

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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FEB 14 1990

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Mills, Robert Dairy Barn
other names/site number Burleigh H. Murray Ranch

RECEIVED

SEP 21 1989

2. Location

street & number Higgins Purissima Road N/A not for publication
city, town Half Moon Bay vicinity
state California code CA county San Mateo code 081 zip code 94019

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>2</u>	<u>0</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>1</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure		<u>1</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register -0-

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. See continuation sheet.

Kathryn J. Gaultier Feb. 9, 1990
Signature of certifying official Date
California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register.
- removed from the National Register.
- other, (explain): _____

Alan J. Byers 2/15/90

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

JAN | 2 1990

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Barn

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Vacant/Not in use

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: English Bank Barn

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation Sandstone

walls wood

roof shingle

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

The nomination boundaries of the Robert Mills dairy barn encompass the remaining contributing buildings and three related structures as well as associated landscape features from the period of historic development. The dairy barn was designed in the form of an English Lake District Bank Barn reflecting a vernacular form from Mills' immigrant origins in the English midlands. The original two hundred foot long redwood building with its platform frame rested on a sandstone foundation executed by another immigrant, Italian stonemason G.B. Martini. This foundation and related stonework features along the adjacent Mills Creek reflect southern European building techniques whose origins date to Roman times. The dairy barn follows the natural contour of its hillside setting with wagon roads on the uphill side for off loading feed to the remaining three bay hayloft. The hill mass itself is covered with mature Eucalyptus trees planted by Mills when the barn was erected in 1889. The surrounding landforms were once covered with cereal crops which were processed in a grain mill adjacent to the barn along the creek. This feature, along with a milk house, blacksmith shed, and grainary were removed between ca. 1925 and 1928. A portion of the grainary basement remains as a non-contributing structure about fifty yards north of the barn. A contributing building, a bunkhouse, built about the same time as the barn, or earlier, is found about fifty yards east of the barn along Mills Creek. Sometime between 1917 and 1925, the barn building lost some thirty five feet of its southern end. In spite of this loss, the dairy barn and its related structures form a highly cohesive historic unit with a high level of integrity and strong sense of time and place. The boundaries have been drawn by the California State Park staff to retain the rural setting and encompass the area which still retains its historic integrity and ambiance.

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The vertical redwood building envelope of the Mills Barn is punctuated with a variety of door and window openings. There is evidence of in-fill as well as additions over time as the structure was adjusted to meet the changing needs of its tenant dairymen farmers. The southern elevation of the barn at the gable end is fastened with both cut and wire nails suggesting its enclosure sometime after 1917 when portions of the structure were removed. A photograph of about 1925 shows a sliding door no longer in place. It does not show a dove cote or pigeon rookerie in the gable peak, which feature is a part of the current fabric of the building. The side (east) elevation has two small square windows at the exposed eave line near the southeast corner, and three fairly even spaced smaller rectangular windows (without glazing) along the barn floor level.

A winnowing door appears in the second floor of this elevation as well. In the upper stepped portion (north) of the building envelope, a second winnowing door is evident, this one taller than the first, both have matched hinges and both are generally across from the wall dormers found on the west elevation of the barn. A large opening appears without doors near the juncture of the steep roof. North of this feature, five or six small rectangular windows can be found along the first floor with a variety of fixed small multipaned lights. These appear to be additions. The glazed windows may have come from dismantled outbuildings. Some are pegged at the corners with wooden tenons while others are mitred. The north end gable is enclosed entirely. However, the rail for a sliding barn door is still in place, locating an entrance that appeared here at one time. The west elevation (side) has several (five) openings along its perimeter. Two at the roof dormers and three about evenly spaced, flanking these features. The northern most dormer has outward opening vertical board doors. The dormer side walls are wood shingled. A corrugated metal extension from the roof at the eaves carries water run-off away from the stone retaining wall onto the upper road.

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As originally designed, the dairy barn held 100 cows with the stone buttresses supporting the retaining wall acting as milking stalls. Evidence of this can be seen where approximately 4" x 4" paired redwood rails come out of each buttress to form side walls for the stalls. Paired metal plates with circular holes appear in the end wall (west) of each stall as well, suggesting tie downs or portable feeding troughs. Standard feedings staunchions were along the east side of the interior below the drop boxes of the loft. There are marked changes in the interior from its early configuration due to changing farming practice over time, but the original layout is still clearly visible as envisioned by Robert Mills. Paired wooden beams about 2" x 8" full dimension run the length of the lower barn along the west side. They support the loft floor and are fitted between the tops of the buttresses and the loft floor joists, shimmed where necessary. During the tenure of the Fernandez family, 1910-1917, the southern end of the barn was used to house about 60 head of dairy cattle while the north end held the farm's horses.

Outbuildings and Stonework

Photograph #1 shows three of four outbuildings adjacent to the barn, ca. 1925. There is no historical information available that indicates their presence in 1889. Of the four, one building and the stone basement of a grainary remain. About 50 yards to the northeast of the dairy barn, a story and a half redwood framed house, rectangular in plan and capped with a gabled, wood shingle covered roof housed farm tenant families as well as ranch hands over time. This simple structure, with its horizontal drop siding and resting on a mud sill had a small kitchen with a sleeping loft above. Fenestration was irregular with a door and small window in the gable peak at the north end. This same small window feature above a multipaned fixed window appeared at the south end wall. The main entry and a larger window appear in the west (side) elevation. Its vernacular form and the materials employed in its construction suggest it may have been in place prior to the dairy barn's construction in 1889. It may represent development of the farm site in the mid 1870's, but no documentation has been found to substantiate this, nor is there an assurance it is in its original physical location.

The open basement of what was called the Red Grainary, about fifty yards north of the Mills' dairy barn is grown over with berry vines and poison oak. The original structure can be seen in the

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ca. 1925 photograph of the resource. The cellar was used as a summer house or cooling house for butchered beef with the grainary above. The two other buildings to the southeast of the dairy barn in the ca. 1925 photograph were small, gable roofed redwood affairs, raised on wood posts from the ground. The one nearest the barn, with a shed roofed addition to the west was the dairy room; the shed addition was the blacksmith shop. The nearer building whose gable end is seen in photograph #1, was a grain mill operated by an undershot wheel using the creek below. Both these features are no longer existent and were gone by 1928. The light stone retaining wall seen in the same historic photograph #1 along the creek was part of the work executed in September of 1893 by Italian stonemason G.B. Martini. Martini constructed a series of sandstone retaining walls along an intermittent creek that passes close by the dairy barn from north to south. The stonemasonry included a covered culvert with arched collars and an arched bridge. The culvert is the northern most feature, about twenty five yards southeast of the dairy barn. Its function may have been to speed up the water flow and channel it into the undershot wheel of the grainary. Just south of this feature, the first bridge support is laid up with mortared stonework. There is some evidence here of more recent cement repair work. The decking is wood plank on 6" x 16" wooden beams. There are two pull-ins along the sandstone retaining wall to allow for wagons to cross during dry weather without using the bridges. The arched bridge is approximately 250 feet south of the first and is earth covered. The Redwood City Democrat for September 21, 1893 noted the quality of the stonemasonry as well as the price of \$300 for its construction. The article went on to call the work the only example of its type on the coast. In March of 1894, the same newspaper reported that torrential rains had taken the arched bridge down, so it is probable that it was rebuilt the following summer. Retaining walls along Mills creek bed are only found on the west bank.

