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Historical and Archeological Resources

Background ▪ Issue

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESOURCES BACKGROUND

I.   INTRODUCTION

A.   SCOPE AND ROLE

From the times of the earliest Indian inhabitants to today's era of high
technology development, San Mateo County has had a legacy rich in
historical, archaeological and architectural resources. Many of these
still remain and must be protected because of their value as physical
links to the County's heritage.

This Chapter of the General Plan discusses the purpose and function of
preserving historical, archaeological and paleontological resources;
examines the benefits of preservation; describes methods for protecting
these resources; analyzes preservation issues and provides policies to
guide the implementation of resource preservation. The Chapter also
provides inventories of architectural styles found in San Mateo County
and important historical resources that are a product of the County's
heritage.

B.   STATE PLANNING LAW

The California Government Code allows the development of optional
general plan elements. Section 65303(J) of the Code permits the inclu-
sion of "a historical preservation element for the identification,
establishment and protection of sites and structures of architectural,
historical, archaeological or cultural significance, including signifi-
cant trees . . . , and other plant materials." The Code states that a
program to implement policies will be part of the element.

C.   RELATION TO OTHER GENERAL PLAN DOCUMENTS

1.   Elements

a.   1981 Historic Resources Element

The 1981 Historic Resources Element of the General Plan was divided
into two sections. Section I, The Historical Setting, presented the
historical background of the County from the time of the Coastanoan
Indians onward. Section II, The Protection Program, discussed the
purpose of historic preservation, issues and implementation tech-
niques and developed policies to guide the implementation of the
program.

This new chapter does not provide a history of the County from the
times of the earliest inhabitants of the Peninsula to the present
day. Readers interested in this subject are referred to the illus-
trated historical overview, San Mateo County . . . Its History and
Heritage. This document expands the historical summary presented in

Section I to include recent occurrences of historical significance. San Mateo County . . . Its History and Heritage was prepared by the San Mateo County Historic Resources Advisory Board in cooperation with the Planning Division of the Department of Environmental Management, and it is available at the offices of the Planning Division.

In preparing this new chapter, Section II of the 1981 Historic Resources Element provided the majority of the information, and was updated to include a report on the implementation of the 1981 Element, specifically, the Historic Preservation Ordinance. Section II was further expanded to incorporate the archaeological/paleontological information of the Conservation and Open Space Element.

Issue statements and policies of the prior document have also been examined. As a whole, these issues and policies have been included. They have been augmented, where necessary, to incorporate additional issues and policies from current area plans which are relevant to the entire County.

The goals contained in the 1981 Historic Resources Element have been reviewed and combined with policies to produce collective statements to guide actions. Each policy statement has been titled and numbered, and unnecessary duplication has been eliminated. This revised Historical and Archaeological Resources Chapter of the General Plan reflects the achievements made to date and, once adopted, will replace the 1981 Historic Resources Element.

b. 1973 Conservation and Open Space Element

The 1973 Conservation and Open Space Element of the General Plan also discussed preservation. This document addressed archaeological/paleontological resources in the County, discussed issues concerning the preservation of these sites and developed policies to assist with their protection. As with the 1981 Historical Resources Element, relevant background information, issue statements and policies have been reviewed, modified where necessary, and included in this document.

2. Area Plans

The County has adopted as part of the General Plan the following area plans for unincorporated areas: North Fair Oaks Community Plan, Emerald Lake Hills Community Plan, Montara-Moss Beach-El Granada Community Plan, Local Coastal Program, the San Bruno Mountain General Plan Amendment and the Skyline Area General Plan Amendment. Four of these area plans contain particular historic and archaeological policies which apply to the specific area. The policies of this chapter are more generalized and apply to the entire unincorporated area.

D.   PAST PRESERVATION EFFORTS IN THE COUNTY

In 1965, the Historic Sites Subcommittee of the Regional Planning Com-
mittee published a report identifying historic sites and landmarks in
the County along with recommendations for their protection. Portions of
this report were included in the County's 1968 Parks and Open Space
Element. This initial effort to address the issue of historic preser-
vation was later renewed and expanded to include the issue of protecting
archaeological/paleontological sites. These concerns were discussed in
the 1973 Conservation and Open Space Element, and policies were
developed to aid in their preservation.

Further work on the issue of preservation was conducted in 1974, when
an appointed Historic Sites Committee produced an inventory of historic
landmarks and sites. This inventory provided a broad base which was
useful in developing the preliminary inventory found in Appendix B.

It was determined, however, that a comprehensive approach to the subject
was needed to bring the separate studies together in a plan that would
represent official County policy. Therefore, on recommendation of the
Historic Sites Committee, the Board of Supervisors requested that the
Planning Division prepare a Historic Resources Element to the County
General Plan.

To further assist the effort, in 1978 the Board of Supervisors appointed
a County Historic Resources Advisory Board. Composed of an archaeolo-
gist, architect, archivist, attorney, historian, Director of the County
Historical Association, and five members at large who have an interest
in historic preservation, the Board assisted County staff in the
preparation of the 1981 Element.

II.   EXISTING HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

A.   HISTORICAL RESOURCE INVENTORIES

1.   Categories of Historic Resources

The State Office of Planning and Research has defined six types of
historic resources which can be included in an inventory. These
categories are:

a.   Architectural History

Examples of the diverse styles and variations of residential and
commercial architecture, whether vernacular or works of identifiable
artisans, master craftsmen, builders, or architects. A good repre-
sentation of a particular period or style might mean an entire
street of such structures, each of minor importance individually,
but of great importance in a grouping. Appendix A is a preliminary
inventory of architectural styles found throughout San Mateo County.

b. Community Design and Aesthetic Features

Objects or relationships of design and aesthetic interest. This
category includes such items as street lights, light fixtures,
street graphics, street furniture, local or unusual building
materials, interesting or pleasant design components, or landscape
features that contribute to the "look and feel" of a community.

c. Cultural History

Sites and structures important to the history of the community.
These include places associated with early development; continuing
cultural events such as yearly festivals, parades or theater; places
associated with literary or political figures and events; and places
associated with educational, religious, or ethnic groups, and with
individuals important to the community.

d. Development History and Industrial Archaeology

Surviving sites, routes, or structures important to the early
settlement, economic origins, or technological development of the
locale. This category might include evidences of the Spanish
colonial or Mexican period, early agriculture or industry, town plat
or subdivision history, and transportation routes from paths and
trails to waterways, railroads, and more recent highways.

e. Historic Districts

Groups of structures, historic sites, natural features, landscape
architecture, and/or other interesting design details which together
create an exceptionally rich historic or cultural ambiance. Clus-
ters of significant historic, cultural or aesthetic elements will
normally justify designation as a historic district.

f. Paleontological and Archaeological Sites

Sites which yield information or evidences of earlier historic
cultures; areas of cultural, social or economic importance to
earlier people's daily lives or spiritual traditions (e.g.,
petroglyphs, ritual sites, hunting or gathering areas); grounds
potentially rich in fossils.

2. Existing Inventories of Historic Resources

Included in the appendices of this report are the two existing inven-
tories of County historical resources. Appendix B is a preliminary
inventory of significant historic structures and sites located through-
out the County. It was first published in 1981 in the Historic
Resources Element of the General Plan. Appendix C is a comprehensive
inventory of historic resources found in the Coastal zone. It was
published in the Coastside Cultural Resources of San Mateo County in
1980.

B.   INFORMATION ON ARCHAEOLOGICAL/PALEONTOLOGICAL RESOURCES

It is thought that the first known inhabitants of the Bay Area were
members of an American Indian tribe identified by the Spanish name
Coastanoan. By 1770, this tribe had grown to about 50 different groups
and spoke a language consisting of approximately eight dialects. The
presence of fresh water, fire wood, protection from the wind and easy
access to food sources encouraged the Coastanoans to settle primarily on
the Bayside. Some Indians, however, did live on the Coastside despite
the climate and remains have been discovered in excavated middens and
village sites.

Evidence of the Coastanoan culture has been discovered from excavated
middens or shell mounds along the San Mateo Coast and from scattered
sites inland. These middens are deposits of refuse often made up of
shells, soil, ash, charcoal lenses, rock clusters, bones, skeletons and
artifacts. Shell mounds range in size at the base from about 30 to 600
feet in diameter and in height from a few inches to about 30 feet. In
age, many Bay Area middens range from 3,000 to 4,000 years.

A number of archaeological sites have been discovered throughout San
Mateo County. In 1970, through the support of the Treganza Anthropology
Museum at San Francisco State, several archaeologically significant
areas were located and mapped. These maps are kept on file with the
Planning Division of the County Department of Environmental Management.
The exact locations, however, of these sites have been kept confidential
in an effort to protect the areas from both vandalism and artifact
hunters.

Paleontological resources or prehistoric fossils have also been dis-
covered in the County. Examples of these limited resources have been
discovered in exposed bluffs above the ocean bench along the coast.
These sites contained molluscan fossils from the Pleistocene Period.

III.   EXISTING PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING HISTORICAL AND
        ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The following sections describe the various regulations, policies and
programs currently being used in the County to protect historic
resources.

A.   FEDERAL

1.   National Register of Historic Places and Historic Preservation Act of
        1966

The National Register of Historic Places is the official inventory of
the Nation's historic resources. The National Historic Preservation Act
of 1966 expanded this register to include places deemed to be of
regional, state or local historical, architectural or cultural interest.
Eligible resources may be nominated and placed in the National Register
upon approval of the Secretary of the Interior.

Although obtaining listing in the National Register is often difficult and a time-consuming process, it has several advantages: (1) it makes private property owners eligible for state administered Federal grants-in-aid for historic preservation programs; (2) it requires the National Advisory Council on Historic Preservation to comment on the effect federally assisted projects will have on listed resources; and (3) it makes owners who rehabilitate certified historic properties eligible for Federal tax benefits.

The County has several significant resources listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Appendix B describes which historic resources in San Mateo County are included on the National Register.

2.   Tax Reform Act of 1976

Signed into law on October 4, 1976, Section 2124 of the Tax Reform Act amended the Federal Income Tax Code to: (1) allow favorable tax treatments of historic commercial and income producing structures, and (2) reduce tax incentives both for the demolition of historic commercial and income-producing structures and for new construction on the site of demolished historic buildings.

Specifically, the Act permits owners of certain depreciable properties to amortize the costs of rehabilitation over a five year period or to depreciate the costs of a rehabilitated structure at an accelerated rate. The tax incentives are available for any project which the Secretary of the Interior certifies as conforming to the standards and guidelines for rehabilitation of historic structures.

B.   STATE

1.   State Historical Building Code

Created under the provisions of Section 18950 et. seq. of the State Code, the State Historical Building Code allows a more sensitive approach to restoring structures that were built prior to the development of modern construction techniques and the implementation of current building codes. The legislation provides local jurisdictions with alternative building regulations for the rehabilitation, preservation, restoration, or relocation of designated historical buildings or structures. This bill allows the building code regulations, alternative building code regulations, or any combination thereof, to be used to permit repairs, alterations, and additions to historical buildings or structures.

2.   Office of Historic Preservation of the California Department of Parks and Recreation

In accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Office of Historic Preservation is responsible for preparing a statewide long range historic preservation plan, conducting a statewide survey of historic sites, nominating and overseeing the protection of sites eligi-

ble for the National Register of Historic Places, and administering a matching grants program. This office also serves as staff for the California Historical Resources Commission. Appendix B describes which historic resources in San Mateo County are included in the State Inventory of Historic Resources.

C.   COUNTY

1.   County General Plan Policies

    a. Elements

        (1) 1981 Historical Resources Element

             The 1981 Historical Resources Element of the General Plan
             developed a comprehensive set of policies to aid in the pro-
             tection of significant historical, cultural and architectural
             resources. These policies set forth a course of action and
             provide a framework for historic preservation planning in the
             County. The policies have been included in this revised
             Historical and Archaeological Resources Chapter.

        (2) 1973 Conservation and Open Space Element

             The 1973 Conservation and Open Space Element of the General
             Plan included a discussion of County archaeological and paleon-
             tological resources and addressed issues affecting their
             preservation. Policy statements were developed to aid in the
             protection of these resources through continued identification,
             study and management of excavation sites.

    b. Area Plans

        (1) San Bruno Mountain General Plan Amendment

             The San Bruno Mountain General Plan Amendment contains policies
             to protect archaeological and historical resources and continue
             protection programs during the preparation of specific plans.

        (2) Montara-Moss Beach-El Granada Community Plan

             The Montara-Moss Beach-El Granada Community Plan contains a
             policy to obtain historic designation for the Montara Light
             Station. This resource is included in the State Inventory of
             Historic Resources.

        (3) Local Coastal Program

             The Visual Resources Component of the 1980 Local Coastal
             Program of San Mateo County identified several structural
             features within the Coastal Zone of historical, architectural
             or cultural significance. Policies were developed to aid in

their preservation and special supplemental design policies were set forth to guide the appearance of structures in identified coastal communities.

Archaeological/paleontological resources are also addressed in the Locating and Planning New Development Component of the LCP. This policy requires that sites proposed for development be reviewed, based upon sensitivity maps, to determine if they are within resource sensitive areas. If so, a mitigation plan prepared by a qualified professional is to be submitted, reviewed, and implemented as part of the project.

