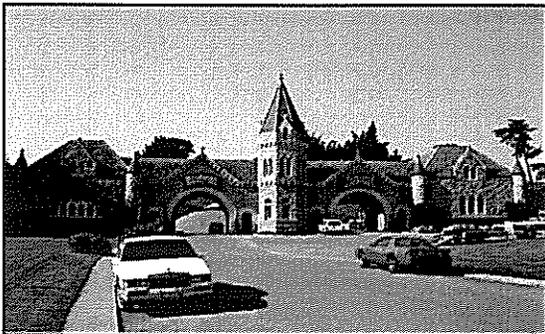

5.08.400 HISTORICAL RESOURCES ELEMENT APPENDIX A

The following is a summary of the documentation compiled during the 1992 Colma Historic Resources Inventory. The full inventory is on file at Colma Town Hall. Definitions of "landmark," "historic resource" and "criteria" used in the following descriptions are found at the end of Appendix A.

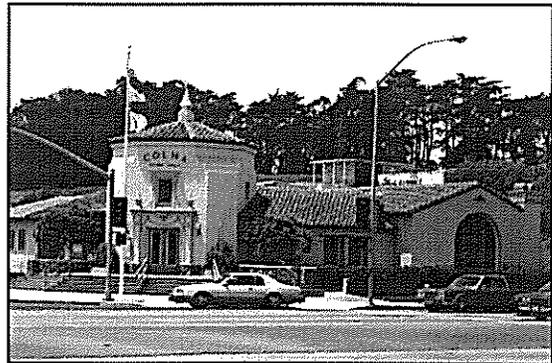
5.08.410 SITES ELIGIBLE FOR NATIONAL REGISTER



A. Woodlawn Gatehouse Entry 1000 El Camino Real

Rating: National Register
- Landmark
- Criteria: C (a)(c)

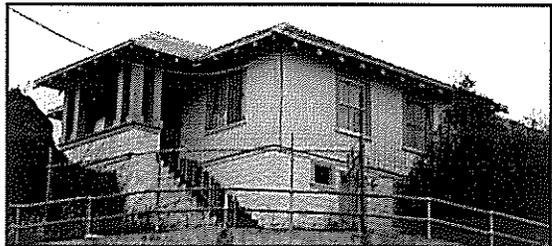
The 1904 Woodlawn office and entry building possesses the highest artistic value of any like architectural feature in Colma and perhaps, the State. Designed by San Francisco architect Thomas Patterson Ross, it successfully combines stylistic elements of the late Gothic Revival with those of H. H. Richardson into an impressive expression of the stonemason's craft. Its employment of structural concrete as a framework was an early use of new building technology. The *Park and Cemetery Magazine*, July 1915, noted that "Nothing adds more to the dignity and impressiveness of a park or cemetery with an artistic entrance". Cemetery entrances, be they simple or ornate, break the continuity of the surrounding neighborhood and, "announce a special room dedicated to the departed". The Woodlawn gateway provides security by regulating visitation and preserves the sanctity and physical integrity of the cemetery.



B. City Hall 1198 El Camino Real

Rating: National Register
- Landmark
- Criteria: A, C (c)

The Spanish Eclectic style of architecture for Colma's Town Hall was selected by Mattrup Jensen, Colma's first mayor and the Superintendent of Mount Olivet Memorial Park. Mattrup Jensen was impressed with the beauty of the Town Hall in Ross, California, designed by John White in 1928. Jensen made sketches of the building and had them incorporated into the final design of Colma's Town Hall by the architectural firm of Resing and McGinness of San Francisco. While the Town Hall was not constructed until 1937 it is symbolic of the Town's struggle to gain its own identity and for the cemeteries to gain control of their properties through incorporation of the Town in 1924. An addition to the Town Hall was completed in 1986 matching the original architectural theme.

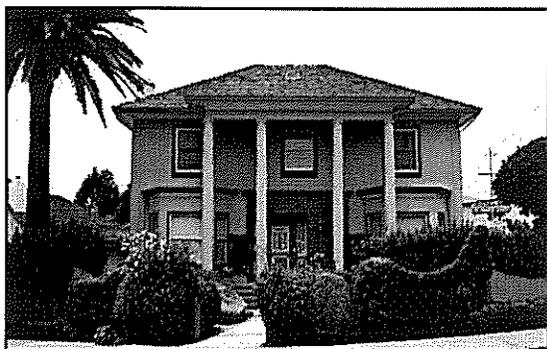


C. Ottoboni Residence 417 F Street

Rating: National Register
- Landmark
- Criteria: A, B

The Ottoboni Family residence was the original office of the family's Pioneer Nursery. The Ottoboni family is attributed with initiating the flower industry in the region. The Ottoboni family home is significant as the originating point

for a major local industry, floriculture, and for the contributions to the community over time by family members. The residence is a craftsman style building. The house is sited next to a group of buildings that were moved to the site in the 1960s onto what was once the flower beds of Colma's first nursery, Ottoboni's Pioneer Nursery.



**D. Matstrup Jensen Residence
649 F Street**

Rating: National Register
 - Landmark
 - Criteria: A, C (c)

Matstrup Jensen, the father of modern Colma and first mayor, designed and built his home on F Street. He later remodeled the house based on examples of antebellum residences he had seen while on vacation in the south. Through Jensen's leadership, in 1923 the Associated Cemeteries joined together to incorporate the Town. Jensen's house is the best resource representative of his many accomplishments within the community as a businessman and civic leader.

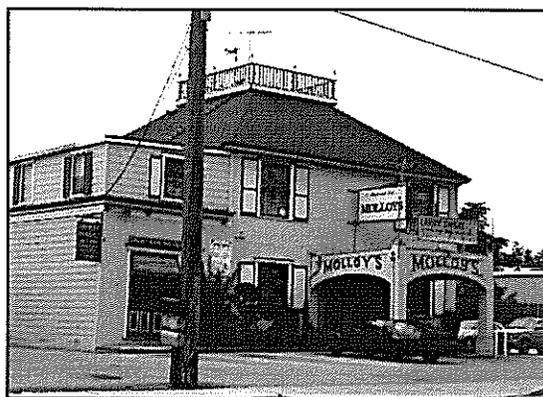


**E. Mount Olivet Cemetery Office and
Streetcar Line
1500 Hillside Boulevard**

Rating: National Register
 - Landmark
 - Criteria: A, C (c)

This building best represents the contributions of the Abbey Land and Improvement Company

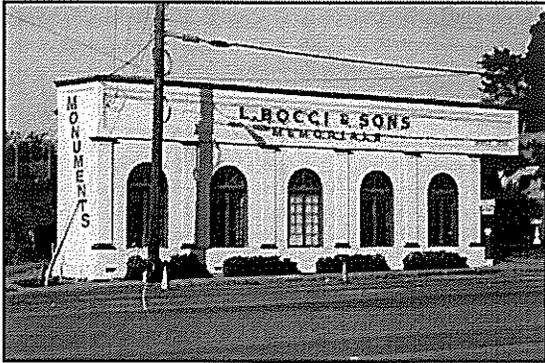
to the development of Colma. The company established Mount Olivet Memorial Park, the fifth cemetery to be built in Colma and constructed a streetcar line along F Street to their office and cemetery from the main electric railway at El Camino Real. The Mount Olivet local line, as it was known, was in operation until 1926. The Mission Revival Style office was designed by the corporation's vice president, San Francisco architect William H. Crim. The square tower at the southeast corner of the building marks the original entry to the Mount Olivet Cemetery office. In spite of some changes to the building's windows the building retains its original character.



**F. Molloy's (Historically known as
Brooksville Hotel)
1655 Old Mission Road**

Rating: National Register
 - Landmark
 - Criteria: A

In 1883 the Brooksville Hotel was opened to house the workers who were about to build a succession of cemeteries in the area. It is the oldest commercial establishment in continuous operation in Colma. The Brooks family left in 1912 but retained ownership of the hostelry which became a popular speakeasy during prohibition. In 1929 Frank Molloy purchased the Hotel and named it Molloy's Springs. Molloy's became the social center of Colma. The hotel and bar are still operating in the historic commercial complex beside Old Mission Road.

