



December 31, 2014



Ms. Stephanie B. Davis, AICP  
Senior Project Associate  
**Circlepoint**  
40 A/B S. First Street  
San Jose, CA 95113

RE: Cultural Resources Review, Constraints Level Analysis - Coyote Point Shelter  
(Peninsula Humane Society & SPCA Animal Intake), 12 Airport Boulevard,  
Unincorporated San Mateo, San Mateo County

Dear Ms. Davis,

Please let this letter report serve Basin Research Associates' (BASIN) *Cultural Resources Review* of proposed improvements to the Coyote Point Shelter, 12 Airport Boulevard, unincorporated San Mateo, San Mateo County. Research included the results of a records search conducted by the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center (CHRIS/NWIC); a limited literature review of materials on file with BASIN; the results of a request to the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) for a review of the Sacred Lands Inventory, and, an architectural review of the property. An archaeological field inventory was not completed due to the presence of hardscape, introduced landscaping and the county building complex.

The review was undertaken to determine if significant archaeological or built-environmental resources would be affected by the proposed project.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND LOCATION**

The proposed project consists of the phased demolition and replacement of the county owned facility as well as upgrades to the subsurface infrastructure.

The Coyote Point Shelter is located near the center of a triangular parcel (APN 029-321-060, Parcel Z) within Coyote Point County Park in unincorporated San Mateo, San Mateo County. It is north of Airport Boulevard, east of the intersection of Lang Road and Airport Boulevard and northwest of the Bayshore Freeway/U.S. Highway 101/Peninsula Avenue interchange. San Francisco Bay is to the immediate north and sections of the Bay Trail are to the north and east (United States Geological Survey (hereafter USGS) San Mateo, CA 1997, T 4S R 4W,

unsectioned) [Figs. 1-3]. Surrounding land uses include open space/recreation, industrial and residential.

## **REGULATORY ENVIRONMENT**

The regulatory framework that mandates consideration of cultural resources in project planning includes federal, state, and local requirements. Cultural resources include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites, districts, and objects; standing historic structures, buildings, districts, and objects; and locations of important historic events or sites of traditional and/or cultural importance to various groups. Cultural resources may be determined significant or potentially significant in terms of national, state, or local criteria either individually or in combination. Resource evaluation criteria are determined by the compliance requirements of a specific project.

### **STATE**

The California Register of Historical Resources (Public Resources Code Section 5024.1) is a listing of those properties that are to be protected from substantial adverse change, and it includes properties that are listed, or have been formally determined to be eligible for listing in, the National Register of Historic Places, State Historical Landmarks, and eligible Points of Historical Interest. A historical resource may be listed in the California Register of Historical Resources if it meets one or more of the following criteria:

- It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history, or the cultural heritage of California or the United States;
- It is associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history;
- It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values; or,
- It has yielded or has the potential to yield information important in the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

### *Historical Resources*

Public Resources Code Section 21084.1 stipulates that any resource listed in, or eligible for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources, is presumed to be historically or culturally significant. Resources listed in a local historic register or deemed significant in a historical resource survey (as provided under Public Resources Code Section 5024.1g) are presumed historically or culturally significant unless the preponderance of evidence demonstrates they are not. A resource that is not listed in or determined to be eligible for listing in the Public Resources Code, not included in a local register or historic resources, or not deemed significant in a historical resource survey may nonetheless be historically significant (Public Resources Code Section 21084.1). This provision is intended to give the Lead Agency discretion to determine that a resource of historic significance exists where none had been identified before and to apply the requirements of Public Resources Code Section 21084.1 to properties that have not previously been formally recognized as historic.

The California Environmental Quality Act (CQA) equates a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource with a significant effect on the environment (Public Resources Code Section 21084.1) and defines substantial adverse change as demolition,

destruction, relocation, or alteration that would impair historical significance (Public Resources Code Section 5020.1).

### *Archaeological Resources*

Where a project may adversely affect a unique archaeological resource, Public Resources Code Section 21083.2 requires the Lead Agency to treat that effect as a significant environmental effect. When an archaeological resource is listed in or is eligible to be listed in the California Register of Historical Resources, Public Resources Code Section 21084.1 requires that any substantial adverse effect to that resource be considered a significant environmental effect. Public Resources Code Sections 21083.2 and 21084.1 operate independently to ensure that potential effects on archaeological resources are considered as part of a project's environmental analysis. Either of these benchmarks may indicate that a project may have a potential adverse effect on archaeological resources.

### *Other California Laws and Regulations*

Other state-level requirements for cultural resources management appear in the California Public Resources Code Chapter 1.7, Section 5097.5 "Archaeological, Paleontological, and Historical Sites," and Chapter 1.75 beginning at Section 5097.9 "Native American Historical, Cultural, and Sacred Sites" for lands owned by the state or a state agency.

The disposition of Native American burials is governed by Section 7050.5 of the California Health and Safety Code and Public Resources Code Sections 5097.94 and 5097.98, and falls within the jurisdiction of the Native American Heritage Commission.

## **RESEARCH SOURCES CONSULTED**

A prehistoric and historic site record and literature search of the project and 0.25 mile buffer area was conducted by the CHRIS/NWIC (File No. 14-0237, Hugel 9/08/2014). The records search included consulting the *Historic Properties Directory for San Mateo County* (CAL/OHP 2012a) with the most recent updates of the National Register of Historic Places; California Historical Landmarks; and, California Points of Historical Interest as well as other evaluations of properties reviewed by the State of California Office of Historic Preservation. The CHRIS/NWIC also reviewed the *Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility for San Mateo County* (CAL/OHP 2012b) and *California Inventory of Historic Resources* (CAL/OHP 1976).

In addition, reference material from the Bancroft Library, University of California at Berkeley and Basin Research Associates, San Leandro was also consulted including the list of *California Historical Resources* (CAL/OHP 2014), as well as the *California History Plan* (CAL/OHP 1973); *Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California* (CAL/OHP 1988); and, other lists and maps (see References Cited and Consulted).

The Native American Heritage Commission was contacted for a review of the Sacred Lands Files (Busby 2014). Results were negative (Pilas-Treadway 2014).

No other agencies, departments or local historical societies were contacted regarding landmarks, potential historic sites or structures.

## RECORDS SEARCH RESULTS (CHRIS/NWIC File No. 14-0237)

No prehistoric or combined prehistoric/historic sites have been recorded or reported in or adjacent to the Coyote Point Shelter based on the records search and a review of early archaeological and other references that include the project area including: *Map of the Region Adjacent to the Bay of San Francisco* (Whitney 1873); *Indian Shell Mounds of San Mateo Creek and Vicinity* (Hamilton 1896-1936); *Shellmounds of the San Francisco Bay Region* (Nelson 1909) and Nelson's ca. 1912 annotated unpublished map; and, the *Citywide Archaeological Investigations, City of San Mateo, California* (Chavez 1983). Hamilton (1896-1936) shows Coyote Point surrounded by a marshy area and both Nelson (1909) and Hamilton (1896-1936) as well as Chavez (1983) show the known prehistoric archaeological sites in the general project area confined to Coyote Point.

The records search identified P-41-002099, the Peninsula Avenue Overpass - a two-lane wide overpass built in 1947 at the intersection of Peninsula Avenue<sup>1</sup> and U.S. Highway 101 - as within the project footprint. Additional review by BASIN indicates that this overpass is located south the *Coyote Point Pump Station* or larger *Coyote Point Shelter* at the terminus of Peninsula Avenue (Dobkin and Hill 2001/form).

