Mission Nuestra Senora de la Purisima Concepcion de Acuna
San Antonio, Texas.

HABS NO. Tex-319

HABS
TEX
15-SANT.V
1-

ADDENDUM FOLLOWS...

PHOTOGRAPHS
WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA
District of Texas-3

Historic American Buildings Survey
Bartlett Cocke, District Officer
615 Maverick Bldg., San Antonio, Texas.

HABS
TEX
15 SANT.V
1-

ADDENDUM
FOLLOWS...

HABS No. Tex-319

MISSION NUESTRA SENORA DE LA PURISIMA CONCEPCION DE ACUNA, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.

Present Owner: Roman Catholic Church, Archdiocese of San Antonio, Archbishop Drossaerts.

Date of Erection: Cornerstone laid March 5, 1731 on present site, completed in 1754.

Architect: Unknown

Builder: Franciscan Friars and Indians

Present Condition: At present only the church and part of the convent of the mission remain, these have been well cared for by the Catholic Church. The general appearance of the remaining portions of the Mission is practically the same as it was originally. Mission Concepcion was founded originally in East Texas, near Nacogdoches, in 1716; but was removed to San Antonio in 1731.

Number of Stories: The church is two stories and the convent one story.

Materials of Construction:

The church has solid stone walls three to four feet thick, vaulted stone roof, dome over center of crossing and twin towers of stone. The floor in the church is of red brick and 8 x 8 yellow and black tile, while the other principal rooms are floored with red brick, herring bone pattern. The original floor throughout the entire church and convent was well

TEX.
15- SANT,V
1-

tamped dry earth. The stone used in the construction of this church is a form of limestone known as "Tufa Stone" which is soft when brought from the ground but hardens to such an extent that it may be polished like marble when exposed to the air several days.

Other Existing Records:

San Antonio de Bexar by William Corner-1890 Texas in the Middle 18th Century-Herbert E. Bolton 1915. Report of Padre Juan Morfi-1778 (Translated by Dr. Carlos Castanedo) "Indians & Mission by Frederick C. Chabot-1930. Records and deeds in the custody of Dr. Carlos Castenado, Garcia Library, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. Archives of San Fernando Cathedral, San Antonio, Texas.

Additional Data:

The plan of the church is in cruciform and all roofs are of solid stone in a perfect half circle arch inside and widening out at the springline to form buttresses on the outside.

I quote from Padre Juan Morfi's report of 1778:
"One league south of San Antonio (de Bexar) and on the east side of the river, is the mission of Nuestra Senora de la Purisima Concepcion de Acuna, first founded in the land of the Texas in 1716, and later removed to its present site in compliance with a decree of his excellency the Marquis of Casafuerte in 1730. The church is beautiful. It is thirty-two varas long and eight wide, built of stone and morter, with vaulted roof, transcept, cupola, and two belfries. The sacristy is also a handsome room with vaulted roof the same as the living room of the religious, which is large and comfortable though not very high. This opens on a gallery. The Indian quarters are arranged in two parallel rows on either side of the convent, the square being completed by the granary on the other, thus forming a closed rectangle with only two gates that are well defended. From the time of its establishment (1731) to the year 1761 there were 792 persons baptized, 558 received Christian burial, and in that year there were fifty-eight families numbering 207 persons, chiefly Pajalates, Tacames and Sanipaas. This mission has also suffered great reduction in the number (of its neophytes.)"

TEX.
15-SANT.V
1-

The facade of the church was originally covered with fine fresco paintings but time and the elements have completely obliterated them. Inside the church there were beautiful painting also and in the Baptistry, Belfry Sacristy and several rooms of the convent these may still be seen on the original plaster. In the church itself however the paintings were destroyed when it was completely replastered.

For all dates and descriptive data, credit is given to Harvey P. Smith, A.I.A., San Antonio, Texas. For the part of Padre Juan Morfi's report quoted credit is given Dr. Carlos E. Castaneda, Garcia Library, University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

Author: Jim Cummins
Jim Cummins

APPROVED: Bartlett Cocke
Bartlett Cocke, District Officer.
May 26th, 1937.

ADDENDUM
FOLLOWS...

TLW 7/26/37

Mission Nuestra Senora de la Purisima
Concepcion de Acuna
(Concepcion Mission)
807 Mission Road
San Antonio
Bexar County
Texas

HABS No. TX-319

HABS
TEX
15-SANTV
1-

Addendum to:

Mission Nuestra Senora de la Purisima
Concepcion de Acuna
San Antonio, Texas
(as recorded in the 1930s)

PHOTOGRAPH

WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

HABS
TEX
15-SANT
1-

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

ADDENDUM TO:

MISSION NUESTRA SENORA DE LA PURISIMA
CONCEPCION DE ACUNA
(Concepcion Mission)

HABS No. TX-319

Location: 807 Mission Road, San Antonio, Bexar County, Texas.

Present Owner: Roman Catholic Archdiocese of San Antonio.

Present Use: Public museum and church.

Significance: First established in 1716, then relocated in 1731 on its present site, the Mission Concepcion is one of five San Antonio missions dating from the eighteenth century. The surviving mission buildings are of great significance to our knowledge of the early history of Texas, providing the contemporary observer some concept of that frontier institution, which helped to contribute to the development of Texas.

The buildings at Concepcion, particularly the church, are significant architecturally as physical evidence of building practices and techniques of the Spanish colonial period.

PART I. HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Physical History:

1. Date of erection: Buildings of permanent type were built from circa 1732 to circa 1772.

2. Original and subsequent owners: The ownership history of the mission is as follows:

1731-1794	Spain
1794	Partial secularization of the mission ordered; land and property divided among the 38 resident Indians.
1824	Full secularization ordered; church turned over to San Fernando parish.
1841	Texas Legislature granted church and surrounding property to the Catholic Church.
1841-present	Roman Catholic Archdiocese

B. Historical Context: The territory comprising the present state of Texas was of little concern to the Spanish authorities until the middle of the seventeenth century, and it was not until 1675 that the first formal missionary activity was undertaken in Texas, the entrada of Fernando del Bosque accompanied by Father Juan Larios, a Franciscan from Santiago de Jalisco, who performed the first verified celebration of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

Motivated by reports of French activity in Texas, notably the settlement of St. Louis by La Salle, the Spanish authorities sent several expeditions into the territory with varying degress of success culiminating in 1690 with the founding of the first Texas mission, San Francisco de los Tejas on the Neches River.

The early mission effort was aborted in 1694, and it was not until 1716 that the Spanish officials saw fit to re-establish and encourage expanded missionary effort in the territory. The Domingo Ramon Expedition, which began its journey to Texas on February 17, 1716, established four missions in east Texas: San Francisco, Concepcion, Guadalupe and San Jose. The following year Father Margil succeeded in establishing two additional missions farther east--Dolores and San Miguel--as well as the Presidio of Dolores. These missions were under the split authority of the Franciscan friars of the College of the Holy Cross of Queretaro and the College of Zacatecas, a relationship which endured until 1772 at which time the Queretaran missions were given over to the Zacatecans, a necessary action resulting from the expulsion of the Jesuits from Mexico in 1767 which left vacant missions that the Queretarans were induced to take up.

Numerous difficulties beset the east Texas missions culminating in the withdrawal of troops from the Dolores presidio in the year 1729, after which the Queretarans requested permission to abandon their three missions and to be permitted to remove to the more conveniet location at San Antonio.

One of these three missions was that of La Purisima Concepcion or Nuestra Senora de la Purisima Concepcion de los Ainais, originally founded July 7, 1716, in east Texas by the Ramon expedition, abandoned three years later and refounded on its former site August 8, 1721, by the Aguayo expedition.

In accordance with a vice-regal commission dated October 29, 1729, a new site was chosen for the mission to be located on the bank of the San Antonio River and on January 12, 1731, the Captain of the Presidio of San Antonio de Bexar, Juan Antonio Perez de Almazan, decreed the establishment of the mission. It was not until March 5, 1731, however, that the formal acts of possession were carried out by the Captain attended by several of his officers, Father Vergara, president of the Texas missions, and the Indians who were to populate the mission. Clasping hands, the Captain led Father Vergara and the chief of the Indians over the land selected and caused the chief to "pull up weeds, throw stones and perform all the other acts of real possession."

The site selected for the newly established mission was one league south of the Villa of San Fernando and the Presidio of Bexar on the west bank of the River, being the original site of the extinguished Queretaran mission, San Francisco Xavier de Najera. In that the mission of Concepcion no longer ministered to the Ainais, the name was changed to Nuestra Senora de la Concepcion de Acuna in honor of the current viceroy, Juan de Acuna, the Marquess de Casa Fuerte.

Most of the first Indians to occupy the Concepcion mission on its relocated site came from the Pajalache and Pacaco tribes of the Coahuiltecan Indians.

Initially, the mission sustained itself with purchased supplies such as corn and beef. A new farm and an irrigation were later built. All beef came from the cattle slaughtered on the mission grounds. The corn and the cattle, which numbered approximately 50 head, were purchased from San Juan Bautista in the vicinity of Rio Grande River.

Three soldiers from the Presidio La Bahia were provided to the mission for protection against hostile Apache attacks. They also served as assistants to the missionaries for the mission's education program for the Indians.

It seems likely that little was done on the mission grounds during the first three years in the way of erecting buildings of a permanent nature. The first book of marriages of the mission indicates that the first marriage was not held until 1733. It was also in that year that Fray Benito Fernandez de Santa Ana, the president of the four San Antonio Queretaran missions, moved his headquarters to the Concepcion Mission.

Father Santa Ana wrote in 1743 that a stone church was in the course of erection at the mission, at that time being almost half finished and that a flat-roofed adobe building was serving as a temporary church. He further recorded that the Indian pueblo nearby was comprised of thatched huts and was enclosed by a wall of stone and mortar. There were, in addition, three stone houses for the soldiers, a stone granary and a two-story stone friary in which the missionaries lived in living rooms with cells above and offices below. All of these structures were enclosed by a rectangular stone plaza.

At about the same time, a mission farm located west of the plaza was provided for the cultivation of essential crops. Corn, beans, watermelons, sweet potatoes and pumpkins were grown. Thirty yoke of oxen were used for farm work.

The church was completed in 1755, and was dedicated December 8, 1755. In 1756 a new friary was built to replace the deteriorating two-story stone friary. A blacksmith shop, a carpenter's shop and a textile shop were also built. Also, the Indian quarters were reconstructed.

An enclosed space somewhere in the mission property served as a fruit tree grove. A nearby ranch called El Pasthle kept the Mission's farm animals. There were 700 head of cattle, 1,800 sheep, 12 pigs and a drove of horses.

A further detailed record of the mission was made by Fray Morfi on his visit in 1778 in which he related that the church was 8 varas wide and 32 varas long, constructed of lime and stone, "vaulted with transept, dome, and two graceful towers, adorned with bells. The decoration of the altars, ornament, sacred vessels, etc., are in abundance and for the place, very rich." The sacristy was described as constructed of lime and stone, "also with vault, as all the convent" and opened by a doorway onto the convent gallery. Both the sacristy and the church were "prudently built with limestone for the prevention of fire, which stone was taken from the ground only a few varas from the mission walls." The convent was also described as "comfortable and spacious, though with low ceilings."

The pueblo or Indian quarters were composed of two rows of houses, parallel to each other and separated by the square. The convent, church and granary formed the other two sides and completed the plaza. Entrance was gained by two well-guarded gates which were "easy to defend."

Following the expulsion of the Jesuits from all Spanish colonies in 1767, the control of Mission Concepcion was transferred from the Querétarans to the Franciscan Fathers of the College of Zacatecas. This change was authorized by a decree dated July 28, 1772, and was carried out early in 1773.

Although the mission enjoyed success with the gradual establishment of a permanent community of christianized Indians, it was on a slow decline. A series of disastrous setbacks, mainly of economic and political nature, besieged the mission throughout its existence. The decline culminated in 1794 with the partial secularization of the mission, which was ordered by Pedro de Nava, the Commandante General of the Interior Provinces of New Spain.

Cattle and horse losses were rampant. Cattle scattered around the mission property were natually vulnerable to slaughter by the hostile Apaches. The losses were often substantial in economic terms. Another major economic disaster occurred in 1767 with the theft of most of the horses from the ranch. Because the losses were virtually irreversible, the ranch was eventually forced to shut down. In 1778 Commandant General Teodoro de Croix issued a decree declaring all unbranded cattle the property of his government. Most of the mission cattle were unbranded, and it was seized by the government.

Another factor for the decline of the mission was the gradual Indian population loss. This loss is partially tied to the occurrences mentioned above. A 1739 epidemic killed 130 of the 250 Indians; however, by the end of 1740 more Indians had been added and now

numbered more than 200. However, after 1756 the loss became more noticeable. There were 207 Indians in 1762; 171 Indians in 1772; 87 Indians in 1783 and 38 Indians in 1794. Hostile Indian attacks on the mission were also the cause for the loss. As previously mentioned, the mission ceased operations in 1794 due to the partial secularization order.

Still more structures in the mission were built during the declining years. A masonry shop and an acequia were among them.

The years, 1800-1850, were marked by a period of unrest and wars. The decline of number of Indians living at the mission continued: 21 Indians in 1809; 16 Indians in 1816; and fewer than 10 in 1819. In 1813 the mission was the site of Bernardo Gutierrez's headquarters before his seizure of San Fernando de Bejar. In 1824, along with the other San Antonio missions, the mission was completely secularized and possession of the church was given to San Fernando parish. On January 13, 1841, the church of Concepcion with the immediate surrounding property not exceeding fifteen acres was officially designated as the property of the Catholic Church by the Texas Legislature. In October of 1835 the "Battle of Concepcion" was fought nearby by the Texans commanded by James Bowie and James Fannin opposing the Mexican troops of General Cos.

In 1849 Texas was annexed to the Union. In that year the Concepcion church was being used as a depot by the U.S. Army. It is said that the Army took part in the cleanup of the church and that they disposed it of rubbish and animal wastes.

