Form No. 10-306 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED OCT 2 1987
DATE ENTERED

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purisíma Concepción de Acuña; Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo; Mission San Juan Capistrano; Mission San Francisco de la Espada; Espada Dam; Espada Acequia; Espada Aqueduct; San Juan Dam; and San Juan Acequia.

AND/OR COMMON: San Antonio Missions National Historical Park

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: 2202 Roosevelt Avenue — _NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: San Antonio — _ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 22, 23

STATE: Texas 78210-4919 — CODE: 41 — COUNTY: Bexar — CODE: 029

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	_PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	X AGRICULTURE	X MUSEUM
_BUILDING(S)	_PRIVATE	X UNOCCUPIED	_COMMERCIAL	X PARK
_STRUCTURE	X BOTH	_WORK IN PROGRESS	X EDUCATIONAL	X PRIVATE RESIDENCE
_SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	_ENTERTAINMENT	X RELIGIOUS
_OBJECT	X IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	X GOVERNMENT	_SCIENTIFIC
	_BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	_INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
		_NO	_MILITARY	_OTHER:

4 AGENCY

Note: Private owners listed on continuation sheet.

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS. *(If applicable)*: Southwest Regional Office, National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER: P.O. Box 728

CITY, TOWN: Santa Fe — ___ VICINITY OF — STATE: New Mexico 87504-0728

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: Bexar County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER: Main Plaza

CITY, TOWN: San Antonio — STATE: Texas 78285

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: See continuation sheet.

DATE: _FEDERAL _STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN — STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	X DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	X RUINS	X ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
X FAIR	X UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

INTRODUCTION

The San Antonio Missions National Historical Park contains a total of 86 structures directly associated with the four missions and an additional 21 archeological and historical sites which record more than 260 years of history. The following discussion of the resource is in three parts. Part I is an overview of the present day character of the district. Part II describes the missions and their environs at three points in time: 1780, 1824, and 1890. Part III is a detailed description of each standing structure at the missions today and a listing of the archeological and historical sites within the district.

PART I
OVERVIEW OF THE MISSIONS: PRESENT-DAY CONTEXT

San Antonio Missions National Historical Park, which comprises the National Historical District with its four Spanish colonial missions and associated resources, is a 504-acre area located in south central San Antonio. The missions are situated at intervals along the San Antonio River over a distance of about 8 miles. They are, from north to south, Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purisima Concepcion de Acuña, on the east side of the river; Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo, on the west; Mission San Juan Capistrano, again on the east; and Mission San Francisco de la Espada, on the west. Not included in this district is a fifth mission, Mission San Antonio de Valero (popularly known as the Alamo) located just east of San Antonio's Riverwalk and central plazas.

In the district are included the dams of missions Espada and San Juan with their associated acequias, or irrigation ditches; the aqueduct which carries the Espada acequia over Piedras Creek; the labores, or fields, of Espada and San Juan; and other cultural resources consisting of prehistoric sites, colonial sites outside the missions proper, and Mexican and Anglo-American sites associated with the missions or with the development of the mission lands.

The missions were originally established in the eighteenth century as self-sufficient enterprises distant from urban San Antonio. In the southern part of the district, around missions San Juan and Espada, this rural character still remains, although urbanization and industry present a growing threat to the tranquil setting. The San Antonio River, which used to meander between the missions, has been confined to a man-made channel. Of the four acequia systems, today only Espada's still functions, but there are plans to restore the San Juan acequia flow by pumping water from the channelized river. The northernmost missions, Concepcion and San José, are now so encompassed by residential and commercial development that they have become anomalies in their own setting.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
X PREHISTORIC	X ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	X COMMUNITY PLANNING	_ LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	X RELIGION
X 1400-1499	X ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	X CONSERVATION	_ LAW	_ SCIENCE
X 1500-1599	X AGRICULTURE	X ECONOMICS	_ LITERATURE	X SCULPTURE
X 1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	X EDUCATION	X MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
X 1700-1799	X ART	X ENGINEERING	_ MUSIC	_ THEATER
X 1800-1899	X COMMERCE	X EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	X PHILOSOPHY	_ TRANSPORTATION
X 1900-1940	_ COMMUNICATIONS	X INDUSTRY	X POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_ OTHER (SPECIFY)
		_ INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1720-80; 1830's; 1860's; 1880-1920; 1930's

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Several; see text.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

INTRODUCTION

The San Antonio missions were a major part of the Spanish colonial system for the establishment and management of its defensive and settlement frontier in the American Southwest. This frontier had significant and far-reaching effects on the development of the United States both politically and culturally, effects which are continuing today. The missions were directly involved in the military, religious, and cultural development of the Texas frontier, and they influenced policy-making in these areas across the entire Southwest. Their impact upon the development of the American cattle industry was pronounced. Their contribution to agriculture and commerce was of critical importance to the development of the state of Texas and to the San Antonio region. The structures themselves constitute a unique record of the architecture, art, and sculpture of the Spanish colonial period in Texas. This record has had a substantive influence on the study of the history of architecture and decorative arts in the American Southwest. Archival collections of the Mission documents offer unlimited opportunities for historical studies on the topics of acculturation, culture change, comparative frontier studies, and the mechanics and implementation of the Mission system. The unparalleled archeological record of each Mission offers a unique resource for study of the progressive changes in material culture which occurred at each of the missions, changes which may well be representative of culture change throughout the Southwest.

SPANISH COLONIAL
MISSIONARY SYSTEM

The San Antonio Mission and the Spanish Frontier

The process of exploring and settling a frontier during the Spanish colonial period usually involved three elements: the presidio, or fort; the colonial town; and the Mission. The San Antonio missions were a critical part of the extension of the Spanish frontier into Texas. Their purpose as part of the colonial effort was to:

-- Spread Christianity and European culture on the Texas frontier;

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA See continuation sheet.

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 475 acres

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A			
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries for the National Register District are those shown on the Boundary Map, attached. These boundaries are identical to those for San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
Not applicable.			
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
James E. Ivey and Marlys Bush Thurber, Principal Writers — February 20, 1983

ORGANIZATION — DATE
National Park Service, San Antonio Missions National Historical Park

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE
2202 Roosevelt Avenue — 512/229-5701

CITY OR TOWN — STATE
San Antonio — Texas 78210-4919

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES ✓ NO ___ NONE ___

Curtis Tunnell
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ✓ National ___ State ___ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE Edwin C. Bearss

TITLE Chief Historian, Natl. Park Service — DATE 9/23/87

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Carol D. Shull — DATE 6-15-88

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: — DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 899-214

LIST OF PROPERTY OWNERS

MISSION CONCEPCION: SEGMENT 101

N.C.B. 3975

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
101-01	The Patrician Movement 222 E. Mitchell St. San Antonio, TX 78210	11.02	Ease	
101-02	Archdiocese of San Antonio P.O. Box 32648 San Antonio, TX 78284	1.53	Coop	Accepted
101-03	Archdiocese of San Antonio Same as 101-02	3.95	Coop	Accepted
101-04	Archdiocese of San Antonio Same as 101-02	0.37	Ease	
101-05	Archdiocese of San Antonio Same as 101-02	1.02	Coop	Accepted

MISSION SAN JOSÉ: SEGMENT 102

N.C.B. 7659

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
102-02	Archdiocese of San Antonio Same as 101-02	1.10	Coop	Accepted
102-05	Archdiocese of San Antonio Same as 101-02	2.66	Ease	
102-09	State of Texas Texas Parks & Wildlife 4200 Smith School Rd. Austin, TX 78744	16.80	Coop	Accepted

N.C.B. 7664

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
102-03	County of Bexar Bexar County Court House San Antonio, TX 78205	0.63	Coop	Accepted
102-04	State of Texas (Un.1/2Int.) Same as 102-09	3.80	Coop	Accepted
102-04	Archdiocese of S.A. (Un.1/2Int.) Same as 101-02	3.80	Coop	Accepted

ACEQUIA DE LA ESPADA (ESPADA PARK): SEGMENT 103

N.C.B. 10931

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
103-01	Espada Ditch Company Arthur B. Maspero 10537 Espada San Antonio, TX 78221	4.68	Ease	
103-02	Mission Cemetery 1700 S. E. Military Dr. San Antonio, TX 78214	10.38	Ease	
103-03	San Antonio River Authority 100 E. Guenther San Antonio, TX 78204	10.38	Coop	Accepted
103-04	San Juan Ditch Company Hank Pooley Friend Tire Service, Inc. San Antonio, TX 78221	1.93	Ease	Accepted
103-05	Mireles, Jr., Jesus & Jesus Mireles III 162 Colleen San Antonio, TX 78228	1.52	Fee	

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
103-06	Miller, Balous 430 Santa Rosa San Antonio, TX 78207	7.10	Fee	
103-07	City of San Antonio Main Offices Military Plaza San Antonio, TX 78285	27.36	Coop	Accepted
103-08	Wagner, Sr., Doyle D. Wagner Equipment Company 1930 SE. Military Drive San Antonio, TX 78223	0.27	Fee	
103-09	Howell Refining Company Howell Hydrocarbons, Inc. P.O. Box 2776 San Antonio, TX 78299	6.00	Fee	
103-11	Mission Cemetery Same as 103-02	1.12	Ease	
103-12	San Juan Ditch Company Same as 103-04	2.68	Fee	Accepted

ACEQUIA DE LA ESPADA (ASHLEY ROAD): SEGMENT 104

N.C.B. 11175

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
103-01	Espada Ditch Company Same as 1034-01	4.68	Ease	
103-12	San Juan Ditch Company Same as 103-04	2.68	Ease	Accepted
104-01	San Antonio River Authority Same as 103-03	21.22	Coop	Accepted

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
104-02	City of San Antonio Same as 103-07	24.49	Coop	Accepted
104-03	San Antonio River Authority Same as 103-03	6.07	Coop	Accepted
104-04	Roudebush, Tom & Carrie 5106 W. Commerce San Antonio, TX 78237	4.70	Fee	
104-05	Mission Road Foundation, Inc. 6052 Mission Rd. San Antonio, TX 78214	1.87	Fee	
104-07	Harlandale Housing Corp. P.O. Box 21070 San Antonio, TX 78221	13.49	Fee	
104-08	San Antonio River Authority Same as 103-03	2.20	Fee	
104-10	Lamm, Mary A. 123 Brackenridge Apt. 238 San Antonio, TX 78209	9.44	Fee	

ACEQUIA DE LA ESPADA (LABORES): Segment 105

N.C.B. 10933

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
103-01	Espada Ditch Company Same as 103-01	4.68	Ease	
103-12	San Juan Ditch Company Same as 103-04	2.68	Ease	Accepted
105-01	Bazan, E. E. 8615 Corpus Christi Road (rear) San Antonio, TX	0.57	Fee	

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
105-02	Olsen, Harold 412 Pereida San Antonio, TX 78210	0.32	Fee	
105-03	Garcia, Balvin & Gloria Rt. 30 Box 245 San Antonio, TX 78221	0.28	Ease	
105-04	Daura, Lillian (Miss) 315 Howerton Drive San Antonio, TX 78223	4.38	Fee	
105-05	Nichols, Arland C. & Mary 9047 Villamain San Antonio, TX 78223	1.04	Fee	
105-06	City of San Antonio Same as 103-07	7.66	Fee/ Donation	
105-07	Daura, Agnes Rt. 12 Box 257 San Antonio, TX 78221	4.93	Fee	
105-08	Centeno, Andy 9109 Villamain Rd San Antonio, TX 78221	18.26	Fee	
105-09	Archdiocese of San Antonio Same as 101-02	13.15	Coop	Accepted
105-10	San Antonio River Authority Same as 103-3	1.77	Coop	Accepted
105-11	Alanis, Felipe M. & Beatrice Rt. 12 Box 249 San Antonio, TX 78221	0.35	Ease	
105-12	Smith, Curl R. Rt. 12 Box 240 San Antonio, TX 78221	2.00	Ease	
105-13	Barrera, Jr., Milton & Dora Rt. 12 Box 237 San Antonio, TX 78221	1.82	Ease	

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
105-14	Guerra, Eulalia L. Rt. 12 Box 231 San Antonio, TX 78221 with joint owner: Estate of Edward Guerra % Edwardo Guerra 307 Simon St. San Antonio, TX 78204	0.57	Ease	
105-15	National Park Service Donated in fee	11.36	Fee	

N.C.B. 11173

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
105-16	Carter, David P. 200 Main Plaza San Antonio, TX 78205	13.21	Fee	
105-17	Mayfield, Joe Jr. % Olivas, Josie 701 W. Woodlawn San Antonio, TX 78212	12.63	Fee	
105-18	Gonzales, Rosalina B. Rt. 12 Box 145 A San Antonio, TX 78221	3.00	Fee	
105-19	Rodriguez, Jose R. & Teresa Rt. 12 Box 145A San Antonio, TX 78221	2.76	Fee	
105-20	Forrest, John F. Estate (Forrest, John P. estate of) % Ruth Cox 422 Karen Drive La Fayette, LA 70503	2.94	Fee	
105-21	Gonzales, Rosalina B. Rt. 12 Box 145 A San Antonio, TX 78221	8.14	Fee	

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
105-22	Gutierrez, Edwardo B. et ux. EstST. 2235 Martinez Losoya San Antonio, TX 78221	4.95	Fee	
105-23	Gonzales, Rosalina B. Rt. 12 Box 145 A San Antonio, TX 78221	5.67	Fee	
105-24	Rodriguez, Jose R. & Teresa Rt. 12 Box 138 San Antonio, TX 78221	2.57	Fee	
105-25	Olivas, Jr., Ernest H. (Olivas, Ernest R. & Anita H) Rt. 12 Box 137 San Antonio, TX 78221	2.36	Fee	
105-26	Gutierrez, Amelia B. 9614 Espada Rd. San Antonio, TX 78221	1.47	Fee	
105-27	Orosco, Santos R. & Rosa B. 9614 Espada Rd. San Antonio, TX 78221	1.50	Fee	
105-28	Ramos, Pauline B. 8914 Braburn San Antonio, TX 78221	1.25	Fee	
105-29	Bustillos, Porfirio N. Rt. 12 Box 157 San Antonio, TX 78221	1.00	Fee	
105-30	Bustillos, Cornelio F. & Virginia M. 207 Bustillo Drive San Antonio, TX 78214	5.29	Fee	
105-31	City of San Antonio Same as 103-07	1.07	Ease	
105-32	Escalera, Manuel & Ignacia Rt. 12 Box 150 San Antonio, TX 78221	0.06	Ease	

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
105-33	Ramirez, Rosalio Rt. 12 Box 149 San Antonio, TX 78221	0.07	Ease	
105-34	Montoya, Charles M. & Wife 3707 W. Poplar San Antonio, TX 78228	0.41	Ease	
105-35	City of San Antonio Same as 103-07	0.15	Fee	
105-36	Narvaez, Francisca Rt. 12 Box 147 B San Antonio, TX 78221	0.17	Ease	
105-37	Gutierrez, Edward G. & Leonor T. Rt. 12 Box 139 D San Antonio, TX 78221	0.08	Ease	
105-38	Luna, Fernando M. & Julia A. 126 Langford Pl. San Antonio, TX 78221	0.08	Ease	
105-39	Garcia, Jacob & Aurelia Rt. 12 Box 179 San Antonio, TX 78221	0.09	Ease	
105-40	Gutierrez, Antonio & Nieries Rt. 12 Box 147 San Antonio, TX 78221	0.06	Ease	
105-41	Padilla, Thomas Rt. 12 Box 146 A San Antonio, TX 78221	0.15	Ease	
105-42	Esquivel, Dolores M. & Blanche Rt. 12 Box 146 San Antonio, TX 78221	0.15	Ease	
105-43	City of San Antonio Same as 103-07	0.16	Fee	
105-44	Gonzales, Rosalina B. Ellwood Rt. 12 Box 145 A San Antonio, TX 78221	0.21	Ease	

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
105-45	Ayala, Isidro & Consuelo 5807 Hillje San Antonio, TX 78223	0.22	Ease	
105-46	Chavez, Jose B. Rt. 12 Box 145 San Antonio, TX 78221	0.20	Ease	
105-47	Lara, Jacoba J. Rt. 12 Box 145 San Antonio, TX 78221	0.06	Ease	
105-48	Garcia, Desidero % Concho G. Ramos 2704 N. Henderson Ave. Dallas, TX 75214	0.11	Ease	
105-49	Zuniga, Mariano Rt. 12 Box 141 San Antonio, TX 782231	0.07	Ease	
105-50	Zuniga, Sotero Rt. 12 Box 141 San Antonio, TX 78221	0.04	Ease	
105-51	Gutierrez, Edwardo G. Rt. 12 Box 139 D San Antonio, TX 78221	0.48	Ease	
105-52	DeRivas, Rosaura S. (deceased) % Rodriguez, Jose R. & Teresa 9143 Espada Rd. San Antonio, TX 78221	0.41	Fee	

N.C.B. 11174

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
105-53	Guerra, Ermina Rt. 12 Box 230 San Antonio, TX 78221	0.11	Fee	

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
105-54	Cooper, Walter P.O. Box 1542 San Antonio, TX 78296	0.11	Fee	
105-56	Sanchez, Valdo 9114 Espada Rd. San Antonio, TX 78221	0.27	Fee	
105-57	Carter, David P. 200 Main Plaza San Antonio, TX 78205	0.10	Fee	
105-58	Salazar, Jr. Vicente 1113 Prado San Antonio, TX 78204 with joint owner: Roger Salazar 9106 Espada Rd. San Antonio, TX 78221	0.36	Fee	
105-59	Martinez, Bruno J. 1519 Rada St. San Antonio, TX 78214	0.14	Fee	
105-60	Smith, Curl R. & Mary C. Rt. 12 Box 240 San Antonio, TX 78221	8.60	Fee	
105-61	Olivas, Josie Deeded to Joe Mayfield (see 105-17)	0.05	Ease	
105-62	Olivas, Trinidad % Olivas, Rt. 12 Box 331 San Antonio, TX 78221	0.15	Fee	
105-63	Olivas, Ernesto H. Jr. et al. Same as 105-62	0.16	Fee	
105-64	Rodriguez, Teresa R. Address unknown	0.11	Fee	

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
105-65	Dillon, Cora A. Estate Address unknown	(0.21)	Fee	