Eleven other built environment resources have been formally recorded within 0.25 miles of the Coyote Point Pump Station: P-41-002089 to P-41-002093 which consist of five industrial/retail dating to 1929, 1932, 1948, 1955, and 1956 and P-41-002094 to P-41-002098, P-41-0020100, and P-41-002101 a total of seven residences dating to 1929 (5) and 1932 (2) (Dobkin and Hill 2001/forms). None are within the project area.

## COMPLIANCE REPORTS

Eleven (11) cultural resources compliance reports on file with the CHRIS/NWIC include the Coyote Point Shelter and/or adjacent areas. None of the reports are positive for prehistoric resources in or adjacent to the proposed project boundary. Seven of the compliance reports that include the location of the Coyote Point Shelter involve infrastructure related projects: transmission line reconductoring (2) and U.S. Highway 101 modifications (5). In addition, BASIN recently completed a report on the Poplar Avenue and Coyote Point Pump Stations Upgrades, City of San Mateo, San Mateo County (Busby 2014b).

### *General Reports*

*Indian Shell Mounds of San Mateo Creek and Vicinity* (Hamilton 1896-1936/S-3174).

*Citywide Archaeological Investigations, City of San Mateo, California* (Chavez 1983/S-6425).

### *PG&E Reconductoring Projects*

*A Cultural Resources Assessment for San Francisco Resource Supply Study (San Mateo Substation to Martin Substation), Daly City to City of San Mateo, San Mateo County,*

---

1. Shown as Peninsular Avenue on the USGS San Mateo, CA topographic quadrangle [Fig. 2].



*California* (Anastasio and Garaventa 1988/S-10402).

*Literature Search Update for the San Mateo-Martin 115kV Reconductoring Project* (Harmon 1999/S-22243).

### *U.S. Highway 101*

*Archaeological Literature Search - HOV Lanes* [Highway 101, Cities of Millbrae, Burlingame, San Mateo, Redwood City, and Palo Alto, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties (Busby 2001/S-24987).

*Historic Property Survey Report [HPSR] Route 101 Auxiliary Lanes Project, Third Avenue to Millbrae Avenue, San Mateo County, California* (Basin Research Associates 2002/S-26297).

*Archaeological Survey Report [ASR] Route 101 Auxiliary Lanes Project Third Avenue to Millbrae Avenue, [Cities of San Mateo and Burlingame], San Mateo County, California* (Basin Research Associates 2002/S-26298).

*Historic Architectural Survey Report Route 101 Auxiliary Lanes Project Third Avenue to Millbrae Avenue, Cities of San Mateo and Burlingame, San Mateo County, California* (Hill 2002/S-26313). Note this report is responsible for the recordation of the built-environment sites within 0.25 mile of the two pump stations.

*Smart Corridors Geoarchaeological Sensitivity Research* [U.S. 101 in San Mateo County, California] (Kaptain 2009/S-38063).

### *Pump Stations*

*Cultural Resources Study of the Coyote Point San Mateo Pump Stations, San Mateo, San Mateo County, California* (Holman 2006/ S-34194).

### *Other Projects*

*An Historical and Archaeological Overview of the Pacific City Amusement Park Project Area, San Mateo County, California* (Shoup 1989/S-10787).

## LIMITED MAP REVIEW AND LITERATURE SUPPLEMENT

The *Soil Survey of San Mateo County, Eastern Part, and San Francisco County, California* shows the project within Urban land-Orthents, reclaimed complex, that is areas “. . . once part of San Francisco Bay and adjacent tidal flats. The Urban land consists of areas covered by asphalt, concrete, buildings, and other structures. The Orthents consist of soils in areas that have been filled (USDA/SCS 1991:Sheet 6; 36, #134).

### *Ethnographic*

The project is within the *Ramaytush* subdivision of the *Costanoan* following Levy (1978:485, Fig. 1) while Kroeber (1925), Brown (1973-1974) and Milliken (1983, 1995, 2006) identify the group as the *Ssalson* (alternatively *Salso-n* or *Shalshon*. No known villages of these or other groups were located within the vicinity of the project area.

## Hispanic Era

None of the known routes of Spanish expeditions appear to have passed through the vicinity of the project areas (Richards 1973:frontispiece; Beck and Haase 1974:#17; Milliken 1995:33, Map 3; USNPS 1996/S-33545).

The project is located within former *Rancho San Mateo* which included “Coyote Hill” and the adjacent “Salt Marsh.” No Hispanic Period adobe dwellings or other features appear to have been located in or adjacent the project (Addison 1857; Hendry and Bowman 1940:1011-1017, Map of San Mateo; Brown ca. 1963; Hoover, et al. 1966:403-404).

## American Period

The Coyote Point knoll was generally known as San Mateo Point and later in the 1950s as the Coyote, Big Coyote, (Big) Coyote hill or knoll (Brown 1975:23). By 1868, two roads – presumably the alignments of the current Burlingame Avenue and Peninsula Avenue – extended into the marshy area of present-day Coyote Point to various recreational facilities. The 1896 USGS San Mateo topographic quadrangle (surveyed in 1892) and the later 1915 and 1943 topographic quadrangles (topography 1941) are similar in regard to roads.

A small portion of the Coyote Point Shelter was within the former 90-acre Pacific City Amusement Park, built in the early 1920s. The Pacific City Corporation, a syndicate of San Francisco investors, began construction on their nearly half million dollar “Coney Island West” by late spring 1922 with a grand opening on July 1, 1922. Howard Avenue “. . . was extended by bayfill” to provide direct vehicular traffic from El Camino Real. Over one million individuals visited the park in 1922, but a precipitous decline in attendance resulted in near bankruptcy by the end of 1923 and sale of the property at auction in 1925. A “Triple Arch”, presumably a remnant of the archway into the former amusement park, was located just north of the Bayshore Highway at about the terminus of Howard Avenue as late as 1950 and was apparently removed by 1957 (Shoup 1989/S-10787 after various). The extent of this former archway may have been near the existing Coyote Point Pump Station footprint. An exact location is not available.

The transmission line through the project area appears to have been built between 1911 and 1929 and was no doubt extended as part of the amusement park infrastructure. By 1929, the transmission line corridor (with three towers) as well as the Bayshore Highway through the study area were in existence.

Major reconfiguration of roads to and within Coyote Point took place prior to 1980 with access crossing US 101 limited to the Peninsula Avenue overpass (e.g., P-41-002099; Hynding 1982:255-255; Shoup 1989:7-8, Maps/S-10787; USGS 1896 [surveyed 1892]; 1915 [surveyed 1895, cultural revised 1914], 1980; US War Dept 1943 [photography 1939, topography 1941]).

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SENSITIVITY

A low archaeological sensitivity for the project is suggested by the literature review for both prehistoric and historic resources. This level of sensitivity is based on historic maps that show most of the project as marshy (i.e., not suitable for past human occupation), the CHRIS/NWIC

records search results and an absence of "Indian Mound[s]", shell heaps, or other archaeological resources sites in the vicinity of the proposed pump stations.

However, there is a remote potential for deeply buried prehistoric features. A Native American burial which was radiocarbon dated as approximately 4000 years old was exposed in 1987 during dredging for the Coyote Point Yacht Harbor approximately 0.8/1.0 mile to the east in bay mud roughly 12 feet below sea level (see Shoup 1989:3/S-10787 after Leventhal et al. 1987). No further information is available and there have been no other finds of prehistoric remains in the project area over the past 25 years.

