

**Appendix D:**  
**Cultural Resources Assessment**



**DRAFT CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT**  
**Cartan Field Project**  
**Town of Atherton, San Mateo County California**



**PREPARED FOR:**

**LAMPHIER-GREGORY**  
**1944 Embarcadero**  
**Oakland, CA 94606**

**PREPARED BY:**

**WILLIAM SELF ASSOCIATES, Inc.**  
**PO Box 2192**  
**Orinda, CA 94563**



**May 2013**



**DRAFT CULTURAL RESOURCES ASSESSMENT REPORT**  
**Cartan Field Project**  
**Town of Atherton, San Mateo County, California**

**PREPARED BY:**

**Allen Estes, Ph.D. and Aimee Arrigoni, M.A., Principal Investigators**  
**with contributions by Nazih Fino, M.A.**

**SUBMITTED BY:**

**James M. Allan, Ph.D., RPA,**  
**WSA Principal Archaeologist**

**WSA Project No. 2013-14**  
**WSA Report No. 2013-10**

**May 2013**



## Table of Contents

1.0	Introduction.....	1
1.1	Project Location.....	2
1.2	Project Description .....	2
2.0	Regulatory Context.....	6
2.1	State Regulations (CEQA).....	6
3.0	Project Setting.....	7
3.1	Environmental Setting .....	7
3.2	Paleoenvironment .....	8
3.3	Cultural Setting.....	10
4.0	Results of the Literature and Records Search .....	33
5.0	Native American Consultation.....	36
6.0	Results of the Archaeological Survey.....	36
7.0	Results of Architectural Documentation and Assessment.....	37
8.0	Evaluation Under CEQA .....	40
8.1	CEQA Evaluation Criteria.....	40
8.2	Evaluation of the Perry Stable .....	41
9.0	Impacts and Mitigation .....	44
9.1	Thresholds of Significance .....	44
9.2	Perry Stable and Phar Lap .....	46
9.3	Previously Undiscovered Archaeological Resources .....	46
9.4	Previously Undiscovered Human Remains .....	48
10.0	References.....	50

## List of Figures

Figure 1....	Project Vicinity Map.....	3
Figure 2....	Project Area Map .....	4
Figure 3....	Project Location Map.....	5
Figure 4....	Location of Prominent Archaeological Sites in the Region.....	12
Figure 5....	Project Area Depicted on 1897 Palo Alto USGS 15' Topo Quad.....	21
Figure 6 ...	Project Area Depicted on 1928 Sanborn Map.....	23
Figure 7 ....	Perry Property Depicted on 1938 Map of Atherton.....	24
Figure 8 ...	Project Area Depicted on 1943 Sanborn Map.....	25
Figure 9 ...	Project Area Depicted on 1948 Aerial Photograph.....	26
Figure 10 ..	Project Area Depicted on Google Earth Map.....	32

**List of Tables**

Table 1 Previous Cultural Resource Studies..... 34  
Table 2 Cultural Resources Recorded within ¼-mile of the Project Area..... 35

**Appendices**

Appendix A Photos  
Appendix B DPR Forms

## **Management Summary**

William Self Associates, Inc. (WSA) has been contracted by Lamphier-Gregory to perform a cultural resource assessment of the proposed Cartan Field Project (project) in Atherton, San Mateo County, California. The project will develop new athletic facilities on an approximately 14.6-acre site on the Menlo College and Menlo School grounds.

WSA implemented a records search, conducted by the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California, of a 1/4-mile radius surrounding the proposed project area. Results indicate that no archaeological sites have been previously recorded within the records search area. However, the project area is in a region with important archaeological sites associated with the San Francisquito Creek watershed. Because the project area is near an ancient watercourse within this watershed it possesses some potential for buried archaeological deposits.