Setting

The Mills' bank barn, in spite of its loss of some thirty five feet of main building and the removal of its immediate outbuildings, is an imposing man made presence. Its siting against a hill mass, covered with mature eucalyptus trees coming down to the up hill side road appears much as it must have during its period of significance in the

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early 1890's. The loss of the south portion of the barn has exposed the superb stonemasonry of the builder, G.B. Martini. One can clearly see the commingling of immigrant building traditions brought from the English lake country and Italian countryside and combined with locally obtained sandstone and redwood to meet the needs of a progressive and talented entrepreneur, Mr. Robert P. Mills. The property is now a park unit of the California Department of Parks & Recreation.

NOTE: Because of dense vegetation, the grainary basement and Mills creek stonemasonry could not be documented by photography. Drawings of the latter made by Parks Department personnel in 1983 are included in this Nomination Form to give some idea of its appearance.

Contributing structures consist of arched stone bridge, covered culvert and retaining wall.

B. Statement of Significance

Carrying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Agriculture

Period of Significance

1889 --1897

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Significant Person

Mills, Robert P.

Architect/Builder

Martini, G.B.

Mills, Charles

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Significance

The Robert P. Mills Dairy Barn and related features is significant under National Register Criteria A, B and C as it represents a fusion of divergent European Vernacular building traditions in successfully addressing the physical and environmental constraints of its New World setting. The building form is that of an English Lake County Bank Barn, while the foundations and nearby infrastructure, including an unreinforced arched stone bridge, rely on Italian masonry techniques dating to Roman times. Originally 200 feet in length and capable of housing 100 dairy cows, the massive structure employs a redwood platform frame construction reinforced by the employment of vertical iron rods running from the rafter peaks to the floor joists holding the building in tension. (This feature represents a unique method of construction giving added strength to the barn.) It was constructed between 1889 and 1893 for English born entrepreneur Robert P. Mills by Italian immigrant G.B. Martini and others. Currently this is the only identified example of an English Bank Barn in California and one of two or three farms structures of its size and quality of construction remaining in San Mateo County. Robert Mills, who built his dairy barn in part to encourage the development and growth of the Half Moon Bay area in the last decade of the nineteenth century would easily recognize the building today, inspite of a loss of 35 feet of its southern end and the disappearance of two or three outbuildings. The resouce, in its rural agricultural locale retains, to a remarkable degree, its integrity and should qualify for listing on the National Register at the state level of significance.

Context

Half Moon Bay began life in the 1840's as San Benito, a tiny settlement of native Californios along Pilarcitos Creek on the coast side of what would become San Mateo County. Families like the Miramontes and

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Vasquez located in the isolated region to escape the American conquest of California. Their isolation was short lived as the subsequent events of the Gold Rush brought a major influx of immigrants to the state. A few Chileans and Sonoran Mexicans were the first newcomers to the small settlement, but were soon followed in the early 1850's by European immigrants seeking the riches they failed to find in the gold fields on the fertile sea terraces and inland valleys of the coastside. These were the first European settlers in San Mateo County and despite its isolation and difficult access to agricultural markets, by the 1860's they represented one-third of San Mateo County's population, and San Benito, now called Spanish Town, became the first and largest community in the county. The majority of the multi-national population were lumbermen, dairymen, or farmers; there were also businessmen who represented the service support necessary to any community. Land ownership, for the most part, was held by San Francisco speculators who leased their coastside holdings. By the end of the 1860's, the area's isolation had been abated somewhat by the completion, in the late 1860's of Amesport, a 1,000 foot wharf north of town bringing to three the number of shipping points in proximity to Spanish Town, and the completion of a passable road over the mountains to Redwood City (the general route followed by Highway 92 today).

While the national depression of 1873 was stongly felt in California, the San Mateo coastside continued to prosper. Dairying became a major factor in the area's economy. The international character of the population maintained as Irish, German, Italian and Portugese farmers and businessmen settled the area, buying or leasing land as they could afford it. Robert Knapp developed and manufactured his famous side hill plow as well as developing one for vinticulture. It was in 1874 that English immigrant Robert Mills obtained his first coastside property, 640 acres along Leon Creek by purchase and patent. An argonaut, Mills had tried his hand in the diggings before settling in San Francisco and developing a trade. He worked as a painter and maker of windows before finding his calling as a manufacturer of ornamental glass. With the rapid development of San Francisco, he had no problem finding work and invested his earnings wisely in local real estate. In 1857 he purchased his first San Mateo County property, 216 acres near Belmont and continued to purchase peninsula property. In 1865 he moved to the Belmont Hotel to be close to the work he was doing for William Chapman Ralston on his Belmont estate. His association with Ralston included the glasswork for the San Francisco Palace Hotel.

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In the 1880's, Mills added 320 acres to his Leon Creek holdings, leasing the property for dairying purposes. While coastside growth slowed down during the decade of the 80's, Mills' interest in the region increased and he used much of his accrued capital for money lending in San Mateo County which encouraged potential settlers to borrow from venture capitalists like himself. A number of his loans were made to coastside businessmen and farmers. Two such individuals were Frank Madonna and Giulio Franciola, who took a loan in 1884 from Mills to establish their dairy business near Spanish Town, or Half Moon Bay, as it was being called more and more. All in all, Mills loaned \$60,000 to coastside clients during the 1880's. By 1890, Half Moon Bay had become the major rural supply center on the coastside, but it lacked both a police and fire department, had no jail, no hospital, not even a public park. Access to markets was still by wagon or ocean going vessel. Despite all this, or because of it, the rural town was about to experience its first and only "land boom". In the fall of 1889, Robert Mills had begun to build a large dairy barn on his Leon Creek property (now Mills Creek). Based upon available records and evidence of other building transactions, it is surmised that local contractor Charles Mills (no relation), working with master stonemason G.B. Martini, and with the materials supplied by the Borden and Hatch lumber mill, executed the work. In early 1890, Mills, with three other partners, the experienced dairymen Madonna and Franciola, and local merchant Joseph Debenedetti organized a land development to be called "Spanish Town South". Mills, as the principal financier, used his considerable political associations to move the 54 acre subdivision successfully through bureaucratic channels. Of 21 lots in the new tract, ranging from one to five acre parcels, south of town along Main Street, all but one were sold in the first year. In 1892, The Redwood City Democrat was referring to "Spanish Town South" as "Millsville"; that Mills loaned money to at least ten of the purchasers of the "Spanish Town South" lots was no secret. In 1893, he continued to improve his dairy by hiring master mason Martini to construct a stone arched bridge near the barn and improve the adjacent creekbed. Mills became a partner that same year in the first coastside creamery. Martini laid the stone-work foundation for that structure (no longer existent) as well.