### **BUILT ENVIRONMENT REVIEW** (see Attachments, DPR 523 form for detail)

A major building complex and a single pump station are present within the project area as well as portion of the Bay Trail alignment. The Coyote Point Shelter occupies a county owned building complex and the Coyote Point Pump Station is to its west on the bay shore.

#### ***Coyote Point Shelter***

The Peninsula Humane Society was organized in 1950 to take over the care of strayed, abandoned and uncared for animals . It opened its animal shelter at Coyote Point on November 15, 1952. The new building originally served Burlingame, Hillsborough, San Mateo and Millbrae but later expanded it service area. Architect James H. Mitchell with associate Harold W. Hawes designed the original building.

Mrs. James H. Brady of Burlingame, the society treasurer, donated \$75,000 to construct the building and the society leased the two acre site from San Mateo County. The building included a one bedroom apartment and garage for the shelter manager, The building included three areas for kennels, an aviary, kitchen for animal foods, administrative offices and a receiving room. Operating costs were covered by the County and the four cities served by the shelter.

During the 1950s and 1960s, San Mateo County's substantial population growth also included a large increase in the domestic animal population. The Humane Society initiated a fund raising campaign to expand the shelter due to overcrowding. A major expansion was designed by the firm Hertzka and Knowles in the 1970s –more than doubling the size of the shelter. The expansion included many more kennels, animal hospital facilities, and a recuperative ward. The original building (including the manager's apartment) was remodeled as a low-cost spay and neuter clinic (the current use of this area). The main entrance was moved to the south side of the shelter from the original northwest.

Another major remodeling and expansion occurred in 1981-82 that included the construction of the George Whittell Humane Education Center and Auditorium. Additional remodeling occurred in the 1990s. In 2011, the Humane Society opened a separate animal adoption center in Burlingame. The Coyote Point Shelter now functions as a facility for holding lost pets, for owners surrendering unwanted pets and the spay/neuter and vaccination clinics. Plans are under consideration to build a new updated facility on the site of the Coyote Point Shelter.

### *Description*

The simply detailed, one and two-story building has an irregular plan organized into various functional zones connected by a series of indoor and outdoor corridors. The main landscaping near the building is a strip of lawn with a row of medium size trees adjacent to the south façade. Trimmed hedges and shrubs frame the main entrance on the south. Trimmed hedges are also along the base of the west façade (now the Spay and Neuter clinic).

The original Humane Society shelter on the west has a flat roof with shallow eaves and reinforced concrete walls. A series of additions extending east have flat or slanted roofs with walls constructed of wood-frame or concrete block. The long, low west façade of the original 1952 shelter has a projecting central entrance bay; the original doors and windows have been replaced with modern aluminum. A group of four vertical three light windows are north of the entrance. South of the clinic entrance are six windows: two single vertical windows and two pairs of the same vertical windows. A single door on the south end of the west façade opens into a storage room (originally the general manager's garage).

The shelter's main entrance opening into the public lobby area is located at the center of the south façade. Adjacent to the lobby area, and on the second floor above the lobby, are staff offices. East of the lobby is one dog kennel (south), adoption counseling room, cat adoption area, wildlife rehabilitation, and the Whittell Education Center and Auditorium (1982). A separate entrance for the auditorium is located at the eastern end of the south façade. Separate buildings for the aviary and a barn for larger animals are located at the northeast corner of the lot.

West of the central public lobby area is the main outdoor kennel area (large and small dogs) organized on several north/south axes. The original shelter on the west is now the spay/neuter clinic which has a central lobby area with surgery and holding rooms on the south and storage, staff, and the veterinarian's office on the north.

### *Evaluation*

The original 1952 Peninsula Humane Society building represented at the time a significant improvement in the treatment of abandoned and lost animals in San Mateo County and it was recognized then as a state-of-the-art facility. The building could be of local historic interest as part of the movement to increase the humane treatment of animals through improved animal shelters. The greatly increased demands on the shelter's services, however, in the ensuing decades led to many alterations and additions to the original building, especially to retrofit it as a spay/neuter clinic. Although the main façade on the west appears to be largely intact, the many alterations and additions to the original Humane Society shelter have substantially compromised the historic integrity of the original 1952 building, thus it does not appear to be eligible for the California Register of Historic Places because it lacks historic integrity. Although the architect of the original 1952 building, James Mitchell, is of some renown, the Humane Society building does not appear to be a significant or distinguished work produced during his career.

### ***Coyote Point Pump Station***

The pump station consists of a single rectangular building that houses the pumping machinery. The building is approximately 550 square feet in size and approximately 10 feet in height at the eaves. The building is neutral-colored concrete, with a square design on the outside walls and a wooden frame peaked roof. A transformer and concrete pad are located east of the pump station building. It has been continually maintained and modified since its installation.

A drainage channel perpendicular to Airport Boulevard conveys stormwater runoff to the pump station. The pump station intake is the northern terminus for the drainage channel, which consists of a linear, excavated conveyance with a low levee on either bank top. The inlet channel is approximately 12 feet wide, four to five feet deep, and approximately 300 feet in length from the pump station inlet to Airport Boulevard. The levee appears to be formed from excavated deposits from channel maintenance activity. Water is present year round within the channel, likely resulting from irrigation runoff originating in the City of Burlingame. Two outfalls connect to the drainage channel near the intake at the pump station. On the western bank, an asphalt spillway allows water that collects in excess of the 100-foot elevation to overflow into the drainage channel. On the eastern bank, a 12-inch culvert pipe discharges below the top of the bank into the drainage channel.

The existing pump station houses axial flow pumps and four electric motor drive units ranging from 40 hp to 125 hp. The pump station has two 20-inch diameter and two 26-inch diameter steel outflow pipes that discharge onto a concrete spillway just above the high tide line. Rock rip rap is located on either side of the concrete spillway. The discharge pipes are equipped with flap gates that are intended to prevent Bay water from being re-circulated and, thus, diminish the pump station's capacity. Between the pump station building and the Bay is the Bay front Levee. A portion of the Bay Trail occurs on the levee top and a ramp is located along the levee slope to provide maintenance equipment access to the existing pump station site.

The pump station does not appear to be significant as a historic resource under any of the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources as it is a utilitarian structure with a single function that has been subject to maintenance and modification over its use.

### **FINDINGS**

Cultural resources research for the proposed project was completed to identify potentially significant archaeological, Native American, or built environment resources listed on or eligible for the National Register of Historic Places and/or California Register of Historical Resources that might be affected within or adjacent to the current Coyote Shelter project footprint. The following summarize the findings:

The project area was located in a former marsh area along the San Francisco Bay margin.

No prehistoric or historic archaeological resources have been recorded in or adjacent to the proposed project footprint.

No known prehistoric, ethnographic or contemporary Native American resources, including villages, sacred places, traditional or contemporary use areas, have been identified in or adjacent to the project footprint.

The Coyote Point Shelter building complex does not appear eligible for the California Register of Historic Places as lacks historic integrity.

The Coyote Point Pump Station is a utilitarian purpose-built structures that does not appear to meet any of the criteria for inclusion on the California Register of Historic Places. The project will not result in its demolition or abandonment.

