

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

DRAFT

1. Name of Property

Historic name: The Pereira Octagon Barn
 Other names/site number: N/A
 Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A
 (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 4400 Octagon Way
 City or town: San Luis Obispo State: California County: San Luis Obispo
 Not For Publication: Vicinity:

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___ national ___ statewide ___ local
 Applicable National Register Criteria:
 ___ A ___ B ___ C ___ D

_____ Signature of certifying official/Title:	_____ Date
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.	
_____ Signature of commenting official:	_____ Date
_____ Title :	
_____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government	

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	_____	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	_____	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Agriculture/Subsistence: Animal Facility

Category: Domestic (historic):

Subcategory: Secondary Structure

Category: Agriculture/Subsistence (historic):

Subcategories: Animal Facility &
Agricultural Outbuilding

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Work in progress

Category: Social (anticipated):

Subcategory: Civic

Category: Recreation and Culture (anticipated):

Subcategories: Auditorium & Museum

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Mid-19th Century Octagon Mode

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

Foundation: Concrete

Walls: Vertical Wood Planks

Roof: Redwood Shingles

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Pereira Octagon Barn is a former dairy barn built in 1906 on land which was originally part of a Mexican-era land grant. The barn is a late manifestation of the Octagon Style of barn which was popular in the second half of the 19th century, particularly in the dairy states of the Middle West. This one-story barn encloses roughly 5000 square feet of space. Its exterior walls are painted white; its roof consists of eight triangularly shaped sections and is topped by a 10-foot tall, louvered cupola. The restoration, done by volunteers of the Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo, took almost 15 years. Thanks to these efforts, completed in 2012, the barn is in excellent condition and manifests a great deal of historical integrity.

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Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheet for Section 7.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture
Agriculture

Period of Significance
1906 – circa 1950

Significant Dates
N/A

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder

Builders were:
Damaso, John—Builder

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Architecture: The Pereira Octagon Barn is one of the few West Coast examples of the eight-sided barn architecture, which was intended to be more efficient for the farmer in the days before mechanization made farm labor less arduous.

Agriculture: The Pereira Octagon Barn served as a dairy barn for approximately 50 years, in a county known from the 1860s to the 1950s for its production of milk, butter, and cheese. Constructed in 1906 at a time when local dairy people were realizing the importance of adapting modern methods of farming, the barn was part of a Grade A dairy operation until the mid-1950s, at which time the property was converted to a beef cattle operation.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

See Continuation Sheet Section 8, which covers both areas of significance.

1. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

See Continuation Sheet, titled "Bibliography" (following Continuation Sheet for Section 8)

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

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_____ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
_____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

_____ State Historic Preservation Office
_____ Other State agency
_____ Federal agency
_____ Local government
_____ University
_____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

2. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2 acres

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Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: _____
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

Latitude: 35.23668°N Longitude: -120.67965°W

- | | |
|--------------|------------|
| 1. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 2. Latitude: | Longitude: |
| 3. Latitude: | Longitude: |

Or

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

See Continuation Sheet title “Verbal Boundary Definition” following “Bibliography”

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

These are the boundaries indicated in the legal description.

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3. Form Prepared By

B.K. Richard

Honorary Board Trustee, Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo County; Chair of Land Conservancy's Octagon Barn Committee
(bk@bishoppeakgroup.net), Land Conservancy office: 547 Marsh Street San Luis Obispo, CA 93401. Tel. 805/544-9096

Lynne Landwehr

Volunteer Researcher and Member of the Land Conservancy's Octagon Barn Committee
(llandwehr@yahoo.com); 2644 Flora Street, San Luis Obispo, CA 93401. Tel. 805/543-7813).

Organization: Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo County
street & number: 547 Marsh Street
city or town: San Luis Obispo state: CA zip code: 93401
e-mail: www.lcslo.org
telephone: 805/544-9096
date: February 19, 2013

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location. Previously submitted with Landmark Application.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map. Previously submitted.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

None, other than photographs. See below.

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Photographs

A special continuation sheet has been prepared (see that part of this application package) for the photo records. A contemporaneous photo is included along with photos showing some of the historic architectural and agricultural context.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

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Location and Setting:

The Pereira Octagon barn is located on a two-acre, leased parcel just off South Higuera Street (at 4400 Octagon Way), one mile south of the city limits of San Luis Obispo, in San Luis Obispo County, California. The barn is fully visible from South Higuera Street, as well as from a northbound portion of US 101 which runs parallel to South Higuera.