ACEQUIA LA ESPADA (LOOP 410/MISSION ESPADA): Segment 106

N.C.B. 11173

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
103-01	Espada Ditch Company Same as 103-01	4.68	Ease	
106-01	Unknown	0.01	Ease	
106-02	Bustillos, Jesus H. & Mary S. Rt. 1 Box 452 San Antonio, TX 78223	0.34	Ease	
106-03	Unknown	0.01	Ease	
106-04	Warner, Hulda Graf 3107 Okemah Dr. San Antonio, TX 78223	7.46	Fee	
106-05	Graf, Henry C. Rt. 12 Box 152 San Antonio, TX 78221	7.17	Fee	
106-06	Cano, Adelina B. 302 Lyric Drive San Antonio, TX 78223	0.07	Ease	
106-07	Cano, Maximo 302 Lyric Drive San Antonio, TX 78223	0.37	Ease	
106-08	Gutierrez, Edwardo G. Rt. 12 Box 139D San Antonio, TX 78221	0.24	Ease	

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
106-09	Bustillos, Porfirio N. Rt. 12 Box 157 San Antonio, TX 78221	0.07	Ease	
106-10	Ramos, Pauline B. 8914 Bradburn San Antonio, TX 78221	0.71	Fee	
106-11	Boys Club of San Antonio 25 Burwood Ln. San Antonio, TX 78221	7.20	Fee	
106-12	Gutierrez, Amelia B. Rt. 12 Box 157 San Antonio, TX 78221	0.69	Fee	
106-13	Eytinge, Bruce S. 719 Highland San Antonio, TX 78210	2.98	Fee	
106-14	City of San Antonio Same as 103-07	0.71	Fee	
106-15	City of San Antonio Same as 103-07	13.34	Fee	
106-18	City of San Antonio Same as 103-07	1.68	Fee	
106-19	Archdiocese of San Antonio Same as 101-02	13.37	Coop	Accepted
106-20	Yturri, E. H. P.O. Box 2117 San Antonio, TX 78297	0.42	Fee	
106-21	McRae, Lee D. & J. D. Minnie Rt. 12 Box 175 San Antonio, TX 78221	2.35	Ease	Accepted
106-22	Ayala, Aurelio C. & Maria H. 9827 Espada Rd. San Antonio, TX 78221	1.75	Ease	Accepted

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
106-23	Diaz, Esperanza 10125 Espada Rd. San Antonio, TX 78210	7.46	Ease	
106-24	Diaz, Canuto 138 Kendalia San Antonio, TX 78214	4.84	Ease	Accepted
106-25	Pena, Manuel & Theresa Rt. 12 Box 180 San Antonio, TX 78221	7.07	Ease	
106-26	Dupnick, Robert W. & Lillian 106 Sunnycrest Drive San Antonio, TX 78228	17.93	Ease	
106-28	Gonzales, Alicia 10684 Espada Rd. San Antonio, TX 78221	3.53	Ease	Accepted
06-29	Garza, Juan Angel 10712 Espada Rd. San Antonio, TX 78221	1.27	Ease	Accepted
106-31	Garcia, Aurelia Diaz 10125 Espada Rd. San Antonio, TX 78221	0.73	Ease	
106-32	Martinez, Phillip C. et ux. 223 W. Hutchins San Antonio, TX 78221	2.64	Ease	
106-33	Warner, Hulda 3107 Okemah Dr. San Antonio, TX 78223	0.48	Ease	
106-34	Graf, Henry Rt. 12 Box 152 San Antonio, TX 78221	0.72	Ease	
106-35	Dupnick, Robert W. 106 Sunnycrest Drive San Antonio, TX 78228	2.11	Fee	
106-37	National Park Service	0.30	Fee	

Tract	Owners	Acres	Int.	Status
106-38	National Park Service	0.32	Fee	
106-40	County of Bexar Same as 102-03	(1.49)	ROW	
106-41	City of San Antonio Same as 103-07	(1.07)	ROW	
106-43	San Antonio River Authority Same as 103-03	1.50	Coop	Accepted
106-44	Bara, Polo R. Jr. et ux. 123 Genevieve St. San Antonio, TX 78214	0.28	Fee	
106-45	Bara, Polo R. Jr. et ux. 123 Genevieve St. San Antonio, TX 78214	0.93	Ease	
106-46	Garza, William G. Sr. et ux. 5511 Plumtree Dr. San Antonio, TX 78242	1.08	Ease	
106-47	Huran, Juan A. et ux. % Garza, William G. 5511 Plumtree Dr. San Antonio, TX 78242	1.08	Ease	
106-48	Trevino, Domingo et ux. Same as 106-47	0.98	Ease	
106-49	Garza, Eva Heliana Same as 106-47	0.22	Ease	

REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

Historic American Building Survey:

Mission Concepcion	1937, 1937, 1969, 1983
Mission San José	1934, 1936, 1968, 1983
Mission San Juan	1934, 1936, 1969, 1983
Mission Espada	1936, 1983
Espada Aqueduct	1937

Entered on National Register:

Mission Parkway District	1975
Mission Concepcion NHL	1970
Mission San José NHS	1966
Mission San Juan	1972
Mission Espada	1972
Espada Aqueduct NHL	1966

List of Classified Structures Inventory: 1983

Historic Structures Report: In preparation

Surveys of All the San Antonio Missions:

Mariano, Fray Josef Augustin Falcon, and Fray Josef Maria Salas
1785 "Inventario de la Mision de Senor San Josef." Old Spanish Missions Historical Research Library, Our Lady of the Lake University, San Antonio. Microfilm roll 8, frames 5261-5279.

Saenz de Gumiel, Fray Juan Josef
1772 "Certificacion, e Imbentario de la Mis.n de San Juan Capistrano," December 17, 1772. Old Spanish Missions Historical Research Library, Our Lady of the Lake University. Microfilm roll 10, frames 4271-4294

"Certificacion, e Imbentario de la Mision de la Espada," December 15, 1772. Old Spanish Missions Historical Research Library, Our Lady of the Lake University. Microfilm roll 10, frames 4193-4229.

"Certific.n, e Imbentario de la Mision de la Puriss.ma Concepc.n," December 16, 1772. Old Spanish Missions Historical Research Library, Our Lady of the Lake University. Microfilm roll 10, frames 4235-4263.

Scurlock, Dan et al.
1976 An Archeological and Historical Survey of the Proposed Mission Parkway, San Antonio, Texas. Office of the State Archeologist, Texas Historical Commission. Austin. Archeological Survey Report no. 17.

Surveys of Individual Missions

CONCEPCION

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ESPADA

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The district's principal historic features are the structures of the missions. These were built initially from prototypes developed in medieval Europe and refined in the New World to accommodate specific, formalized functions. They consist generally of the following: an enclosing wall for confinement and defense, broken by gates at strategic or convenient places; a church for religious observances and a sacristy for the storage of vestments and sacred objects; a convento containing the friary, where the priests lived and worked, and other rooms for the storage and production of material goods; and the Indian quarters, a series of small attached rooms built, most frequently into the enclosing walls, to house the Indians of the mission. After the mission lands and structures were divided among the mission Indians and "other deserving persons," the transition from a mission lifestyle to one more closely resembling a village or town required new architectural solutions. Old buildings were restored, reused, or left in ruin; new buildings were constructed.

In terms of architectural envelope, interior space, and sculptural embellishment, much of the eighteenth century character of the individual structures remains intact. Except in a few protected areas, notably at Concepcion, the painted decoration has not survived. Church and convento exteriors formerly plastered and covered with ornate geometric designs are now bare stone with an occasional faint trace of color.

The visual character of the compounds as a whole, however, has changed dramatically from colonial days. At Concepcion only a small part of the eighteenth century plaza survives in front of the church and convento; a modern fence encloses an area one-quarter the size of the colonial compound, with the remainder of that large space undelineated and crossed by a busy two-lane road. The compounds at Espada and San Juan are defined only in part, with broken walls and disconnected buildings surrounding the space which was originally the mission plazas. San José alone conveys, as a result of the extensive 1930's reconstruction work, a dramatic sense of the volume of the compound space and the character of its enclosing walls.

PART II
HISTORIC APPEARANCE

Introduction

The missions of San Antonio were complex systems which changed continually through time. This discussion focuses on three pivotal time periods during the life of the the missions, selecting within these periods three key dates for which documentation is explicit.

1780: The missions reached their maturation in the decade of the 1770's, and signs of decline had become apparent by the mid-1780's. The year 1780 was chosen to represent this period; the major descriptive inventories of Concepcion, San Juan and Espada had been completed eight years before, the major description of San José would be written in five years.

1824: In this year of the final transition from religious to secular control, a joint appraisal of each mission was made by church and provincial authorities. These official appraisals provide a detailed assessment, including measurements, of every standing structure and many of the ruined walls of the mission buildings.

1890: During the final years of abandonment of the missions, William Corner wrote a guide to San Antonio. Published in 1890, it described the missions in that year. Numerous photographs are also available as supporting documentation. This was the last decade before major alterations and reconstruction work were begun at the missions.

1780: THE MISSIONS AT MATURITY

MISSION
CONCEPCION

The present church, completed in 1755, faces west and has a vaulted nave and transepts, two bell-towers each with a room beneath, and a dome at the crossing of the nave and transepts. It is 92 feet long and 53 feet wide across the transepts. The facade

was conservatively decorated with carved stone, but had a brightly painted plaster finish. The sacristy adjoined the south end of the south transept, with a cell or office above it reached by a stone stairway. The convento was a row of vaulted rooms 92 feet long and flanked on each side by a vaulted arcade identified in the Spanish documents as the corredor. Workshops were contained in a cluster of stone buildings grouped at the south end of the convento and the adjacent granary, the latter built so as to project south from the sacristy. The Indian quarters stretched northward from the northeastern corner of the church 236 feet to the northeastern corner of the mission compound. The north wall of the compound, 406 feet long, extended from this corner to a point just west of the present line of Mission Road. Here the wall turned towards the south for a distance of 313 feet. These three walls apparently had Indian quarters built along them in a continuous row. The south wall extended along some portion of the 303 feet from the southwest corner to the west side of the convento. It may also have incorporated Indian quarters. These quarters were built of stone with flat earthen roofs and stone or adobe interior walls.

The fields of the mission were immediately outside its walls. They were about 130 acres in size and were planted in corn.

MISSION
SAN JOSE

The church of San José was completed in ca. 1780. It was built of stone and was 110 feet long and 33 feet wide across the nave. It faced to the west and had no transepts. A single belltower, accessed by a spiral wooden staircase built into a round tower against its east side, stood on the south side of the facade. A tower base with a parapet and false cannon had been built on the facade at the north. A sacristy with three low domes was built along the eastern end of the south nave wall. This structure opened into the church on the north and into the convento on the east. The facade of the church was decorated with ornate stone carvings, much more elaborate than those at Concepcion, and similar intricately carved motifs surrounded the main window of the sacristy. Brightly painted plaster covered much of the church and convento. This convento, a two-story structure about 137 feet by 70 feet, had been begun before 1755, and probably before 1749. Offices, workshops and storage buildings were clustered in an area north and west of the church, while the Indian quarters occupied a square about 460 by 480 feet to the south of these groups. A protective wall enclosed the entire mission, and most of the Indian quarters, workshops, and offices were built against this

wall and were of stone with flat roofs. Some structures may have stood within the square.

The farm of San José was more than 105 acres in size. It was planted in corn, beans, sugar cane, cotton, and peppers. The mission also had a large orchard.

MISSION
SAN JUAN

In 1780 the church of San Juan was temporarily housed in one of the buildings of the convento compound. It was 56 feet long and 14 feet wide, with what may have been a shingled, pitched roof. The structure had no bell tower, the bells being supported on an adjacent wooden framework. The church was located on the east side of the rectangular enclosure formed by stone-built, flat roofed structures on three sides and a single wall on the north. This convento compound was approximately 125 wide from north to south and 140 feet long from east to west. The friary occupied the west row of rooms. It was one story high with an arcaded corredor along its east side, facing into the compound. Also along the west, and on the south side, were other rooms, these used for work and storage. The compound was being expanded to include Indian quarters in a long rectangle directly north of the convento enclosure. Construction of these quarters on the north and west sides of the new wall, in the last stages of work in 1772, was probably completed by 1780. The present church of San Juan apparently did not exist at this time, but construction had begun on a new church, 80 feet long and 30 feet wide, with a sacristy of octagonal plan and a square tower. This structure was being built near the southeast corner of the present compound.

The fields of San Juan totalled a little more than 96 acres planted in corn and beans.

MISSION
ESPADA

In 1780 Espada's church was a small building 39 feet long and 15 feet wide built as the sacristy for a larger church which was never constructed. Portions of this church, including the facade with its arched stone doorway, exist today as the Church of San Francisco de la Espada. The building had been designed to face into the west transept of the new church, but little more than the foundation of that larger structure was ever completed. The convento adjoined the small church and followed the same general plan as that seen at San Juan. Again, it was an enclosure of

flat-roofed stone structures about 125 feet by 140 feet, with the friary and its east facing corredor on the west and the workshops along the south. At Espada, however, the friary had a second floor. This upper level contained the rooms where the missionaries lived, while the first floor accommodated the offices and storerooms. Adjoining the convento compound on the south was a second compound which apparently contained many of the more specialized workshops, such as those of the blacksmith, the carpenter, and the stone mason. The Indian quarters formed three sides of a square on the north side of the convento compound. The square was unusually small, measuring only about 220 feet on a side. At the main entrance, on one side of the square, was a bastion containing two cannon. Constructed in stone laid up against the compound walls, some of the Indian quarters had flat roofs, while others had pitched roofs of thatch. In 1780 several jacales, structures erected of vertical poles, still stood.
The fields of Espada covered about 130 acres and were planted in corn, beans, and cotton. There was a large peach orchard. A small plot was used to grow a variety of reed or grass used for thatching and for weaving in the mission shop.

ASSOCIATED
RESOURCES

This was the general appearance of the missions and their immediate environs during the years of their greatest development. At this time the lands between the missions were crossed by the San Antonio River. Paralleling the river on both sides was a series of wide ditches, or acequias, which supplied the water to the irrigation system within each cultivated area. Much of the land along the river and these acequias remained in its natural state during this time. The missionaries had built dams at various points on the river, and from the ponds which formed behind these dams water flowed down the acequia system. At points along the acequia line, intermittent tributaries of the river were crossed. The most impressive of these tributary crossings was an aqueduct built across Piedras Creek to carry the water of the acequia over a deep limestone ravine which would otherwise have effectively blocked the construction of the irrigation system in this area.

Just outside the south wall of Mission Concepcion was a quarry which supplied the stone for most of the construction at that mission and for a large part of the building carried out at San José.

Linking the missions and the presidio and town was a network of roads, many of which are still in use today. The town itself occupied an area consisting roughly of the central ten blocks of

present San Antonio. Mission Concepcion at this time was more than two miles from the town, and the other missions were progressively farther from the urban areas of San Antonio.

At greater distances, outside the district, were the ranches of the missions. Here were raised large numbers of livestock; the cattle, sheep, goats, horses and mules necessary to support the mission system.

1824: THE MISSIONS IN SECULAR TRANSITION

The cessation of missionary activity at the missions occurred by a process called "secularization", wherein the missions were turned over to the local Bishop and removed from the support and administration of the missionary colleges. This was accomplished in two stages:

-- In 1794 each Indian received ownership of his house and a fair share of the tools and goods of the mission, a tract of land in the mission fields for his own use, and an interest in the cattle and sheep herds.

-- In 1824 the missionaries transferred all of their remaining responsibilities for the missions to the Bishop. In that year, and again in 1827, all unowned mission lands, properties, and buildings were appraised and sold.

MISSION
CONCEPCION

The south row of Indian quarters apparently had never been completed, and in the years from ca. 1780 to 1824 most of the remaining quarters had so deteriorated that after 1824 none was occupied. The granary and associated rooms, however, were in use as a dwelling. By this year some parts of the convento had fallen into ruin, but the remainder was being lived in. The church of Concepcion effectively had been abandoned in ca. 1810. Prior to 1824, a grist mill had been built about 1000 feet north of Concepcion on the bank of the San Antonio River, but by this date it was in ruins.

MISSION
SAN JOSE

A mill had been constructed outside the wall on the north side of the mission in 1790. Within the walls, a road had been built along the north side of the church, and an additional gate had been cut into the north end of the east wall. Some structures which had existed in the plaza in 1794 were gone by 1824. Other structures used as dwellings, principally the granary and the old Indian quarters on the north and west sides of the square, continued in use as of 1824. The Indian quarters along the east and south walls were mostly in ruins, but many were nevertheless sold in ca. 1824, with the purchasers usually expressing an interest in rebuilding on these lots.

MISSION
SAN JUAN

The church and octagonal sacristy, under construction in 1780, was still incomplete in 1824. The church within the 1780 convento compound had been torn down, and by 1824 another building, at the west wall just north of the friary, had been converted into an interim church. This is the church in use today. In 1824 it was described as being 70 feet long and 17 feet wide with a sacristy, flat roof, and a belfry. Several of the rooms along the south wall of the convento had fallen into ruin, and some had been rebuilt. Here, along the west wall north of the interim church, and along part of the north wall, individual families had been living for some time. The other structures in the compound had fallen into ruin.

MISSION
ESPADA

A portion of the original east wall of the square had been removed and an extension built farther east, adding an area of about 260 feet by 370 feet to the square. Dwellings had been built along the south and east sides of this new wall. The bastion at its southeast corner had not yet been added. The friary was largely in ruins by 1824, with the south end alone still usable and still having two stories. Of the row of workrooms along the south side of the convento compound, all had fallen except the kitchen and antecocina at the west end. No apparent trace remained of the workshops in the compound to the south of the primary enclosure. Many of the Indian quarters continued to be used as residences. Of these, several had been extensively or wholly rebuilt.

MISSION FIELDS
AND IRRIGATION
SYSTEM

In 1794, at the time of the distribution of the temporalities, or the missions' material things, the mission lands were divided among its Indians and "other deserving persons." By the early nineteenth century, many of these tracts had been abandoned and had fallen into disuse, or had never been cleared and prepared for planting. Most of these were far from the original cultivated areas of the mission and were apparently still in their natural state at the time of distribution. By 1824, many of these tracts had no apparent owner and had to be distributed again. The 1794 suertes, or property divisions, apparently continued in use, however. In 1824 the acequia system continued to operate, and new laterals and control gates were added.

1890: THE MISSIONS IN THE FINAL YEARS OF ABANDONMENT

MISSION
CONCEPCION

The rows of Indian quarters had decayed to the extent that the outline of the square could not be traced with certainty. The church had just been redecorated and rededicated. The friary's west corredor had been blocked in and converted to another series of rooms. The acequia system was dry, visible in some areas as little more than an irregularity on the surface of the ground. Suburban development had spread into the area north of the mission. Mission Road had been realigned to pass across the square rather than outside the west wall. Much of the land to the mission's west and south had been bought back by the church and was being farmed.