Mills' commitment to and encouragement of the growth of the coastside town paid off, both for himself, his partners, and the working class immigrant population that he himself had been part of. Dairymen Madonna and Franciola introduced methods of sanitation and productivity in their Pilarcitos Valley operation that gained wholehearted consumer acceptance of their produce, making coastside dairy products the peninsula's leading cash export by the turn of the twentieth century.

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The success of the "Spanish Town South" subdivision brought much needed community services, including the town's first newspaper, The Coast Advocate in 1890, two creameries (1893-1895), electricity (1893), the county's first steel reinforced concrete bridge (over Pilarcitos Creek in 1900), and the Sunset Telephone Company's establishment of service with San Francisco in 1897, the year of Robert Mills' death. Although his efforts may be regarded by some as enlightened self-interest, there can be no doubt that Robert P. Mills and his many coastside enterprises contributed materially to the development of Half Moon Bay. While the "Spanish Town South" tract may serve today as an abstract reminder of Robert Mills' coastside commitment, surely the magnificent 100 cow dairy barn he had constructed on his first Half Moon Bay property is the most appropriate reminder of his many contributions to the economic success of the community. No other buildings associated with Mills still stand.

While dairying had been a mainstay of agriculture on the San Mateo County coastside from the 1860's when the Steele brothers established their Cascade Ranch near Ano Nuevo Island, it was in the decade of the 1870's that the industry saw its butter and cheese emerge as the area's principal export commodity. In 1875, a Maryland man named Richard Sneath began to develop a herd of Jersey dairy cattle that would be grazing on 3,000 acres of pasture land near Daly City by the turn of the century. Of 32 dairymen identified in an 1883 History of San Mateo County, over half lived on the coastside, many on ranches leased from bay area landlords like Robert P. Mills. Mills own coastside property near Half Moon Bay expanded from 320 acres in 1874 to 960 acres by the time he constructed his dairy barn in 1889. The introduction of new methods of sanitation and productivity by Swiss-Italian dairymen like Giulio Franciola and Frank Madonna who migrated into the Half Moon Bay area in the mid 1880's, assured the continued success and expansion of the industry. By 1890, San Mateo County ranked second in cheese production and fifth in milk output statewide. The continued success of these independent producers led, after 1905, to the establishment of the Dairy Delivery Company, a syndicate that would basically monopolize milk production in the San Francisco peninsula region until its absorption by the Borden Milk Company in 1929. Dairy ranching in San Mateo County continued to thrive until the Second World War.

The Robert Mills dairy barn is one of the very few of its size and only one of its type remaining on San Mateo County's coastside. The English Lake District Bank Barn is an economical combination farm building whose origins are obscure. Examples found in England and Wales are

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almost entirely confined to parts of the Lake Counties. Similar building forms are found in Switzerland and in Pennsylvania in the United States, where the mode is referred to as Sweitzer barns. The principal physical difference in the Sweitzer barn and the English Bank barn is that the latter lacks the characteristic cantilevered forebay of the Sweitzer form.

In the bank barn, a natural or artificial uphill slope is essential as hay is delivered directly into the three, four or five bay loft from an immediately adjacent access road along the bank at this level. Floor hatches in the loft allow fodder to be dropped directly into the feeding bins in the cow shed below, with a minimum of labor. The Mills barn lacks the timber framing traditional to the mode because advances in building technology at the time of construction (1889) allowed its builder to employ a platform frame with a secondary system of vertical iron rods to hold the structure in tension. According to American barn authorities, Arthur Atkins at the Agricultural Hall of Fame in Kansas and Mr. Terry Sharrer, Curator of the Smithsonian Institution's Division of Agriculture and Mining in Washington, D.C., this method of construction may be unique to the Robert Mills dairy barn. Neither authority had ever seen or heard of the building technique being employed in the United States. The small gaps found between the barn's vertical board siding represents a traditional response to the problem of spontaneous combustion from heat generated in stored hay.

There are four or five large nineteenth century dairy barns remaining along San Mateo County's coast. They are all single crib with or without side sheds. Most are deteriorated. Those remaining at the Steele Brothers Cascade Ranch date to the 1860's and are timber framed with mortice and tenon. They can expect to be rehabilitated over time. The Mills dairy barn in Half Moon Bay is the only example of an English bank barn in San Mateo County and possibly the State of California. Despite some loss of the original structure at the southern end of the barn, it still exhibits a high degree of integrity as constructed. Italian master mason, G.B. Martini's impressive stonework along Mills Creek is still intact. It was created as an infrastructure capable of resisting the streams' forces in periodic times of flooding, while directing its normal flow to function in the processing of farm products via the undershot wheel of the long missing grain mill.

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Of particular interest is the successful melding of northern and southern European vernacular building forms, the English bank barn and the traditional Italian stone masonry within a modern (1890) structural system, the western platform frame. The employment of a secondary structural system, the use of vertical iron rods to hold the building in tension is equally interesting for its innovation in solving the problem of bracing such a large and open space: a building which steps down and around a hill in four increments of approximately 26' X 50'. Far too few of these vernacular responses to utility and economy of means remain in the rural landscape to remind us of the skill and ingenuity of our forebearers who, drawing upon their collective national memories, resolved the problems of environmental constraints without the benefit of structural engineers and Building Codes.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Alley, B.F., History of San Mateo County, San Francisco, 1983
 Brown, Alan K., Place Names of San Mateo County, San Mateo Historical Assoc., San Mateo, CA 1975
 Brunskill, R.W., Illustrated Handbook of Vernacular Architecture, Faber & Faber Pub., London, 1978
 Gualtieri, Kathryn, Half Moon Bay the Birth of a Coastside Town, Spanishtown Historical Society, Half Moon Bay, CA 1988
 Halsted, Byron D., Barns, Sheds and Outbuildings Placement Design and Construction, Stephen Greene Press, Brattleboro, Vermont, 1977
 Hynding, Alan, From Frontier to Suburb The Story of the San Mateo Peninsula, Starr Publishing Co., Belmont, CA, 1982
 McRaven, Charles, Building with Stone, Lippincott & Crowell Pub., New York, 1980
 Moore & Depue, The Illustrated History of San Mateo County, 1878