On September 8, 1859, the mission ownership was transferred to the Brothers of the Society of Mary for the purpose of supporting the Brothers school in San Antonio, St. Mary's School. The Brothers immediately set about restoring the old mission buildings. The old church was formally re-opened for worship in a ceremony held May 28, 1861.

In later years the church was left abandoned. In the 1880s Bishop John C. Neraz ordered the renovation of the church and on May 2, 1887 it was rededicated to Our Lady of Lourdes.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

A. Site:

1. General setting and orientation: The mission site sits on a knoll and is located in the south part of the City of San Antonio. It is one-half mile west of the re-channeled San Antonio River. The natural river channel is approximately 500 feet west of the mission, and constitutes the Concepcion Park. A limestone quarry is on the southwest side of the site. Three modern religious institutions surround the mission. St. John's Seminary is on the north-northeast side; Blessed Sacrament and Incarnate Word Convent, east-southeast side; and St. Peter's-St. Joseph's Home, southwest side. A parking lot is on the south side of the site.

PART III. SOURCES OF INFORMATION

A. Bibliography:

1. Primary and unpublished sources:

Scurlock, Dan and Fox, Daniel E. An Archeological Investigation of Mission Concepcion, San Antonio, Texas. Edited by Curtis Tunnell and Kathy Freydenfeldt, a report, January 1977.

2. Secondary and published sources:

Corner, William. San Antonio De Bexar, A Guide and History. San Antonio: Bainbridge and Corner, December 25, 1890.

Parisot, P. F. and Smith, C. J., eds. History of the Catholic Church, in the Diocese of San Antonio, Texas. San Antonio: Carrico and Bowen, 1897.

Heusinger, Edward W. Early Explorations and Mission Establishments in Texas. San Antonio: The Naylor Company, 1936.

Archdiocese of San Antonio, 1874-1949. San Antonio: Schneider Printing Company.

Chabot, F. C. Mission La Purisima Concepcion. San Antonio: The Naylor Company, 1935.

Chabot, F. C., ed. Excerpts From The Memories For The History of the Province of Texas by Padre Fray Juan Augustin de Morfi. San Antonio: The Naylor Printing Company, 1932.

Prepared by: John C. Garner, Jr.
Director, Bexar County Architecture Survey
1969

PART IV. PROJECT INFORMATION

The San Antonio project was undertaken by the Historic American Buildings Survey (HABS) in the summer of 1968, and was made possible with funds from HABS and two sponsors, the Bexar County Historical Survey Committee and the San Antonio Conservation Society. Under the direction of James Massey, Chief of HABS, the project was carried out by Wesley I. Shank (Iowa State University), project supervisor, and by student assistant architects, Charles W. Barrow (University of Texas); Les Beilinson (University of Miami); William H. Edwards (University of Illinois); and Larry D. Hermsen (Iowa State University) at the HABS field office in the former Ursuline Academy buildings, San Antonio. John C. Garner, Jr. Director of Bexar County Architecture Survey, did the outside work on the written documentaries. Susan McCown, a HABS staff historian in the Washington, D.C. office, edited the written data in 1983, for preparation of transmittal to the Library of Congress.

The 1983 photographs of the mission complex are part of the 1983 San Antonio Missions project, which was sponsored by the Federal Government. John Lowe of the HABS/HAER Office, Washington, D.C., took the photographs.

Addendum to
Mision Nuestra Senora de la
Purisima Concepcion de Acuna
(Concepcion Mission)
807 Mission Road
San Antonio
Bexar County
Texas

HABS No. TX-319

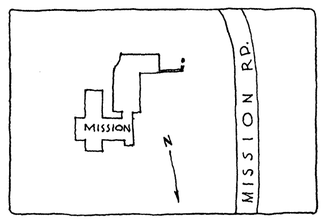
HABS
TEX
15-SAN,T.V,
1-

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

Historic American Buildings Survey
National Park Service
Department of the Interior
Washington, DC 20013-7127

MISSION LA PURISIMA CONCEPCION DE ACUÑA

SAN ANTONIO (BEXAR COUNTY), TEXAS



SKETCH PLAN

OWNER: ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH ARCHDIOSCESE of SAN ANTONIO

ARCHITECT: UNKNOWN

BUILT: CORNERSTONE LAID MARCH 5, 1731, COMPLETED 1754 BY FRANCISCAN FRIARS.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICIAL PROJECT NO. 265-6907

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

MEASURED: FEBRUARY 1934
DRAWN: FEBRUARY 1937
MEASUREMENTS CHECKED: WELTON COOK

HABS/HAER DIVISION (L.C.)

DRAWINGS APPROVED: Marvin Eickenroht, DISTRICT OFFICER.
DRAWINGS APPROVED: [illegible], CHIEF ARCHITECT.
ACCEPTED FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS: [illegible]

DISTRICT 3 - TEXAS AERA
BARTLETT COCKE, DIST. OFFICER...
MAVERICK BLDG. - SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
FIELD PARTY: WILL NOONAN, FRANK RICE, JAMES CUMMINS, WELTON COOK

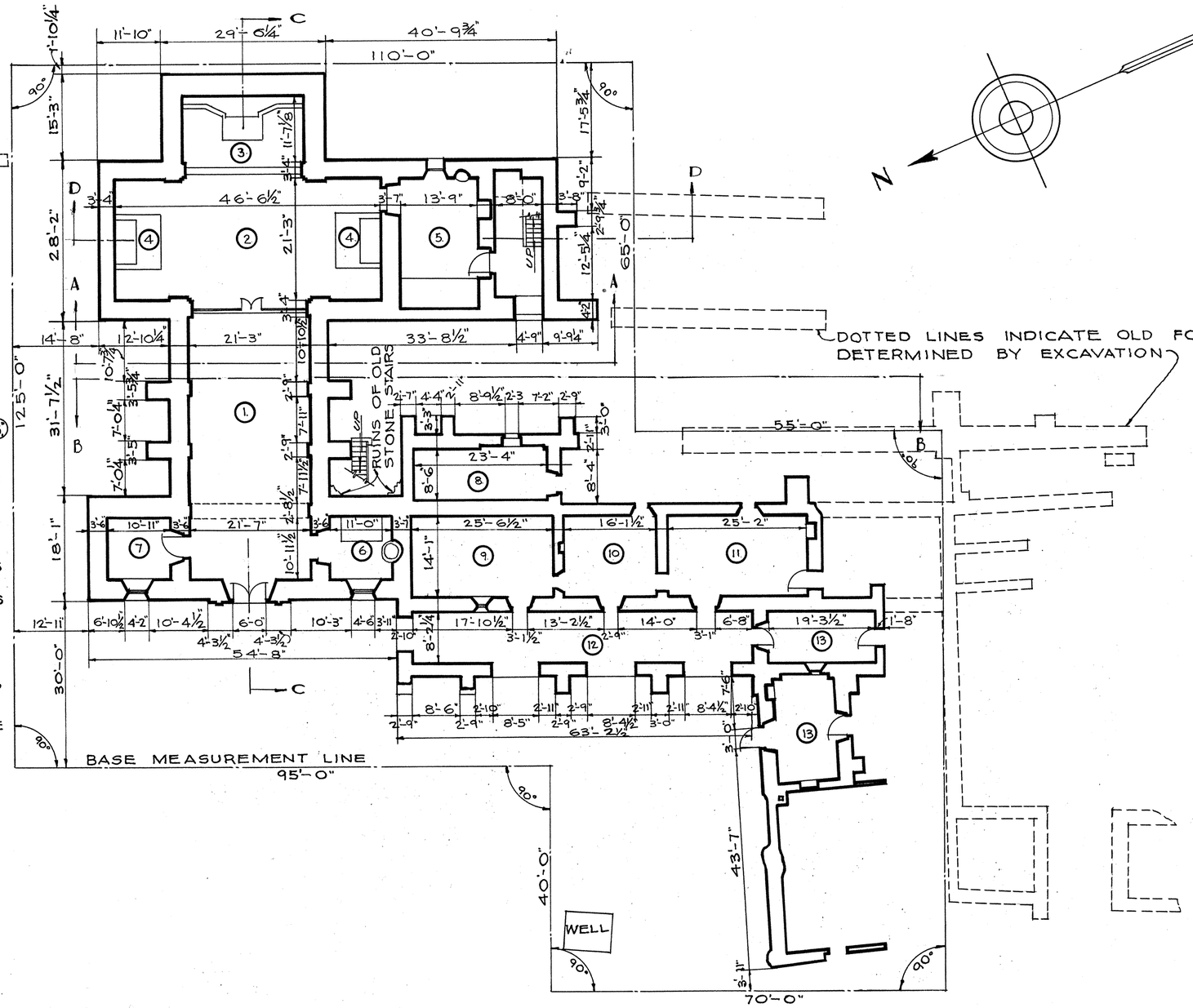
SURVEY NO. TEX 319 5 SHEETS

INDEX NO. TEX. 15 - SANT. V 1 -

SCHEDULE of ROOMS

1. NAVE – BRICK FLOOR, PLASTER WALLS AND CEILING.
2. CHANCEL – 8"X 8" YELLOW AND BLACK TILE FLOOR, DOME OVER, PLASTERED.
3. SANCTUARY – YELLOW AND BLACK TILE FLOOR, PLASTER WALLS AND CEILING.
4. TRANSEPTS – FINISHED SIMILAR TO (3)
5. SACRISTY – BRICK FLOOR, PLASTER WALLS AND CEILING.
6. BAPTISTRY – BRICK FLOOR, WALLS AND CEILING PLASTERED.
7. TOWER ROOM – SIMILAR TO (6)
8. KITCHEN – DIRT FLOOR, PLASTER WALLS AND CEILING.
9. STORE ROOM – DIRT FLOOR, WALLS AND CEILING PLASTERED.
10. LIVING ROOM – BRICK FLOOR, WALLS AND CEILING PLASTERED.
11. LIBRARY – SIMILAR TO "10".
12. CLOISTER – BRICK FLOOR, STONE WALLS AND CEILING.
13. CELLS – DIRT FLOOR, STONE WALLS AND CEILING.

NOTE: ROOMS 5, TO 11. WERE AT ONE TIME DECORATED WITH WALL AND CEILING MURALS WHICH ARE NOT DISTINGUISHABLE NOW.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"

1/16" SCALE 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 FT.
METRIC CM.

WELTON COOK, DEL.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICIAL PROJECT 269-6907
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
MISSION LA PURISIMA CONCEPCION DE ACUÑA
SAN ANTONIO BEXAR COUNTY TEXAS

HABS (L.C. DIVISION)

SURVEY NO. TEX 319

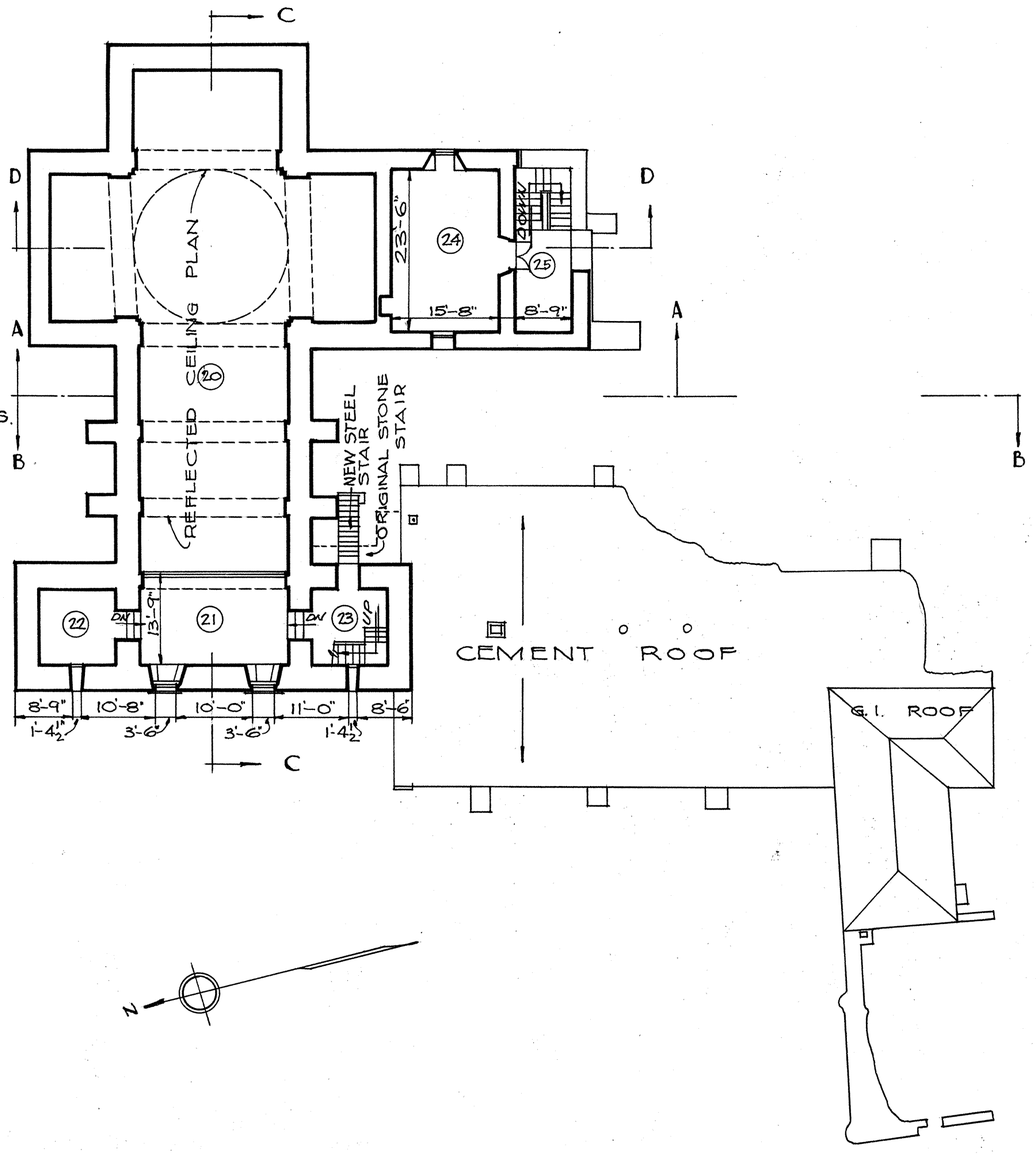
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 5 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

negative

SCHEDULE of ROOMS

(20) UPPER PART OF CHAPEL.
(21) BALCONY – BRICK FLOOR, PLASTER WALLS AND CEILING SAME AS REST OF CHAPEL.
(22) TOWER ROOM – BRICK FLOOR, STONE WALLS, CEILING OF MESQUITE LOGS CHINKED WITH ROCKS AND MUD. ROPE FROM BELFRY ABOVE HANGS THRU SMALL HOLE IN CEILING.
(23) VESTIBULE – FINISHED SIMILAR TO (22). STONE STEPS LEAD TO ROOF.
(24) INFIRMARY – BRICK FLOOR, PLASTER WALLS, NEW 2x4 CEILING RAFTERS.
(25) PORCH – WOOD FLOOR. CLOSED IN PORTION – ROCK WALL, NEW TIN CEILING...