MISSION
SAN JOSE

The old structures around the square of San José had fallen into ruin and been replaced with newer buildings. A number of frame houses marked the old wall lines, with mounds of rubble and an occasional fragment of wall still visible between them. The granary continued in use as a dwelling. The church vault and dome had collapsed in 1868, and services were being held in the sacristy. In the convento, Benedictines had constructed Gothic arches in place of the original Romanesque arches built by the Franciscans. A second floor had been built over the entrance to the sacristy, and some interior convento walls had also been modified.

The mill had disappeared. The acequia was visible only as a linear depression. Most of the surrounding mission land remained open fields.

MISSION
SAN JUAN

The Indian quarters of San Juan continued in use after the final distribution of 1824-27, and several houses had been added on the north and east sides. These buildings were in various states of disrepair. The church roof had fallen in. The friary as well as rooms on the south wall had been used as dwellings but were also deteriorating. The corredor on the east side of the friary had fallen. Only a few rooms in the mission retained roofs. The incomplete church near the southeast corner of the mission was being used as a source of building stone. The same process of stone-robbing affected other rooms along the south wall, so that several wall lines were no longer discernible.

The acequia and fields, however, continued in use. Most of the area residents had their households in the nearby village of Berg's Mill, which had grown up near the Mission Road river crossing.

MISSION
ESPADA

The square of Espada saw a much more viable continuation of life than did that of San Juan. A number of dwellings on the north and south sides continued to be repaired and used, and several small stores were built into various parts of the mission, including the kitchen and antecocina. The church had been rebuilt beginning in 1885 under the direction of Father Francis Bouchu, who was living in the last surviving rooms of the friary. The fields continued to be worked and the acequias to flow, and they are still in use today.

PART III
PRESENT-DAY DESCRIPTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURES

Following are descriptions of the modern appearance of the historic resources which constitute the San Antonio Missions National Historical Park. Numbering and nomenclature systems developed for the National Park Service "List of Classified Structures" are used to identify the resources. Measurements given are gross exterior dimensions unless otherwise indicated.

MISSION
CONCEPCION

101 Church of Purisima Concepcion de Acuña

The church is located in the northeast sector of the present compound enclosure. Cruciform in plan, it has front towers, a barrel-vaulted roof and a dome at the crossing. It is 93 feet long from apse to portal and 53 feet wide across the transepts. The dome rises to an interior height of 44 feet. The load-bearing walls are of rubble limestone and sandstone construction laid up with lime mortar, with buttresses on the north and south elevations. The corners are reinforced with ashlar quoins.

The front elevation at the west is divided into three bays. In the central bay, the main entrance door is framed by ornately carved stone pilasters supporting a steep triangular pediment. Flanking the entrance are towers, each square in plan. The baptistry is on the ground floor of the south tower. The church has four altars, one each in the north and south transepts, the main historic altar in the sanctuary, and the altar used for present day practice in the chancel. Records indicate that during the colonial period the facade was plastered and frescoed with yellow and orange squares filled with red and blue quatrefoils and crosses. In 1982, the church interior was painted white with red, yellow, and blue bands on the pilaster moldings.

Detailed architectural descriptions of other specific elements warranting preservation appear in the Historic American Buildings Survey data. The building is actively used as a church but is also accessible to the public.

Major construction on the building began before 1745, and the structure was sufficiently complete to be dedicated in 1755. The church was renovated beginning in 1855 and was rededicated in 1887. During 1934-1936 the federal government undertook limited rehabilitation work including roof repair and parapet restoration. Records indicate that most of this renovation work consisted of cleaning, replastering, and repainting. So far as is known, no major structural changes or alterations have ever been made to the church since its first dedication in 1755.

102 Sacristy

The sacristy at Mission Concepcion is a single room attached to the south transept wall of the church. The room is of rubble limestone construction laid up with lime mortar. It is rectangular in plan, measuring 14 feet by 23 feet on its interior.

The masonry ceiling is barrel-vaulted. Deteriorated painting survives in several places on the walls. The floor is flagstone with cement mortar. The room remains in use as a sacristy for the storage of vestments and sacred vessels and as the area where the clergy prepares for services. The dates of construction are the same as those of the church.

103 Father President's Office

Popularly known as the "infirmary," the Father President's office is the second story of the sacristy of Concepcion, and is reached by an enclosed stone staircase directly to the sacristy's south. The walls of this structure are of limestone rubble construction. The original floor of lime plaster is still in place under a modern surface of brick set into a loose sand bedding. Traces of colonial wall painting survive on the room interior and on the stair landing to the south. Date of construction is ca. 1760. This room is connected to the church proper by a doorway which once led to a small tribune, or balcony, for viewing the services.

104 Convento and Corredor

Mission Concepcion's six-room convento, with attached corredor, is of rubble limestone construction and is generally L-shaped in plan. The structure measures 42 feet by 86 feet. The arcaded corredor extends along the west elevation and is reinforced with buttresses. The convento shares a common wall with the baptistry at the southeastern corner of the church proper. Its rooms have barrelvaulted ceilings and brick floors. Eighteenth century polychrome wall and ceiling paintings survive in the southeast room and the corredor, and the northernmost room contains a colonial wooden beam. The convento was probably completed in ca. 1759.

105 Well

This well, to the east of the corredor, is constructed of rubble limestone, with portland cement mortar capping. Its well head is finely detailed wrought iron in an ornate pattern topped with a cross. Date of construction is ca. 1915, and the iron well head was added in 1958.

106 Grotto

The grotto at Mission Concepcion is a single-wall rubble limestone structure with niches for statues. It is situated in the northwest corner of the fenced compound. The structure was built in the 1920's.

107 Quarry

The quarry, located southwest of the present compound enclosure, is roughly triangular in shape and 92 feet long at its greatest dimension. It was partially backfilled ca. 1960. Blocks of stone cut out of the travertine bedrock were used in the construction of the church at Concepcion. A rubble wall mortared in portland cement was built at the quarry site in 1960 as an outdoor shrine.

The following group of structures adjacent to Mission Concepcion possesses some degree of historic association or significance. The structures are not under National Park Service management; therefore they are not on the List of Classified Structures and are not numbered.

Seminary Buildings

Adjacent to Mission Concepcion within the boundaries of the National Park is St. John's Seminary, presently leased to a private organization for non-profit purposes. The buildings are of several types of construction and date from 1919 through 1967. Of some architectural interest are Margil Hall, St. Mary's Hall, and the main seminary building. Included on the grounds are a swimming pool and gardens. Most of the buildings have been altered to a greater or lesser extent. At some time in the future, these buildings may become available for Park Service use.

MISSION
SAN JOSE

201 Church of San José y San Miguel de Aguayo
202 Sacristy

Located in the northeast quadrant of the compound, the church is rectangular in plan and measures 33 feet by 110 feet. It has a groined vault and a hemispherical dome 60 feet high at the interior apex. The facade, tower, and baptistry have dressed limestone rubble walls laid up with lime mortar. The nave walls are dressed sandstone and are reinforced with stone buttresses. Corners are ashlar quoins. The dome and the eastern two-thirds of the vault were rebuilt with modern materials by architect Harvey P. Smith in 1936.

The principal doorway, facing west, is a portal of carved stone with elaborate ornamentation which includes scrolls, shells, flowers and foliage, and niches containing sculptures of saints.

The carved stone facade is flanked by square towers, only the south of which is complete. The doorway from the church into the sacristy is also decorated in this style. Its restored wooden door dates from the colonial period. An opening elaborately carved with floral motifs, popularly known as the "rose window," is situated in the south wall of the sacristy adjoining the nave. The sacristy has three domes and carved capitals surmounting pilasters. A portal to the east, opening onto the convento, has ornate floral carvings which were partially replaced in 1947. The colonial door has original carved panels.

Further information on specific architectural elements warranting preservation are included in the Historic American Buildings Survey data.

Construction of the church lasted from 1768 to ca. 1780. The dome collapsed in 1868, and the tower fell in 1928. Only about 50 percent of the present church is original, including the facade, the south and east walls, and the sacristy. The rest was rebuilt in the major restorations of 1934-36 and 1947-52. The sacristy interior was modified in 1981-82.

203 Convento

All that remains of the San José convento are the two-story walls. These form three sides of a rectangle adjoining the apse of the church and extending east. The load-bearing masonry walls are of rubble limestone and sandstone laid up in lime mortar. The structure has segmental, round, and lancet arches, the last dating from the Benedictine period, mid-nineteenth century. It measures 136 feet by 70 feet. The convento was originally built as a series of single rooms, some of which were interconnected and all of which opened out onto the corredor. It was constructed before 1749 and rehabilitated in 1859-64 and 1917. The ruins were partially reconstructed and restored in 1933-35 and 1947.

204 Convento Garden

The convento garden is due south of the convento, with that structure bordering the north and east sides and the church bordering at the west. The south side of the garden is outlined with roughly coursed random rubble masonry walls about 3 feet in height. Walkways through the garden are lined with brick pavers. The garden is a reconstruction which postdates Harvey P. Smith's excavations in 1935.

205 Granary

The San José granary is situated at the north end of the west compound wall. A barrel-vaulted one-story structure, it is rectangular in plan and measures 35 feet by 110 feet. The restored metal lath and plaster roof is 23 feet high at the apex. The load-bearing walls are of rubble masonry construction, with lime and portland cement mortars. They are reinforced with engaged and flying buttresses on the exterior. Pilasters divide the interior space into four bays. A corner fireplace is built into a reconstructed partial wall. The floor is covered with flagstone. Walls and ceiling are finished with plaster. Door and window openings are spanned by wood lintels.

A granary did exist in 1749, although that colonial structure may have been only a portion of the present structure. By 1755 the present granary and buttresses existed. The roof collapsed in 1931. The following year the granary was restored as one of the first Civil Works Administration projects in the United States.

206 "Spanish Residence"
207 Grape Arbor

The structure at Mission San José popularly known as the "Spanish residence" is an eight-room building at the extreme west of the north compound wall. The grape arbor is attached at the southeast corner of the residence. Both structures are of rubble sandstone construction with lime and portland cement mortars. Ceilings of the residence are viga and saviño; these same materials form the arbor superstructure. Both structures have flagstone floors. The plastered interior walls of the residence have niches, some with shell motifs, and built-in stone shelves. The rooms have corner fireplaces.

In 1932, the residence was reconstructed by architect Harvey P. Smith. It is not known to what extent the reconstruction was supported by historic documentation, although current research confirms that at least the general outline of the building has colonial foundations of uncertain date. The arbor was constructed between 1932 and 1934, and portions are built over colonial foundations. The arches at the east end of the arbor were stabilized and the vigas and savinos replaced by the National Park Service in 1981.

208 North Wall Indian Quarters
209 East Wall Indian Quarters
210 South Wall Indian Quarters
211 West Wall Indian Quarters
212 Bastion
213 Office

The Indian quarters of Mission San José are one-story flat-roofed stone structures which form the perimeter of the mission compound. The buildings are 18 feet wide. Compound dimensions are 490 feet on the north, 480 feet on the south, 600 feet on the east, and 610 feet on the west. The load-bearing walls are of rubble sandstone construction. The southeast corner of the quarters is a bastion, round in plan. Door and window openings are spanned by wood lintels. Ceilings are viga and savino. Floors vary in finish from quarry tile to dirt, flagstone, and brick tile. All of the rooms open onto the mission plaza.

Construction probably began on the original stone Indian quarters in ca. 1760. By 1785, quarters existed on all four sides of the mission compound. These were only partially intact by the mid-nineteenth century and had virtually disappeared by the turn of the century. From 1933-35, under the direction of restoration architect Harvey P. Smith, the foundations were exposed and the Indian quarters reconstructed. In most instances, this construction was directly over the colonial foundations.

The north wall of the Indian Quarters houses a concession, restrooms, and some storage space. The southwest corner rooms are adaptively used as offices. Other rooms throughout the quarters are used for interpretation or storage.

214 East Gate
215 Southeast Gate
216 Southwest Gate
217 West Gate

Four gateways, all reconstructed during the 1930's, provide access to the San José compound. Each gate structure is built of random rubble masonry, sometimes roughly coursed. All four openings are spanned by segmental arches; all have double wooden gates that open toward the compound and can be barred shut. The east and west gates have smaller set-in doors that can be opened and closed without moving the main gate. These wooden gates were restored by the Texas Department of Parks and Wildlife in the 1970's. Each gateway has vigas projecting toward the interior of the compound which support a boardwalk along the parapet.

218 Camposanto

The camposanto is located due west of the San José church. It is outlined with a stone wall rising to a height of about 6 inches above grade. The wall is constructed of random rubble bonded with a portland cement mortar. Inside the rectangular area are two headstones, one marble and the other limestone with a cast iron cross. Date of construction is not known.

219 Garden Well
220 East Well
221 South Well
222 West Well

Four wells exist in the San José compound. All are built of random rubble limestone with portland cement mortar. They vary in plan from circular to elliptical to roughly square. Each has a double stone pier which supports a wooden beam spanning the top of the structures. The well openings are covered with metal grates. The wells were reconstructed during the 1930's as a part of the mission restoration. It is not known if the well structures were reconstructed over colonial wells, although the garden well can be seen in photographs as early as the 1880's.

223 Hornos

Nine hornos, or baking ovens, are located in the San José compound. These 1930's reconstructions are built of coursed rubble limestone with cement mortar and some cement stucco. They are shaped like beehives, with chimneys attached.

224 North Wall Ruins

These walls at the northeast perimeter of the San José compound are of random rubble masonry construction bonded with portland cement mortar and vary from grade to 6 feet in height. They were built as part of the reconstruction of 1933-35 but were never completed.

225 Foundation Remains

A number of fragments of foundations were located in the plaza of the mission compound during the Smith excavations. They were capped with random rubble masonry and portland cement, and are presently up to one foot in height. These foundations cannot be explicitly associated with any historical descriptions, but probably are traces of buildings constructed within the present compound at various times in the life of the mission. A number of additional fragments have been seen in archeological work since the 1930's, but have not been capped or restored above grade.

226 Mill and Millrace

The mill at San José is a two-story structure, roughly rectangular in plan, with the lower level measuring 11 feet by 18 feet and the upper level measuring 18 feet by 25 feet. A cistern 14 feet in diameter is attached at the south. The lower floor, or wheel room,

is below grade and was excavated during the Civil Works Administration restoration. This section, ca. 1790, has a segmentally arched vault built of random rubble coursed limestone. It contains a turbine reconstructed of solid cypress. The upper story, or milling room, was reconstructed in 1936-37 of random rubble, roughly coursed sandstone. This portion of the structure has a flagstone floor, a viga and savino ceiling, and wood frame doors and windows.

Water from the acequia entered the cistern through a stone-lined channel. A wooden flume with a gate allowed the water to flow into the lower vault, moving the turbine which, by means of a drive shaft, turned the millstones in the milling room above.

227 Lime Kilns

In the immediate vicinity of the mill, portions of three lime kilns are extant. These are cut into the tufa bedrock in hemispherical shapes. The kilns, which were discovered during the 1930's archeological excavations, have been stabilized with portland cement. In the kilns limestone was burned to produce lime mortar used in the construction of some buildings of the missions. The date at which these kilns were built is not known.

228 Vat

Located southeast of the mill, this vat is rectangular in plan with a stone-lined cylindrical pit at the north end. The rectangular portion measures 5 feet by 7 feet by 5 feet deep, while the pit is 3 feet in diameter and 3 feet deep. The structure is lined with random rubble masonry stabilized with portland cement. The plan of the vat, strongly resembling lime-slaking vats in use elsewhere in the New World and Europe, indicates that it may have served this purpose for San José. Several other uses have been suggested by various researchers since the structure was found, but no specific historical reference concerning its actual purpose or date of construction is known to exist.

229 San José Acequia Madre

This land feature is situated south of the mill and extends in an east-west direction. Apparently constructed in the 1720's to bring water from the San Antonio River to Mission San José and its fields, a sizeable portion of this feeder, or "mother ditch," is extant.

230 Stone House

The origin of this pitched-roof building north of the compound walls is not specifically documented, although it predates the 1930's. Construction is of roughly coursed sandstone periodically broken by belt courses. A chimney protrudes from the west gable end wall. A flat-roofed six-room addition of wood frame and concrete block was built in the 1960's, and the remodeled structure was used as the site superintendent's residence. During this remodeling, the north wall of the early structure was removed and the stone used as veneer on the west face.

231 Reyes-Toudouze House

The front portion of the building is of tile construction. The rear portion, which seems to be a frame addition, is actually the earlier Reyes House, according to the Mission Parkway National Register form. The building has a gable roof covered with composition shingles. The wood frame section of the structure has exterior drop channel siding edged with cornerboards. A corrugated metal shed roof is also located on the property. Construction dates are not definitively known.

232 Harris House

The house was designed and constructed in 1957 by architect Robert Harris, son of Ethel Harris, superintendent of Mission San José Historical Site from 1945-1963. The two-story frame and clay tile structure is veneered with coursed rubble sandstone. The house is roughly square in plan, with each of the two levels containing approximately 1500 square feet. The upper level has a 6-room main residence with a 2-room attached apartment. A central rectangular clerestory provides the major rooms and hall with natural light. The easternmost rooms are cantilevered over the garage. The structure has been used at various times as a residence and as a facility for storage.

233 Well North of Compound
234 Well West of Compound

The well north of the compound is built of random rubble masonry and is lined with stone. The well head has two piers that support a large wooden beam. A metal grate covers the opening. The well to the west of the compound is of similar masonry construction but has wood posts supporting a cypress beam. It has been backfilled for use as a planter. Both wells are reconstructions, the north structure dating to the 1930's reconstruction, and the west well dating to ca. 1941.

The following resource in the vicinity of Mission San José possesses some degree of historic association or significance. It is not under National Park Service management; therefore it is not on the List of Classified Structures and is not numbered.

Franciscan Monastery

This structure is within the boundaries of the Park, and is located east of the church of San José. The main monastery building is U-shaped in plan and is of random ashlar masonry construction. The building is edged with stone capping and coursing lines. Window openings are fully outlined with stone. The structure was built in 1931. It has a recent addition on the east.

MISSION
SAN JUAN

301 Church and Sacristy of San Juan Capistrano

The building containing both church and sacristy is a one-story structure situated on the west side of the compound. It is rectangular in plan, with exterior dimensions of 20 feet by 101 feet. The sacristy, at the south end, is a single room measuring 15 feet square on the interior. Construction is random rubble masonry, with the foundations laid up in lime mortar. North, south, and east walls are partially stuccoed with modern cement. The west wall shows no evidence of ever having been plastered. The plan of the church is unusual in that both primary and secondary entrances are cut into the east longitudinal wall of the nave. This wall, which faces into the compound, has a series of engaged piers and blind segmental arches. When constructed, sometime after 1772, the arches were open, but they were filled by 1824. An espadaña, or bell gable, rises from the north end of the facade. It has two plain round arched openings in the lower part and a single arched opening in the upper portion.

