	496	80	40	640
6	140	476	4	620
7	500	120	8	630
8	636		4	640
9	240	400		640
10	215	415		640
11	320	315	5	640
12	20	50		70
13		34		34
14	340	285	2	630
15	150	490		640
16	10	630		640
17	210	430		640
18	341	182	80	611
7	150	485	5	640
8	15	625		640
9	140	500		640
10	120	520		640
11	300	190	6	496
2	200	62	4	266
3	25	565		590
4	320	320		640
5	40	600		640
6	300	340		640
	8293	10985	402	61

Sec.	Valley	Hill	River Roads	Total
Township 22 S. Range 6 E				
25	15	135		150
23		80		80
24	265	265		530
13	87	435	65	3 640
14	120	400		520
15		30		30
12	120	416		640
11	280	296	60	4 640
10	200	395		831
9		5		8
		3		3
6		192		192
5	10	496		506
4	280	320	35	5 640
3	200	336	50	4 640
2		641		640
1				
Township 21 S Range 7 E				
36	8	3		6
31	100	100		200
32	250	260		510
33	293	292	50	5 640
34	547	30	60	3 640
35	200	430		5 640
36	95	604		1 640
25	120	403		7 530
26	515	120		5 640
27	300	340		640
28	150	453	37	640
29	160	450		640
30	310	300	27	3 640
19	40	600		640
20	95	530		625
	5717	10365	574	16654

Sec.	Valley	Hill	River Roads	Total
Township 21 S Range 6 E				
20	70	300		370
21	280	35		315
23	362	38		400
24	10	35		45
19		5		5
18		50		50
Township 21 S Range 5 E				
36	140	40	16.9	196
31	6			6
28		7		7
27	70	140		210
26	370	25	5	340
25	400	231	5	640
24	90	550		640
23	340	300		640
22	340	295	5	640
21	270	253	7	530
20	23	22		45
17	22			22
16	185	78	2	265
15	15	193		208
14		152		152
13	30	72		102
	3823	3068	164	24	6431.9
	8281	10765	202	61	19741
	5717	10365	574	58	16654
	17835	24215	952.9	143	42526.5

Lands sold to

1. José María Alt	214.65 Acres
2. Dolores Aldaco	192.12 "
3. Georgo Dalton	163.62 "
4. Wm. B. Earl	288.90 "
5. J. Alonzo Forbes	237.58 "
6. Schoolhouse Lot	2.28 "
	1099.30 Acres

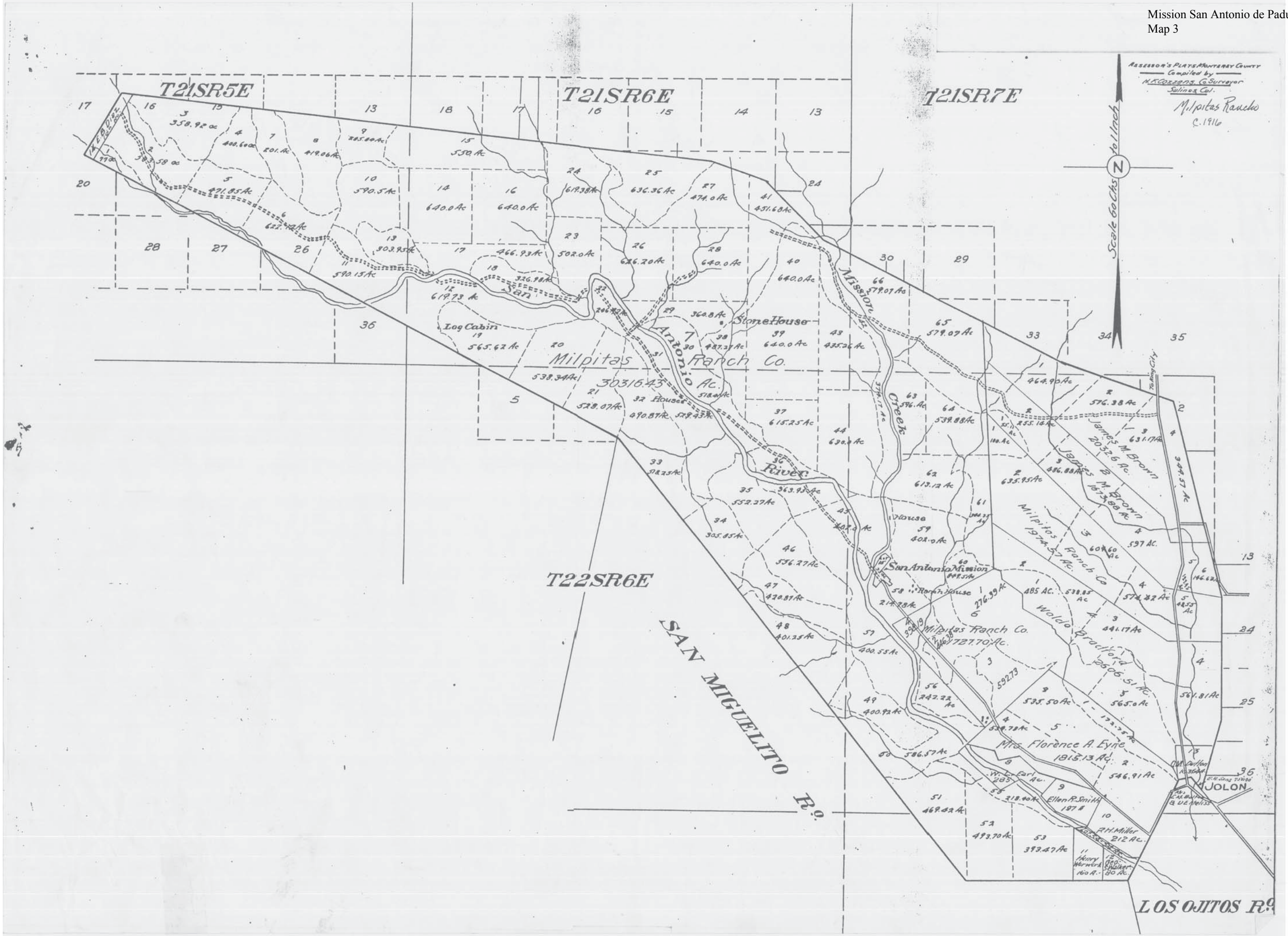
Mission Lands	35.2	X
Ramirez	287	not sold.
Frank	191.1	not sold.