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SCALE: 1/16" = 1'-0"

1/16" SCALE 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50 FT.
METRIC CM.

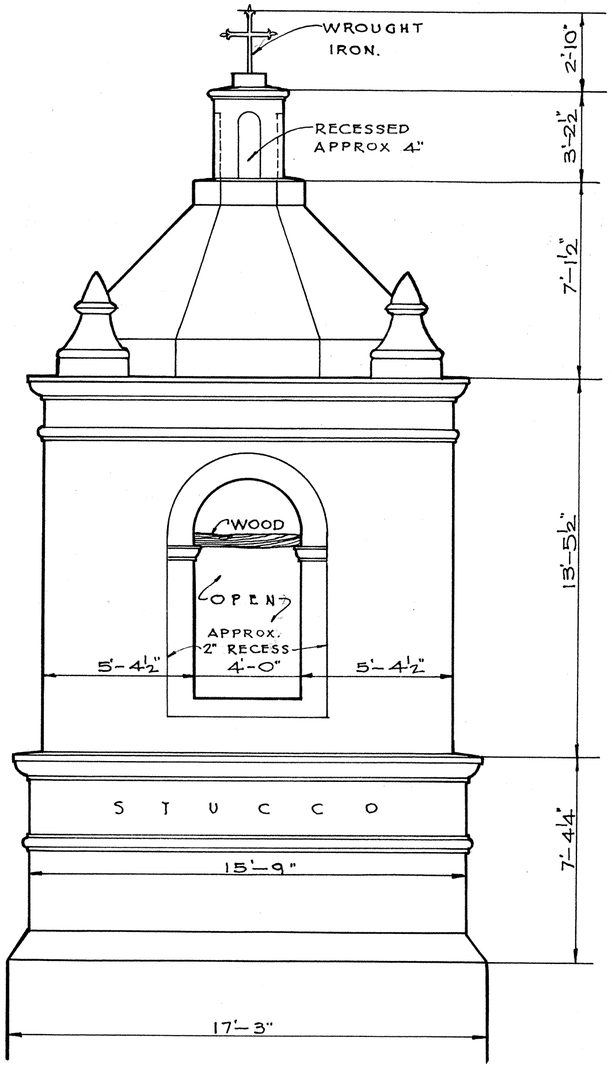
WELTON COOK, DEL.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICIAL PROJECT 269-6907
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
MISSION LA PURISIMA CONCEPCION DE ACUÑA
SAN ANTONIO — BEXAR COUNTY — TEXAS

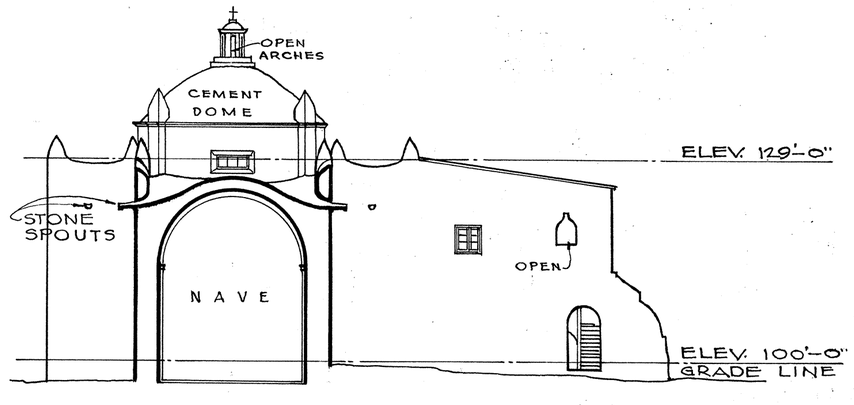
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SURVEY NO. TEX 319
SHEET 2 OF 5 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

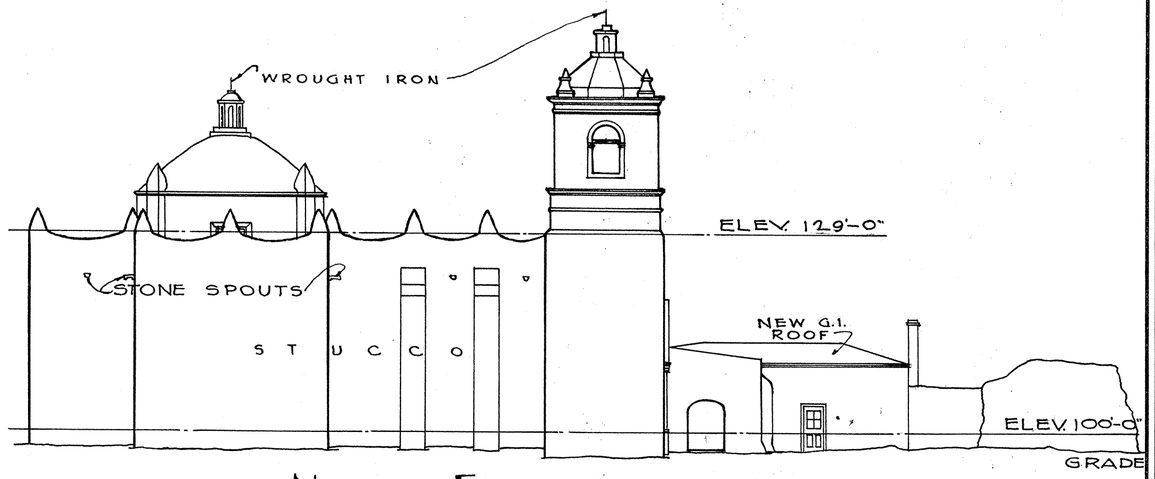


ELEVATION of TOWER
SCALE: ¼" = 1'-0"

WEST ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"



SECTION "A-A"
SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"



NORTH ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"

¼" SCALE FT. 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7
1/16" SCALE FT. 0 4 8 12 16 20 24 28 32 36
METRIC CM.

WELTON COOK, DEL.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICIAL PROJECT 265-6907
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

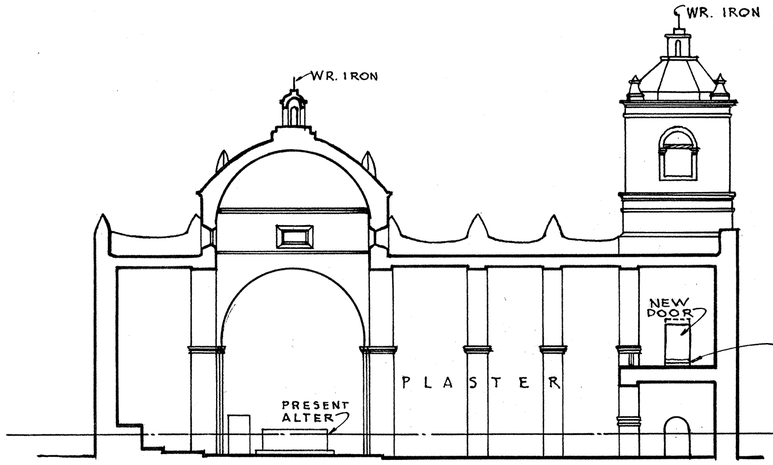
NAME OF STRUCTURE
MISSION LA PURISIMA CONCEPCION DE ACUNA
SAN ANTONIO — BEXAR COUNTY — TEXAS

SURVEY NO. TEX 319

"HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY"
SHEET 3 OF 5 SHEETS

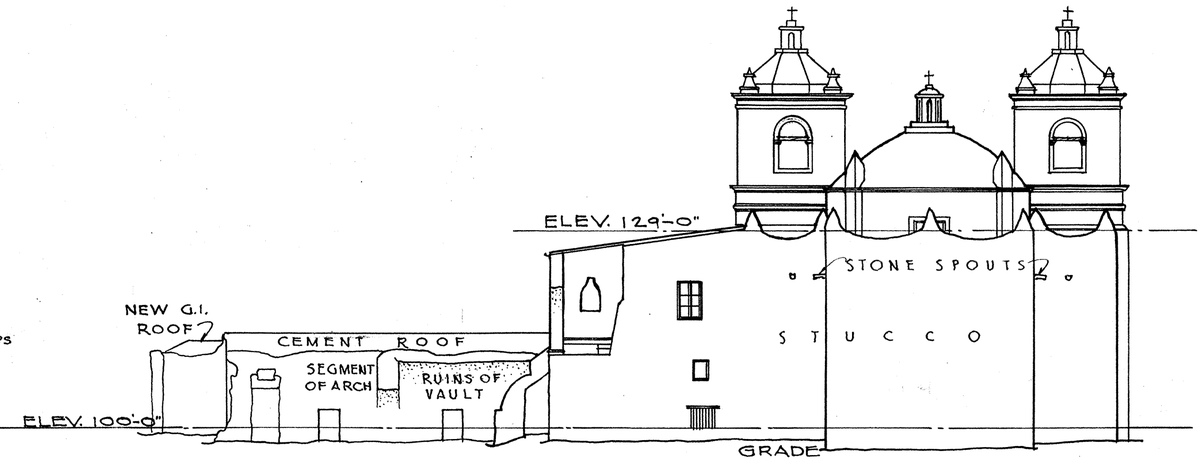
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

negative



LONGITUDINAL SECTION "C-C"

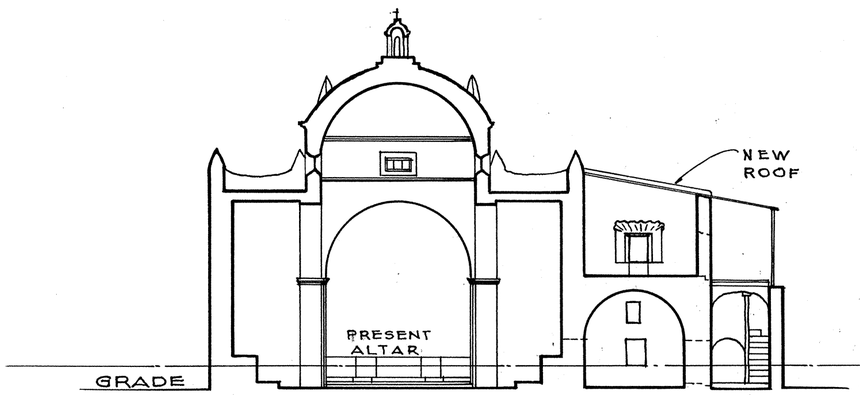
SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"



EAST ELEVATION

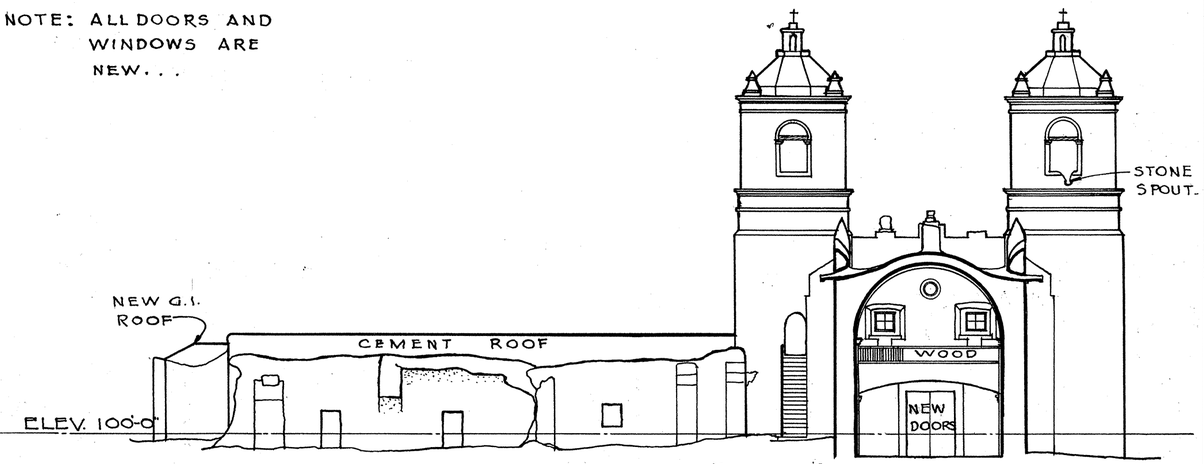
SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"

NOTE: ALL DOORS AND WINDOWS ARE NEW...