2.   Other County Policies and Programs

   a.   Inventories

      An inventory of historical resources provides the basis for the preservation plan and is the first step in developing a protection program.

      There are two levels of inventory work--preliminary and comprehensive. The preliminary inventory is a first attempt to compile a list of well known and easily recognized historic resources. This list is usually compiled by citizens knowledgeable in the history of the County. It is by no means a final list; rather, it represents the beginnings of a County inventory and provides a basis for the second or comprehensive level of inventory work.

      A preliminary inventory of the County's resources has been prepared by the County Historic Resources Advisory Board and is included in this report in Appendix B.

      The comprehensive identification of resources through a second, in-depth inventory of resources is the next step toward developing a preservation plan. This second inventory goes a step further than the initial identification of obvious resources documented by the preliminary inventory. A comprehensive inventory investigates in depth cultural, historic or aesthetic aspects of the community that make it an interesting or pleasant place to live and work. This may include structures of historic or archaeological value, archaeological/paleontological sites, or design features of special interest. A comprehensive inventory is also normally conducted by a professional survey team or by a team of well-trained nonprofessionals under the supervision of a professional historian. A comprehensive inventory may entail a block by block study of the community. Such an inventory of resources located within the County's Coastal Zone has been completed (see Appendix C) and covers a major portion of the unincorporated area.

b. Historic Resources Advisory Board

In 1978, a County Historical Resources Advisory Board was appointed by the Board of Supervisors to insure implementation of the goals, policies, and programs set forth in the Historic Preservation Plan. This body advises the Planning Commission, Parks and Recreation Commission, and the Board of Supervisors on matters relating to the protection and preservation of man-made resources of historical, cultural and architectural significance.

c. Acquisition

(1) Public

Public acquisition of significant historic structures is a preservation technique which has been used on a very limited basis in the County. To date, the Woodside Store, Sanchez Adobe, the Lathrup House, and the Folger Stables in Wunderlich Park are examples of historic structures in County ownership.

(2) Private

Acquisition of significant structures through the private sector remains a feasible approach to protecting historic re-sources. The Johnston House and the Filoli Estate are examples of local historic structures which have been privately acquired and renovated.

3. County Ordinances

a. Zoning Ordinances

(1) Coastal Development District

Sections 6328.19 and 6328.26 of the Coastal Development District implement the policies set forth in the Local Coastal Program by establishing them as standards for review for proposed development in the Coastal Zone.

(2) Resource Management District

Section 6324.5 of the Resource Management District implements the policies of the 1973 Conservation and Open Space Element. This section requires a survey by a qualified professional to be performed whenever there is substantial indication that an archaeological or paleontological site may exist within a project area. Further, when such a site is discovered during construction work which could damage the site, work is to be suspended pending an investigation by qualified professionals in accordance with certain procedures. This section also prohibits the destruction of primary sites and requires the professional excavation of other sites prior to development.

b. Other Ordinances

(1) Historic Preservation Ordinance

A Historic Preservation Ordinance has been prepared to provide
the County with the authority to protect eligible resources
listed in the various inventories included in the appendices
of this report. This ordinance: (1) provides criteria and
procedures for the designation of County historic landmarks
and historic districts; (2) requires permits to be obtained to
demolish, alter, or relocate designated landmarks or districts,
and to construct, place, alter or relocate signs, exterior
lighting, fences or other features within historic districts or
on landmarks or landmark sites; and (3) when approved by the
Secretary of the Interior, allows owners of structures or
buildings within designated historic districts to qualify for
favorable tax treatments for approved rehabilitation work.

(2) Modification of Regulated Uses Within Historic Structures

A second ordinance relative to historic preservation has also
been prepared. This ordinance amends the zoning regulations to
permit uses not allowed by the underlying zoning district
regulations to locate in eligible historic structures provided
certain criteria are met.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESOURCES ISSUES

I.   <u>IMPORTANCE OF HISTORICAL PRESERVATION</u>

The preservation of historical resources returns a variety of benefits
to a community. Some benefits, for example, social and cultural
rewards, are less clear-cut and identifiable than the more tangible
economic benefits resulting from preservation. They are, however, no
less valid. Each of these benefits is discussed below.

A.   <u>CULTURAL BENEFITS</u>

The cultural benefits realized from preservation are varied and most
often linked to the subtle influences that surviving historical re-
sources have on people.

Remaining historical landmarks psychologically benefit a community by
imparting a sense of attachment to a place and a sense of comfort from
"feeling at home" in familiar surroundings. Such resources verify that
a community has had a past and help to establish a sense of self-iden-
tity and permanence for present-day inhabitants.

Historical resources also serve as tangible examples of a community's
architectural legacy. Past building styles, materials and methods of
construction lend an appreciation of styles of craftsmanship no longer
practiced.

B.   <u>ECONOMIC BENEFITS</u>

Although cultural benefits are crucial to any historical preservation
program, the economic benefits make preservation planning more attrac-
tive. Economic benefits are:

1.   <u>Property Values</u>

Rehabilitated and protected historical sites and districts acquire
prestige and distinction, resulting in higher property values.

2.   <u>Retail Sales and Commercial Rents</u>

Commercial use of historic structures, i.e., Ghirardelli Square, the
Cannery, and Jackson Square in San Francisco, has been successful. In
these and other older commercial areas, shoppers, business people, and
professionals are attracted by the feel of older structures and the
distinctive quality of design. Commercial space has become more
valuable and retail sales have increased after the areas were rehabili-
tated for commercial use.

3.   Replacement Costs

In a period of diminishing resources, expensive building materials, and
rising construction costs, recycling older structures becomes more cost-
effective. Despite heavier code compliance requirements and new seismic
safety standards, the reuse, rehabilitation, and restoration of existing
structures often cost less per square foot than new construction.

4.   Tax Revenue

When rehabilitation and restoration of historical structures raise prop-
erty values, then tax revenues correspondingly increase. Communities
concerned about declining revenues in central areas or in older resi-
dential sections should consider these benefits.

C.   SOCIAL BENEFITS

Historical preservation is also community conservation. Preservation of
structures in areas undergoing varying stages of decline can provide the
residents with a renewed sense of well-being. By demonstrating that the
area is worthy of improvement efforts, the residents may have more posi-
tive feelings about the neighborhood and participate more in its upkeep.
The resultant removal of blight and other undesirable influences can do
much for increasing community pride.

Preservation of historic resources can also be a positive and realistic
approach to countering ill effects of urban sprawl by reducing the need
to consume more natural resources. In communities that are completely
developed, preservation may be the best way of maintaining or reviving
the area.

II.   OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS AFFECTING HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
      RESOURCES

Many of San Mateo County's historical and archaeological/paleontological
resources are threatened either by destruction or by alteration.
Several factors threaten to destroy these resources: namely, demolition
for redevelopment; ruin of archaeological/paleontological sites; diffi-
culty in finding an economic use, and lack of maintenance funds.
Improper rehabilitation and the impact of infill development can also
negatively alter these resources.

A.   DESTRUCTION OF RESOURCES

1.   Demolition for Redevelopment

As land suitable for development in the County becomes scarcer, older
urban areas are being redeveloped. Many of these older areas contain
excellent examples of structures that are part of the County's heritage.
An example is the Twelve Mile House in South San Francisco that was
destroyed in 1977 to make way for a store and parking lot. The
structure, built in 1851, served for many years as a stage coach stop

for travelers going to and from San Francisco, and it was the last remaining building of its kind in the County. This was just one of many structures whose contribution to the development of the County is now gone and can never be replaced because of redevelopment.

2.   Ruin of Archaeological/Paleontological Resources

A number of archaeological/paleontological sites throughout the County have been destroyed because of vandalism, urban development, agricultural production, new roadway construction, water resource projects and similar kinds of activities. As urbanization spreads, the vulnerability of sites to disturbance also increases. Unfortunately, archaeological-paleontological sites are not renewable resources.

Protecting archaeological resources often provides the benefit of knowing how past cultures developed as well as how man was able to adapt to the environment. This educational reward is considered to be significant, because it forms the basis from which the present day activities of mankind can be compared and judged.

3.   Difficulty of Finding an Economic Use

In some cases, historical resources in low density areas can no longer be economically used for the purpose for which they were built. If they could be redeveloped for more intensified uses, i.e., commercial, office or multiple family, it may be feasible to restore them. These uses, however, often are not compatible with the zoning or consistent with the General Plan for the area. An example of this is the Johnston House south of Half Moon Bay. In order to make the project a more viable endeavor and functional part of the community, the house was proposed to be used as a community center for senior citizens. Since the structure is located outside the urban area, conversion to a community center would result in a more intensive use of rural land and a need for urban services.

The Local Coastal Program, however, prohibits the extension of urban services, since they could be used to expand urban development into a rural area. Because of these factors, the project was denied by the Coastal Commission. To help protect and maintain historic buildings, such as the Johnston House, a process could be developed that would allow a reasonable economic use of historically significant structures which otherwise would be in conflict with zoning and general plan requirements.

4.   Lack of Maintenance Funds

It is becoming increasingly difficult to obtain funds to maintain historic structures. Two County historic properties, the Woodside Store and the Folger Stables, are in need of repair and may not be saved unless corrective action is taken soon. Since the passage of Proposition 13, local governmental funds are severely limited for preservation purposes. In the past, most funding for historical preservation came

from the Federal government through grants coordinated by the State
Office of Historic Preservation. This funding, however, is being
severely curtailed as part of the Nation's new economic program.
Private funding may be the only source for preservation work in the
foreseeable future.

B.   ALTERATION OF RESOURCES

1.   Improper Rehabilitation

In order to protect the market value of a building as well as preserving
its architectural and historical integrity, rehabilitation must be done
properly. Older structures can lose historical character when owners
decide to rehabilitate their buildings and do not have adequate informa-
tion or expertise on how to preserve its original design.

Many well-intentioned homeowners spend a lot of time and money on in-
appropriate improvements when rehabilitating older homes. Important
architectural detailing is often stripped away or covered over with
layers of asphalt shingles or stucco, and aluminum windows are often
used to replace wooden ones.

Correct rehabilitation can be accomplished when compatible structural
elements are used which are suitable in both material and design to the
original architectural concept of the building.

2.   Inconsistent Character of New Development

Land use planning for the County now emphasizes encouraging new
development on vacant land in urban areas in order to protect rural
areas from urbanization. The Local Coastal Program, for example,
encourages new development in the Coastal Zone to locate in already
developed areas.

Because of this infill strategy, the character of such communities as
Pescadero and San Gregorio may be endangered from new development which
does not conform to the established design character. To address this
concern, the Local Coastal Program has developed design criteria for
coastal communities to ensure that new construction blends within the
context of the historical setting. These criteria, however, address
only the resources of the Coastal Zone and similar guidelines may be
necessary for other historic areas countywide.

III.   EVALUATION OF EXISTING PLANS, POLICIES AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING
        HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

        Various programs, policies and regulations are currently used by the
        County to protect resources of historical, archaeological/paleonto-
        logical, architectural or cultural significance. An assessment of these
        protection techniques is discussed in this section.

A.   PROTECTION TECHNIQUES

1.   Preservation Plan Inventories

        The cornerstone of any historic preservation plan is the identification
        of all significant resources. Two levels of inventory work, preliminary
        and comprehensive, are required. The County has already developed a
        preliminary inventory of significant sites, structures and architectural
        styles.

        The inventories, however, have not included an updated assessment of
        archaeological/paleontological resources. Since 1970, no attempts have
        been made to update the inventory prepared under the sponsorship of the
        Treganza Anthropology Museum at San Francisco State University. An
        updated preliminary identification of these resources is necessary to
        develop a thorough countywide protection program.

        In 1980, the County made a start developing a comprehensive inventory of
        significant sites, structures and architecture in the Coastal Zone.
        Through a matching grant from the National Endowment of the Arts, the
        County identified buildings, structures and sites of importance to the
        Coastside. This survey, however, was limited to the Coastal Zone and
        needs to be expanded to include countywide resources.

2.   Historic Resources Advisory Board (HRAB)

        To date, the HRAB has proven itself to be a capable body whose continued
        work is necessary for the implementation of the preservation plan. The
        Historical Resources Advisory Board, however, only has jurisdiction over
        the unincorporated area of the County. The Board, as a lead agency,
        could work toward organizing a unified approach to historic preservation
        for the entire County through the coordination of their activities with
        local city historical societies, the County Historical Association, and
        schools and colleges in the County.

3.   Acquisition

   a.   Public

        Public ownership is a preservation technique to be considered when a
        significant structure becomes available in a location appropriate to
        the performance of a particular public function or when this is the
        only chance remaining to save a truly out-standing building.

Possible uses for significant historic buildings might include city
or county offices, branch libraries, office space for special
agencies, an art school annex or rental gallery affiliated with an
art museum, a community center for the provision of various
government services, etc.

A lack of funding, however, is cited as the reason this preservation
approach has not been used on a widespread basis. In light of
recent national fiscal policy which has restricted local government
spending, the prospect of public agencies earmarking funds for
projects of this type does not appear likely in the near future.

b. <u>Private</u>

Private ownership is an approach to protection which could be
promoted for those significant structures whose future is
threatened. Acquisition of structures converted to new and
economically viable uses such as offices, restaurants and the like
would generate revenue and, more importantly, ensure the
preservation of a valued resource.