On the church interior are pilasters corresponding to the exterior arch piers. Box beams with corbel brackets, the result of a 1960's reconstruction, support a modern flat roof. The church has quarry tile floors. Interior walls are painted white. Door and window openings are splayed to the inside. The wood doors and windows date to the 1960's restoration. A notable feature is the highly decorated retable, or retablo, which was obtained in Mexico and installed in the late 1960's. It has five statues which probably date from colonial times.

302 Late Colonial Church Ruins

The ruined walls of the late colonial church rise from 2 to 12 feet in height at the eastern edge of San José's compound. They are constructed of random rubble masonry bonded with lime mortar and capped with portland cement. The church is rectangular in plan, and the sacristy attached to the south nave wall has an unusual octagonal configuration. Massive quoins articulate the corners. Construction began on this church in ca. 1775 and was never completed. Portions of the south and west walls were restored to above grade in the 1950's.

303 Early Colonial Church Ruins

These ruins, which formed the eastern wall of the colonial convento, vary from one to two feet above grade and are of random rubble construction capped with portland cement. They were located by Harvey P. Smith in 1933. The structure which stood on these foundations served as the mission church from ca. 1750 to ca. 1780.

304 Convento

The San Juan convento is a one-story structure located in the southwest corner of the compound. It is rectangular in plan, measuring 19 feet by 77 feet, and contains one large room in use as a museum and a two-room office 17 feet long by 32 feet wide attached at the south end. Foundations and load-bearing walls are random rubble masonry with lime mortar. The west wall is stuccoed with portland cement. The remaining exterior walls retain areas of original colonial plaster. A modern flat roof replaces an earlier gable roof. Door and window openings are splayed to the inside and are spanned by wood lintels. The museum section of the building has a quarry tile floor, and the office has a brick floor. Although the structure underwent extensive restoration in the 1960's, the convento is essentially of colonial construction.

305 Hospederia

The hospederia, or guestroom, of the convento consists of a single room attached to the south end of the entrance gate. It is 15 feet square on the interior and is of random rubble construction. The room was partially reconstructed in the 1960's and now has squared beams and a ceiling of tongue-and-groove planks. Remnants of lime or mud plaster are visible on the walls, which contain cut-in niches. The floor shows remains of a hard flooring material, possibly chipichil, a traditional mixture of gravel and lime plaster common along the Rio Grande and in northern Mexico. Date of construction is ca. 1759.

306 Ruins of Convento Workrooms

Located along the compound's south side, these ruins of the colonial period kitchen and workrooms rise from slightly above grade to 4 feet to 6 feet in height. They are of random rubble masonry with portland cement capping. Some of the above-grade portions are reconstructions carried out in the 1950's.

307 Well

Located due east of the convento, the well is square in plan and is of random rubble masonry construction with portland cement mortar. A metal pump head projects from the top of the structure. Archeology indicates that this is the original colonial well, capped above-grade with portland cement which dates to the early 1930's.

308 Porteria

This gateway was originally constructed ca. 1759 as the porteria, or main entrance, into the convento. Located in the south end of the west compound wall, the structure is roughly square in plan, measuring 16 feet by 14 feet, and is built of random rubble masonry laid in lime mortar. It is roofless. The flat-arched opening at the west, or outer, compound wall contains a reconstructed wooden gate set on pintle hinges. A second opening, on the compound interior, is of round arch construction and has no gate.

309 North Wall Indian Quarters Ruins

The ruin consists of three room blocks of random rubble masonry construction at the western end of the north compound wall. Wood lintels remain over some of the window and door openings. The structure is roofless, with walls varying from 2 feet to slightly over 7 feet in height. It measures 16 feet deep by 116 feet long. The structure was originally constructed in ca. 1770 and was partially restored in the 1950's.

310 West Wall Indian Quarters Ruins

The structure is situated between the late colonial church and the office and rectory. It consists of several room blocks and wall sections of random rubble construction bonded with portland cement mortar. The rooms measure 16 feet deep, and the ruin has an overall length of 116 feet. The structure was originally built in ca. 1770. Its ruined walls were regularized to a height of 3 feet above grade and capped with portland cement in the 1950's.

311 Compound Walls and Wall Ruins

These compound walls of random rubble stone masonry construction vary in height from 3 feet to 4 feet. They are capped with portland cement. The tops of the walls are uneven. The walls delineate 138 feet of the compound perimeter in the southeast quadrant and 300 feet inthe northeast quadrant. The ruins between the post-colonial house, #315, and the late colonial church, #302, were probably built between 1800 and 1824.

312 Meeting and Storage Room

The two-room structure which stands at the northwest corner of the compound is an extensive reconstruction carried out in 1967-8 by architect O'Neil Ford. The reconstruction made use of the standing portions of Indian quarters walls and nineteenth century alterations which had survived to heights of 12 to 15 feet. Rectangular in plan and measuring 22 feet by 34 feet, the structure is of random rubble masonry plastered on the exterior. A porch extends across two-thirds of the front elevation. The roof is finished with wood shakes and has a chimney projecting at the north gable end. Doors and windows are wood frame. The building is used by the San Juan parish community for meetings and storage purposes.

313 Office and Rectory

This five-room structure to the south of the meeting and storage room was also reconstructed extensively by O'Neil Ford in 1967-8, who made use of the extant Indian quarters and nineteenth century walls. It has an L-shaped plan with the main structure measuring 33 feet by 50 feet and the wing at north measuring 13 feet by 33 feet. The structure and attached courtyard walls, the latter rising from 2 to 7 feet in height, are of rubble masonry construction. The gable roof, covered with wood shakes, has a central chimney. A porch extends the length of the front elevation. Doors and windows are wood frame.

314 Post-Colonial House Ruins Converted to Restrooms

Situated at approximate mid-point in the south wall, this building is reconstructed of random rubble masonry with portland cement mortar and measures 19 feet by 22 feet. Brick capping finishes the upper edges of the walls. The east-facing facade is symmetrical. Doors and windows are wood frame. Used as a restroom at present, the building was reconstructed from the ruins of a mid-nineteenth century house in the 1950's. Plumbing and fixtures were added during a 1968 restoration.

315 Post-Colonial House

Constructed of tufaceous limestone block and other stone laid in lime mortar, this structure is rectangular in plan and measures 20 feet by 25 feet. The hip roof is covered with rusted standing seam metal. There are two porches, one extending the length of the front, or compound, elevation and one across the rear elevation outside the compound wall. The building's symmetrical facade has a central wood frame door flanked by double hung wood frame windows. Constructed in the mid-nineteenth century, the structure was in use as a dwelling as late as the 1940's.

316 Well North of Compound

The well is built of rubble masonry laid up portland cement mortar. Square in plan, it has a stone lining and two masonry piers supporting a wood beam. Wire mesh covers the opening. Date of construction is not known.

317 Lillian Daura House

The Lillian Daura House is a wood frame structure on a stone pad foundation. The roof is finished with several types of materials, including rolled asphalt roofing and composition shingles. Exterior finish is wood siding. The vernacular farmhouse has multiple additions which make it irregular in plan. Dates of construction and subsequent alterations are not definitively known.

MISSION
ESPADA

401 Church and Sacristy of San Francisco de la Espada

The present church was built in 1740 as the sacristy for what was to have been the final church at Espada. This final church was never completed, and the structure continued in use as a church throughout much of the colonial period.

Located at midpoint in the west compound wall, the church is a one-story masonry structure with a flat roof and symmetrical openings. Its plan is cruciform, measuring 25 feet by 65 feet. The sacristy is a single room attached to the church at the south chancel wall. It is contained within the rectory adjoining the church. Foundations are rubble stone and lime mortar; walls are random rubble sandstone laid up in lime mortar.

ture has no roof. It dates from the late nineteenth century but is built on colonial foundations and may have colonial walls incorporated into its fabric.

418 Old Classroom

The old classroom is a two-room structure, rectangular in plan and measuring 19 feet by 35 feet by 11 feet high. It is built of random pattern rubble masonry laid up in lime and portland cement mortars. Wood posts, which may remain from an earlier jacal building, are evident in deteriorated portions of the facade. The facade is symmetrical, with two doors, each flanked by a window at the outer edges of the wall. The floor is wood plank, and in deteriorated condition. A collapsed fireplace is located in a deteriorated wood partition wall on the interior. The structure evidences deep cracks through the walls and is extremely unstable.

The remnants of jacal construction may date to the post-colonial period when a residence was built on the site by the Casillas family. The present stone structure was in use as a classroom for children of the Espada community from 1915 to ca. 1950.

419 Walls Associated with Gateway

This two-room structure, located at approximate mid-point in the west compound wall, is of random pattern rubble masonry construction with portland cement capping. The north room is square in plan, measuring 14 feet by 15 feet, and the south room has a roughly triangular configuration, with dimensions of 14 feet by 20 feet by 22 feet. In 1955, the walls were reconstructed to a height of approximately 3 feet on foundations which may pre-date 1772.

420 Camposanto

The wall enclosing the camposanto is about 2 feet in height and is built of roughly coursed random rubble masonry with portland cement capping. Some portions may stand on the foundations of the unfinished church of Espada, begun ca. 1740. The wall was built in the late nineteenth century and reconstructed in 1955.

421 Sluice Gate

Located in the Espada acequia to the west of the compound, the sluice gate is constructed of random pattern and coursed ashlar masonry and poured concrete. Slots for a wooden gate to halt the flow of water are in evidence, although the wood itself has disappeared. Date of construction is not known.

The interior flooring is quarry tile. Interior walls are plastered and painted white. A new roof was put on the building in 1957, with milled, corbel-bracketed beams and weathered wood decking. The wood frame windows are arched, with a two-light fixed fan and five-light casements on each side.

Notable architectural features are found on the east facade, which carries an espadaña containing three bells and has a trefoil arched doorway. The facade is the only part of the structure to contain original fabric and workmanship, the remaining walls having been reconstructed beginning in 1884 with the work of Father Bouchu.

402 Walls of Granary and Late Colonial Church

This structure, rectangular in plan and measuring 28 feet by 87 feet, is constructed of random pattern rubble masonry bonded and capped with portland cement mortar. The walls are approximately 3 feet high and were reconstructed in 1955 on foundations located in the 1930's. Originally built as a granary, ca. 1770, the structure was converted to the principal church in ca. 1775. It apparently collapsed soon after, and by ca. 1780 the present church was again in use.

403 Convento Converted to Rectory and Office

The rectory adjoins the church at the south nave wall. The structure is roughly rectangular in plan, measuring 33 feet by 122 feet, with the office located in a wing, 19 feet by 27 feet, projecting to the east. It is reconstructed on the ruins of the original convento and kitchen built in 1740-60. Construction is random rubble sandstone laid up in lime and portland cement mortars. The roof is flat. A corredor with segmental arches spans the east facade. The arch soffits are faced with brick. The convento was used by Father Bouchu as a residence during the late nineteenth century. The structure was converted to its present appearance in the 1950's.

404 Convento Well

The above-grade structure of this well was built in the 1950's of random rubble limestone laid up with portland cement. The cast iron well head was added at the same time. The well itself was probably constructed in the colonial period.

405 Workshop Walls

Located at the southern end of the west compound wall, the present walls were reconstructed in 1955 on the foundations of the

colonial workshops. Rectangular in plan, the structure measures 85 feet by 108 feet. Original construction was probably stone and jacal. The walls are of roughly coursed random rubble bonded and capped with portland cement mortar. They vary from 3 to 4 feet in height.

406 Walls of the Late Colonial Granary

This structure, which projects southward from the south compound wall, is rectangular in plan, having dimensions of 22 feet by 90 feet. It is built of random pattern rubble masonry capped with portland cement. The walls vary from 30 inches to 3 feet in height. They were reconstructed in 1955 on foundations of the granary, ca. 1775.

407 Indian Quarters, South Wall of Compound

This structure, 17 feet deep by 229 feet long, lies between the late colonial granary and the rooms adjoining the bastion. The walls, which vary in height from 2 feet to 12 feet, are sandstone with lime mortar and portland cement capping. The structure is roofless. An arched entry in its approximate center faces into the compound. This is the old south gate. Also facing the compound are two other extant arches with soffits of thin brick which may be of colonial manufacture. It is likely that these arches date to the Mexican period, 1821-36. The quarters themselves were probably constructed beginning in ca. 1780. Portions of this structure in use as dwellings after 1930 have received individual designations (see below, #412 and #413).

408 Indian Quarters, East Wall of Compound

Rectangular in plan and measuring 18 feet by 109 feet, this structure consists of five rooms delineated by reconstructed walls 30 inches high. The walls are of random rubble masonry bonded and capped with portland cement mortar. They were reconstructed in 1955 by Harvey P. Smith on colonial foundations located in the 1930's.

409 Northeast Wall

The wall, of random pattern rubble masonry, roughly coursed in some sections, is of sandstone construction with portland cement mortar and capping. It rises to slightly more than 3 feet in height and zigzags a distance of approximately 250 feet on a northwest-southeast axis. The wall follows the edge of a high bank of the old San Antonio River channel. The eastern two sections are built on a foundation ca. 1780. The third wall

section is built on a foundation ca. 1760. The entire wall was reconstructed in 1957.

410 Indian Quarters, North Wall of Compound

This roofless structure is built of random pattern and roughly coursed rubble masonry laid up in lime and portland cement mortars. The plan is rectangular, measuring 16 feet deep by 122 feet long, with walls varying in height from 18 inches to 8 feet. The structure is penetrated by an opening which has traditionally been identified as the "north gate." Portions of the walls were reconstructed in the 1950's on foundations dating from 1756-1762.

411 Indian Quarters, West Wall of Compound

The ruin consists of four room blocks of random pattern rubble masonry. It measures 16 feet deep by 99 feet long. The walls, varying from 2 feet to 6 feet in height, are capped with portland cement. The greater part of the structure was reconstructed in ca. 1950 on foundations located in the 1930's; however, some portions are fragments surviving from the colonial period.

412 Chavagneux House Ruins

The structure, a part of the south wall Indian quarters, was purchased by the Chavagneux sisters in 1903. They converted the extant stone walls into a house and associated buildings incorporating two rooms and part of a third to the west of the old south gate and one room to the east. The main house on the west measured 16 feet by 58 feet; the smaller structure on the east measured 16 feet by 31 feet. These buildings were covered with a pitched, shingled roof and had frame additions on their south sides. The roof and frame additions were removed as part of the restorations of the 1950's.

413 Bastion and Adjoining Rooms

The building is L-shaped in plan, with a cylindrical bastion, or torreon, at the southeast corner. The two-room structure is 17 feet deep and extends 46 feet along the north-south axis and and 34 feet east to west. It is built of random pattern rubble sandstone. The bastion, 18 feet in diameter, is constructed of coursed rubble masonry. Mortar throughout the structure is predominantly lime, although portland cement is also evident. The floors are dirt, tongue and groove wood, and cement slab. Doors and windows are wood frame. The roofs are flat, with that of the bastion dating from a 1976 restoration. The walls were originally constructed beginning in ca. 1780, as part of the south and east

wall Indian quarters, #407 and #408. The bastion was built subsequently, perhaps as late as the Mexican Period, 1821-36.

414 Old Schoolhouse

The structure, also identified in the 1970's as the "Centro de Artesanias," is L-shaped in plan and of random rubble construction. North wing dimensions are 25 feet by 45 feet; the east wing measures 25 feet by 61 feet. Mortars are lime and portland cement. The greater part of the existing structure dates from 1932, when the western wall was built up from standing walls of the colonial Indian quarters. The newer portion has a concrete footing. The present structure has a flat roof, wood frame doors, and double hung wood windows. It was extensively remodeled in 1972.

415 Oaks House and Convent Ruins

Walls of the structure are of random pattern rubble masonry, with some plaster remaining on both interior and exterior. The building is rectangular in plan and measures 18 feet by 25 feet. It follows the alignment of the Indian quarters along the east compound wall. The south gable end wall is standing to a height of 14 feet; other walls vary from less than 2 feet to 6 feet in height. The floor is poured concrete. Locally known also as the "Oaks Place," the present structure dates to the nineteenth century when it was built initially as a residence. From 1915 to ca. 1950, the building was used as a convent by a religious order.

416 Conti House Ruins

The ruin of a late-nineteenth century residence built over colonial foundations, this one-story structure is rectangular in plan, measuring 16 feet by 28 feet. The masonry walls are irregular in height, rising from 2 feet to 7 feet. The west wall contains the remains of a fireplace. The structure is roofless. It was in use as a residence until ca. 1930.

417 Cuellar House Ruins

This structure is located at the west end of the north compound wall. It is rectangular in plan, having dimensions of 18 feet by 32 feet. The masonry walls are laid up in lime and portland cement mortars and capped with portland cement. They vary from 1 foot to more than 8 feet in height. Plaster remnants are visible on both interior and exterior walls. A fireplace is located in the west gable end wall. A doorway in the north wall has been blocked up with brick. The floor is poured concrete. The struc-

422 Kilns

The Espada kilns are located on an upper terrace which curves along the old San Antonio River channel. The pits are ovoid in shape and are surfaced with hard-fired clay. Five kilns, all backfilled, are intact. Remains of three others have been located. The kilns most likely were used for burning limestone to prepare lime for mortar and plaster. They apparently date from the colonial period.

423 Well Northwest of Compound

This well was probably associated with the nearby Cuellar house. It is of random rubble construction capped with portland cement, with walls about 1 foot above grade. There is no well head or protective cover. Date of construction is not known.

The following are resources within the boundaries of the Park in the vicinity of Mission Espada which possess some degree of historic association or significance. These structures are not under National Park Service management; therefore they are not on the List of Classified Structures and do not carry LCS numbers.

Headstart Buildings

There are two buildings used as educational facilities for children of the Espada community. One building is a one-story wood frame structure sheathed with asbestos siding. The gable roof is finished with composition shingles. It was constructed during the twentieth century in several stages. This structure is connected by a metal-covered walkway to a second building built of clay tile, also with a composition shingled gable roof. A playground with modern play equipment is located at the north. Although both buildings exemplify the historical continuum of the missions, and thus possess some significance, they are architecturally incompatible with the primary historic structures at Mission Espada.

Espada Parish Hall

The parish hall is constructed of random pattern ashlar limestone on a concrete foundation. It has a poured concrete floor. Several of the stones used in construction have carved detailing of leaves, vines, and other motifs similar to those found on several of the mission structures. The building is divided into bays containing three large openings across both north and south elevations. It was designed as a bus barn in 1957 by architect

Harvey P. Smith, Jr. The structure is architecturally compatible with the primary historic resources at Mission Espada.