TRANSVERSE SECTION "D-D"

SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"



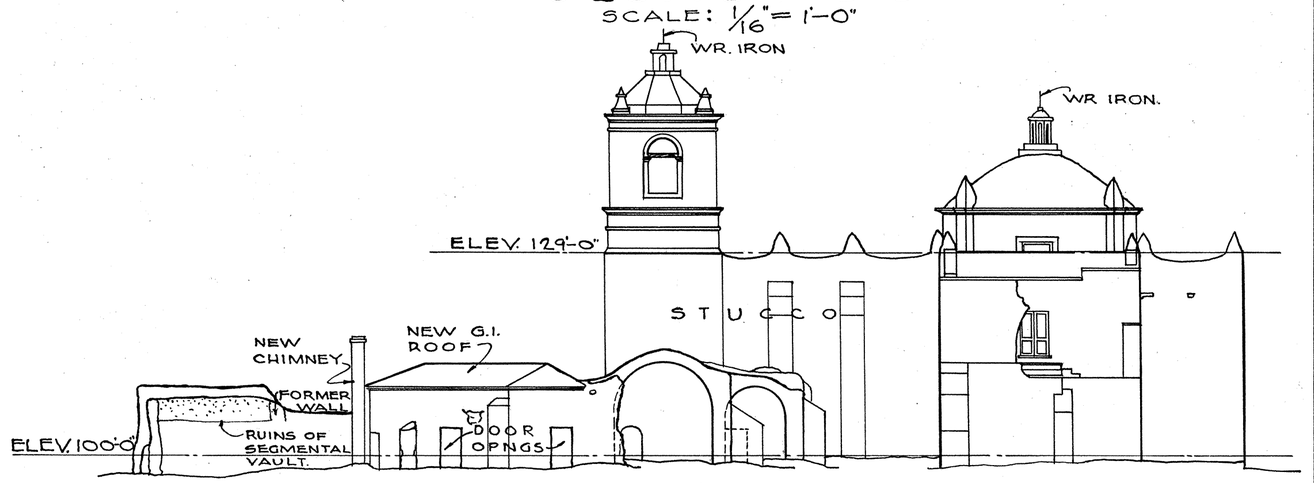
SECTION "B-B"

SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"

ELEVATION SECTION

WINDOW IN INFIRMARY

SCALE: 1/4"=1'-0"



SOUTH ELEVATION

SCALE: 1/16"=1'-0"

1/4" SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

1/16" SCALE 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 45 50

METRIC CM.

WELTON COOK, DEL.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICIAL PROJECT 265-6907
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
MISSION LA PURISIMA CONCEPCION DE ACUÑA
SAN ANTONIO BEXAR COUNTY TEXAS

FINE ARTS DIVISION (L.C.)

SURVEY NO. TEX 319

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 4 OF 5 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

negatives

SECTION "AA"
SCALE: 1/2 FULL SIZE

RAISED ORNAMENT

SECTION "BB"
SCALE: 1/2 FULL SIZE

ESTA MISSION Y DEFIENDE EL PVNTO DE SVVREZA

ASV PATRONA Y PRINCIPAL ADVOCADA DE ESTAS ARMAS CON ESTAS ARMAS

ELEV. 100'-0"

DETAIL OF FRONT ENTRANCE
SCALE: 1/2"=1'-0"

ELEVATION

PLAN

SECTION

METRIC 0 1 2 3 4 5 CM.
1/2 F.S. 0 1 2 3 IN.
1/2" SCALE 0 1 2 3 4 FT.

ZEB RIKE - DEL.

WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICIAL PROJECT NO. 265-6907
UNDER DIRECTION OF UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NAME OF STRUCTURE
MISSION LA PURISIMA CONCEPCION DE ACUÑA
SAN ANTONIO — BEXAR COUNTY — TEXAS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

SURVEY NO. TEX-319

SHEET 5 OF 5 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

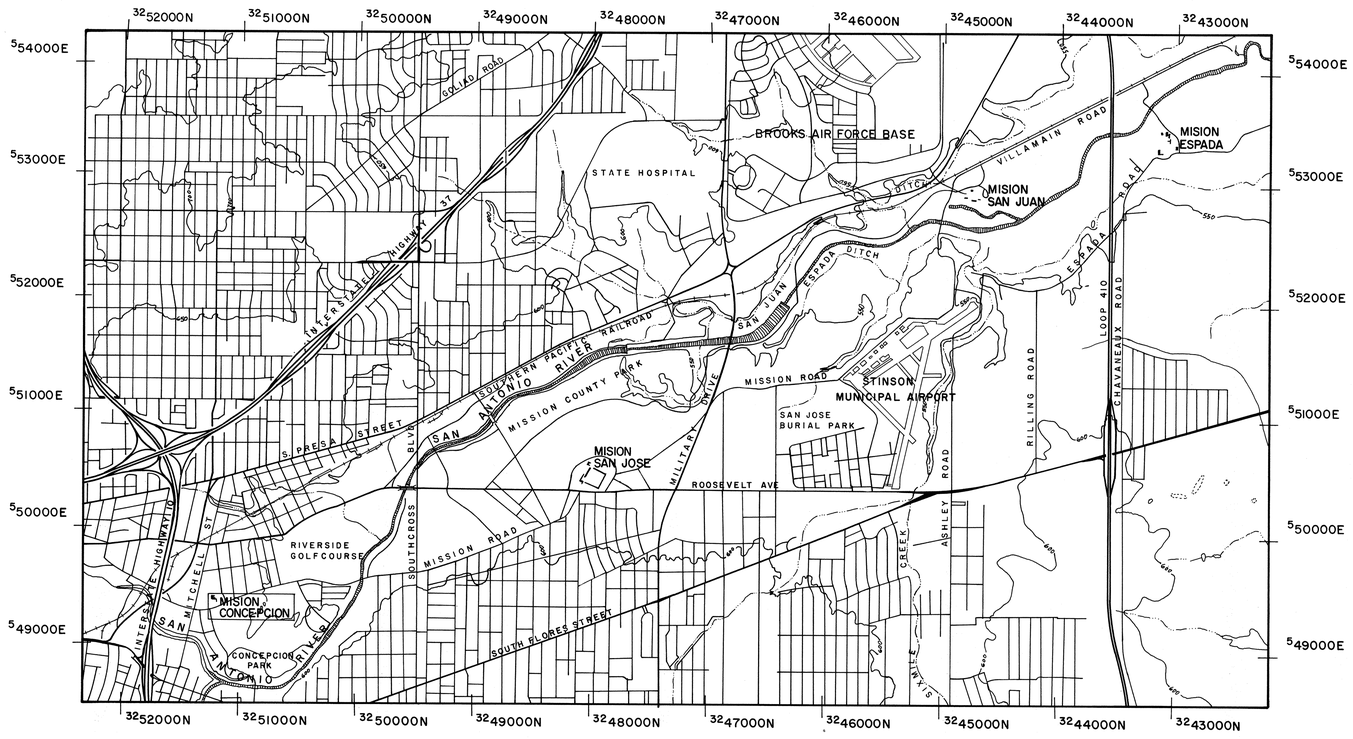
negative

TRIM LINE

MISION NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PURÍSIMA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUÑA

CHURCH — WEST ELEVATION — CONVENT

FEET 0 5 10 15 20



LOCATION MAP

ADAPTED FROM USGS MAPS, SOUTHTON, TEX. AND SAN ANTONIO EAST QUADRANTS, 1973

UTM COORDINATES

A - 14.549240.3251420
B - 14.549180.3251420
C - 14.549190.3251380
D - 14.549240.3251380

A B MISION CONCEPCION
D C

SCALE 1:24000

1/2 0 MILE

0.5 0 KILOMETRE

NORTH

MISSION CONCEPTION HAS THE OLDEST SUBSTANTIALLY UNALTERED CHURCH AND CONVENT OF THE SOUTHWESTERN FRONTIER. THE PLAN OF THE CONVENT, DATING FROM 1750-1760, PREFIGURES THE PLANS OF MANY LATER CALIFORNIA MISSION CONVENTS. PAINTED DECORATIONS ON PLASTER IN THE CONVENT, BAPTISTRY AND SACRISTY, TOGETHER WITH CARVED STONE DETAILS COMPLETED BY 1775, CONSTITUTE THE EARLIEST EXTANT EXAMPLES OF MISSION DECORATIVE ARTS IN THE SOUTHWEST. MISSION CONCEPTION WAS THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE FATHER PRESIDENT, CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR OF THE QUERETARAN MISSIONS OF TEXAS.

THE SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS DOCUMENTATION PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE OF THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY (HABS), AND SPONSORED BY THE SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE (NPS) TO SUPPLEMENT AND UPDATE EXISTING DOCUMENTATION PRODUCED BY THE SURVEY IN THE 1930'S.

THE FIELD RECORDING PROJECT WAS CONDUCTED BY THE HABS/HAER DIVISION, ROBERT J. KAPSCH, CHIEF, AND WAS ORGANIZED AND DIRECTED BY KENNETH L. ANDERSON, PRINCIPAL ARCHITECT, HABS, IN CONJUNCTION WITH DAVID G. BATTLE, CHIEF, DIVISION OF CONSERVATION, SOUTHWEST CULTURAL RESOURCES CENTER AND MARLYS BUSH THURBER, HISTORICAL ARCHITECT, SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK. THE 1983 SUMMER DOCUMENTATION WAS PRODUCED BY PROJECT SUPERVISOR, JOHN P. WHITE, (ASSOCIATE PROFESSOR, ARCHITECTURE, TEXAS TECH UNIVERSITY), AND ARCHITECTURE TECHNICIANS WILLIAM PEOPLES (CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC UNIVERSITY, SAN LUIS OBISPO) AND JOHN SCHLINKE (UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA), AND ROLAND V. RODRIGUEZ, ARCHITECTURAL ILLUSTRATOR.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PHOTO NUMBER

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 1 OF 12 SHEETS

SURVEY NO. TX-319

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
MISION NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PURÍSIMA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUÑA
TEXAS
BEXAR COUNTY
SAN ANTONIO

ADDENDUM TO
807 MISSION ROAD

DRAWN BY: JOHN WHITE AND WILLIAM PEOPLES, 1983

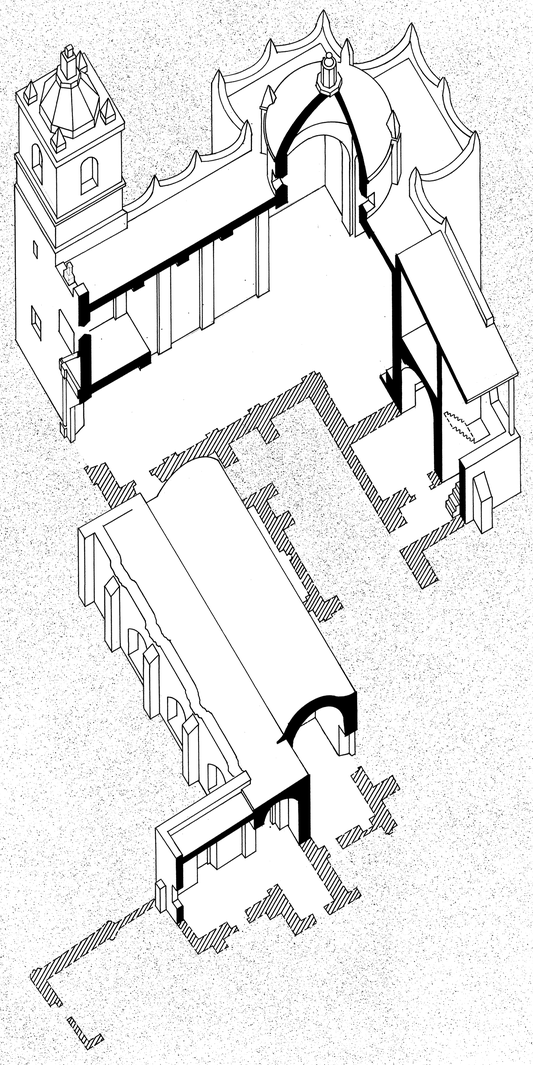
SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK - 1983
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

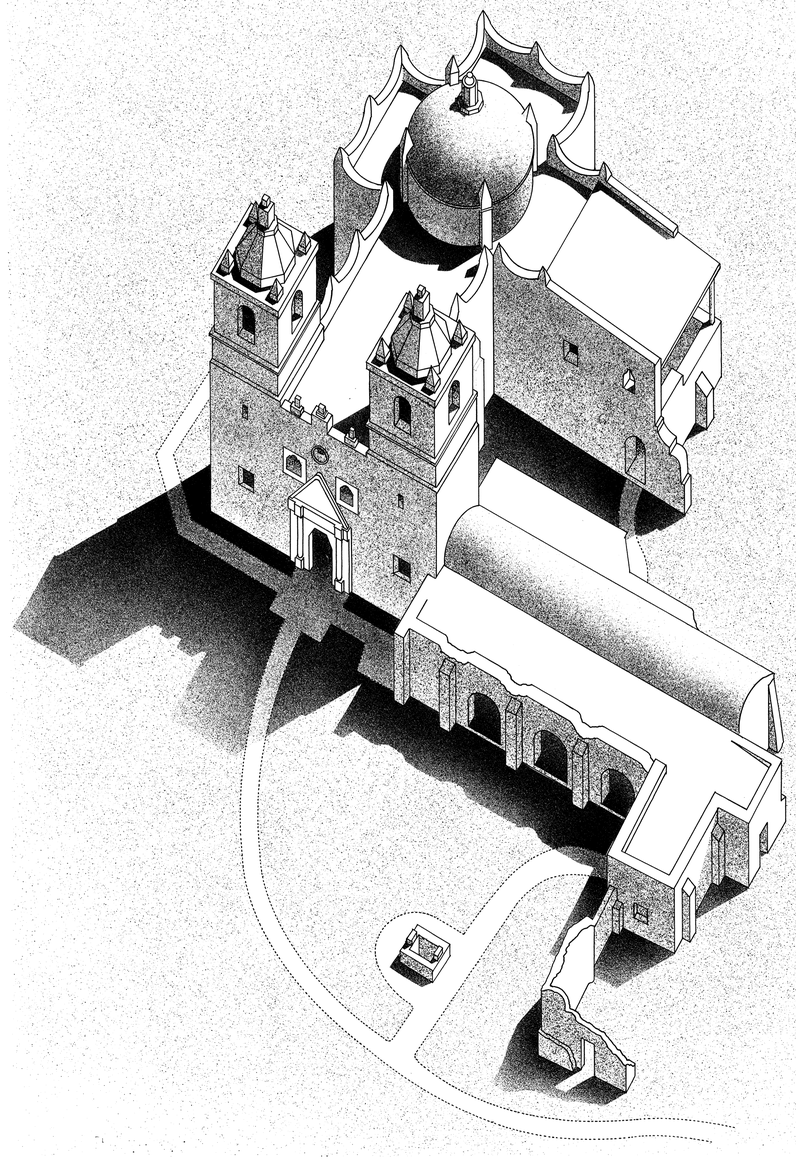
IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

