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Abstract
Two areas of excavation at the Archaeological Field School during the 1993, 1994, and 1996 seasons focused attention on those years just prior to secularization (1833) and reveal that living conditions at Mission San Antonio de Padua, as well as the expectations of the missionaries, were at a high level during a time when most missions in Upper California were in a stagnant state (Engelhardt 1972:48).

Abstracto
Dos areas de excavaciones hechas en la escuela de arqueologico de campo durante las estaciones 1993, 1994, y 1996 fueron enfocados con atencion durante esos anos de previa secularizacion (1833) donde revelan las condiciones de vida de la Mision San Antonio de Padua, a igual que las expectaciones de los misioneros, manteniendose a un alto nivel durante un tiempo cuando la mayoria de misiones en Alta California estuvieron en un estado de decadencia.

Introduction
The summer Archaeological Field School at Mission San Antonio de Padua has been in existence since 1976 under the direction of Dr. Robert Hoover of California Polytechnic State University. The field school consists of six weeks of intensive study, focusing on excavation and recording techniques. During the 1993 and 1994 seasons, half of the class excavated areas near the large reservoir (Fig. 1) where an earthen mound indicated some kind of underlying structure. During the first two weeks of the 1996 season, the entire class explored additional ruins to the south of the water-powered grist mill. The detailed findings of each excavation, while quite different, revealed structures contemporaneous within a two year period and therefore, allowed us to focus attention on the state of the Mission during that time period. Our conclusions are based as much on the historical record as they are on the archaeological record. These reports follow the chronology of the ongoing field work and reflect our thought processes at the time.

The Garden Wall
Excessive rains visited the San Antonio Mission District in 1825 with the result that many adobe walls of granaries fell down, as well as walls of the two...
gardens and one corral, altogether as many as 762 feet of walls. A corridor with its crib for feeding horses, and twenty-eight varas or seventy-nine feet also came down. Another porch or corridor was built the roof resting on oak pillars or posts. All the ruined portions were restored, given good foundations and covered with tiles. (Engelhardt 1972:45)

In 1993 the initial objective of the class was to determine whether that portion of the adobe melt east of the church and adjacent to the reservoir was the remains of a simple garden wall or of additional Indian quarters. Our final determination was that the area 5N/0E represented the remains of a garden wall, and more specifically, of the garden wall rebuilt after the rains of 1825. Below it lay the remains of the previous garden wall (Fig. 2). In the area 2N/0E results were indeterminate. By the end of the season, we were only able to determine that the garden

Fig. 1 Plan view of Mission San Antonio de Padua grounds showing excavation areas.
Mission San Antonio de Padua Field School Excavations

The wall foundation did indeed continue in this area and that some cooking and living areas were located within the garden or “orchard” area. The relationship of the findings to the flooding of 1825 is crucial to the understanding of the archaeology of this area. Subsequent findings were interpreted based upon the assumption that we had indeed encountered the results of the 1825 flooding destruction.

The plan and profile of the excavation (Fig. 3) may clarify our findings. While it was difficult to visually distinguish the difference between the two adobe melt layers, the entire crew agreed it could distinguish the difference between the two layers by their resistance to the digging tools. The care taken in building the hearth (Fig. 4) indicates that this was more than just a temporary camp. The large amount of bone associated with the hearth also helped confirm that this was a permanent resident area.

Knowing when the original wall was built in this area is also crucial to our understanding of the development of Mission properties. One reference indicates that the garden wall was constructed in 1816 (Engelhardt 1972:40), but another entry indicates that in 1808 half of the garden was enclosed with an adobe wall (Engelhardt 1972:27). There is some difficulty in interpreting Engelhardt’s building activities with specific structures that exist today. For example, while Engelhardt may refer to the garden wall, in reality three gardens existed. There was 1) the orchard and garden between the Church and the Reservoir, 2) the garden that existed in the plaza area defined by the “U” shaped Indian quarters, and 3) the vineyard and orchard that is south of the Water Power Grist Mill. Engelhardt’s references to “old” and
Fig. 3. Final excavation plan and profile for 5N/0E.

Fig. 4. Hearth at 5N/0E.
“new” gardens do little to clarify the architectural history of the Mission. We are therefore confronted with the puzzle of identifying specific structures that we find in an archaeological context with Engelhardt’s sometimes ambiguous references.

Our interpretation indicates the garden wall bordering the reservoir existed for at least nine years before parts of it were destroyed by the heavy rains of 1825. The area north of the grid 2N/0E was the area of destruction. The original wall south of the 2N grid-line did not collapse from water damage. While the 1993 season produced only inconclusive findings for this area, the 1994 crew was able to expose part of the original wall. The footing suggested that this was the original wall because it was constructed with the smaller river cobbles found in the underlying foundation at 5N/0E. It was also at a lower depth than the new foundation at 5N/0E. Furthermore, by exposing the footings at the juncture of the garden wall with the north wall of the Indian quarters, it was found that the structure’s footings came up to and abutted the garden wall footings. Therefore, the excavation verified that the structure had been constructed later than the garden wall. The footings indicated that the garden wall was used as the terminus wall of the Indian quarters wing. If this garden wall had been built in 1816, the date would be in conflict with the apparent sequence of construction since it appears from Engelhardt that most of the houses for Indian neophyte families were constructed by 1810. The seventy plus apartments we can calculate from Engelhardt’s analysis agrees with the number of apartments we can calculate from the ruins that can be seen today. The original garden wall next to the large reservoir must be the one reported by Engelhardt as built in 1808.

The archaeology of this area is interesting from several aspects. There was no apparent explanation as to why there appeared to be two separate foundations on different levels. Close observation made it clear that some of the adobe bricks of the wall immediately above the lowest foundation were still identifiable. This meant that the wall above the lowest foundation still maintained some of its original integrity. If the wall had integrity, then the foundation it rested upon inherited the same integrity. The foundation cobbles on the right side of the drawing in Figure 5 are approximately 25 centimeters higher than the original foundation. The question was raised: “What purpose could they possibly serve?” A drawing helps to clarify what was found (Fig. 5).

It was concluded the stones were placed at this higher level as part of the rebuilding of the wall in 1825. This area must be the area where the new, rebuilt wall met the still-intact original wall that had not collapsed in that heavy rain of 1825. Perhaps flooding had left a small alluvial deposit above the depth of the original foundation, and the river cobbles were placed here as an attempt to strengthen the eastern side of the wall. Of some concern were the “intrusive tejas” found just immediately above the original foundation. Their presence would indicate that the wall had not maintained its integrity. However, careful observation revealed that the tiles were intrusive due to the building of nests by the many ground squirrels that inhabit this area.

We also found a religious medal in the hearth at 5N/0E. It was difficult to date because no known compendium of religious medals exists. The darkened condition of the medallion made analysis very difficult in the field. Finally, by photographing and printing an underex-
Fig. 5. Illustration of the findings at 2N/0E.