Espada Convent

This modern structure is of random pattern ashlar limestone on a concrete foundation. The structure is rectangular in plan, with a wood frame addition at the rear. The building was designed in 1957 by Harvey P. Smith, Jr. for use as a convent. It has subsequently been used by the parish for educational and other purposes. The structure is architecturally compatible with the primary historic resources at Mission Espada.

ASSOCIATED
RESOURCES

501 Espada Aqueduct

This structure, built of random rubble masonry laid up in lime mortar, was designed to carry the Espada acequia across Piedras Creek. It spans the creek with two arches supported by a central pier which is diamond shaped in plan. A buttress of abutting masonry reinforces the western pier. The water channel along the top of the aqueduct is 4 feet wide and 4 feet deep, with retaining walls 1.5 feet thick. The channel cross section is square. Date of construction was probably ca. 1735.

502 Espada Dam

The dam is built of rubble limestone laid up in lime mortar and capped with portland cement. The structure, which spans the old channel of the San Antonio River, is 8 feet high, 5 feet thick at the top, and 185 feet long. It is built in two sections: the first, 100 feet long at right angles to the flow of the river, and the second, 75 feet long running upstream at 120° to the first, from its west end. The dam has changed little since its initial construction in ca. 1735.

503 San Juan Dam

The San Juan dam, long thought to have been destroyed by river channelization, was found intact by the National Park Service in late 1982. The dam is built along a natural falls line in the river and is constructed of slabs of caliche and conglomerate. It is approximately 180 feet long. Today the dam is largely obscured by weeds, brush, and earth taken from the new river channel. It is located just east of the present river and due east of Mission San José.

504 Espada Acequia System

This acequia system, designed to water the labores, or farmlands, of Espada mission, was probably begun in 1731. The acequia is an earthen ditch averaging 6 feet in width with earth banks along most of its length. Diversion gates channel water from the acequia madre through smaller ditches, known as laterals, into the various fields. The acequia originates at Espada dam and ultimately drains back into the San Antonio River south of Mission Espada. The acequia remains in use today.

505 San Juan Acequia System

Similar in purpose, design, and date of construction to the Espada acequia, this system originated at the San Juan dam, #503, several miles north of Mission San Juan. Defunct since ca. 1940, the acequia is now undergoing rehabilitation.

ARCHEOLOGICAL
AND HISTORICAL
SITES

Included within the boundaries of the present district are a number of prehistoric and historic archeological sites and historical structure sites. These sites are not directly associated with the missions, but do possess significance. The MP numbers identify sites within the Mission Parkway Survey. The three-part number is the standard trinomial archeological site designation, where 41 is the code for Texas, BX is the code for Bexar County, and the three digit number which follows is the county site number. Site names are taken from the Mission Parkway survey report. For a detailed description of these sites, see the 1975 Mission Parkway District listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

41 BX 243 (MP-8) F. E. Grothaus House

41 BX 246 (MP-11) Stone Ruin at Berg's Mill

41 BX 247 (MP-12) Bazan House and Store Foundations

41 BX 248 (MP-13) Prehistoric Site on Guerra Property

41 BX 249 (MP-14) Prehistoric Site above Espada Aqueduct

41 BX 250 (MP-15) Huron House Foundations

41 BX 251 (MP-16) Graf Site, Prehistoric

41 BX 252 (MP-17) Jacales Site

41 BX 253 (MP-18) Ashley House

41 BX 254 (MP-19) Olivas Site 1, Prehistoric to Colonial

41 BX 255 (MP-20) Olivas Site 2, Prehistoric to 1900

41 BX 256 (MP-21) Prehistoric to Colonial

(MP-27) Old Berg's Mill Bridge

(MP-33) Berg Brothers' Mill

(MP-34) Site of Grothaus Mill

(MP-38) Site of Berg's Mill Store

(MP-57) Site of Santiago Gutierrez House

(MP-58) Gutierrez House on Espada Road

(MP-60) Sabino Olivas House

(MP-80) Site of Texas Powder Company Mill

(MP-81) Granato House

-- Serve as an essential element of frontier policy, in conjunction with the presidio and the colonial town of San Antonio.

They served to control the Indian population, to lighten the burden of defense imposed on the military, and to lessen the threat of raid and theft to the colonial town. The San Antonio complex formed the base from which Spanish military and missionary operations and activities in Texas were carried out. It supported the frontline, short-lived presidios and missions to the north and east. A principal component of these operations was the observation, control and opposition of the French colonies of the Mississippi valley and the central Gulf coast in the period from 1720 to 1763, the English colonies and the Indians to the north from 1763 to 1776, and the United States and the Comanches after 1776.

Two missions and a presidio were established in the San Antonio area in 1718-1720, and political, military and religious considerations moved three new missions into the same small valley in 1731. As a result, five missions were located in the San Antonio River valley under the protection of a single presidio. They were grouped closely, for two principal reasons. First, the fields required irrigation, and this could be accomplished only in a narrow area along the upper ten miles or so of the valley. Second, the threat of attack from hostile northern Indian tribes was ever present, and the missions needed to be near the presidio and each other for mutual protection. The San Antonio missions form a viable example of what has been described as "missions of occupation." These were groups of missions which aided in the pacification of the frontier during Spain's northern expansion.

This religious and military complex formed a principal logistical center for the northern Spanish frontier and was a key element in political decisions concerning that frontier. In addition to their more political purposes, the missions served to educate the Indian in the Catholic religion and the Hispanic culture, producing useful citizens in an area where the manpower shortage was a major difficulty; moreover, they supplied the military with food and supplies that otherwise might not be available.

THE MISSIONS AND THE
AMERICAN CATTLE INDUSTRY

Each mission had a ranch on which were raised the sheep, goats, and cattle that supplied the necessary animal products, such as meat, wool, milk, cheese, and leather. The entire cattle industry, from ranching to the driving of cattle across great distances to principal markets, was developed in Mexico during the two centuries prior to the establishment of San Antonio. Spanish ranching as it was practiced in Texas formed the basis for the American cattle industry, and the mission herds were the source of the wild cattle which formed the basis for that industry.

AGRICULTURE AND
COMMERCE

The missions brought a specialized method of agriculture using irrigated farmland to the San Antonio river valley. This system, extended by later settlers, formed the subsistence basis for the San Antonio economy for over a century. Portions of mission-built irrigation systems continue in use in San Antonio and other areas of Texas today. Necessary industries such as weaving, iron working, and carpentry established by the missions were of great importance to the maintenance of the entire military and political structure of the eastern portion of the frontier. Mission-trained artisans and workers were a principal source of labor and finished goods on the labor-hungry frontier, and the surplus produced by mission shops helped fill the need for goods in an area at the far end of a long and expensive supply line. The supply line itself was operated to a large extent by the missions and formed the basis for the development of similar supply systems by merchants.

CULTURE AND
SOCIETY

The four missions as a group form a clearly defined region within which their influence has been dominant. The missions were dynamic societies which, once established, began a process of cultural change affecting not only the Indians placed in their charge, but also the fathers who administered the missions, the military establishment which protected them, and the Spanish colonists who competed with them for land and water and for the labor of the mission Indians. As this process of interaction continued, the physical structures of the missions were altered in response to the changing priorities of the mission community. As the Indians became Hispanicized and as Hispanics settled in the vicinity, the missions dominated the cultural development of their local area. Eventually the missions became, to one extent or

another, centers of a distinctive culture blending Indian and Hispanic elements. Today each mission continues to be a center of this pastoral Hispanicized culture, the church in each instance serving as the local parish church.

The surviving structures and structural remains contain examples of architectural change from every period of the history of the missions. A wide range of sculptural and painted decoration is still extant, illustrating the development of these arts on the frontier. The San Antonio missions are among only a very few relatively intact examples of the colonial mission in the American Southwest and have been of great importance to general architectural studies of this period. Most of this record has yet to be studied in any detail.

HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL
STUDIES POTENTIAL

The records of the mission period form a large reservoir of primary information about mission life, growth, and influence over the military and political currents of the Spanish frontier and of San Antonio and Texas in later years. Much of this material is virtually untouched and will be of great importance to future historical studies concerning the establishment of the San Antonio missions, their operation and management, their influence over the frontier, and their decline.

ARCHEOLOGICAL STUDIES
POTENTIAL

Archeological resources within and around each mission are extensive and unique. The very limited archeological work carried out at the missions has already begun to cast new light on the historical record, resulting in the reinterpretation of earlier conclusions about the missions and their influence, change, and conversion to secular villages. The implications of this work in archeology and history are only just beginning to be recognized and will have a great impact on future historical and cultural studies of Texas and the Spanish frontier.

INTEGRITY

The district as a whole reflects a very high level of integrity. The missions stand today on their eighteenth century sites. Some retain elements of the colonial mission complex virtually unchanged within their surviving structures, while others have kept the details of their plan and siting intact. The community

of each still survives, although in a greatly modified form. This community still looks to the mission church as a vital element in its social and religious life. All the missions echo their own version of the most significant factor associated with the district: the continuity of the life and spirit of the community from the eighteenth century to the present.

FEELING

The missions evoke distinctive feelings for visitor and local resident alike. For the parishioner, the mission complexes are as much a part of their daily lives as their homes, their families or their jobs; they are a part of the tradition and continuity of their lives. For the visitor from nearby places, the structures are surviving reminders of that mysterious and romantic part of their Texas past, the days of the Spanish Empire. For all who travel to them, the sense of age, of mass, of substance and permanence, of the presence of the past unchanged, is profoundly felt.

THE SAN ANTONIO MISSIONS:
INDIVIDUAL SIGNIFICANCE

Each of the four missions contributes its own characteristic elements to the significance of the district:

MISSION
CONCEPCION

Concepcion's salient characteristic is its structural integrity. The standing structures are almost entirely the original colonial construction completed in 1755-1760. The convento has been only slightly altered, largely by the addition of two new walls across the ends of vaults to enclose the surviving portions of partially fallen rooms. In a few places new buttresses were added to prevent further collapse. Church and convento interiors retain their original plaster surfaces, obscured in some areas by thin coats of whitewash peeling off to reveal the colonial surface beneath. In other areas only partially covered, much of the detail of original painted decoration is still visible. The interior of the church has been most extensively resurfaced, but may yet retain colonial decoration under many layers of more recent finish paint. In the rooms under the two towers the colonial decorations still survive. Original wooden partitions and lofts have left their mark on several of the surviving convento walls, and in one room the original crossbeams of a loft are still in place. The church facade and other carved details

are largely original, intact as of their 1755 completion date. These stone carvings and the painted decorations are the earliest surviving examples of mission decorative arts in the American Southwest. The plan of the convento constructed at Concepcion between 1750 and 1760, which survives today, is the earliest known version of the convento plan later used at many of the California missions. Mission Concepcion has the oldest unreconstructed church and convento on the entire Southwestern frontier, and they are among the least-altered.

Of considerable historical significance is Concepcion's designation as the headquarters of the Father President, chief administrator of the Querétaran missions of Texas. Except for an interval when the Father President administered from San Antonio Valero, this position was associated with Concepcion from its original foundation in East Texas in 1716 through 1772 when the Querétaran missionaries left Texas. The office used by the Father President from 1763 to 1772 still exists on the second floor of the sacristy, although neither the furnishings nor the interior partition wall and lofts have survived.

The archeological record at Concepcion has been damaged by later construction and road work but a significant proportion of the remains of earlier mission construction survives. The first convento, the adobe church standing in 1745, the granary and associated workrooms, and the eastern, northern and western rows of Indian Quarters were found in recent excavations. In addition, archeology indicates that evidence of an earlier mission occupation of the area has been found just south of the walls of the square of Mission Concepcion. This occupation could have been either the first site of Mission San José or the site of the short-lived mission San Xavier de Najera. The record of the various early forms of Concepcion is an invaluable archeological resource because much remains to be learned about the process of structural change undertaken by the missionaries. Such information would aid not only the study of missions within Texas but also across the entire American Southwest.

MISSION
SAN JOSE

The most dominant characteristic of Mission San José is the sense of the space and containment within a mission complex. This is the result of the extensive restoration and reconstruction work carried out in the 1930's when the mission structures were rebuilt by the federal government. This reconstruction in itself constitutes a significant aspect of the district, being the outstanding example of conservation efforts carried out at the missions in that decade. It is also a notable example of the results of the

social and economic programs developed to counter the effects of the Great Depression.

The surviving original portions of the church, convento, granary and mill preserve a great deal of architectural and technical information about the construction and use of these structures. The original parts of the church and sacristy preserve a rich selection of examples of the decorative arts, both of surface treatment and sculpture. The ornate facade of San José is one of the finest examples of carved mission stonework in the American Southwest.

Recent studies have shown that San José is an extraordinary example of the baroque style of architecture and decorative arts fashionable in Mexico in the second half of the eighteenth century. In fact, the quality of design and stone carving shows no provincialism in the use and execution of the style. The time of construction of Mission San José, 1768-1782, is contemporaneous with the height of the baroque in Mexico. According to some experts, no finer example of this decorative style is to be found outside the larger cities of Mexico.

Mission San José served as the headquarters of the Father President of the Zacatecan missions of Texas, and as such shares a number of similarities with Mission Concepcion. The comparison of these similarities between the two missions reveals much about the relationship between structure and use as seen by the missionaries. Such insights are of critical importance to the understanding of the history and architecture of the colonial mission system.

Archeology at Mission San José has been rather limited, but what has been undertaken indicates that a large percentage of the archeological record is intact in the ground. San José's development is proving to be distinctly different from that of the Querétaran missions. This record constitutes a very important example for comparison and contrast with the structural and cultural histories of the other three missions within the district.

Most of the buildings of Mission San José were reconstructed or restored in the 1930s, as part of Civil Works Administration, Federal Emergency Relief Administration, and Works Progress Administration projects encompassing all the San Antonio missions. Although some of the details of the reconstruction were conjectural, the rebuilt compound recaptures the general appearance of the mission as it might have looked in the late eighteenth century. In 1941 the restored mission was named a National Historic Site. It was the first site to be so named west of the Mississippi, and the first such site in Texas.

MISSION
SAN JUAN

Perhaps the most significant contribution by San Juan to the district has been in the form of information arising out of the extensive archeological investigations. These field data, in conjunction with detailed historical records (such as the Inventory of 1772 with its many references to construction at the mission), have revealed far more about the process of development at San Juan than any other mission in Texas, if not on the entire colonial frontier.

In terms of architectural significance, the relieving arches visible on the east side of the church of San Juan are of great interest to architects and historians. When constructed sometime after 1772, the arches were open, but they were later filled in. It has been argued by some architects that these arches indicate that the present church of San Juan was originally built as an open chapel. This was a structural form used in Mexico in the 1500's and is distinct from a closed chapel in that only the area of the altar is enclosed and roofed. However, most historians and architects discount this possibility. The location of the main entrance on the side of the church rather than at one end is an arrangement differing from the other San Antonio mission churches and one somewhat rare among mission churches in general.

The friary presently serving as a museum, and the other surviving walls of the convento compound immediately adjacent, preserve a critical record of the order of construction of these buildings. These also offer several fine examples of colonial wall plastering and carved gateway and doorway details.

On the east side of the compound, the ruins of the incomplete church preserve the outline of an octagonal sacristy, a plan which has no other example in Texas. Just north of this church, built into the outside wall of the mission, is a nineteenth century house, the only intact surviving example of the dwellings built in the missions after secularization.

The outline of most of the late mission complex still survives in the form of ruined walls standing to various heights, and portions of earlier mission structures have been exposed by archeology. Major parts of several early and late colonial structures and their original architectural elements survive here, along with good examples of Mexican and Anglo-American period construction and alteration. There has been only moderate urban development in the San Juan area, so that the site has retained an approximation

of its original rural appearance. Many of the fields in the area continue in use as farmland.

MISSION
ESPADA

As at San Juan, the outline of the late mission survives and preserves a good record of the entire range of construction and reuse of mission buildings in their surviving portions. The entire continuum of the history of the San Antonio missions is best preserved at Mission Espada. In addition, Espada has the least changed surroundings of the San Antonio missions, with most of its farmland still in use and the acequia still supplying water. The aqueduct over Piedras Creek is a unique component of this irrigation system. The mission community, a small settlement just outside the missions walls to the west, is most clearly defined at Espada.

The Espada church and the adjoining rectory are reconstructions of colonial buildings which had been used for these same purposes. Thus, they serve as good examples of the continuity of the mission from colonial days to the present. The facade and carved doorway of the church are the only surviving portions of a larger mission church which was never completed. The facade was to have formed one wall of the west transept of this church and the doorway was built as the entrance into the sacristy. The door has an unusual trefoil arch. Some architects have argued that it was assembled incorrectly by the Spanish colonial builders.

At the southeast corner of the mission, colonial walls have been incorporated into the Centro de las Artesanias building, which is used for social service programs and other functions. This structure, built as a schoolhouse in the 1930's, added new rooms outside the old mission walls and altered some of the original room plans.

Other house ruins stand along the walls of Espada in various states of disrepair and give further indications of the variety of structures built in the missions after secularization. Of these, the most complete is the "old classroom," just north of the west gate. This was converted from a house in about 1915 and used as a schoolroom through the 1940's.

The archeological record of Espada is virtually unknown. Tracing of some stone foundations was carried out in the 1930's, but this investigation did not record jacal or adobe structural remains. Other than a very few small test pits, no further archeological study has been conducted at the mission. The rural nature of

Espada strongly implies that a large percentage of the archeological record is still untouched in the ground.

MISSION-RELATED
RESOURCES

Outside the mission compounds is found a group of mission-related resources, all of which are important to the district, but which possess varying degrees of significance.

The Espada dam and aqueduct and the recently discovered San Juan dam possess primary significance, or significance of the highest order, which merits the highest level of preservation treatment. Espada dam is one of the two known surviving examples of those built for the mission irrigation system in San Antonio and is a critical component of the only such irrigation system still in use in Texas. The dam and its millpond are heavily silted and overgrown in moss and weeds but both appear to be in good repair. The area is presently a city park.

Espada aqueduct is, so far as is known, the only example of a Spanish colonial arch-supported water transportation structure in the United States. Built in ca. 1735 as an essential part of the Espada irrigation system, it continues in that use today.

San Juan dam, rediscovered in late 1982 by National Park Service archeologists after having been thought destroyed by river channelization in 1958, is distinctly different from Espada dam. It was built along a natural falls line in the river bed and connected several islands in the river channel. Although silt has accumulated and the dam is overgrown with brush, its integrity as a colonial water control feature is essentially intact. This dam and that of Espada demonstrate two different engineering solutions to the problem of constructing an irrigation system requiring no pumping or handcarrying of water. Comparisons between the two may reveal a great deal about the state of mission water management in the colonial period.