TRIM LINE

TRIM LINE

K&E 19 1283 4-83 A1340*





NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PURÍSIMA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUÑA

SECTIONAL AXONOMETRIC AND AXONOMETRIC VIEW

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PURÍSIMA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUÑA
BEXAR COUNTY TEXAS

SURVEY NO. TX-319

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 2 OF 12 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINT NUMBER

DRAWN BY: ROLAND RODRIGUEZ

SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK- 1983
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

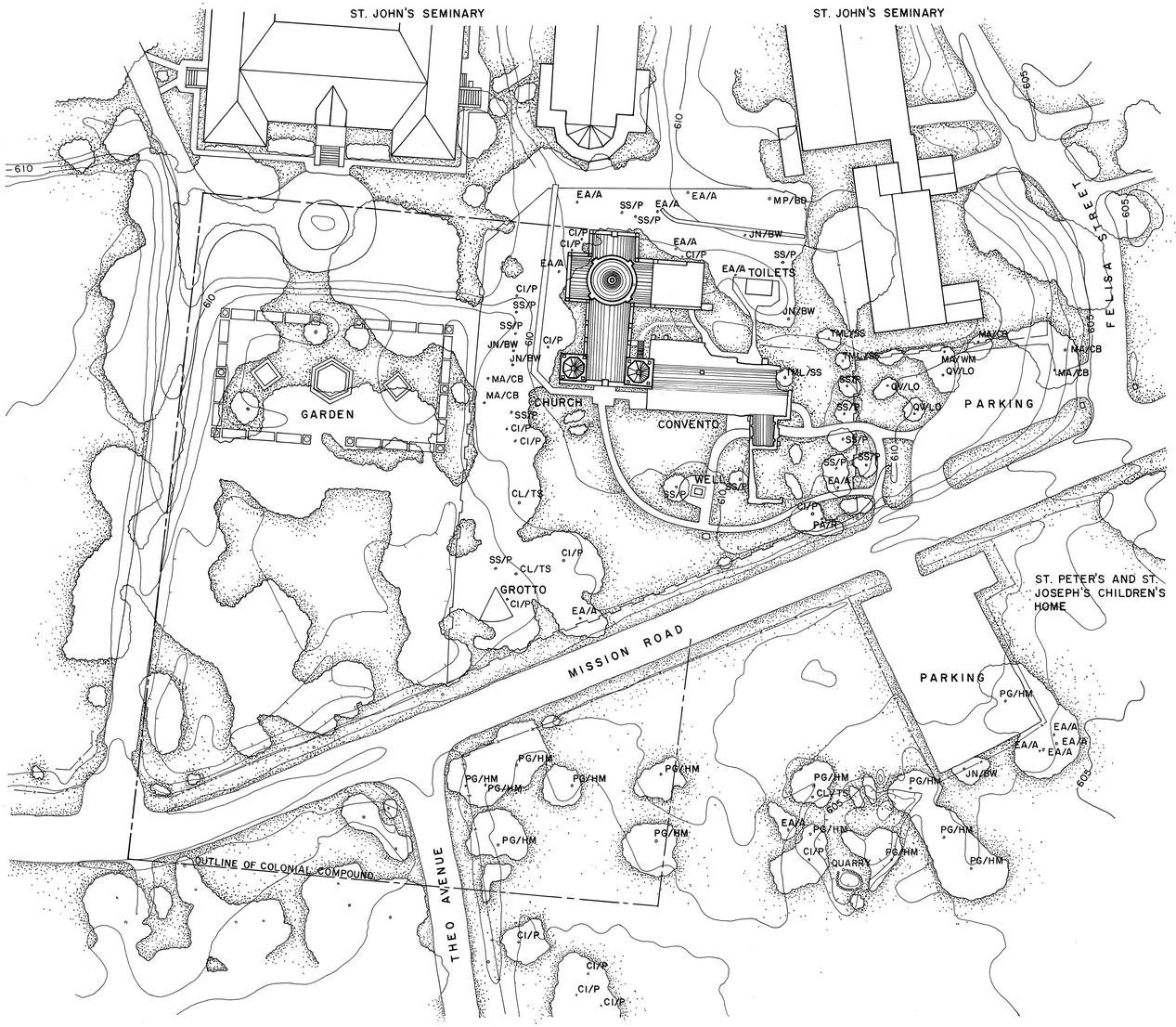
ADDENDUM TO MISION NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PURÍSIMA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUÑA
807 MISSION ROAD SAN ANTONIO

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

TRIM LINE

TRIM LINE

K&E 19 1253 4-83 A1340*



SITE PLAN

CONTOUR INTERVAL 1 FOOT

SITE PLAN ADAPTED FROM 1982 MAP BY TOBIN RESEARCH, INC.

0 50 100 FEET 1"=40'

0 5 10 20 30 METERS 1:480

INDEX TO PLANTS

	COMMON ENGLISH NAME	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON SPANISH NAME
CI/P	PECAN	CARYA ILLINOINENSIS	NOGALES
CL/TS	TEXAS SUGARBERRY	CELTIS LAEVIGATA	
EA/A	ANACUA	EHRETIA ANACUA	ANACUA
JN/BW	BLACK WALNUT	JUGLANS NIGRA	NOGALES
MA/CB	CHINABERRY	MELIA AZEDARACH	
MA/WM	WHITE MULBERRY	MORUS ALBA	MORAL
MP/BD	BOIS D'ARC	MACLURA POMIFERA	
PA/R	RETAMA	PARKINSONIA ACULEATA	RETAMA
PG/HM	HONEY MESQUITE	PROSOPIS GLANDULOSA	MESQUITE
QV/LO	LIVE OAK	QUERCUS VIRGINIANA	ENCINA
SS/P	PALM	SABAL PALM	PALMA
SS/TML	TEXAS MOUNTAIN LAUREL	SOPHORA SECUNDIFLORA	

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
LA PURÍSIMA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUÑA
BEXAR COUNTY TEXAS

SURVEY NO. TX-319

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 3 OF 12 SHEETS

ADDENDUM TO
MISSION NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PURÍSIMA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUÑA
SAN ANTONIO
MISSION ROAD

DRAWN BY: JOHN P. WHITE
SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK PROJECT 1983
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

TRIM LINE

TRIM LINE

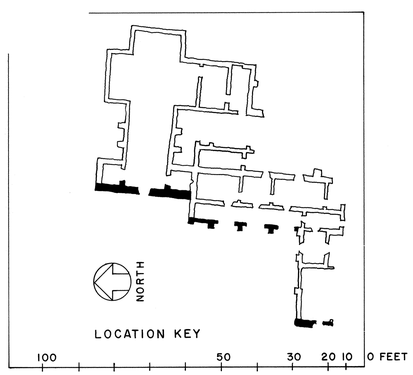
K&E 19 1253 4-83 A1340*

WEST ELEVATION

0 5 10 15 20
FEET 3/16"=1'-0"
0 1 2 3 4 5
METERS 1:64

MATERIALS

FOUNDATION: STONE
WALLS: STONE
ROOF: BUILT-UP



DRAWN BY: WILLIAM PEOPLES
SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK PROJECT 1983
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ADDENDUM TO
MISSION NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PURÍSIMA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUÑA
MISSION ROAD

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
MISSION NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PURÍSIMA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUÑA
SAN ANTONIO
BEXAR COUNTY
TEXAS

SURVEY NO.
TX-
319

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 4 OF 12 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

TRIM LINE

TRIM LINE

K&E 19 1253 4-83 A1340*

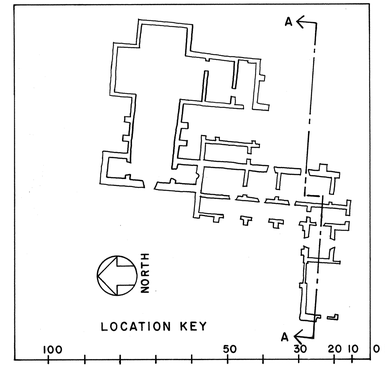
SECTION A-A

0 5 10 15 20
FEET 3/16"=1'-0"

0 1 2 3 4 5
METERS 1:64

MATERIALS

FLOORS: BRICK
WALLS: PLASTER ON STONE
CEILINGS: PLASTER ON STONE



NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
MISSION NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PURÍSIMA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUÑA
SAN ANTONIO
BEXAR COUNTY
TEXAS

ADDENDUM TO
MISSION ROAD

SURVEY NO.
TX-319

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 5 OF 12 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

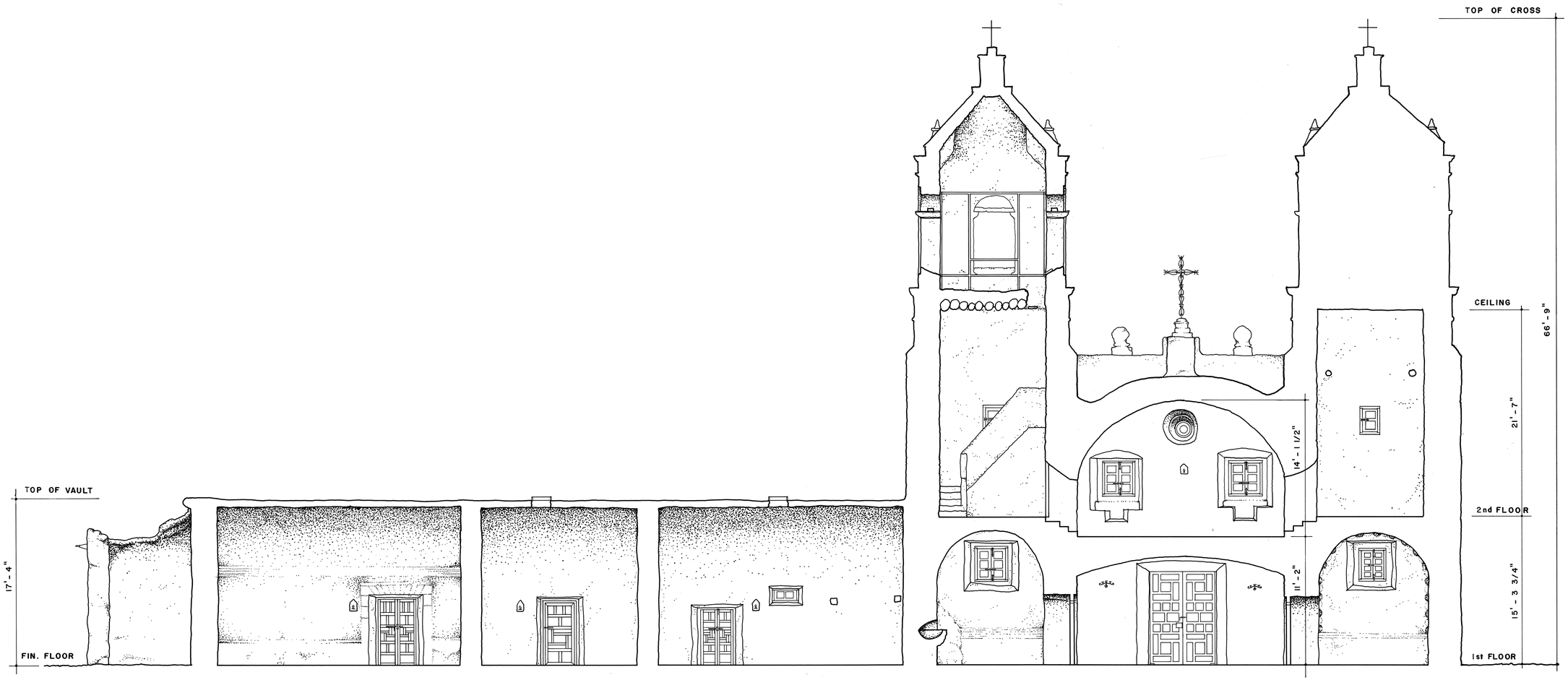
DRAWN BY: JOHN SCHLINKE
SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK PROJECT 1983
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE; NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

TRIM LINE

TRIM LINE

K&E 19 1253 4-83 A1340*

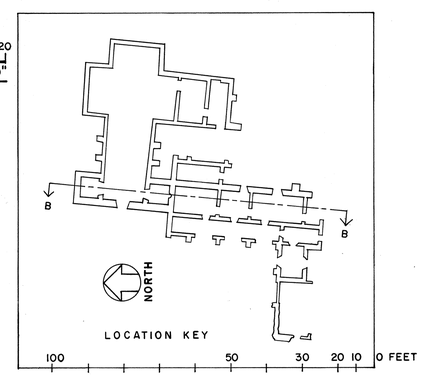


SECTION B-B

MATERIALS

FLOORS: BRICK, FLAGSTONE
WALLS: PLASTER
CEILINGS: PLASTER ON STONE

0 5 10 15 20
FEET 3/16"=1'-0"
0 1 2 3 4 5
METERS 1:64



DRAWN BY: WILLIAM PEOPLES
SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK PROJECT 1983
HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ADDENDUM TO
MISSION NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PURÍSIMA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUÑA
MISSION ROAD

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
MISSION NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PURÍSIMA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUÑA
SAN ANTONIO
BEXAR COUNTY
TEXAS