Two historic buildings have been recorded within 1/4-mile of the project area, one of which is listed in the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Properties Directory. However, WSA determined that both structures are actually more than 1/4 mile from the project area. WSA archaeologist Aimee Arrigoni conducted a pedestrian archaeological survey of the project area on February 19, 2013. During this survey, she documented a single, standing historic structure (later identified as the Perry Stable) within the project area that is slated for demolition and evaluated its eligibility for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR). WSA Project Director Allen Estes made a second visit to the stable on May 2, 2013, in order to take measurements of the dimensional lumber that comprises the building. Because of its association with the Australian racehorse Phar Lap, the Perry Stable is recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1.

This Cultural Resources Assessment Report (CRAR) presents the results of research conducted to identify and evaluate cultural resources within the project area. The CRAR also provides recommendations for mitigation measures pertaining to the potential archaeological sensitivity for prehistoric archaeological deposits within the project area, due to its proximity to an ancient watercourse, and to the potential archaeological sensitivity for historic archaeological deposits pertaining to the Perry Stable.

Page left blank intentionally

## 1.0 Introduction

William Self Associates, Inc. (WSA) has been contracted by Lamphier-Gregory to prepare a Cultural Resources Assessment Report (CRAR) for the proposed Cartan Field Project (project) in the Town of Atherton, San Mateo County, CA. The project proposes to construct new, complete athletic facilities on a 14.6-acre site on the Menlo College and Menlo School grounds. This CRAR was prepared in compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to evaluate the significance (California Register of Historical Resources [CRHR] eligibility) of cultural resources within the project area in accordance with the criteria in CEQA Section 15064.5, and as a means of evaluating the project's impacts to potentially significant cultural resources.

In an effort to identify all potentially significant cultural resources that could be impacted by the project, WSA implemented a records search, which was conducted by the Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University in Rohnert Park, California, of a 1/4-mile radius surrounding the proposed project area. Results indicate that the project area has not been previously surveyed, but because of the project's close proximity to a former creek channel, there is a modest potential for buried prehistoric archaeological deposits. Results also indicate that no archaeological sites have been previously recorded within 1/4-mile of the project area, and that two historic buildings have been recorded within 1/4-mile of the project area, one of which is listed in the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Properties Directory. Also, a structure that meets the minimum age requirement of 45 years to be considered a historic resource is currently situated in the project area.

WSA archaeologist Aimee Arrigoni conducted a pedestrian archaeological survey of the project area on February 19, 2013 to inspect the project ground surface for evidence of surficial or buried archaeological resources. She also documented the single, standing historic structure (identified as the Perry Stable) within the project area that is slated for demolition and evaluated its eligibility for listing in the CRHR. WSA Project Director, Allen Estes, made a second visit to the stable on May 2, 2013, in order to take measurements of the dimensional lumber that comprises the building. Because of its association with the Australian racehorse Phar Lap, the Perry Stable is recommended as potentially eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1.

This CRAR presents the results of research conducted to identify and evaluate potential cultural resources within the project area. It defines the project area, presents the results of the records search and Native American consultation, as well as the results of the field survey and historic structure documentation and evaluation. It also provides recommendations for mitigation measures that will ensure that known cultural resources

in the project area, or others that may be encountered during project construction, will not be significantly impacted by the proposed project. Should any previously unknown resources be discovered during construction, their potential significance would have to be determined in relation to the criteria for eligibility for the CRHR.

