CITY OF SANTA BARBARA
HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION

RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING THAT CITY COUNCIL HOLD A PUBLIC HEARING TO CONSIDER LANDMARK DESIGNATION OF SAINT ANTHONY'S SEMINARY COMPLEX AND GROUNDS AT 2300 GARDEN STREET ASSESSOR PARCEL NO. 025-140-024

RESOLUTION 2012-2

SEPTEMBER 12, 2012

WHEREAS, Section 22.22.050 of the Municipal Code of the City of Santa Barbara grants the Historic Landmarks Commission the authority to initiate a designation process to recommend to the City Council the designation as a City Landmark of any structure, natural feature, site or area having historic, architectural, archaeological, cultural or aesthetic significance; and

WHEREAS, historic research in the form of an Historic Structures Report prepared by Preservation Planning Associates dated April, 2009 and approved by the Historic Landmarks Commission on May 13, 2009 and summarized in a Staff Report (Exhibit A) has determined that the St. Anthony Seminary Complex of Buildings and Grounds as defined in the site plan included in the Staff Report, located at 2300 Garden Street, Assessor's Parcel No. 039-140-024 qualify for historic designation under City of Santa Barbara Master Environmental Assessment (MEA) criteria.

WHEREAS, the Commission initiated the request for a proposal for designation of the property listed in the title of this document as a City Landmark; and

WHEREAS, on August 15, 2012, the Historic Landmark Commission adopted a Resolution of Intention No. 2012.02 to hold a public hearing to begin the landmark designation process for St. Anthony Seminary Complex and Grounds located at 2300 Garden Street, Assessor's Parcel No. 039-140-024; and

WHEREAS, under the provisions of Article 19, Section 15308 of the California Environmental Quality Act Guidelines and the City List of Activities Determined to Qualify for a Categorical Exemption (City Council Resolution Dated November 10, 1998), staff has determined that designation of the St. Anthony Seminary Complex and Grounds located at 2300 Garden Street, Assessor's Parcel No. 039-140-024, as a City Landmark is a Categorical Exemption; and

WHEREAS, the Commission has worked with the property owner to rehabilitate the property since 2006; and

WHEREAS, the subject property is significant for both its historical and architectural influence on the heritage of the City; and

WHEREAS, as St. Anthony's was once part of the Mission Santa Barbara lands, based on surface observations, historic maps, photographs, and results of archeological excavations, there is evidence that there are locations on St. Anthony's campus considered to be high in archeological data potential from the early mission days.

WHEREAS, the landscaping has remained consistent since 1901, when the Seminary opened, and includes the large open lawn area below the Main building, a series of palms planted in front of the Main building and a rough faced ashlar retaining wall in front of the main building.

WHEREAS, in summary, the Historic Landmark Commission finds that the St. Anthony Seminary Complex and Grounds located at 2300 Garden Street, Assessor's Parcel No. 039-140-024, meets the following City Landmark criteria (A through K) listed in section 22.22.040 of the Municipal Code:

Criterion A.	Its character, interest or value as a significant part of the heritage of the City, the State or the Nation;
Criterion C.	Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the City, the State or the Nation;
Criterion D.	Its exemplification of a particular architectural style or way of life important to the City, the State, or the Nation;
Criterion E.	Its exemplification of the best remaining architectural type in a neighborhood.
Criterion F.	Its identification as the creation, design, or work of a person or persons whose effort significantly influenced the heritage of the City, the State, or the Nation;
Criterion H.	Its relationship to any other landmark if its preservation is essential to the integrity of that landmark;
Criterion I.	Its unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood;
Criterion J.	Its potential of yielding significant information of archeological interest.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that on September 12, 2012 the Historic Landmarks Commission of the City of Santa Barbara hereby recommends to the City Council that it designate Saint Anthony's Seminary Complex and Grounds at 2300 Garden Street, APN 025-140-024 as a City Landmark and makes findings based on the historic and cultural significance of facts presented in the Staff Report.

HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION
CITY OF SANTA BARBARA

Adopted:

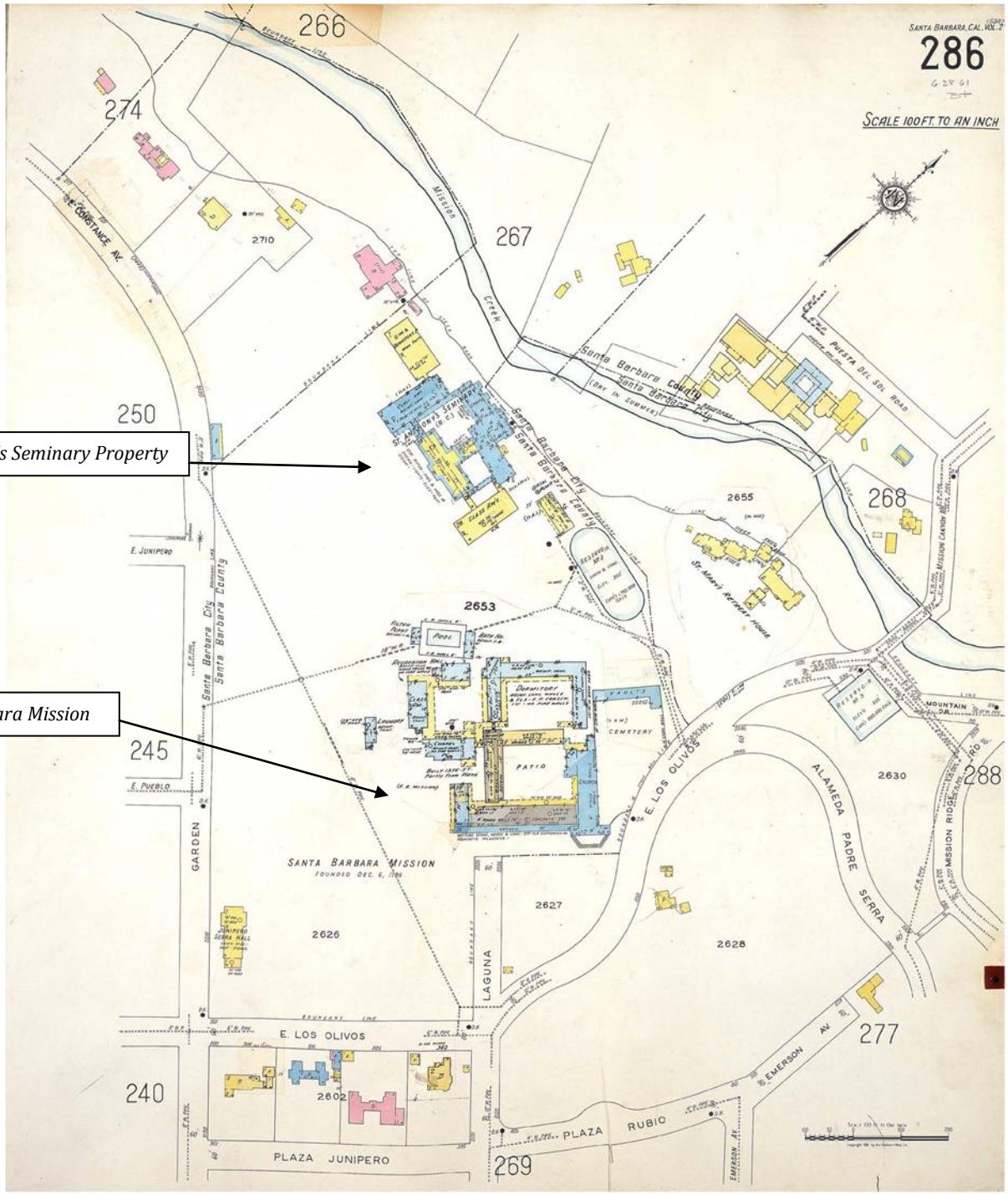
HISTORIC LANDMARKS COMMISSION
LANDMARK DESIGNATION
STAFF REPORT

Saint Anthony's Seminary Complex and Grounds
2300 Garden Street
APN 025-140-024

Background

The St. Anthony Seminary complex is a cohesive group of six buildings integrated by a series of arcades, which form a cloister, a courtyard, and a patio. The site is framed by low sandstone walls with sandstone pillars delineating the entrance to the property. The Main building sits behind a dominant open grassy lawn and a sandstone retaining wall with a series of palm trees defining the skyline. The subject property has been on the City of Santa Barbara Potential Historic Structures List since 1986 because of the significance of both its history and its architecture. Since 2006, the Historic Landmarks Commission has worked with the property owner on rehabilitating the property. Extensive historic and architectural research were completed by Alexandra C. Cole of Preservation Planning Associates for the Historic Structures Reports required for the project and that research is the basis of this report. Projects have included the seismic retrofit and alteration of front steps and addition of an ADA path for the West Wing and arcade; the seismic, utility, and accessibility upgrades, and alterations to the Refectory, the Service Wing, and the Main Building; the addition of a roof well on the North Wing of the Main building; and alterations to the Shop building. Due to the importance of the complex and its grounds, on April 11, 2012, the Historic Landmarks Commission sent a letter notifying the current property owner, San Roque School Charitable Trust, that they would initiate City Landmark designation process.

St. Anthony's Seminary West Wing and Main Building. (July, 2012)