Total amount of the Milpitas Rancho 4328.89 Acres

are carefully compiled & calculated from C.F. Allard's official Map by Vitus Wackenreuder April 2nd 1880

Filed July 19th 1880
W. M. Speegle
Co. Recorder

Map of Subdivisions of the Milpitas Rancho owned by F. D. Atherton


T21SR5E
T21SR6E
T21SR7E
T22SR6E
ASSESSOR'S PLATS MONTEREY COUNTY
Compiled by
M.K. COZZENS, Co. Surveyor
Salinas, Cal.
Milpitas Rancho
C. 1916
Scale 60 Chs to 1 Inch
San Antonio
Log Cabin
Milpitas Ranch Co.
30316.43 Ac.
Stone House
House
San Antonio Mission
Ranch House
Mississippi Creek
San Antonio River
James M. Brown
2032.6 Ac.
Waldo Bradford
2506.51 Ac.
Mrs. Florence A. Eyre
1815.13 Ac.
Ellen R. Smith
197 A.
R.H. Miller
212 Ac.
JOLON
SAN MIGUELITO Rᵍ.
LOS OJITOS Rᵍ

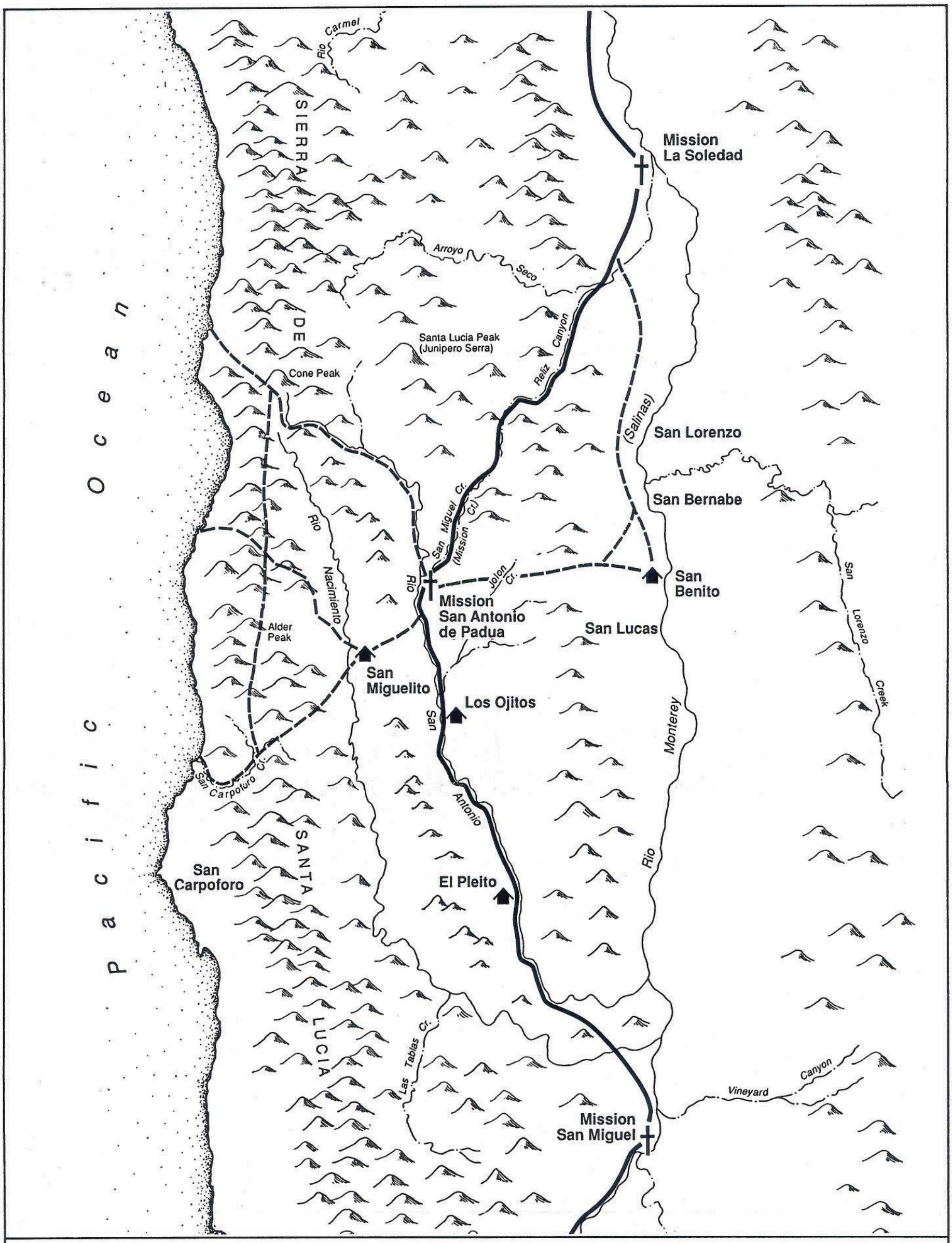


Figure 3-1. Mission San Antonio de Padua ranches and roads, 1771-1835.