Private sources can assist in finding and funding appropriate reuses
for historic and cultural structures permitted by existing zoning
and land use regulations. There are numerous examples throughout
the country where private organizations or individuals have
purchased and restored historic buildings for their own use.
Ghirardelli Square and the Cannery in San Francisco are excellent
examples of the conversion of historic buildings into successful
commercial centers, a trend which has been copied in numerous cities
throughout the country.

B.   <u>COUNTY ORDINANCES</u>

1.   <u>Coastal Development District</u>

The policies and regulations of this overlay district protect and
preserve significant historic, architectural, archaeological and
paleontological resources located within the Coastal Zone.

The guidelines, however, developed to protect archaeological/pa-
leontological sites require the use of location maps to determine the
proximity of new development to a site. These maps are quite out of
date. To ensure that the presence of these resources is considered when
new development proposals are reviewed, these maps need to be updated.

The remaining guidelines which focus on eligible historic structures
and sites protect these resources through both the Historic Preservation
Ordinance, and supplemental design guidelines for particular coastal
communities. Though the adequacy of the ordinance has yet to be proven,
the supplemental guidelines afford protection from improper rehabilita-
tion and the potentially inconsistent character of new development.

2.   Resource Management District

The provisions of the Resource Management District to protect
archaeological/paleontological resources by requiring site surveys,
cessation of construction work and excavation by qualified professionals
are suitable protection techniques. These methods, however, apply only
to lands zoned Resource Management and Planned Agricultural District.
In order to protect resources located countywide, these techniques need
to be expanded.

3.   Preservation Regulations

Since the two new regulations to implement the 1981 Historic Resources
Element have just been adopted, their effectiveness has yet to be
proven. The first regulation, the Historic Preservation Ordinance,
addresses the issue of resource protection through establishing criteria
and procedures to designate historic landmarks and districts. Further,
this ordinance protects resources from demolition and alteration by
requiring permits to demolish, alter or relocate either the structure or
accompanying features.

The second ordinance is designed to address the issue of a viable
economic reuse of historic structures. By permitting uses normally not
allowed in certain zoning districts to occupy eligible structures, these
resources can continue to function as productive modern day reminders of
the County's cultural heritage.

C.   SUMMARY OF PROBLEMS

1.   Lack of updated inventory of archaeological/paleontological
      resources.

2.   Lack of comprehensive countywide inventory of significant historical
      resources.

3.   Insufficient funding to acquire historic resources for public owner-
      ship.

4.   Lack of updated archaeology/paleontology resource location maps and
      the need for these to be stored in a more convenient location.

5.   Insufficient protection provisions for archaeological/paleonto-
      logical resources.

IV.   ALTERNATIVE PRESERVATION TECHNIQUES

The following methods are additional techniques of protection which the County could consider to help encourage and assist historic preservation.

A.   DEVELOPING GUIDELINES FOR HISTORIC REHABILITATION

The County could publish guidelines for historic rehabilitation similar to those developed by the Department of the Interior. Such guidelines could be used to help owners who are undertaking rehabilitation of older structures choose compatible products, suitable in both materials and design to the original concept of the building and the surrounding neighborhood.

B.   TRANSFER OF DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS

Transfer of development rights (TDR) is a concept which may be used to protect historic areas or structures. The technique separates development rights from a landmark structure and reuses them in other locations. Many times these transferred development rights appear as zoning density bonuses on other buildings.

When a local government purchases the development rights for a particular landmark, they can be sold to interested developers. The transfer of development rights in this manner shifts preservation costs from the local government and the landmark owner to the development process itself.

C.   REVOLVING FUNDS

Basically, in a revolving fund, monies are raised to purchase and restore historic structures, which are then rented or resold (usually with deed restrictions to protect the exterior appearance of the structures--facade easements) with the proceeds returning to the fund to be applied to other structures. Revolving funds are generally operated by private historic preservation groups or foundations, although local government may contribute.

The revolving fund method minimizes government in historic preservation. A historic property is thus preserved but remains in private ownership.

D.   FACADE EASEMENTS

The facade easement is a means for public control of the appearance of a building without substantially affecting the use of the property. Typically, a public agency or private association acquires through purchase, or perhaps donation, an easement over the facade of the building by paying the property owner 10-20% of the actual value of the property. This prohibits the owner from altering the exterior appearance of the building without approval of a designated public agency.

A major advantage of using facade easements is that it preserves the architectural quality of a structure while placing a minimum limitation on property use. The acquisition of facade easements is much less expensive than direct public acquisition of historic properties, while accomplishing many of the same desired results.

E.   <u>RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS</u>

A covenant is a private legal restriction on the use of land and binds the owners and their successors to particular practices with respect to their property. While restrictive covenants may provide effective controls, they may be virtually impossible to create in historic areas with many owners. Restrictive covenants are most useful when an individual owner or foundation purchases or restores numerous old structures.

Restrictive covenants cannot be employed by governmental agencies but, in certain cases, may be an effective method for a private organization to protect a group of historic buildings they control.

F.   <u>RECOGNITION</u>

A final type of private effort is more an educational technique than a tool to accomplish historic preservation. Local historical associations can place a distinctive marker on the structure to signify its importance to the community if the owner agrees to a certain standard of maintenance. If the owner fails to meet this standard, the plaque is removed.

The County Historic Advisory Board could consider recognition techniques such as this to identify historic structures protected by the County Historic Preservation Ordinance.

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL
RESOURCES APPENDICES

APPENDIX A - INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

APPENDIX B - PRELIMINARY INVENTORY OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

APPENDIX C - COMPREHENSIVE INVENTORY OF COASTAL RESOURCES

APPENDIX D - PERFORMANCE CRITERIA AND DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS
            FOR COUNTY HISTORIC SITES

APPENDIX E - SUMMARY OF RECENTLY ADOPTED STATE LEGISLATION
            AFFECTING HISTORICAL RESOURCES

APPENDIX A
INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

<u>INTRODUCTION</u>

The following inventory represents a preliminary survey of architectural styles found within San Mateo County.

1. <u>Adobe (1780-1850)</u>

    The term adobe refers to a building material and to a construction type used during the Spanish and Mexican periods in California history. Adobe structures must, by definition, be built at least partially of adobe: large, unfired, sun-dried bricks made from clay-type soil mixed with straw for strength. The architectural style is characterized by long structures with a covered porch extending along the facade.

    Construction consists of adobe walls, usually varying from one and a half to six feet in thickness, resting on dirt foundations. Roofs are usually either brea (natural tar), tile, or shingles supported by heavy wooden beams. Door and window openings are normally surrounded by heavy timbers also, and often there are arches and long porches. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, many adobes were covered with wood siding in order to protect and modernize them.

2. <u>Pioneer (1850's)</u>

    Pioneer buildings are rectangular-shaped cottages which were built by California's early settlers. Sometimes these houses were sent in sections from the East Coast and reassembled in California. Usually 1 to 1 1/2 stories, the cottages were frame structures with either hipped or gable roofs. If gabled, roofs often take on the "salt-box" configuration typical of New England's Colonial houses. Front porches and shelf moldings over doors and windows are typical features.

3. <u>Salt Box (1850's-1900)</u>

    This early American house form is of frame construction and has a symmetrical facade. It was derived from England and brought to California by New Englanders, mainly in the 1850's. The name comes from the profile of the gable roof, which comes down lower in the rear (north elevation) than it does in the front. The typical California version adds a full front porch with a shed roof whose pitch is lower than that of the gable.

4. <u>Greek Revival (1850's-1860's)</u>

    The Greek Revival style was one of the most popular in the United States. Buildings of this style are very straightforward statements, with clean, simple lines and precise detailing. Facades are usually devoid of extraneous ornamentation, save perhaps decorated porch posts.

In its early California stages, Greek Revival is noted for its sharp, severe lines. Building volumes appear as a simple block, or a juxtaposition of simple blocks. Roof slopes are steep, and different building volumes are positioned perpendicularly. Doors and windows are positioned at very regular intervals, often in a symmetrical relationship. Doors have the same proportions as windows, both long and narrow. Windows are composed of many small panes with simple architraves at the top. Molding around windows and doors and at building edges is very precise. The more articulated examples of Greek Revival have gable returns, i.e., roof plane framing that returns at the building edges.

5. <u>Gothic Revival (1850's-1860's)</u>

Gothic Revival was an important architectural style for churches, institutions, and large houses in the Eastern United States during much of the first half of the 19th century. In form, typically, it has steeply-pitched central cross-gables or gable ends. Characteristic detail includes vertical siding, shallow pointed arches on porches and doors, lancet windows, window tracery, finials, pendants, crenelation and lacy bargeboards.

During the Victorian period, which lasted from 1860 to 1900, the Gothic Revival style often took on characteristics of Victorian architecture and is referred to as Victorian Gothic.

6. <u>Victorian (1860's-1890's)</u>

Literally, the word "Victorian" describes the era when Victoria was Queen of the British Empire.

California Victorian architecture varies in design and can be divided into three distinctive styles: Italianate, Stick, and Queen Anne. These styles are discussed below:

a. <u>Italianate (1860's-1880's)</u>

The Italianate style derives its form and ornament from 15th and 16th century Italian architecture. It is characterized by cube shaped construction, tall, narrow windows and doors, angled bay windows, a small portico with classical columns, and a flat, heavily bracketed roof line. Room heights diminish at upper stories and floor divisions are articulated by horizontal coursing. This style was adapted from stone structures, translated into native redwood and Douglas fir. The square groins at the corners of an Italianate house are decorative imitations of masonry reinforcements, and the Corinthian columns on the porch are carved from wood in the shape of marble originals. The windows have a three-dimensional quality that makes them resemble sculpture more than conventional panes of glass. Italianate is the most classical in spirit of the Victorian styles.

b. <u>Stick (1870's-1890's)</u>

The Stick architectural style is characterized by tall proportions,
irregular silhouette, projecting eaves, diagonal "stickwork," and
applied wood (often in strips), suggesting unseen structural framing.
Flat, narrow boards nailed to the outside of the building reinforce
the structural skeleton beneath the clapboard skin. Diagonal braces,
installed parallel to the facade instead of projecting from it, frame
the porch. Its composition of right triangles is ornamented with
spindles, curved brackets, grooved moldings, and incised sunrays and
starbursts which cast shadows on the facade behind. This ornamenta-
tion was easily worked on machinery that was developed and widely
available in the 1880s. Builders of this style were treating wood as
wood, rather than imitating stone as in the Italianate houses.

c. <u>Queen Anne (1880's-1890's)</u>

The Queen Anne style is characterized by rounded corner towers,
shingles, unusual chimneys, and high peaked roofs, mixed with
elements taken from other late 19th century architectural fashions.
It marks a dramatic departure from the rigorously vertical Italianate
and Stick styles. The Queen Anne design is more horizontal in
appearance, but more importantly, it is an absolute concoction of
volumes and textures. Round corner towers with peaked witch's caps
intersect steeply pitched gables with applique sunbursts. Recessed
upstairs balconies with turned balustrades overlook prominent front
porches trimmed with arched latticework. The arrangement of forms
often appears haphazard, as the assortment of surfaces is totally
unrestrained. There is no single roofline, but rather a picturesque
composition of merging shapes.

7. <u>Romanesque Revival (1890's)</u>

The Romanesque Revival style became the vogue for business building in
the 1890's. Popularized by the American architect Henry Richardson, who
used it for many of his works in Chicago and the Midwest, this design
is based on French and Spanish Romanesque models of the 10th to 12th
centuries. It is characterized by solid masonry construction, with
semicircular arches and heavy piers.

8. <u>Beaux Arts (1880's-1915)</u>

Les Beaux Arts--the fine arts--refers essentially to the aesthetic
principles enunciated and perpetuated by L'Ecole des Beaux-Arts in Paris.
Numerous American architects trained at the school and were strongly
influenced by the design principles taught there, which emphasized the
study of Greek and Roman structures. Towards the end of the 19th
century, the grandiose styles which prevailed gave way to more sedate
forms, which were used for the townhouses and country estates of the
rich.

9. Colonial Revival (1890's-1910)

    This late 19th century American architectural style revived Georgian
    plans and forms, which were Baroque in general character. The Colonial
    Revival style was rich in elements derived from the Greek and Roman
    humanistic tradition and stressed symmetrical facades and floor plans and
    sensitive architectural proportions.

10. Mission Revival (1905-1925)

    Despite its name, the Mission Revival style has almost no direct connec-
    tion with the mission architecture of old California. Instead, it is an
    assortment of arts and crafts "simplicity." Materials are not disguised
    to appear as something else, and design elements are based on pseudo-
    Mexican colonial design elements, with hints of Romanesque heaviness.
    Arches and tiled roofs are the most general features of this style.
    Other features are low-pitched roofs, white plastered walls, balconies,
    and towers on large buildings. This style lasted up to the 1920's, when
    a more sophisticated, formal, and classic Hispanic style came into favor.