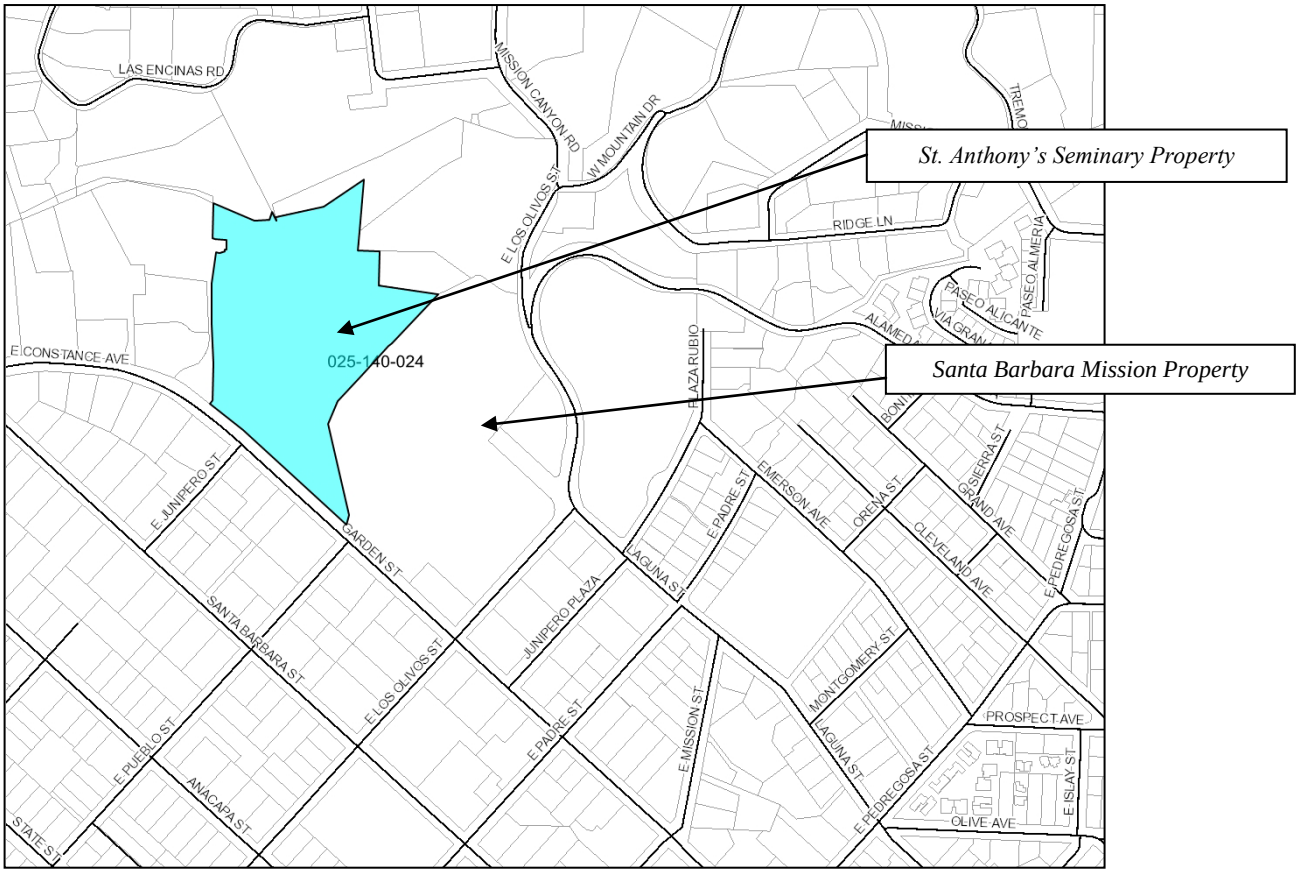


St. Anthony's Seminary Property

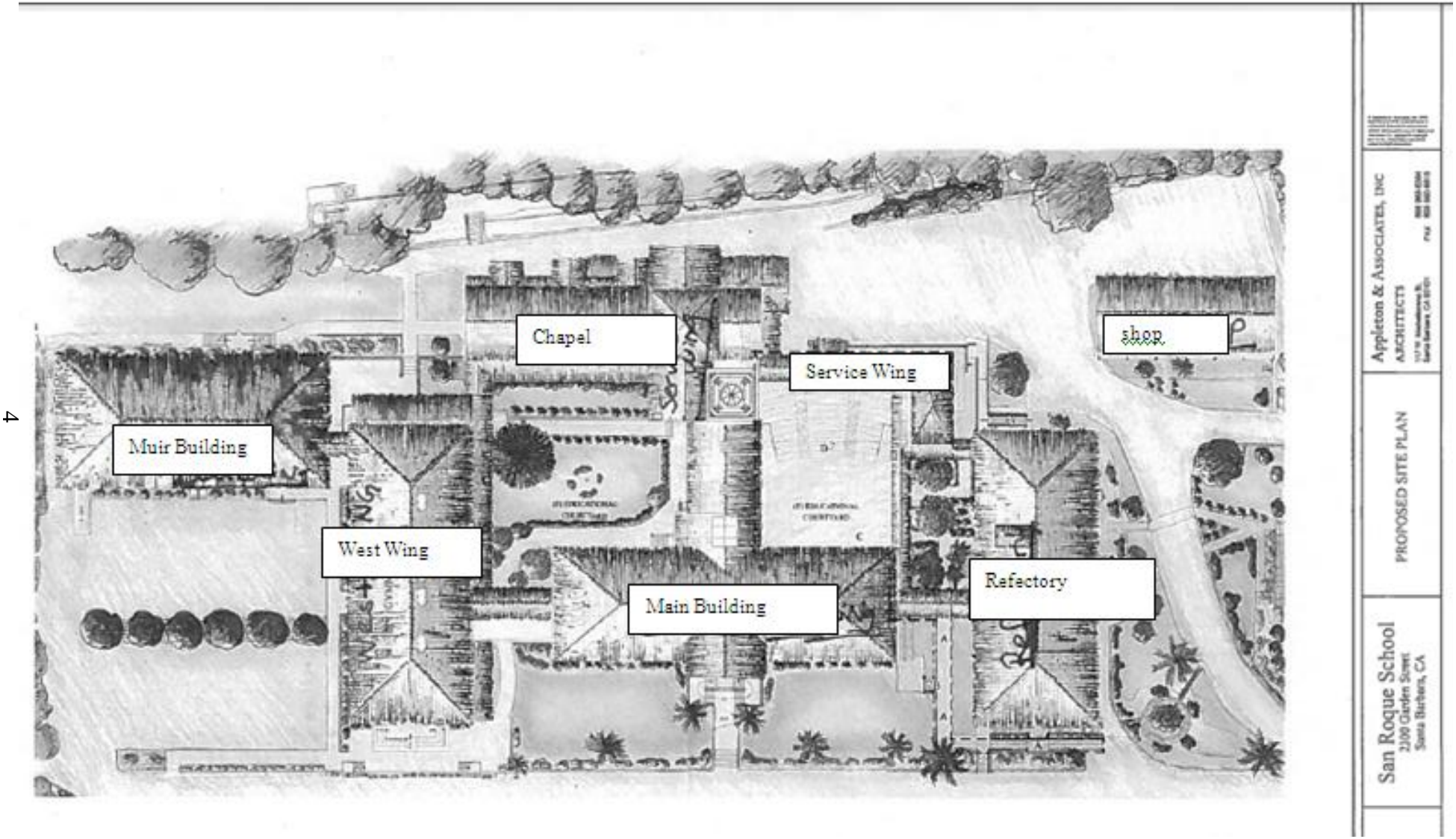
Santa Barbara Mission

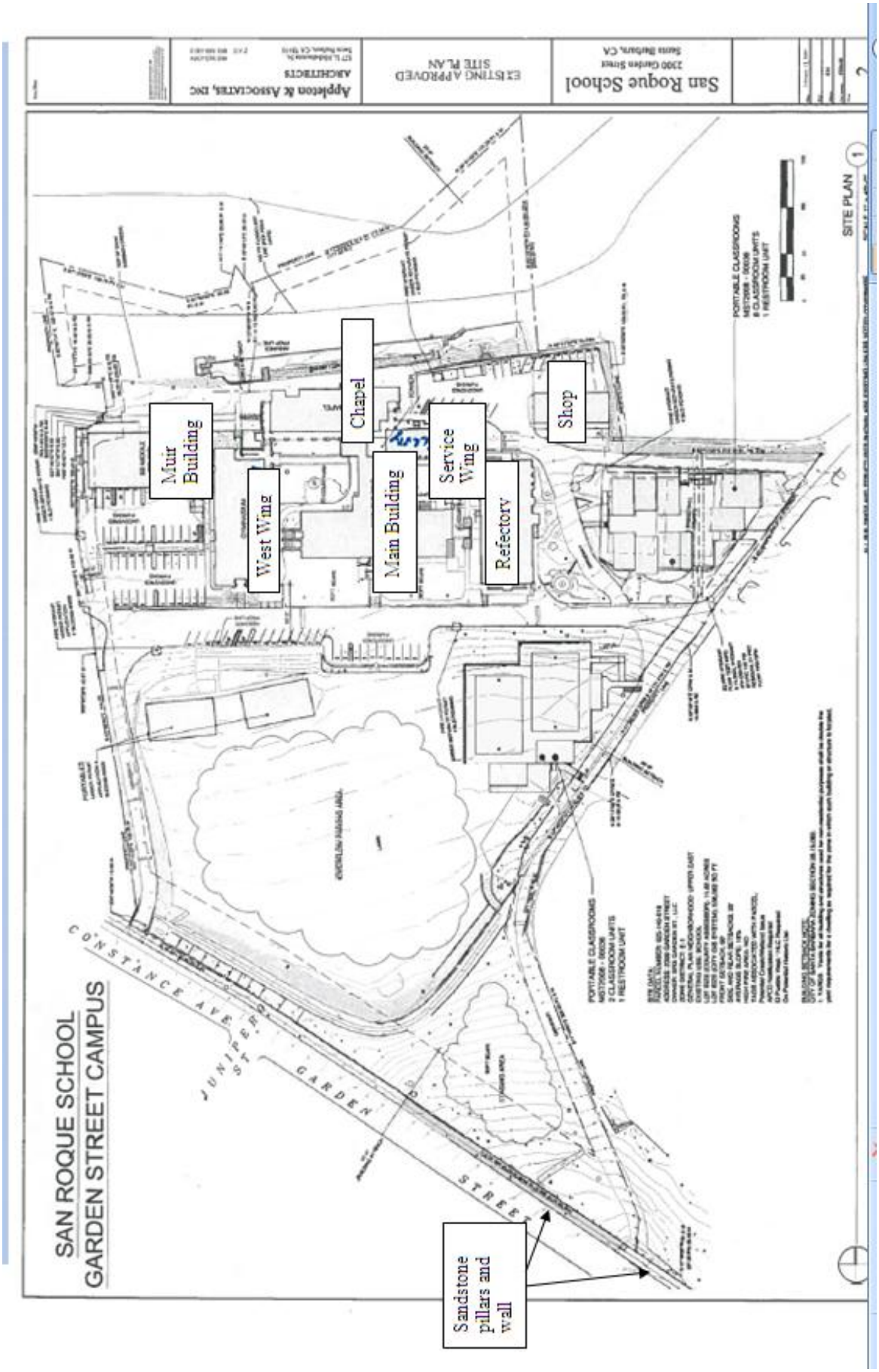
Sanborn Fire Insurance Company: 1886-1931, Insurance Rate Maps of Santa Barbara, California, Sanborn Map Company, New York, 1931 (corrected through 1963).

Vicinity Map



Vicinity Map, City of Santa Barbara Mapping Analysis and Printing System, 2012


Chapel
Service Wing
shop
Muir Building
West Wing
Main Building
Refectory
Appleton & Associates, Inc
Architects
PROPOSED SITE PLAN
San Roque School
2100 Garden Street
Santa Barbara, CA


SAN ROQUE SCHOOL
GARDEN STREET CAMPUS
CONSTANCE AVE
JUNIPERO SERRA
GARDEN STREET
Muir Building
West Wing
Chapel
Main Building
Service Wing
Refectory
Shop
Sandstone pillars and wall
SITE PLAN
Appleton & Associates, INC
ARCHITECTS
EXISTING APPROVED SITE PLAN
San Roque School
2300 Garden Street
Santa Barbara, CA

Historical Resource Setting:
The City of Santa Barbara's General Plan defines the neighborhood in which the St. Anthony's Seminary is sited as the Upper East Neighborhood, which is presently developed as a residential area with single-family dwellings. The complex is on an approximately 12-acre parcel in and E-1 zone, located in the Upper East Neighborhood, which is designated residential. The area is bordered on the north by Mission Creek and Las Encinas Road, on the south by Sola Street, on the east by Laguna Street, Olive Avenue, and Olive Street, and on the west by State Street (The City of Santa Barbara General Plan, Land Use Element. 1964.) St. Anthony's Seminary is part of the El Pueblo Viejo Landmark District Part II. The District includes Mission Santa Barbara, Mission Historical Park, the Mission aqueduct system and St. Anthony's Seminary, as all the elements of the District work in conjunction to preserve the historic architecture and setting of the Mission. For the added protection of the Mission's historic setting, a design review buffer area known as the Mission Area Special Design District was also established around El Pueblo Viejo Part II.