To the north is a property used for RV storage. To the south and east are rolling hills of agricultural land. To the west, beyond a narrow strip of cultivated land, is a small creek, and beyond the creek is U.S. 101. West of the highway are the Irish hills, which are largely undeveloped.

Type and Style

The Pereira Octagon barn, with its eight-sided construction, is a late manifestation of the Octagonal Style of barn popular in the dairy states of the Midwest in the second half of the 19th century. Very few octagonal barns were built in the states on the Pacific Coast (Washington, Oregon, and California). In San Luis Obispo County, the most common type of barn was the monitor-style barn—a rectangular structure with a raised ceiling along the center of the building.

Size/Materials

This one-story, eight-sided barn measures 78 feet across and encloses approximately 5,000 square feet of interior space. The barn itself is 45 feet tall, including a 10-foot-tall, louvered, octagonal cupola which provides ventilation and natural light. There is a weather vane at the top of the cupola.

Each of the barn's eight vertical faces is approximately 10 feet tall and 32 feet wide. The walls and three of the four doors are rough-sawn, irregular-width redwood boards, painted white. Much of this wood is original; some has been salvaged from sources of a similar age--most notably, from a dismantled, century-old barn in nearby Guadalupe.

The barn has a concrete foundation under the outside walls and a 10-foot wide concrete apron inside the walls. This apron once included a trough for the disposal of animal waste and water. For reasons of public safety, this trough, which slopes toward a drain on the north side of the barn, has been filled with concrete. The remainder of the interior space is surfaced with decomposed/crushed granite, which recalls the original dirt floor of the working barn.

The barn is open in the interior, exposing the underside of the entire roof structure. There are 16 evenly spaced footings set 15 feet inside the exterior walls and spaced around the octagon shape (at vertices and at the middle of line segments). These footings support 4-inch by 4-inch columns, which in turn support a truss structure and horizontal beams for the open span of the roof.

The barn is roofed with redwood shingles obtained from "sinker logs" retrieved in a salvage operation in British Columbia. This use of salvaged, old-growth redwood was an ecologically acceptable solution to

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the challenge of finding suitable roofing material for the restoration. The shingles were custom-sawn and cut to 7” x 30” to replicate the originals.

In a sense, the roof is cantilevered from eight different directions, and held together at the peak and cupola. This unique structure has proven itself for over 100 years, withstanding the strong winds from the nearby Los Osos Valley and an occasional earthquake.

The barn was originally outfitted with stalls and stanchions to support its dairying function. These were removed during the restoration process. Also during the restoration, above each of the barn’s 16 footings, an additional beam (to form a rigid triangular truss shape) was added to the original beam structure. This was done to improve structural strength without compromising the very “open” feeling of the interior of the barn.

Condition and “Historical Integrity”:

The barn is in excellent condition, having been completely restored over a 15-year period by volunteers of the Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo County. The barn’s “historical integrity” is manifested in the following:

- a) The barn remains in its original location and retains its original “look.”
- b) The barn’s original octagonal design is intact.
- c) Insofar as possible, the barn’s original materials have been retained. Much of the wood in the walls is original. The roof’s shingles had to be replaced, but the new shingles were made from salvaged “sinker logs,” custom cut at 30 inches in length, and of an age consistent with the barn’s original materials.
- d) The feeling and association of the barn still resonate with its essential character as a working dairy barn from its construction in 1906 up through the mid- 1950s, when it ceased to be a dairy barn and was used mainly for storage of equipment and feed (in a beef cattle operation).

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Continuation Sheet for Section 8

Statement of Significance for Architecture (Statement for Agriculture follows)

The Pereira Octagon Barn is a late manifestation of the Octagonal Style of barn popular in the dairy states of the Midwest in the second half of the 19th century. Although the peak years of popularity of octagon-style barns were the 1880s, it took longer for San Luis Obispo County to get its own eight-sided barn. This may be attributable to the relative isolation and slow development which marked the area from its earliest days of European settlement.