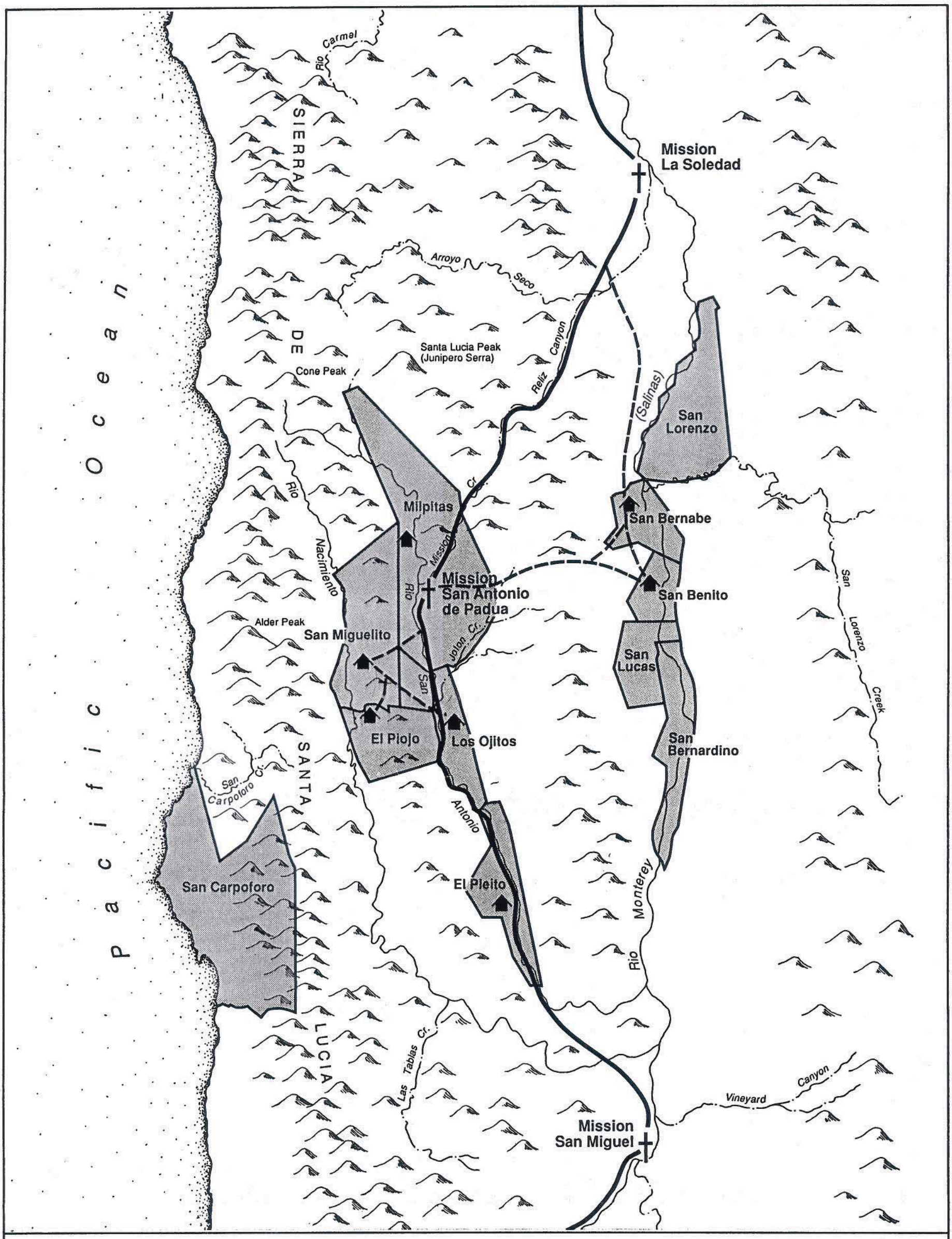


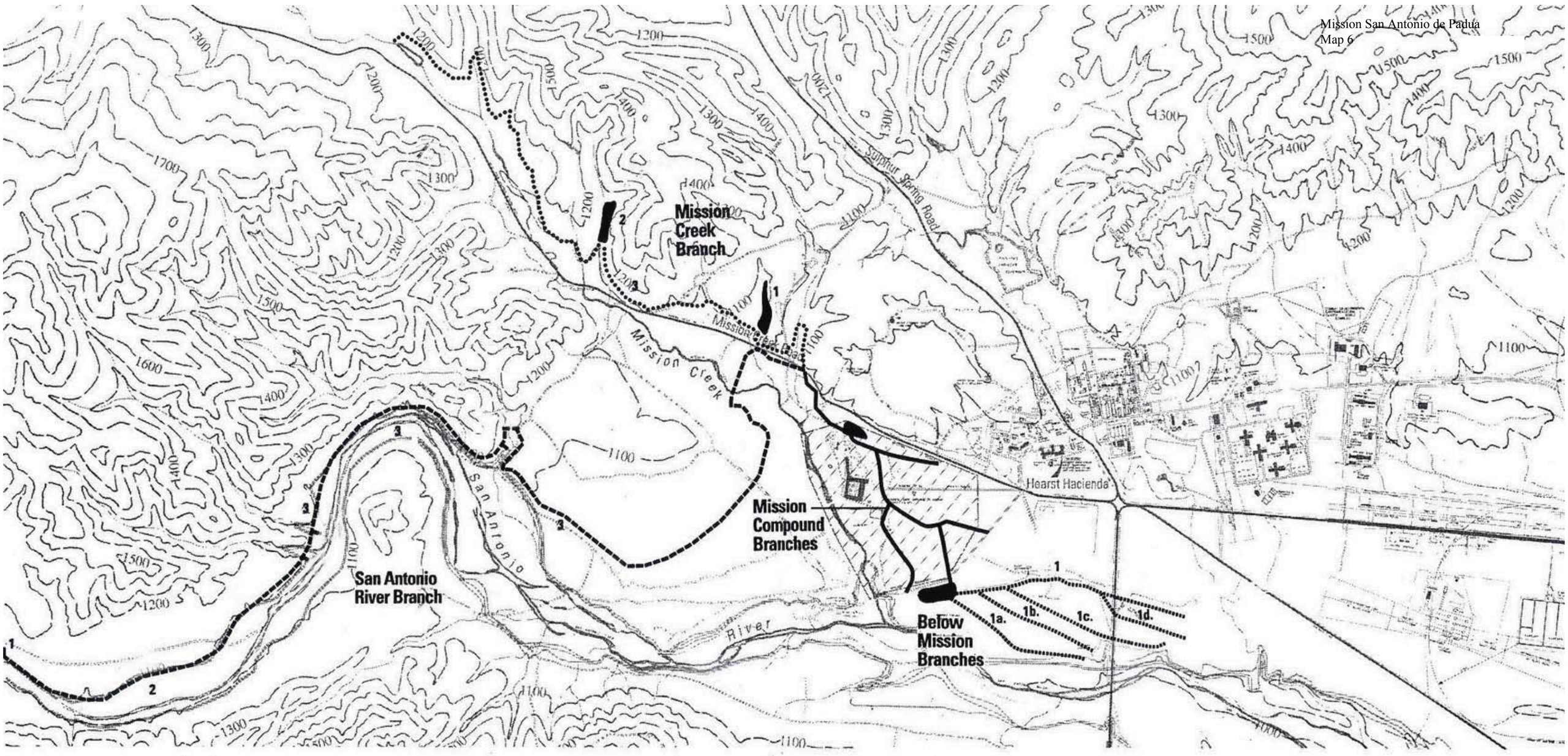
Figure 3-2. Mission San Antonio de Padua land grants and early Post-Mission settlement, 1835-1850.

Legend

- Mission Site
- San Lucas — Rancho Site
- Rancho Building
- Rancho Land Grant
- Primary Mission Road
- Secondary Mission Road

0 5 10 mi.

Compiled by J. Costello
Prepared by BioSystems Analysis, Inc.



1750 1500 0 1500 3000 Ft

NORTH

San Antonio River Branch (CA-MNT-1200H)

1. 1915 concrete dam built by Brown
2. Original dam; Mission Period wing dam
3. San Antonio River ditch

Mission Creek Branch (CA-MNT-1565H)

1. Dam and reservoir above Mission
2. Possible silted-in reservoir
3. Mission Creek ditch

Mission Compound Branches (CA-MNT-100H)

(See Mission San Antonio de Padua Cultural Resources Map)

Below Mission Branches (CA-MNT-1566H)