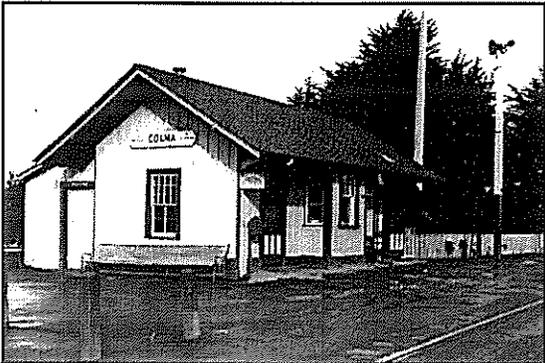


G. L. Bocci & Sons Monuments
7778 Mission Street

Rating: National Register

- Landmark
- Criteria: A, B

Leopold Bocci, a professional stone carver, established the first monument shop in Colma in 1904. In approximately 1937 a local contractor, Joseph Ragni, built the new office facade for Bocci and his sons. This building represents the oldest cemetery related industry in continuous operation in Colma Donald Bocci, Leopold's grandson, continues to operate the shop as a family business with two of his daughters.



H. Old Colma (School House)
Railroad Station
480 Serramonte Boulevard (Temporary
Pending Relocation)

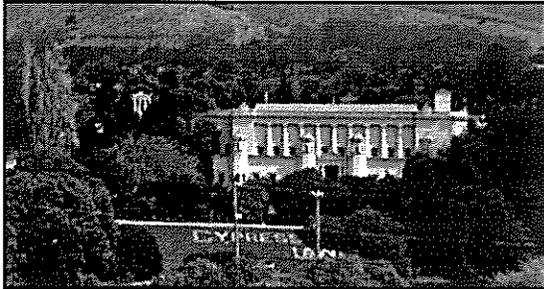
Rating: National Register
- Landmark
- Criteria A, C (c)

The Old Colma Railroad Station built in 1881, and recently relocated to El Camino Real and Serramonte Boulevard, may be eligible for listing on the National Register. The Station was

originally called the School House Station. Its architectural style is rare and is considered a relic from Colma's gardening era. The School House Station, which was located at the juncture of El Camino Real and San Pedro Avenue, was the center of the larger northern San Mateo County area historically known as Colma. Early businesses clustered along these intersecting streets. This was where the farmers and teamsters stopped enroute to San Francisco; the location of the area's first school, and later a post office. According to the San Mateo County Gazette in November 1882 the School House Station was "decidedly the most important stopping place between the town of San Mateo and the city of San Francisco" and is "... the most valuable garden ground in the State ...".

Before the station was moved it was evaluated by the State Office of Historic Planning and the Keeper of the Register as being eligible for the National Register. Since the station was relocated its original National Register Ranking of 2S2 may no longer be valid. However, it shouldn't affect the ranking significantly because the station is still on El Camino Real at a major intersection, it is only a mile south of its original location and it will be sited on the site in a fashion which is similar to its original situation.

**5.08.420 HISTORIC DISTRICTS ELIGIBLE
FOR NATIONAL REGISTER**



**A. Cypress Lawn Historic District
1370 El Camino Real**

Rating: National Register
Historic District
with 21 Resources

The Cypress Lawn Historic District is described in Section 2.211 of the Historical Resources Element. The twenty-one historic resources are identified below:

1. Norman Towers

Pair of monumental stone towers, forty feet high, at the Hillside Boulevard entrance.

2. Grand Gateway

1892 granite archway set back from El Camino Real. The archway, designed by Barnett McDougal & Son of San Francisco, is one of the earliest examples of Mission Revival-style architecture found anywhere.

3. Original Columbarium

1893 two-story rock-faced granite columbarium designed by architects Edward Heatherton and Thomas P. Ross for the exclusive use of cremated remains. This building is one of the earliest examples of Mission style architecture and is one of the first columbariums designed in the West.

4. Noble Chapel

A small English-style Victorian Gothic chapel designed by architect Thomas P. Ross in 1894. It continues to be used for religious services and contains the cemetery's receiving vault and two modern crematoria.

5. Cemetery Office Building

1918 administration/office building on the west side of El Camino Real was designed by architect Bernard J. S. Cahill. The columned building has a red tile roof which gives the feeling of old California Spanish Architecture.

6. Community Mausoleum:

1921 Roman Renaissance mausoleum designed by Bernard J. S. Cahill. The building received international recognition for its architectural and artistic excellence. The stained and art glass ceiling of the complex, which covers about four and one-half acres, represents one of the finest collections of stained glass in the United States. Buried here are William C. Ralston, Elizabeth Fry Ralston, K. W. Koo and George Fox.

7. Lakeside Columbarium

1927 concrete columbarium by architect Bernard J. S. Cahill. The unfinished columbarium is both the largest and the last of its type in the United States. Gertrude Atherton and Paul I. Fagan are buried here.

8. Laurel Hill Monument

The three acre grassy mound is the final resting place for over 35,000 San Francisco pioneers. Two monuments can be found here. A life size bronze statue of a pioneer family mounted on a round granite plinth with a granite wall behind it. A giant obelisk by Vladimir Oslou, has a sculpture of Father Time on its backside commemorating the burial place of California's pioneers.

9. Reverend William Kip

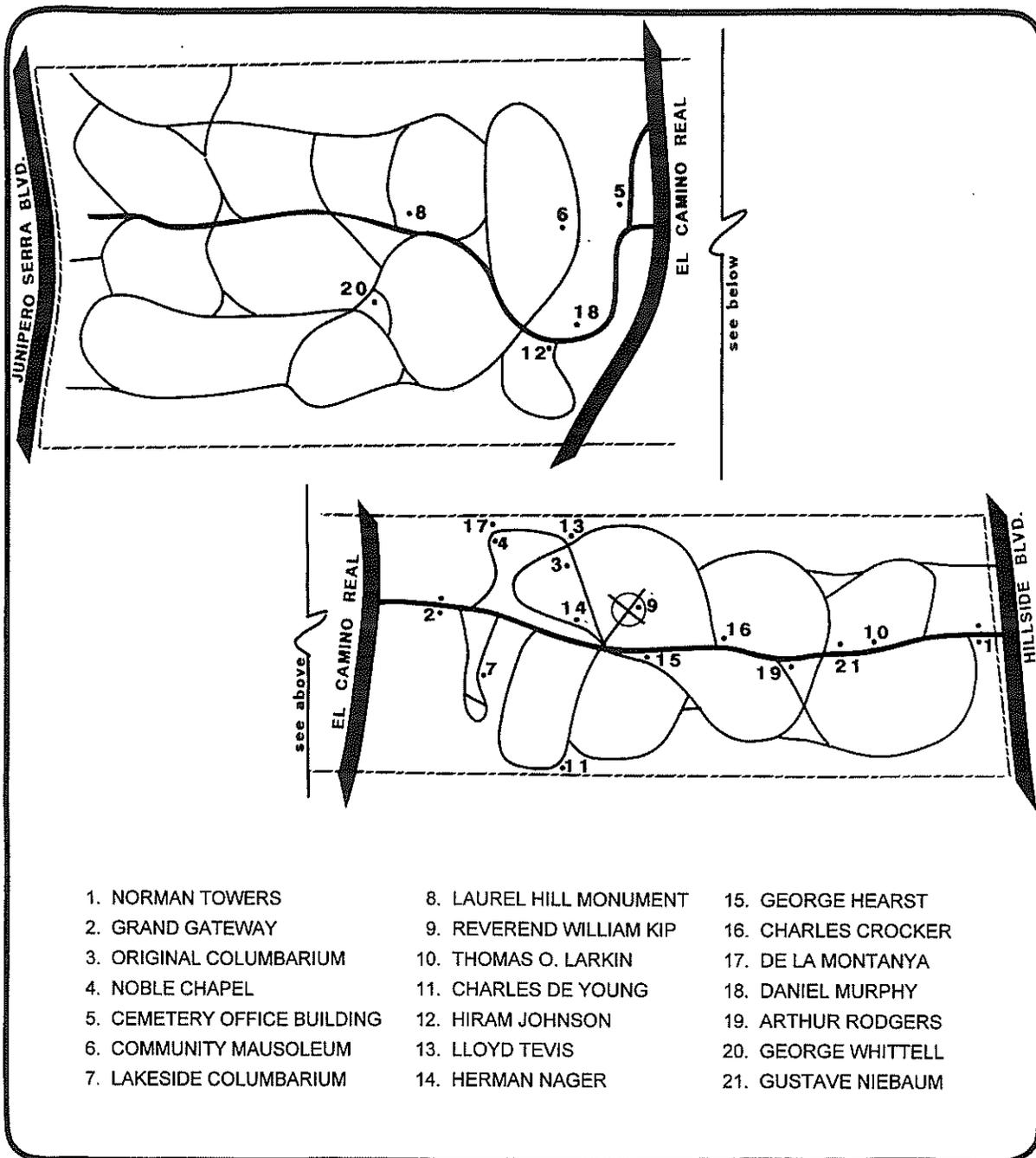
Kip was the first Episcopal bishop of California. A tall granite Celtic Cross by Ernest Coxhead marks the Reverend Kip's burial place.