The creator and popularizer of the eight-sided design was the charismatic and very persuasive Orson Squires Fowler, a native of New York state. By the mid-19th century, the impassioned Mr. Fowler had popularized the Victorian “science” of phrenology (the effort to determine character traits by measuring the contours of the human head) and had established a national business publishing self-help books, health treatises, and sometimes-controversial marital advice. Then he lit on the concept of an octagonal building as the most efficient, most desirable, most modern of designs. He published his ideas in 1848 and sparked a national fad for octagonal houses. The development of octagonal barns was not far behind.

Although Fowler left the actual design of different octagon barns to the decisions of local builders, by 1900 national farm-supply companies and merchandising giants such as Sears were furnishing patterns and even pre-fab kits of lumber for octagonal barns along with plans for other polygonal barns (hexagonal, 12-sided, 16-sided, etc.) and for “true-round” barns.

Some of the advantages claimed for an octagon barn were:

- 1) a greater volume-to-surface ratio than a rectangular barn, which meant a greater area could be enclosed using less construction material.
- 2) The greater open space in the octagonal interior meant less need for other structures such as calving barns, holding pens, or other out-buildings.
- 3) The centralized nature of the layout would save farmers precious steps as they labored to feed, milk, and clean up after their cows. (In barns, Fowler wrote, “we need some common center in and around which to work. This form will turn the heads of all the horses and cattle, and openings to all the bays and bins, toward this center, so that one can pass from bay to stall, and from every part to every other, with half the steps required [in a rectangular or square barn]....” The octagon barn’s labor-saving features were most appealing at a time when mechanization was only beginning. As cattle could be stanchioned in a circular pattern, facing a central feeding area, the farmers’ chores of feeding and clean-up could be accomplished with fewer steps as they circled along the feed troughs in the center and the waste troughs located to the rear of the cows on the exterior perimeter. The task of milking, too, was claimed to be easier, as the triangular space available to each cow was wider towards her rear, making her milking anatomy more accessible, whether milking was done by hand or by machine.
- 4) The shape of an octagon barn resisted high winds and heavy storms better than rectangular barns did.

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The Pereira Octagon Barn, with its eight-sided design, its economy of materials, its uninterrupted interior space, its circular pattern for placement and feeding of cattle, its octagonal, louvered cupola providing light and ventilation, and its increased wind-resistance, is a classic example of the Octagonal Style.

Statement of Significance for Agriculture

Early Commercial Dairying in San Luis Obispo County:

Beginning in the mid-1860s, San Luis Obispo County became one of the important centers of the early commercial-dairy business in California. Referred to as “cow heaven” by early dairymen, the area had the advantages of cheap land, a mild climate with sufficient rain for pasturage through the spring and early summer months, and proximity and access via steam ships to the enormous San Francisco market.

Expansion of the County’s Dairy Industry:

In the last 30 years of the 19th century, there was a virtual explosion of dairying in the County. Many immigrants found their way to this “cow heaven” and took entry-level jobs as milkers, aspiring to work their way up to leasing a piece of land and a small herd of cows, and eventually to owning their own dairies. The Ticinese from Italian-speaking Switzerland and the Azorean Portuguese were the two ethnic groups most important in this migration. Delivery of dairy products to large markets became faster and easier when the County was finally made part of the Southern Pacific system in the 1890s.

The Need to Modernize:

Towards the turn of the century, local dairy people were dismayed by the competitive prices of butter and cheese products shipped by rail from dairy centers in the Midwest and on the East Coast. There was a growing awareness in the county that modernization would be essential to the continued success of the county’s business of producing milk, cheese, and butter. Efforts to address this situation led to local farmers’ efforts to improve their herds through importing better breeding stock, as well as to use newly available machinery such as the Laval cream separator and various types of milking machines. The cultivation of alfalfa as a supplement to pasturage became an accepted practice, and milking operations, once seasonal, became a year-round practice. A dairymen’s union was formed with the purpose of providing its members with up-to-date information on the best and latest methods. This spirit of modernization also led to the establishment of the California Polytechnic School (now California Polytechnic State University) in the city of San Luis Obispo; the earliest curriculum included courses in dairy science.

The Pereira Octagon Barn as part of the Modernization of the County’s Dairy Business:

(Note: The perceived advantages and “modern” aspects of an eight-sided barn are covered in the “Statement of Significance to Architecture.”)

