

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FOR NPS USE ONLY  
RECEIVED JUN 21 1979  
DATE ENTERED JAN 10 1980

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS  
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

**1 NAME**

HISTORIC Guthrie House

AND/OR COMMON Bianchini House

**2 LOCATION**

*Burton and Center Sts.*

STREET & NUMBER Northeast corner of Burton where it meets Center Street  
(no street number)

CITY, TOWN Cambria VICINITY OF 16th  
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

STATE California CODE 06 COUNTY San Luis Obispo CODE 079

**3 CLASSIFICATION**

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	<b>PUBLIC ACQUISITION</b>	<b>ACCESSIBLE</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER: <i>Storage</i>

**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME Bianchini Estate: c/o Ogle, Gallo & Merzon, Attorneys

STREET & NUMBER P.O. Box 1720

CITY, TOWN Morro Bay VICINITY OF California

**5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION**

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC. San Luis Obispo Courthouse Annex

STREET & NUMBER 1035 Palm

CITY, TOWN San Luis Obispo STATE California 93408

**6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS**

TITLE

DATE  
\_FEDERAL \_STATE \_COUNTY \_LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN STATE

# 7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED    DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

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## DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Samuel Guthrie House, situated at the northeast corner of Burton and Center Streets, in Cambria, California, was a single family, one-story residence set on a 100' x 175' lot. The house is presently used for storage.

The building is a balloon frame construction of locally milled native Cambrian pine. Exterior construction materials are tongue and groove horizontal siding on the west, north, and south sides of the house; the east side of the building is sheathed in clapboard.

The overall plan of the Guthrie House presents such a complexity of roof angles and interior spaces that it suggests accretions at an early date as does the use of differing exterior wall coverings. The eastern portion of the house was originally a saltbox. The western end of the house which was later added to the saltbox, is "L" shaped with the leg of the "L" extended at the west corner of the house. The main arm of the "L" extends beyond the original southern portion of the saltbox even with the south porch line (see sketch map). Porches appear on all sides of the house. As mentioned above, the earliest portion of the Guthrie House was a simple vernacular saltbox which can be dated to 1870. A birds-eye view of Cambria, dated 1870, shows the residence as a one-story saltbox with a front porch facing south toward Center Street. This saltbox profile remains intact on the eastern end of the building. Additional architectural features which remain from this early date are the gable roof, with brick chimney, a flush cornice with no ornamentation or milled woodwork, a shed roofed porch on the southern elevation, and a porch on the east side extended from the original wall plane. It is difficult to tell whether this porch was original or was added since it has been totally enclosed. The southern porch is supported by square cut posts with center cut outs. Brackets once ornamented the porch but were removed at an early date.

The northwestern corner of the Guthrie House is an assortment of ad hoc additions. A tin roofed storage shed has been extended from the saltbox wall. The truncated hipped roof over the enclosed porch on the western side of the house is cut and left unfinished, crudely covered by tarpaper, at the northern end of the porch. Asphalt shingles cover the rear of this enclosed porch. Since the juncture of the saltbox's roof and the hipped gable roof of the western portion of the Guthrie House create such a complexity of roof lines and valleys atypical to building construction, it is probable that the western portion of the house was either added to the saltbox or was, itself, a complete building moved to the site and attached to the saltbox. There is no printed documentation on which of these two interpretations is correct.

The western end of the house, which probably dates around 1890, has a hipped porch roof supported by five lathe turned posts. A dentil course runs the length of the porch entablature. The four paneled entry door is topped by a hand painted, glass transom.

# 6 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES ca. 1870; BUILDER/ARCHITECT unknown  
addition ca. 1890

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance of the Guthrie House, Cambria, California, is based upon its existence as a visual reminder of the early pattern of settlement which developed parallel to Cambria's Main Street. In addition, the Guthrie House is also a visual reminder of the architectural development of a small rural town. Perhaps the most unusual aspect of the Guthrie House is its documentation of the growth of nineteenth century building technology.