10. Thomas Oliver Larkin

Larkin's kneeling angel gazing at sculpted cameo sitting atop his tomb.

11. Charles de Young:

A life size bronze statue of Charles de Young marks his final resting place which was transferred here from San Francisco's Odd Fellow Cemetery.



CYPRESS LAWN HISTORIC DISTRICT

--- HISTORIC DISTRICT
 • 2 HISTORIC RESOURCE


HR-2
 FIGURE

8/98

12. Hiram W. Johnson

A former California Governor (1910-1916) and U. S. Senator (1917-1945). A white marble sarcophagus of a Depression Modern design is topped by an eagle over a shield with stripes and stars.

13. Lloyd Tevis

The Tevis Memorial tomb was designed by John G. Howard (1912) and is one of his best works. A massive winged bronze angel dominates the circular niche.

14. Herman Nager

A white marble mausoleum (1917) designed by J. S. Cahill as a Greek temple using the Doric order. This temple may have been inspired by the Temple of Poseidon in Paestum, Italy.

15. George Hearst

This family mausoleum with sixteen columns of granite was designed like a Greek temple using the Ionic order. The temple was designed by architect Albert C. Schweinfurth in 1896.

16. Charles F. Crocker

A granite Roman Renaissance style mausoleum set on a stone foundation was designed by A. Page Brown in 1894-98. The entry doors, by Robert I. Aiken, are of a sculpted bronze hovering angel.

17. De la Montanya

A mausoleum designed by J. S. Cahill in 1819-1909. It is one of the more elaborate mausoleums at the cemetery and it once had a Tiffany window.

18. Daniel T. Murphy

A spired family mausoleum with a green bronze roof is like a French Gothic chapel. The mausoleum has unique stained glass.

19. Arthur Rodgers

An Egyptian style tomb with three giant sphinxes at the entrance, and a winged Egyptian sun-disc on the cornice above the entrance. The interior floor is tile with traditional Egyptian designs.

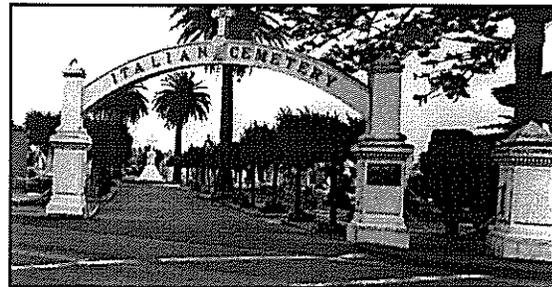
20. George Whittell & Nicholas Luning

The mausoleum design has an Egyptian influence and is flanked by two sphinxes on the exterior which are of Greek origin.

21. Gustave Niebaum

A handsome granite mausoleum set on a stone foundation. It apparently is very similar and yet has distinct differences to the 1890 Carrie Getty mausoleum in Chicago designed by Louis Sullivan. The Niebaum mausoleum may have been designed by L. Sullivan or is a take-off of the Getty mausoleum. The tomb was moved to Colma from Laurel Hill Cemetery.

The boundary of the Cypress Lawn Historic District is Holy Cross Cemetery and South San Francisco city line on the south; Hillside Boulevard on the east; Junipero Serra Boulevard on the west; and Hills of Eternity Cemetery and numerous commercial properties on the north. The cemetery is composed of two large rectangular tracts that are bisected by El Camino Real and Colma Creek. Refer to Figure 2.



**B. Italian Cemetery Historic District
540 F Street**

Rating: National Register Historic District with 7 Resources

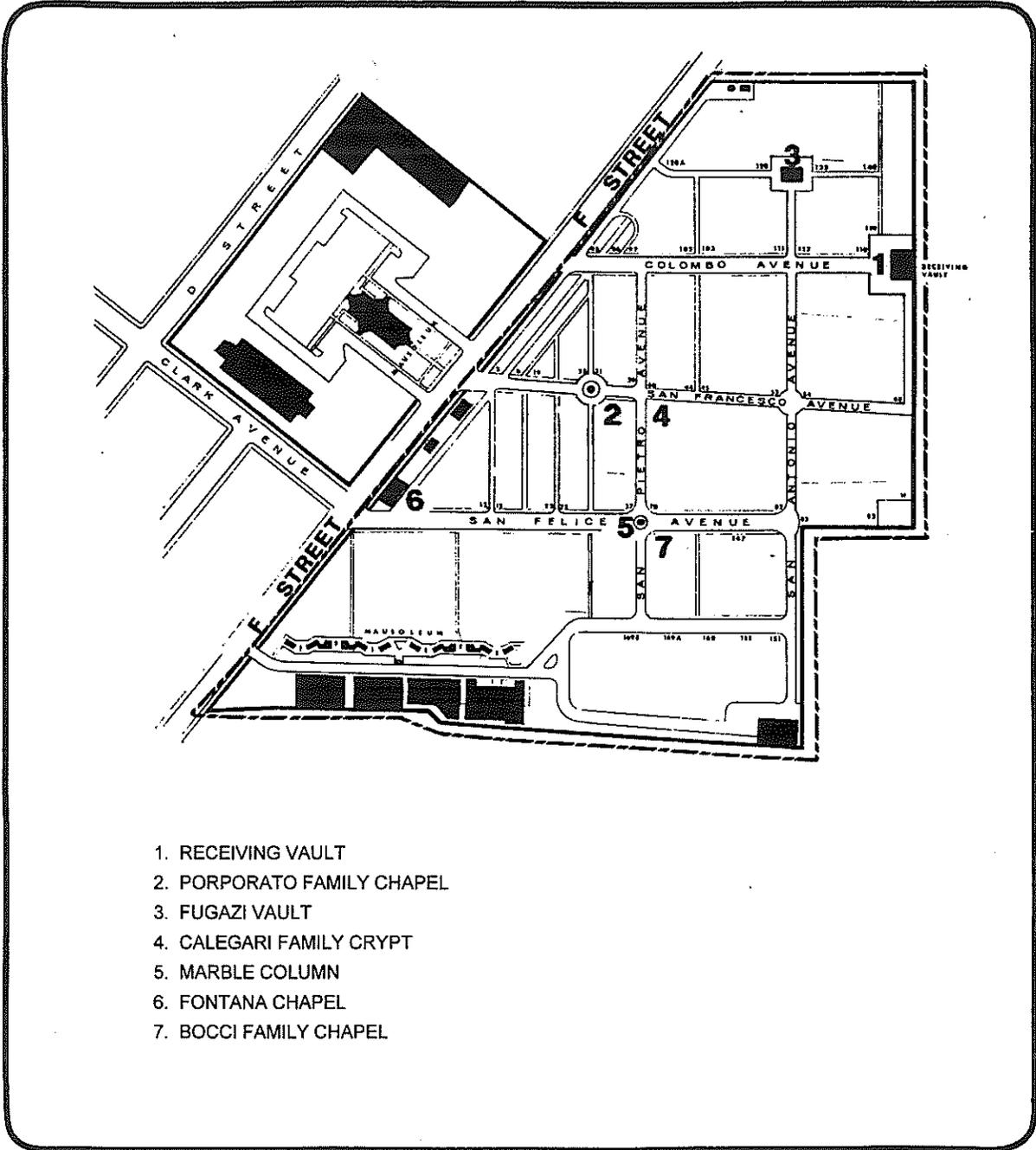
The Italian Cemetery Historic District is described in Section 2.212 of the Historical Resources Element. The seven individual historic resources are identified below as:

1. Receiving Vault

This receiving vault designed by John Porporato in 1900 is the oldest structure in the cemetery. The interior walls are covered with a veneer of Carrara marble and the exterior is fashioned with brick and concrete. Stained glass windows occur throughout the building.

2. Porporato Family Chapel

This concrete family chapel was designed by John Porporato in 1908 and was crafted by Valerio Fontana. It was one of the first private chapels in the cemetery.



- 1. RECEIVING VAULT
- 2. PORPORATO FAMILY CHAPEL
- 3. FUGAZI VAULT
- 4. CALEGARI FAMILY CRYPT
- 5. MARBLE COLUMN
- 6. FONTANA CHAPEL
- 7. BOCCI FAMILY CHAPEL

ITALIAN CEMETERY HISTORIC DISTRICT

- HISTORIC DISTRICT
- 2 HISTORIC RESOURCE

HR-3
FIGURE

3. Fugazi Vault

This vault is the largest and most majestic family vault in the cemetery. John Fugazi, known as Pappa Fugazi, was Northern California's most prominent Italian banker of the time. This ornate Italian Renaissance family vault with columns and pilasters was designed by architect Italo Zanolini. Over the entry is a bronze bust of Fugazi.

