



CARMEL MISSION FOUNDATION

Cornerstone

SUMMER 2013

BASILICA RESTORATION COMPLETE

The Carmel Mission Foundation announced in June, that work had been completed on the seismic retrofit and restoration of the historic Carmel Mission Basilica. It was the third major restoration of the Basilica since it was built in 1797. This historic treasure will be preserved for the enjoyment of present and future generations, because of this recent effort.

The restoration of the Basilica was originally estimated to cost \$7.2 million: \$5 million for the seismic retrofit, plus \$2.2 million for exterior restoration and infrastructure upgrades in two to three years. However, overlapping all of this work saved \$1.5 million by taking advantage of the scaffolding and contractor infrastructure already in place for the seismic retrofit.

The Basilica work was accomplished in record time and with no lost-time accidents, mainly due to the professional leadership and the unprecedented cooperation of the project team and the outstanding efforts of the general contractor, Blach Construction. The Basilica restoration completes Phase I of the Mission's multi-phase restoration program. *(For additional information on the Basilica's restoration, please see pages 4 and 5.)* ❖

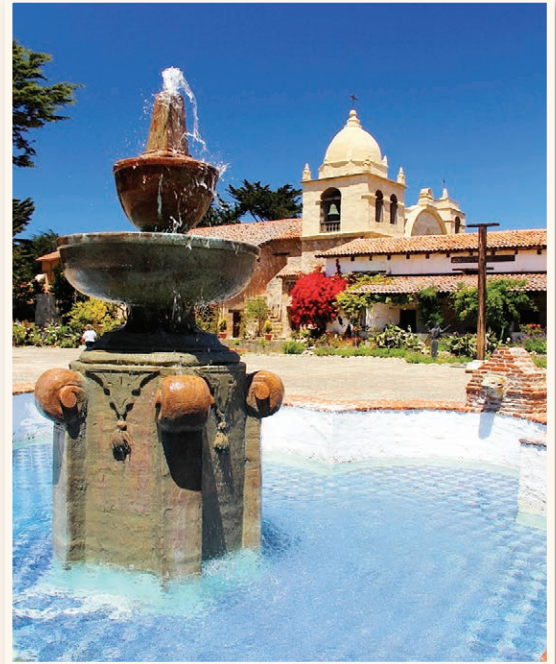


Photo by Charles Franks

The Basilica is beautifully restored and three times stronger, yet it has kept its historic look.

Phase II – Museum Restorations Next

The Significance of the Carmel Mission to the History of California



Photo courtesy Carmel Mission Foundation

California's first library, founded in 1770, is located in the Carmel Mission Convento Museum

The Carmel Mission is a repository of generations of culture, tradition, and history, as well as a highly significant part of California's heritage. It is a National and State Historic Landmark, a major tourist attraction, and a significant economic engine for the Monterey Peninsula.

Today, the Mission's museums are in critical need of restoration. This is being addressed under Phase II of the Foundation's efforts to restore the Carmel Mission complex. Planning is now underway by the same team that successfully completed the Basilica restoration. Included in Phase II plans are needed seismic retrofits

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CARMEL MISSION FOUNDATION

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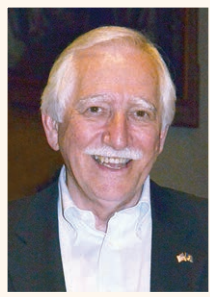
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The Carmel Mission Foundation was formed to fund the restoration and preservation of the

historical properties and artifacts of the Carmel Mission. The Foundation is a 501(c)(3) non-profit public benefit corporation, independent from any religious organization. Its tax ID number is 26-2981780. All contributions are tax deductible to the fullest extent allowed by law.



Vic Grabrian

From the President . . .

In this edition, we celebrate the completion of an amazing project – the Basilica restoration. It seemed like a daunting task back in 2008 when the Foundation was first formed. However, within five years, the Foundation raised the needed funds, and Phase I of the Mission's third major restoration was successfully completed. Of course, none of this would have been possible without the support of our wonderful donors, whom we thank immensely.