Built in 1906, the Pereira Octagon Barn was part of this local effort at modernization of the dairy business. It served as a dairy barn for some 50 years. The Pereiras’ business, known as the Home Dairy, was a Grade A dairy with a processing facility just three miles away in downtown San Luis Obispo.

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There, the milk was pasteurized and bottled. Then, in the early-morning hours, it was delivered to residents all over the city.

The End of the County’s Dairy Days:

In the mid-1950s, as mechanization of the dairy industry led to a concentration of larger and larger dairy herds in California’s Central Valley, local farmers could no longer compete with these economies of scale. Most of the county’s creameries closed down, and hauling charges to distant creameries were prohibitive. The Pereiras, along with most other SLO county dairy farmers, converted from dairy cattle to beef cattle, thus ending the county’s 90-year history of dairying.

The Barn Restored:

The barn remained the property of the Pereira family until 1994, but it had become a sort of “white elephant” which couldn’t accommodate newer, larger farming machinery and wasn’t needed for range-grazing beef cattle. The property was sold to John and Howard Hayashi in 1994, by which time the barn’s condition had badly deteriorated. Its new owners assumed it would eventually collapse. In 1997, the Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo County, led by Executive Director Ray Belknap, arranged to lease and restore the barn.

The 15-year restoration effort, carried out entirely by volunteers, is now largely complete, and the Pereira Octagon Barn stands as an icon representing the area’s agricultural past. It is testimony to the 90-year period when dairies flourished in San Obispo County, creating the agricultural infrastructure which is still one of the area’s defining characteristics. It is a direct link to the days when the county’s green hills and fertile valleys were known far and wide as “cow heaven.”

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Continuation Sheet for Bibliography Information For National Register
Nomination

Bibliography and Interviews for History of the Pereira Octagon Barn

Bibliography:

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- Arthur, Eric, and Dudley Witney. The Barn: A Vanishing Landmark in North America. New York: Arrowood Press, 1988.
- Carr, Paula Juelke. "Harmony Along the Coast," Road Scholars: Transportation Histories of the Central California Coast. Heritage Shared, San Luis Obispo, 2008.
- Cheda, Giorgio. L'emigrazione ticinese in California (vol. I - Storia dell'Emigrazione; vol. II Epistolario). Locarno, Switzerland: Armando Dado, 1981. [Letters from Ticinese (Italian Swiss) immigrants to San Luis Obispo County. English translations by Lynne Landwehr.]
- First Annual Catalog, California Polytechnic School. Sacramento: 1903.
- Fowler, Orson Squires. A Home for All; or, the Gravel Wall and Octagon Mode of Building: New, Cheap, Convenient, Superior, and adapted to Rich and Poor. New York: Fowlers & Wells, Publishers, 1848, 1854; reissued by Nabu Public Domain Reprints/Bibliobazaar, Charleston, SC, 2011.
- Hall-Patton, Mark. History Columns from the San Luis Obispo Telegram-Tribune, A Personal Selection of My Favorites. San Luis Obispo: San Luis Obispo County Historical Society, 1993.
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- Jespersen, Christjan N., ed. History of San Luis Obispo County, State of California: Its People and Its Resources. [Los Angeles]: H. M. Meier, 1939.
- Leffingwell, Randy. The American Barn. St. Paul, Minnesota: MBI Publishing Company, 2003.
- McKeen, Rose. Parade Along the Creek: San Luis Obispo Memories of the 1920s through '60s. San Luis Obispo: self-published by Rose McKeen, 1988.
- Morrison, Annie L., and John H. Haydon. History of San Luis Obispo County and Environs, California, with Biographical Sketches of the Leading Men and Women of the County and Environs Who Have been Identified with the Growth and Development of the Section from the Early Days to

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the Present. Los Angeles: Historic Record Company, 1917; biographical portion reprinted in 2002 by Friends of the Adobes, San Miguel.

Noble, Allen G., and Richard K. Cleek. The Old Barn Book: A Field Guide to North American Barns & Other Farm Structures. New Brunswick, New Jersey: Rutgers University Press, 1995.

Pavlik, Robert C., Editor. A Vast Pastoral Domain: San Luis Obispo County in the 1870s. San Luis Obispo: Cal Poly Library Associates, 1993.