The placement of the Guthrie House on the block directly south of Main Street demonstrates the small nuclear development of rural towns which grew up parallel to the business core (Main Street). This secondary growth of parallel streets was primarily residential, creating a type of natural zoning. This pattern of early development is well documented by an 1870 birds-eye view painting which now hangs in a tavern on Cambria's Main Street.<sup>1</sup> The painting depicts Cambria as a town of a few dirt streets with the Guthrie House pictured as the last westerly building on Center Street, one block south of Main Street. Typical of many rural village side streets, lots were large and structures were set back; this basic pattern has been retained on Center Street as well as a small two block section of Cambria north of Main Street. A fire later destroyed Main Street and substantial surrounding village areas have survived in their original state.

Not only is the Guthrie House a vestige of Cambria's early pattern of growth, it is also a fine example of small town architectural development. As mentioned in the physical description (Item No. 7), the saltbox portion of the house represents one of the earliest surviving building types for Cambria. As with many rural settlements throughout the United States, the first substantial structures were rudely fashioned log cabins. However, after the sawmill was established in the late 1860's, residents built homes of milled lumber from Cambria's native pine forests. It was this milling industry which gained the early name of "Slabtown" from Cambria's "slab" walled houses. Both the clapboard and the tongue and groove siding of the Guthrie House are made from this locally milled lumber. Early photographs which appear in a local history book, Where the Highway Ends, Geneva Hamilton (1974), illustrate this simple vernacular building type which was common to Cambria. The basis for the saltbox was functional rather stylistic and it lacked exterior embellishments other than the sawed porch posts and decorative brackets which were removed at an early date.

# 9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Hamilton, Geneva, Where the Highway Ends, Cambria, Williams Printing Company, 1974.  
 Morrison, Annie L. and John H. Haydon, History of San Luis Obispo County and Environs,  
 Los Angeles, Historic Record Company, 1917.  
 reprint by Howell-North Books, Berkeley, 1966.  
 1870 Painting of Cambria, California. Camozzi Saloon, 2262 Main Street, Cambria, CA.

# 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 0.42

QUADRANGLE NAME Cambria, California

QUADRANGLE SCALE 1:24000

UTM REFERENCES

A 11 673920 3937040

B                 
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

C 10          

D               

E               

F               

G               

H               

## VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The Guthrie House is located on the northeast corner of Burton Street where it meets Center Street in the center of Cambria village. 100 frontage on Burton Street and 175 foot frontage on Center Street. The boundaries extend 175 feet northerly beginning

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

STATE CODE COUNTY CODE

# 11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Priscilla Comen

ORGANIZATION

Center Street Association

DATE

September 17, 1978

STREET & NUMBER

1899 Cardiff Drive

TELEPHONE

(805) 927-3130

CITY OR TOWN

Cambria

STATE

California 93428

# 12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL     

STATE     

LOCAL X

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

*Kenny Miller*

TITLE

DATE

MAY 31 1978

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

*Carol D. Skell*  
 KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

1-10-80

ATTEST: *[Signature]*  
 CHIEF OF REGISTRATION

DATE

1-9-80

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Additional property owners:

Tillie Putman 4617 59th Street  
San Diego, California 92115

Anna Bianchini 3054 Main Street  
San Diego, California 92113

Mr. Evans and  
Mr. Gerst Evans and Gerst Antiques  
667 Redondo Avenue  
Long Beach, California

Mr. Peters 601 Moss  
Paso Robles, California

Mr. William Callaway 1363 Oakwood Court  
San Luis Obispo, California

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The interior spaces in the original saltbox consist of a central living room with fireplace; this room is entered through a four paneled door which opens off the southern porch. The central living room opens on the east to a large pantry which opens on the north to the kitchen. To the rear of the central living room are located two bedrooms. The complexity of the interior spaces is created at the juncture point where the saltbox and the western addition were pieced together. The western section of the house contains an entrance hall off of which opens one room to the south and two rooms to the north. The hall which would generally continue the length of the building ends at the western wall of the saltbox living room; communication is through a small door.

The interior is reasonably intact; although plywood walls have been added to the southwest corner room, other rooms retain old wallpaper and original woodwork. Walls were covered with muslin and then papered. Interior wainscoting remains in the pantry and kitchen.