4. Calegari Family Crypt

This marble family crypt, 1905, has a full bust of Francesco Calegari atop a shaft which rises from a rectangular base. The workmanship of the stonecutters is very artistic and typical of the marble carvings throughout the cemetery.

5. Marble Column

This Carrara marble column is surmounted with a symbolic figure of grief standing on a pedestal. The column is a superb example of the stonecutter's art. The statue was carved in Genoa, Italy in 1872. It originally adorned the Brittan family mausoleum in San Francisco's Masonic Cemetery. It was brought to the Italian Cemetery in 1936 with the help of L. Bocci & Sons.

6. Fontana Chapel

This granite chapel was erected by Elio Fontana, the son of Valerino Fontana. Valerino Fontana was an established and important stonecutter in Colma.

7. Bocci Family Chapel

The chapel's black granite door surround is capped with a marble statue of Jesus. Leopoldo Bocci established the first stonecutting business in Colma. Bocci and Fontana created most of the funerary art at the Italian Cemetery.

The boundary of the Italian Cemetery Historical District is: F Street on the north; El Camino Real on the west; Eternal Home Cemetery on the south, and several private parcels on the east (Refer to Figure 3). The cemetery has an irregular shape, the newest section on the north side of F Street is not included in the historic district.

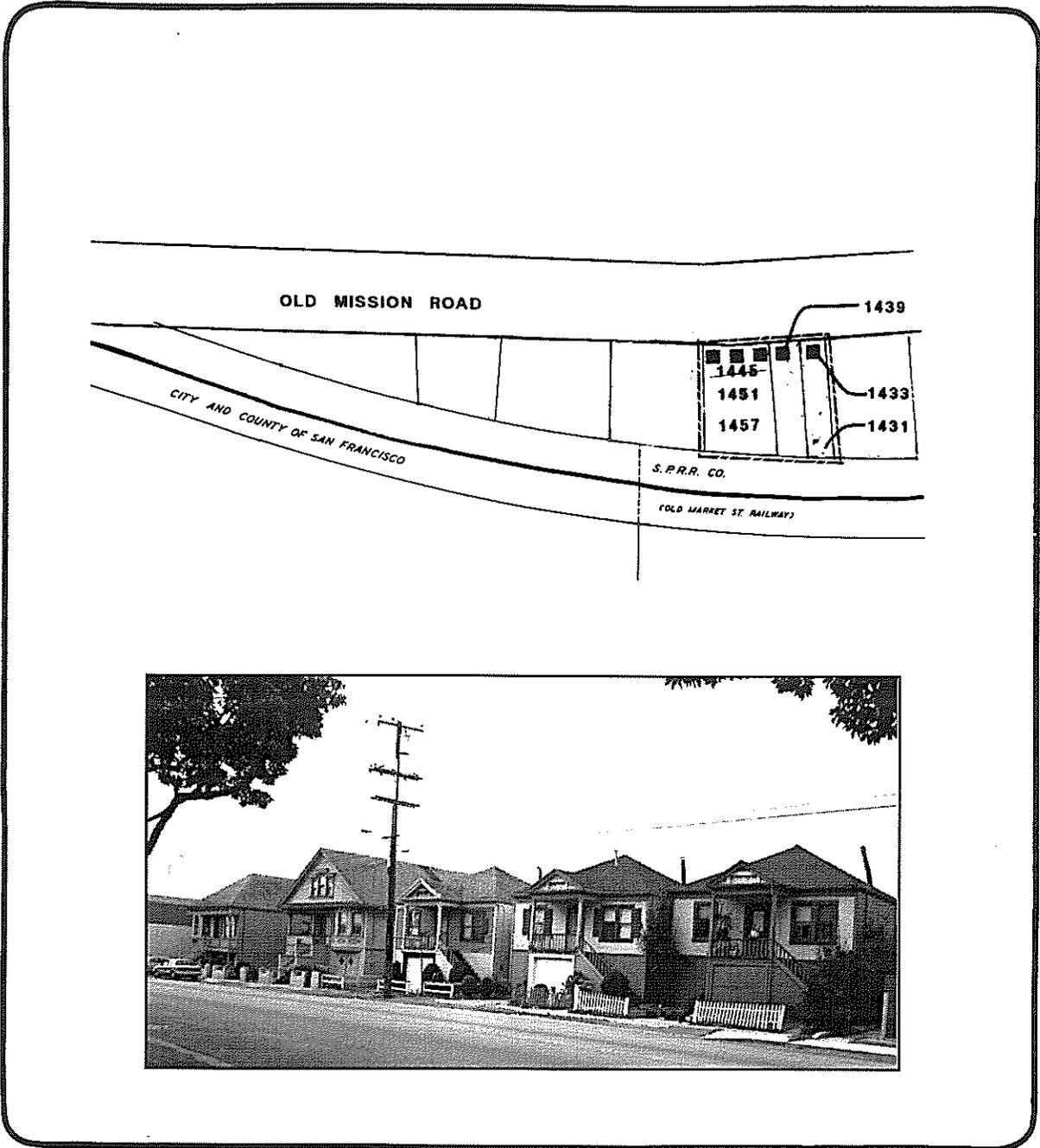


C. Old Mission Road Historic District 1431, 1433, 1439, 1445, 1451, 1457 Mission Road

Rating: National Register -
Historic District with six
contributing buildings

The Old Mission Road Historic District is also discussed in Section 2.213 of the Historic Resources Element. These six Neo-Classical houses were built for Frank Lagomarsino and are Colma's single largest collection of residences built between 1908 and 1918. These houses are Colma's most intact example of family farmstead. Frank Lagomarsino built his family farmhouse (1439) in 1917. His son's house (1431) and four rental units (1433, 1445, 1451, 1457) were built in 1918. While the original farm buildings were demolished in the 1980s and the farmland has been developed for commercial use, the six rowhouses retain much of their integrity from when they were constructed by L. Ferreios' New Era Construction Company. Four of the houses were built from the same set of plans prepared by L. Ferreios. Three of the houses continue to be owned by Lagomarsino family members (1431, 1433, 1439).

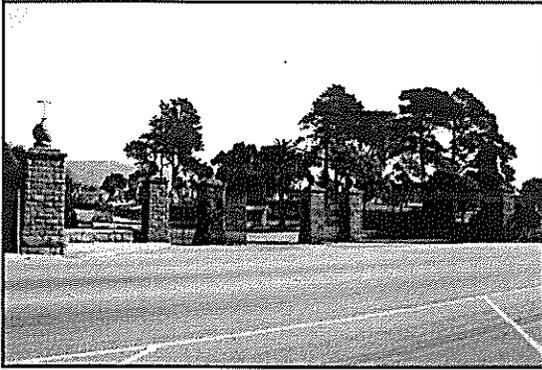
The boundary of the Old Mission Road Historic District is: Old Mission Road on the east; the Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way on the west; and a privately owned commercial property on the north and south (Refer to Figure 4). The district is comprised of three separate parcels; one parcel has three residences and another parcel has two residences.



OLD MISSION ROAD HISTORIC DISTRICT

- HISTORIC DISTRICT
- HISTORIC RESOURCE

HR-4
FIGURE



**D. Holy Cross Historic District
1595 Mission Road**

Rating: National Register
Historic District
with 2 Resources

The Holy Cross Historic District is described in Section 2.214 of the Historical Resources Element. The two historic resources are described below:

1. Holy Cross' Gateway and Lodge Building

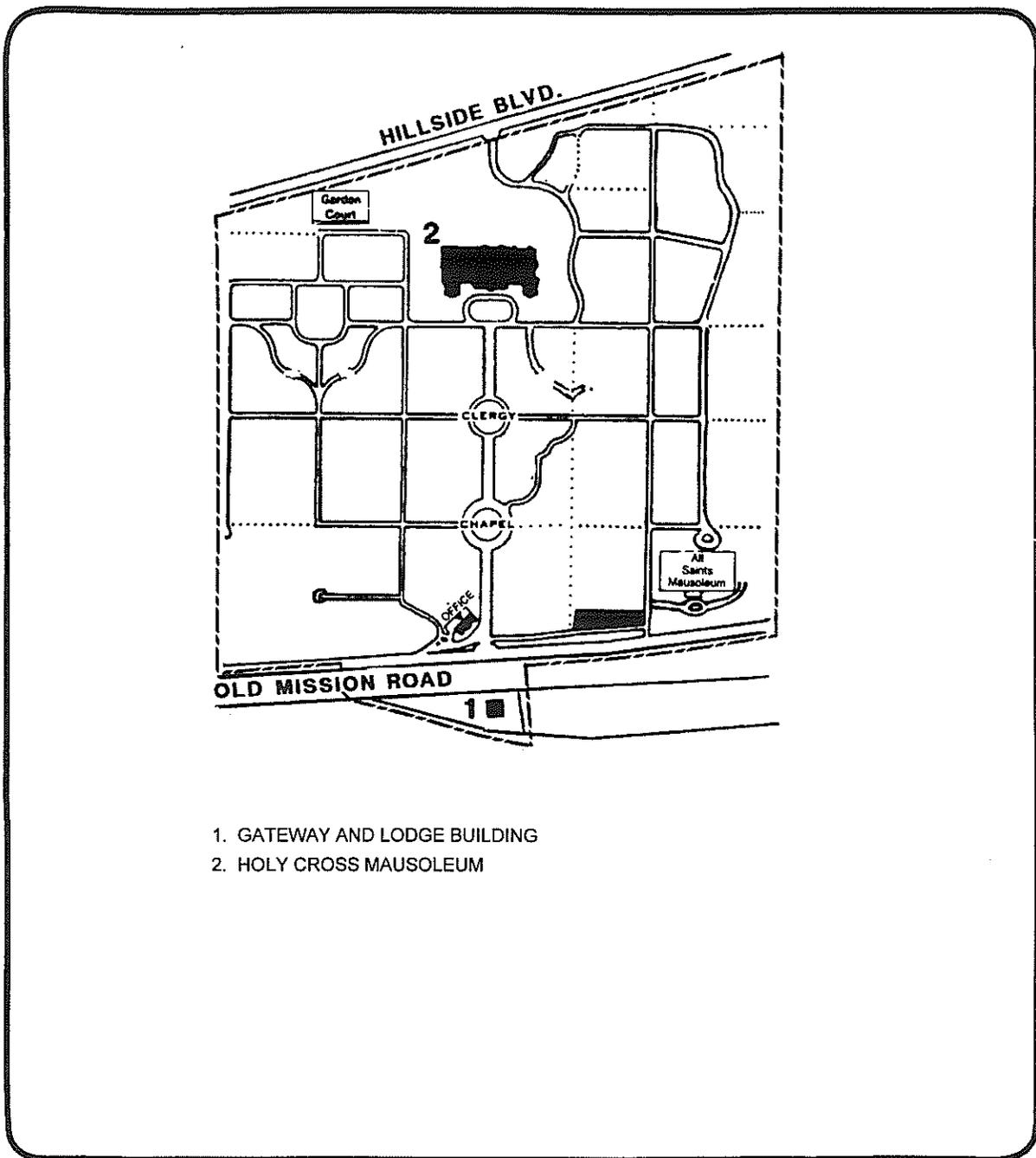
The Gateway and Lodge Building, also known as McMahon Station was designed by Frank T. Shea and William D. Shea in 1902. It is the oldest remaining building ensemble of Colma's first cemetery. The building functioned as both an office and a station for funeral parties and visitors. The Lodge is a good example of the Richardson Romanesque architectural style with its rock-faced ashlar masonry articulated by arcaded walls. It represents a functional adaptation of Richardson's popular railway depot design for the needs of the cemetery. It is one of very few examples of the style found in San Mateo County, the most notable of which is Stanford University.

2. Holy Cross Mausoleum

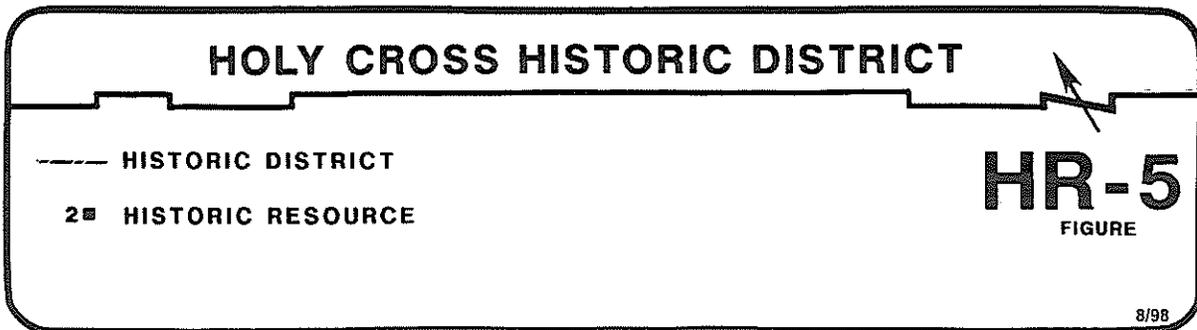
The Holy Cross Mausoleum was designed by John McQuarrie in 1921, and was dedicated by Archbishop Edward Hanne. The mausoleum original covered a four acre area and contains 14,000 crypts, it now covers over nine acres. The mausoleum contains the remains of numerous prosperous California figures such as Faxon Atherton, Angelo Rossi, and Michael Geraldo. The sepulcher of Archbishop Joseph Sadoc Alemany is located in the central apse of the Holy Cross mausoleum which is reserved for the burial of archbishops of San Francisco.

Alemany played an important role in the development of California's religious community, education of the children, and secular life. He profoundly shaped the conscience of California's Catholics and was the first and last Catalan who brought the best of his province's heritage to his adopted country. Alemany died and was buried in Vich, Spain, his birthplace. However in 1965 the remains of Joseph Sadoc Alemany were transferred to the sepulcher in Holy Cross Cemetery. He was a naturalized American citizen and while his influence permeated Northern California's education and social institutions, his final resting place is at Holy Cross Cemetery.

The boundary of the Holy Cross Historic District is Cypress Lawn Memorial Park on the north, city limit line and the City of South San Francisco on the south, Hillside Boulevard on the east and Old Mission Road on the west. The district also includes a triangular parcel on the west side of Old Mission Road bound by Old Mission Road on the north and east, Southern Pacific Railroad right-of-way on the west and a private parcel on the south. Refer to Figure 5.



- 1. GATEWAY AND LODGE BUILDING
- 2. HOLY CROSS MAUSOLEUM



5.08.430 POTENTIAL STATE AND LOCAL HISTORIC RESOURCES



A. Filipini Residence
7701 Mission Street
Rating: Historic Resource

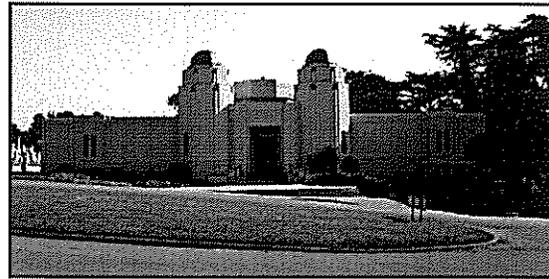
The Joseph Filipini house is the best remaining example of the Spanish Eclectic style of architecture in Colma. Very few residences were constructed in Colma between the time it was incorporated in 1924 and the end of World War II. The Filipini house was constructed in 1934 by Anthony Pianca. Pianca is one of the few early contractors identified with the development of Colma. The home probably derives its Mediterranean character more from the Italian-American makeup of the community than from any conscious effort to express a specific building style.



B. Salem Memorial Park Office/Chapel
1171 El Camino Real
Rating: Historic Resource

The Salem Memorial Park/Office Chapel is an interesting example of divergent historical forms incorporated in a composition reflecting the architectural fashion of the building's own design

period, the 1903, as well as the malleability of a modern construction material, concrete. The rectangular forms and decorative banding are Neo-Babylonian while the symmetrical use of pilasters draws from Roman sources. In combination they make a successful Moderne design, at once reflective and contemporary.

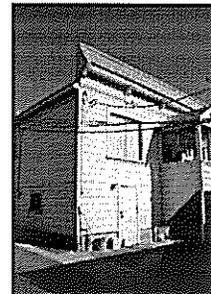


C. Hills of Eternity
1301 El Camino Real
Rating: Historic Resource

Near the El Camino Real entrance is the Portals of Eternity Mausoleum which is on a grass slope with mature trees to the southwest that create a natural backdrop for the building. It is one of two examples in Colma of Neo-Byzantine style buildings reflecting the near eastern architectural sources for the Jewish monumental design. There is also a marked reference to the Moderne style with horizontal and vertical grooves and lines and the chevron moldings that characterize the compound entry. The building was designed by the San Francisco architectural firm of Samuel Hyman and Abraham Appleton. The Hyman and Appleton office has done most, if not all, of the additions over time and are responsible for the building's continuity of design.