1. From lower reservoir extending down east bank of San Antonio River; used by Brown

1a.-d. Feeder ditches to cultivated fields

Figure 2-3

Mission Water System

Ft. Hunter Liggett

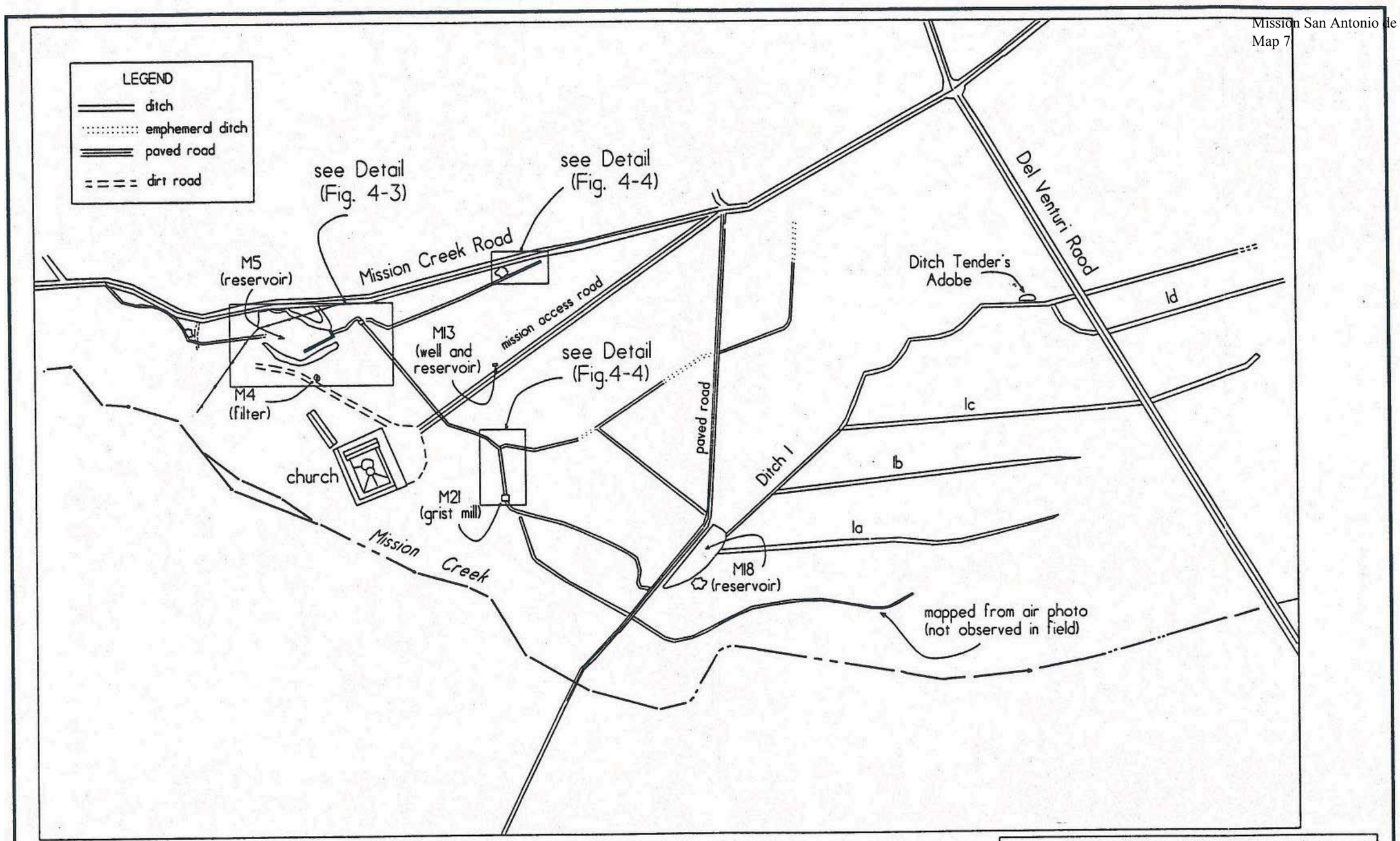


Figure 4-2. CA-MNT-1565H, Mission Water System, Mission Creek Branch

north

0 400 ft.

0 200 400 600 m

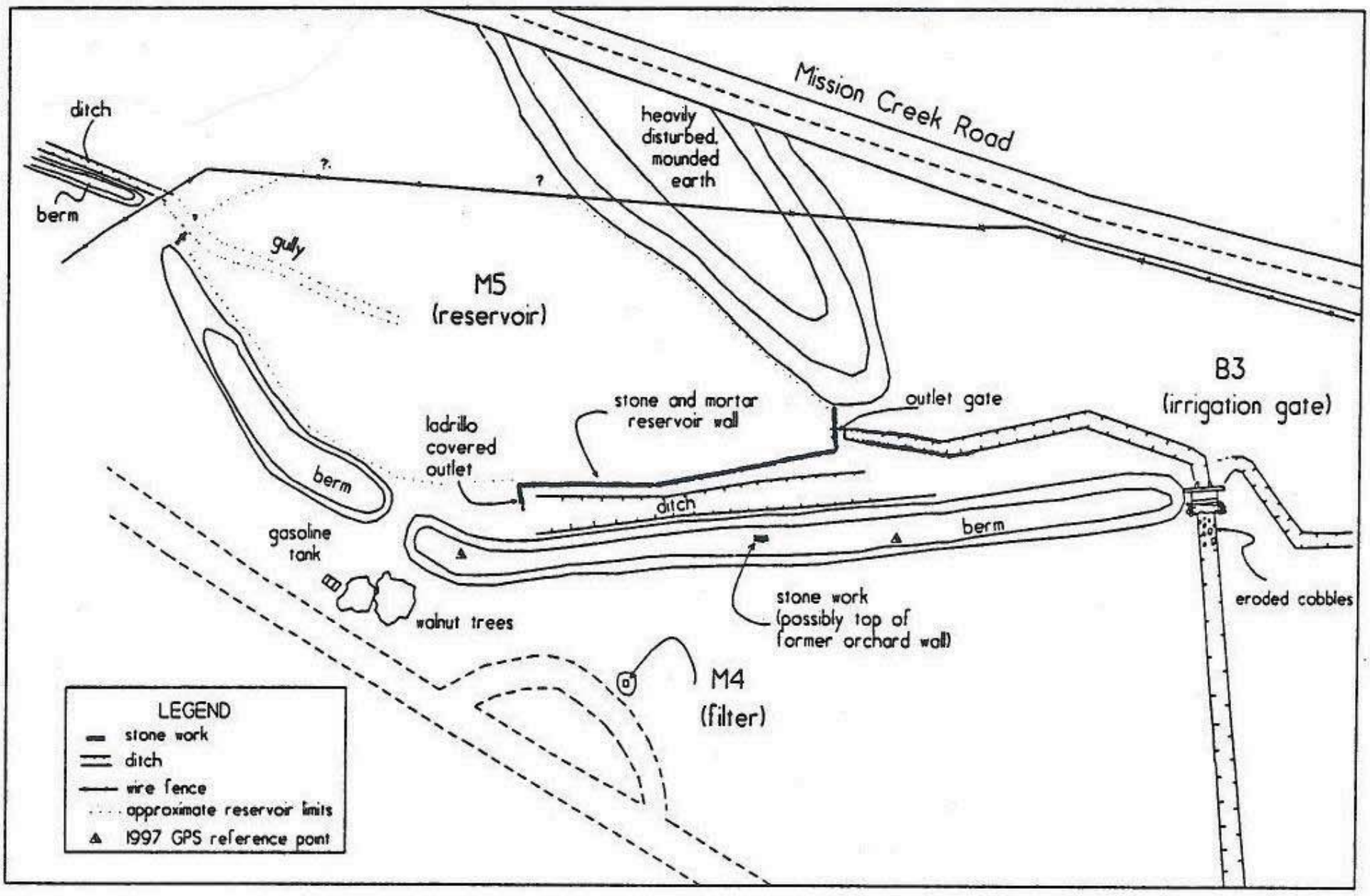


Figure 4-3. CA-MNT-1565H, Mission Water System, Mission Creek Branch, Detail of Reservoir M5 Vicinity