The land on which St. Anthony's Seminary is located was once part of the Mission lands. When the Mission was secularized in 1834 under Governor Jose Figueroa, its lands were confiscated, and the Franciscans were replaced with secular administrators, who oversaw the Native Americans living at the Mission as well as their land. The goal was to convert the Mission into a pueblo. At this time, the Mission was rented to Nicholas A. Dena and Daniel Hill, and the land was sold to Richard S. Den in 1846. In 1851, after California became a state, the Church petitioned the United States Land Commission for the return of their lands confiscated during Mexican rule. The buildings, cemetery, gardens, and vineyards, a total of 274 acres were returned to the Santa Barbara Mission in 1865 (Englehardt 1923). St. Anthony's Seminary complex holds a prominent position on a hilltop behind the Mission. Sandstone pillars flank the curving driveway which leads from Garden Street to the building. It is set within a residential neighborhood of large late nineteenth-century homes on spacious lots, developed when the Mission began to sell parts of its former olive groves and agricultural land to wealthy American settlers. To the west of the Seminary is the designated City Landmark, Spanish Colonial Revival house of Bernhard Hoffmann, bequeathed by the Hoffmann family to St. Anthony's Seminary and now once again a private home. The Seminary is bound to the north by the heavily wooded Mission Creek Canyon.

According to the Mission Santa Barbara National Historic Landmark District Nomination completed in 2000, surface observations, historic maps, photographs, and results of archeological excavations, indicate that there is evidence that there are locations on the St. Anthony campus considered to be high in archeological data potential from the early mission days. Modern land development has affected the archeological record at Mission Santa Barbara, but historic maps and photographs point to survival of archeological features. The archeological potential deposits on the St. Anthony's campus from the early mission days include: a threshing floor, a weaving shop and granary constructed in 1794, kilns (assumed to be tile kilns), a small reservoir, a corral constructed in 1792, portions of a wall enclosing a patio for the neophytes constructed in 1804, and portions of the aqueduct system.