The project footprint appears to have a low sensitivity for subsurface prehistoric and historic archaeological resources based on literature and map reviews.

No local, state or federal historically or architecturally significant structures, landmarks, or points of interest have been identified within or adjacent to the proposed project.

No historic properties listed, determined eligible, or potentially eligible for inclusion on the National Register or Historic Places and/or the California Register of Historical Resources have been identified in or adjacent to the proposed project.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended, based on the review of pertinent records, maps and other documents as well a built environment field review that the proposed project can proceed as planned in regard to known or potential prehistoric and historic archaeological resources and the existing built environment.

No subsurface testing for buried archaeological resources appears warranted. No archaeological resources were reported as a consequence of previous site preparation and/or infrastructure excavation associated with the buildings within the project areas.

Recordation of the Coyote Point Shelter is sufficient management for the built environment. The DPR 523 for the complex should be filed with CHRIS/NWIC to obtain an official "primary" number for the building complex.

If any potentially significant cultural materials<sup>2</sup> are exposed during either site preparation or subsurface construction activities within the project area, operations should stop within 25 feet of

---

2. Significant prehistoric cultural resources may include:

- a. Human bone - either isolated or intact burials.
- b. Habitation (occupation or ceremonial structures as interpreted from rock rings/features, distinct ground depressions, differences in compaction (e.g., house floors).
- c. Artifacts including chipped stone objects such as projectile points and bifaces; groundstone artifacts such as manos, metates, mortars, pestles, grinding stones, pitted hammerstones; and, shell and bone artifacts including ornaments and beads.
- d. Various features and samples including hearths (fire-cracked rock; baked and vitrified clay), artifact caches, faunal and shellfish remains (which permit dietary reconstruction), distinctive changes in soil stratigraphy indicative of prehistoric activities.
- e. Isolated artifacts

Historic cultural materials may include finds from the late 19th through early 20th centuries. Objects and features associated with the Historic Period can include.

- a. Structural remains or portions of foundations (bricks, cobbles/boulders, stacked field stone, postholes, etc.).
- b. Trash pits, privies, wells and associated artifacts.
- c. Isolated artifacts or isolated clusters of manufactured artifacts (e.g., glass bottles, metal cans, manufactured wood items, etc.).
- d. Human remains.

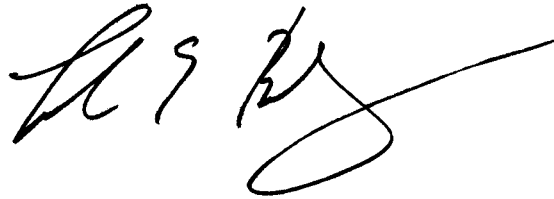
the find and a qualified professional archaeologist contacted for further review, evaluation and recommendations consistent with the California Environmental Quality Act and County of San Mateo requirements.

State law shall be followed in the event of the exposure of Native American skeletal remains.

### **CLOSING REMARKS**

Please don't hesitate to call to discuss our review of the project area.

Sincerely,  
BASIN RESEARCH ASSOCIATES, INC.



Colin I. Busby, Ph.D., RPA  
Principal

### **REFERENCES CITED AND CONSULTED**

Addison, J.E.

1857 Plat of the *San Mateo Rancho* finally confirmed to the Executrix and Executors of Wm D.M. Howard dec.d. Surveyed under the orders of the U.S. Surveyor General by J.E. Addison Dep[uty] Sur[vey]r. April 1857. Containing 6438 80/100 Acres. Map on file, #149, California State Office, Bureau of Land Management, Sacramento.

Anastasio, Rebecca L. and Donna M. Garaventa (Basin Research Associates)

1988 A Cultural Resources Assessment for San Francisco Resource Supply Study (San Mateo Substation to Martin Substation), Daly City to City of San Mateo, San Mateo County, California. MS on file, S-10402, CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Basin Research Associates

2002a Historic Property Survey Report [HPSR] Route 101 Auxiliary Lanes Project, Third Avenue to Millbrae Avenue, San Mateo County, California. 04-SM-101, K.P. 21.7/28.8 (P.M. 13.5-17.9) EA 26420K. MS on file, S-26297, CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

2002b Archaeological Survey Report [ASR] Route 101 Auxiliary Lanes Project Third Avenue to Millbrae Avenue, [Cities of San Mateo and Burlingame], San Mateo

---

In addition, cultural materials including both artifacts and structures that can be attributed to Hispanic, Asian and other ethnic or racial groups are potentially significant. Such features or clusters of artifacts and samples include remains of structures, trash pits, and privies.

County, California. 04-SM-101 KP 21.7/28.8 (PM 13.5/17.9) EA 26420K.  
MS on file, S-26298, CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Beck, W.A. and Y.D. Haase

1974 Historical Atlas of California (Third printing, 1977). University of Oklahoma Press, Norman.

Brabb, E.E., F.A. Taylor and G.P. Miller with the cooperation of San Mateo County Planning Department, San Mateo County Historical Association and San Mateo County Historic-Resources Advisory Board

1982 Geologic, Scenic, and Historic Points of Interest in San Mateo County, California. Miscellaneous Investigations Series, Map I-1257-B. Scale 1:62,500. Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey, n.p.

Brown, Alan K.

ca. 1963 [Map.] The Peninsula in Mission Days under the Kingdom of Spain 1776-1822. [From a map by A.K. Brown.] In, South from San Francisco: San Mateo County, California: Its History and Heritage, page 21. San Mateo County Historical Association, Redwood City.

1973-1974 Indians of San Mateo County. La Peninsula: Journal of the San Mateo County Historical Association 17(4).

1975 Place Names of San Mateo County. San Mateo County Historical Association, College of San Mateo Campus, San Mateo.

Busby, Colin I. (Basin Research Associates)

2001 Archaeological Literature Search - HOV Lanes [U.S. Highway 101, Cities of Millbrae, Burlingame, San Mateo, Redwood City, and Palo Alto, San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties]. MS on file, S-24987, CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

2014a Letter to Ms. Cynthia Gomez, Executive Secretary, West Sacramento, CA. Regarding: Request for Review of Sacred Lands Inventory – *Two Proposed Pump Stations, San Mateo County*. Dated August 22, 2014.

2014b *Archaeological Literature Search/Review - Poplar Avenue and Coyote Point Pump Stations Upgrades, City of San Mateo, San Mateo County*. Dated December 3, 2014. On file, Basin Research Associates and David. J. Powers & Associates.

California (State of), Department of Parks and Recreation, Office of Historic Preservation  
(CAL/OHP)

1973 The California History Plan. Volume One - Comprehensive Preservation Program. Volume Two - Inventory of Historic Features.

1976 California Inventory of Historic Resources. Reviewed by the CHRIS/NWIC.

1988 Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California.