SURVEY NO.
TX-319

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 6 OF 12 SHEETS

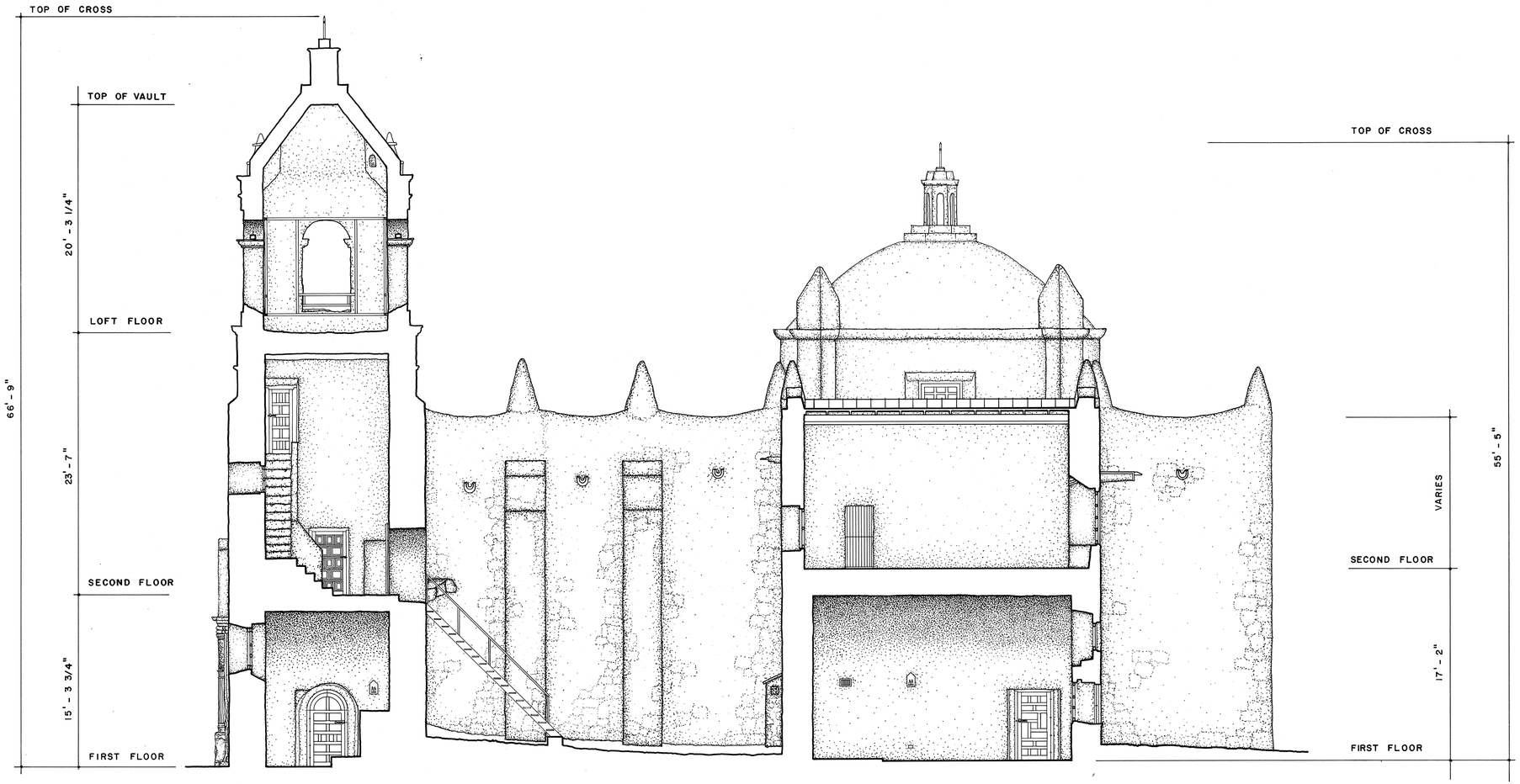
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PHOTO NUMBER

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

TRIM LINE

TRIM LINE

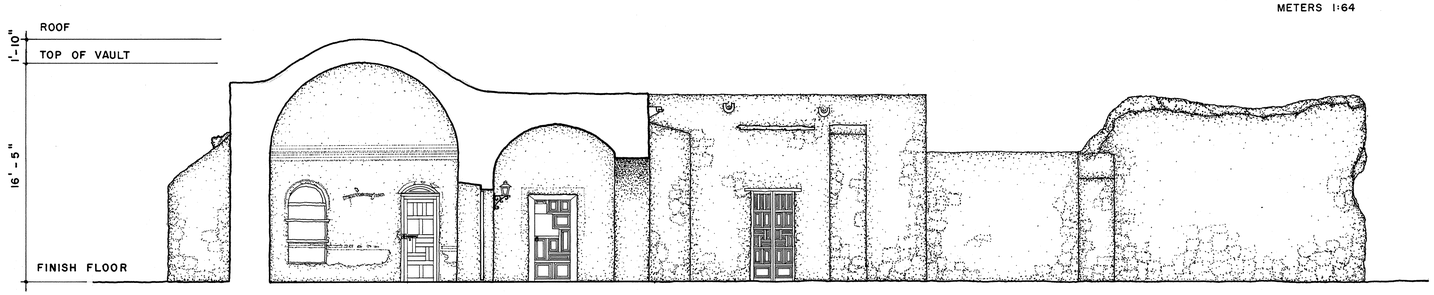
K&E 19 1253 4-83 A1340*



SECTION C-C

FEET 3/16"=1'-0"

METERS 1:64



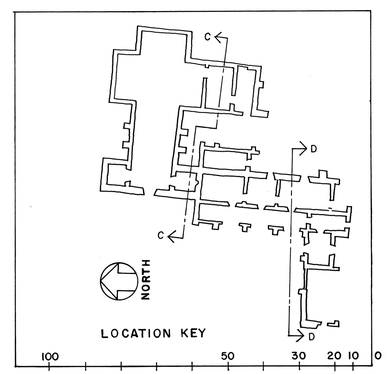
SECTION D-D

FEET 3/16"=1'-0"

METERS 1:64

MATERIALS

FLOORS: BRICK
WALLS: PLASTER ON STONE
CEILINGS: PLASTER ON STONE



DRAWN BY: JOHN SCHLINKE
SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK PROJECT 1983
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ADDENDUM TO
MISSION NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PURÍSIMA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUÑA
TEXAS
BEXAR COUNTY

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
MISSION NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PURÍSIMA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUÑA
SAN ANTONIO
MISSION ROAD

SURVEY NO.
TX-
319

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 7 OF 12 SHEETS

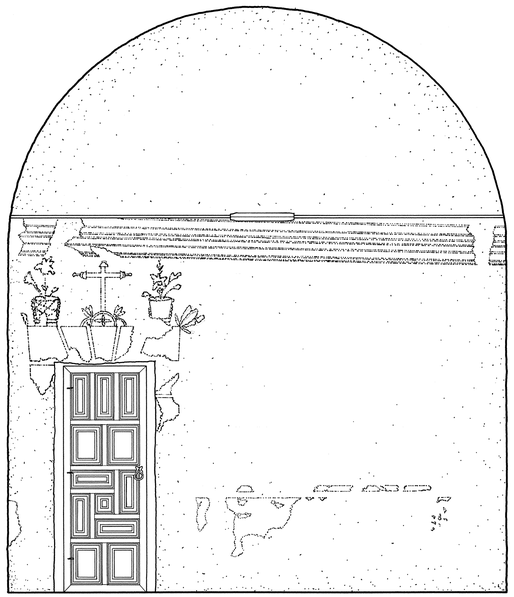
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS INDEX NUMBER

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. NAME OF DELINEATOR. DATE OF THE DRAWING

TRIM LINE

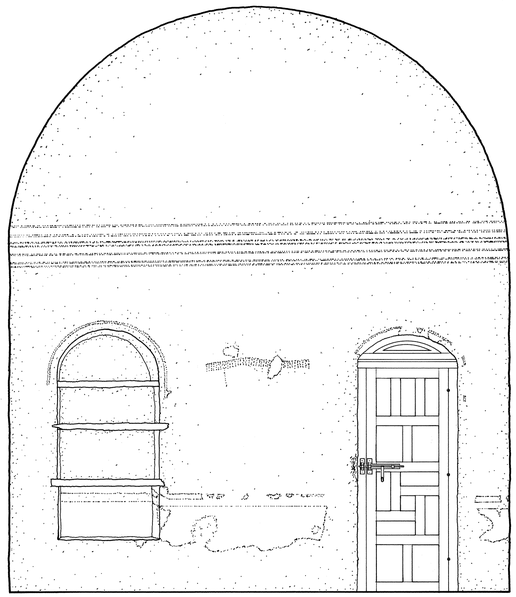
TRIM LINE

K&E 19 1253 4-83 A1340*

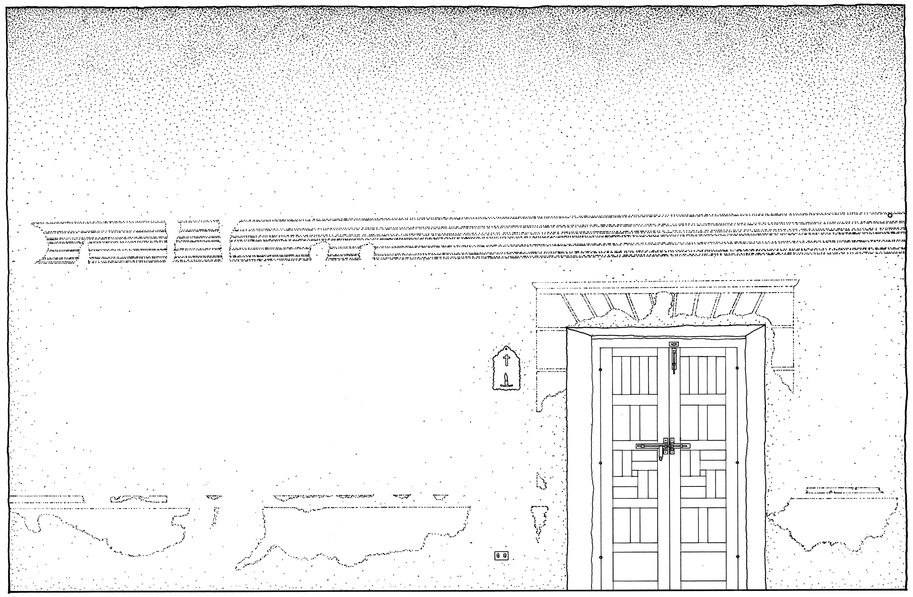


NORTH WALL LIBRARY

EAST WEST LIBRARY



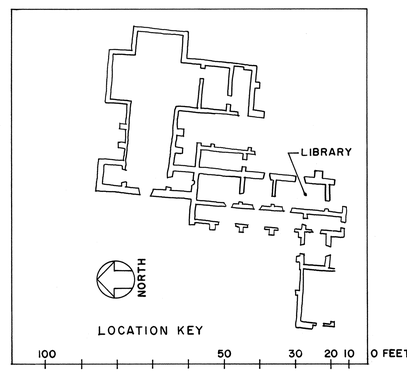
SOUTH WALL LIBRARY



WEST WALL LIBRARY

0 1 2 3 4 5
FEET 1/2"=1'-0"

0 50 100 200
CENTIMETERS 1:24



NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
ADDENDUM TO
MISSION NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PURÍSIMA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUÑA
SAN ANTONIO
MISSION ROAD
BEXAR COUNTY
TEXAS

SURVEY NO. TX-319

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 8 OF 12 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS
HOCK HOMER

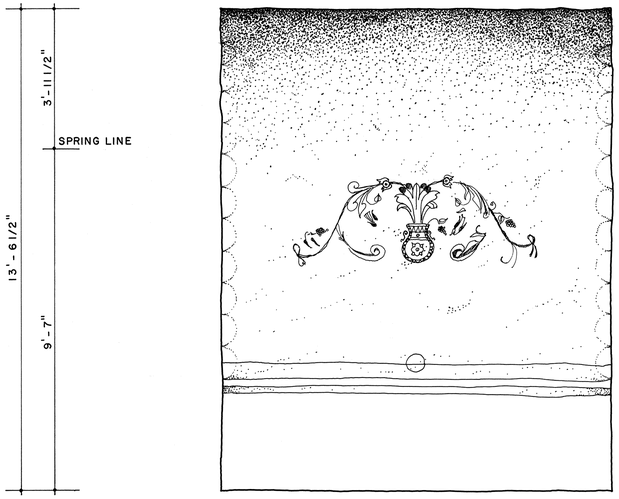
DRAWN BY: JOHN SCHLINKE
SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK PROJECT 1983
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