See continuation sheet

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 # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State historic preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 25 acres

UTM References

A

1	0	5	5	4	0	2	0	4	1	4	5	6	0	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

1	0	5	5	4	1	5	0	4	1	4	5	1	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

1	0	5	5	4	3	0	0	4	1	4	5	4	8	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

1	0	5	5	3	9	0	0	4	1	4	5	3	2	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

Beginning at a point on the east bank of Mills Creek one mile northeast of the intersection of Higgins Road and the Burleigh Murray Ranch access road thense running 1043.55' west northwest. Bounded on the southwest by open park land. Thense running 1043.55' northeast bounded on the northwest by open park land. Thence running 1043.55' southeast

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary justification is based upon the boundary lines drawn by the California Department of Parks & Recreation to encompass all the physical remains of the original historic property and their immediate setting althouth due to the overgrown conditions of the bank, no photography was possible.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title KENT L. SEAVEY/Consultant

organization _____

street & number 310 Lighthouse Ave.

city or town Pacific Grove

date _____

telephone (408) 375-8739

state CA

zip code 93950

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Noble, Alan G., Wood, Brick & Stone The North American Settlement Landscape, Vol. 2, Barns & Farm Structures, University of Mass. Press, 1984

Regnery, Dorothy, An Enduring Heritage Historic Buildings of the San Francisco Peninsula, Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA 1976

Thollander, Earl, Barns of California, California Historical Society, San Francisco, 1974

Articles

Gualtieri, Kathryn, "The Patron of the Coastside: Robert P. Mills, 1823-1897", La Peninsula, May 1984

Hobbs, Joe, "Lumbering in Purrisima Canyon", San Mateo Jr. College, June 1942

Newspapers

Redwood City Democrat, 9/21/1893; 11/5/1893; 3/1/1894
San Mateo Times Gazette, 7/6/1889

Personal Interviews

Mr. Arthur Atkins, Director, Agricultural Hall of Fame & National Center, Bonner Springs, Kansas, to determine the incidence of the iron rod structural system in the Mills' barn. Mr. Atkins has never seen or heard of the method. April 14, 1989

Irene Debenedetti Bettencourt, Half Moon Bay local historian, May 17, 1989.

Elbert "Kitty" Fernandez, former owner of Mills' property on Mills Creek, May 8, 1989

Mitch Postel, Ex-Director, San Mateo County Historical Association, to ascertain the number and location of important historic dairy barns still remaining along the coastside of San Mateo County. March 20, 1989.

Terry Sharrer, Curator, Division of Agriculture & Mining, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., to determine also the incidence of the iron rod structural system in the Mills barn. Mr. Sharrer had never seen or heard of the method. April 16, 1989.