1990 California Historical Landmarks.



- 1992 California Points of Historical Interest.
- 2012a [*Historic Properties Directory*] Directory of Properties in the Historic Property Data file for City of San Jose, San Mateo County (includes *National Register of Historic Places* status codes, *California Historical Landmarks* and *California Points of Historical Interest* listings, etc.). Dated 4/05/2012 [most recent as of 9/08/2014.] Reviewed by the CHRIS/NWIC.
- 2012b Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility for San Mateo County. Reviewed by the CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park [most recent available as of 9/08/2014.].
- 2014 [List] California Historical Resources – San Mateo County [including National Register, State Landmark, California Register, and Point of Interest]. <<http://ohp.parks.ca.gov/ListedResources/?view=county&criteria=41>> accessed 9/12/2014.
- California State Automobile Association (**CA-AAA**)
- 2007 City Series Map. San Mateo - Redwood City [and vicinity]. Map #2097.
- Chavez, David
- 1983 Citywide Archaeological Investigations, City of San Mateo, California (revised August 1983). MS on file, S-6425, CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.
- Dietz, S.A.
- n.d. Historic Sites Master List for San Mateo County. MS on file, S-# not assigned, CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park. Copy on file, Basin Research Associates, San Leandro.
- Dobkin, Marjorie and Ward Hill
- 2001a-n Primary Record and Building, Structure and Object forms  
P-41-002089 (1135 North Amphlett Boulevard).  
P-41-002090 (1125 North Amphlett Boulevard).  
P-41-002091 (925 North Amphlett Boulevard).  
P-41-002092 (909-911 North Amphlett Boulevard).  
P-41-002093 (1121 Peninsula Avenue/909 North Amphlett Boulevard).  
P-41-002094 (1111 Peninsula Avenue).  
P-41-002095 (1107 Peninsula Avenue).  
P-41-002096 (1103 Peninsula Avenue).  
P-41-002097 (1025 Peninsula Avenue).  
P-41-002098 (1021 Peninsula Avenue).  
P-41-002099 (overpass #35 0088, intersection of Peninsula Avenue and U.S. Highway 101).  
P-41-002100 (859 North Idaho Street).  
P-41-002101 (860 North Idaho Street).  
On file, CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Hagel, Lisa C. (CHRIS/NWIC Staff)

2014 Records Search for Pump Stations. CHRIS/NWIC File. No. 14-0237. Dated September 8, 2014. On file, Basin Research Associates, San Leandro.

Hamilton, Jerome

1896-1936 Indian Shell Mounds of San Mateo Creek and Vicinity (including Some Historic Facts About the Ancient Indian Shell Mounds of San Mateo and map). MS on file, S-3174, CHRIS/NWIC, CSU Sonoma, Rohnert Park.

Harmon, Robert M.

1999 Literature search update for the San Mateo-Martin 115kV Reconductoring Project [San Mateo County]. MS on file, S-22243, CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Hendry, G.W. and J.N. Bowman

1940 The Spanish and Mexican Adobe and Other Buildings in the Nine San Francisco Bay Counties, 1776 to about 1850. MS on file, Bancroft Library, University of California, Berkeley.

Hill, Ward

2002 Historic Architectural Survey Report Route 101 Auxiliary Lanes Project Third Avenue to Millbrae Avenue, Cities of San Mateo and Burlingame, San Mateo County, California. 04-SM-101 KP 21.7/28.8 (PM 13.5/17.9) EA 04-245-26420K. MS on file, S-26313, CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

2014 Primary Record and Building, Structure and Object Record forms, The Peninsula Humane Society, 12 Airport Boulevard, San Mateo, CA. On file, Basin Research Associates.

Holman, Miley Paul (Holman & Associates)

2006 Cultural Resources Study of the Coyote Point San Mateo Pump Stations, San Mateo, San Mateo County, California. MS on file, S-34194, CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

Hoover, M.B., H.E. Rensch and E.G. Rensch

1966 Historic Spots in California (Third edition). Revised by William N. Abeloe. Stanford University Press, Stanford.

Hynding, A.

1982 From Frontier to Suburb, The Story of The San Mateo Peninsula. Star Publishing Company, Belmont.

Kaptain, Neal

2009 Memorandum to Scott Barker, Subject: Smart Corridors Geoarchaeological Sensitivity Research [U.S. Highway 101 in San Mateo County, California]. MS on file, S-38063, CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

- Kroeber, A.L.  
1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin 78. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.
- Levy, R.  
1978 Costanoan. In *California*, edited by R.F. Heizer, Volume 8. Handbook of North American Indians, W.G. Sturtevant, general editor, pp. 485-497. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Leventhal, Allan, Rosemary Cambra and Norma Sanchez  
1987 Final Report on the Human Skeletal Remains Recovered from Prehistoric Site CA-SMA-273, Coyote Point Marina, San Mateo, California. Department of General Services, County of San Mateo, Redwood City [as cited by Shoup 1989/S-10787].
- Milliken, Randall Theodore  
1983 The Spatial Organization of Human Population on Central California's San Francisco Peninsula at the Spanish Arrival. Unpublished M.A. thesis, Department of Inter-Disciplinary Studies, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.  
1995 A Time of Little Choice: The Disintegration of Tribal Culture in the San Francisco Bay Area 1769-1810. Ballena Press Anthropological Papers No. 43.  
2006 The Central California Ethnographic Community Distribution Model, Version 2.0, with Special Attention to the San Francisco Bay Area. Cultural Resources Inventory of Caltrans District 4 Rural Conventional Highways. Submitted to Caltrans District 4, Oakland. Contract No. 447600 EA No. 04A2098. MS on file, S-32596, CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.
- Moratto, Michael J.  
1984 California Archaeology. Academic Press, San Francisco.
- Nelson, Nels C.  
1909 Shellmounds of the San Francisco Bay Region. University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology 7(4).  
ca. 1912 Map of San Francisco Bay Region showing Distribution of Shell Heaps and numbered to correspond with transcribed field notes [with Nelson Numbers]." Manuscript Map #35, University of California Archaeological Survey Files University of California Museum of Anthropology Manuscript Map, No. 13-1065.
- Pilas-Treadway, Debbie (Native American Heritage Commission, Sacramento)  
2014 Letter to Colin I. Busby, Basin Research Associates, San Leandro, CA. Regarding: [Request for Review of Sacred Lands Inventory] *Two Pump Stations, San Mateo County*. Dated September 5, 2014.
- Postel, Mitchell P.  
1994 San Mateo: A Centennial History. Scottwall Associates, San Francisco.

- Richards, Gilbert  
1973 Crossroads: People and Events of the Redwood of San Mateo County. Gilbert Richards Publications, Woodside, California.
- San Mateo, City of  
2009a Draft Environmental Impact Report [DEIR] City of San Mateo General Plan Update. Section 4.10 Cultural and Paleontological Resources. [www.cityofsanmateo.org/DocumentCenter/Home/View/5220](http://www.cityofsanmateo.org/DocumentCenter/Home/View/5220) accessed 9/12/2014.
- 2009b City of San Mateo General Plan "Vision 2030". Part VI: Conservation, Open Space, Parks & Recreation. Adopted by the City Council, October 18, 2010. Amended by the City Council, April 18, 2011. [www.cityofsanmateo.org/DocumentCenter/Home/View/7165](http://www.cityofsanmateo.org/DocumentCenter/Home/View/7165) accessed 9/12/2014.
- San Mateo County, Department of Environmental Management (**SMa/DEM**)  
1986 General Plan. Part 5: Historical and Archaeological Resources. Background - Issues. Including Appendix B Historical and Archaeological Resources. As approved by the Board of Supervisors, November 18, 1986. [3/14/20005; <http://www.co.sanmateo.ca.us/planning/documents.html>].
- San Mateo County, Environmental Services Agency, Planning and Building Division (**SMaCo/ESA/PBD**)  
1999 Historic Sites Master List for San Mateo County [to accompany oversize map]. H-1 through H-223 "O". On file, Basin Research Associates, San Leandro. (conforms to Dietz n.d.).
- Shoup, Laurence H. (Archaeological/Historical Consultants)  
1989 An Historical and Archaeological Overview of the Pacific City Amusement Park Project Area, San Mateo County, California. MS on file, S-10787, CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.
- Stanger, F.M.  
1963 South from San Francisco: San Mateo County, California: Its History and Heritage. San Mateo County Historical Association, Redwood City.
- Thomas Bros. Maps  
2006 The Thomas Guide. Santa Clara & San Mateo Counties Street Guide. Rand McNally, Chicago.
- United States Department of Agriculture Soil Conservation Service with the Regents of the University of California (Agricultural Experiment Station) (**USDA/SCS**)  
1991 Soil Survey of San Mateo County, Eastern Part, and San Francisco County, California.