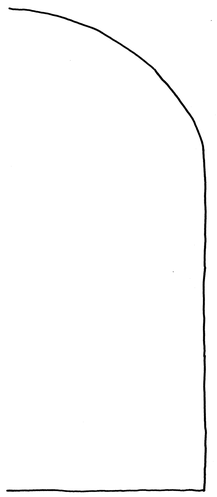
TRIM LINE

TRIM LINE

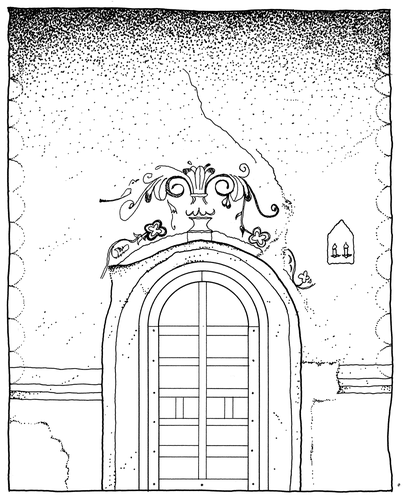
K&E 19 1253 4-83 A1340*



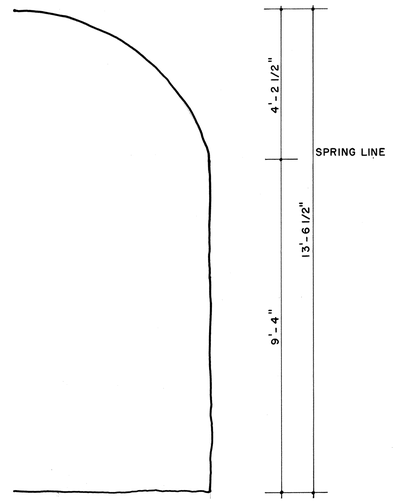
EAST WALL- BELFRY



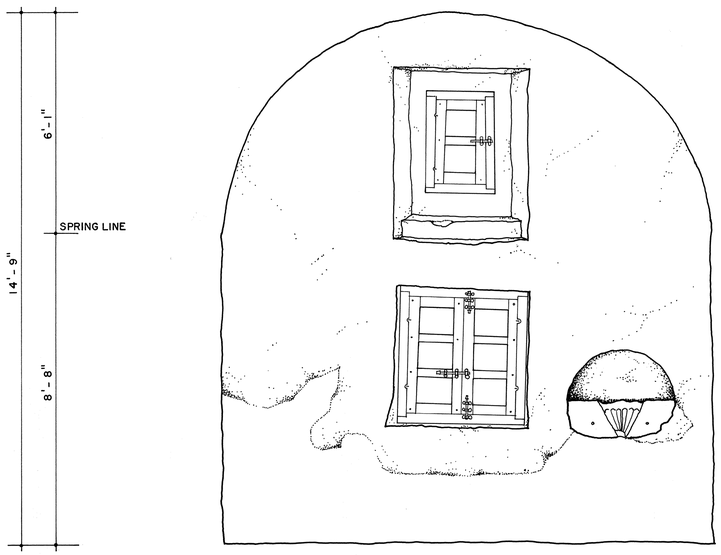
SECTION A-A



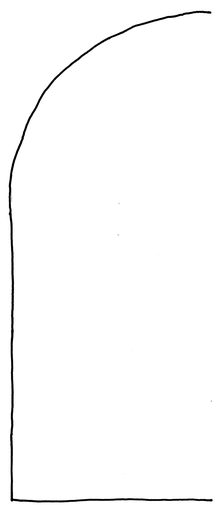
SOUTH WALL- BELFRY



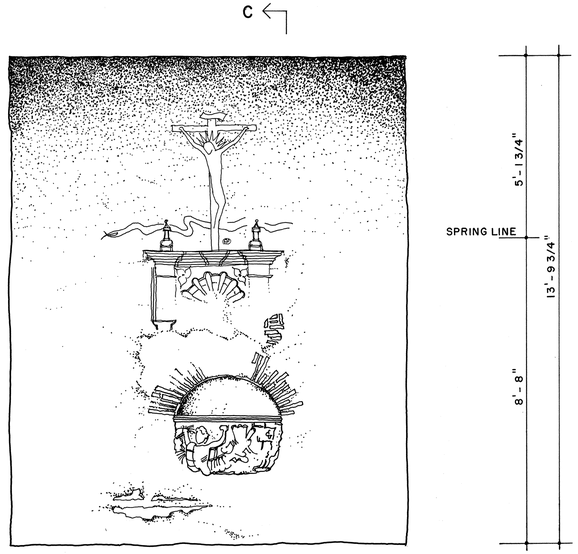
SECTION B-B



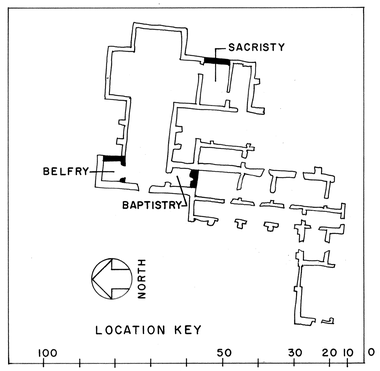
EAST WALL- SACRISTY



SECTION C-C



SOUTH WALL- BAPTISTRY



0 1 2 3 4 5
FEET 1/2"=1'-0"

0 50 100 200
CENTIMETERS 1:24

DRAWN BY: WILLIAM PEOPLES
SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK PROJECT 1983
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ADDENDUM TO
MISSION NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PURÍSIMA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUÑA
BEXAR COUNTY
TEXAS
MISSION ROAD
SAN ANTONIO

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

SURVEY NO. TX-319

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 9 OF 12 SHEETS

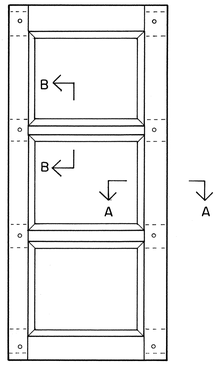
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PRINT NUMBER

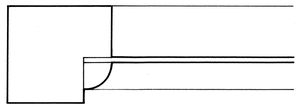
IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. NAME OF DELINEATOR. DATE OF THE DRAWING

TRIM LINE

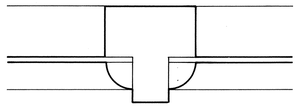
TRIM LINE

K&E 19 1253 4-83 A1340*



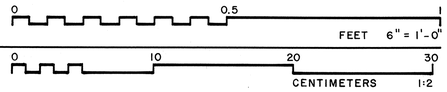


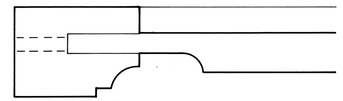
SECTION A-A



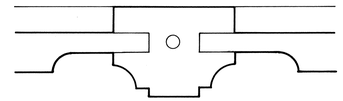
SECTION B-B

WINDOW DETAILS



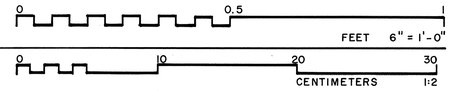


SECTION C-C

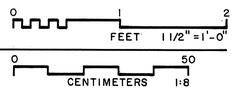


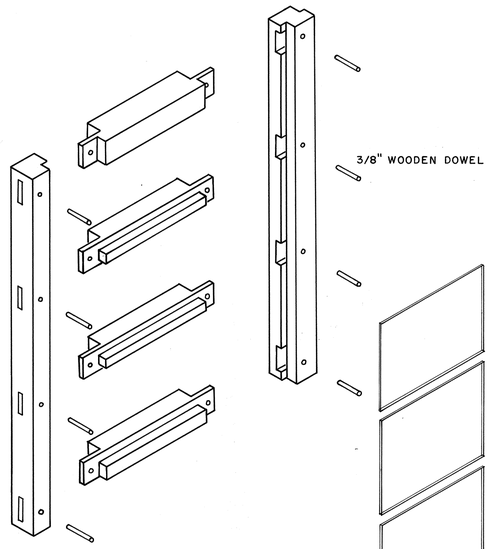
SECTION D-D

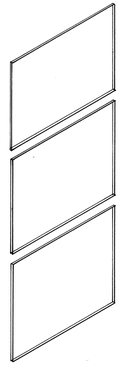
DOOR DETAILS

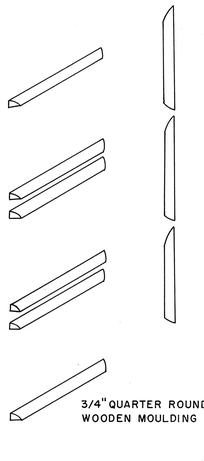


WINDOW ELEVATION

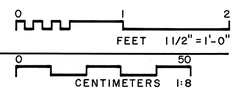


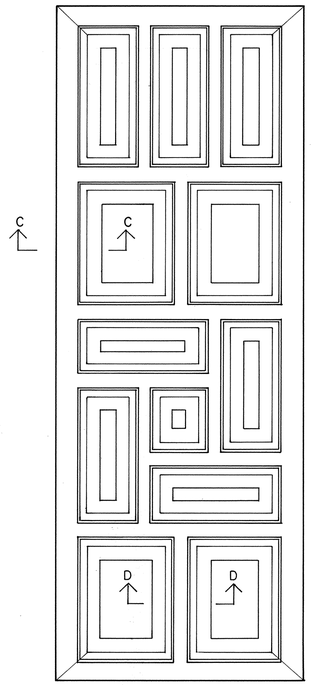




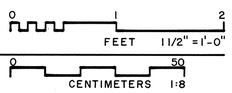


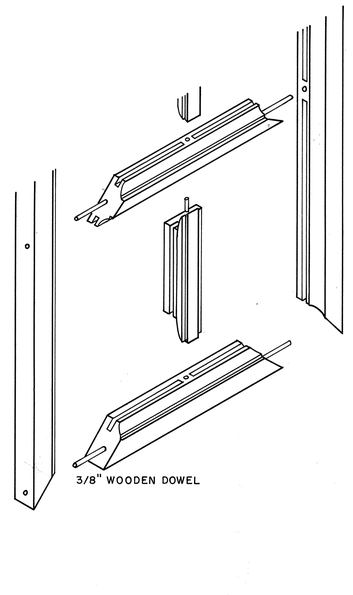
TYPICAL WINDOW- ISOMETRIC VIEW



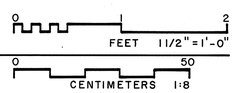


DOOR ELEVATION





TYPICAL DOOR- ISOMETRIC VIEW



DRAWN BY: JOHN P. WHITE

SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK PROJECT 1983
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ADDENDUM TO
MISSION NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PURÍSIMA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUÑA
MISSION ROAD
SAN ANTONIO
BEXAR COUNTY
TEXAS

SURVEY NO. TX-319

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 10 OF 12 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PHOTO NUMBER

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE

DRAWING NO. 10

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. NAME OF DELINEATOR. DATE OF THE DRAWING

TRIM LINE

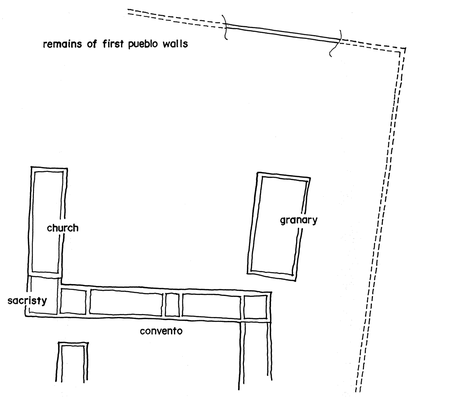
TRIM LINE

FRAY FRANCISCO ORTIZ, AT CONCEPCION IN 1745, DESCRIBED THE CHURCH AS "A ROOM OF ADOBES (SUN DRIED MUD BRICKS) WITH A FLAT ROOF AND ITS (STONE) SACRISTY." CONSTRUCTION PROBABLY BEGAN CA. 1733 AND WAS COMPLETED BEFORE 1740. THE ADOBE CHURCH WAS TORN DOWN WITH THE COMPLETION OF THE PERMANENT CHURCH IN 1755.

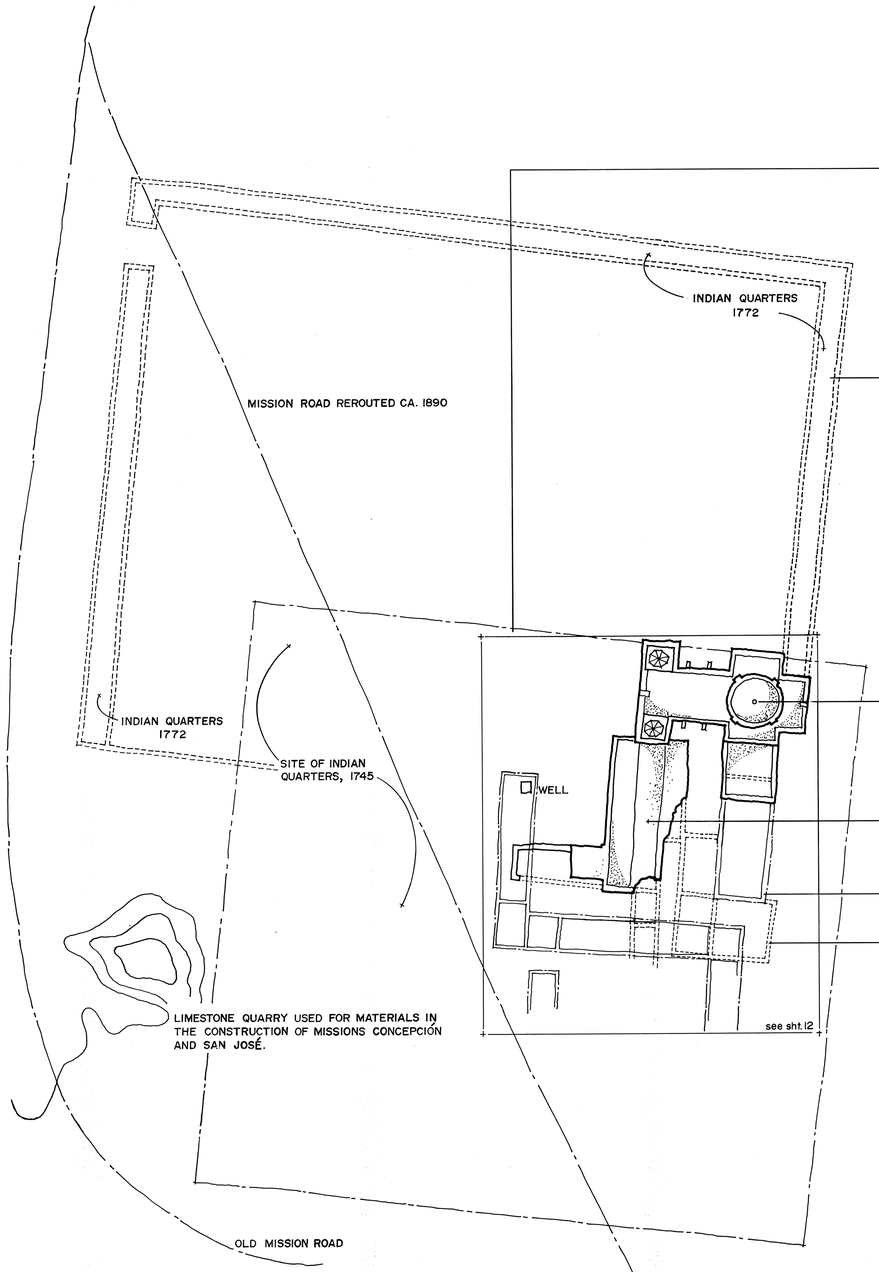
AN ADOBE SACRISTY AND CONVENTO WERE REBUILT AT THE SAME TIME AS THE CHURCH. BY CA. 1740, THE SACRISTY AND CONVENTO WERE BUILT IN STONE. FRAY ORTIZ, IN 1745, DESCRIBES THE CONVENTO:

"THE MISSIONARIES LIVE IN A STONE HOUSE WHICH HAS TWO STORIES; ON THE FIRST THERE ARE TWO STOREROOMS, AND THE MISSIONARIES ACTUALLY LIVE ON THE SECOND FLOOR."