The Seminary complex comprises seven significant buildings:

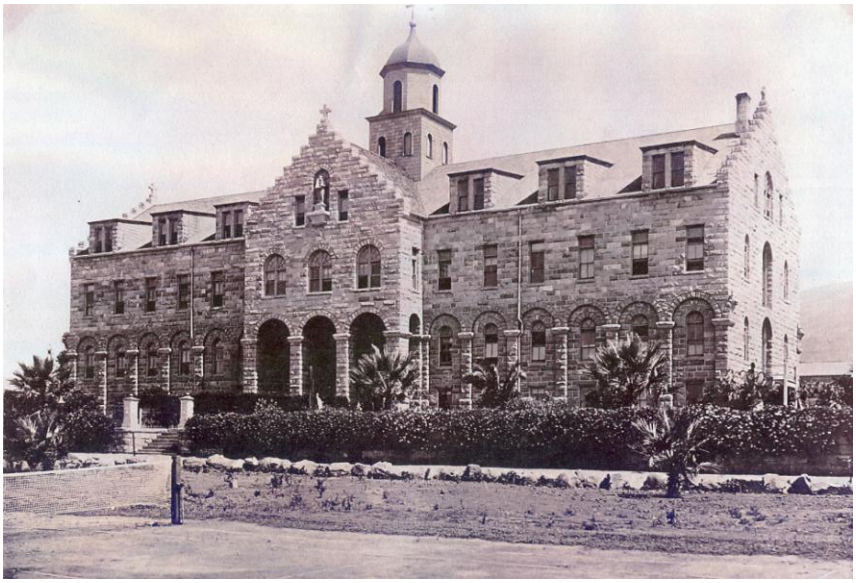
1. The main building, lower two floors, 1899-1901; Romanesque Style by Brother Adrian Wewer, O. F. M. The main building, upper two floors, 1926; Spanish Colonial Revival Style by Ross Montgomery.
2. West Wing (Gymnasium), 1923; Spanish Colonial Revival Style with Classical elements by Ross Montgomery.
3. Service Wing, 1923; Spanish Colonial Revival Style by Ross Montgomery.
4. Chapel, 1926; Romanesque Style with Italian Renaissance Campanile by Ross Montgomery.
5. Muir Building, 1939; Spanish Colonial Revival Style, by John J. Donovan.
6. Shop, 1938; Spanish Colonial Revival Style, architect unknown.
7. Refectory, 1949; Spanish Colonial Revival Style with classical elements, by Richard H. Pitman.

Landscape Features:

- Character-defining hardscape features of the St. Anthony's complex are the exterior sandstone walls along the Garden street frontage, the original gates and the sandstone retaining wall in front of the Refectory and the Main building.
- The character-defining plantings of the complex are the open lawn in front of the Main building and the use of palm trees as skyline trees, a Norfolk pine in front of the Main building and the redwood tree that towers over the campus from the rear.

View of St. Anthony behind open lawn. September 6, 2012.

Historic Context:
In 1896, under the administration of Fr. Peter Wallischeck O. F. M., the monastery at Mission Santa Barbara established the "Seraphic College of St. Anthony" in order to prepare men for the priesthood. The College was housed in an abandoned section of the Mission with nine students. Enrollment increased rapidly and a new building was soon necessary. The site for the new building was west of the Mission, on a hill with a view of the ocean.



1905 view of Main Building.
Courtesy Mission Archives

Brother Adrian Wewer was the architect hired to design St. Anthony's in Santa Barbara in 1898. The contractor, A. L. Pendola started construction in 1898. Topped by a cupola, the T-shaped, three-and-one-half-story, sandstone, Romanesque building was complete in 1901.

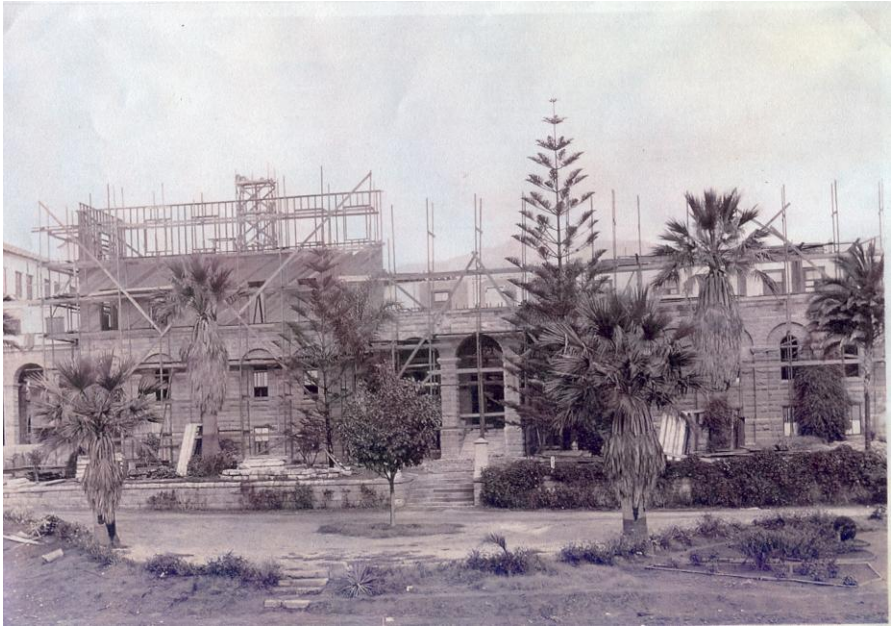
By 1922, there were eighty boys enrolled in the school, exceeding the capacity of the building. Rector of the Seminary, Father Theophilus Richardt, O.F.M., hired Los Angeles architect Ross Montgomery to design two new wings for the building in 1923. Montgomery designed a West Wing (now referred to as the Gymnasium) and a Service Wing, (now referred to as the Infirmary/Service building).

1924 view showing Montgomery's two new wings to the Main Building, palms and Norfolk Pines flanked the entrance.
Courtesy Mission Archives

Utilizing architectural details duplicated from specific buildings in Spain, Montgomery designed the West Wing in an eclectic style, with Spanish Colonial Revival forms overlaid with Classical decoration. Montgomery noted that the main entrance on the West Wing was an exact replica of a sixteenth century doorway in Avila, Spain. The ornamental stone lintels on the second floor are also replicated from a building in Spain. The Corbels supporting the balcony were inspired by wood cornice brackets from a structure in Zaragoza, Spain. The open stair with arches was inspired by the stairway opening in Palacio De Moncado in Barcelona, Spain.