I would also like to thank the outstanding project team and all the workers who did such a beautiful job of restoring the Basilica. It was amazing to watch the enthusiasm and care with which they worked. To have accomplished all of this restoration work, while keeping the Basilica open for normal services and activities, speaks volumes about the caliber of this team. To top it off, we saved \$1.5 million in the process. On July 13, the Carmel Mission, Blach Construction, and the Carmel Mission Foundation co-hosted an "Appreciation BBQ" at the Mission's Orchard House to thank all of the workers.



Courtesy Carmel Mission Foundation

It is with a note of sadness that we say farewell to Fr. John Griffin. As the instigator of the Mission's "Third Springtime," he led the way for the Basilica's successful restoration. We have great admiration for all his accomplishments as pastor of the Carmel Mission and extend to Fr. John our very best wishes for success in his new assignment. From all of us at the Foundation, we say THANK YOU!

Fr. Paul Murphy has been assigned as the Mission's new pastor. We welcome him and look forward to working with Fr. Murphy, as we continue with the Mission's multi-phase restoration program.

This year we celebrate the 300th anniversary of Junípero Serra's birth, which highlights the impact this amazing individual had on the formation of the State of California. It is fitting that we are now embarking on the next phase of the Mission's restoration, which encompasses the museums, in order to preserve this significant part of California's history.

We ask you to continue to remember the Foundation in your kind generosity as we take on the challenge of funding Phase II. To our growing group of friends and supporters, we express our deepest appreciation and gratitude for all that you have enabled us to accomplish. ❖

With warmest regards,

President and Chief Executive Officer

Phase II – Museum Restorations Next, *continued from page 1*

and infrastructure upgrades for museum buildings; facility and courtyard improvements for better visitor traffic flow; and an overall enhancement of the museum experience, through improved museum displays, better descriptive information, and state-of-the-art technology. The ultimate objective is to better tell the story of the Carmel Mission, the Alta California missions, and their significant impact on California's history.

Visitors to the Carmel Mission's multiple museums can view exhibits of life in early California and learn about the important role the Carmel Mission played in what would become the State of California. Currently exhibited are parts of the Mission's collection of 3,400 pieces of art and artifacts, as well as Serra's reconstructed cell and the friars' living room and kitchen, showing the humble life these missionaries lived. California's first library is located here, as well as California's oldest continuously occupied residence, both of which predate the 1797 construction of the Basilica.

The Carmel Mission was the headquarters for the entire California mission system, eventually growing to 21 missions. From here, supplies were sent out to the other missions. Under Junípero Serra's leadership, the missions introduced different industries, trades, and services to California, including agriculture, viticulture, and livestock, plus the gift of literacy.

The significance of the Carmel Mission and the importance of preserving this historic treasure were demonstrated on August 28, 1883, when in commemorating the upcoming Centennial of Junípero Serra's death in 1884, a special proclamation went out to the people of California to restore the Carmel Mission. This proclamation was signed by over fifty dignitaries including the governor of California, mayors, judges, gov-

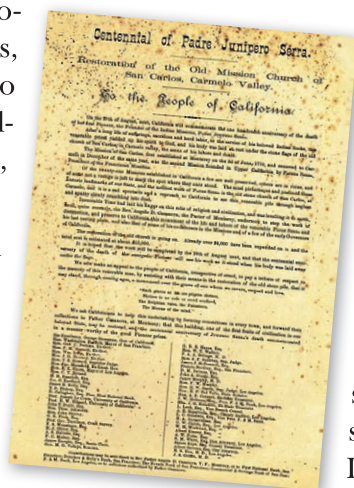


Deterioration of Convento wall (above); Serra's cell (left)

ernment officials, bankers, educators, and private citizens. In 1884, the Legislature of California passed a concurrent resolution making August 29 of that year, the centennial of Father Serra's burial, a legal holiday.

Each of our 50 states is represented in the nation's Capitol building by two statues of individuals having particular historical significance to that state. The two statues representing California are Ronald Reagan and Junípero Serra. When Ronald Reagan was sworn in as governor of California in January of 1967, he chose to use Junípero Serra's 400-year-old Bible, which Serra brought with him from Spain, and is part of the Carmel Mission collection.