Fig. 6. Religious medallion.
posed positive, it was possible to get a good reading of the medal’s two faces (Fig. 6). The apostle St. Paul is on one side and the apostle St. Peter on the obverse. The inscriptions read S.PA VLVS.APOST and S.PETRVS.AP OS. respectively. At this time the religious medal does not add confirmation of our conclusion that we are dealing with the destruction of this part of the wall in 1825. If this medal can be shown to have an origin in Spain rather than in Mexico, then we can assume that it was probably distributed prior to 1821, the date of Mexico’s independence from Spain (Engelhardt 1972:55). While the Franciscan Missionaries, Sancho and Cabot, who were serving at Mission San Antonio at this time, would not give an unconditional oath of allegiance to the Mexican government and were therefore subject to exile, no action was ever taken against them because no substitutes for them could be found (Engelhardt 1972:55). In fact, Father Sancho remained at the Mission until his death in 1830 and was buried in the church next to the graves of his predecessors, Fathers Pujol and Sitjar (Engelhardt 1972:111).

The fact that repairs were made to all destroyed portions of the garden wall in the same year indicates that a reliable work force existed at the Mission at this time. Using Engelhardt’s census figures (Engelhardt 1972:93), the population at Mission San Antonio had been in a steady decline since 1805 (Fig. 7). By 1825 some 800 individuals were still under the control of the Mission. Since the holdings of the Mission extended to at least four auxiliary ranchos, not all neophytes were located at Mission San Antonio proper, (Engelhardt 1972:46; Costello 1994:3). Yet, apparently the Mission work force was robust enough to undertake the repairs brought on by the heavy rains. Our view of the living conditions at the Mission must be revised because of the following three pieces of new information: 1) This event occurred in 1825, during the latter part of the Mission’s existence, 2) The area uncovered by the 1993 excavation was indicative of a permanent living area, and 3) The area was out-of-doors.

![Population at Mission San Antonio by year](Fig. 7. Population at Mission San Antonio by year.)
Outdoor areas, not associated with Indian quarters, must have been one mode of accommodating the native population even into the later stages of the Mission’s existence.

The following are implications from these findings:

1) In 1825, just seven years before Secularization, the Mission population was robust with over 800 neophytes in residence, and building activities were vigorous according to the annual reports. The fact that in 1825 a living area existed in the “orchard” area indicates that existing adobe quarters at the Mission were well occupied. The results of extensive damage within the same year also adds credence to the viability of the Mission at that time. Since the rainy season is from October to April, we can assume that the storm that caused the damage occurred very early in the year, perhaps January or February. Only a late rain in the rainy season would have allowed sufficient time for repairs to have been made in the same year.

2) We know that the population reached its peak at the Mission about 1805. Engelhardt indicates that in 1780 only 16 houses for the Indians had been built. In 1805 and 1806 additional houses were built, but the exact number is not known. We can expect that at the Mission’s population peak, the number of adobe structures to house the Indians was fewer than required by the population. I think it is safe to conclude that native structures must have been constructed to house some of the Mission population. We can at least infer that some overcrowding may have occurred.

3) The size of the rooms excavated during the 1994 season measured 5 by 6 varas (13 x 16 ft.). Therefore, the approximately 1550 linear feet of Indian quarters shown on most maps of the Mission San Antonio indicates that approximately 80 rooms existed in the large U-shaped building defining the plaza area. With an estimation from Fig. 7 and with the mid-1820s census listing 800 Mission neophytes with perhaps 100 to 150 living at the outlying ranchos, 650 individuals would have resided in 80 available rooms for an average occupancy of eight individuals per room. Considering that there were probably additional living areas such as the “unmarried” wings for the females and the males, one may estimate that there was enough room to accommodate the population at the Mission at six individuals per room. Rooms were allocated to families. Our findings indicate that some of that population settled in the area now known as the orchard and garden.

Post Mission Evidence

Exploration at 5N/1E/A, outside the garden area, exposed an area of hearth activity that was interpreted as representing a temporary camp site, probably post 1830s. The location of this hearth on the reservoir side of the garden wall may indicate that at the time of this temporary encampment the reservoir still contained a supply of water. The small amount of bone found certainly indicates a temporary camp site. A very finely made small, tanged and eared chert point (Fig. 8) was found close to the hearth, indicating this camp site was aboriginal as opposed to an Anglo camp site. The morphology of the point is a Gypsum Type or Brian Glenn’s type 9M (Glenn 1991:62). This type, while comparable with Greenwood’s (1972:16) Type 6a, has more prominent tangs, was very finely made, and although recovered in a broken state.
probably measured 25 mm in length in its original form. Glenn indicates that Subtype 9M is associated with five sites in the Santa Barbara and San Luis Obispo area; three of those sites date exclusively to the Late Period (Glenn 1991:51). One site, SLO-178, is dated by radiocarbon assay at $340 \pm 100$ (UCR-0790) (Glenn 1991:55). Although a terminal date for this type of point has not been established, this occurrence indicates a terminal date of the mid 1800s.

During the 1993 field school session, we encountered evidence of other time periods in the history of the Mission. An important find, especially as a time marker, was a United States silver dime dated 1836 (Fig. 9). The dime was found near the surface, adjacent to the top foundation stones, at what would have been the base of the wall. While American money and coinage did make its way into the mission system through trading with foreign ships, especially after 1822 (Costello 1990:116), our analysis favors ascribing this coin to the American Period of 1850. The coin is in a fine, but worn condition indicating a period in circulation of perhaps 10 to 15 years. In August, 1858, a survey was done by Brice M. Henry for the U. S. Surveyor General which finally confirmed to Joseph S. Alemany, the Bishop of San Francisco, the present Mission holdings. Given the amount of wear on the 1836 dime, a date of 1858 would be consistent with the time it was lost.

Evidence of later use of this area was found in the 1993 season when the students exposed the remains of a paper wrapping within a few centimeters from the surface. Fortunately the color on the paper had not deteriorated extensively, and dark green, red, and white were clearly discernible. The paper wrapping was the remains of a Lucky Strike cigarette package, and the coloring was characteristic of the Lucky Strike package of the early 1940s before the “Lucky Strike green has gone to war” slogan (author’s personal recollection). A review of photographs from the Mission Archives turned up several photographs taken in the 1940s showing troops and convoys in the exact area by the reservoir.
Neophyte Quarters—North Wing

In the 1994 season most of the efforts of Crews 3 and 4 were used to explore that area of the neophyte quarters that abuts the garden wall next to the Reservoir. Their primary goals were to:

1. Determine the size of each apartment.
2. Identify activity areas.
3. Determine temporal information.

Illustrations of the recovered artifacts are from the field book and are shown as part of the discussion.