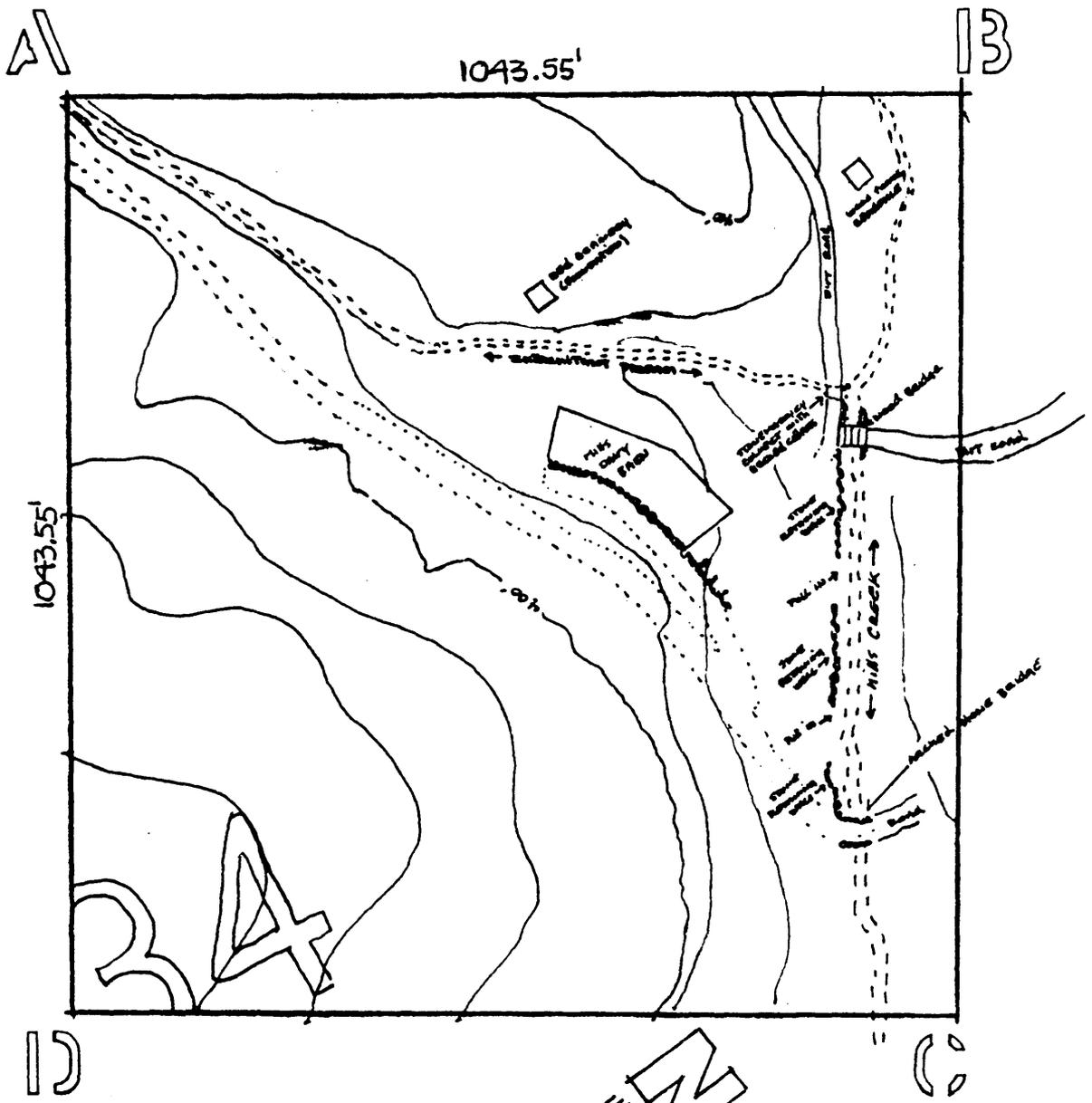
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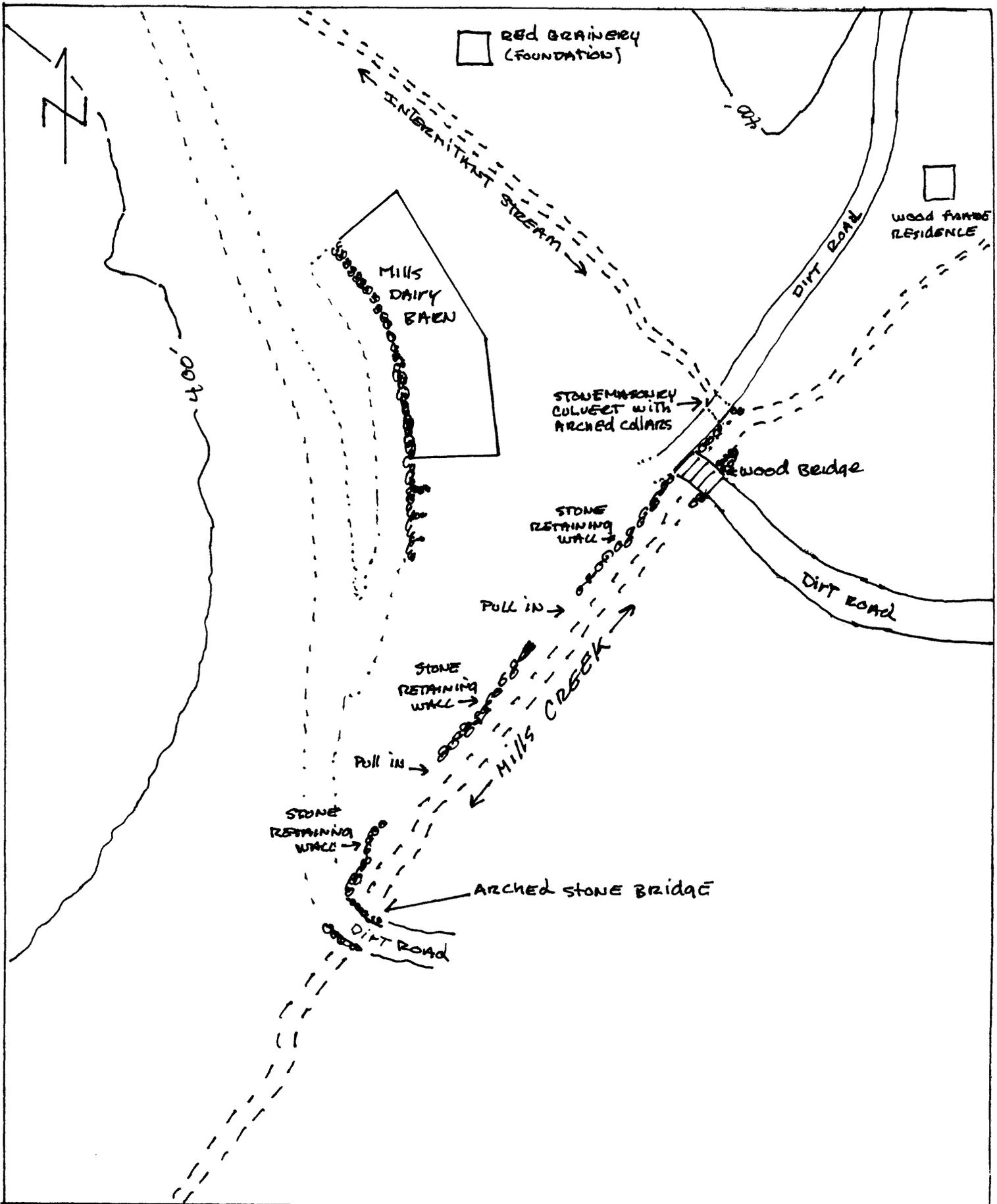
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bounded on the northeast by open park land. Thence running south southeast 1043.55' bounded on the southeast by open park land and park employee housing to the point of beginning. The property is recorded as part of Assessor's Parcel Number 64-280-010. See attached sketch map.



MILLS DAIRY BARN, HALF MOON BAY, CA.
 SAN MATEO COUNTY
 BOUNDARIES OF NR PROPERTY

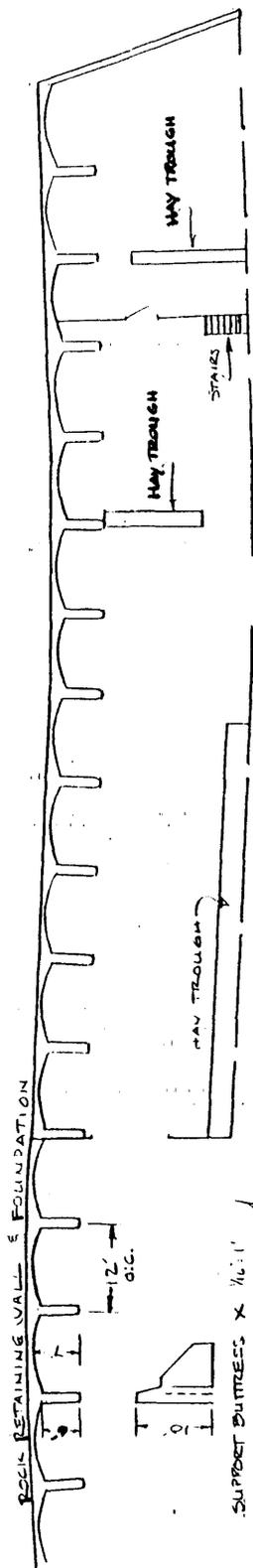


MILLS DAIRY BARN AND RELATED FEATURES (FIELD SKETCH)