In launching Phase II, the Foundation's first priority is to fund a comprehensive museum restoration study, which will define the projects, plans, and budgets necessary to save and preserve these treasures, which are such a significant part of California's history. If you are willing to help with a tax-deductible contribution or want to learn more about the plans for the museum restorations, please contact Vic Grabrian at the Foundation's office (831) 624-3261. ❖



Photos courtesy Carmel Mission Foundation

BASILICA RESTORATION HISTORY

Junípero Serra died in 1784, thirteen years before the present stone church, now a Basilica, was completed. However, it is believed he had a hand in its design. This church has now seen three major restorations (1884, 1937, and 2013). As a result of the most recent restoration, it is three times stronger than before, yet has kept its historic look, and has been preserved for present and future generations.

The Beginning Building of the present church, the seventh on the site, was completed in 1797, literally over Serra's grave. The Carmel Mission Basilica was built of sandstone and faced mostly with sand-colored



*Carmel Mission at its height of development
Richard Brydges Beechy watercolor, 1827*

plaster. Measured on the inside, the nave is 150 feet by 29 feet. The 220-year-old walls are approximately five-feet thick at their base. At the same time the Basilica was being built, adobe buildings were also constructed to enclose the Mission courtyard.

Secularization The Mission was secularized by the Mexican government in 1836. Mission lands, originally intended to be distributed to the Indian converts, ended up in the hands of settlers and cronies of



the governor. The church was abandoned and, sadly, the roof collapsed in 1852. Meanwhile, California became the 31st state in 1850, with its capital located in Monterey. The Mission was later returned to the Church by President Buchanan in 1859.

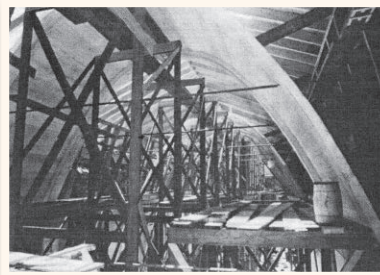


First Restoration

The first major restoration occurred in 1884, when private funds were raised to put a Gothic style roof on the church, which was the rage at the time.

This preserved it until the 1930s when church and additional private funds became available to mount a full-scale renovation.

Second Restoration Harry Downie was the curator charged with directing the second major restoration of the Carmel Mission.



Beginning in 1931, he devoted five decades of his life to this endeavor. In 1937, he replaced the Gothic style roof with the present roof, which replicated the

church's original design. According to multiple sources, the Carmel Mission Basilica is one of the most authentically restored of all the mission churches in California, due to Downie's dedication.

Third Restoration The third major restoration of the Carmel Mission began in 2008 when Fr. John Griffin, the Mission's pastor, commissioned a special study to determine the condition of its historic structures, which were in critical need of repair and restoration. One of the primary needs was to stabilize and waterproof the exterior of the Basilica. Its massive stone walls had cracks and chipped stone, and were suffering from moisture damage. There were also many instances of severe deterioration of historic lintels and roof framing.

Out of this grew the need for a \$5 million seismic retrofit and a subsequent \$2.2 million exterior restoration and infrastructure upgrade, which together became Phase I of the Mission's third restoration.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE BASILICA'S THIRD RESTORATION

After raising funds and assembling the project team, restoration plans, budgets, and permits were completed in 2011. The seismic retrofit work began in August 2012. The first step was to erect scaffolding and a weather protection structure over the Basilica to protect the ceiling, while the roof was removed.

The 220-year-old walls were then stabilized by drilling over 300 center-cored vertical and horizontal holes into which steel rods were inserted and grouted into place, thus strengthening the existing walls without affecting the appearance of the Basilica. Additional cores were drilled to run electrical conduit within the walls.



Drilling cores for steel rods

of 4' x 8' sections of plywood was added to better distribute lateral earthquake forces. The weather protection structure was then removed and the original roof tiles reinstalled.