magnetic north

0 100 200 ft

0 25 50 m

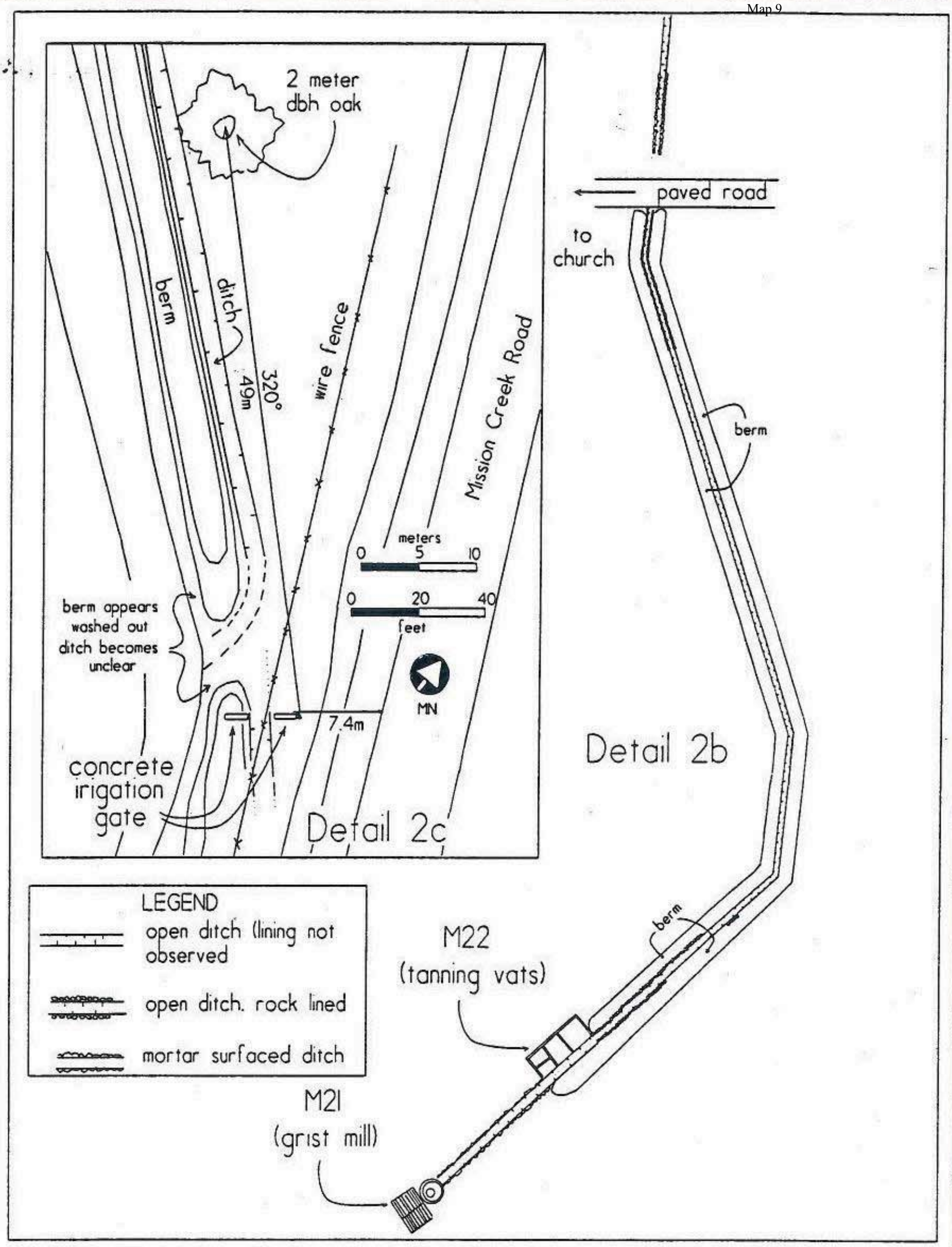


Figure 4-4. CA-MNT-1565H, Mission Water System, Mission Creek Branch, Selected Features in Mission Vicinity