D. Pelton "Cheap Dwelling"
437 F Street
Rating: Historic Resource

This house is one of San Francisco architect John Pelton's design for "Cheap Dwellings" published in the *San Francisco Evening Bulletin* between 1880 and 1883. The building was moved to its current location in the 1960s from the



Alemany Street area of San Francisco during the construction of Highway 280. The building is a relatively intact example of the Cheap Dwellings designed by John Pelton. The plans for these dwellings were published by the newspaper because the editors had the idea to publish inexpensive, hence "cheap," plans to make housing affordable. While 437 F Street is a relocated building it still functions in its intended role as affordable housing and is one of the few remaining examples of the style to survive. It should be treated as a historic resource because of its role in the broader patterns of residential development in the San Francisco Bay Area.



E. Japanese Cemetery
1300 Hillside Boulevard
 Rating: Landmark

The cemetery is small and unique for its absence of trees and lawn and its crowded monuments. Upon entering the main gate visitors pass through a traditional Japanese garden. The cemetery is for all Japanese regardless of fame or fortune. Japanese who were buried in Laurel Cemetery in San Francisco were reburied in Colma's Japanese Cemetery. A granite monument marks the graves of hundreds of Japanese who were removed from San Francisco's Laurel Hill Cemetery in 1940.

The graves of three Japanese sailors from the Ship Kanrin Maru, who died in San Francisco in 1860, were moved to Colma from Laurel Cemetery. In front of these graves is a circle and a marker referred to as ireito (comfort all souls) which symbolizes the center of the cemetery. These gravestones were paid for by the Emperor of Japan. A towering obelisk

stands in tribute to George Shima (Kinji Ushijima) who produced the bulk of California's potatoes and gained the title "Potato King". Another person who influenced California's Agricultural history is Keisaburo Koda who became known as "California's Rice King." He was the only American grower of sweet rice, an ancient ceremonial rice, and was the first to sow rice seeds by airplane. He demonstrated that rice could be grown on a commercial scale. There is a monument to the "Unknown Soldiers" which recognizes the Japanese-Americans who fought as part of the United States Armed Forces in World War II. The Cemetery's most traditional family tomb contains the remains of three generations of the Hagiwara family. Makoto Hagiwara came to San Francisco in 1890 and built the Japanese Tea Garden in Golden Gate Park.



F. Pet's Rest Cemetery Office
1905 Hillside Boulevard
 Rating: Historic Resource

This house is one of the few remaining examples of post-1906 earthquake residential buildings in Colma. Following the earthquake the Colma area became a center for resettlement for refugees from the San Francisco disaster. The residential building type that resulted from this rapid population influx was typically a one or two and one-half story and gabled building with a rectangular plan. The facades of the homes were characterized by recessed central entries, flanked by single or double angled bays. Many of these new buildings had raised basements requiring tall, straight or side approach stairways to reach the front doors. Earl Taylor, Assistant Manager of Cypress Lawn Cemetery, bought his home in 1947 to establish Pet's Rest Cemetery, the only pet cemetery in Colma.

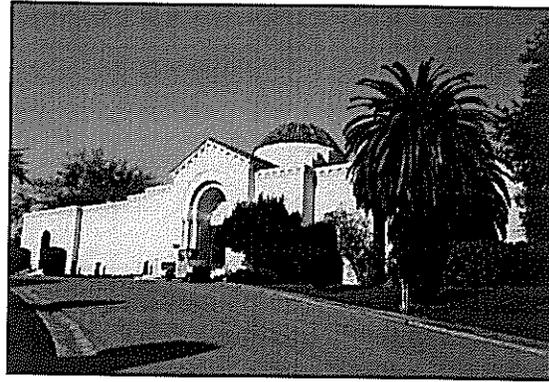
5.08.440 POTENTIAL STATE AND LOCAL HISTORIC DISTRICTS

Historic Districts should be formed when more than one historic resource occurs on a parcel.



**A. E. Street Historic District
(Ottoboni Residential Buildings)
464, 466, 467-469, 471 E Street
Rating: Historic District
4 Resources**

These four residential buildings on E Street, which is only one block long, are Spanish Eclectic and Moderne in style. The Spanish Eclectic houses at 464 and 466 E Street were constructed in 1924. The other homes of the Moderne design were moved to the site in the 1960's from the Alemany Street area of San Francisco during the construction of State Highway 280. Most of the Eclectic buildings in Colma were relocated from locations outside of Colma to their present site by owner Raymond Ottoboni after World War II. While these buildings were not originally built in Colma, so many of San Francisco's row houses were relocated in Colma in the 1960's that they need to be discussed. Their significance is in their number and distribution giving the erroneous sense that they were part of the chronological growth of the Town when, in fact, they came over a very short period of time as the result of a specific event.

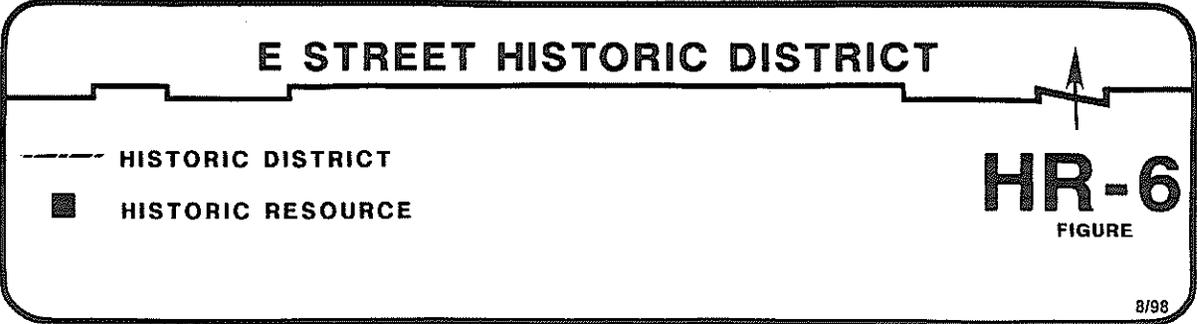
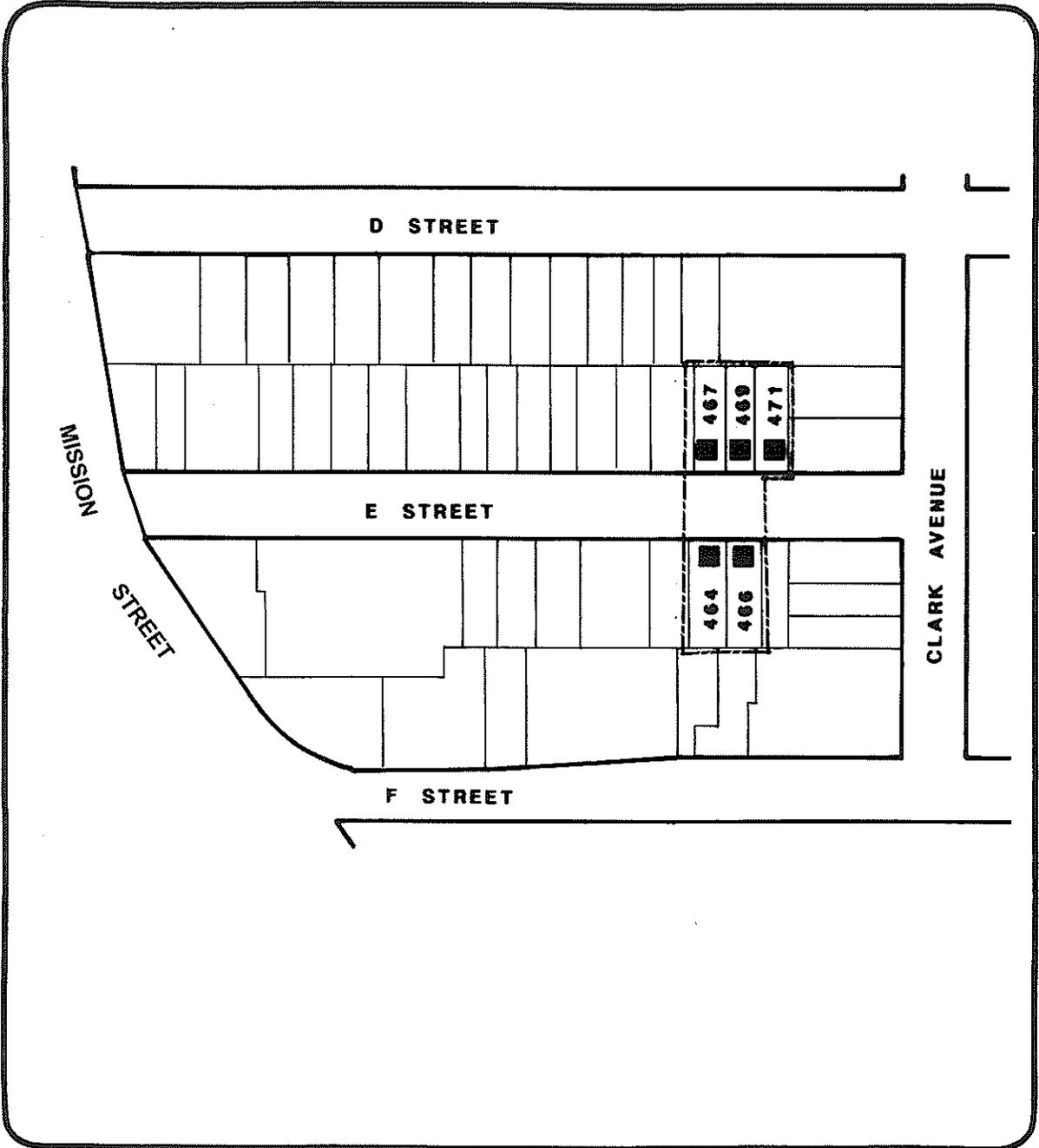