Crew 3

Crew 3 began its excavation at 1N/2W quad A. Quad grids were defined in 1976 as 6.25 meters east/west by 5.5 meters north/south (Sawyer 1985:13). This configuration was chosen to reproduce and overlay what was believed to be the dimensions of the neophyte apartments. Because of this quad configuration, the north wall foundation to the structure was immediately found. The foundation was composed of well-placed river cobbles interspersed with mudstone flakes. The excavation was then extended to explore the north foundation to the east and the area to the south to expose the interior of the room.

The excavation toward the interior exposed the foundation of the interior crosswall. Figure 10 shows the north wall foundation, the tile fall for the apartment to the west, and some remaining portion of the foundation for the north/south crosswall. In order to get a maximum amount of information related to this structure, the crew was divided into small groups which explored specific areas. While the majority of the crew focused on the interior of the room, one person was assigned to explore the front yard area, 0N/2W/A. A Stratum Test Pit (STP) was also dug at 2N/2W/A, in the area north of the north wall to explore activities in the orchard area. The STP in the orchard area proved to be sterile of cultural artifacts and was abandoned at the depth of 1 meter.

Determine the size and delineation of each apartment

The exploration in the front yard area, 0N/2W/A quad, exposed three areas of hearth activity as well as tile fall from the roof of the structure. The tile fall was consistent with a shed-like roof that had deteriorated over time with the tiles sliding down the incline of the roof. The 1897 photograph (Fig. 11) from the Mission Archives shows part of this same wing in the process of deterioration.

To confirm that the structure was shed-like, the shape of the adobe mound left by the structure was measured. The cross section of the mound indicated that the north part of the mound was deeper in adobe melt than the south. This would be consistent with the north wall of the structure being taller than the south wall. In 1850, Miller visited most of the missions in the Alta California chain and recorded their condition by drawing various views of the missions. In his depiction (Fig. 12) of the Mission San Antonio de Padua, the neophyte quarters wing under investigation is shown to the right side in the drawing. Although part of the wing has
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Fig. 10. Excavation at 1N\2W\A.

Fig. 11. Photograph taken in 1897, courtesy of the Mission Archives.
lost its roof which began its eventual deterioration, the shed-like construction of the rooms is visible (Miller 1952).

The size of the apartment at 1N/2W was not determined until the last week of work. At this time, the east crosswall foundation was found. The foundation was exposed just beneath the east boundary of the 1N/2W grid in Quad C. The south wall foundation for this apartment was exposed early in the investigation in Quad B, but continued excavation along this south wall revealed only indefinite indications of its existence. It appeared that the foundation of the south wall was not built with the same attention to structure as the north wall. Because of the lack of a definitive foundation, it was difficult to determine the entrance to this apartment, but Quad C was the most probable prospect. The difference in the structure of the north and south walls might indicate that the north wall had been destroyed in the 1825 flooding and rebuilt. No definite determination was made. The interior dimensions of the apartment measured 13 feet north/south by 16 feet east/west. This would translate into 5 by 6 varas. Engelhardt’s work indicates that apartment sizes were 4 by 4 varas. The 1976 to 1978 excavations at the Mission reported room sizes of the east wing of the Indian quarters as measuring 3.88 meters by 4.78 meters (Hoover 1985:17). This would translate to 12.7 feet by 15.6 feet or nearly identical to our measurements allowing for the fact that exact starting and ending points are somewhat arbitrary. Also an amorphous fireplace was found more or less in the center of the room similarly situated to that found in the 1976-78 excavations (Hoover 1985:17). In addition, small ash lenses occurred throughout the interior of the structure. This may well have been the result of the roof timbers and reeds finally burning after they had collapsed from a long deterioration.

**Identify activity areas**

**1N/2W Quad A.** There was not sufficient time to excavate the entire interior of the apartment and its front yard area. All four quads of the grid were probed (Fig. 13). The probe in Quad A revealed a heavy and extensive ash lens in the center of the apartment. This finding was consistent with the 1976-78 excavations. Within this ash lens was a heavy concentration
of animal bone, mostly bovine, but there was also a variety of marine shell. Twenty-eight shell beads were found in this area. These consisted of two types: 1) *Olivella* sp. spire-ground and 2) *Olivella* sp. disk. In addition a large stone bead was found near the north wall foundation. Measuring some 3.5 cm in length and 3.0 cm in diameter, it could have served as a pipe, but no burn marks were noted on the piece. Eight small glass beads were also collected from this area. Three identifiable points were recovered from this area: 1) Late Period concave base, 2) Late Period convex base, and 3) Late Period Desert side-notched. All three were made from Franciscan chert. A hammerstone, some chert flakes, a mass of rust whose shape suggests a knife blade, green bottle glass, and clear glass were also identified from this area. Ceramics included: 3 small sherds of Missionware, 1 Majolica, and 2 blue-on-white Transferware.
1N/2W Quad B. Heavy concentration of animal bone and shell continued into this area as well. Four shell beads and 3 glass beads were found of the same types described for Quad A. A Late Period Desert side-notch point, two square nails, bottle glass, and a spur rowel were also recorded in this area. Ceramics consisted of a large sherd of pearl creme Transferware and a small sherd of blue-on-white Majolica.

1N/2W Quad C. There was a small ash lens 31 cm below the surface throughout much of the quad. The soil above the lens was hard and compact while the soil below the lens was more friable. The animal bone was not pervasive as in the other quads, but there seemed to be an unusual number of jaw bones present here. Beads consisted of 2 spire-ground *Olivella* sp., 1 *Olivella* sp. disk, 1 small schist bead, and 4 glass beads. An iron strap measuring 15.5 cm by 3 cm, 3 nails, 1 fragment of clear glass, and 1 polishing stone were identified for this area. Ceramics consisted of 3 sherds of Englishware - plain white, 1 pueblo blue-on-white Majolica, 1 green glazed, 1 blue-on-white Transferware, and 1 porcelain.

1N/2W Quad D. The ash lens that was present in the other quads was not evident here, and the animal bone was also less evident. Beads consisted of 6 *Olivella* sp. shell disk, 2 steatite, and 6 glass beads. A chert core, an iron chisel, a large iron knife blade and 1 nail were identified with this area. Ceramics consisted of 1 blue-on-white Majolica, 1 plain white, 1 black and green-on-white Majolica, and 1 gaming ball.

0N/2W Quad A. This area is essentially the front yard area of the apartment bordering on the large plaza formed by the Indian quarters. The remains of three hearths were found in this area. All three were relatively small, suitable for cooking purposes, and not especially well-constructed. In the first hearth some bone with melted lead shot affixed to it was found. Beads found consisted of 1 spire-ground *Olivella* sp. shell and six glass beads. Also, recovered were a fragment of a mano, 1 fragment of clear glass, and a long piece of wire. Ceramics consisted of 2 sherds of Transferware, 1 Majolica, 1 Missionware, and 1 San Elizario.