11. Bungalow (1905-1925)

    The bungalow style characterized by a rustic exterior and sheltered-
    feeling interior, were most successful in the growing suburbs of Southern
    California. When built of stucco, the style is referred to as California
    Bungalow. When constructed of wood, clapboards or shingles, it is known
    as a Craftsman Bungalow. Characteristic of this style are spacious front
    porches supported by square, buttressed posts atop river boulder and
    brick piers. Windows are often tripartite and may be small-paned, or
    divided into a large lower pane and small upper panes. Bungalows often
    have broad spreading eaves supported by multiple gables with projecting
    beams.

12. Prairie (1905-1920)

    The Prairie house has a predominantly horizontal appearance, with flat or
    very low-pitched, hip roofs and overhanging eaves, horizontal composi-
    tions with banding of casement windows, and extension of horizontal lines
    such as window sills around buildings as courses. Characteristic window
    mullions form geometric designs with smaller panes at the top. The
    Prairie style had a strong influence on California architects Bernard
    Maybeck and Charles and Henry Green.

13. Period Revival

    During the first third of the century, a broad range of historical styles
    was revived in domestic architecture. Called the Period Revival, the
    major variations were the Regency Revival, Tudor Revival, Pueblo Revival,
    and Colonial Revival. These styles were usually executed by builders who
    knew little of their sources, using only decorative details. They are
    frequently inaccurate re-creations of earlier styles which at their best
    are highly imaginative impressions of an earlier style.

14. <u>Spanish Colonial Revival (1915-1935)</u>

The Spanish Colonial Revival style house, also known as Mediterranean, is identified by red roof tile and stark white stucco, although many of these houses are painted in various hues today. There was originally little color, except for the terra cotta of the tile and, frequently, the burnt sienna paint on the wooden window frames. Ornamentation was restrained, with wood or wrought iron being used for second-story balcony railings on larger homes, and window grills on cottages. Arches are common, either in the front porch, front windows, front door, or all three. Extending from the side of many Spanish Colonial Revival style homes is a stucco wing, with another arched opening. Depending on its size, it may be an entrance to the backyard or to the garage.

15. <u>Art Deco (1925-1930's)</u>

Also known as Modern or Modernistic, Art Deco was a popular style in the United States for commercial structures such as hotels, restaurants and cinemas. Art Deco was essentially a style of decoration, much of it found inside buildings, and could be applied to crafts as well as architecture. Its ornamentation consists largely of low relief geometrical designs, often in the form of parallel straight lines, zigzags, chevrons, and stylized floral motifs. Concrete, smooth-faced stone and metal were characteristic exterior architectural coverings, with accents in terra-cotta, glass, and colored mirrors. Forms were simplified and stream-lined, and a futuristic effect was sought.

16. <u>International (1930-1950)</u>

The International style is based on modern structural principles and materials. Concrete, glass and steel were the most commonly used materials. The band window, curtain wall, lack of ornamentation, and geometric simplicity all contributed to the honesty the style expresses. As a set of principles emphasizing functionalism, stark simplicity, and flexible planning, the International style continues to exert a great influence on modern architecture. The rejection of nonessential decoration was perhaps the major feature which distinguished the International style from the Art Deco.

APPENDIX B
INVENTORY OF COUNTY HISTORIC RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

The following inventory is a preliminary survey of historic resources found in San Mateo County. It represents the County's most important cultural resources and the ones for which the highest priority should be given for preservation.

The inventory was compiled by the County Historic Resources Advisory Board and is based on earlier research done by a previous body, the County Historic Sites Advisory Committee. The inventory contains all resources that are designated National or State Historic Landmarks, and are listed in the National Register of Historic Places, the Historic American Building Survey, the Historic American Engineering Record, and the State Inventory of Historic Resources. It is by no means a "final" list. It represents the beginnings of an inventory in the County and provides a basis for work on a more comprehensive survey to be completed later.

EXPLANATION OF ABBREVIATIONS

The abbreviations that follow the name of each resource in the County Inventory indicate State and national inventories in which the resource is listed. The explanation for these abbreviations is as follows:

NR - National Register of Historic Places

The Secretary of the Interior was authorized by the Historic Site Act of 1935, and expanded by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, to establish the National Register as a list of districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects of local, State and national significance in American history, architecture, archaeology and culture. The program is administered through the National Park Service.

NHL - Historic American Building Survey

This is a related program to the National Register of Historic Places and is administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the National Park Service. It is a list of buildings, sites, objects or districts of national significance which possess exceptional value or quality in illustrating the historical (history and archaeology) heritage of the United States. All properties eligible for National Historic Landmark Status are also entered in the National Register.

HABS - Historic American Building Survey

A related program to the National Register of Historic Places, it was established in 1933 and is administered by the National Park Service of the Department of the Interior, and conducted in cooperation with the American Institute of Architects and the Library of Congress. The program's aim is preservation through documentation and historic build-

ings of architectural significance are recorded by detailed studies which include measured drawings, photographs, and architectural and historical data. The material is deposited in the HABS archives in the Library of Congress.

HAER - Historic American Engineering Record

Establish in 1969, this program is closely related to the Historic American Building Survey and is administered by the National Park Service in cooperation with the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Library of Congress. Its purpose is to record a complete summary of engineering technology by surveying significant examples of engineering solutions which demonstrate the accomplishments of all branches of the engineering profession. Records are deposited in the HAER archives in the Library of Congress.

SHL - State Historic Landmark

State Historic Landmarks are structures or sites of Statewide signifi-cance which have anthropological, cultural, military, political, archi-tectural, economic, scientific or technical, religious, experimental, or merit(s). State Historic Landmarks are approved by the State Historical Resources Commission. The number following is the State Landmark Number. They are numbered in the order they were registered by the State and it does not represent any order of historical significance.

SI - State Inventory of Historic Resources

The State Inventory of Historic Resources is based on information gathered through surveys of historic buildings, structures, objects, and sites in California. It was published by the State in 1976 in response to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 which directs each state to identify all properties possessing historical, architectural, archaeological, and cultural value.

INVENTORY

1. Ano Nuevo--SI

    Punta del Ano Nuevo was named by Captain Sebastian Viscaino when he sited the point and its island from his ship on New Year's Day in 1603 while exploring for Spain. It was one of the first landforms in California to receive a Spanish name. The first contact between the Portola Expedition and the Costanoan Indians occurred here in October, 1769. An outpost of Mission Santa Cruz was later established. After the Gold Rush, American settlers built a wooden railroad for lumbering and introduced large scale dairy farming. In 1872, a steam whistle was installed on Ano Nuevo Island to warn mariners. It was replaced by a light station in 1890. The U.S. Coast Guard closed the light station in 1948. In 1958, the area became a State Reserve that is famous for the elephant seals which migrate here each year.

2. <u>Anza Expedition Campsites</u>

    Arroyo Court, San Mateo--SHL 47, SI
    El Camino Real near Howard Avenue, Burlingame--SI, SHL 48

    In March, 1776, the Anza Expedition, under the command of Lt. Col. Juan
    Bautista de Anza, camped at these two locations after exploring the
    Peninsula and selecting sites for the Mission and Presidio of San
    Francisco. The party of families, soldiers and priests under Lt. Jose
    Moraga also camped at the San Mateo Site (SHL 47) in June, 1776, on their
    way to establish San Francisco.

3. <u>Bank of San Mateo County</u>--NR, HABS

    Broadway and Main Streets, Redwood City

    This building was constructed in 1900 as the first commercial bank in San
    Mateo County. Designed in a Renaissance Revival style with Neo-Classic
    detailing, the building is constructed of brick, faced with stone from
    Utah. The structure was damaged during the 1906 earthquake, but was
    rebuilt and open for business within two months.

4. <u>Broderick-Terry Duel Site</u>--SHL 19, SI

    1100 Lake Merced Boulevard, Daly City

    During the first decade of California's Statehood, the political arena
    was dominated by two factions of the Democratic Party: the "anti-slavery
    Democrats" led by former New Yorker David C. Broderick and the "Chivalry
    Democrats" were led by former Mississippi Congressman William C. Gwin.
    In addition to the slavery issue, control of federal patronage,
    personality conflicts and the struggle for California's U.S. Senate seat
    all contributed to a growing feud between Broderick and Gwin and the
    Gwin's close ally, California Supreme Court Justice David S. Terry.

    The hostility erupted into a duel between Broderick and Terry on the
    morning of September 13, 1859; the site was a shallow ravine near the
    shore of lake Merced. Broderick's pistol misfired, according to numerous
    witnesses, and Terry then coolly shot and killed his opponent.

    As a result of the duel, public opinion in California swung sharply away
    from the divided Democratic Party and toward the newly-formed Republican
    Party of Abraham Lincoln and soon-to-be-Governor Leland Stanford.

5. <u>Burlingame Railroad Station</u>--NR, SHL 846, SI

    California Drive at Burlingame Avenue, Burlingame

    This station, an early example of the Mission Revival style of architec-
    ture, was designed by George H. Howard and J. B. Mathison. Opened for
    service on October 10, 1894, it was financed by local residents and by

the Southern Pacific Railroad. The roof is constructed of 18th century tiles from Mission San Antonio de Padua at Jolon, and the old mission hospice in San Mateo.

6. <u>California Highway System</u>--SI

El Camino Real at San Mateo Drive, San Bruno

On August 7, 1913, ground was broken here for the first California State highway. Ceremonies took place in front of Uncle Tom's Cabin, a tavern previously known as 14-Mile House. The first stage of the $18 million project paved El Camino Real from this point south to Millbrae. Here, California's modern highway system began.

7. <u>Camp Fremont Site</u>--SI

Menlo Park

A small park at the southwest corner of the Santa Cruz Avenue and University Avenue marks the headquarters area of a busy World War I training camp for thousands of U.S. soldiers and U.S. engineers.

Every method of modern warfare was taught to the 43,000 military inhabitants of the tent city, named after Captain John C. Fremont of early California prominence. The camp boundaries extended east to west from El Camino Real to Alameda de las Pulgas and north to south from Valparaiso Avenue to San Francisquito Creek.

With the signing of the Armistice in 1918, the camp was closed and Menlo Park reverted to a quiet village of about 1,200 residents.

8. <u>Carolands</u>--NR, SHL 886, SI

565 Remillard Road, Hillsborough

Named after Francis Carolan, this French Renaissance mansion was constructed from 1913-1915. It was an effort by Carolan's wife, Harriet Pullman, heiress to the Pullman fortune, to out shine any other home built by a California aristocrat. The residence, designed by the French firm of E. Saint-Saens, is an adaptation of Vaux Le Vicomte, the structure which was the prototype for the Palace of Versailles.

9. <u>Casa de Tableta</u> (Also called Chapete's Place, Buelna's Roadhouse, Alpine Inn)--NR, SHL 825, SI

Alpine and Arastradero Roads, Portola Valley

This structure, built by Felix Buelna in the 1850's, was a gambling retreat and meeting place for Mexican-Californians. It was strategically located on the earliest trail used by rancheros and American settlers to cross the Peninsula to the coast. Acquired by an American in 1868, the building has continued to serve under various names as a roadhouse and saloon.

10. Church of the Nativity--NR, HABS

     210 Oak Grove Avenue, Menlo Park

     This redwood church building, an outstanding example of stick-style
     Gothic design, was erected on another site in 1872 and moved to this one
     in 1878. Except for the rose window over the altar, added in 1900, few
     alterations have been made. It contains artifacts from the earlier Roman
     Catholic church erected by Dennis Martin near Woodside.

11. Coleman Home--SI

     Peninsula Way, Menlo Park

     Built by James V. Coleman in 1882, this Italianate style structure is one
     of the oldest surviving Victorian mansions on the Peninsula. It is now
     used as a private school (Peninsula School).

12. Cooley Landing Site

     End of Bay Road, East Palo Alto

     In 1848, Adams and Company of San Francisco, a banking and express
     company, acquired 3,670 acres of this land near San Francisco Bay. One
     of the firm's partners, Isiah C. Woods, learned of the Pacific and
     Atlantic Railroad's plan to construct a bridge across San Francisco Bay
     adjacent to the property, and persuaded his partners to make a consider-
     able investment in their property. In 1849, an elaborate wharf was
     constructed, the first town to be platted (Ravenswood) in San Mateo
     County was laid out and hotels, saloons, and shacks were constructed
     along the main street. When the railroad decided not to build a bridge,
     the company lost its entire investment and was forced to close.

     In 1868, the property was purchased by Lester P. Cooley and it became
     known as Cooley Landing. Cooley planned to make this the principal
     shipping point for lumber in transit from the Woodside area to San
     Francisco, however, the wharf proved to be less accessible than that on
     Redwood Creek and fell into disuse.

13. Congregational Church (Pescadero Community Church)--NR, HABS

     Stage Road, Pescadero

     Built in 1867, this is the oldest Protestant Church in the County. It
     was originally a simple building with a square, louvered bell tower above
     the entry. The 40-foot single-covered Victorian Gothic spire was added
     in 1889. The church expresses in wood the temple forms of Greek Revival.
     The walls are scored to simulate stone and the imitation of stone is
     carried further by the use of quoins at the corners.

14. <u>Charles Brown Adobe</u>

    2000 Portola Valley Road, Portola Valley

    One of the oldest buildings in the County, this adobe was constructed by
    an American adventurer Charles Brown sometime in the 1830's. The square
    adobe is completely surrounded by a veranda, with heavy, cut timbers
    supporting the overhang of the tiled roof.