United States Department of the Interior, National Register of Historical Places, National Park Service (**USNPS**)

- 1995 Map Supplement for the Comprehensive Management and Use Plan Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail Arizona California. Pacific Great Basin Support Office, National Park Service. [San Francisco].
- 1996 Draft Comprehensive Management Plan Environmental Impact Statement. Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail Arizona and California. September. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Pacific West Field Area. MS on S-33545, CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park.

United States Geological Survey (**USGS**)

- 1896 San Mateo [California]. Topographic map, Scale 1:62,500, 15-minute series (surveyed 1892).
- 1915 San Mateo [California]. Topographic map, Scale 1:62,500, 15-minute series (surveyed 1895, part culture revised 1914).
- 1980 San Mateo, Calif. [Quadrangle]. Topographic map, 7.5 minute series (1956 photorevised).
- 1997 San Mateo, CA [Quadrangle]. Topographic map, 7.5 minute series. United States Geological Survey, Menlo Park.

United States War Department, Corps of Engineers (**US War Dept**)

- 1943 San Mateo, Calif. (Quadrangle). Topographic map, 15 minute series. Scale 1/62500 (photography 1939, topography 1941) 29<sup>th</sup> Engineer Reproduction Plant, Portland, Oregon.

Whitney, J.D.

- 1873 Map of the Region Adjacent to the Bay of Bay Francisco. State Geological Survey of California, n.p. Facsimile provided by S.A. Guedon, Basin Research Associates, San Leandro.

Abbreviations

n.d. no date            v.d. various dates            N.P. no publisher noted  
n.p. no place of publisher noted

The abbreviated phrase "CHRIS/NWIC, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park" is used for material on file at the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center, California State University Sonoma, Rohnert Park.

## **ATTACHMENTS**

### **FIGURES**

- Figure 1            General Project Location
- Figure 2            Project Locations (USGS San Mateo, CA 1997)
- Figure 3            Aerial View of Project Area

### **FORMS**

- Form 1            The Peninsula Human Society, 12 Airport Boulevard, San Mateo, San Mateo County. DPR 523 Primary Record and Building, Structure and Object Record with Supporting Photographs and Plans (10 pages). Ward Hill, consulting architectural historian, December 2014.



Figure 1: General Project Location



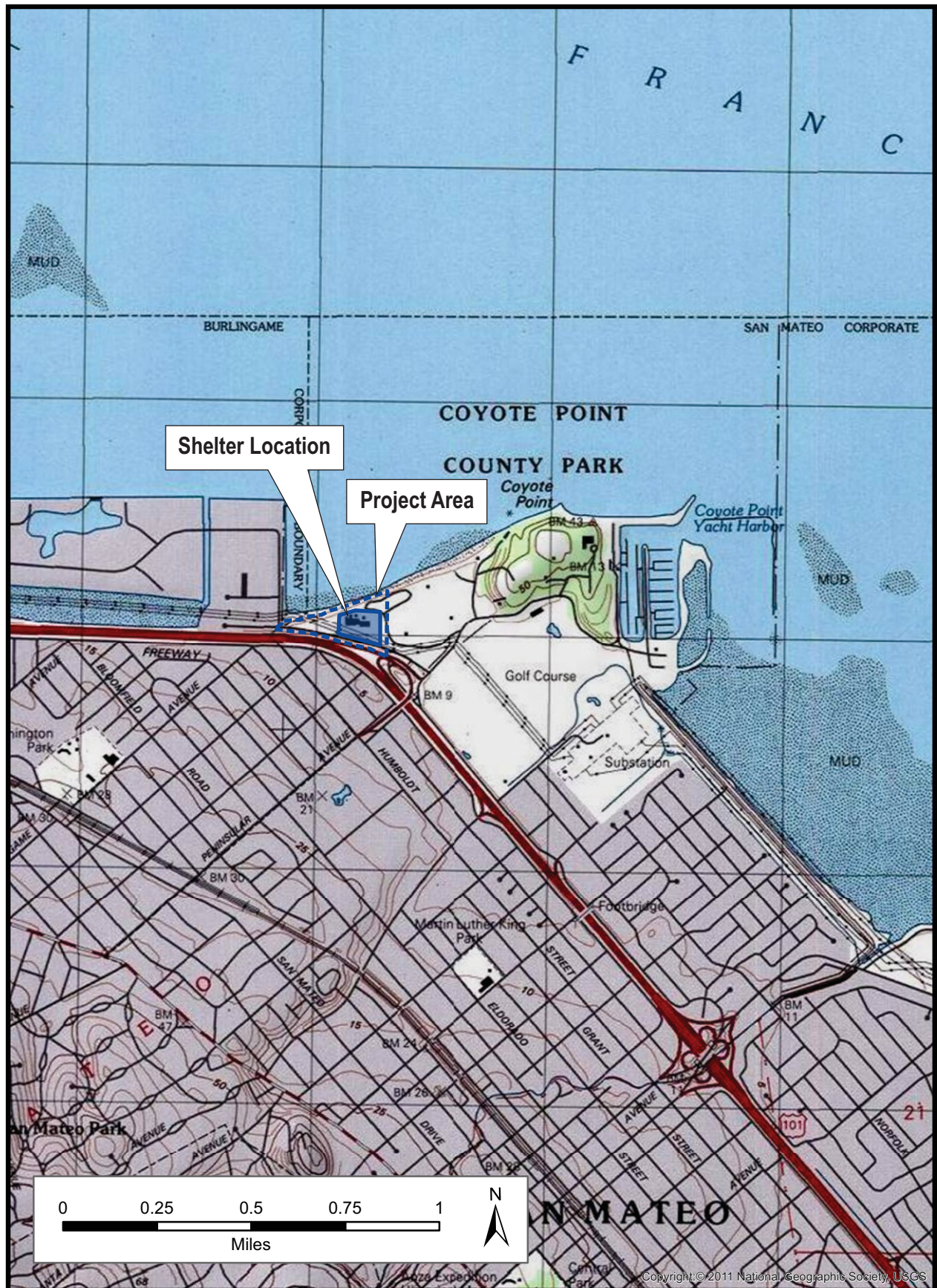


Figure 2: Project Location (USGS San Mateo, CA 1997)





Figure 3: Aerial View of Project Area



State of California – The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**PRIMARY RECORD**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial \_\_\_\_\_  
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings \_\_\_\_\_  
Review Code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 10

Resource Name or #: The Peninsula Humane Society

P1. Other Identifier: Coyote Point Animal Shelter  
P2. Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted  
a. County San Mateo  
b. USGS 7.5' Quad San Mateo, CA Date 1997 T4S R4W; unsectioned; Mount Diablo B.M.  
c. Address 12 Airport Boulevard City San Mateo Zip 94401-1006  
d. UTM: Zone 10; \_\_\_ mE / \_\_\_ mN  
e. Other Locational Data: APN 029321060

**P3a. Description**

The simply detailed, one and two-story Peninsula Humane Society building at 12 Airport Boulevard, San Mateo, has an irregular plan organized into various functional zones connected by a series of indoor and outdoor corridors. The main landscaping near the building is a strip of lawn with a row of medium size trees adjacent to the south façade. Trimmed hedges and shrubs frame the main entrance on the south. Trimmed hedges are also along the base of the west façade (now the Spay and Neuter clinic).