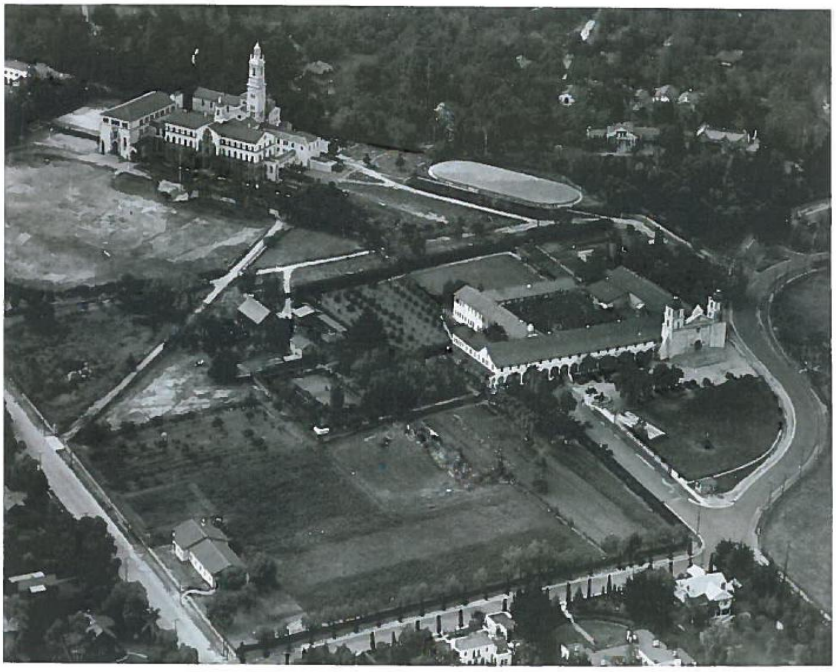
The Spanish Colonial Revival Style was developed in Santa Barbara in the 1920s.As early as 1909, Santa Barbara was looking for a visual image with which to link its Spanish past to future developments within the City. A Civic League of citizens hired the planner Charles Mulford Robinson to design plans for development. Robinson pointed to the City's Hispanic heritage as a focal point for a unifying architectural style. In 1919, Bertram Goodhue, the noted architect who designed the Panama-Pacific Exposition buildings in San Diego in the Spanish

Churrigueresque style was hired to design a commercial streetscape in a Hispanic/Mediterranean style for Santa Barbara. Local architects drew sketches of "Spanish Improvements" for the De la Guerra Plaza and waterfront area. As a result, in the early 1920s, the El Paseo complex, City Hall, Meridian Studios, and News-Press building were built in Spanish Colonial Revival Style. At the same time, a group of citizens organized the Community Arts Association and hired the noted planner Charles Cheney to prepare building and zoning ordinances and develop architectural controls for the City. Therefore, it is no surprise that Ross Montgomery chose the Spanish Colonial Revival Style for his additions to St. Anthony's Seminary.



1925 reconstruction of Main Building after earthquake. *Courtesy Mission Archives*

Montgomery also designed the Service Wing in 1923 in a simple Spanish Colonial Revival Style. It was added to the northeast end of the north wing of the Main building. The notable elements of the building are the ornamental lintel over the automobile entranceway which is similar to an entranceway found in Salamanca, Spain.



Post-1928 aerial view of the St. Anthony property with chapel and campanile complete. *Courtesy Mission Archives*

The earthquake on June 29, 1925 severely damaged the Mission and St. Anthony's Main building. Montgomery was hired to oversee the restoration of both buildings. Montgomery repaired the stonework of the first and second floors of the Main building and replaced the original, stone, top-two stories with frame and stucco over a continuous reinforced sill course. The new, top-two floors were designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Spanish Renaissance ornamentation. Montgomery also renovated the first floor entrance with new stone steps, landing, iron railings, door with lunette, and lantern light fixture.

In 1926, at the completion of the repairs and renovations of the Main building, Montgomery designed a Romanesque style, reinforced concrete chapel with an Italian Renaissance style campanile at the rear of the Main building. It was connected to the Main building and the West Wing through an arcade. Noted sculptor Christian Mueller executed Montgomery's design of the chapel's intricate stone reredos, the architectural screen at the alter.

By 1938, the West Wing needed serious repairs. A plan by structural engineer R. J. Fisher, dated May 19, 1939, showed the removal of the third story and a rebuilt roof. In the same year, a small workman's quarters, later a garage and shop building (now referred to as "The Shop") was added as a detached building to the east of the main complex. In 1939, architect John J. Donovan designed a two-story recreation and dormitory building called the "Muir Building" that was attached to the West Wing. In 1949, the final, two-story wing (now referred to as "The Refectory") was designed by architect Richard H. Pitman. It was attached to the complex by new cloisters.

The Seminary continued to operate until 1987, when declining enrollment forced the Franciscans to close the school. The buildings were leased to other school programs that needed space. In 2005, SRS Garden Street, L.L.C. purchased the property with the intention of continuing its historic educational use. The high school program of San Roque School occupied the Refectory in September 2005. In 2008, the property was donated to the San Roque School Charitable Trust to ensure its continued use.

Architectural Descriptions/ Style

The St. Anthony Seminary complex is a cohesive group of seven buildings integrated by a series of arcades, which form a cloister, a courtyard, and a patio.

Main Building of St. Anthony's Seminary Main Building featuring Romanesque lower floors and Spanish Colonial Revival Upper floors. July 9, 2012.

1. Main Building ,1899-1901, Brother Adrian Wewer O.F.M., architect; renovated 1926. Ross Montgomery, architect.

Constructed in 1899-1901 and renovated in 1926, the main building is a rectangular, side-gabled, four-story building around which the wings are arranged. The building embodies elements of the Romanesque style with rough ashlar (rusticated) sandstone on the lower two floors, which were part of the original 1899 building. The sandstone was quarried on site and in the nearby Mission Canyon under the supervision of chief stonemason Antonio Leyva (1862-1936). The architectural style was based on the early medieval church buildings of various parts of Europe and common in the United States in the mid-nineteenth century. Character defining Romanesque features of the Main building are the rough face, squared stone, masonry walls and rounded arches over the windows and entrance topping massive piers and pilasters. The building has a central sandstone entry pavilion with three, two-story high Romanesque, round

arches that dominate the south façade and is mirrored in the series of two-story blind arches set between pilasters that are articulated with capitals and bases that flank the pavilion and form the remainder of the wall surface on the south façade. Within the blind arches are wood frame windows with heavy sandstone lintels and sills. The first floor has simple, two-over-two, wood, rectangular windows. The second floor windows have eight-over-eight lights, heavy rounded muntins and arched transoms set within round arched openings which mimic the larger stone arches.