The remaining water control features in the district, the Espada and San Juan acequias, have undergone alteration during the past two centuries, but portions of colonial construction remain. The Espada acequia continues to be used today. The San Juan acequia went out of use only within the last twenty years, and is presently being cleaned and repaired in order to be returned to use. As excellent examples of this type of colonial water distribution system, both acequias possess a high degree of significance. They are to be preserved with only minimal alterations.

The farm lands of the missions possess significance, the designation which allows for some adaptation. Portions, at least, of the labores of San Juan and Espada are still used as agricultural land. A greater percentage of the farm land of Espada continues in this traditional usage.

A fourth group of resources located outside the compound walls but within the district is that having associated significance. These are structures which have a functional relationship to the primary historic resources and which may also represent the continuum of a traditional use evolving over time. As such, their age and appearance are lesser considerations than their associative nature. They include school buildings used by children of the mission communities, structures used to house traditional activities of the parish, and other resources which support the historical functions, both spiritual and practical, of the mission system. These are structures representative of dynamic cultural institutions.

CONCLUSION

The significance of the missions of San Antonio as discussed above is based on present knowledge. Several of the areas of significance are derived from very recent research. As intensive studies continue, further contributions and qualities of the missions not presently recognized will undoubtedly become apparent. The missions were not and are not simple institutions with limited influence, but a major force in the history of the American Southwest. This growing understanding of their importance in our national heritage is the principal reason for this nomination.

SIGNIFICANCE MATRIX FOR INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURES
San Antonio Missions National Historical Park

Legend

Contributing to Historic Significance
I Primary Significance, requiring preservation alo
II High Significance, allowing only minimal alterat
III Significance, allowing interior adaptation alone
IV Associated Significance, allowing both interior exterior adaptation

Non-Contributing to Historic Significance
V Unassociated Significance
VI No Significance

	CONCEPCION	I	II	III	IV	V
101	Church	X				
102	Sacristy	X				
103	Father President's Office	X				
104	Convento and Corredor	X				
105	Well			X		
106	Grotto					X
107	Quarry			X		
	Seminary Buildings					X

	SAN JOSÉ	I	II	III	IV	V
201	Church	X				
202	Sacristy	X				
203	Convento	X				
204	Convento Garden				X	
205	Granary		X			
206	"Spanish Residence"			X		
207	Grape Arbor			X		
208	North Wall Indian Quarters			X		
209	East Wall Indian Quarters			X		
210	South Wall Indian Quarters			X		

	SAN JOSÉ (continued)	I	II	III	IV	V	V
211	West Wall Indian Quarters				X		
212	Bastion				X		
213	Office				X		
214	East Gate				X		
215	Southeast Gate				X		
216	Southwest Gate				X		
217	West Gate				X		
218	Camposanto				X		
219	Garden Well				X		
220	East Well				X		
221	South Well				X		
222	West Well				X		
223	Hornos						
224	North Wall Ruins				X		
225	Foundation Remains		X				
226	Mill and Millrace		X				
227	Lime Kilns		X				
228	Vat		X				
229	San José Acequia Madre		X				
230	Stone House					X	
231	Reyes-Toudouze House						X
232	Harris House					X	
233	Well North of Compound				X		
234	Well West of Compound				X		
	Franciscan Monastery						X

	SAN JUAN	I	II	III	IV	V
301	Church and Sacristy	X				
302	Late Colonial Church Ruins		X			
303	Early Colonial Church Ruins		X			
304	Convento		X			
305	Hospederia		X			
306	Ruins of Convento Workrooms		X			
307	Well		X			
308	Porteria		X			
309	North Wall Indian Quarters Ruins		X			

	SAN JUAN (continued)	I	II	III	IV	V
310	West Wall Indian Quarters Ruins		X			
311	Compound Walls and Wall Ruins		X			
312	Meeting and Storage Room				X	
313	Office and Rectory				X	
314	Post-Colonial House Ruins Converted to Restrooms				X	
315	Post-Colonial House			X		
316	Well North of Compound			X		
317	Lillian Daura House					X

	ESPADA	I	II	III	IV	V
401	Church and Sacristy	X				
402	Walls of Granary and Late Colonial Church			X		
403	Convento Converted to Rectory and Office			X		
404	Convento Well			X		
405	Workshop Walls			X		
406	Walls of the Late Colonial Granary			X		
407	Indian Quarters, South Wall of Compound			X		
408	Indian Quarters, East Wall of Compound			X		
409	Northeast Wall			X		
410	Indian Quarters, North Wall of Compound		X			
411	Indian Quarters, West Wall of Compound		X			
412	Chavagneux House Ruins		X			
413	Bastion and Adjoining Rooms		X			
414	Old Schoolhouse				X	
415	Oaks House and Convent Ruins		X			
416	Conti House Ruins		X			
417	Cuellar House Ruins		X			

	ESPADA (continued)	I	II	III	IV	V
418	Old Classroom		X			
419	Walls Associated with Gateway			X		
420	Camposanto			X		
421	Sluice Gate		X			
422	Kilns		X			
423	Well Northwest of Compound			X		
	Headstart Buildings				X	
	Espada Parish Hall				X	
	Espada Convent				X	

	ASSOCIATED RESOURCES	I	II	III	IV	V
501	Espada Aqueduct	X				
502	Espada Dam	X				
503	San Juan Dam	X				
504	Espada Acequia System		X			
505	San Juan Acequia		X			
	Espada Labores			X		
	San Juan Labores			X		

	ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITES	I	II	III	IV	V
	All other Mission Parkway Sites included in the National Register District					X

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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

The boundaries for the National Register District are those shown on the Boundary Map, attached. These boundaries are identical to those for San Antonio Missions National Historical Park.

UTM References are as follow:

Mission Concepcion: 18.28 acres

NO.	EASTING	NORTHING
1	549336	3251001
2	547679	3251007
3	549681	3251312
4	549304	3251393
5	549224	3251110

Mission San Jose: 26.87 acres

NO.	EASTING	NORTHING
1	550396	3247617
2	550734	3247870
3	550694	3248157
4	550382	3248188

Missions San Juan and Espada: 459.35 acres

NO.	EASTING	NORTHING
1	552573	3243022
2	553739	3243020
3	551790	3245020
4	553430	3245004
5	551467	3246839
6	552298	3246841

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NPS Form 10-900-a
(8-86)

OMB Approval No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 78003147 Date Listed: 6/15/88

San Antonio Missions National Historical Park | Bexar | TX
Property Name | County | State

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Carol D. Shull — Signature of the Keeper

6-15-88 — Date of Action

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Amended Items in Nomination:

This nomination was originally submitted prior to the implementation of NR Bulletin 19 so areas of significance, periods of significance, and criteria are not clearly justified in accordance with today's evaluation standards. On June 14, 1988, during a phone conversation with NPS Southwest Regional Office Historian James Ivey, the following information was confirmed: the justified criteria are A and C; the justified areas of significance are Military, Religion, Agriculture, Commerce, Architecture, and Engineering; the period of significance is 1755 (based on the completion date for Mission Concepcion) to 1937 (the concluding date for depression-era restoration activity). Mr. Ivey indicated that more recent research has uncovered additional historical documentation pertaining to the missions which will be submitted to the National Register at a later date.

DISTRIBUTION:
National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

SIGNIFICANCE MATRIX FOR INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURES
San Antonio Missions National Historical Park

Legend

C -- Contributing to Historic Significance

NC -- Non-Contributing to Historic Significance

	CONCEPCION	C	NC
101	Church	X	
102	Sacristy	X	
103	Father President's Office	X	
104	Convento and Corredor	X	
105	Well	X	
106	Grotto		X
107	Quarry	X	
	Seminary Buildings		X

	SAN JOSE	C	NC
201	Church	X	
202	Sacristy	X	
203	Convento	X	
204	Convento Garden	X	
205	Granary	X	
206	"Spanish Residence"	X	
207	Grape Arbor	X	
208	North Wall Indian Quarters	X	
209	East Wall Indian Quarters	X	
210	South Wall Indian Quarters	X	
211	West Wall Indian Quarters	X	
212	Bastion	X	
213	Office	X	
214	East Gate	X	
215	Southeast Gate	X	
216	Southwest Gate	X	
217	West Gate	X	

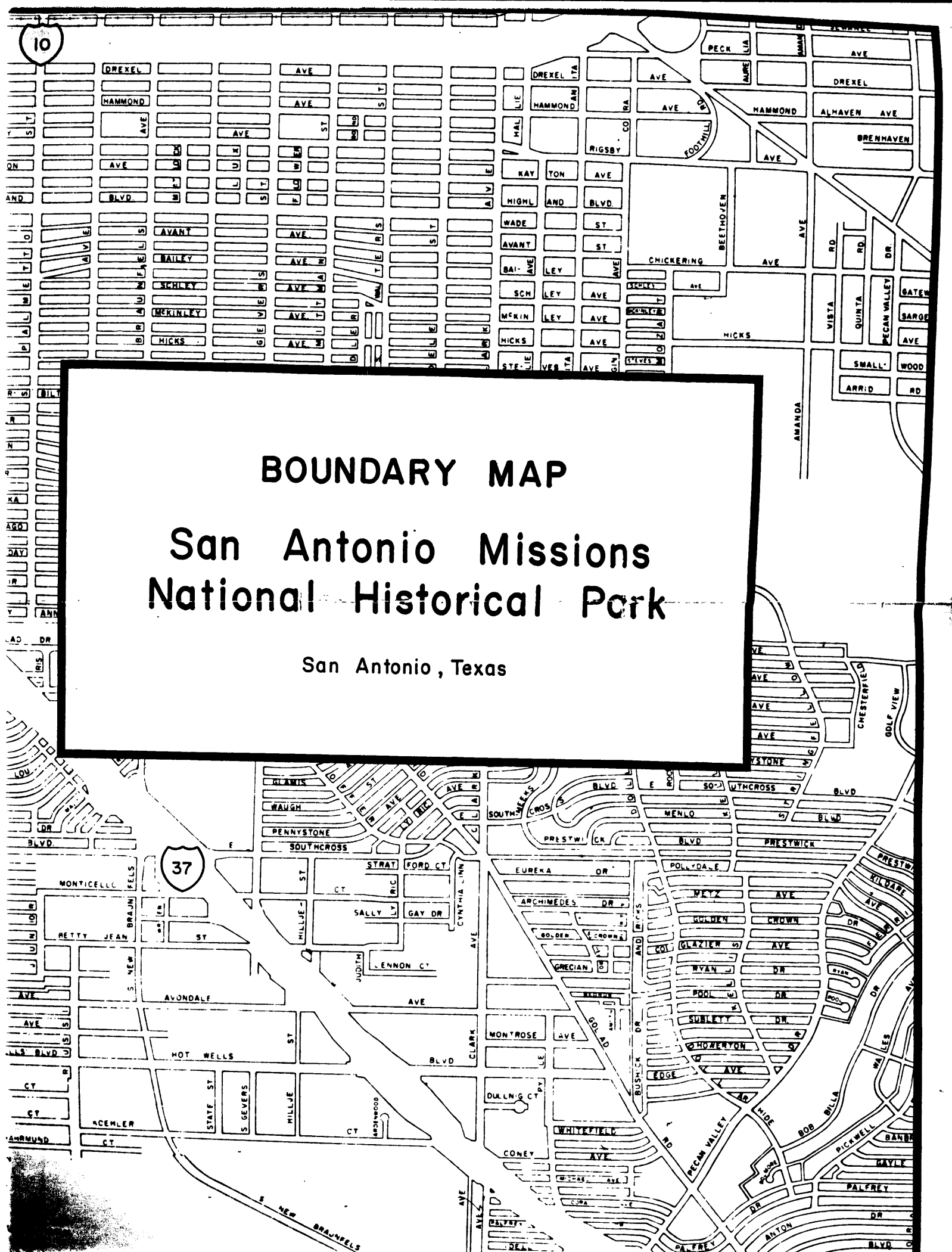
	SAN JOSE (continued)	C	NC
218	Camposanto	X	
219	Garden Well	X	
220	East Well	X	
221	South Well	X	
222	West Well	X	
223	Hornos		X
224	North Wall Ruins	X	
225	Foundation Remains	X	
226	Mill and Millrace	X	
227	Lime Kilns	X	
228	Vat	X	
229	San Jose Acequia Madre	X	
230	Stone House	X	
231	Reyes-Toudouze House		X
232	Harris House		X
233	Well North of Compound	X	
234	Well West of Compound	X	
	Franciscan Monastery		X

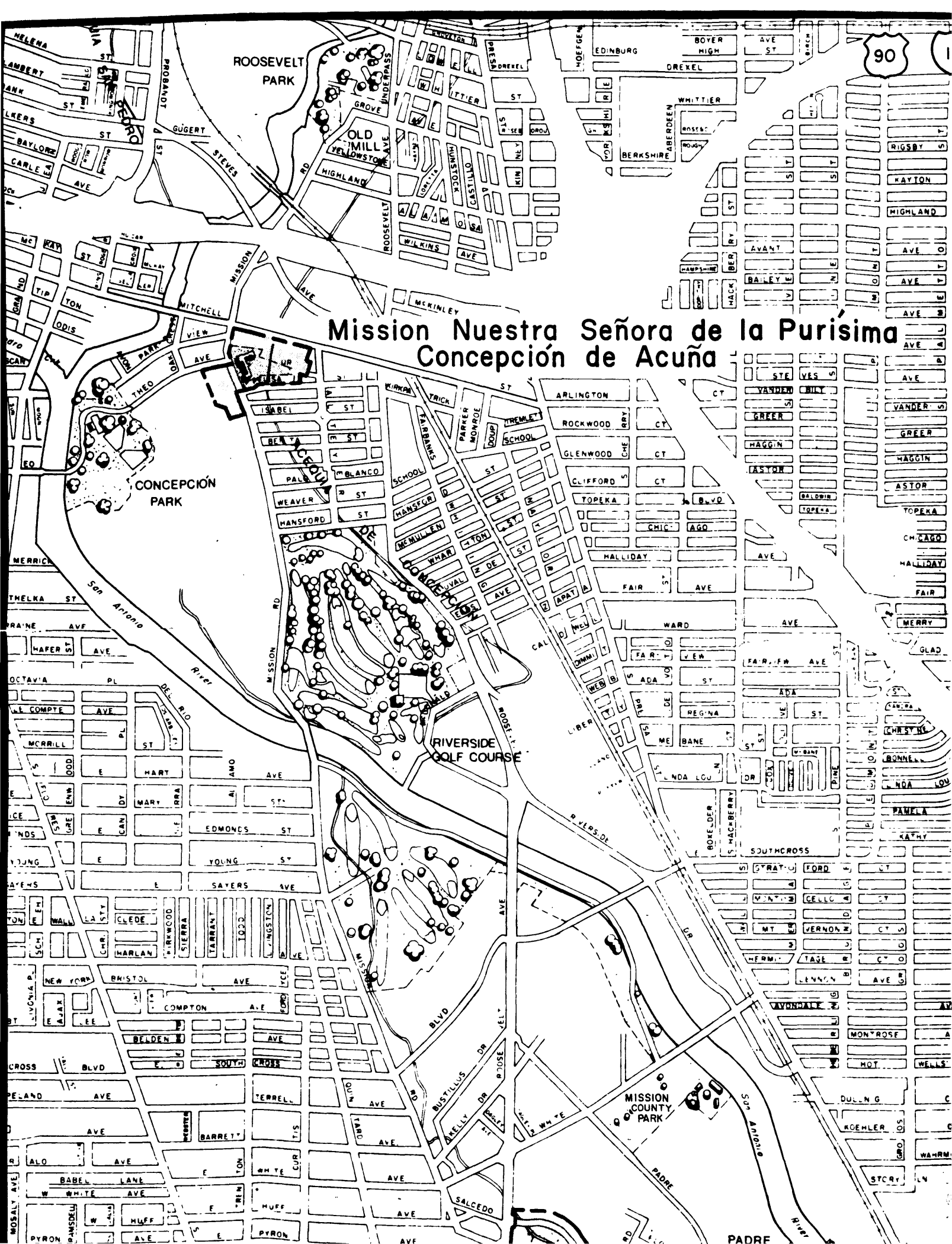
	SAN JUAN	C	NC
301	Church and Sacristy	X	
302	Late Colonial Church Ruins	X	
303	Early Colonial Church Ruins	X	
304	Convento	X	
305	Hospederia	X	
306	Ruins of Convento Workrooms	X	
307	Well	X	
308	Porteria	X	
309	North Wall Indian Quarters Ruins	X	
310	West Wall Indian Quarters Ruins	X	
311	Compound Walls and Wall Ruins	X	
312	Meeting and Storage Room	X	
313	Office and Rectory	X	
314	Post-Colonial House Ruins Converted to Restrooms	X	
315	Post-Colonial House	X	
316	Well North of Compound	X	
317	Lillian Daura House		X