**Analysis.** The front yard area was definitely an area used for cooking activities. Three areas of hearth activity were identified. The hearths had not been prepared with much attention to permanence. For the size of the area, the number of hearths was very high, and I have no doubt that had more area been exposed, additional hearths would have been uncovered. The number of hearths found in such a small area seems to imply an attitude of day-to-day living rather than the organization necessary for a more permanent living area. The interior ash and hearth area again reinforce the above conclusion. The ash area is much too large and extensive to support the interior heating and cooking requirements. This could only have been the result of many fires with little or no regular clean-up. These findings may be consistent with the residents becoming aged with little energy to continue a prudent housekeeping regimen, or they may also be explained by a temporary occupation of the area.

**Determine Temporal Information**

Perhaps most significant in helping to establish the time period of this excavation is the ceramic assemblage. A large portion of the assemblage is Englishware. Since the padres at Mission San Antonio did not participate in active trading of hides and tallow until the late
1820s, it was only after this time that English ceramics were acquired for use in the Indian’s residences (Costello 1990:388). Finding a spur rowel allows further refinement of the time period. For many years the Indian neophytes were forbidden to ride horses. Indeed in Felipe de Neve’s instructions to Fages he states:

> The order should be repeated which I gave to those who tend the cattle and to the soldiers who may be out with the horses or on other duties: they should take away any halters or ropes carried by the Indians, heathen or Christian, take their names and report them to the presidio, on the supposition that Indians would only be using halters and long ropes to catch cattle or horses. (Beilharz 1971:160).

While eventually the Indian became an excellent vaquero, there are no reports of this occurring before the Mexican Period, and most likely the Indian vaquero acquired spurs sometime after secularization, or post 1833.

The occurrence of melted lead shot in one of the front yard hearths also points to an occupation period dating to the 1840s. The two most important weapons the Spanish soldier had were the horse and the gun. These would be the last two things the Indians could be expected to acquire. The fact that even the possession of a gun was a rarity among the Indian population is supported by the fact that even at this late period there was a dependency on the bow and arrow as a weapon as indicated by the many arrow points that were uncovered in this apartment. Therefore, this excavation deals with some of the last residents of the Mission.

**Crew 4**

As indicated in the above, the 1994 Crew 4 had resolved the problems left unanswered by the 1993 Crew 4. The remainder of the term was used by Crew 4 to explore some of the interior of the apartment at 1N/0W. While the findings from this apartment were similar to the findings at 1N/2W, the ash lens beneath the tile fall was thicker and the tile fall was at times up to four layers deep. The members of Crew 4 considered this fact in conjunction with the lack of personal items suggests that the apartment was destroyed by an intentionally set fire.

**Identified activity areas**

**1N/0W Quad A.** The excavation of this area began as an attempt to find the north wall foundation of the structure. The foundation was found where it was projected to be, and was an extension of the north wall foundation found at 1N/2W. Crew 4 then explored the area interior to the north wall. A heavy layer of tile fall from the collapsed roof was removed. Beneath it lay a heavy layer of ash. Within this layer and just below it were found the following objects (see Fig. 14 for location of items): adze, scissors, gaming ball, 19 bottle glass fragments, and metal fragments. Ceramics consisted of 3 sherds of Missionware, 1 Majolica, and 1 porcelain. Nine shell and 15 glass beads were found in this area.

**1N/0W Quad B.** This quad was probed to identify the south wall foundation. The south wall foundation was found and was an extension of the south wall foundation at 1N/2W. The foundation was more definite in this area. The probe continued into the interior of the room. Objects found were: table knife, metal strap (plane blade), shell button, brass “D” ring,
needle, and mano. Ceramics included 1 Missionware, 2 Gallera, 2 Majolica, 1 pearl and cream, 1 porcelain, and 1 Transferware. Eight shell and 11 glass beads were found. Eight chert flakes were also found. With the exception of the mano, all other major finds were of European origin.

**1N/0W Quad D.** Crew 4 excavated this portion of the quad to verify the continuance of the garden wall. This was confirmed, and in addition it was established that the garden wall was constructed prior to this structure. This structure uses the garden wall as its east wall. One

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porcelain sherd, one chert flake, one square nail, and one broken piece of bottle glass were found in this area.

2N/0W Quad B. A small probing was made in this area primarily to confirm that the north wall foundation continued into this area. Probes in the south wall of the excavation pit confirmed the existence of the foundation. A small garbage area was discovered here. Objects found were a pestle fragment and a sherd of flow-blue ceramic ware. A small cache of bird bone indicated the remains of some past meal.

**Analysis.** The usual ashy hearth found in the center of the adobe rooms was also present here with the addition of a more expansive ashy layer generally throughout the apartment. No specific area could be identified with a specific function.

**Determine Temporal Information**

**Adze.** The adze found (Fig. 15) is of a type that would have appeared at the missions very early in their history. This type of functional tool is usable for a number of different purposes. Its appearance cannot narrow the determination of the time of deposit.

**Bottle.** Perhaps most significant in helping to establish the time period was the imprint on the base bottle fragment found in 1N/0W quad A. The base was broken and only the last part of the imprint remains. It read “N & Co”. This alone indicated that the bottle was “pressed ware” (Toulouse 1971:98). A search of Toulouse’s “Bottle Makers” could not identify a match, but the search did suggest that the style of “& Co” was popular from the 1830s to the early 1900s. The origin of the bottle must be either American or English. Toulouse (1971:351) indicates under the bottle maker, WM. McCully, that “& Co” was used in this particular case only after 1841. While the glass manufacturing business began as individual craftsmen, by the 1840s these same craftsmen began to form companies and the “& Co” is a good indication of this later development. While many of these companies existed well into the 1900s, the fact that Toulouse has not identified this mark might well indicate that the mark was an early company that did not persist long enough to establish its place in the industry. I feel this bottle
may represent a time period of the 1840s to 1850s. Miller’s drawing from 1850 indicates that buildings farther from the Church were in a state of abandonment.

**Mano.** A Mano was found in very close proximity to the stone foundation of the south wall in quad B of 1N/0W. Because it appeared to be part of the stone foundation, it was not noticed for some time. Its location presented us with three possible explanations. It was (1) used as part of the foundation, (2) placed in the foundation by its user as a convenient place for storage, or (3) only found in proximity to the foundation. If the mano had actually been part of the foundation, then we could assume its life as a mano was expended. Since the water powered grist mill was completed in 1806 (Engelhardt 1972:26), the need for the neophytes to have grinding implements would have decreased considerably. If the mano was used as part of the south wall foundation, then it might be conjectured that the structure was constructed after 1806. This fact agrees with our conclusion as stated in the discussion of the garden wall. However, the mano could have been placed as part of the foundation stones by its user simply because it offered a convenient storage place. In this case we can assume that the neophytes would have held on to some of their traditional ways well past the period of the secularization of the Mission. Again this reasoning would hold if the mano were only found in proximity to the foundation. No specific determination can be made.