Added after the 1925 earthquake, the top two floors of the Main building are stucco-clad in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The third story is articulated by a large cornice above which rises the shorter fourth story whose simple casement windows are surrounded by corbels supported on engaged capitals. Both floors have metal-sash, multi-paned casement windows with transoms, arranged symmetrically with those below. The gable ends of the building, difficult to see because of the additions, are defined by large quatrefoil vents and paired eight-paned casement windows with transoms.

The dominant front gable has Classical Spanish Renaissance detailing rising two stories above the Roman arches at the entry. This cast stone detailing includes: paired columns with both smooth and fluted surfaces; giant finials; four windows with richly carved lintels; and, at the apex of the gable is a niche holding a statue of St. Anthony. Centered over the front-facing gable above the front entrance is an ornate, red-tile roofed, octagonal cupola, with finials at the four corners, is topped by an octagonal lantern with four large scrolls as its cap.

2. West Wing (Study Hall or Gymnasium), 1923, Ross Montgomery, architect

This two-story, rectangular, stucco-clad building, with a red-tile hipped roof, is oriented in line with the Main building. Designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style with Classical decorative details that include: cast stone quoins, cast stone floral ornamentation on the enclosed staircase on the north elevation, and a cast stone, scored door surround at the south entrance. The Spanish Colonial Revival style details include the red-tile hipped roof, shed–roof arcade on the east elevation, the arched entrance with coffered ceiling which shelters a huge paneled double door, and the Juliet balcony supported on scrolled brackets on the front façade.

West Wing added in 1923.
July 9, 2012.

Connecting the West Wing to the Main building is a two-story arcade of stucco and sandstone arches and interior vaulted arches with cast concrete lintels decorated with garland and shield motifs is found above the second floor windows.

3. Service Wing, 1923, Ross Montgomery, architect
The rectangular building with a red-tile hipped roof was designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. The stucco walls are characterized by recessed multi-paned windows and wood doors. There are arched stained glass windows on the upper floor of the north and east elevations where a small chapel is located. The red-tiled arcade on the north elevation and the large cornice separate the top floor from those below. It is connected to the Main building by a second floor arcade, which features a cast-stone decorative lintel over a wide entry way into the service courtyard. It is linked to the Refectory building by a red-tiled roofed, stucco clad arcade with arched multi-paned windows.

Staircase of West Wing with Classical cast stone floral ornamentation.
July 9, 2012.

4. Chapel, 1926, Ross Montgomery, architect
Built of poured-in-place concrete, the Romanesque chapel has a central gable-roofed nave bisected by a series of red-tile, gable-roofed wings. A large square cupola, with oculus windows, ornate brackets and frieze rises at the crossing of the nave and transept, and is topped by a small pressed metal lantern.

The front, west elevation has three Roman arches, mimicking those on the Main building, topped by a large stained glass window in the center of the gable, surrounded with cast stone ornamentation. A similar large stained glass window lights the north elevation. The square seven-story bell tower rises to an octagonal belfry and cupola. The Classical details at the belfry and cupola include cornice bands, a frieze with swag decoration, Doric pilasters, engaged columns, and four corner finials.

Service Wing, showing arched windows of small chapel, facing southwest.
2009, Courtesy of A. C. Cole, Historic Structure Report.

Front Elevation of St. Anthony's Romanesque Chapel.
July 9, 2012.

Shop Building,
2009, Courtesy of A. C. Cole, Historic Structure Report.

Chapel and Campanile added in 1926,
July 9, 2012.

5. Shop Building/Garage. 1938, unknown architect

A small rectangular shop/garage building of wood-frame clad in stucco lies to the east of the main complex. The side-gabled red-tile roof extends to form a shed roof porch supported on wood posts, which shelters the nine, wood plank entrances to the small rooms on the south side. The flooring of this covered porch is sandstone. At the rear are four large shops. Six-over-six double hung windows in wood surrounds light the interior. The shop presence contributes to the spatial relationship of the whole complex.

Muir Building, July 9, 2012.

6. Muir Building, 1939, John J. Donovan, architect

This two-story, rectangular, Spanish Colonial Revival building is attached by a two-story arcade to the 1923 West Wing. It has white stucco walls, a hipped, red-tile roof and deeply recessed, paired, 12-paned, wood windows. The main entrance on the south side is deeply recessed in a door surround decorated with a heraldic shield and finials.

Refectory with Classical pediment over the doorway.
July 9, 2012.

7. Refectory, 1949, Richard H. Pitman architect

The Refectory on the east side of the Main building is a Spanish Colonial Revival style, three-story, rectangular building with stucco walls and a shallow-pitched, red-tiled, hipped roof. The divided staircase leads to a doorway with a Classical pediment flanked by Doric pilasters. The east entrance is sheltered by a porch with a red-tile hipped roof supported on square columns with

Doric capitals and bases. The facades are characterized by wood, deeply recessed, multi-paned windows with transoms.

Landscape Elements

Prior to the construction of St. Anthony's complex, the landscaped was undeveloped. The landscaping remained consistent since 1901, when the Seminary opened and included the large open lawn area below the Main building, a series of palms planted in front of the Main building and a rough faced ashlar retaining wall in front of the main building. The wall was likely constructed with the same supervision as the Main Building by chief stonemason Antonio Leyva. Over time the ashlar wall in front of the Main building was planted with cascading flowers which hid the wall. By 1917, the flowers were replaced with a concrete post and wire railing. A series of palm trees were planted both adjacent to the Main building entrance and behind the stone retaining wall and along the south side of the roadway below the Main building. It is not known if any specific landscape architect designed any of the grounds at St. Anthony's. It is also not known which palm trees remain from the original plantings. The original Norfolk pines no longer exist, but a large Norfolk pine has grown across the roadway from the Main Building and a large redwood tree has grown to tower over the campus from the rear.

Sandstone pillars flanking the entrance to St. Anthony's Seminary July 9, 2012.