magnetic north

0 100 200 ft

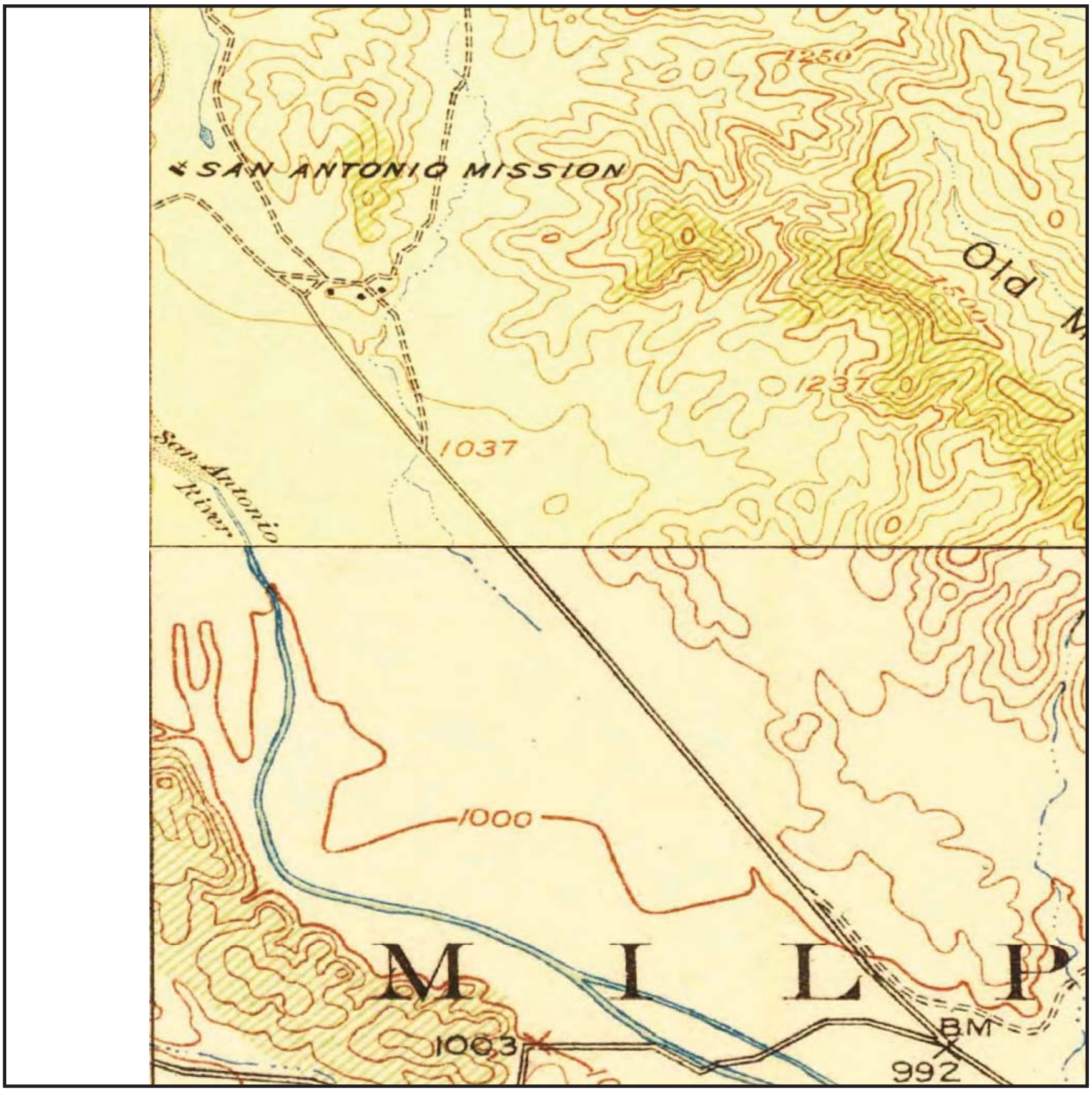
0 25 50 m

Environmental FirstSearch

Historical Topographic Map

Quad Name: King City, CA
Year: 1919 Original Map Scale: 1: 62500

INFANTRY RD, LOCKWOOD, CA



Job Number: 426649.01.04.EC
Target Site: -121.238830, 36.000091

S Quad Name: Bryson, CA
Year: 1919 Original Map Scale: 1: 62500

0 miles 0.625 1.25

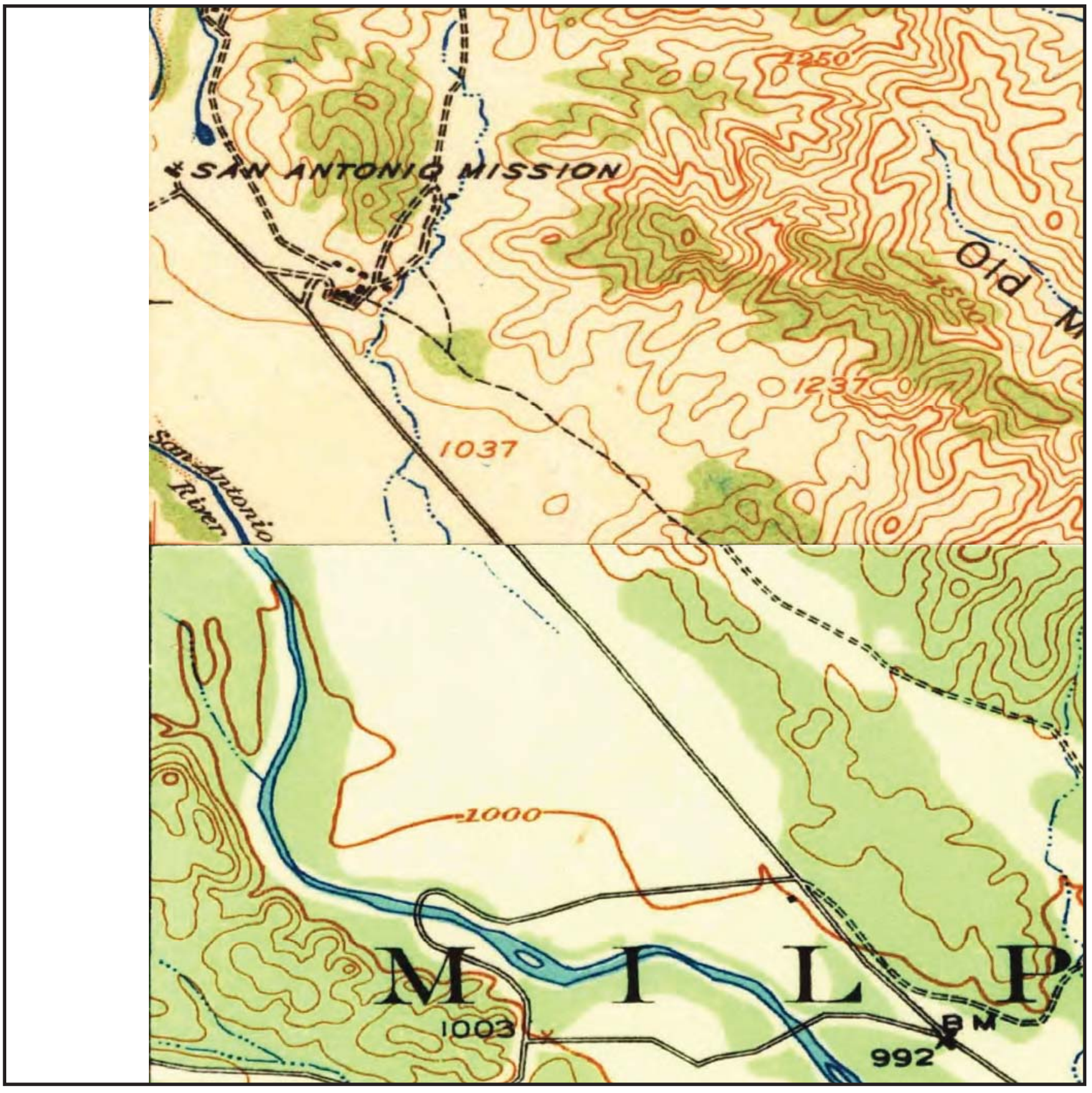
Building
Railroad
Topo Contour
Tanks
Depression
Primary Highway
Quarry or Open Pit Mine
Trail

Environmental FirstSearch

Historical Topographic Map

Quad Name: King City, CA
Year: 19 9 Original Map Scale: 1: 62500

INFANTRY RD, LOCKWOOD, CA



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S Quad Name: Bryson, CA
Year: 1941 Original Map Scale: 1: 62500

0 miles 0.625 1.25

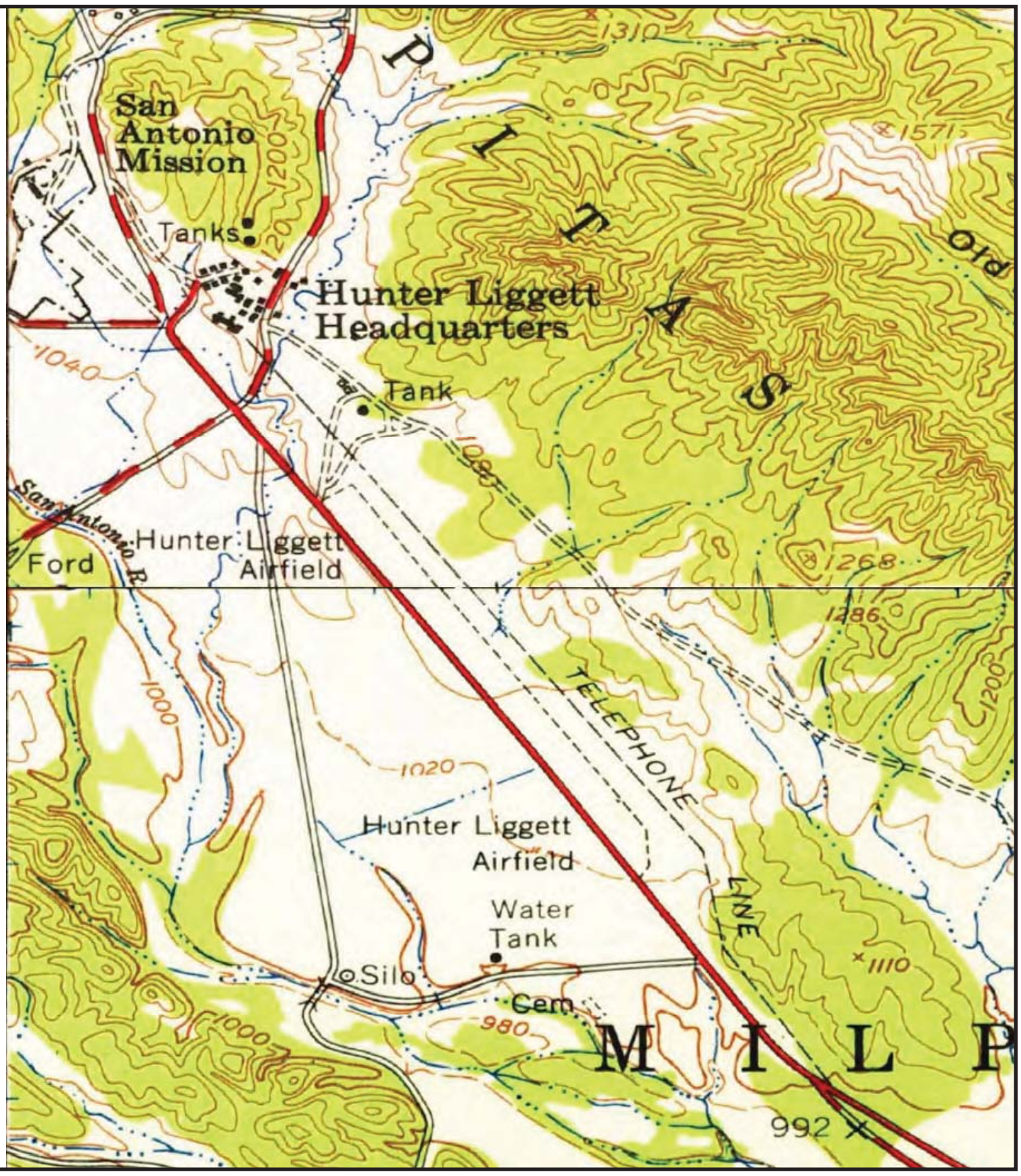
Building
Topo Contour
Depression
Quarry or Open Pit Mine
Railroad
Tanks
Primary Highway
Trail