### ***1.1 Project Location***

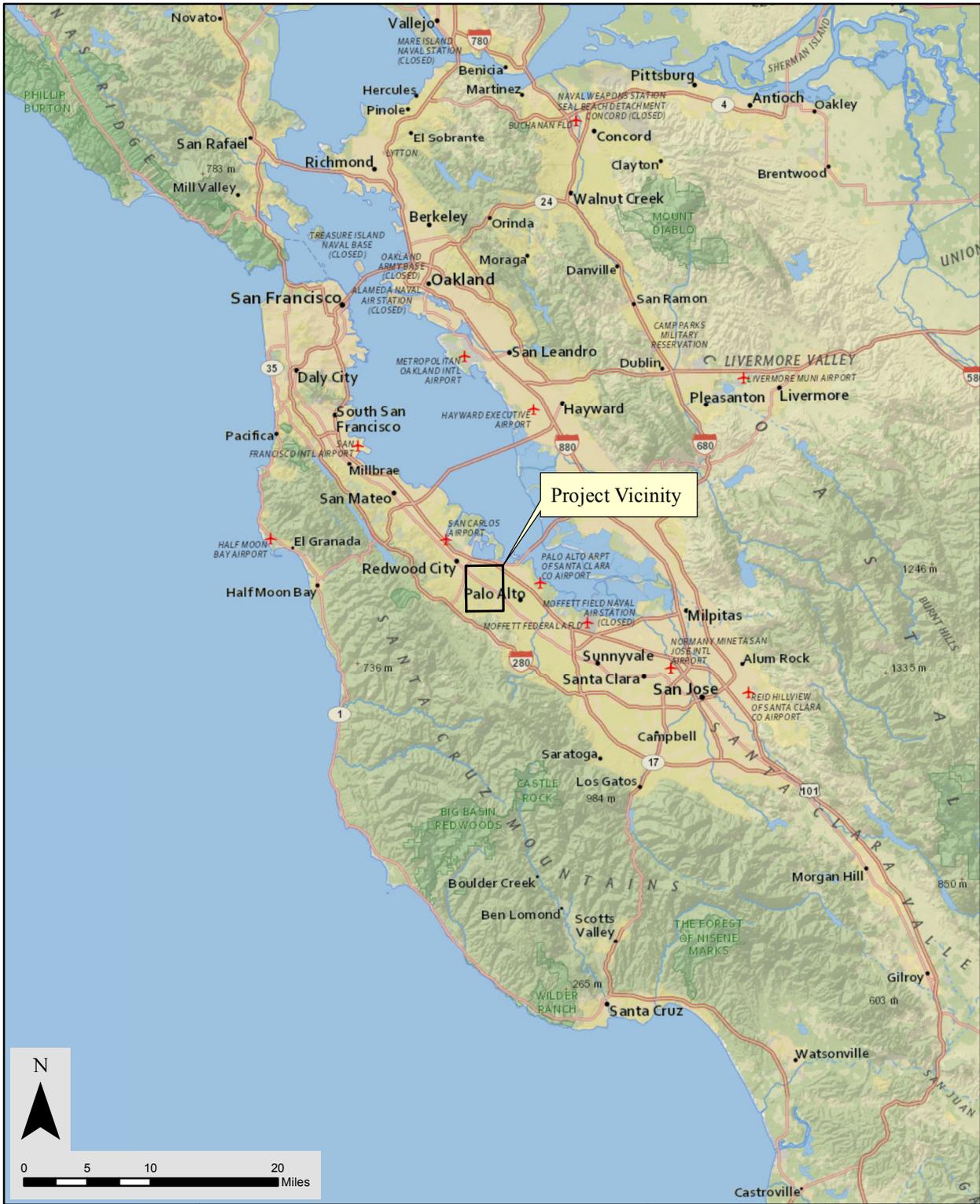
The proposed project is located on an approximately 14.6-acre parcel at the corner of El Camino Real and Alejandra Avenue in Atherton, San Mateo County. It falls within Township 5 South, Range 3 West, Section 33, as depicted on the 1997 Palo Alto U.S. Geological Survey 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle (Figures 1-3). The parcel is bordered by El Camino Real along the northern boundary, Alejandra Avenue on the eastern boundary, and private properties on the western and southern boundaries. The topography of the property is relatively flat. An unnamed creek channel appears on the 1997 Palo Alto USGS 7.5 minute topographic quadrangle, running along the western boundary of the parcel. Existing sports facilities are located within the project area.