**Shell Button.** The shell button found was indicative of a later occupation. While the shell was tentatively identified as abalone by the Crew, a more definitive identification was not made. The button is small and delicate and was probably used on a woman’s garment. Its origin was probably Birmingham, England, which had become the main source of shell buttons by the 1850s.

Birmingham supplied almost the whole world. A very few pearl buttons were made in Sheffield; and that was all. In the United States where the merchants could get almost any quantity of the shell, from their trade with Manilla and Singapore, the buttons were not made. The Americans bought an incredible quantity from Birmingham (Peacock 1972:40).

**Needle.** Finding a needle does not add to confirming the 1840 to 1850s date for this strata. Needles, like scissors, were probably introduced very early in the Mission’s development.
**Iron Strap.** What was identified as an iron strap by crew members is most assuredly the blade of a wood plane (Fig. 16). This type of tool would be used by an experience carpenter. Since only the blade was found and not an adjusting lever, we also can assume it to be an early version of the wood plane where the body of the plane was constructed of wood and the plane blade held in place with wooden wedges (Sloane 1973:56). Again, this would indicate a 1840 or 1850s period.

**Scissors.** The scissors found are a type that would have been used by weavers. As such we can expect that this type of scissors was introduced early in the life of the missions. Numerous accounts indicate that weaving was a woman’s task and among the first crafts to be learned by the Indian neophyte women. The scissors cannot add significantly to confirming our interpretation that we are excavating an 1840 to 1850s strata.

**Summary**

The glass bottle fragment is the best indicator that the excavation was dealing with a deposition dating to 1840 or 1850s. The shell button and the wood plane blade support this period. The scissors, needle, and mano do not assist in the establishment of this time period for deposition. To get a flavor of the times following secularization, we quote from Father Mercado’s annual report dated December 31, 1835:

> So numerous are the Indians who wander about as fugitives or as vagabonds that one cannot prudently make an estimate. It is necessary to bear in mind while calculating that at the end of the year 1833 there were 621 who made their Easter confession, (children not included), whereas at the present time (two years later) there are all told only 526 (children included). Of these, two-thirds are wandering fugitives in the Missions to the north and south. Many of them are searching the mountain regions for seeds and roots with which to sustain themselves, and preserve the body from suffering the rigor and fury with which they are treated (Engelhardt 1972:69).
If we accept Father Mercado’s figures and estimates, we can calculate that in 1835 there were about 175 Indians still residing at the Mission. By 1850 the population of Indians had fallen to 57 of all ages and sexes, several of whom were nearly one hundred years old (Appendix). In the early 1840s Governor Alvarado ordered Don Innocente Garcia to assemble men under arms to meet with a Don Santiago Estrada and a Don Antonio Buelna. Don Innocente Garcia reported that the men under his command included the Mayordomo of San Antonio with 20 men (Bonilla 1974:40).

The disintegration of the Mission was a difficult time for the Indians as well as the padre. The archaeological record seems to reflect this disorganization and despair. Interpreting the uses of the found artifacts depends upon the time period of assignment. When looked at from the perspective of a disintegrating culture, the mano found close to the wall foundation makes more sense as a useful tool needed to sustain life rather than a tool whose use was no longer needed. The results of past excavations at the Mission indicate that most of the archaeology is associated with the later occupants of the Mission. Historical records covering this period are rare. Any record could prove immensely useful in interpreting the archaeology. The probate record found by Edna Kimbro (Appendix) has allowed us to better visualize and interpret the findings. Oral histories may prove useful as well. Newspaper articles of the times need to be scrutinized and archived at the Mission Archive to provide another source of information. An emphasis must be made that the archaeological findings at the Field School are focusing attention on the most poorly understood period of California mission history. The partnership of historical research and archaeology has the ability to shed much light on this period.

The Goat Corral

co-authored with Karen Brey

For 1827, while other Missions remained stagnant, much activity was reported by the indefatigable Fathers Sancho and Cabot…Corral of adobe walls for the goats was constructed and covered with tiles. It is fifteen varas or about forty-three feet square. (Engelhardt 1972:48)

For the first half of the 1996 season, excavations began at Mission San Antonio de Padua with the goal to determine the usage of the “mystery structure” that was just south of the water-powered grist mill. Initially it was thought that this structure was a granary since it was located so close to the water-powered grist mill. Several days were required to clear the area and extrapolate onto this area the unique grid system used at the field school. Both crews began Stratum Test Pits (STP) inside the earthen mounds delineating the structure. Crew 1, working in the southeast corner of the structure, uncovered a hard pan floor approximately 70 cm below the surface and immediately above a pavement of cobbles. To confirm the hard pan floor existed throughout the structure, the STP was extended to the north and west, but only to the level of the hard pan floor. The hard pan did indeed continue.

Crew 2, working in the northwest corner, were at a considerably lower elevation, approximately 130 cm below the level of the southeast corner. While the hard pan layer was also
found in this area, approximately 25 cm of an orange colored soil lay above the hard pan (Fig. 18, above pit marker). A sample of this soil was analyzed which revealed that it was composed of approximately 55% sand/gravel, 30% silt, 15% clay and small fragments of wood mixed with the soil. The soil had a pH of 8.2 (calcareous), and it seemed to be a granitic alluvium with quartz, feldspar and various other minerals. Under a microscope the minerals appeared rounded, suggesting that they were weathered by water. The soil was determined to be a sandy loam, probably laid down by flood water passing through the structure. Because of this analysis, further excavation in this area was able to determine that the top of the orange
layer was indeed level in all directions, a confirmation that the layer was the result of a flooding episode. The foundation stones of the western wall were found when the STP was extended westward. The STP was then extended northward with the intent to articulate the northwest corner of the structure.

In order to retain the integrity of the original adobe wall, Crew 1 began another STP south of the southern wall. They were then able to extend northward until they found the foundation stones of the wall. The individual bricks of the adobe wall, however, were not discernible. In this area several small ash pits were found under the adobe melt, indicating there had been fire outside the structure. A moderate quantity of charred and butchered bone fragments within the ash indicated this deposit was probably the result of cooking fires. Since the fields were nearby and the adobe structures were some distance away, these fires could have been made by those who wanted a noonday meal. The wall would offer shelter of a sort. An iron plow-share (Fig. 19) and an iron ring were found in this area. Past excavations have indicated that most adobe walls were approximately one vara, or 33 inches, thick. To determine the thickness of the wall, Crew 1 began a new excavation inside the structure and moved south to find the interior side of the wall. The hard pan floor was not evident in this area, and it was concluded that rodent activity most likely destroyed the evidence of the hard pan. In addition to the foundation stones, there appeared an unusual feature at the base of the foundation of the interior wall. A row of large cobbles extending 20 cm from the base of the foundation stones was found (Fig. 20).