Mission Concepción 1745



FOUNDATIONS OF THE ADOBE CHURCH AND REMAINS OF THE FIRST ADOBE CONVENTO WERE LOCATED BY THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO IN ASSOCIATION WITH THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE IN 1980. THE GRANARY, SACRISTY, CONVENTO AND OTHER STONE FOUNDATIONS WERE EXCAVATED IN PART BY HARVEY P. SMITH IN CA. 1933.



THE BROKEN LINE INDICATES THE GENERAL LOCATION OF THE PUEBLO IN 1745. THE PUEBLO WAS A SQUARE COMPOUND WITH STONE WALLS ENCLOSING THE JACAL INDIAN QUARTERS AND PLAZA OR CENTRAL SQUARE OF THE MISSION. JACAL CONSTRUCTION CONSISTED OF VERTICAL POSTS SET INTO THE GROUND, COATED WITH ADOBE, AND ROOFED WITH WOODEN FRAMING COVERED WITH THATCH. BY 1756 SOME OF THE JACAL DWELLINGS HAD BEEN REPLACED BY MORE PERMANENT ADOBE CONSTRUCTION.

THE DASHED OUTLINE INDICATES THE PUEBLO AS IT APPEARED IN 1772. THE NEW, RECTANGULAR COMPOUND WAS MOVED NORTHWARD WITH THE PERMANENT CHURCH AND CONVENTO. CONSTRUCTION WAS UNDERWAY BY 1759 WITH THE BUILDING OF STONE INDIAN QUARTERS ALONG TWO SIDES OF THE COMPOUND. BY 1762, STONE WALLS HAD BEEN ERECTED TO COMPLETE THE RECTANGLE. AS OF 1772, 24 STONE HOUSES WERE COMPLETE AND A GATE WAS LOCATED ON EACH SIDE OF THE PUEBLO.

IN 1824, THE PUEBLO WAS IN RUINS. PARTIAL STONE WALLS WERE ALL THAT REMAINED OF THE INDIAN QUARTERS. BY 1890, STONE-ROBBING HAD OBLITERATED ANY VISIBLE REMAINS OF THE PUEBLO. IN 1981 THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AND THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT SAN ANTONIO CONDUCTED ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS THAT UNCOVERED THE FOUNDATIONS OF THE 1772 PUEBLO.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE PERMANENT CHURCH BEGAN CA. 1740 AND WAS COMPLETED BY 1755. THE CHURCH STANDS INTACT TODAY; THE PAINTED DECORATIVE PATTERNS THAT EMBELLISHED THE EXTERIOR PLASTER IN 1755 HAVE FADED AND WEATHERED ALMOST TO INVISIBILITY. THE EXTENSIVE PAINTED DECORATIONS ON THE INTERIOR HAVE BEEN COVERED BY RECENT PLASTER AND PAINT. SEE SHEET 12 FOR A MORE DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE CHURCH.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE PERMANENT CONVENTO BEGAN CA. 1750 AND NEARED COMPLETION IN 1756. SEE SHEET 12 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

THE BROKEN LINES INDICATE THE PLAN OF THE 1745 CHURCH AND CONVENTO, DESCRIBED AT THE LEFT OF THIS SHEET.

THE DASHED LINES INDICATE POST-1755 FOUNDATIONS OF THE MISSION BUILDINGS. SEE SHEET 12 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION.

AFTER A LONG PERIOD OF NEGLECT, THE BROTHERS OF MARY REHABILITATED THE CHURCH AND CONVENTO IN 1861.

NORTH

FEET 1"= 40' 0 50 100

METERS 1:480 0 5 10 20 30

REFERENCE MAP ADAPTED FROM 1982 MAP BY TOBIN RESEARCH, INC.

NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PURÍSIMA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUÑA

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS PHOTO NUMBER

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 11 OF 12 SHEETS

SURVEY NO. TX-319

NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE:
ADDENDUM TO MISIÓN NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PURÍSIMA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUÑA
807 MISSION ROAD
SAN ANTONIO
BEXAR COUNTY
TEXAS

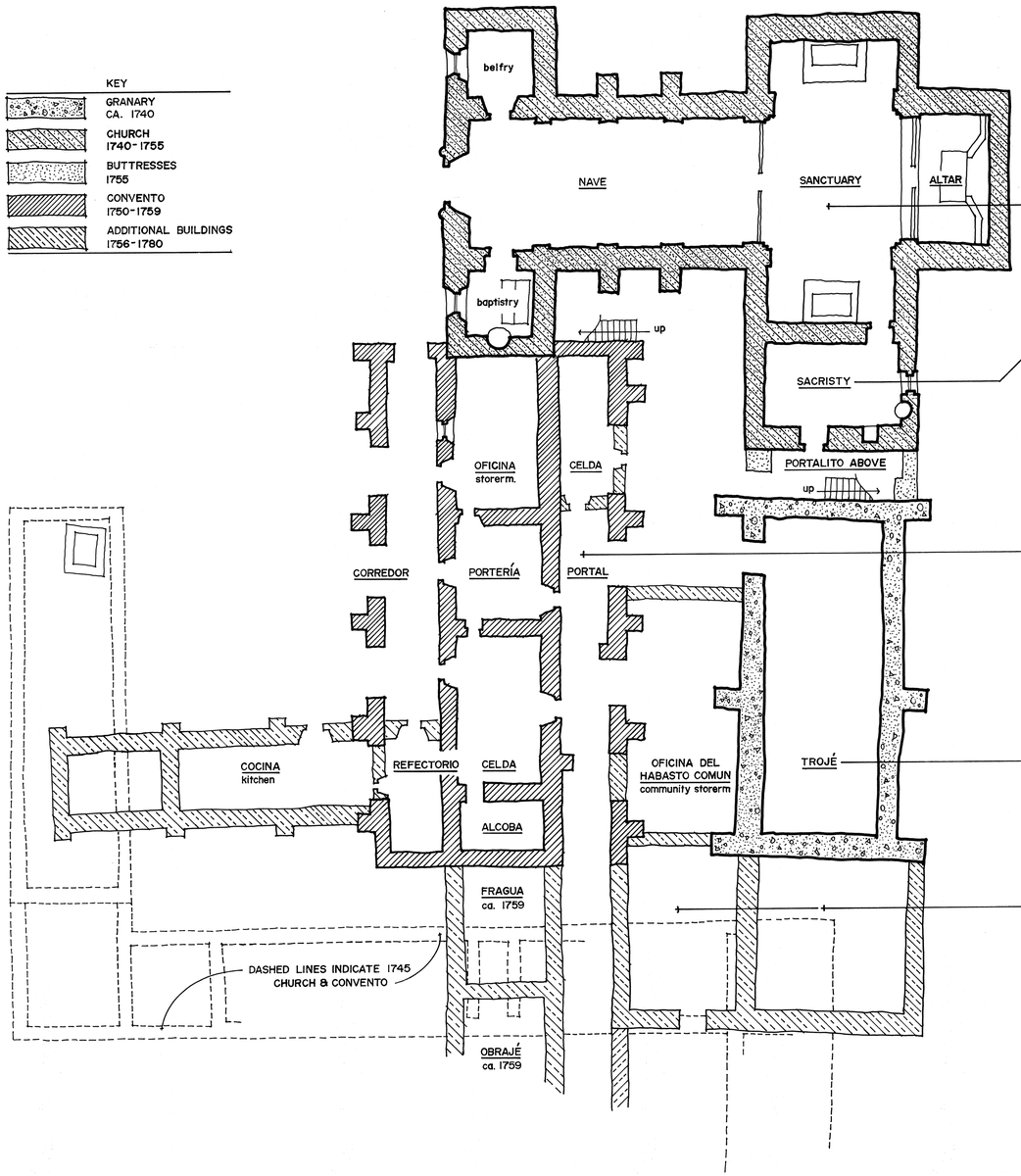
DRAWN BY: JAMES N. FERGUSON

SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK - 1986
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE. NAME OF DELINEATOR. DATE OF THE DRAWING

TRIM LINE

TRIM LINE



MISSION CONCEPCION 1780

CONSTRUCTION OF THE PRIMARY CHURCH BEGAN CA. 1740. IT WAS OF STONE CONSTRUCTION AND HAD A VAULTED ROOF WITH A DOME OVER THE TRANSEPT. FRAY FRANCISCO ORTIZ DEDICATED THE STRUCTURE IN 1755.

THE SACRISTY, BUILT AGAINST THE SOUTH END OF THE TRANSEPT, WAS CONSTRUCTED OF STONE AND HAD A VAULTED CEILING. ABOVE IT WAS A CELDA (CELL) THAT SERVED AS THE OFFICE OF THE FATHER PRESIDENT, OR CHIEF ADMINISTRATOR, OF THE MISSIONS IN TEXAS OPERATED BY THE FRANCISCAN MISSIONARY COLLEGE IN QUERETARO, MEXICO. IT HAD A FLAT ROOF, LOWER THAN THAT OF THE TRANSEPT. THE TWO-STORY STRUCTURE WAS RELIEVED BY TWO FLYING BUTTRESSES ABUTTING THE GRANARY ON THE SOUTH. ONE OF THE BUTTRESSES SERVED AS A STAIRWAY TO THE PORTALITO (SMALL PORCH) OUTSIDE THE FATHER PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, AND THE OTHER AS THE DOORWAY FROM THE STAIRWELL INTO THE CENTRAL PATIO OF THE CONVENTO. CONSTRUCTION WAS COMPLETED IN 1755.

WORK STARTED ON THE NEW CONVENTO IN CA. 1750. CONSTRUCTION HAD PROGRESSED SOUTHWARD TO THE AREA OF THE OLD TWO-STORY CONVENTO BY CA. 1758. IN ABOUT THAT YEAR THE FORMER CONVENTO WAS DEMOLISHED TO MAKE WAY FOR THE PROPOSED SOUTHWARD EXTENSION OF ADDITIONAL VAULTED ROOMS. AT THE SAME TIME THE PLAN OF THE CONVENTO WAS MODIFIED. THE SOUTHERN END OF THE CORREDOR WAS WALLED OFF AND CONVERTED TO THE REFECTORIO, AND A WEST ELL WAS ADDED THAT LATER HOUSED THE COCINA AND ANOTHER ROOM. SUBSEQUENT STRUCTURES ON THE SOUTH END OF THE CONVENTO PROBABLY INCLUDED THE FRAGUA (BLACKSMITH SHOP) AND OBRAJE (WEAVING ROOM). THESE FACILITIES WERE NOT VAULTED BECAUSE OF A 1759 ORDER TO STOP SUCH CONSTRUCTION, BECAUSE OF ITS INSTABILITY.

THE GRANARY WAS BUILT CA. 1740. CONSTRUCTED OF STONE AND BUTTRESSED, THE GRANARY WAS NEVER VAULTED BUT HAD A FLAT EARTHEN ROOF SUPPORTED BY VIGAS (WOODEN BEAMS). IN 1772 A SECOND ROOF WAS ADDED ATOP THE FIRST; IT WAS GABLED AND SHEATHED IN TULE (A VARIETY OF GRASS). THE BUILDING COLLAPSED CA. 1845 FROM DISREPAIR.

WORKSHOPS ADDED CA. 1775-80; CONVERTED TO RESIDENCES AFTER 1824. THEY COLLAPSED CA. 1845, FROM DISREPAIR.

FLOOR PLAN OF CHURCH, CONVENTO AND GRANARY

FEET 3/32" = 1'-0"
METERS 1:128

0 10 20 40
0 1 2 4 6 12

NORTH

DRAWN BY: JAMES N. FERGUSON

SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS
NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK - 1986
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ADDENDUM TO MISIÓN NUESTRA SEÑORA DE LA PURÍSIMA CONCEPCIÓN DE ACUÑA
807 MISSION ROAD
NAME AND LOCATION OF STRUCTURE
SAN ANTONIO
BEXAR COUNTY
TEXAS

SURVEY NO. TX-319

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY
SHEET 12 OF 12 SHEETS

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS HABS NUMBER

IF REPRODUCED, PLEASE CREDIT: HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY - NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, NAME OF DELINEATOR, DATE OF THE DRAWING

TRIM LINE

HABS
TEX
15-SAN,1N
1-

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY

INDEX TO PHOTOGRAPH

Mission Nuestra Senora de la Purisima
Concepcion de Acuna (Concepcion Mission) HABS No. TX-319
807 Mission Road
San Antonio
Bexar County
Texas

Addendum to:

Mission Nuestra Senora de la Purisima
Concepcion de Acuna
San Antonio
Texas
(as recorded in the 1930s)

Photos TX-319-1 thru TX-319-14 were transmitted to the Library in the 1930s. The photo below was taken in the Summer of 1983 by Jet Lowe of HABS/HAER, National Park Service, Washington, D.C.

TX-319-15 GENERAL VIEW OF CHURCH AND CONVENT, FROM WEST

HAER TEX,15-SANAN,1-(sheet 19 of 21)

TEX-3-19

TEX-319

TEX-3-19

TEX-3-19

TEX-319

TEX-349

TEX-319

TEX-3-19

TEX-3-19

TEX-3-19

HABS NO. TX-319-15