The original Humane Society shelter on the west has a flat roof with shallow eaves and reinforced concrete walls. A series of additions extending east have flat or slanted roofs with walls constructed of wood-frame or concrete block. The long, low, west façade of the original 1952 shelter has a projecting central entrance bay; the original doors and windows have been replaced with modern aluminum. A group of four vertical three light windows are north of the entrance. South of the clinic entrance are six windows: two single vertical windows and two pairs of the same vertical windows. A single door on the south end of the west façade opens into a storage room (originally the general manager's garage). (see continuation sheet)

**P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP9 — Public Utility Building

P4. Resources present:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other



**P5b. Description of Photo:** West façade of original building (current spay clinic) with projecting entrance bay - view to the northeast

**P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:**  
 Historic  Prehistoric  Both  
1952

**P7. Owner and Address:**  
San Mateo County  
County Government Center  
455 County Center  
Redwood City, CA 94063

**P8. Recorded by:**  
Ward Hill, M.A.  
Basin Research Associates, Inc.  
1933 Davis Street, Suite 210  
San Leandro, CA 94577

**P9. Date Recorded:** December 2014

**P10. Survey Type:**  
Intensive

**P11. Report Citation:** Cultural Resources Review, Constraints Level Analysis – Coyote Point Shelter (Peninsula Humane Society & SPCA Animal Intake), 12 Airport Boulevard, Unincorporated San Mateo, San Mateo County (Basin Research Associates, December 2014)

**Attachments:**  NONE  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation Sheet  Building, Structure and Object Record  
 Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Feature Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  
 Photograph Record  Other (List) \_\_\_\_\_

State of California – The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**BUILDING, STRUCTURE AND OBJECT RECORD**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI # \_\_\_\_\_

NRHP Status Code 6Z

Page 2 of 10 Resource Name or #: The Peninsula Humane Society

- B1. Historic Name: The Peninsula Humane Society  
B2. Common Name: Coyote Point Animal Shelter  
B3. Original Use: Animal shelter B4. Present Use: Animal shelter  
B5. Architectural Style: Ranch House Style  
B6. Construction History:

The original Peninsula Humane Society building was constructed in 1952. A major expansion more than doubled the size of the facility in the 1970s, and the original building was remodeled as a low-cost spay and neuter clinic. The main entrance was moved to the south side of the shelter. The George Whittell Humane Education Center and Auditorium was added in 1981-82 during a major expansion, and additional remodeling occurred in the 1990s.

B7. Moved?  No  Yes  Unknown Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Original Location: \_\_\_\_\_

B8. Related Features: \_\_\_\_\_

B9a. Architect: James H. Mitchell with Harold W. Hawes B9b. Builder: Morris Daley

B10. Significance: Theme N/A Area N/A

Period of Significance N/A Property Type N/A Applicable Criteria N/A

The Peninsula Humane Society – organized two years earlier to take over the care of strayed, abandoned and uncared for animals – opened its animal shelter at Coyote Point in San Mateo to the public on November 15, 1952. Replacing an older “dog pound” in San Mateo, the new Humane Society building served the mid-Peninsula towns of Burlingame, Hillsborough, San Mateo and Millbrae (Redwood City and South San Francisco had their own animal shelters at the time). The Peninsula Humane Society later expanded the area it served. The Humane Society president Mrs. George Warden stated at the opening that “San Mateo County long has been without an adequate animal shelter and has lagged far behind other communities in the care of unfortunate animals” (*San Mateo Times*, November 14, 1952, p. 13).

Mrs. James H. Brady of Burlingame donated \$ 75,000 to construct the building and the Humane Society leased the two acre site from San Mateo County. Mrs. Brady was the Humane Society Treasurer. The building included a one bedroom apartment and garage for the shelter manager Robert Dean “so that he can be in constant attendance.” The building included three areas for kennels, an aviary, kitchen for animal foods, administrative offices, and the receiving room. The operating costs were covered by the County and the four cities served by the shelter (\$ 43,000 annually in 1957 - *San Mateo Times*, April 3, 1957, p. 5). The shelter had taken in 275 animals in its first month of operations (*San Mateo Times*, December 12, 1952, p. 6). The Humane Society made a concerted effort to expand its membership so it could provide more services and develop an educational program (*San Mateo Times*, December 2, 1953, p. 17).

(see continuation sheet)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

B12. References:

(see continuation sheet)

B13. Remarks:

B14. Evaluator Ward Hill, Architectural Historian

Date of Evaluation: December 2014

(This space reserved for official comments)

(see continuation sheet)

Page 3 of 10

Resource Name or #: The Peninsula Humane Society

Recorded by Ward Hill

Date: December 2014  Continuation  Update

### **P3a. Continued**

The shelter's main entrance opening into the public lobby area is located at the center of the south façade. Adjacent to the lobby area, and on the second floor above the lobby, are staff offices. East of the lobby is one dog kennel (south), adoption counseling room, cat adoption area, wildlife rehabilitation, and the Whittell Education Center and Auditorium (1982). A separate entrance for the auditorium is located at the eastern end of the south façade. Separate buildings for the aviary and a barn for larger animals are located at the northeast corner of the lot.

West of the central public lobby area is the main outdoor kennel area (large and small dogs) organized on several north/south axes. The original shelter on the west is now the spay/neuter clinic. The spay/neuter clinic has a central lobby area with surgery and holding rooms on the south and storage, staff, and the veterinarian's office on the north.

### **B10. Continued**

Architect James H. Mitchell with associate Harold W. Hawes designed the original building (the drawings are dated March 7, 1952). Morris Daley of Burlingame was the general contractor. Born in 1889, James Mitchell received his architecture degree from the University of California, Berkeley in 1911 (Pacific Coast Architecture Database). Mitchell worked as a draftsman for John Galen Howard, later for William C. Hays (both of whom taught at U.C. Berkeley). In 1918 Mitchell became the General Manager of Willis Polk and Company, San Francisco. In the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century, Willis Polk was a prominent San Francisco architect who designed commercial buildings in San Francisco (the Hobart Building and Hallidie Building), electrical sub-stations, and major country houses on the Peninsula like *Filoli* (Woodside), *The Uplands* (Hillsborough), and *Bella Vista* (Saratoga). After Polk's death in 1924, Mitchell continued to work as a Principal with Willis Polk and Company until 1930, after which Mitchell worked on his own as James Mitchell, Architect until his death in 1964; the short-lived partnership with Harold Hawes lasted from 1946 to 1952.