Environmental FirstSearch

Historical Topographic Map

Quad Name: King City, CA
Year: 19 Original Map Scale: 1: 62500

INFANTRY RD, LOCKWOOD, CA



Job Number: 426649.01.04.EC
Target Site: -121.238830, 36.000091

S Quad Name: Bryson, CA
Year: 1948 Original Map Scale: 1: 62500

0 miles 0.625 1.25

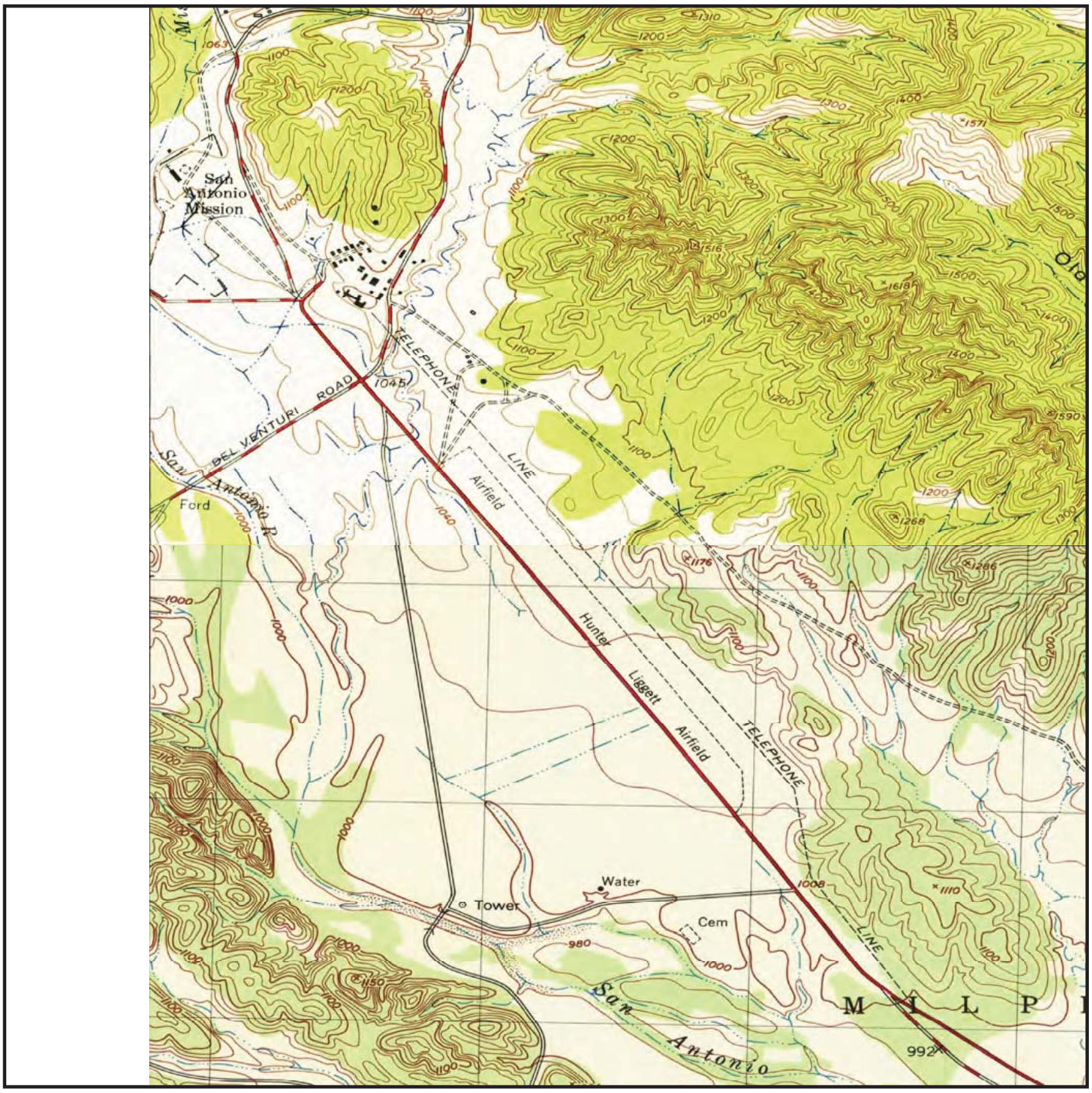
Building
Topo Contour
Depression
Quarry or Open Pit Mine
Railroad
Tanks
Primary Highway
Trail