Roof tiles, or tejas, were only found close to the adobe wall. This leads us to conclude that the walls were capped with tejas to protect the adobe structure. Because the span of the visible ruins exceeded 40 feet and the tejas were only found in close proximity to the walls, we concluded the structure itself did not have a roof. The excavation found very few artifacts within the interior of the ruin, and none of those found was felt to be of primary deposition. Artifacts that were found inside the enclosure were secondary depositions associated with the adobe melt. This lack of evidence indicates that this structure was not occupied by humans. The lack of a roof and tiled floor rules out the possibility of the structure being a granary. The best supposition is that this structure was an animal pen of some sort. Since the structure was built on a gradient, a sheep or goat corral would make sense as opposed to a cattle corral since only a mountainous animal would feel comfortable on such a slope.

The articulation of the northwest corner of the structure and the exposure of part of the southern wall allowed the teams to extrapolate a projection of these walls with lines. The southwest corner was estimated and agreed with the visible evidence. Measurements were taken of the estimated interior of the structure and resulted in dimensions of 43.5 feet by 41 feet. A review of building activities at the Mission indicated a corral for goats was built in 1827 (Engelhardt 1972: 48). The dimensions given for this corral were 43 feet square. The correlation of the dimensions of the excavated structure with the dimensions given for the goat corral along with the lack of artifacts result in this being the best explanation for the structure. In addition, the county of Monterey in 1850 identified the building just south of the grist mill as a sheep pen (Appendix).
Fig. 19. Plowshare.

Fig. 20. Southeast foundation of corral.
Discussion

Our interpretation that this structure was a goat corral forces us to wonder why an adobe goat corral was built so late in the Mission period. Certainly by 1827 the population of the Mission was already in decline. In the twenty year period between 1778 and 1798, the average number of goats kept was considerably more than during the time period from 1820 to 1830 (Fig. 21). Why would the padres at this Mission choose to use a declining labor force to build an adobe enclosure for an animal population which was considerably less than in the past? The padres, knowing that Mexico would eventually secularize the missions, may have decided to enhance the support structures that would help the neophytes once their independence from the mission system was effected. We have little direct knowledge as to how goats or sheep were kept during the Mission Period. We can assume they were herded by the men or boys and were from time to time contained in corrals constructed of wooden poles. However, herds of goats or sheep would have required constant watching and secure containment. Since the population of neophytes at the Mission was steadily decreasing, the effort to build this goat corral may well have been justified. After the corral was built in 1827, the number of goats at the Mission rose steadily.

![Fig. 21. Number of goats kept at the Mission by year.](image)

The Horse-Powered Mill

A good deal of activity was manifested in 1823…
A splendid well was built of masonry. A superior kind of water bubbled forth from this well for drinking. It was in the center of the Mission village. A
Horse-powered mill was also erected, and a room attached for other purposes. This building measured sixteen and three quarter varas by nine and three quarter varas, or about forty-seven by twenty-six feet. The walls were of adobe and roofed with tiles. (Engelhardt 1972:44)

As the second project of the 1996 season, Crews 1 and 2 began the process of determining the identity and use of an unknown ruin located to the north and east of the water-powered grist mill. The northwestern portion of the ruin had exposed stone foundations that delineated the northwest corner with great clarity. Crew 1 chose to explore the western portion of the ruin while Crew 2 explored the eastern portion, consisting of a large, deep depression.

**The Western Portion**

Crew 1 began its Stratum Test Pit in the interior of the structure at grid 25S/54W/D. The first level, usually associated with “adobe melt,” contained many fist-size, river cobbles intermixed with the soil. This deviated from the idealized model of an adobe ruin depicted in the field school manual. These cobbles were too large to be incorporated into the adobe brick without sacrificing the structural integrity of the brick. Furthermore, these cobbles were too small to be used as foundation stones. Opinion favored the idea that these cobbles could have been used in some decorative manner or as a course lain somewhere in mid-wall to further assure a disruption in the moisture flow from ground water. While this problem was not absolutely resolved, careful viewing of the photograph shown in Figure 22 indicates the possibility of a band of stone running horizontally midway in the wall.

![Fig. 22. Mission Archives 1904 photograph of ruins of the Horse-powered mill.](image)
Below the Stratum I level was a very significant tile fall, most assuredly from the roof. Beneath this fall was an ashy lens with very distinct pockets of ash, indicating a fire of considerable fuel. As the stratum test pit was extended outward, the ash layer and heavier concentration of ash continued indicating a structure fire throughout the width of the room. The floor of the structure was indicated only by the heavy ash concentrations; however, beneath this “floor” were found many large river cobbles not placed in any deliberate fashion. It appears quite possible that this lower stratum is the natural result of the meandering of either the San Antonio River or of the Mission Creek.

Extending eastward from the STP into 25S/53W/A, Crew 1 soon exposed a wall foundation and the remains of a still intact adobe wall. The fist-size cobbles were not as apparent in this area as they were in the STP, but the tejas were both larger in size and greater in quantity. A metal lid approximately 175 mm in diameter (Fig. 23) was found by this interior wall. This lid was of an iron material and showed evidence of being dipped in tin or another type of non corrosive metal. Its purpose is unknown, and it does not function as a time indicator. The east-west measurement of this room was 4.06 meters or 13 feet 4 inches. The STP was also extended westward to the west wall. The strata in this area remained consistent with the STP. Against the western wall at the floor level were found several ladrillos, a plowshare, a pestle blank, and some very corroded scissors. More will be said about this find later. Excavating northward from the STP, Crew 1 encountered the threshold of the entrance into the room. It measured about 130 cm or about 50 inches in width. The threshold may have consisted of two levels with a small step on the outside. In the interior of the room, just eastward from the

Fig. 23. Metal lid and button in situ.
doorway, an iron ring was found. It has an attached tang that are even today commonly seen on industrial or warehouse walls (Fig. 24a). This ring probably was set into the wall when it was constructed and was used to secure material or commodities to the wall. Just outside the entrance way a padlock was found (Fig. 24b). It was in the locked position but did not contain a latch or equivalent parts in its clasp. A compendium on lock morphology and time sequence has not been located so the use of the lock as a time indicator is limited. In the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries most locks were constructed by artisans, and the probability that such a lock was constructed at a Mission workshop seems very remote. A list of requirements for an unnamed Mission written by Father Junipero Serra, July 3, 1775, lists 6 locks for cases and 6 locks for doors (Tibesar 1955:281). Since the keyhole cover is made from a noncorrosive metal, it was most likely an item imported into the Mission at a late date.