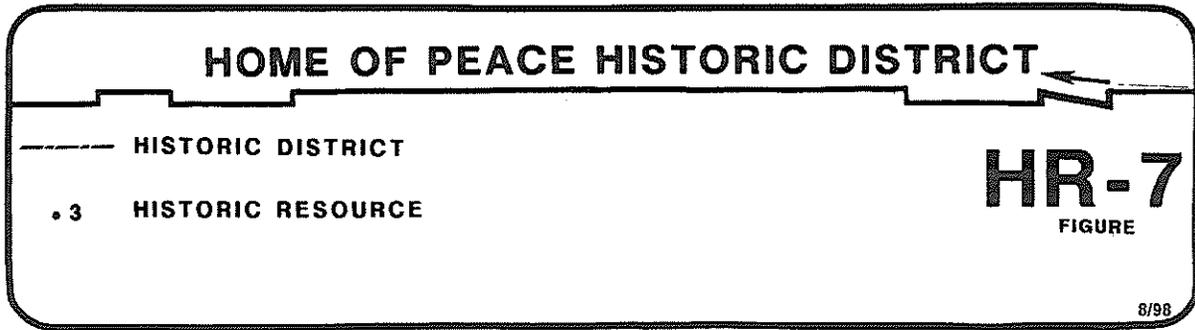
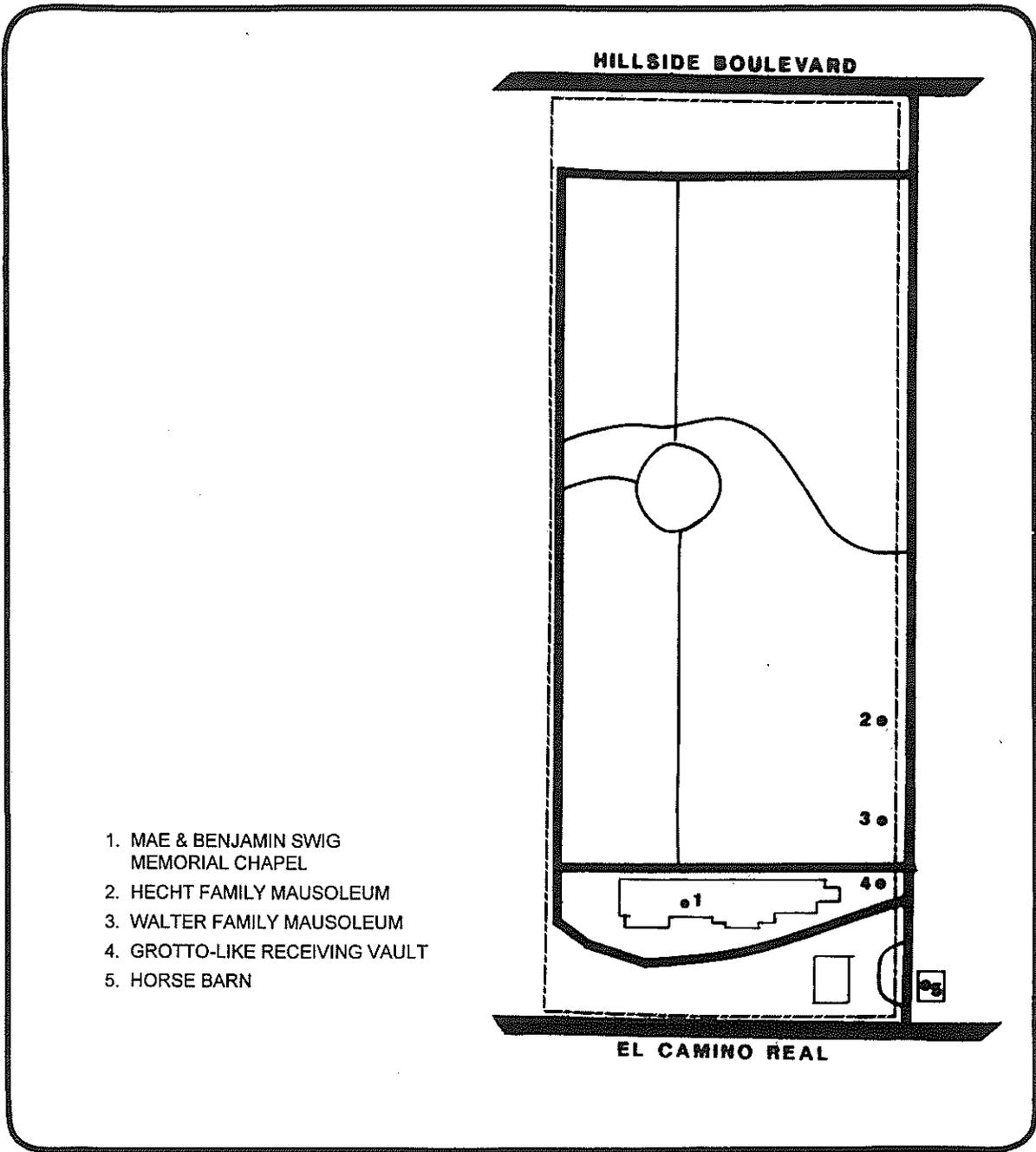
**B. Home of Peace Historic District
1229 El Camino Real
Rating: Historic District
5 Resources**

Home of Peace Cemetery is the oldest and largest Jewish cemetery in the west. While there are many similarities between the funerary practices with Jewish faith and those of other religions represented in Colma, there are also differences. Above ground interment has been a Jewish practice since the ancient times. The style of both monuments and mausoleums at Home of Peace tend to draw their inspiration from early near eastern architectural forms rather than those typically associated with funerary design. Home of Peace is a resting place for many Jews prominent in the settlement and upbuilding of California and the west. The cemetery has a park-like landscape with lawns and mature stands of trees as well as prominently featured palms. There are many handsome granite mausoleums from the 19th and early 20th centuries as well as beautifully carved monuments and headstones. The design of many of the family mausoleums with their square or cross axial base capped with rounded domes reflect building forms of the ancient near east. Of particular note is the Emanu-El Memorial of Mae and Benjamin Swig with its large tiled dome reminiscent of Constantinople's Hagia Sophia.

The five identified historic resources include:

- a) Mae and Benjamin Swig's Memorial Chapel (with mausoleum and columbarium);
- b) Carved granite family mausoleum (Hetch family);



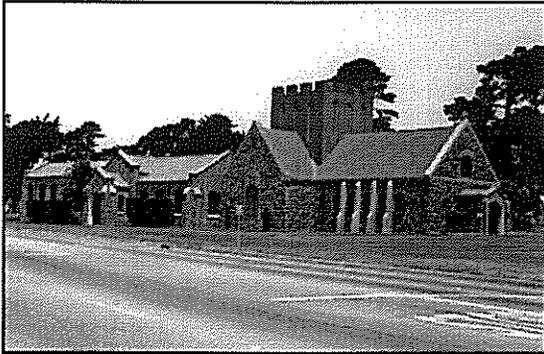


c) Greek temple family mausoleum (Walter family);

d) Recessed grotto-like receiving vault;

e) Wooden horse barn (1889).

of their original design integrity in spite of addition to both over time. Buried in the Columbarium are the remains of Ishi, 1916, a California Yahi Indian who is believed to be the last surviving member of his tribe.