Environmental FirstSearch

Historical Topographic Map

Quad Name: Cosio Kno , CA
Year: 19 9 Original Map Scale: 1: 2 000

INFANTRY RD, LOCKWOOD, CA



Job Number: 426649.01.04.EC
Target Site: -121.238830, 36.000091

S Quad Name: Jolon, CA
Year: 1949 Original Map Scale: 1: 24000

0 miles 0.625 1.25

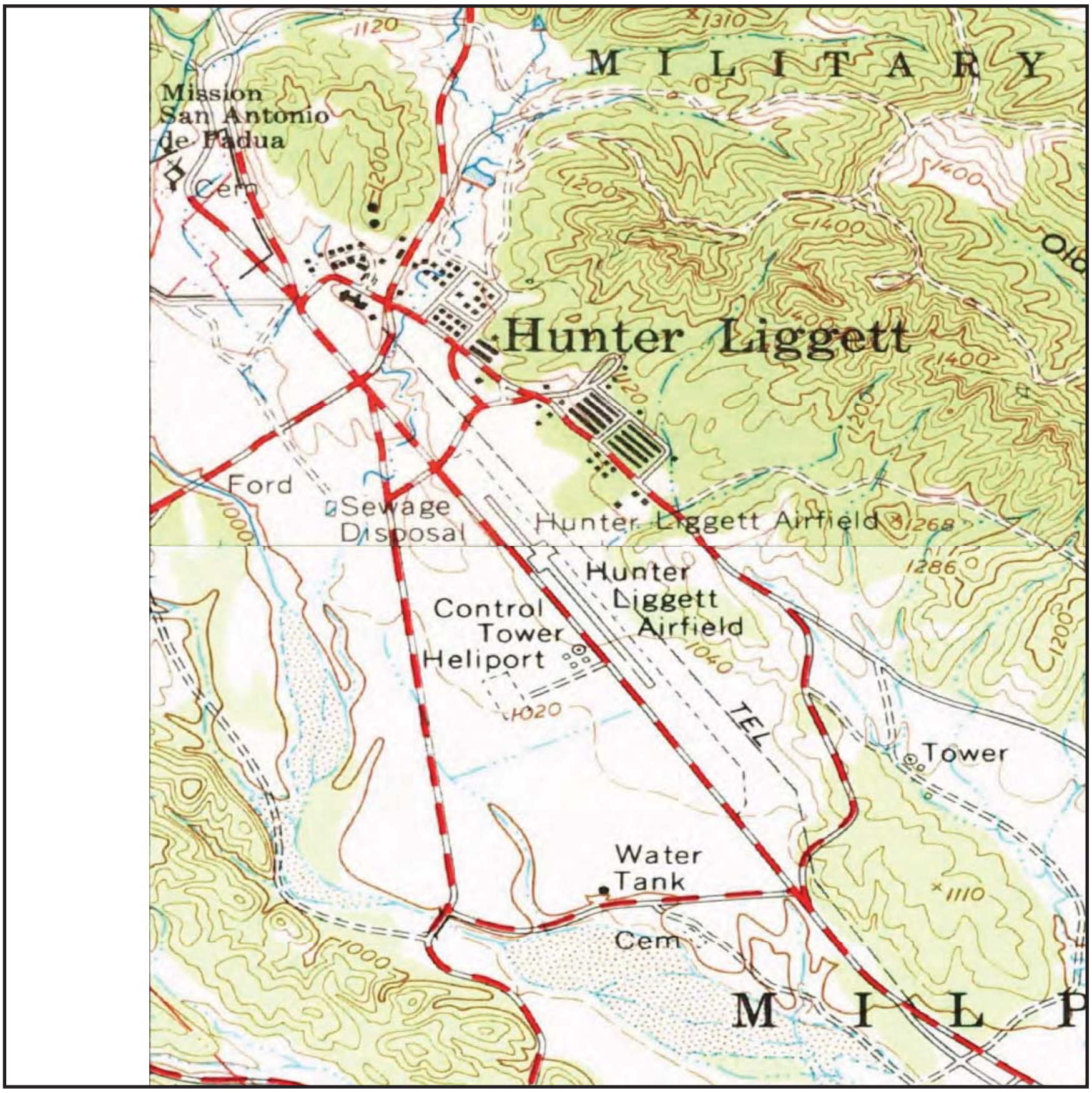
Building	Railroad
Topo Contour	Tanks
Depression	Primary Highway
Quarry or Open Pit Mine	Trail

Environmental FirstSearch

Historical Topographic Map

Quad Name: King City, CA
Year: 1961 Original Map Scale: 1: 62500

INFANTRY RD, LOCKWOOD, CA



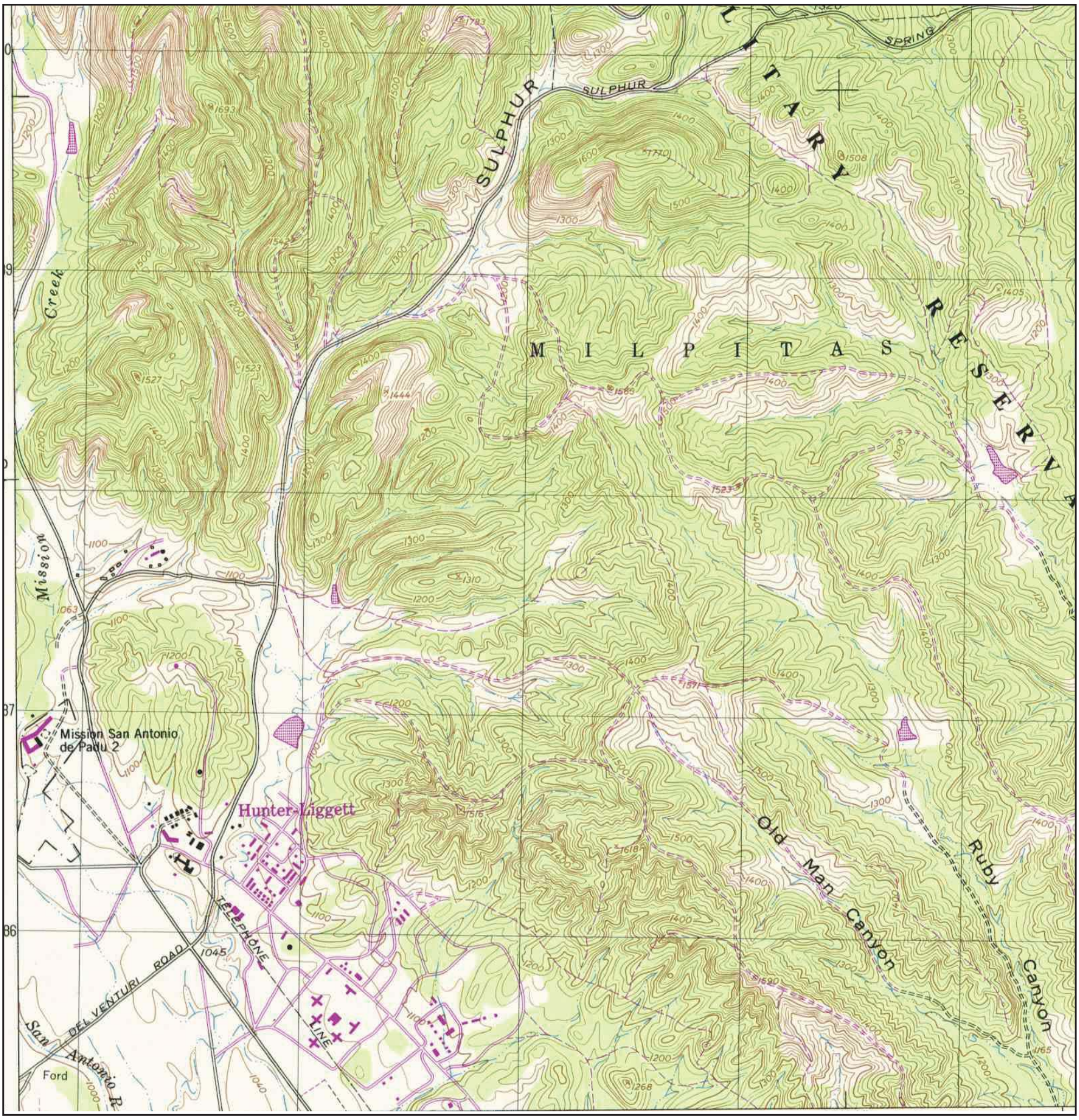
Job Number: 426649.01.04.EC
Target Site: -121.238830, 36.000091

S Quad Name: Bryson, CA
Year: 1961 Original Map Scale: 1: 62500

0 miles 0.625 1.25

Building
Topo Contour
Depression
Quarry or Open Pit Mine
Railroad
Tanks
Primary Highway
Trail

Historical Topographic Map



N	TARGET QUAD NAME: COSIO KNOB MAP YEAR: 1984 SERIES: 7.5 SCALE: 1:24000	SITE NAME: GTA - UPH Barracks ADDRESS: Infantry Road / Intrepid Road Lockwood, CA 93932 LAT/LONG: 36.0081 / -121.2376	CLIENT: CH2M Hill CONTACT: Grant Koster INQUIRY#: 3275902.4 RESEARCH DATE: 03/12/2012