Salmina, M.G. History of Cooperation in San Luis Obispo County. San Luis Obispo: Harmony Valley Creamery Association, 1936.

Santos, Robert L. "Dairying in California Through 1910," at <http://www.library.csustan.edu/bsantos/dairy.html>, retrieved January 12, 2012. [Reprinted from Southern California Quarterly 76 (Summer 1994): 175-194]

Soike, Lowell J. Without Right Angles: The Round Barns of Iowa (second edition). Iowa City: Penfield Press, 1990.

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Warrin, Donald, and Geoffrey L. Gomes. Land, As Far As the Eye Can See: Portuguese in the Old West. Spokane, Washington: The Arthur H. Clark Company, 2001.

www.parks.ca.gov/?page_id=23035 National Parks Service's historical background on Steele brothers and their dairy ranches in Marin and San Mateo counties prior to their arrival in San Luis Obispo County. (Retrieved March 27, 2012.)

Interviews for Octagon Barn/Oral History Project
(Interviews conducted by Bev Gingg and Lynne Landwehr
for the Pereira Octagon Barn Oral History Project)

Abbott, Lorraine Kirchner. Lived on Octagon Barn property 1948-1951 while her family operated the dairy for the Pereiras. Telephone interview, with notes, July 16, 2012.

Belknap, Ray. Early leader of restoration efforts on Octagon Barn, former Executive Director of the Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo County. In-person interview July 30, 2012.

Bell, Maxine. Granddaughter of Henri LaFranchi, one of the three men who built the Pereira Octagon Barn. In-person interview, with notes, March 6, 2012, and July 31, 2012.

Carson, Ed. One of the leaders in restoration of the Octagon Barn. In-person interview, May 4, 2012, taped and transcribed.

Filipponi, Herb. Member of old dairying family; their ranch bordered that of the Pereiras; the two

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families knew each other. In-person interview July 11, 2012, taped and transcribed.

Graham, Dann. Member of the Carmo family, whose immigration was sponsored by the Pereiras, and who worked the Octagon Barn property in the late 1950s. Telephone conversations, with notes, March 13, 2012, and September 20, 2012.

Oliveira, John. His family ran the Octagon Barn operation for Pereiras, 1936-41. In-person interview February 8, 2012, taped and transcribed. Additional phone and in-person interviews subsequent to initial interview.

Pereira, David. Grandson of Joaquin and Josephine Pereira, son of Luiz Pereira, and the last Pereira to use the property for agricultural/cattleraising purposes. Telephone interview June 11, 2012, with notes.

Stornetta, Catherine. Granddaughter of Antonio Stornetta, first dairyman to use the Octagon Barn (1907 – 1917). Telephone conversation, with notes, January 17, 2012.

Young, Donna Damaso. Granddaughter of John Damaso, one of the three men who built the Pereira Octagon Barn. In-person interview, with notes, March 21, 2012.

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Continuation Sheet for Verbal Boundary Description

Verbal Boundary Description

That portion of Lot 38 of Ranchita de Santa Fe in Township 31 South, Range 12 East, Mount Diablo Meridian, County of San Luis Obispo, State of California, also being a portion of the parcel of land described in Certificate of Compliance recorded as Document Number 93-079406 in the County Recorder’s office of said County and State, more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the easterly right of way of Higuera Street as shown on the parcel Map recorded in Book 47 of Parcel Maps (hereinafter known as 47 PM 41) on file in said County Recorder’s Office, said point being the most Northerly point on the line designated as “L26” on said map; thence easterly, leaving said right of way line and along the easterly line of Parcel 1 as shown on 47 PM 41, South 63° 42’ 09” East a distance of 82.20 feet to an angle point in said easterly line, thence southerly along said parcel line South 15° 30’ 04” West 446.72 feet; thence leaving said parcel line North 67° 52; 43” West 231.97 feet to a point on the center line of Higuera Street as shown on 47 PM 41, said point being on a 2000 foot radius curve concave westerly, a radial line to said point bears South 57° 34’ 48” East; thence Northerly along the arc of said curve through a central angle of 3° 21; 50” and arc distance of 117.41 feet; thence continuing along said centerline and tangent to said curve North 29° 03’ 22” East 823.22 feet to the intersection with the easterly line of said Parcel 1; thence southerly along the Easterly Parcel line South 19° 21’ 09” West 273.31 feet to the Easterly right of way line of Higuera Street; thence Southerly along said right of way line South 29° 03’ 22” West 284.34 feet to the Point of Beginning.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Pereira Octagon Barn