Meanwhile, new electrical and fire suppression systems were installed in the Basilica, together with new

- *No unanticipated critical problems*
- *Use of the weather protection structure*
- *Restoration of the walls, buttresses and towers*
- *The dome emerging from its previous condition*
- *Removing the earthquake warning signs*
- *Saving \$1.5 million*
- *No lost-time accidents*
- *Keeping the Basilica open during construction*



*(l to r) Vic Grabrian, Foundation President & CEO;
Brian Kelly, Project General Manager; and
Fr. John Griffin, Pastor*

Strengthening of the roof began with the installation of additional wood beams and metal collectors to strengthen the trusses. Cement bond beams and steel I-beams were added to reinforce and tie the structure together. Once work beneath the roof was completed, new roof sheathing

determined that a significant savings could be achieved by accelerating the remainder of the Basilica restoration work to take advantage of scaffolding and contractor infrastructure already in place. This required the Foundation to quickly raise an additional million dollars in early 2013. This was accomplished and, as a result, \$1.5 million was saved. The Basilica's seismic retrofit and restoration work was completed in June of 2013. ❖

interior lighting and custom-made chandeliers. The radiant heating system was upgraded with a new, more energy efficient boiler. A new ADA restroom building was constructed, and ADA ramps were built for easier Basilica access.

Before the scaffolding was removed, repairs were made to the exterior walls, buttresses, towers, and dome. Special restoration techniques and materials had to be developed that were compatible with existing Basilica materials.

\$1.5 Million Saved The plan was to restore the Basilica in two phases: (1) the seismic retrofit; and, (2) the exterior restoration and system upgrades. However, once underway, the project team



Restoration scaffolding

Junípero Serra TRICENTENNIAL

This year, on November 24, we celebrate the 300th anniversary of Junípero Serra's birth. He was the founder of the Carmel Mission and eight other missions in Alta California. The Carmel Mission was the headquarters of the California mission system, ultimately consisting of 21 missions. Serra played a decisive role in the European settlement of the New World and in the founding of California.



Carmel Mission 1794
William Alexander watercolor based on John Sykes

His Early Years

He was born Miguel José Serra in Petra on the Mediterranean island of Mallorca on November 24, 1713. Though not an assuming figure and plagued by ill health much of his adult life, he brought Christianity and Spanish culture to California. The first half of his life was spent in Mallorca; the second half was dedicated to developing missions and administering to native peoples in remote regions of New Spain (later Mexico) including Sierra Gorda, Baja California, and Alta California (what today is primarily the State of California).

Bright, earnest, and deeply religious at an early age, he chose to become a Franciscan, adopting the name Junípero. He earned his doctorate in sacred theology at Lullian University in Mallorca's capital of Palma. At the age of 36, having long dreamt of going to the New World as a missionary, he began the treacherous journey across the sea to New Spain in 1749. For the next 19 years, he dedicated himself to missionary work in Mexico.

Establishing the California Missions

In 1768, Don José de Gálvez, the Inspector-General of New Spain, was planning an expedition to settle Alta California and selected Serra to be founder and president of the Alta California missions. Joining the expedition led by Don Gaspar de Portolá, Serra arrived in San Diego in



A 1970's statue of Junípero Serra

1769 and established the first Alta California mission, San Diego de Alcalá.

In 1770, the parties set out for Monterey Bay where the second mission was temporarily located. Serra moved this mission in 1771 to the Carmel River, six miles to the south, in order to benefit the natives and to take advantage of better water and agricultural conditions. This mission was named San Carlos Borromeo del Rio Carmelo (the Carmel Mission).

Between 1771 and 1782, Serra went on to establish seven additional missions in Alta California: San Antonio de Padua, San Gabriel Arcángel, San Luis Obispo de Tolosa, San Francisco de Asís, San Juan Capistrano, Santa Clara de Asís, and San Buenaventura. The remaining 12 California missions were founded under the guidance of Fray Fermín Francisco de Lasuén and his successors. By the end of 1783, the missions had attained a level of self-sufficiency that Serra had envisioned years earlier.



Junípero Serra's dedication and sustaining faith allowed him to overcome political and physical adversity, leaving as his legacy California itself. A statue of Blessed Junípero Serra, one of the giants of California history, stands in Statuary Hall in our nation's Capitol. This devoted and selfless missionary died at the Carmel Mission on August 28, 1784, at the age of 70. His body rests beneath the Carmel Mission Basilica's main altar. ❖

Were You Married at the Mission?

Barbara and Mark Mills were married at the Carmel Mission in 1954. It was a very simple occasion with about 45 people present. The wall behind the altar had muted orange and pink rays before the reredos was installed.