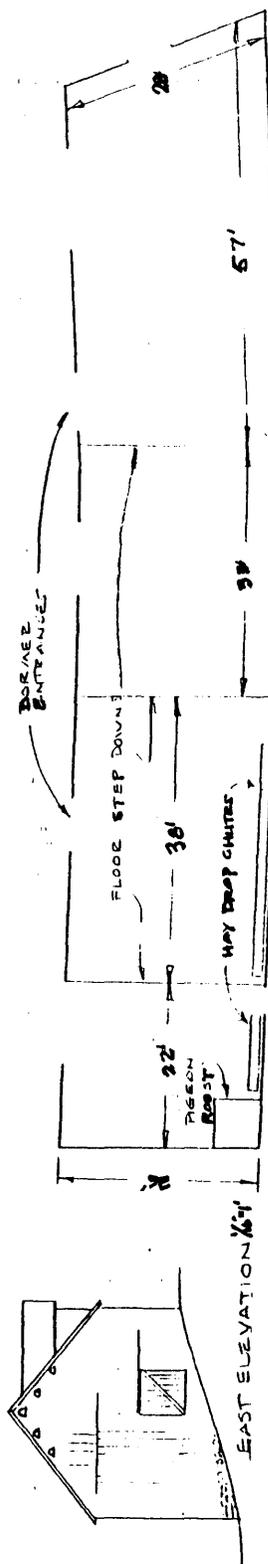
HALF MOON BAY, CA 94019

MAY 1989

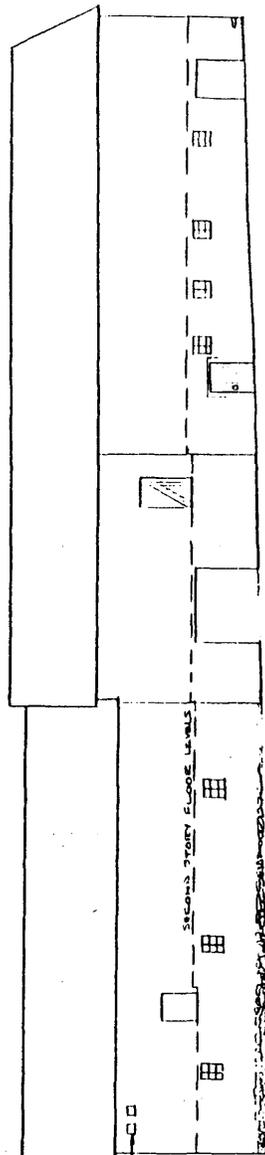
SCALE: 1" = APPROX 50'



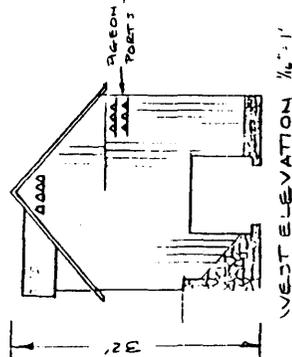
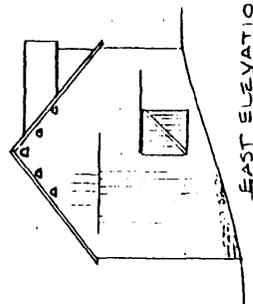
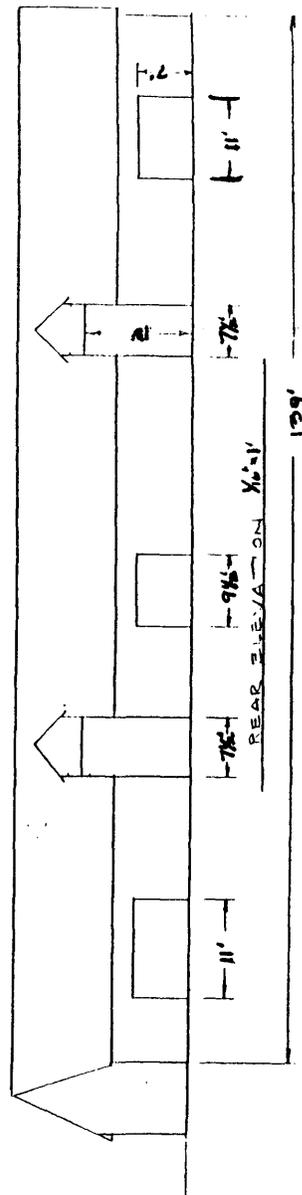
FOUNDATION FLOOR LAYOUT 1/16" = 1'



SECOND FLOOR LAYOUT 1/16" = 1'



FRONT ELEVATION 1/16" = 1'



Robert Mills Dairy Barn

BURLIEGH H. MURRAY RANCH BARN

REDUCED 65%

CALIF. DEPT PARKS & RECREATION, SAN MATEO COAST DISTRICT, MAY 1989

DRAWN BY: DFJ.

Half Moon Bay, San Mateo Co.

California

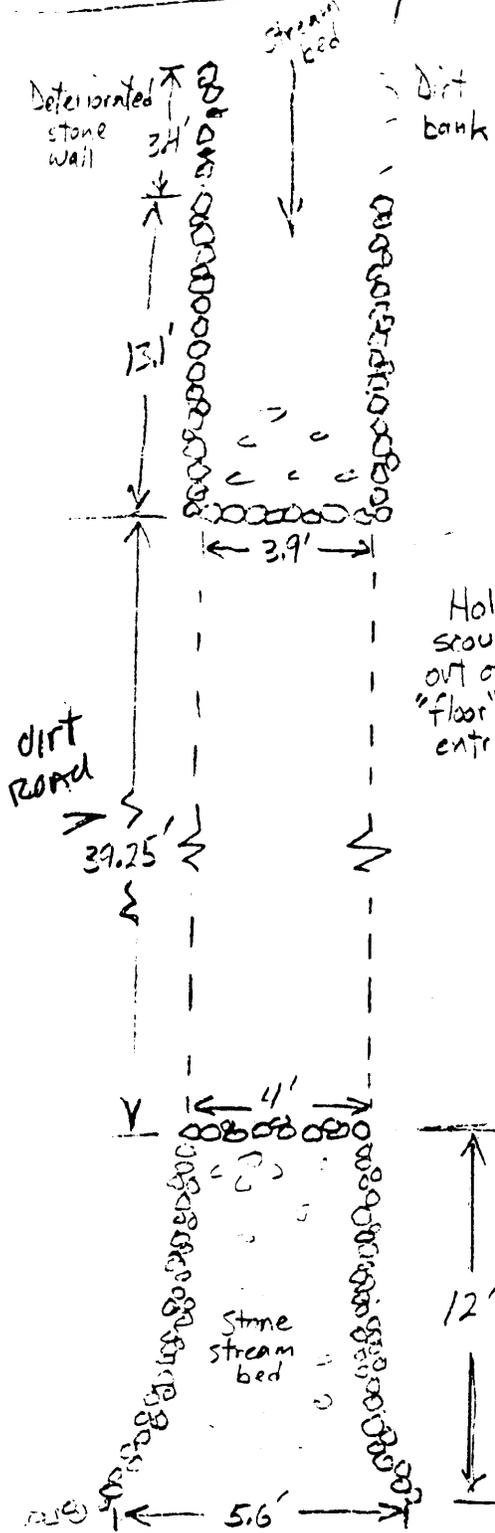
Robert Mills Dairy Barn
Half Moon Bay
San Mateo Co. Calif.