The roofline where the western portion of the house meets the original saltbox is a complex juncture of ridges and valleys created by intersecting gables. The eaves (except for the southern porch and eastern end) are finished in a box cornice. Hexagonal composition shingles replaced original wood shingles in the 1920's. A Greek Revival decorative flair is created by the double hung, 2/2 sash windows with shouldered architrave trim and cornice. Windows on the western side of the house are elaborated with a dentil course running below the cornice. The western elevation of the house contains two windows; one on the end wall of the "L" extension and one on the porch wall. The southern elevation of the Guthrie House contains three windows; one of the end block and two on the porch wall. The eastern portion of the design is broken with an odd assortment of windows; two windows on the northeastern end of this enclosed porch appear to have been added and are identical twelve paned windows truncated at the top by a segmental arch. The third window on the eastern elevation is a square, six-paned addition to the rear of the enclosed porch.

The large lot upon which the Guthrie House sits is surrounded by a candleflame style picket fence with an entrance gate on Burton Street. This entrance gate made of square sawn posts suggests that it was added at the time of the western house addition. While there is little trace of the original landscaping which surrounded the residence, one large Port Orford Cedar stands to the east of the house; this tree is thought to be the only Port Orford Cedar standing within a three hundred mile radius.

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Although there may be future development pressures to the lot on which the Guthrie House sits, the site and the building have retained a high degree of integrity. The lot, located directly south of Main Street, opened onto one of the first side streets in the Village of Cambria. Today, Center Street is lined with a varied collection of vernacular structures all set on sizeable lots which combine to retain a sense of time and place associated with the early development of Cambria both in planning and architecture. There may be a future district nomination which will encompass the entirety of Cambria's historic Center Street; however, it was felt that the Guthrie House, due to its key location on a large corner lot which will be subject to development pressures, should be nominated individually with expediency.

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A significant aspect of this building's architectural expression is that it shows the evolution from one building form to another. Often original, simple vernacular dwellings were improved when money permitted. Such improvements were accomplished by keeping the original structure and adding new rooms and remodeling the exterior in the latest style. Often new siding was used to match one part to another and new decorative features were added; both of these occur in the Guthrie House. Siding was extended from the newer portion of the house onto the north and south walls of the saltbox. Since turned porch posts supported the newer front porch (facing Burton Street) it is probable that sawed brackets, once a part of the Center Street porch were removed to make the two porch treatments more compatible. Substantial remodeling occurred on the eastern end of the house and, although it appears that a porch window treatment was added, it is difficult to date since the square posts do not match other stylistic features. This practice of remodeling makes it difficult to date the Guthrie House. However, the 1870 birds-eye painting and an 1890 photograph which appears in Where The Highway Ends, shows the Burton Street side of the house was added sometime between these dates. It is reasonable to assume that the addition dates close to the 1890 date of the photograph.

Not only is the Guthrie House significant for its documentation of the remodeling process so common throughout small American towns, it also provides physical documentation of the growth of late nineteenth century building technology. The original saltbox displayed sawn porch posts based upon a relatively flat, cut-out treatment; however, by the time the western portion of the house was built, the porch posts were lathe turned creating a more plastic, three dimensional effect. Therefore, the Guthrie House documents the revolution in building techniques in which specialized machinery displaces older techniques.

In final analysis, the Guthrie House is a fine example of a local development/settlement pattern, a fine example of local architectural development, and a testimonial to the evolution of building technology. The Guthrie House is an unusual building in that it has retained its integrity without jeopardizing these three areas of significance.

Footnote:

1. 1870 painting located in Camozzi Saloon, 2262 Main Street, Cambria, California. Due to access problems and private ownership, the painting cannot be photographed.

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Permission for some restoration is being sought from the one remaining daughter, Tillie Putnam, whose executor believes she and her sister-in-law are the majority holders of the property. Only if an historical group could purchase the property could it be released fully from the attorneys and heirs.

### Item # 8, Statement of Significance:

Other 19th century homes in Cambria include:

The Lull house on East Main Street, the first building in Cambria. It was the pine board-and-batten store of George W. Lull, which he built in 1865, as a small general store, with a room upstairs for himself.

A two story house of Dr. John Shaw, built about 1870 by the Manderscheid brothers, chemists, or druggists, who came from Prussia.

The original Santa Rosa Catholic Church, built 1870 or 71, of pine siding. This was the first church in the county, apart from the adobe missions.