15. <u>Crystal Springs Dam</u>--HAER, SI

    Skyline Boulevard, San Francisco Watershed Property

    When construction began in 1887, this was the largest concrete dam in the
    world and became a prototype for big dams everywhere. Built of inter-
    locking, precast reinforced concrete blocks, it was begun in 1887 and
    took three years to complete. It survived the 1906 earthquake without
    any damage. A plaque commemorating its designer, Herman Schussler, is in
    the turnout just north of the dam.

16. <u>Diller (Chamberlain) Building</u>--NR, HABS

    726 Main Street, Redwood City

    John V. Diller in 1853 opened a general merchandise store in Redwood City
    in a frame structure beside the old rancho landing. In 1859, he con-
    structed an adjacent "new store" which is still in use today at 726 Main
    Street. Diller's first store provided a temporary courtroom and jail as
    well as the first meeting place for the San Mateo County Board of Super-
    visors after the County was created in 1856. The "new store" of brick
    with iron shutters was more secure than any other structure in the
    County, including the new courthouse, and for many years was the deposi-
    tory for public money held by the County Treasurer. Hanson and Company,
    a pioneer lumber firm, had an office in the store. Later owners of the
    building included P. P. Chamberlain who for more than 30 years operated
    a store, was treasurer of San Mateo County, and managed the Wells Fargo
    office. During World War I, classes of an aviation school were held in
    the building.

17. <u>Douglass Hall</u>--SI

    El Camino Real, Menlo Park

    The home was originally built for Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Payne. Built
    between 1906-1910 at a cost of more than $1 million, it is, as far as it
    is known, the first poured concrete building for private use, west of the
    Mississippi. Leon Forrest Douglass, inventor of electronic, phonographic
    and photographic devices bought the home in 1921. Mr. Douglass was
    responsible for the trade mark of the black and white terrier with his
    ear cocked in the gramophone horn and known the world over as "His
    Master's Voice." During World War I, the Douglass home was used as a

temporary convalescent home for wounded soldiers. In 1945, Menlo School and College acquired the property and it is now used as administrative offices.

18. <u>Embarcadero Site--Redwood City</u>

Marshall Street west of Main Street, Redwood City

This was the center of the waterfront which at its height extended for more than a mile along each side of Redwood Creek. Until the 1860's, when the Bay side of the redwood forest was cut over, great amounts of lumber, posts, and shingles were shipped from here to San Francisco and other cities. A plaque in back of the Diller Building commemorates the site.

19. <u>Filoli Estate</u>--NR, HABS, SHL 907, SI

Canada Road, Woodside

This Georgian style mansion was designed by Willis Polk in 1916 for William Bourn, President of the Spring Valley Water Company. The sur-rounding gardens, designed by Bruce Porter and Chesley Bonnestal, are laid out in a sensitive Italian-French based system of parterres, terraces, lawns, and pools. The name of the estate was derived from the three words that epitomized William Bourn's philosophy: fight, love, live. After Bourn's death in 1936, the house was acquired by the Roth family, owners of the Matson Navigation Company. In 1975, Mrs. William P. Roth donated the home and gardens to the National Trust for Historic Preservation. It is open to the public by reservation.

20. <u>Fitzpatrick Building</u>--NR, HABS

2010 Broadway, Redwood City

This two-story building, built in 1905, adjoins the Bank of San Mateo County Building. Edward F. Fitzpatrick employed the same architect who designed the bank but he executed it in a completely different style. Its terra cotta brick facade, palladian windows, and heavily bracketed cornice give the building dignity without undue heaviness.

21. <u>Folger Stables</u>

Wunderlich Park off Woodside-La Honda Roads, Woodside

Built in 1905 by James A. Folger, San Francisco "Coffee King," this structure and adjoining buildings were designed by Arthur Brown, Jr. They reflect the Edwardian style of the main house, about one-half mile to the east, with deep roof, dormers, and ground-floor arches. The interior of the stable features a cobblestone floor, mahogany panelling, and pink marble baseboards.

22. <u>Frank's Tannery Site</u>

Veteran's Boulevard, Redwood City

The leather tanneries in Redwood City were a major San Mateo County
industry for nearly 100 years. In 1873, I. M. Wentworth Company of San
Francisco constructed a tannery on Redwood Creek which expanded under the
S. H. Frank and Company to become the largest west of the Rockies. Until
it ceased operations in 1959, Frank's Tannery bought and sold hides and
leathers to the world's markets. Fires and demolition removed all
vestiges of Frank's Tannery by 1969 except for the bulkhead along the
creek east of Veteran's Boulevard in Redwood City. A shopping center now
occupies the Frank's Tannery site.

23. <u>Garretson Schoolhouse</u>

Pescadero Road, Pescadero

Built in 1875 by John Garretson as a private schoolhouse, this building
was purchased in 1885 by Braddock Weeks and moved to its present location
to serve as a dairy building. It is one of the earliest surviving
elementary schools in the County.

24. <u>Green Oaks Ranch</u>--NR, SI

Cabrillo Highway, south of Pescadero at Green Oaks Creek

For many years, the Steele Brothers operated dairies on the South Coast
between Gazos Creek and Ano Nuevo which became famous throughout the
West. Isaac Steele built a typically eastern style wooden house here in
1863. The Steele Brothers Dairies are listed as a State Historic Land-
mark.

25. <u>Half Moon Bay Methodist-Episcopal Church</u>--NR

777 Miramontes, Half Moon Bay

Built in 1872, in Gothic Revival style, this was one of the first
Protestant churches on the San Mateo Coastside. Some repairs were neces-
sary following the 1906 earthquake and further renovations were made in
1930 and 1949/50 but the character and integrity of design have been
preserved.

26. <u>Hospice Site (Mission Dolores Outpost)</u>--SHL 393, SI

El Camino Real and Baywood Avenue, San Mateo

A building was probably first built in 1793 as a farming outpost of
Mission San Francisco de Asis. Destroyed by an earthquake in the early
1800's it was rebuilt. Following the secularization of the California
missions in 1834-35, the building served other purposes including ware-

housing. It was destroyed by earthquake in 1868. When the Burlingame railway station was built in 1895, among the tiles used on the south wing were some salvaged from the Hospice.

27. <u>Johnston (James) House</u>--NR, HABS, SI

Higgins-Purisima Road, Half Moon Bay

In 1853 this salt box style home was built by one of the first American families on the Coastside. Constructed of redwood and painted white, it commands an imposing site above the coastal terrace on a knoll that was part of the Miramontes land grant.

28. <u>Johnston (William) House</u>

Higgins-Purisima Road, Half Moon Bay

This house was built in 1854 in an Italianate style by William Johnston, brother of James. It is located across the road from the James Johnston House. The large farmhouse is constructed with wooden pegs instead of nails and still has its original shutters and corner boards.

29. <u>La Honda Store Site</u>--SHL 343, SI

La Honda Road (State Route 84), La Honda

In the winter of 1861-62, John F. Sears settled in the mountains 17 miles from Redwood City, at a place he named La Honda. Here he supposedly employed Jim and Bob Younger, who later turned out to have been members of the Jesse James gang, to construct what was sometimes called the "Bandit-Built Store." The accuracy of this story is questioned, however. The store was destroyed in 1960.

30. <u>Latham Gate House</u>--SI

439 Ravenswood Avenue, Menlo Park

Built in 1883, this is the only remaining building of the once extensive estate of former California Governor Milton S. Latham. Despite damage from the 1906 earthquake, and subsequent remodeling, the house has retained its Victorian character. It is owned by the City of Menlo Park and provides quarters for number of private agencies, including Junior League of Palo Alto and the League of Women Voters of South San Mateo County.

31. <u>Lathrop House</u>--NR, SI

627 Hamilton Street, Redwood City

This two-story, redwood house was constructed in 1863 by Benjamin G. Lathrop, first clerk, recorder, and assessor of San Mateo County. It was later owned by Patrick E. Connor, Civil War General, Indian fighter, and

pioneer Utah mining man. The house, built in the Victorian Gothic style,
is an outstanding example of what is sometimes called carpenter's or
steamboat Gothic, with sharp, pointed gables and finials, bargeboards,
and broad porch with octagonal pillars and flattened decorative arches.
The house is now owned by San Mateo County.

32. La Questa Vineyard and House

240 La Questa Road, Woodside

Established in the 1880's by Emmett H. Rixford with vines imported from
France, the vineyard was the best known in the County and even survived
Prohibition. The two-story winery was constructed by a Swiss mason, of
stones dug from the fields when the vineyard was laid out. Its beauti-
fully-worked walls are 18 inches thick. It has been converted into a
residence.

33. McCormick House

Stage Road, Pescadero

Built in the late 1860's by James McCormick, one of the early families in
Pescadero, this is the most sophisticated of the houses built in this
era. Influenced by the Classic Revival, the house is representative of
the unique architectural style found in Pescadero.

34. Menlo Park Railroad Station--NR, HABS, SI

Merrill Street, Menlo Park

Built in 1867, the original structure was a plain, functional building.
By 1890, however, it seemed hardly grand enough for the customers it was
serving, including Leland Stanford, and was extended and remodeled. The
decorative elements added to the basic structure indulged all the
fanciful taste of the time, combining Victorian Gothic, Queen Anne, and
Stick styles. A waiting shed was added during World War I to accommodate
the many travelers to and from Camp Fremont, which was adjacent to the
station.

35. Methodist-Episcopal Church--NR, HABS

Stage Road, Pescadero

Built in 1889, this Victorian style building was designed on a cruciform
plan with some Gothic Revival details and a high-pitched roof. The
natural redwood interior is relatively undisturbed and much of the
hardware is original. During the 1920's, it served as the Pescadero
Community Center and later as a cultural school for the children of
Japanese Americans. It is presently owned by the Native Sons and Native
Daughters of the Golden West.

36. <u>Millbrae Railroad Station</u>--NR

Millbrae Avenue, Millbrae

Built in 1907, this two-story, wood-frame structure with hipped roof
was designed with a Colonial Revival look. It is typical of railroad
stations built in the early 1900's.

37. <u>Montara Light Station</u>--SI

Coast Highway, Montara

As early as 1875, a steam whistle was used to warn shipping off the
dangerous coast during times of thick fog. This was replaced in 1900
by an oil lighted lantern and lens. An automated lighted horn-buoy was
installed off Montara Point in 1970, replacing the lighthouse.

38. <u>Ocean Shore Railroad</u>

Between 1908 and 1920, the Ocean Shore Railroad operated trains along
the Coastside from San Francisco to Tunitas Glen. During its brief
existence, the railroad and its promoters were responsible for the sub-
division of hundreds of lots in new coastal towns such as Montara, Moss
Beach, and El Granada. The railroad failed due to initial financial
problems which were never resolved and the coming of automobiles. Today
all that remains of the old railroad are the scars of abandon road cuts
along coastal bluffs and the following remodeled structures which once
served as passenger stations:

   <u>Vallemar Station</u>, Coast Highway, Pacifica, is a one-story wooden
   building with pitched roof and a front porch supported by wooden
   columns. Its external appearance remains virtually unchanged. It
   is now used as a restaurant.

   <u>Tobin Station</u>, Shelter Cove Avenue in Pacifica, was originally
   constructed as a single structure with only a roof, and stone
   supports inlaid with abalone shells. It was later remodeled, with
   walls added, for a private residence. The building was called the
   Tobin Station because of the nearby summer home of Richard M. Tobin,
   one of the founders of the Hibernia Bank in San Francisco.

   <u>Montara Station</u>, at the corner of Second and Main in Montara, was
   built in 1906 of fieldstone by Italian masons. It has now been
   remodeled into a private residence.

   <u>Granada Station</u>, Alhambra at Granada in El Granada, was constructed
   in a Mediterranean style with tile roof, stucco walls, and arched
   openings. It was the largest and most elaborate station built by the
   railroad. The building has been altered to serve commercial uses and
   bears little resemblance to its original appearance.

Arleta Park Station, Railroad Avenue in Half Moon Bay, was
constructed of wood, with a hipped roof, in a traditional style
associated with turn-of-the century railroad stations. It is
presently used as a private residence.

39. Old Spanish Trail--SI

Coal Mine Ridge, Portola Valley

The path was used by Indians, settlers, and soldiers crossing to Ano
Nuevo Point from the Bayside. Traces may still be found on undisturbed
properties.

40. Our Lady of the Wayside--NR, HABS, SHL 909

Portola Valley

Early Catholic residents of Portola Valley found that their first church,
a reconditioned dance hall, was inadequate and set out to construct a new
one. Many residents participated in the construction in some fashion.
Materials were donated by some families, while another housed the con-
struction superintendent. The church, dedicated in 1912, is constructed
of reinforced concrete covered with stucco. Designed by Timothy L.
Pflueger, the building incorporates elements of both the Mission Revival
and the Georgian style.

41. Pigeon Point Light Station--NR, HABS, HAER, SHL 930, SI

Coast Highway, Pigeon Point

First illuminated on November 15, 1872, this lighthouse was named for the
clipper ship, Carrier Pigeon, that hit the rocks here on May 6, 1853.
Early Californians called the headland Whale Point and Portuguese whalers
once had 12 cottages and 2 warehouses at the cove south of the light-
house. The tower, 115 feet in height and 28 feet in diameter, is con-
structed of bricks shipped around Cape Horn from Norfolk, Virginia. The
light's 9-foot diameter fresnel lens was built by Henri Le Paute of Paris
in the 1850's. Illumination for the light first came from whale oil.
Kerosene was later substituted, and then electricity to run the light,
which is magnified to 800,000 candlepower in a beam seen 18 miles at sea.
In 1974, an automatic beacon was set up on a platform outside the light-
house, replacing the historic lens.