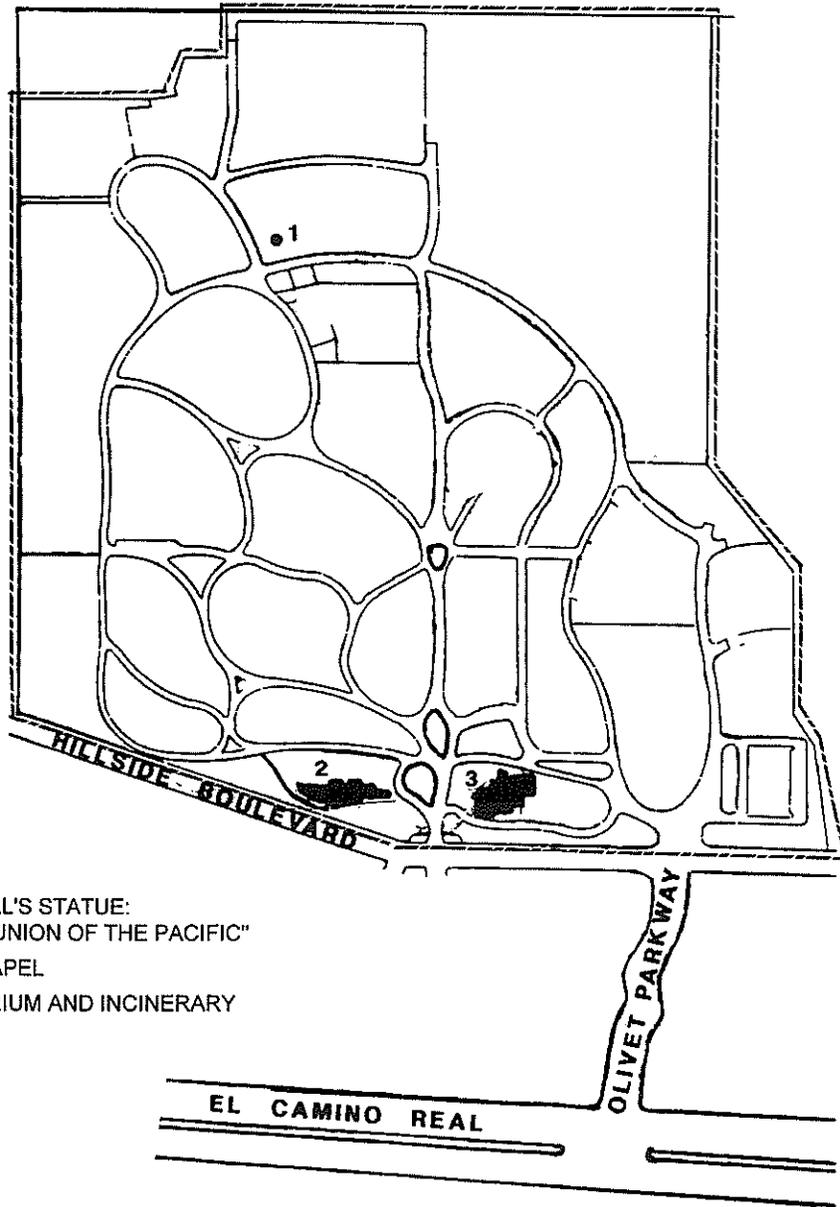
C. Olivet Historic District

1601 Hillside Boulevard

Rating: Historic District
3 Resources

Olivet Memorial Park was originally known as Mount Olivet Cemetery. The cemetery evolved during its first seven years without an organized plan until 1904 when Mattrup Jensen became Superintendent and completely redesigned the grounds. The cemetery derives its significance as a model modern cemetery; Jensen made Olivet "an outdoor cathedral" the interment of the dead. In the older portions of the cemetery there are stone and concrete crypts, mausoleums and examples of Victorian funerary statuary. Of particular interest are the sections reserved for persons related by vocation or interest. Most of these areas are marked by an appropriate monument such as John Stoll's monolithic black granite statue of a helmsman in the "Sailor's Union of the Pacific" plot.

In 1908 Mattrup Jensen began to design modern crematories and in 1912 perfected a retort for cremation which became a standard for the trade. In 1915 his ideas were incorporated in the design of the new columbarium and incinerary prepared by architect William Crim, Jr.. The late English Gothic Revival style Abbey Chapel of 1896 and the 1915 revival style Columbarium were both designed by William Crim Jr. These two buildings still retain much



- 1. JOHN STOLL'S STATUE:
"SAILOR'S UNION OF THE PACIFIC"
- 2. ABEY CHAPEL
- 3. COLUMBARIUM AND INCINERARY

OLIVET HISTORIC DISTRICT

- HISTORIC DISTRICT
- 3 HISTORIC RESOURCE

HR-8
FIGURE

8/98

5.08.450 CATEGORIES AND DEFINITIONS FOR HISTORIC PROPERTIES*

Landmark (Highest Importance): The first, last, only or most significant of a type in a region, over fifty years old, possessing integrity of original location and intangible elements of feeling and association. A site or structure no longer standing may possess significance if the person or event associated with the structure was of transcendent importance to the community's history and the association consequential. Every effort should be made to retain the original exterior appearance of the landmark, including its immediate setting and, on an advisory basis, to encourage uses which would maintain the interior, in its original configuration.

Historic Resource: (Major Importance) A Historic Resource is a structure, site or feature which is representative of a historic period or building type but is not of Landmark quality. Modifications of the feature, including change of use, additions, etc., are acceptable as long as the resource retains the essential elements which make it historically valuable.

Historic Districts: A geographically definable area with a significant concentration of buildings, structures, sites, spaces, or objects unified by past events, physical development, design, setting, materials, workmanship, sense of cohesiveness or related historical and aesthetic associations.

Within a Historic District, the following designations would apply:

A Contributing Building, site, structure, or object that adds to the historic architectural qualities, historic associations or archeological values for which a district is significant because:

(a) it was present during the period of significance, and possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time, or is capable of yielding important information about the period, or

(b) it in independently meets the Landmark of Historic Resource criteria.

A Non-contributing Building, (Contextual Importance) site, structure, or object does not add to the architectural qualities, historic associations, or archaeological values for which a property is significant because:

(a) it was not present during the period of significance,

(b) due to alteration, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity reflecting its character at that time or is incapable of yielding important information about the period, or

(c) it does not independently meet Landmark or Historic Resource criteria.

5.08.460 DEFINITIONS OF NATIONAL REGISTER CRITERIA*

A = Representative of Events of Broad Pattern of History

B = Associated with Important Persons

C = Architectural Significance:

(a) Significant Type, Period, or Method of Construction

(b) Work of a Master

(c) High Artistic Values

* From *Colma Historic Inventory*, 1992.

**5.08.500 HISTORICAL RESOURCES
ELEMENT APPENDIX B**

**5.08.510 ADDITIONAL READING
MATERIALS ON COLMA'S
HISTORY**

1) Chandler, Samuel; Gateway to the Peninsula: A History of Daly City, Daly City, California: City of Daly City, 1973.

2) Cloud, Roy; History of San Mateo County, Vol. 1 & 2; Chicago: S. T. Clarke Publishing Co., 1928.

3) Gudde, Erwin; California Place Names; University of California Press, Berkeley, California, 1960.

4) San Mateo County Historical Association & Advisory Board; Kent Seavey, Historic Resources Inventory, Colma, California, December 1992.

5) Stanger, Frank; History of San Mateo County; San Mateo, California: San Mateo Times, 1938.

6) Svanevik, Michael; and Burgett, Shirley - City of Souls: San Francisco's Necropolis at Colma, Custom and Limited Editions, San Francisco, California 1995.

7) Svanevik, Michael; and Burgett, Shirley - Pillars of the Past - A Guide to Cypress Lawn Memorial Park, Colma, California; Custom and Limited Editions, San Francisco, California 1992.

5.08.700 HISTORIC RESOURCES ELEMENT APPENDIX C

5.08.710 SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION AND GUIDELINES FOR REHABILITATING HISTORIC BUILDINGS

1. A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.
2. The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a historic property shall be avoided.
3. Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.
4. Most properties change over time; those changes have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.
5. Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.
6. Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.
7. Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.
8. Significant archaeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.
9. New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property and its environment. The new work shall be differentiated from the old to protect the historic integrity of the property and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural details to protect the historic integrity of the property and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural details to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.
10. New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