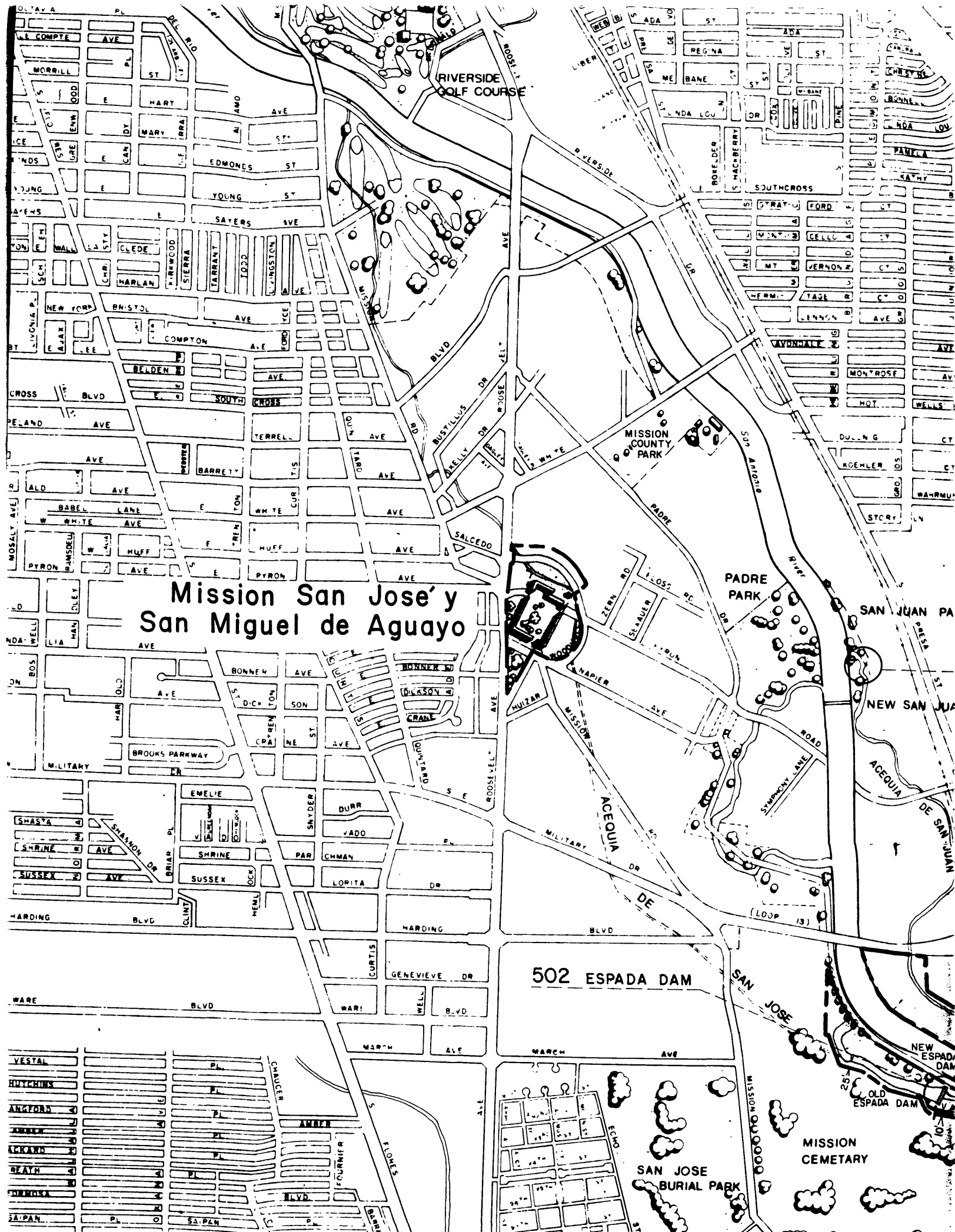
	ESPADA	C	NC
401	Church and Sacristy	X	
402	Walls of Granary and Late Colonial Church	X	
403	Convento Converted to Rectory and Office	X	
404	Convento Well	X	
405	Workshop Walls	X	
406	Walls of the Late Colonial Granary	X	
407	Indian Quarters, South Wall of Compound	X	
408	Indian Quarters, East Wall of Compound	X	
409	Northeast Wall	X	
410	Indian Quarters, North Wall of Compound	X	
411	Indian Quarters, West Wall of Compound	X	
412	Chavagneux House Ruins	X	
413	Bastion and Adjoining Rooms	X	
414	Old Schoolhouse	X	
415	Oaks House and Convent Ruins	X	
416	Conti House Ruins	X	
417	Cuellar House Ruins	X	
418	Old Classroom	X	
419	Walls Associated with Gateway	X	
420	Camposanto	X	
421	Sluice Gate	X	
422	Kilns	X	
423	Well Northwest of Compound	X	
	Headstart Buildings		X
	Espada Parish Hall		X
	Espada Convent		X

	ASSOCIATED RESOURCES	C	NC
501	Espada Aqueduct	X	
502	Espada Dam	X	
503	San Juan Dam	X	
504	Espada Acequia System	X	
505	San Juan Acequia	X	
	Espada Labores	X	
	San Juan Labores	X	

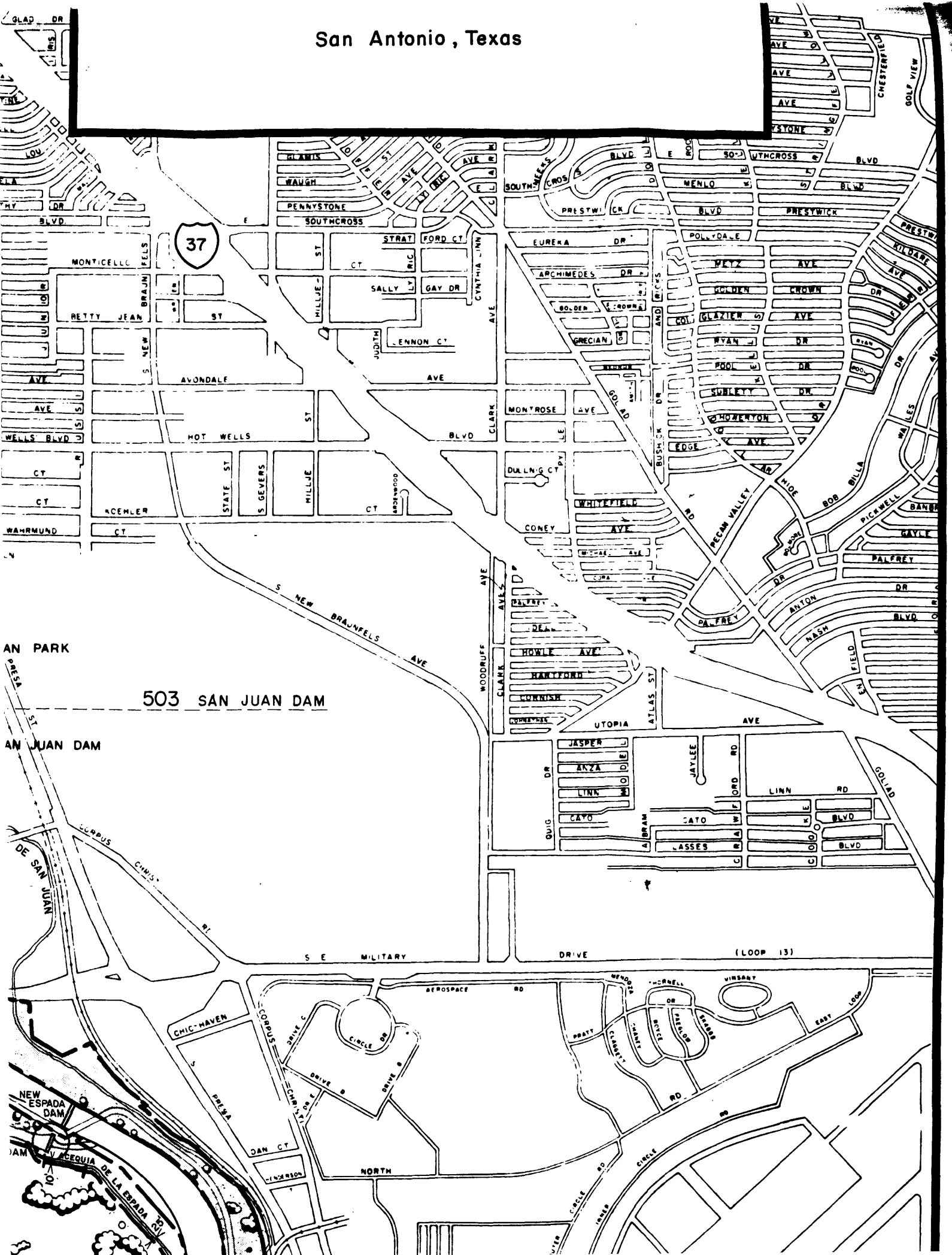
	ARCHEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL SITES	C	NC
	All other Mission Parkway Sites included in the National Register District		X

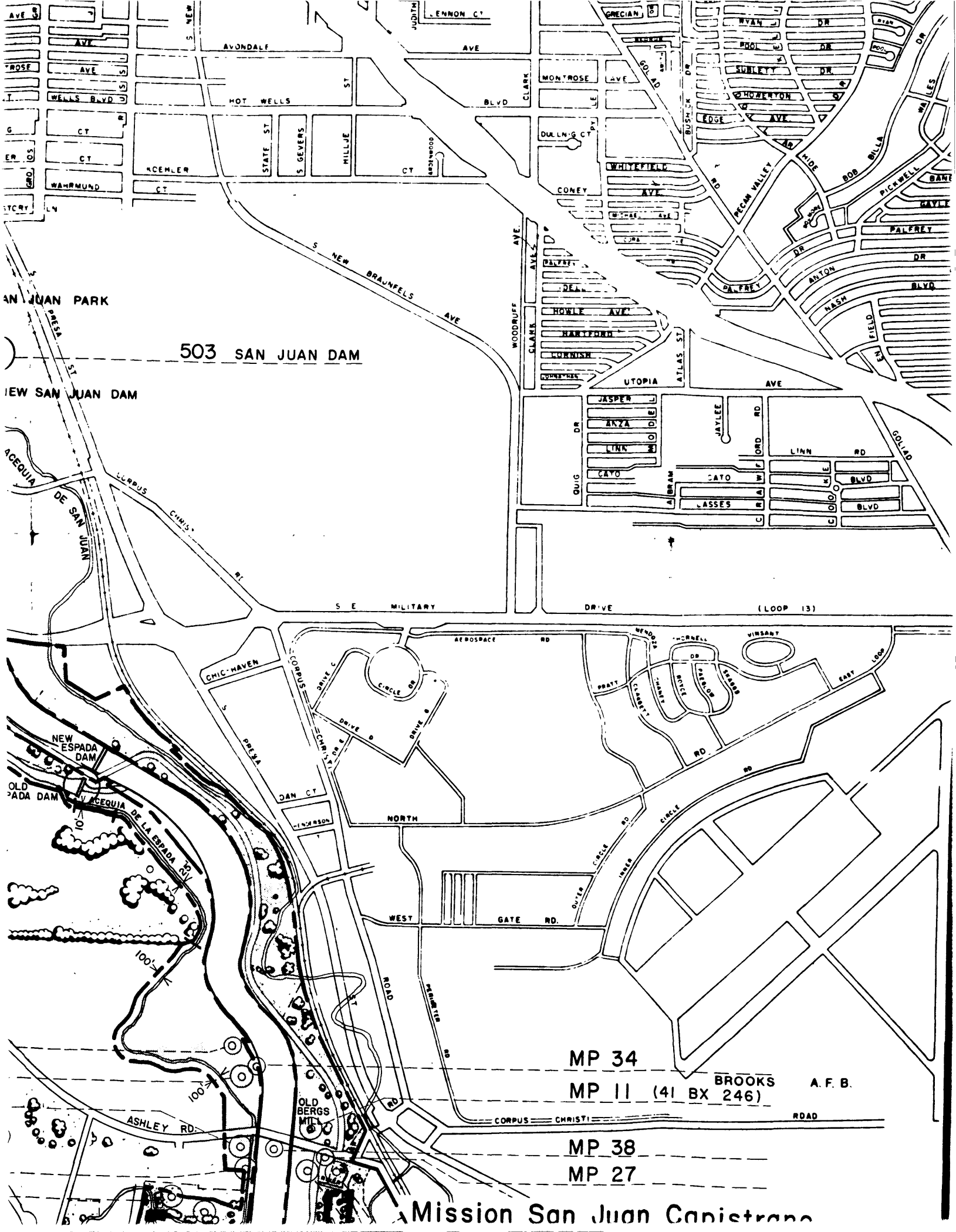

BOUNDARY MAP
San Antonio Missions
National Historical Park
San Antonio, Texas

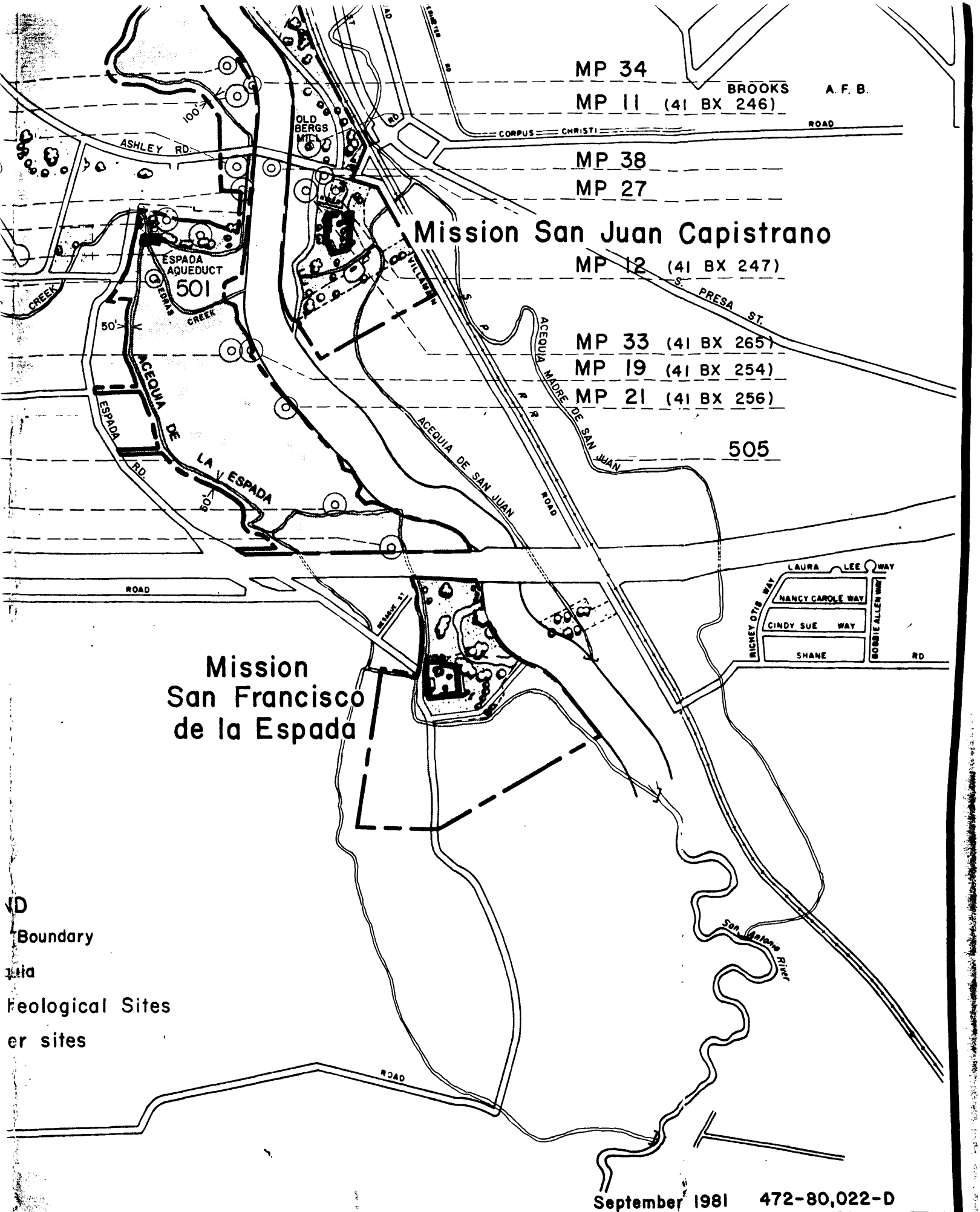

Mission Nuestra Señora de la Purísima Concepción de Acuña
ROOSEVELT PARK
OLD MILL
CONCEPCIÓN PARK
RIVERSIDE GOLF COURSE
MISSION COUNTY PARK
San Antonio River
MISSION RD
ROOSEVELT AVE
MISSION BLVD
PADRE BLVD
RIVERSIDE DR
MITCHELL
MCKINLEY
WILKINS
HIGHLAND
GROVE
STEVES
GUGERT
PROBANDT
EDINBURG
DREXEL
WHITTIER
BERKSHIRE
ABERDEEN
ARLINGTON
ROCKWOOD
GLENWOOD
CLIFFORD
TOPEKA
CHICAGO
HALLIDAY
FAIR AVE
WARD
ADA
REGINA
SOUTHCROSS
EDMONDS
YOUNG
SAYERS
HARLAN
BRISTOL
COMPTON
BELDEN
SOUTH CROSS
TERRELL
BARRETT
PYRON
HUFF
WHITE
BABEL LANE
SALCEDO
PADRE
KAYTON
HIGHLAND
AVANT
BAILEY
RIGSBY
GREER
HAGGIN
ASTOR
VANDEN
MERRY
GLADYS
PAMELA
KATHY
AVONDALE
MONTROSE
DULLNIG
KOEHLER
STORY
WELLS
90