42. Pilarcitos Cemetery

State Route 92, Half Moon Bay

This cemetery land was a gift from the Tiburcio Vasquez family who
settled in Spanishtown in the 1840's. This was the site of the earliest
Coastside Catholic Church which was served by visiting priests from Santa
Clara.

43. <u>Pilarcitos Dam</u>--SI

San Francisco Watershed

Built in 1860-63, this earth-fill dam is the first one constructed by
the Spring Valley Water Works. Water was delivered to San Francisco by
gravity flow in a 32-mile redwood flume. The dam was enlarged in 1867
and in 1874 the height was raised to 95 feet by Hermann Schussler.

44. <u>Portola Expedition Campsites</u>

On October 23, 1769, the Portola Expedition entered what is now San Mateo
County. Led by Captain Don Gaspar de Portola, the party of 63 men with
200 horses and mules were looking for Monterey Bay which they had
mistakenly passed. On November 4, 1769, they reached Sweeney Ridge and
first sighted San Francisco Bay. Seeking a route around the large body
of water, the party traveled south down the San Andreas Valley to San
Francisquito Creek. Running short of supplies and unable to get around
the Bay, the expedition in great despair began retracing its steps to
San Diego--little realizing the significance of their discovery of San
Francisco Bay. The following landmarks denote sites where the expedition
camped:

> <u>SHL 23</u>. On October 23, 1769, the Portola Expedition entered what is
> now San Mateo County. They camped that night on Whitehouse Creek
> about 2 miles inland.
>
> <u>SHL 26</u>. From October 24 to 26, the expedition camped near the mouth
> of San Gregorio Creek.
>
> <u>SHL 375</u>. At Tunitas Creek, the Portola Expedition discovered an
> Indian village.
>
> <u>SHL 22</u>. On October 27, the expedition camped at a site on Purisima
> Creek which they called <u>Rancheria de las Pulgas</u> because of fleas in a
> nearby Indian village.
>
> <u>SHL 21</u>. On October 28 and 29, the expedition rested in this camp
> near the mouth of either Pilarcitos Creek or Frenchman's Creek.
>
> <u>SHL 25</u>. On October 30, the expedition camped by a stream at the foot
> of Montara Mountain. They named the site <u>El Rincon de las Almejas</u>
> because of the mussels found at the nearby beach.
>
> <u>SHL 24</u>. On November 1, the expedition crossed Montara Mountain and
> camped at San Pedro Creek.
>
> <u>Discovery Site--NHL, NR, SHL 394</u>. On November 4, the expedition
> climbed to the top of Sweeney Ridge and became the first Europeans
> to report their discovery of San Francisco Bay.

SHL 27. On November 4, seeking a route around the Bay, the expedi-
tion camped near a lagoon now covered by San Andreas Lake. They also
stayed here on their return trip on November 12.

SHL 94. On November 5, the expedition camped at Laguna Grande, now a
part of Upper Crystal Springs Lake.

SHL 2. From November 6 to 10, the expedition camped on San Francis-
quito Creek near El Palo Alto while scouts attempted to go around the
Bay.

SHL 92. On November 11, in lower Canada de Reymundo, the expedition
made their first camp on the return trip back to San Diego.

45. Portola Valley School--NR, HABS, SI

775 Portola Road, Portola Valley

Designed in Mission Revival style, this school was built in 1909 on land
donated by Andrew Hallidie, inventor of the cable car. The architect, Le
Baron R. Olive, interpreted the style in wood rather than stucco, which,
in the heart of the redwoods, was less expensive and gave the building a
distinctive effect.

46. Princeton Inn--NR

Prospect and Princeton Street, Princeton-by-the-Sea

Constructed in 1908 as a seaside resort hotel in the Mission Revival
architectural style. It originally attracted throngs of tourists from
San Francisco via the Ocean Shore Railroad. When the railroad went out
of business, the resort-like atmosphere faded. The hotel came alive
again in the 1920's as a bordello, and a haven for the rum-runners who
coursed up and down the coast with their midnight deliveries of bootleg
whiskey during Prohibition. It is typical of the turn-of-the century
coastal hotels.

47. Pulgas East Base Monument

North side of Farrell Park at end of Gonzaga Street, East Palo Alto

This is the last remaining marker of the 1853 U.S. Coast Survey which is
still in its original location. Legend on the marker reads: "U.S. Coast
Survey Measured in July and August, 1853, Alex Dallas Bache, Superin-
tendent."

48. Pulgas Water Temple--SI

Canada Road, San Francisco Watershed

A Roman Renaissance style structure, the temple is located at the outfall
of the Hetch-Hetchy tunnel. The inscription around the entablature

reads, "I will give water in the wilderness and rivers in the desert to give drink to my people" (Isaiah). The present structure, built in 1938, replaced an earlier temporary structure of plaster which had been built especially for the ceremonies held in October, 1934, marking the completion of the Hetch-Hetchy project and the first flow of water into the San Francisco reservoirs.

49. <u>Purisima Townsite</u>--SI

Verde Road, 4 miles south of Half Moon Bay

Purisima, established around 1853, was an early American settlement in the Half Moon Bay area. In its heyday, it was a bustling stagecoach stop and shopping area with stores, school, hotel, saloon, dance hall, and harness and blacksmith shops, which served farmers and loggers. By the turn of the century, the town was in decline with the growth of Half Moon Bay as the produce shipping center of the region. By the 1930's, Purisima was a ghost town. Remnants today are the ruins of the school and the cemetery.

50. <u>Ralston House</u>--NHL, NR, HABS, SHL 856

College of Notre Dame, Ralston Avenue, Belmont

This redwood mansion was completed in 1868 by William Chapman Ralston, a San Francisco financier. Incorporating Count Cipriani's earlier villa, this enlarged structure, with its mirrored ballroom, became the symbol of the extravagance of California's Silver Age. It anticipated features later incorporated into Ralston's Palace Hotel in San Francisco.

51. <u>Saint Anthony's Church</u>--NR, HABS

North Street, Pescadero

This church was built between 1868-70 and is basically Greek Revival in style. The tower, which has a rose window in a formal frame, was added in 1888. The design of the building reflects, to a large degree, the style of the Congregational Church and the homes of the community at the time it was built. The structure was moved off its foundation during the 1906 earthquake, but was replaced on new foundation on the original site.

52. <u>St. Denis Church and Cemetery Site</u>--SI

Sand Hill Road, Menlo Park

A plaque here commemorates the first church in San Mateo County. It was dedicated in 1853 by Catholic Archbishop Joseph S. Alemany who named it St. Denis to honor the founder, Dennis Martin.

53. <u>Saint Matthew's Episcopal Church</u>

     El Camino Real at Baldwin Avenue, San Mateo

     Designed by Willis Polk, St. Matthew's Church was built in 1909 on the
     site of the original church which was erected in 1865 and destroyed by
     the 1906 earthquake. Its style is English Gothic; it owes much of its
     elegance to purity of design and to sensitive use of materials. With the
     earthquake in mind, it was constructed of stone with a steel framework.
     Without changing its appearance, the church was extended 30 feet in
     length in 1956 to allow the seating of 160 additional pews. The new
     stained glass windows are the work of Henry Lee Willet of Philadelphia
     and the older ones are by Messrs. Heaton, Butler and Bayne, a London
     firm.

54. <u>San Andreas Dam</u>--SI

     San Francisco Watershed

     Completed in 1868, this was the second dam constructed by the Spring
     Valley Water Works. Made of earth, it is 95 feet high, 710 feet long and
     holds 6 billion gallons of water.

55. <u>San Carlos Railroad Station</u>--SI

     San Carlos Avenue, San Carlos

     This Romanesque Revival stone structure was built in 1888, when San
     Carlos was platted by a syndicate of railroad men. Stanford University
     was being built at the same time, and, through the railroadmen's connec-
     tion with Governor Stanford, they obtained the same sandstone that was
     used for the University. European stone masons who worked on the Univer-
     sity constructed the depot in the same architectural style.

56. <u>San Gregorio House</u>--NR, HABS

     Stage and San Gregorio Roads, San Gregorio

     Opened in 1866, the San Gregorio House was the first business in the
     village. It served as a summer resort, stage stop, and hotel. Other
     buildings associated with the hotel include a livery stable, granary,
     water tower, laundry, and an old dance hall. A saloon was later opened,
     but it was converted to a gas station during Prohibition. The old hotel
     is used today as a private residence.

57. <u>San Mateo County Courthouse</u>--NR, HABS

     Broadway, Redwood City

     The current courthouse, the fourth in San Mateo's history, is an unusual
     example of Roman-Renaissance architectural style. Designed in 1903, the
     building had been accepted by the Board of Supervisors but not yet
     occupied when the 1906 earthquake struck. The building was severely

damaged but the 116-foot dome and its massive panels of stained glass
came through the earthquake unharmed. In 1910 the Board of Supervisors
held their first meeting in the new courthouse.

58. <u>San Mateo County First Sawmill</u>--SHL 478, SI

Portola Road, Woodside

San Mateo County's first waterpowered sawmill, built by Charles Brown in
1847, stood along the banks of Alambique Creek. At about the same time,
Dennis Martin was building a second mill on San Francisquito Creek.
These mills were similar to the famous Sutter's Mill at Colma, site of
James Marshall's 1848 gold discovery.

59. <u>Sanchez Adobe</u>--NR, SHL 391, SI

Linda Mar Boulevard, Pacifica

This was the home of Francisco Sanchez (1805-1862), former El Alcalde of
San Francisco and commandant of militia under the Mexican Republic. He
was grantee of the 8,926-acre Rancho San Pedro. His house, built 1842-
46, and afterwards owned and remodeled by General Edward Kirkpatrick, is
one of the few remaining adobe structures in the County. Recent archae-
ological exploration has shown this to be an important outpost of the
Mission in San Francisco. It is now a County park and museum.

60. <u>Searsville Site</u>--SHL 474, SI

Sand Hill Road, Woodside

Searsville was a lumbering village whose first settler, John Sears,
arrived in 1854. Here stood a hotel, store, school, blacksmith shop and
dwellings. The buildings were removed in 1891, as water rose behind a
new dam which created Searsville Lake.

61. <u>Shine House</u>--SI

Canada Road, Woodside

This Victorian Gothic house, built in 1882 by Michael Brune, was
originally known as the Brune House. Its board siding and broad sharply-
angled dormers give the structure a distinctive grace.

62. <u>Steele Brothers Dairies</u>--SHL 906

Cabrillo Highway, south of Pescadero

In 1862, Rensselaer Steele and his three cousins established a chain of
dairies on the Coastside, between Gazos Creek and Ano Nuevo, known as the
Steele Brothers Dairies which became famous throughout the West. Impor-
tant structures remaining from the dairies include: The Cascade Ranch
House and Dairy Building, the Ramsey-Steele House, the Ano Nuevo Ranch
House and the Dickerman Barn.

63. <u>Tanforan Racetrack Site</u>--SHL 934, SI

El Camino Real, San Bruno

The land was originally granted by the Mexican Government to the Sanchez family as part of the Rancho Buri Buri. It was inherited by a son-in-law, Torribio Tanforan.

The first race track was opened there on November 4, 1899. Famous horses raced here under the colors of such names as A. B. Spreckles, Leland Stanford, Charles Fair, and George Hearst. Before its final closing in 1962, this was the oldest commercial track in California.

Here at a 1909 automobile race under the sponsorship of the Olympic Club, a Stevens-Duryea automobile went 300 miles at an average speed of almost 60 miles per hour. In 1910, the first known airplane flight in San Mateo County was made by Jean Paulhan, who stayed aloft for 8 minutes and achieved an altitude of 700 feet. In 1911, it was the take-off point for the world's first shore to ship (the U.S.S. Pennsylvania) flight.

In World War I, the land was used for troop concentrations, particularly the "California Grizzlies." In World War II, it was a temporary detention camp for persons of Japanese ancestry. The site is now developed as a shopping center.

64. <u>Templeton Crocker Home (Uplands)</u>--SI

400 Uplands Drive, Hillsborough

The Italianate-style home was designed and built in 1917 by Willis Polk, for Templeton Crocker. Representatives of the County's final stage of mansion building, the estate is now the Crystal Springs School.

65. <u>Twelve-Mile House Site</u>--SI

1076 Old Mission Road, South San Francisco

Constructed in 1851, the Twelve-Mile House was used as a rest stop for stagecoach passengers during Gold Rush days. The building was the last surviving Mile House on the Peninsula until it was demolished in 1978.

66. <u>Union Cemetery</u>--SHL 816, SI

Woodside Road, Redwood City

The name of this cemetery, established before the first shots were fired at Fort Sumter, reflects the controversy that brought on the Civil War. On March 16, 1859, the purchase of 6 acres was consummated but the cemetery association, not being a corporate body, did not take title to the property. Instead it was deeded to the Governor of California in trust, for the use and benefit of the Union Cemetery Association of San Mateo County. It is owned by the City of Redwood City.