By 1928, large sandstone pillars flanked the entrance to St. Anthony's Seminary interrupting a rough faced ashlar sandstone wall on Garden Street that rose to a high aggregate wall covered with a skim coat of stucco scored to look like stone. The site sloped from north to south, necessitating a series of stepped sandstone retaining walls.

Detail of Sandstone ashlar wall along Garden Street July 9, 2012.

The large, open grassy area below the Main building was used for playing fields, including a tennis court right in front of the Main building. During World War I, part of the lawn was cultivated as a war garden.

View of Palms and Norfolk Pine in front of the Complex. September 6, 2012.

View of palms flanking front entrance of Main Building and retaining wall in front of Main Building July 9, 2012.

Architect/Builder:
Brother Adrian Wewer, O. F. M. (1836-1914) was the architect of the original Romanesque Main building. Wewer was born in Harsweinkel, Germany where he apprenticed with a building-contractor or architect and became a Franciscan at the age of 22. The Franciscans sent him to America in 1862. Throughout his career, Wewer designed over 100 religious buildings, many in the German Gothic style. In addition to a large body of work in the Midwest, including Illinois, Nebraska, Minnesota and Indiana, Wewer designed buildings in San Francisco, Los Angeles, and Watsonville, California. He designed another St. Anthony's school in St. Louis in 1870 and the additional buildings to the campus in 1889, 1894, 1897.

Ross Montgomery (1888-1969) designed the 1920s additions to the main building and chapel. He was born in Toledo, Ohio and moved with his family to Los Angeles in 1900. In 1908 he became an apprentice draftsman to Los Angeles architects. In 1912, he opened his own practice with his brother, Mott C. Montgomery. They worked together for the next six years building residences and commercial buildings. By 1913, Montgomery became a licensed architect. In 1921, Montgomery began to work for the Catholic Diocese, designing a parochial school in Cypress Park in the Spanish Colonial Revival style. This school was typical of those Montgomery would later design and became the mainstay of his practice. He worked extensively with contractor BD Kronnick. Montgomery was the architect that restored the Mission San Luis Rey and designed the adjacent buildings in 1922. Because of this association, he was hired to design the additions at St. Anthony's Seminary in Santa Barbara in 1923. Montgomery was best known for the design of St. Anthony's Roman Catholic Church in Old Town Pasadena, California. Other ecclesiastical works by Montgomery include the Chapel of St. Vibiana (West Los Angeles), the Mausoleum of the Golden West (Inglewood), Saint Therese of Lisieux Parish Church (Alhambra), Calvary Cemetery Chapel (East Los Angeles), St. Cecilia Church (Los Angeles) and the restoration of Mission Santa Barbara, after it was damaged by an earthquake in 1925.

Christian Mueller was the sculptor for the reredos in the chapel. In addition to his art being commissioned for state and civic buildings in Sacramento and San Diego, Mueller did work for St. Paul's Cathedral in Chicago, the Sacred Heart and St. Ignatius Churches in San Francisco, and, for Bertram Goodhue's St. Bartholomew's Church in New York City.

Significance:
The City of Santa Barbara establishes historic significance as provided by the Municipal Code, Section 22.22.040. Any historic building that meets one or more of the eleven criteria (Criteria A through K) established for a City Landmark or a City Structure of Merit is considered significant. The St. Anthony's Seminary complex and its grounds are significant under the six following criteria:

Criterion A. Its character, interest or value as a significant part of the heritage of the City, the State or the Nation;

The complex is noted for its association with the Franciscan presence in Santa Barbara, which began with the establishment of the Colegio Franciscano in 1868 at the Mission. The present complex was the home of St. Anthony's Seminary from 1899 to 1987, and continues in the same educational use today as a home for the San Roque Schools.

Criterion C, Its identification with a person or persons who significantly contributed to the culture and development of the City, the State or the Nation;

The complex is identified with the Franciscan order, who not only significantly contributed to the culture and development of Santa Barbara, but who worked to build and staff a school to educate priests.

***Criterion D, its exemplification of a particular architectural style or way of life important to the City, the State, or the Nation*;**

The complex is significant for its unusual mix of architectural styles which are associated with Santa Barbara, including the Romanesque, Spanish Renaissance and Spanish Colonial Revival Styles.

Criterion E, Its exemplification of the best remaining architectural type in a neighborhood.

This complex is the best remaining type in its neighborhood, as it is the only complex of its type in the city. The area is largely residential, with many nineteenth-century houses set on large properties.

Criterion F, its identification as the creation, design, or work of a person or persons whose effort significantly influenced the heritage of the City, the State, or the Nation;

The primary significant architectural elements of the complex are the work of architects Brother Adrian Wewer and Ross G. Montgomery and the sculptor Christian Mueller. Their noted design efforts significantly influenced the heritage of the City. Montgomery is noted for his ecclesiastical architecture at the State level. Wewer is considered notable at the State and National level for his body of work for the Franciscans throughout California and the Midwest. Mueller is noted for his sculpture on both the State and National levels.

Criterion H, Its relationship to any other landmark if its preservation is essential to the integrity of that landmark;

The complex is adjacent to the National Historic Landmark and City Landmark Santa Barbara Mission to the east and to the City Landmark Hoffmann House on the west. The history of the three buildings is intertwined and the preservation of the complex is essential in preserving the character of El Pueblo Viejo Landmark District, Part II.

Criterion I. Its unique location or singular physical characteristic representing an established and familiar visual feature of a neighborhood;

The complex sits on a commanding site overlooking Garden Street, and its seven-story bell tower and four-story central building are singular physical characteristics which make it a familiar visual feature of the neighborhood. It has been visible to the public in one architectural form or another since 1899.

Criterion J. Its potential of yielding significant information of archeological interest.
As St. Anthony's was once part of the Mission Santa Barbara lands, based on surface observations, historic maps, photographs, and results of archeological excavations, there is evidence that there are locations on St. Anthony's campus considered to be high in archeological data potential from the early mission days.

Integrity
In addition to determining significance, there are essential physical features that must be considered to evaluate the integrity of a significant building. The seven aspects of integrity include location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. St. Anthony's Seminary has retained sufficient integrity in all seven of the criteria to communicate its potential significance.

Recommendation
Staff Recommends that the HLC adopt a resolution to recommend to City Council that the St. Anthony's Seminary Complex and Grounds be designated as a City Landmark.

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