The two-story shop of Ralph Steffes, opposite the church entrance, which appears in photos before the fire of 1889.

Part of the Community Church was built soon after organization of the Presbyterian church in 1874; and the parsonage, next to the church, built about 1890.

A 9" clapboard house of Forrester Warren on the south side of Center Street. This may have been the former home of Peter Forrester, who made the original survey of Cambria (called the "Forrester Plat") This is across the street and east of the Guthrie-Bianchini house.

The board and batten Warren house is next, which has had added to it the Joss House of the Chinese colony, who were crowded along the creek bank nearby. (Also across the street from Guthrie-Bianchini house.)

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Squibb, originally built in 1877 for Fred Darke, principal of the Hesperian Grammar School.

Other 19th century homes on the same street as the Guthrie-Bianchini house are the Delyser house (restored 1880's, and the Pullen house, 1890's.

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(Foregoing information supplied by Mr. Paul Squibb, November 18 and 21, 1979.)

All of these homes, including the Guthrie-Bianchini house, could be included in an Historical District, but since time is of the utmost importance, it was decided to make application for the Guthrie-Bianchini house immediately.

The Guthrie-Bianchini house has become the focal point for historic preservation in Cambria, and stands directly in the center of the old village section. It is in imminent danger of being demolished, to be replaced by a parking lot.

The following is from History of the State of California and Biographical Record, An Historical Story of the State's Marvelous Growth, by Prof. J.M.

Guinn, A.M., Chapman Publishing Co., 1902, pp 362, 363.  
Samuel Guthrie: \* A man who has traveled much and observed closely the habits and customs of different nationalities naturally acquires the liberal spirit of a cosmopolitan, and this is one of the leading characteristics of Mr. Guthrie. As a representative of the Mercantile interests of San Luis Obispo county, he has a circle of acquaintances that is not limited to his own county, but extends through the central coast region. His residence in California dates from 1871, while since 1873 he has made his home in Cambria, and is now a member of the mercantile house of Lull, Guthrie and Co.

Scotland is Mr. Guthrie's native country, and his birth occurred in 1840. At the age of fourteen years he went to Australia, where for seventeen years he was engaged in mercantile business in Melbourne. In that remote and enterprising city he made many friends. However he was not wholly satisfied to make it his permanent home, believing that the U.S. offered greater opportunities in many respects than his island home. Accordingly in 1871 he shipped from Melbourne to San Francisco, and since that year has been a resident of California, whose climate and people are so much to his liking that he has no intention of ever seeking a home elsewhere.

During 1875, he was employed by Grant, Lull and Co. as a general bookkeeper, which position he filled so efficiently that two years later he was promoted to be manager and in 1883 became a partner in the firm. The partnership was dissolved in 1887, and during the next two years he was employed in a wholesale dry-goods house in San Francisco, but returned to Cambria in 1889, at which time the organization was effected of the present firm of Lull, Guthrie and Co. During the years that have intervened Mr. Guthrie has given his personal attention to the management of the business and the success which has rewarded his efforts proves that he possesses genuine talent in mercantile enterprises. The store is the largest in Cambria and has in stock a general line of merchandise, valued at between \$15,000 and \$20,000. In addition to the ownership of the store, the firm has for years owned large tracts of land in San Luis

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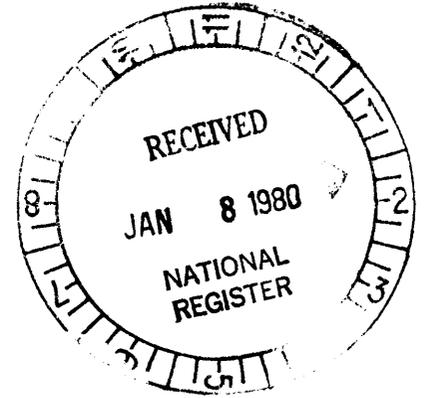
Obispo county, where they raise stock for the markets.

The town of Cambria, with its various important interests, its good schools, its churches, and its surrounding country populated by enterprising ranchers and dairymen, owes much to the energy of Mr. Guthrie. The establishment and maintenance of a high-class store is always an aid in the development of any village, and draws into it the trade of farmers for miles around. For this reason he is entitled to rank among public-spirited citizens. However, this is by no means his only claim to recognition. In other ways he has assisted in the building up of the place. He was one of the organizers of the Cambria Fire Company and has been its foreman ever since the organization. During the quicksilver excitement, he was employed as accountant for the Oceanic Quicksilver Mining Co.