Another STP was started at 26S/54W/D as an attempt to locate the south wall of the structure (Fig. 25). One student noticed a straight line of ground squirrel holes and surmised that this might be a good indicator of the south wall location. The southern boundary of the STP was located a little south of the ground squirrel holes, and as it turns out, the ground squirrel holes were an almost exact locator of the interior part of the southern wall. The excavation revealed the adobe wall still in situ with its structural integrity maintained. A small extension to the STP revealed the eastern wall, also in good condition. The interior of this room in the north/south direction was 6.35 meters or 20 feet 10 inches.

**The Eastern Portion**

Crew 2 excavated in the eastern portion of the structure. A STP was located at 25S/52W/B at a point above the projection of the north wall from the exposed northwest corner. The cobble
foundation stones were found as expected. Extending the stratum test pit in an eastward direction, the northeastern interior corner of the room was found. The lower courses of the adobe wall were in good condition and the individual bricks visible. At the same time a second STP was located at 26S/53W/D, and Crew 2 was split into two working groups. The initial purpose was to locate the interior wall foundation. When Crew 1 found the interior wall foundation, it became very clear that this pit was situated some meters eastward from the wall. This STP exposed a considerable roof tile fall. The remaining eastern part of the room had very little evidence of a tile fall. Therefore, opinion favored the explanation that the tile fall

Fig. 25. Southwall Test Pit.
encountered here was from the adjacent west room. The fact that the interior measurements of this room were 6.35 meters by 7.09 meters or 20 feet 10 inches by 23 feet 3 inches gave some credence to the opinion that perhaps the spans were too great to be roofed in the usual, economical manner. This second stratum test pit exposed some flagstone pavement below the tile fall stratum. At first, the flagstone pavement was not well defined, but as the STP was extended eastward, the pavement became more evident, although highly disturbed. Finally, in extending the unit eastward toward the center of the room, a concrete mortar lens was exposed along with some cobbles that appeared to be encased by the mortar (Fig. 26). This exposure occurred on the very last day of excavation and was not completed to anyone’s satisfaction.

The first group of Crew 2 began a third stratum test pit at 27S/57W/A in an effort to find the southeast corner of the room. The corner of the foundation was found, but a number of large river cobbles, suitable for foundation stones, were situated at a level much higher than the room foundations. The fact that the ground level south of the wall foundation was also considerably higher than the foundation caused a general feeling of uneasiness concerning the original ground level when this structure was built. The present ground level to the south of the structure is higher than the structure’s foundation by as much as a meter. A lower original

Fig. 26. 26S/53W/D Final Excavation showing mortar lens in cobble stratum.
ground level also infers that the mill race has considerable foundation below what can now be seen.

**Final Analysis**

The exterior measurement of this structure is 14.38 by 8.23 meters. This translates into 47 feet by 27 feet and is very close to the 47 feet by 26 feet reported by Engelhardt as the measurements for the horse-powered mill. Why build a horse-powered mill when a water-powered mill was already available in the same area? Any long-time resident of California would respond that it was built because of the lack of a dependable, steady, water supply. To locate such a mill next to an existing water-powered mill seems to make common sense. In 1806 the water-powered mill was constructed (Engelhardt 1972:27). A review of the history of building activities at the Mission indicates that in 1810 a horse-powered mill was constructed for the grinding of wheat (Engelhardt 1972:27). Why build another horse-powered mill in 1823?

The most likely answer to this question comes from several sources. In the document from Probate Court #2 dated August, 1850, and provided to the Mission Archive by Edna Kimbro, the inventory indicates “Tan (tanning?) House 15 by 10 yards in bad repair” (Appendix). The size conforms with our structure and its position implied by its order listed in the document agrees with our location. Another indication of the use of this horse-powered mill is the following:

> Oak bark, which was the chief tanning agent used in the mission tanneries, was gathered by the Indians from far and near, carted or carried to the mission, and ground or pulverized in the same mill that was used for crushing olives. This mill consisted of a round stone about three feet in diameter and from eight to twelve inches thick, its edge being slanted to fit the bottom of the saucer or bowl-shaped well, or pit, in which it turned. The stone was affixed to an upright pole which turned in bearings set in the center of the pit and in a horizontal beam above. This horizontal timber was supported by two upright posts, sometimes forked. The mill was usually turned by a blindfolded mule or donkey harnessed to a sweep. Indians threw chunks of bark into the well of the mill, diligently prodded the mule along the never ending path, removed the pulverized or crushed product, and repeated the performance until the required amount was ground (Webb 1952:192).

Since this horse-powered mill is also situated adjacent to the tanning vats, its most probable use was as stated above. A space of at least 20 feet in diameter is required to contain a functional horse-powered mill, as confirmed by crew members who measured the existing 1950 reconstruction on the Mission grounds. The interior measurements of the east room, 21 feet by 24 feet, conform nicely to this requirement. The placement of the concrete mortar found in the room is exactly in the center of the room. Only the lack of the mill pit and the mill stone weaken our conclusion.
Building Deterioration

The photograph shown at the beginning of this paper is from the San Antonio Mission Archives and is dated 1904, and while the roof is missing, at least one beam is still in place (Fig. 22). The standing walls do not show signs of advanced erosion or “melting”, therefore the roof must have offered protection from the rain until around 1900. While in 1850 the building was indicated as being in bad repair (Appendix), the exact nature of the bad repair was not specified. Since the photograph shows no north or south walls in the ruins, the bad repair could have referred to the collapse of these walls. When the Mission was nominated to the National Register in 1934, the building was shown in the plans as a ruin configured similarly to the ruin we find today. The structure of the ruin today clearly indicates that all the walls built in the north/south direction have toppled to the east. In addition, the walls built in the east/west direction have toppled to the north. There is no evidence that these falls were concurrent, and indeed, the photograph dated 1904 seems to indicate that these falls were not concurrent. This toppling is also confirmed by the STP placed above the easternmost wall, where the individual bricks show they have “dominoed” to the east. The major earthquake that struck San Francisco in 1906 would have occurred at a time to agree with this building’s time line, but many earthquakes must have struck this area between 1904 and 1934.