Jan 19 1983

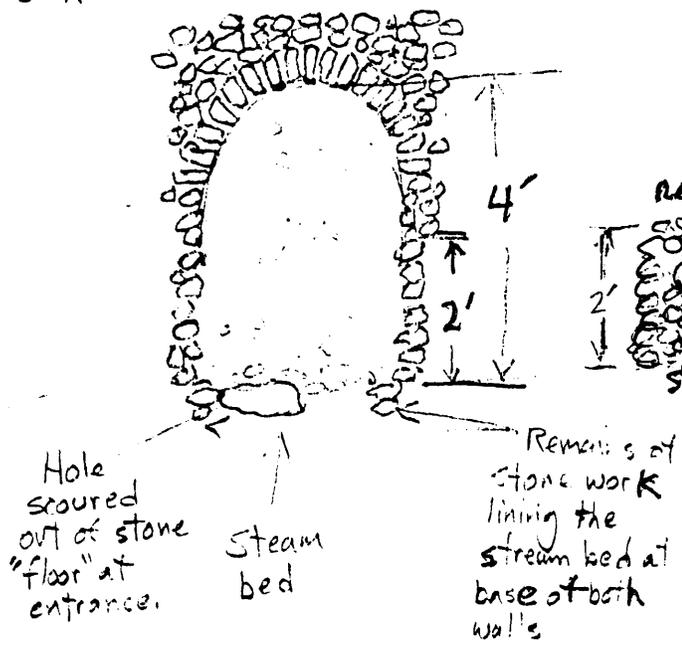
Mortared Stone Culvert

Not to scale

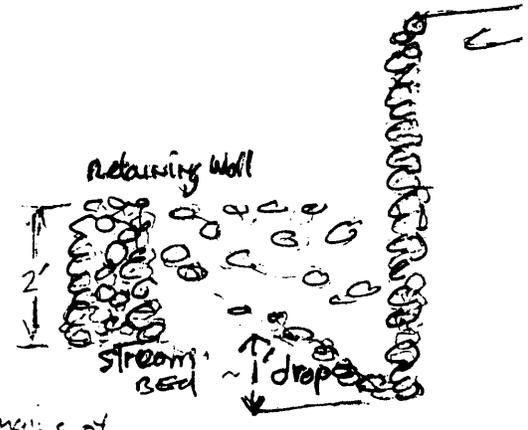
Half Moon Bay S.D.
Urleigh-Murray Ranch
8/22/83
J. Motz + F. Lortie