67. <u>Watkins-Cartan House</u>--NR, HABS, SI

     25 Isabella Avenue, Atherton

     Said to be the oldest house in the Menlo Park-Atherton area, this summer
     residence of Captain James W. Watkins, of the Pacific Mail Steamship
     Company, was built in 1860. Of Victorian Gothic style, the house was
     prefabricated in Connecticut, brought around the Horn, and originally
     erected on the site of the Atherton railroad station.

68. <u>Woodside Store</u>--SHL 93, HABS, SI

     Kings Mountain Road, Woodside

     Built in 1854 among sawmills and redwood groves by Dr. R. O. Tripp and
     M. D. Parkhurst, the store was operated by Dr. Tripp (who also served as
     dentist, librarian, postmaster, and community leader) until his death in
     1909. It was purchased by the County of San Mateo in 1940 and opened as
     a public museum in 1947.

69. <u>Zaballa House</u>

     Main Street, Half Moon Bay

     The oldest building in Half Moon Bay, it was built in the early 1860's by
     Estanislao Zaballa, merchant and surveyor of the original town plat. He
     was married to Maria Dolores Miramontes, eldest daughter of Candelario
     Miramontes, owner of the land grant south of Pilarcitos Creek.

Note: This inventory is adopted by reference as part of the Historic
        Resources Element. Any additions or deletions of the inventory by the
        County Historic Resources Advisory Board, the Planning Commission, or
        the Board of Supervisors will not require amendment of this Element by
        the Planning Commission or the Board of Supervisors.

APPENDIX C
COMPREHENSIVE INVENTORY OF COASTAL RESOURCES

INTRODUCTION

The following inventory represents a comprehensive survey of cultural resources found within the San Mateo County Coastal Zone.

1. Devil's Slide

   Coast Highway, north of Montara

   Where Montara Mountain extends to the ocean's edge, undercutting by waves has produced an exceedingly steep and lofty escarpment which rises over 800 feet above the ocean from San Pedro Point to the valley north of Montara. The Coast Highway cuts through the rock here, creating one of the most spectacular sights north of Big Sur. Along the road cut tightly folded, thin-bedded, Paleocene sandstones and shales meet with granitic rocks (primarily quartz diorite) of the earlier Cretaceous period. Portions of the road bed of the old Ocean Shore Railroad are still visible along sections of the cliff.

2. Montara Mountain

   Towering over 1,900 feet above sea level, Montara Mountain is a major north County landmark. It forms the backdrop for the communities of Montara, Moss Beach, and El Granada, and its ridge is the easterly boundary of the Coastal Zone between the Devil's Slide area and Half Moon Bay.

3. Corner Store

   Second and Main Streets, Montara

   This one-story brick building of simple construction is a good example of the "corner store" of the early 1900's; it is the only known commercial structure built of brick on the Coastside. The building stands along the route of the old coast highway, and was probably once frequented by travelers. It is used as a private residence today.

4. Montara Grammar School

   Sixth and Le Conte Streets, Montara

   This two-story school was built in 1915, in the Mission Revival style of architecture which was popular at the time. The building is presently used as a residence.

5. <u>Point Montara Light Station</u>

    Coast Highway, Montara

    A steam whistle and keeper's residence were installed at Point Montara in 1874 to warn ships of the sunken rocks which lie west of the point. The squat metal light tower which stands here today was constructed in 1901. Its stern white practicality is reminiscent of lighthouses seen on the New England Coast.

6. <u>Ocean Shore Railroad</u>

    Between 1908 and 1920, the Ocean Shore Railroad operated trains along the Coastside from San Francisco to Tunitas Glen, carrying visitors to the beaches and hauling farm produce to market. During its brief existence, the railroad and its promoters were responsible for the subdivision of hundreds of lots in new coastal towns such as Montara, Moss Beach, and El Granada. The railroad failed due to financial problems which were never resolved and the coming of automobiles. Today all that remains of the old railroad are the scars of abandoned road cuts along coastal bluffs and several remodeled structures which once served as passenger stations. These are:

    a. <u>Montara Station</u>, Second and Main in Montara, was built in 1906 of fieldstone by Italian masons. It has now been remodeled into a private residence.

    b. <u>Granada Station</u>, Alhambra at Granada in El Granada, was constructed in a Mediterranean style with tile roof, stucco walls, and arched openings. It was the largest and most attractive station built by the railroad. The building today has been so altered to serve commercial uses that it bears little resemblance to its original design.

7. <u>St. Seraphims Hermitage</u>

    Coast Highway and Virginia, Moss Beach

    A one-story, wooden building, this Russian Orthodox monastery is distinguished by a small "onion" dome and Russian Cross on its roof.

8. <u>Fitzgerald Marine Reserve</u>

    Moss Beach

    Extending from Point Montara to Pillar Point, this nature reserve constitutes one of the richest intertidal rocky shore areas in Central California and is of great geologic interest. The rock formations provide a variety of intertidal and subtidal reefs, protected channels, and tidepools, all of which support an abundance of intertidal and subtidal marine organisms.

9. <u>Princeton Inn</u>

    Prospect and Princeton Streets, Princeton-by-the-Sea

    Constructed in 1908 as a seaside resort hotel in the Mission Revival
    architectural style. It originally attracted throngs of tourists from
    San Francisco via the Ocean Shore Railroad. When the railroad went out
    of business, the resort-like atmosphere faded. The hotel came alive
    again in the 1920's as a bordello, and a haven for the rumrunners. It
    is typical of the turn-of-the-century coastal hotels and is listed in the
    National Register of Historic Places.

10. <u>Pillar Point Whaling Station Site</u>

    Pillar Point

    A small, sandy cove marks the spot where whalers came to render the
    blubber of their catches of humpback and California gray whales. Opera-
    tions continued at the station intermittently from 1861 until the 1890's.

11. <u>El Granada</u>

    This community was subdivided in 1906 in a Beaux-Arts design of radial
    and semi-circular streets, and divided landscaped boulevards. The town
    design is unique as it is the only one of its type in the County, and is
    the work of the famous Architect and City Planner Daniel Burnham. The
    town was intended to rival Atlantic City, Long Beach, and Coney Island as
    a beachside resort.

12. <u>Sandstone Outcroppings</u>

    Route 92, east of Half Moon Bay

    Numerous large boulders and outcroppings of Miocene sandstone on the
    hillside above the roadway are distinctive to the area.

13. <u>House of Doors</u>

    Route 92, east of Coast Highway

    This house is constructed of doors which, it is rumored, were salvaged
    from the 1915 Panama-Pacific Exposition in San Francisco. Located close
    to the roadway, the front yard is filled with artifacts from previous
    eras.

14. <u>William Johnston House</u>

    Higgins-Purisima Road, Half Moon Bay

    Constructed around 1857 in an Italianate style by William Johnston, a
    member of one of the early Anglo families on the Coastside. The building
    is constructed entirely with wooden pegs instead of nails and still has
    its original shutters and corner boards.

15. James Johnston House

     Higgins-Purisima Road, Half Moon Bay

     This Salt Box style home was constructed in 1853 and is one of the few of
     this typically Atlantic seaboard design in California. In its prime, it
     was the showplace of the area and the center of social activity. Because
     of its history and architectural uniqueness, it is one of the County's
     most important early structures. During rehabilitation of the house in
     1977, it was blown down during a wind storm; however, it has been rebuilt
     exactly as originally constructed. It is listed in the National Register
     of Historic Places.

16. Purisima Townsite

     Higgins-Purisima Road, south of Half Moon Bay

     Purisima, established around 1853, was the first Anglo settlement in the
     Half Moon Bay area. In its heyday, it was a bustling stagecoach stop and
     shopping area with stores, hotel, school, saloon, dance hall, and harness
     and blacksmith shops, which served farmers and loggers in the surrounding
     area. By the turn of the century, the town was in a decline with the
     growth of Half Moon Bay as the produce shipping center of the region. By
     the 1930's, Purisima was a ghost town. All that remains today are the
     ruins of the school and the cemetery.

17. Tunitas Creek

     Coast Highway, south of Half Moon Bay

     Here on the high coastal bluffs at Tunitas Creek, Alexander Gordon in
     1872 built a wooden chute from the top of the cliff to the ocean below in
     a daring attempt to create a port. The venture failed and in 1885 a
     storm wrecked the structure. Nothing remains today except several bolts
     in the rocks that supported the structure.

     Tunitas Creek also marks the transfer point for the old Ocean Shore Rail-
     road where travelers boarded a Stanley Steamer Automobile for Davenport
     and continuation of the railroad to Santa Cruz. A large wooden trestle
     was constructed across the creek for the railroad bed but the company
     went out of business before it was ever used. The structure burned in
     1940 and nothing remains today except the concrete footings which
     supported the trestle.

18. Peterson and Alsford General Store

     Route 84 and Stage Road, San Gregorio

     This old country store has served residents of the San Gregorio area
     since the 1920's. The Spanish Colonial Revival style structure also
     serves as a post office and service station.

19. <u>San Gregorio House</u>

    Route 84 and Stage Road, San Gregorio

    This two-story gable roof hotel was built by George Washington Tully
    Carter in 1865 to service the stagecoach trade between the Bayside and
    Coast. In the 1870's it was enlarged to its present size and a veranda
    with balcony was added to the front in a style which can best be des-
    cribed as Monterey Traditional. It is one of the rare surviving examples
    in California of a hostelry of that type and period. The old hotel
    dominates the townscape of San Gregorio and is an integral part of the
    village and its setting. The building is listed in the National Register
    of Historic Places and the Historic America Building Survey.

20. <u>Seaside School</u>

    Stage Road, San Gregorio

    Constructed in 1875, this one-story wooden schoolhouse is typical of the
    one-room schools that graced rural America in the 19th century and is
    one of the few remaining on the Coastside. It is presently used as a
    residence.

21. <u>Stage Road</u>

    Between San Gregorio and Pescadero

    Except for a thin cover of asphalt, this old roadway remains untouched by
    modern engineering methods of construction. As it twists and winds its
    way over the coastal hills between San Gregorio and Pescadero, the modern
    traveler experiences many of the same sights that greeted the stagecoach
    as it carried passengers between the Bayside and these thriving coastal
    villages over a century ago.

22. <u>Eucalyptus Grove</u>

    Stage Road, north of Pescadero

    For nearly 1,200 feet this majestic grove of eucalyptus arches over Stage
    Road, creating a tunnel-like effect which has sheltered travelers from
    the summer sun and winter rains for over 100 years.

23. <u>Monterey Cypress</u>

    Pescadero Road, east of Pescadero

    This single Monterey Cypress is 120 feet in height and has a circumfer-
    ence of 40 feet, 4 inches, making it the largest specimen of its kind in
    the United States. Its landmark location, by the bend of the road, and
    estimated age, 150 years, indicates it was planted in the Spanish-Mexican
    Era, probably to mark a site or boundary line.

24. <u>Pescadero Marsh</u>

    Coast Highway at Pescadero Road

    The largest marsh on the coast between Monterey and San Francisco, it is
    an important habitat for a variety of animals. The marsh is owned by the
    State as a wildlife refuge and a trail system allows the visitor to
    explore the area for closer observation.

25. <u>Pescadero Beach Unconformity</u>

    Coast Highway and Pescadero Road

    Here at beach level, on the south side of a point of land extending
    westward into the sea, nearly horizontal beds of sandstone and conglom-
    erates of Oligocene age rest on nearly vertical sandstones and shales of
    the Pigeon Point Formation of Late Cretaceous age. Approximately 50
    million years of geologic record are missing at the contact or uncon-
    formity between these two geologic units. During this interval, the
    Pigeon Point Formation was uplifted from the ocean floor and the rocks
    were beveled before the deposition of the much younger sandstones and
    conglomerates.

26. <u>St. Anthony's Church</u>

    North Street, Pescadero

    This Roman Catholic Church was built in 1868-1870 and its tower was added
    in 1888. The building was knocked off its foundations by the 1906 earth-
    quake, but was replaced on a new foundation on the original site. Its
    style is basically Greek Revival, but the spire shows a strong Victorian
    Gothic influence, being octagonal in shape and cut by four pointed
    dormers with louver-filled arches. The tower on which it rests has a
    rose window in a formal frame. The design of the building reflects, to a
    large degree, the style of the Congregational Church and the homes of the
    community at the time it was built.

27. <u>Braddock Weeks House</u>

    Pescadero Road, Pescadero

    Built in the 1860's, this house is typical of early homes in Pescadero.
    The porch columns have fancy cut ornaments at the tops, and decorative
    brackets are used under the long eaves and at the gable ends. The window
    frames have Italianate cornices.

28. <u>Garretson Schoolhouse</u>

Pescadero Road, Pescadero

Built in 1875 by John Garretson as a private schoolhouse, this building
was purchased in 1885 by Braddock Weeks and moved to its present location
to serve as a dairy building. It is one of the earliest surviving
elementary schools in the County.

29. <u>Pescadero Community Church (Congregational Church)</u>

Stage Road, Pescadero

Built in 1867, this is the oldest Protestant Church in the County. It
was originally a simple building with a square, louvered bell tower above
the entry. The 40-foot single covered Victorian Gothic spire was added
in 1889. The church expresses in wood temple forms of Greek Revival with
cornice returns and quoins. The bell tower has a pseudo-rose window in
the shape of a Maltese cross and the walls are scored to simulate stone.

