



Old Mission Santa Barbara Words to Know

Buildings:

Adobe - sun dried bricks made of mud and straw, used for building

Portico- covered porch usually edged with pillars or arches.

Bell tower- tall structure to hold church bells.

Sala- main entrance room of a house or mission.

Quadrangle - rectangular or square open space or open courtyard bordered by the sides of buildings.

Façade- front face of a building.

Mission - site of church and school overseen by missionaries.

Things:

Aqueduct - artificial channels bringing water long distances, often from dam.

Dam - barrier which holds back water, creating a reservoir.

Lavandería - washing area for clothes.

Retablo - backdrop behind the church altar which may be carved or painted.

Secularization - the process of changing something from a religious purpose to a non-religious one. The Mexican government ended the mission era and this often meant sale of the mission buildings and lands.

Santos - statues of “holy” people, or saints, who led good lives and were to be role models.

People:

Chumash - Indian tribe occupied area from Malibu to San Luis Obispo.

Bishop Garcia Diego - A Franciscan Friar and the first Bishop of California. He ended physical punishment in Missions.

Padre Serra - Franciscan Friar and founder of the first 10 Missions in Alta California.

Padre Lasuen -Successor to Serra and founder of Mission Santa Barbara in 1786.

Governor Pico - Secularized the missions and sold them at auction.

Yanonali - Chumash chief who became a Christian and brought his village’s people to the Mission.

Abraham Lincoln - Gave Missions back to Catholic Church.

Franciscans - Followers of 13th century leader St. Francis of Assisi. They were missionaries who worked to convert people to Christianity.

Neophytes - Term used by missionaries referring to Christian Indigenous people who had been baptized and lived at the Missions.

Major Domo - Manager of the work force of Indigenous people at a Mission.