Photo courtesy Barbara Mills

When they were first married, they lived down the coast in a home that had no electricity. Rocks would fall off the mountain and end up on the highway, especially during storms. Barbara and her husband gathered these rocks and used them to build their first home.

Mark, who was originally from Jerome, Arizona, had apprenticed under Frank Lloyd Wright for four years. Mark was an architect noted

for his designs, and has a drawing at the Museum of Modern Art. His plans are archived at Cal Poly. Much of what he designed was built of wood, and his buildings blend nicely with the environment.

Barbara came from a local family, whose mother was a well-known artist. Mark always worked from their home, never having an outside office, and Barbara maintained all the necessary paperwork.

Together Barbara and Mark built five homes, without assistance from anyone. Both Barbara and Mark loved nature and, although Mark has passed away, Barbara feels very blessed to have had a wonderful life and an exceptional husband. ❖

Summer Solstice

When the Basilica was built, it was oriented in such a manner that at sunrise on the Summer Solstice, the sun would shine through the star window on the east façade, beautifully illuminating the tabernacle and altar. (Note also the sun's illumination of one of the new chandeliers.) Due to Carmel's prevailing summer fog, it is not often we can witness this event. However, this year, on the morning of June 21, Luke Coletti, one of the Foundation's volunteers and a parishioner at the Mission, was able to capture this stunning picture.



Photo by Luke Coletti

UPCOMING EVENTS

Carmel Mission Concours

Wednesday, August 14

Noon to 5:00 PM

Main Courtyard

For an entrance fee of \$25, which benefits the charities of the Knights of Columbus, enjoy vintage automobiles and wine tasting.



2nd Annual Carmel-by-the-Glass

Thursday, September 12

5:00 to 8:00 PM

Devendorf Park

Enjoy local wines, light bites, music, and mingling with friends at this stylish community event that helps revitalize downtown Carmel, presented by Rich Pépe. Net proceeds are donated to the Carmel Mission Foundation to support the Mission's restoration.

All Access VIP Pass \$30

Ticket info: (831) 402-PEPE (7373)

or www.carmelbytheglass.com

Serra Tricentennial Eve Celebration

Saturday, November 23

6:00 to 9:00 PM

Carmel Art Association Gallery

Join us for a wine and cheese reception and special program to honor Junípero Serra on the eve of his 300th birthday. All Foundation donors and guests are welcome.

Serra Memorial Dedication

Sunday, November 24

(time to be announced)

Carmel Mission Main Courtyard

All are invited to the formal dedication of the Serra Memorial, which honors Junípero Serra, major donors to the Mission's restoration, and the retired Ave Maria bell. ❖

DID YOU KNOW?



Photos courtesy Carmel Mission Foundation

The Carmel Mission Basilica is one of only three mission churches built of stone. The others are built with adobe bricks. When restoring the Basilica walls, small sections were not plastered over in order to provide "windows" to display the Basilica's previously hidden and wonderful stone work. Each wall tells a different story of over two centuries of construction and repair.

Restoration Celebration and Panel Presentation



Attendees arriving for the panel presentation

On May 18, the Foundation sponsored a special panel presentation to celebrate the completion of the seismic retrofit and restoration of the Carmel Mission Basilica. Members of the

and Bret Brenkwitz, project architects; Scott Haggblade, structural engineer; Gino Cecchetto, building information technologies; and David Wessel, preservation architect. Mike Harney, Blach Construction's Project Superintendent, then wrapped it up with a running month-by-month commentary on the restoration work and challenges.

The Foundation presented special awards to Fr. John and to Brian Kelly for their roles in the Basilica restoration. Following the presentations, Fr. John removed the earthquake warning sign posted on the main entrance of the Basilica, as it was no longer an "unreinforced masonry structure." ❖



Fr. John Griffin

restoration project team discussed the methods and techniques used to restore the Basilica.

Vic Grabrian, Foundation President and CEO, moderated the presentation and gave a history of previous Mission restorations and the Foundation's role in funding the most recent restoration. Father John Griffin, Pastor, explained how this latest restoration came about, and Brian Kelly, Project General Manager, provided an overview. This was followed by slide and video presentations by Charlie Franks