No political party has ever received the allegiance of Mr. Guthrie, who prefers to be independent, and casts his ballot for the man and measures he believes to be best calculated to promote the welfare of the people. It has never been his ambition to occupy positions of official responsibility, yet he has been active in assisting such of his friends as are candidates for office. Fraternally he is a member of San Simeon Lodge #196, F & A.M., of which he is past master and present secretary. With his wife, who was formerly Miss S.E. Woods of Oregon, and whom he married in 1879, he holds a high place in the regard of the people, and his genial manner makes him a welcomed guest everywhere. As one of the early residents in San Luis Obispo county and a man whose energies have been devoted to the development of the resources of Cambria, his name well deserves mention in this work and perpetuation in the annals of the county.

The Guthrie house was sold in 1914 to the Bianchini family and the following is a biographical sketch of Eugenio Bianchini taken from History of San Luis Obispo County and Environs With Biographical Sketches, by Annie L. Morrison and John H. Haydon, publ. Historic Record Co., Los Angeles, California, 1917, pp 739-740.

Eugenio Bianchini: This state has been the Mecca for people of all nationalities, for they nearly all find here a wide field of opportunity where they may put forth their best efforts and win success for themselves, at the same time that they are developing industries that mean much for the future prosperity of the state. Of this class of men, Eugenio Bianchini is deserving of mention. He was born in Gordevio, Canton Ticino, Switzerland, July 20, 1861, and attended the public schools until he was fourteen years of age. He was then apprenticed to the stonecutter's trade, and for the first three years received one dollar a month and lived at home with his parents. The trade did not particularly appeal to him, and he looked about for other opportunities....  
In 1878, having decided to make a change, he sailed for the U.S.



and arrived in Cambria on February 17. He was not familiar with the English language and had but very little money when he reached his destination, but he found employment at once, and for the next four years milked cows on various ranches in that vicinity. He saved his money and, in 1882, leased land from Ed. Shaw in Green Valley, and in the following few years succeeded in laying a foundation for his future success. He sold out his stock and in 1886, opened a butcher shop in Cayucos, and for six years, carried on a good business. His next move was to engage, for twelve months, in mining for quicksilver at Oceanic, and then he returned to the butcher business, opening a shop in Cambria and running it one year.

He then leased 500 acres on Santa Rosa creek and began dairying. In 1902 he purchased the ranch and continued at dairying, with fifty cows, besides raising stock. He continued dairying until 1914, when he rented the home place, intending to retire from active pursuits and enjoy the fruits of his years of arduous labors, and purchased the residence where the family now reside in Cambria. (Note: this is the Guthrie-Bianchini house of Center Street and Burton.) However, the demand for quicksilver occasioned by the present European war decided him to take up mining once more; and in partnership with A. Luchessa and Wm. Bagby, he purchased the Klau mine and was given the management. The mine is equipped with track and cars for hauling the ore from the mine to the furnace, which is a 60 ton Scott.

In San Luis Obispo, September 17, 1899, occurred the marriage of E. Bianchini with Louisa Bezzini, born in Avigno, Switzerland, who came to California in 1897. They have had nine children, seven of whom are living (Note: this was in 1902): Henry, William, James, Walter, Elvira, Palmira, and Tillie. (To the best of my knowledge, only Tillie now survives.)

Mr. Bianchini has won recognition and distinction at barbecuing meats, and from 1902 until present time he has had charge of the barbecues of importance in the county, and has always been much sought after for that purpose. Of late, he has initiated his son William into the mysteries of the art.

In politics, Mr. Bianchini supports the men and measures of the Republican party. He served as road master of district #1 on Santa Rosa Creek Road for a number of years and for eight years was trustee of Mammoth School District.

FHR-8-300A  
(11/78)

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at the northeastern corner of Burton Drive where it meets Center Street; then westerly 100 feet to Proctor Lane; then southerly 175 feet to Burton Drive; then easterly 100 feet to point of beginning.

Bridge Drive

57.8'

30'

P.T. + T.