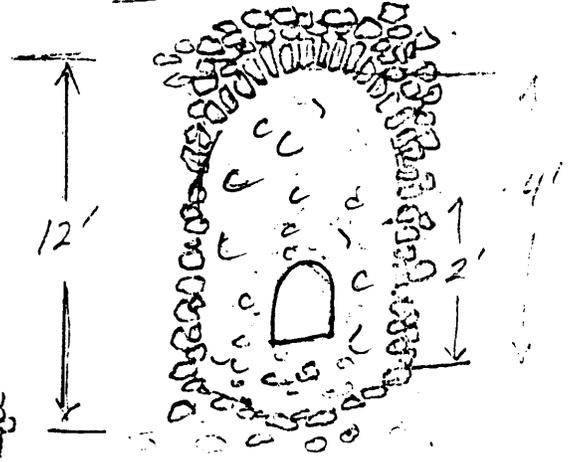
North end



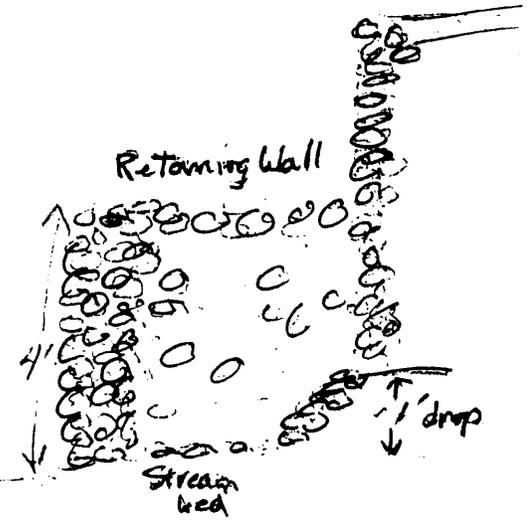
Side view



South end



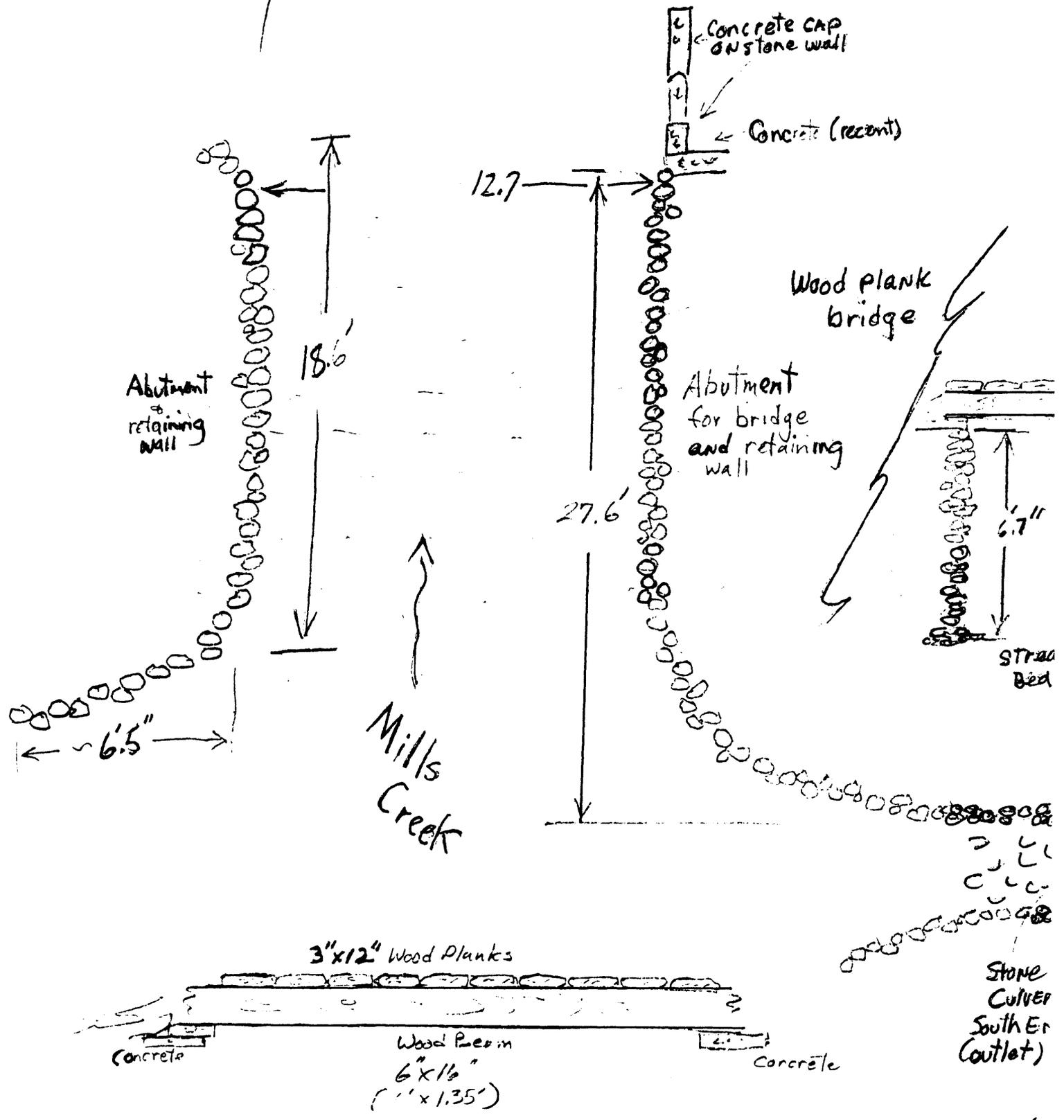
Side view



Moon Bay - E. Z.
Berleigh-Murry Ranch
4/23/23
Lortie + L. Motz

Stone Bridge Abutments
and Retaining Walls
under Wood Plank Bridge

Half Moon Bay
San Mateo Co, CA
N
Not to scale



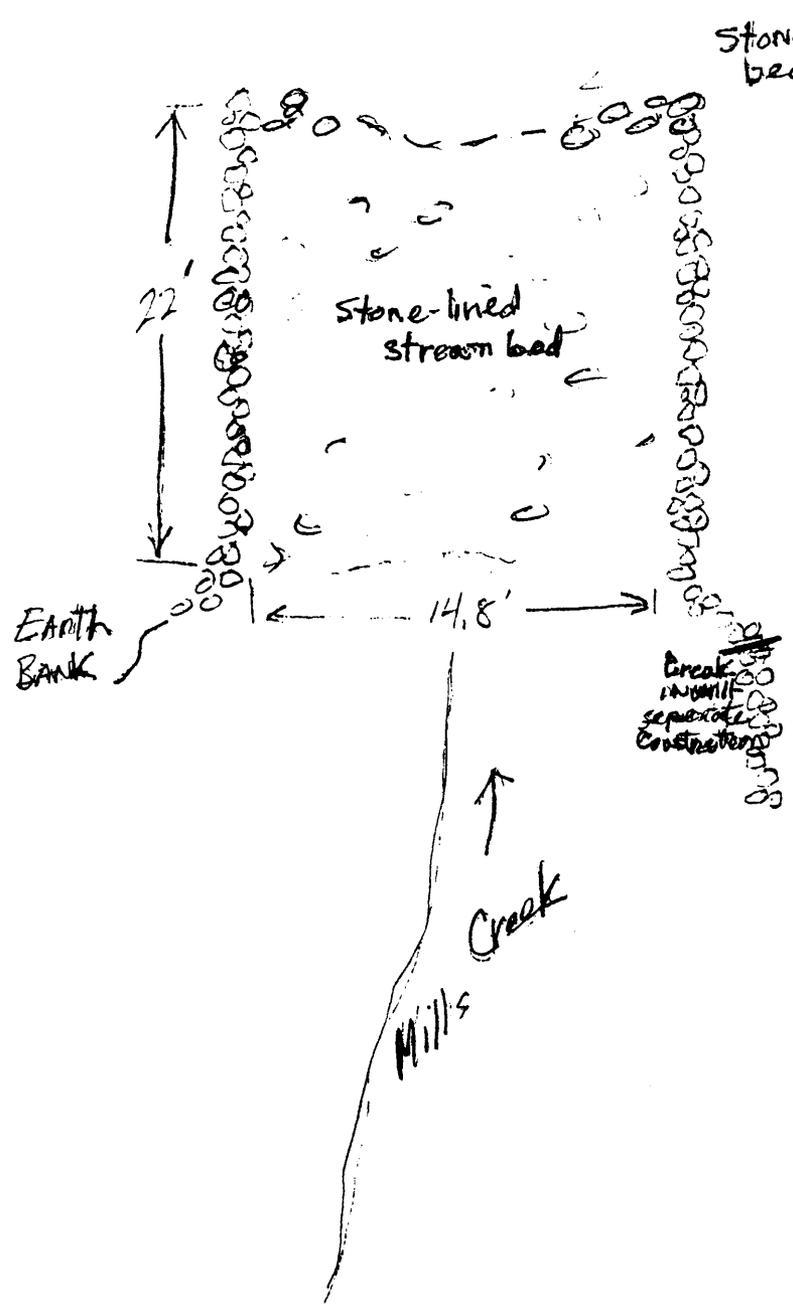
JAN 12 1923

Robert Mills Dairy Dam
Half Moon Bay
San Mateo Co, California

Stone Arch Bridge over Mills Creek

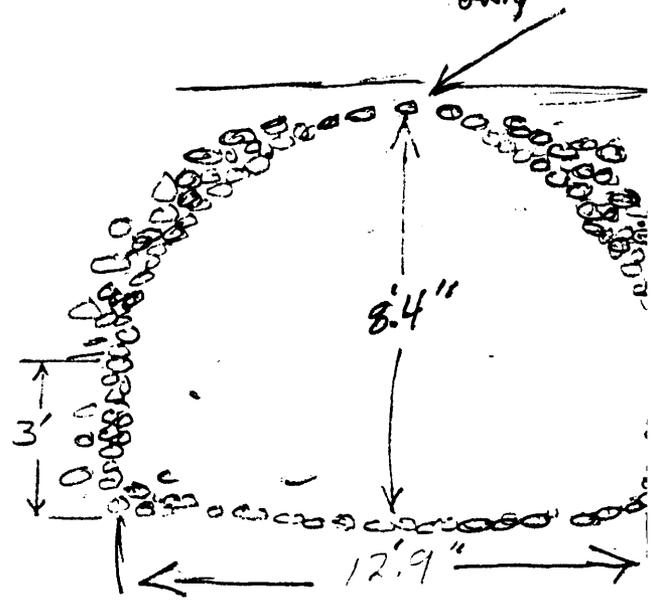
Half Moon Bay S.B.
Curlough-Murry Ranch
8/22/83
Mortie + L. Motz

Not to scale



Stonework bed eroded away

Stones broke off at top of both ends - natural wear away



At the downstream end under the bridge there is a drop of approx 6 ft. creating a waterfall. No stonework is here. Stone lined stream bed rests on dirt, stones and gravel - This may be fill.