The roof fire in the western room also entombed artifacts at the time of the fire and partial roof collapse. Exactly when this fire occurred has not been determined. While the plowshare and pestle would have been common throughout the history of the Mission, the round lid with evidence of tinning, and perhaps the bone button, would have been present only very late in its history, most likely after secularization. The room and the surrounding area offered no evidence that it had ever been used as a living quarter to house the population that remained at the Mission after secularization. Records indicate that in 1850 there were “57 indians of all ages and sexes, several of whom are near one hundred years of age” (Appendix). The fire that caused part of the roof to collapse probably occurred sometime in the 1840s which would have caused the building to be in bad repair in 1850. Therefore, of particular significance is the find of several ladrillos, a plowshare, and a pestle blank in close proximity against the western wall of the room and in an arrangement that suggests a small work area. The plowshare, while similar to the one depicted in Figure 19, was considerably thicker and heavier. Even though battering was not visible, the plowshare might have been used as a hammer to shape the pestle. Natural corrosion could have masked evidence of battering on the plowshare. However, close inspection of both artifacts failed to find direct evidence of battering. Yet, since a pestle was being formed and shaped sometime in the 1840s (Fig. 27), one must appreciate the situation of the Indians still living at the Mission and their need to re-establish the tools of their cultural past in order to eke out a living from the land. It is difficult not to interpret this feature in this way, as a kind of reverse acculturation. Unfortunately, our recovery techniques did not allow the detection of the debitage we would expect from such a manufacturing process.
Summary

In 1822 William Petty Hartnell and Hugh McCulloch, partners in a new company, proposed to Governor Solá the formation of a contract with the missions for hides and tallow (Ogden 1927:255). Governor Solá offered this three year contract to the missions through the personal solicitation of Hartnell and McCulloch. The padres at the Mission San Antonio de Padua accepted the terms of this contract (Ogden 1927:256). In 1823 the padres began construction on a horse-powered mill and attached room next to the tanning vats (Engelhardt 1972:44). While the coincidence is unmistakable, the underlying motivations of the padres should be explored.

During the 50-year Spanish Period from 1771 to 1822, Mission San Antonio de Padua had primarily four resident padres who spent their entire service lives at the Mission. This must have resulted in very strong bonds with their charges the neophytes. In 1822, the Franciscans in California took an oath of allegiance to Mexico: however, when Mexican politicians murdered the Liberator and demanded that everyone should take an oath of allegiance to the new constitution under pain of expulsion, Fathers Sancho and Cabot of Mission San Antonio were among those who would not take the oath (Engelhardt 1972:55). Nevertheless, these padres continued an active building program at the Mission during this decade while other missions had remained stagnant (Engelhardt 1972:48).
In this particular case, we find the padres planning and building a structure that would support and expand the tanning facilities at the Mission. Initially, Hartnell and McCulloch shipped dry hides to England, many arriving in a wormed condition and sold at losses (Ogden 1927:260). Even late into this trading cycle, green hides were preferred at the receiving end where tanning facilities and methods were thought to be better. McCulloch, Hartnell and Company had great difficulty in instructing the Indians in their preferred manner of hide curing, the Indians persistently ignoring verbal instructions and proceeding in their accustomed manner (Ogden 1927:261). It appears from these facts that the padres had hopes of increasing the price received from hides by providing the leather tanned. As it turned out, it was not long before the California hide trade was considered unprofitable (Ogden 1927:260).

Whether the padres wanted to enrich the Mission, or to establish a trade that would benefit the neophytes directly is an open question. Was this building an attempt to provide the Indians of this Mission a place in the world of trade at this time? Were all the building activities in this decade directed to providing the Indian with their impending independence? While it is presumptuous to extend the scope of archaeology into exploring motive, using archaeology to focus our attention on the particulars of history that are often omitted in general overviews seems a legitimate use of archaeology. While the building of the missions was well documented due to the administrative codes of the Spanish Empire, the documentation of the decline of the missions is lacking. In exploring the missions archaeologically, the majority of the evidence retrieved will be from this later period in their history. It is therefore imperative that supporting documentation, whether written or verbal, be acquired and archived to assist continuing archaeological investigations and give the investigations the breadth that good interpretation requires.

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Peacock, Primrose

Sawyer, William B.

Sloane, Eric

Tibesar, Antonine

Toulouse, Julian Harrison

Webb, Edith Buckland
Appendix

Research by Edna E. Kimbro
Dated: 1994

Monterey County Courthouse
Probate Clerks Office, Room #318

(Typed transcription from photocopy of hand-written record)
Copy as follows:

Probate Court #2  August 1850
Monterey County
The Estates of the vacant Missions of
   San Carlos
   San Antonio
   La Soledad
   San Juan Bautista

August 28, 1850  Judge Josiah Merritt
Pub. Admin. to take charge in order to prevent the same from being wasted, injured, purloined or lost.

Isaac B. Wall, Philip A. Roach, Mariano Mararin to appraise the vacant estates to their ability.
   Filed Sept. 5, 1850

Inventory of the vacant estate of the Mission San Antonio taken by Philip A. Roach and Isaac B. Wall, appraisers appointed by the Hon. Probate Court of Monterey County, Cal.

The Mission buildings including the church form a square of about one hundred yards. A large portion of these buildings are in bad repair and the roofs of some have fallen in, and the pillars have fallen down.

Below main buildings to the south an old ruined wall 30 yards by 10 deep.

The Indian buildings facing square 50 yards front by 18?... yards deep. These buildings are in good repair and are occupied by two indian families.

Grave yard 52 yards square.

Tan (tanning?) House 15 yards by 10 yards in bad repair.

Alcalde’s house 16 yards by 9 - in good repair, occupied by ...............? and family.

Grist Mill, 8 yards by 8, repaired by the Padre. Done two years ago by the Padre at an expense of $500.00. The water is now stopped.
Ruined walls behind the Mill, 15 yards by 15 yards, formerly called the sheep corral.

Vineyard enclosed by adobe wall covered with tile. 150 yards by 240. Height of wall 7 feet. The vineyard contains about ten trees and vines. In store room there is a wine press (?)

Shearing Corral, 80 yards by 29, enclosed by adobe walls and divided by center wall.

Cow Corral, 85 by 80 yards, high walls covered with tile and divided by high center walls.

Fountain for irrigating vineyard - in bad order.

Old ruins forming three sides of an oblong square, 250 yards by 150 yards. These ruins are inhabited by some 10 indian families.

Notes:

The Vineyard furnished the Churches of Monterey, San Antonio, and Carmel with wine. Within the last two years, the Padre now in possession has planted 1000 vines and several trees in the vineyard.

There are now living in the Mission of San Antonio 57 indians of all ages and sexes, several of whom are near one hundred years of age. The priest furnishes them clothing, bedding and farming utensils. They own and till the land in the vicinity of the mission.

The proceeds of the vineyard and of the church (property?.....) have been applied, as we have been informed by the Padre, to furnishing the church with wine, candles, etc. and to the support of the indians.

The priest, D. Ambris, informs us that he had an order from General Kearney and .................to take charge of the mission for the term of five years; upon which order, M. Soberanes, then in charge of the mission, deliver it up to him.

Buildings and grounds valued at $9000.00
Vineyard valued at $6000.00
$15000.00

Total valuation fifteen thousand dollars.

Isaac B. Walls
Philip A. Roach

I certify the forgoing contains a true inventory of the ...(unreadable).