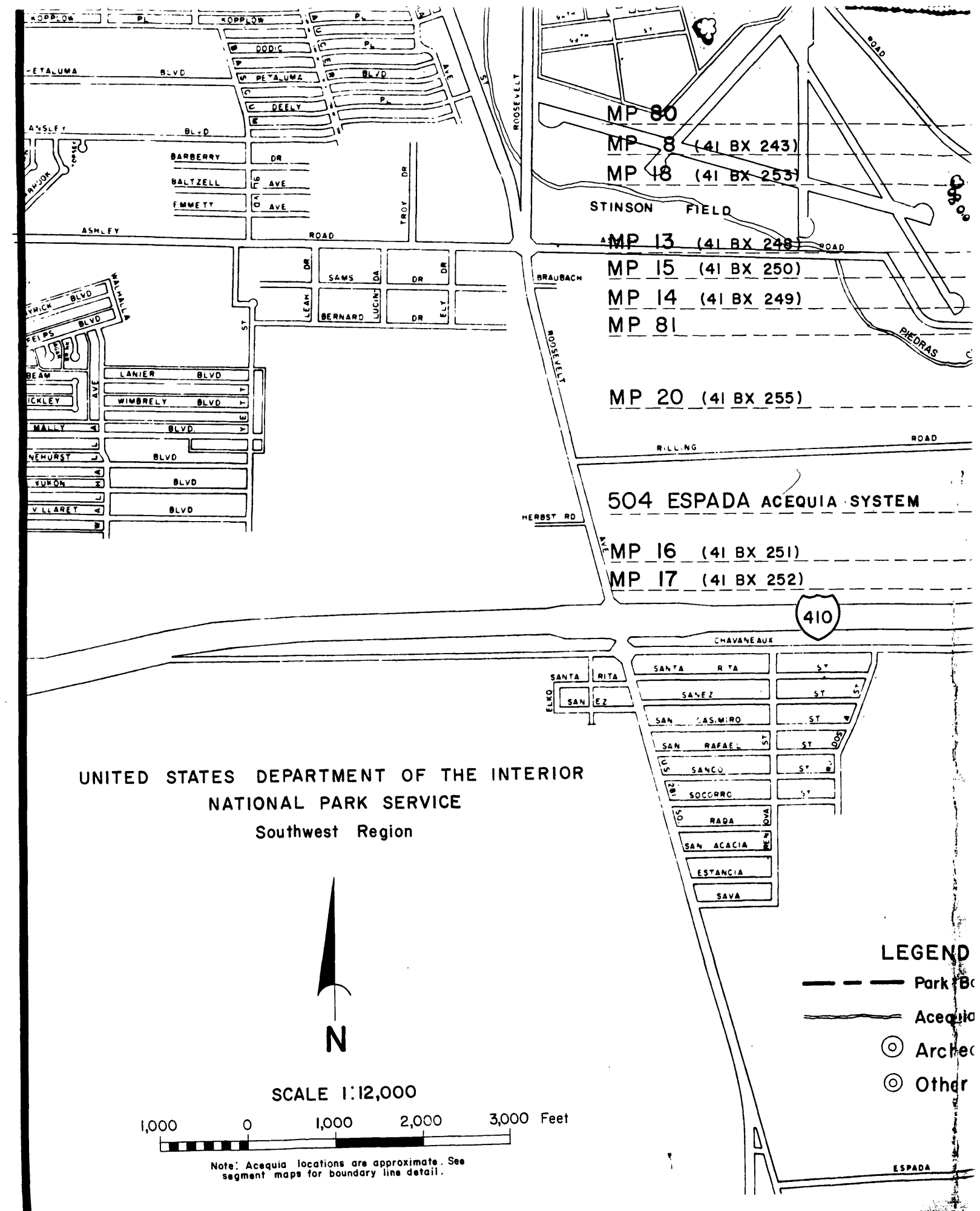

RIVERSIDE GOLF COURSE
Mission San José y San Miguel de Aguayo
MISSION COUNTY PARK
PADRE PARK
502 ESPADA DAM
SAN JOSE BURIAL PARK
MISSION CEMETARY
OLD ESPADA DAM
NEW ESPADA DAM
ACEQUIA DE SAN JUAN
MISSION ROAD
SAN ANTONIO RIVER
MORRILL ST
HART AVE
MARY AVE
EDMONDS ST
YOUNG ST
SAYERS AVE
HARLAN
CLEDE
BRISTOL AVE
COMPTON AVE
BELDEN AVE
SOUTH CROSS BLVD
TERRELL AVE
BARRETT AVE
BABEL LANE
WHITE AVE
HUFF AVE
PYRON AVE
SALCEDO
BONNER AVE
DILLASON
CRANE
BROOKS PARKWAY
MILITARY DR
EMELIE
SHRINE AVE
SUSSEX AVE
HARDING BLVD
LORITA DR
GENEVIEVE DR
WARE BLVD
MARCH AVE
VESTAL
HUTCHINS
ANGFORD
ACKARD
REATH
SAIPAN
AMBER BLVD
CHAUCER
FOURNIER
FLORES
ECHO
BUSTILLOS DR
KELLY DR
PADRE
NAPIER AVE
MUIZAR
ZERN RD
SKAUER
LOOP
SYMPHONY LANE
ROOSEVELT
QUINTARD
SNYDER
DURR
VADO
SHARMON DR
BRIAR PL
CLINT
CURTIS
WELL
WARI
MISSION
ECHO
SOUTHCROSS
AVONDALE
MONTROSE
HOT WELLS
DULLNIG
ROEHLER
STORY
LENNON
VERNON
FORD
MONTCELLO
STRATFORD
ADA ST
REGINA
LINDA LOU
PAMELA
KATHY
BONNIE
PINE
BOXELDER
MACKBERRY
RIVERSIDE DR
LIBERTY
WEBB
DEL RIO
OLIVIA
LE COMPTE
LIVONIA
NEW YORK
AJAX
LEE
LAVISTA
MOSALLY
RAMSDELL
MANCHESTER
OLD MISSION
PRESA
SAN JUAN
NEW SAN JUAN

San Antonio, Texas




503 SAN JUAN DAM
NEW SAN JUAN DAM
SAN JUAN PARK
S NEW BRAUNFELS AVE
S E MILITARY DRIVE (LOOP 13)
UTOPIA AVE
LINN RD
GOLIAD BLVD
CATO BLVD
LASSES BLVD
JASPER
ANZA
LINN
CATO
HOWLE AVE
HARTFORD
CORNISH
WOODRUFF AVE
CLARK AVE
QUIG DR
BRAM
JAYLEE RD
ATLAS ST
PALFREY DR
ANTON BLVD
NASH
FIELD
PECAN VALLEY RD
BUSHICK DR
WHITEFIELD AVE
CONEY AVE
DULLNIG CT
MONTROSE AVE
CLARK
HOT WELLS BLVD
AVONDALE AVE
LENNON CT
GRECIAN
RYAN DR
POOL DR
SUBLETT DR
HOMERTON
EDGE AVE
BOB BILLA
PICKWELL
GAYLE
KOEHLER
WAHRMUND CT
STATE ST
S GEVERS
MILLIE
ACEQUIA DE SAN JUAN
CHIC-HAVEN
CORPUS CHRISTI RD
DRIVE C
CIRCLE DR
DRIVE B
AEROSPACE RD
WENDOVER
THORNELL DR
VINSANT
PRATT
CLABBY
PEEBLES DR
SEABEE
EAST LOOP
NEW ESPADA DAM
OLD ESPADA DAM
ACEQUIA DE LA ESPADA
DAM CT
NORTH
CIRCLE RD
INNER
OUTER
WEST GATE RD.
PERIMETER RD
ROAD
100'
OLD BERGS MILL
ASHLEY RD.
CORPUS CHRISTI ROAD
MP 34
MP 11 (41 BX 246)
BROOKS A.F.B.
MP 38
MP 27
Mission San Juan Capistrano


MP 34
BROOKS A. F. B.
MP 11 (41 BX 246)
CORPUS CHRISTI ROAD
MP 38
MP 27
Mission San Juan Capistrano
MP 12 (41 BX 247)
S. PRESA ST.
MP 33 (41 BX 265)
MP 19 (41 BX 254)
MP 21 (41 BX 256)
505
ASHLEY RD.
OLD BERGS MTL
ESPADA AQUEDUCT
501
ESPADA CREEK
ACEQUIA DE ESPADA
ESPADA RD.
LA V ESPADA
ACEQUIA DE SAN JUAN
ACEQUIA MADRE DE SAN JUAN
ROAD
LAURA LEE WAY
NANCY CAROLE WAY
CINDY SUE WAY
SHANE RD
RICHEY OTIS WAY
BOBBIE ALLEN WAY
Mission San Francisco de la Espada
San Antonio River
ROAD
Boundary
Geological Sites
er sites
September 1981 472-80,022-D



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southwest Region

N

SCALE 1:12,000

1,000 0 1,000 2,000 3,000 Feet

Note: Acequia locations are approximate. See segment maps for boundary line detail.

Drawn By H.K. Stark



100 MISSION CONCEPCION
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
- B. CALZONCIT
- FALL 1981
SAAN MISSIONS NHP. SAN ANTONIO, TX.
AERIAL VIEW LOOKING TO SOUTHEAST
(TWIN TOWER STRUCTURE W/ WHITE ROOFED
ARCHED STRUCTURE NEXT TO IT)

100



501 AQUADUCT ESPADA
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
- BETTY CALZONCIT
- FALL 1981
SAAN MISSIONS - SAN ANTONIO, TX.
AERIAL
VIEW LOOKING TO NORTHWEST
(TWO white PARALLEL LINES Top of Aqueduct)

502 ESPADA DAM
SAN ANTONIO, TX.
BETTY CALZONCIT
FALL 1981
SAAN MISSIONS NHP
AERIAL VIEW of DAM.
NORTH IS TO THE RIGHT
PAVED ROAD IS EAST
ACEQUIA CAN BE SEEN WEST of DAM



300 MISSION SAN JUAN
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS
BETTY CALZONCIT
FALL 1981
SAAN MISSIONS NHP
AERIAL VIEW LOOKING EAST ACROSS
COMPOUND.



400 ESPADA MISSION
SAN ANTONIO TEX.
BETTY CALZONCIT
FALL 1981
SAAN MISSIONS NHP
AERIAL VIEW LOOKING DIAGONALLY ACROSS
MISSION COMPOUND TO SOUTHEAST



Concepcion Church San Antonio Missions
Historic District
San Antonio, Texas
Fred Mang
San Antonio Missions NHP
View from the west
LCS 101



Espada Aqueduct San Antonio Missions Historic District-view from the north
San Antonio, Texas
James T. Escobedo, Jr.
San Antonio Missions NHP
LCS 501



Espada Church San Antonio Missions Historic District-view from southeast
San Antonio, Texas
Laura Soulliere
San Antonio Missions NHP
LCS 401



Espada Dam San Antonio Missions Historic District-view from southeast
San Antonio, Texas
Laura Soullière
San Antonio Missions NHP
LCS 502



San Juan Church San Antonio Missions
Historic District-view from east
San Antonio, Texas
James T. Escobedo, Jr.
San Antonio Missions NHP
LCS 301



Form No. 10-301a
(7/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Texas	
COUNTY	
Bexar	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	OCT 6 1975

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME

COMMON: Mission Parkway

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
San Antonio

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Texas	048	Bexar	029

RECEIVED
MAR 14 1975
NATIONAL REGISTER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Texas Historical Commission

DATE OF PHOTO: 1974

NEGATIVE FILED AT:
THC

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Prehistoric Indian Site (41 BX 254, map No. 15)
Looking North, San Antonio River to extreme right.

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1973-729-152/1446 III-1


WA 3-6479
B & C · AUTO PARTS
1435 S.E. MILITARY DR. REBUILT & USED PARTS
ALL MAKES MODELS

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Pyron House (Site No. 41 BX 240, map No. 24)
Looking North.

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407

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(7/72)

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Padre Navarro House (Site No. 41 BX 257, map No. 18)
Looking at front and south side of house.

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Hot Wells Resort (Site No. 41 BX 237, map No. 1)
Looking West.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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COUNTY	
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CITY OR TOWN: San Antonio

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Texas	048	Bexar	029

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PHOTO CREDIT: Texas Historical Commission

DATE OF PHOTO: 1974

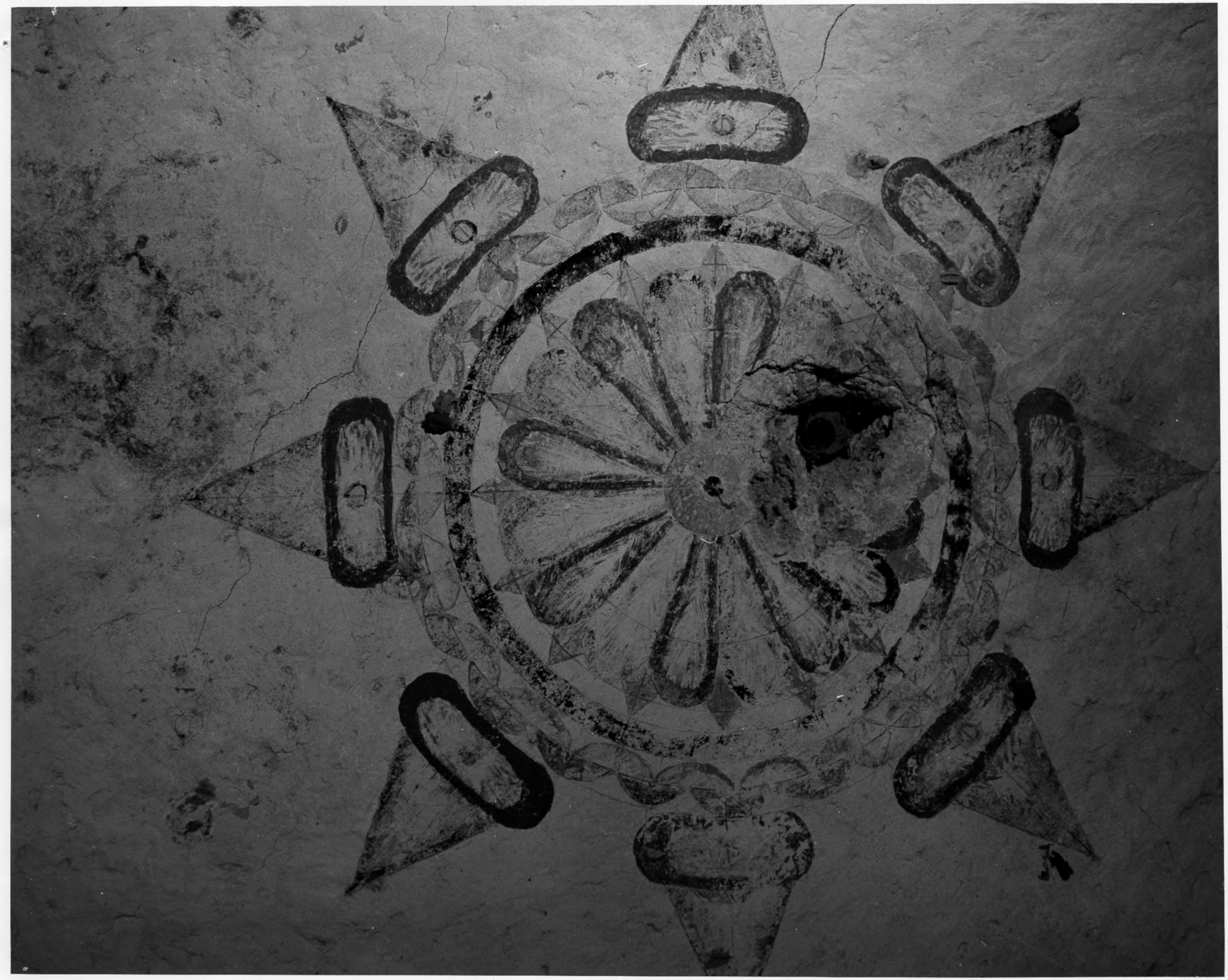
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4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Stone ruins (Site No. 41 BX 246, map No. 7)
Looking at front (East)

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(7/72)

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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Painting on vaulted ceiling, Mission Concepcion (41 BX 12, map No. 38)
Late 18th Century.

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(72)

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

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3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Texas Historical Commission (Alamo Library Collection)

DATE OF PHOTO: ca. 1900

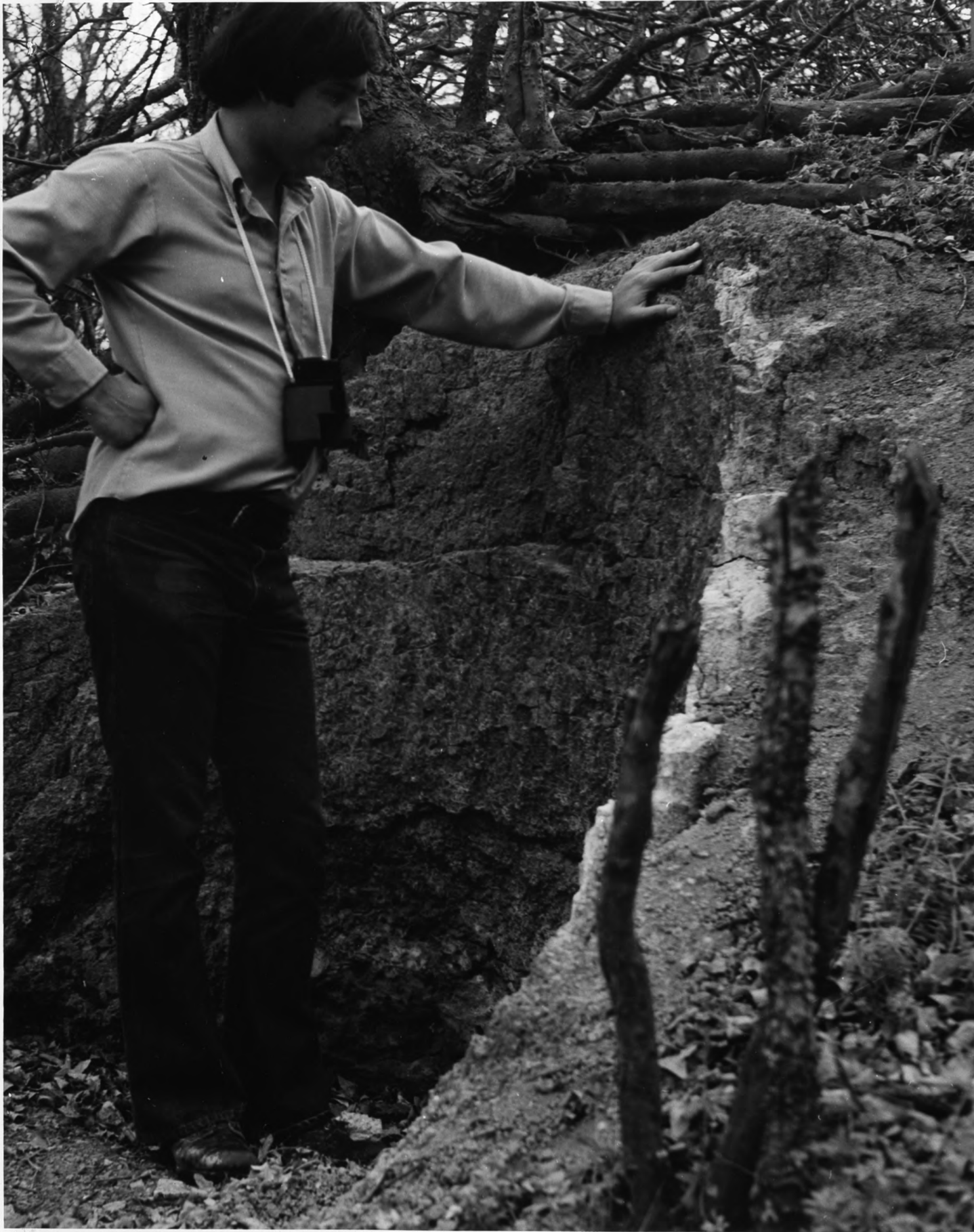
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DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Espada Aqueduct (Site No. 41 BX 247, map No.26)
Looking Southeast.

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(7/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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COUNTY	
Bexar	
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CITY OR TOWN: San Antonio

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Texas	048	Bexar	029

RECEIVED
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NATIONAL REGISTER

3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Texas Historical Commission

DATE OF PHOTO: 1973

NEGATIVE FILED AT: THC

4. IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Lime kiln at Mission Espada (Site No. 41 BX 4, map No. 41)
One of five lime kilns located just east of Mission compound

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Form No. 10-301a
(7/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE	
Texas	
COUNTY	
Bexar	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	OCT 6 1975

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

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COMMON: Mission Parkway

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:
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STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Texas	048	Bexar	029

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3. PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT: Texas Historical Commission

DATE OF PHOTO: 1974

NEGATIVE FILED AT:
THC

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DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.

Olivas House (Site No. 41 BX 241, map No. 21)
Looking at front (East).

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Form No. 10-301a
(7/72)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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Mission Nuestra Senora Purisima Concepcion de Acuna
(41 BX 12, map No. 38)
View of Church and Cloisters, looking Northeast.

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