Name of Property

San Luis Obispo, California

County and State

Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number Photographs Page 1

A Note On Cameras, Resolution, and Format:

A variety of cameras were used over the period from 1926 to present. The most recent photographs were taken with a Canon 60D. Earlier images are from film cameras. Most of the images before 2004 are scans with a high resolution scanner (over 200 pixels per inch) to create a high quality, faithful image. The earliest images were taken from black and white photos.

All digital image files are included on the accompanying DVD. All digital files are also kept on the data servers at the Land Conservancy of San Luis Obispo County. These servers receive professional backup services as is required by the Land Trust Alliance accreditation process.

Please see the next page for image details.

Yr.	Mo.	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
2008	Un-known	Unknown for all below	Image of the Octagon Barn (in foreground) in the context of the surrounding area. Taken by Bob Hill from a small aircraft. Image shows some of the surrounding landscape, which served dairy farms. US 101 is the major road to the right of the image.	Down and to the south	1 All image files follow the convention with a prefix of CA_San Luis Obispo County_Pereira Octagon Barn followed by the four digit no.
1926	April		Image of the Octagon Barn (foreground) during a major oil fire. Photo is by Thelma Irene Waldrum, and is used by permission of the Guthrie Family.	View is to the southeast	2
1929	Unk.		Image from Caltrans of the Octagon Barn fronting on Higuera Street (also CA Route 1) and near the De Anza Trail. Higuera was later shifted closer to the barn and the milking barn shown in this image was rebuilt in the 1930s.	View is to the south	3
1960s			Image of the Octagon Barn and one of the tenant farmers in the 1960s, after the barn shifted from dairy to beef ranching. Photo was provided by Dann Graham, of his grandfather, Mr. Carmo.	View is from Higuera Street, looking east	4
1997			Interior of the open area and underside of the roof just before the major steps of restoration got started. Some feeding stanchions are still in place. This image is from Robert Vessely, project engineer.	View is in the interior of the Octagon Barn	5
1997			Stanchions and clutter that remained when the restoration work began on Octagon Barn. Image is from Robert Vessely	View is in the interior of the Octagon Barn	6
1970s			Image of Mr. Carmo, tenant rancher, and cattle during the 1970s. The building in the foreground is the Milking Parlor. The Octagon Barn exhibits decay (e.g. tilt of cupola). Gramm.	View is looking north from a hill above the Milking Parlor	7
1997			Octagon Barn shows great decay, and was, in fact, in danger of collapse. Photo is from Robert Vessely, engineer. This view also shows a dormer on the Barn. It is unclear whether this was part of the original structure and has not been reproduced on the restored barn.	View is from the southeast of the Barn	8

Yr.	Mo.	Exp./Frame	Subject/Description	View Toward	Accession #
2008			Image shows the Octagon Barn in the context of the remaining working buildings. The Milking Parlor is on the left background. A calf barn is in the right foreground. This shows the fully restored barn, as it appears today. Photo by B. K. Richard	View is from the northeast of the Octagon Barn.	9
2008			Image of the Barn and Milking Parlor as they appear today. Remnants of fencing had been retained and a replacement fencing arrangement will be put in place as the site is developed as a historic museum. Photo by B. K. Richard	View is from the south	10
1997			Interior of the Milking Parlor (accessory building) before restoration began. This shows stanchions, raised floor, troughs, dropped ceiling. Vessely.	An interior view of the Milking Parlor.	11
2008			Octagon Barn after restoration work, and as it appears today. Photo by B. K. Richard	View looking east to west, also showing proximity to San Luis Obispo's Morros.	12
2009			Barn in use for a docent led tour and class on county dairy history and the community-based restoration effort. Photo by B. K. Richard	Interior view of the Octagon Barn, as it appears today.	13
2013	Feb.		View of Octagon Barn from the east (toward west), taken by B. K. Richard. The primary purpose of this photo is to show the exact condition of the barn as of the submission date of this application package.	West	14

NOTE: Include bar scale and north arrow. See location map for positioning of this detailed portion.