During the 1950s and 1960s, San Mateo County's substantial population growth included a 'population explosion' in the animal population (*San Mateo Times*, December 15, 1972, p. 13). Arthur Laibly, the Humane Society President, initiated a fund raising campaign to expand the shelter described as "heavily overburdened" so that "overcrowding was creating serious problems" such as spreading contagious diseases. A major expansion designed by the firm Hertzka and Knowles in the 1970s - more than doubling the size of the shelter – included many more kennels, animal hospital facilities, and a recuperative ward. The original building (including the manager's apartment) was remodeled as a low-cost spay and neuter clinic (the current use of this area). The main entrance was moved to the south side of the shelter from the original northwest. Another major remodeling and expansion occurred in 1981-82 that included the George Whittell Humane Education Center and Auditorium. Additional remodeling occurred in the 1990s. In 2011, the Humane Society opened a separate animal adoption center – the Tom and Annette Lantos Center for Compassion – on Rollins Road in Burlingame. The Coyote Point shelter now functions as a facility for holding lost pets, for owners surrendering unwanted pets and the spay/neuter and vaccination clinics. The Humane Society plans to build a new updated facility on the site of the Coyote Point shelter.

### **Evaluation**

The original 1952 Peninsula Humane Society building represented at the time a significant improvement in the treatment of abandoned and lost animals in San Mateo County and it was recognized then as a state-of-the-art facility. The building could be of local historic interest as part of the movement to increase the humane treatment of animals through improved animal shelters. The greatly increased demands on the shelter's services, however, in the ensuing decades led to many alterations and additions to the original building, especially to retrofit it as a spay/neuter clinic. Although the main façade on the west appears to be largely intact, the many alterations and additions to the Humane Society shelter have substantially compromised the historic integrity of the original 1952 building, thus it does not appear to be eligible for the California Register because it lacks historic integrity. Although the architect of the original 1952 building, James Mitchell, is of some renown, the Humane Society building does not appear to be a significant or distinguished work produced during his career.

### **B12. References, continued**

Personal communication with Jim Fambrini, Facilities Manager, Peninsula Humane Society, December 18, 2014.

Architectural drawings, Peninsula Humane Society, original plans 1952 also including later additions and alteration. on file at facilities maintenance office, the Peninsula Humane Society, 12 Airport Boulevard, San Mateo, CA.

Building contract "Animal Shelter" Peninsula Humane Society, *Architect & Engineer*, June, 1952.

Pacific Coast Architecture Database, "James Mitchell" at <https://digital.lib.washington.edu/architect/architects/635/>

"New Four-City Animal Shelter Open Tomorrow," *San Mateo Times*, November 14, 1952, p. 13.

"Shelter Finds Homes for Pets," *San Mateo Times*, December 12, 1952, p. 6.

"Humane Society in Need of Members," *San Mateo Times*, December 2, 1953, p. 17.

"Whale in Backyard – Routine for Mateans," *San Mateo Times*, April 3, 1957, p. 5.

"Benefactor of Shelter Dies," *San Mateo Times*, February 16, 1959, p. 2.

"Shelter Expansion Plans Told," *San Mateo Times*, December 15, 1972, p. 38.



**P5a. Continued**



West façade of original building (current spay clinic) with projecting entrance bay - view to the southeast



South façade of 1985 south addition to original building – view to the northwest



**P5a. Continued**



Current entrance and 1981 addition to the east of the original building – view to the northeast



Main outdoor kennel area to the west of the central public lobby area

**P5a. Continued**



Original entrance lobby (remodeled)



Current entrance lobby (1981)

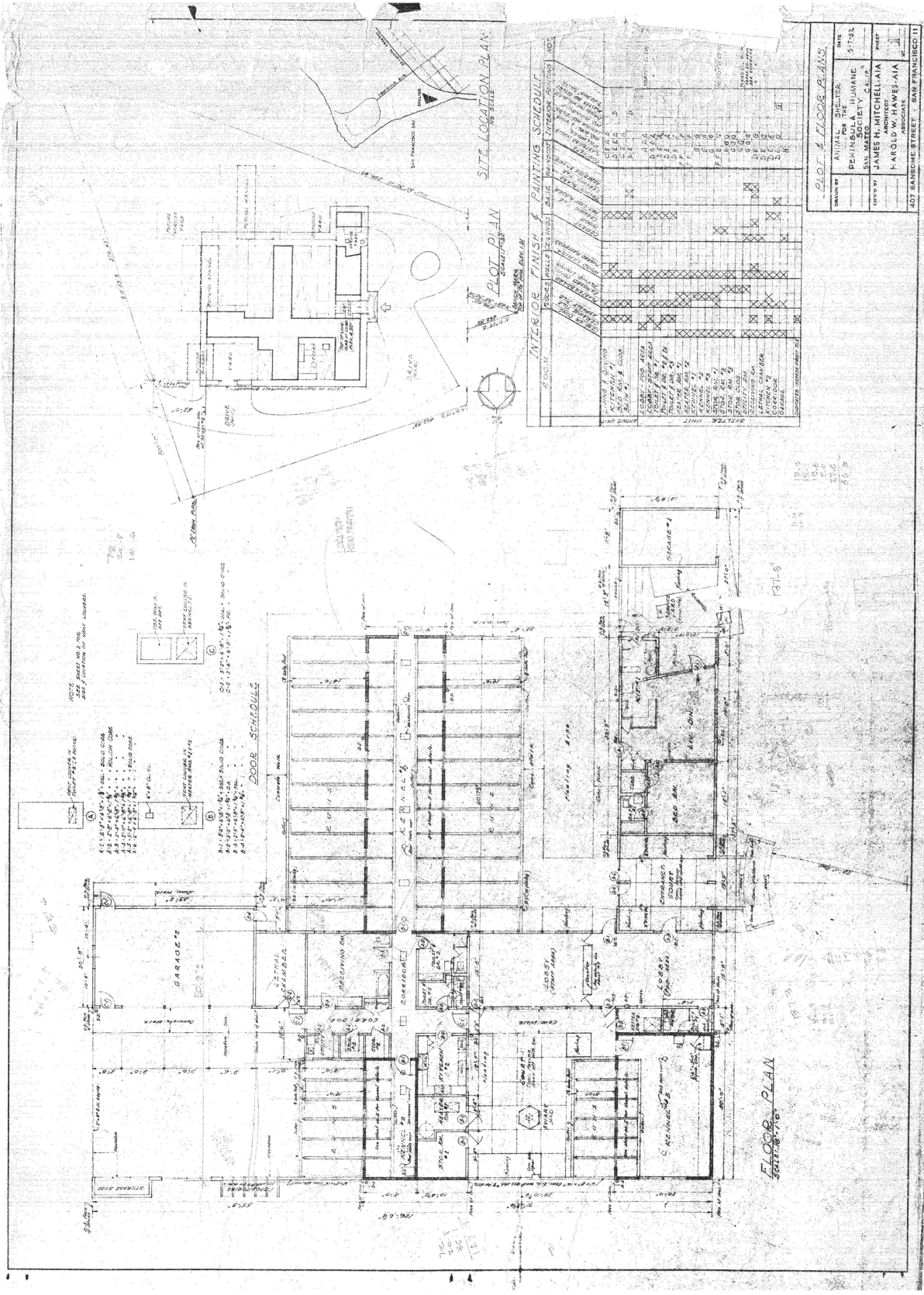


**P5a. Continued**



The Peninsula Humane Society in the 1980s, showing the original building on the left and additions on the right  
(Peninsula Humane Society Archives)





Peninsula Humane Society - Architectural Plan - James H. Mitchell 377/1952 (Peninsula Humane Society Archives)





**LOCATION MAP**