Bucket O' Blood  
Saloon  
(1902)

100'

Vacant

Blue House 1880's

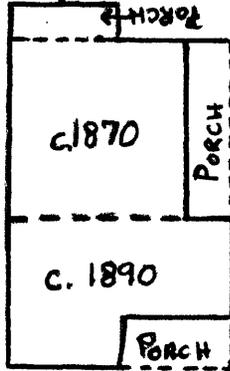
25'

Warren Home  
(1880's)

Chinese  
Joss House  
(1890's)

Guthrie House

Plant Oxford  
Cedar



Bianchini (NE Guthrie) House

Hesperian Lane (Alley)

Pullen  
House  
(1890's)

Hale House  
(1906)

Center Street

175'

.001

55.7'

Burton Drive

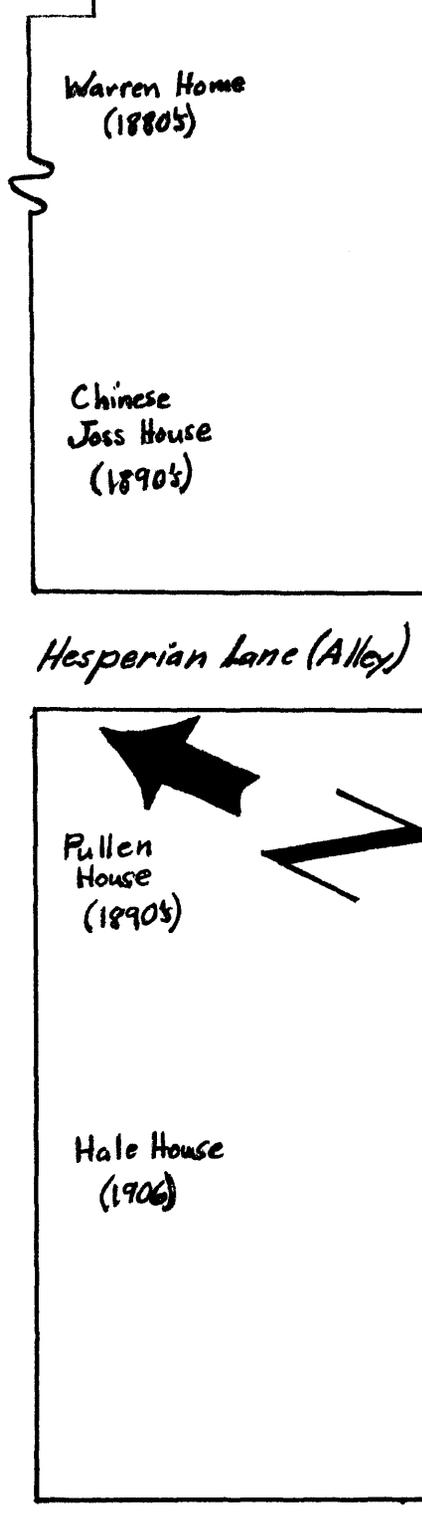
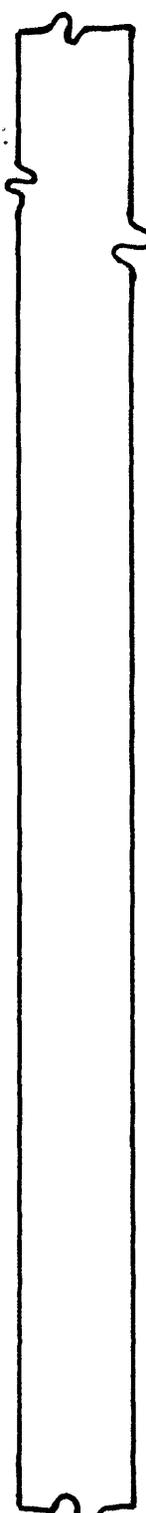
← ONE WAY

Upstairs - Downstairs Antiques (1840's)

Gray Fox Inn (1920's)  
JAN 8 1980

Maine Street

Proctor Lane (Alley)



GUTHRIE HOUSE

JUN 21 1973

Northeast corner of Burton where it meets  
Center Street (No street number)  
Cambria, San Luis Obispo County, California  
(Sketch Map)

JAN 10 1980