30. <u>James McCormick House</u>

Stage Road, Pescadero

Built in the late 1860's by James McCormick, one of the early families
in Pescadero, this is the most sophisticated of the houses built in this
era. Influenced by the Classic Revival, the house is almost the mirror
image of the Thomas W. Moore House on the other end of Stage Road.

31. <u>Bartlett V. Weeks House</u>

Goulson Road, Pescadero

Constructed in 1885, this house shows a slight departure from earlier
homes in Pescadero in that it indicates an awareness of the Victorian
style. Porch columns are solid, rather than pierced, and are decorated
with concave fans that suggests arches between the posts.

32. <u>Methodist-Episcopal Church</u>

Stage Road, Pescadero

Built in 1889, this Victorian style building was designed on a cruciform
plan with some Gothic Revival details and a high-pitched roof. The
natural redwood interior is relatively undisturbed and much of the hard-
ware is original. During the 1920's it served as the Pescadero Community
Center and later as a cultural school for the children of Japanese
Americans. It is presently owned by the Native Sons and Native Daughters
of the Golden West.

33. <u>I. O. O. F. Hall</u>

    Stage Road, Pescadero

    This meeting place was built around 1878 by the International Order of
    Odd Fellows, one of the most active fraternal groups in the community
    at the time. The street facade was made more elaborate in 1890 by the
    addition of an overhang to the gable, decorative brackets under the
    eaves, and veranda with a balustrated balcony. Remodeling has destroyed
    the original classic symmetry of the building, which is now used as a
    private residence.

34. <u>Woodhams House</u>

    Stage Road, Pescadero

    Built in the mid-1880's, the house has a square bay window typical of the
    period. Pierced quarter-fan ornaments on each corner of the porch and on
    either side of the supports give it unusual interest. The apex of the
    gable has a simple stick form and at the crest is a double fan with a
    finial center.

35. <u>Thomas W. Moore House</u>

    Stage Road, Pescadero

    Built around 1863, this is one of the oldest houses in the community.
    Constructed with classically inspired motifs, it reflects the architec-
    tural influence of early homes in Pescadero.

36. <u>Pebble Beach</u>

    Coast Highway, south of Pescadero

    This small beach, covered with polished fragments of agate, carnelian,
    and jasper, has been a favorite gathering point for visitors since the
    1860's. The Swanton House in Pescadero would carry their guests to the
    beach by wagon each morning to sun and collect pebbles. A large hotel
    on the bluff above the beach was a tourist mecca until it burned in the
    1920's.

37. <u>Pigeon Point</u>

    Coast Highway, south of Pescadero

    This headland was originally called Whale Point by early Californians.
    Here, on the cove on the south side of the point, Portuguese whalers
    established a whaling station that consisted of a dozen cottages, two
    warehouses and a wharf. Later the area became known as Pigeon Point for
    the clipper ship, Carrier Pigeon, that hit the rocks and sank here in
    1853.

The area has great scenic beauty, and is also of considerable biological and geological interest.

38. Pigeon Point Lighthouse

Coast Highway, Pigeon Point

First illuminated on November 15, 1872, this lighthouse was named for the clipper ship, Carrier Pigeon, that hit the rocks here on May 6, 1853. The tower, 115 feet in height and 28 feet in diameter, is constructed of bricks shipped around Cape Horn from Norfolk, Virginia. The light's 9-foot diameter fresnel lens was built by Henri Le Paute of Paris in the 1850's. Illumination for the light first came from whale oil. Kerosene was later substituted, and then electricity to run the light, which is magnified to 800,000 candlepower in a beam seen 18 miles at sea. In 1974, an automatic beacon was set up on a platform outside the lighthouse, replacing the historic lens. The lighthouse is a State Historical Landmark, and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and the Historic American Building Survey.

39. Steele Brothers Dairies

Gazos Creek to Ano Nuevo

In 1862, Rensselaer Steele and his three cousins established a chain of dairies between Gazos Creek and Ano Nuevo known as the Steele Brothers Dairies which became famous throughout the Bay Area for their products. A number of houses and barns still stand which were constructed by the family. The dairies are listed as a California State Landmark.

40. Cloverdale Ranch House

Coast Highway, south of Pigeon Point

This two-story wooden house was originally built by William Ramsey in 1873 but was purchased in 1880 by Edgar Steele. It is constructed in a Classical Revival style with quoins at each corner, and gables that end in ranking cornices. A bay window on the front elevation adds an elegant flourish to the house. The building is presently owned by the Campbell Soup Company which uses it for labor housing.

41. Franklin Point

Coast Highway, south of Pescadero

This wild, scenic area represents a good example of an open-cut environment. Onshore are fine examples of sand dunes, both mobile foredunes and, inland, older dunes now established and covered by vegetation. Offshore rocks and reefs fringe much of the area.

42. <u>Cascade Ranch House</u>

    Coast Highway, south of Franklin Point

    Built in the mid-1860's for Rensselaer and Clara Steele, the building is
    constructed in a classical form with a symmetrical placement of windows
    and doors, and is the most elegant of the buildings. A wide veranda with
    a balcony on the second floor runs along the front and both sides of the
    house. Alterations made to the house over the years have not destroyed
    its distinctive coastal character.

43. <u>Cascade Ranch Dairy Building</u>

    This three-story redwood structure was the first erected by the Steeles
    after their location on the Coastside in 1862. The building was designed
    for function rather than style, which may explain the irregular placement
    of its windows. A wide band, or fascia, just under the eaves was the
    builder's only architectural embellishment.

44. <u>Green Oaks Ranch House</u>

    Coast Highway, south of Franklin Point

    Built in 1863 by Isaac Steele, this wooden house was originally con-
    structed in a Greek Revival style but later additions have substantially
    altered its architectural character. The house is listed in the National
    Register of Historic Places.

45. <u>Ano Nuevo Ranch House</u>

    Coast Highway, Ano Nuevo

    Constructed in 1895 by Horace Steele, this house is unique as it is one
    of two Salt Box style structures on the Coastside. Built with its rear
    to the ocean winds, an innovative feature of the house is a bay window on
    the south side.

46. <u>Dickerman Barn</u>

    Coast Highway, Ano Nuevo

    This redwood barn was constructed around 1878-1900 by Isaac Steele's
    daughter Effie and her husband Edwin Dickerman. The structure is com-
    parable to three stories in height with a gable roof. It is a style of
    barn generally found in the eastern part of the United States. Unlike
    the usual California barn, with its long sloping roof, this one enclosed
    its space by going up three stories, reducing the roof size and mainte-
    nance cost without losing square footage. The beams used in the barn's
    construction are quite large, 18 x 18 inches. They were salvaged after
    1877 from a burned-out wharf in nearby Ano Nuevo Cove. The barn is
    listed in the National Register of Historic Sites.

47. <u>Point Ano Nuevo</u>

Coast Highway, south of Franklin Point

A number of features combine to make Point Ano Nuevo the most remarkable
and spectacular area on the entire Coastside. Punta del Ano Nuevo was
one of the first landforms in California to receive a Spanish name. From
his ship in January 1603, Captain Sebastian Viscaino saw the point and
its island while exploring Spain. The first contact between Europeans
and the natives of this land, the Ramaytush or San Francisco Costanoan
Indians, occurred here in 1769 when the Portola expedition entered what
is today San Mateo County one mile to the south. A Spanish engineering
officer returned later to survey the area and an outpost of Mission Santa
Cruz was established after 1798. The first American settlers came in the
decade after the Gold Rush, building a wooden railroad for lumbering and
introducing large scale dairy farming.

The area is rich in fauna, particularly in the marine area where, due to
submarine stacks and shoals which prevent commercial fishing, there is a
prolific population of fish, crustaceans, and other invertebrates. Tide
pools are found in the bedrock outcrops. Sea birds nest on the shoreline
cliffs, and recently the northern elephant seal has extended its breeding
area from Ano Nuevo Island to the mainland beaches.

48. <u>Ano Nuevo Island</u>

This small island, once the tip of a peninsula, is one of the most impor-
tant pinniped breeding grounds in Northern California, including the
elephant seal. This animal has returned to the island in the past decade
after virtual extinction around the turn of the century.

The island has been the site of a light station since 1890, when a light
was added to the warning of the foghorn installed in 1872. The light
station was abandoned in 1948 and today is occupied by seals and sea
lions.

49. <u>Portola Expedition Campsites</u>

From October 23 to November 20, 1769, the expedition of Captain Gaspar de
Portola was in San Mateo County searching for Monterey Bay. Traveling
north up the coast, the expedition camped at several locations until it
reached San Francisco Bay and became the first Europeans to view this
great body of water. State Historic Landmark status commemorates these
sites at San Gregorio Creek, Purisima Creek, Pilarcitos Creek, and
Martini Creek.

APPENDIX D
PERFORMANCE CRITERIA AND DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS
FOR COUNTY HISTORIC SITES

In response to requests by the San Mateo County Planning Commission on December 12, 1984, the following background data was added to the Historical and Archaeological Resources Chapter.

COUNTY HISTORIC SITES

1. Standards

    a. A County Historical Site should consist of significant historical, traditional or cultural resources of the County.

    b. Sufficient area should be provided for reasonable protection of the site.

2. Planning and Management Guidelines

    a. The prime resource of the site should be determined.

    b. The management objective should be the preservation of the prime resource to the exclusion of all unrelated development.

    c. Public facilities should be harmonious in appearance with the style of construction associated with the site's historical period. Vehicle access should be controlled.

    d. Commercial uses such as crafts, stores, bookshops and art shops may be permitted if they preserve and enhance the resource and are compatible with the site's architectural style.

    e. A County Historical Site may be a separate site or may be contained within a County Park or within a County Natural Preserve.

    f. Interpretative programs for historic sites should be provided in order to foster maximum enjoyment and educational value.

APPENDIX E
SUMMARY OF RECENTLY ADOPTED STATE LEGISLATION
AFFECTING HISTORICAL RESOURCES

1. Historical Rehabilitation (SB 885--Marks)

    Summary (1/23/84): Under the existing Marks Historical Rehabilitation Act
    of 1976, various terms are defined with respect to the financing of the
    rehabilitation of historical property. This bill would redefine several
    of the terms and add new definitions.

        Actions: 9/10/84 - Approved by Governor.
                  9/10/84 - Chaptered by Secretary of State.

        Status: Chaptered (84-996).

2. Historical Resources (SB 1252--Marks)

    Summary (8/31/84): This bill would increase the membership of the State
    Historical Resources Commission to nine members, appointed in accordance
    with prescribed procedures. The bill would revise the requirements for
    membership on the Commission, require the Commission to meet at least four
    times per year, and revise the duties of the Commission.

        Actions: 9/20/84 - Approved by Governor.

        Status: Chaptered (84-1289).

3. Conservation Easements (SB 2260--Marks)

    Summary: This bill would provide that a conservation easement is an
    enforceable restriction, for purposes of the provision requiring the
    assessor to consider enforceable restrictions in the assessment of land.

        Actions: 8/27/84 - Approved by Governor.
                  8/27/84 - Chaptered by Secretary of State.

        Status: Chaptered (84-777).

4. Historical Preservation: State Archives (SB 2264--Marks)

    Summary (6/8/84): This bill would provide that the Secretary of State
    shall conduct a feasibility study, as specified, to assess the needs,
    costs, and appropriate location for a new facility or the conversion of
    an existing facility to house the collections and operations of the Cali-
    fornia State archives for the next 50 years.

        Actions: 10/1/84 - Chaptered by Secretary of State.

        Status: Chaptered (84-1519).

5. Historical Preservation (SB 2321--Marks)

    Summary (8/29/84): This bill would require the State Historical Building
    Code Advisory Board to adopt such alternative building standards and would
    make these standards binding on all State and local agencies. It would
    require all local building authorities to administer and enforce its pro-
    visions and would thereby impose a State mandated local program.

        Actions: 9/21/84 - Approved by Governor.
                  9/21/84 - Chaptered by Secretary of State.

        Status: Chaptered (84-1314).

6. Property Taxation: New Construction (AB 3945--Farr)

    Summary (8/22/84): This bill would provide that the term "newly con-
    structed" does not include any addition to, alteration or reconstruction
    of, or reconstruction of once extant features of, a certified historic
    structure, including, but not limited to, and modifications necessary to
    comply with health and safety code or handicapped access requirements, so
    long as that addition, alteration, or rehabilitation is in conformance
    with "the Secretary of the Interior's standards for rehabilitation and
    guidelines for rehabilitating historic buildings."

        Actions: 9/17/84 - Chaptered by Secretary of State.

        Status: Chaptered (84-1132).

7. Historical Grant Program (ACR 164--Farr)

    Summary: This measure would request the Department of Parks and Recrea-
    tion to consolidate information developed by the Heritage Task Force with
    respect to establishing an Historical Grant Program, to conduct a public
    hearing on proposed criteria for the grant awards, and to report its find-
    ings and recommendations to the Legislature on or before November 30,
    1984.

        Actions: 9/14/84 - Chaptered by Secretary of State.

        Status: Chaptered (R-176).