### ***1.2 Project Description***

The project is proposing to construct new athletic facilities on Cartan Field at Menlo College and Menlo School. The proposed construction includes

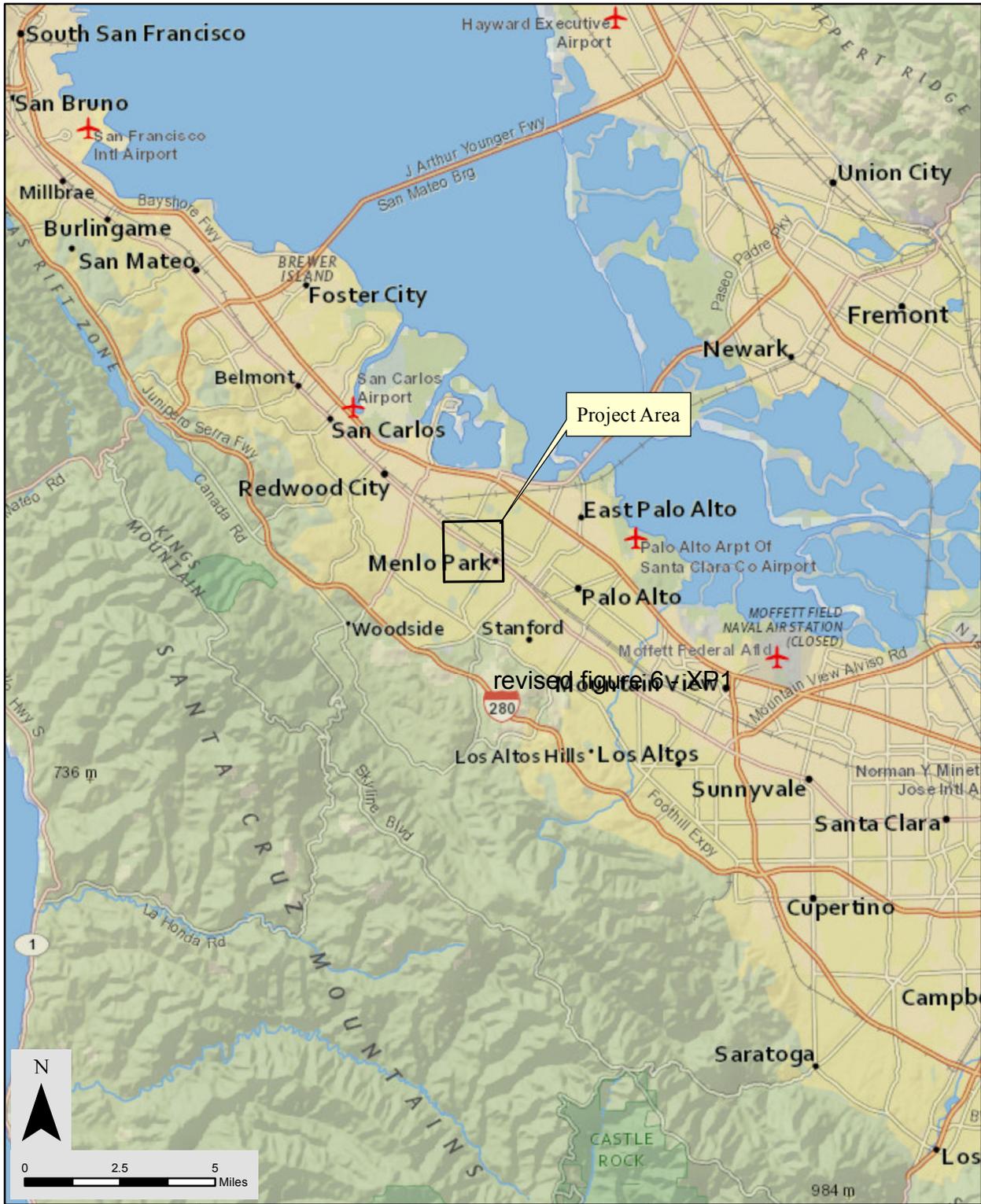
- Rebuilding baseball fields in their current locations with new spectator seating and fully enclosed locker rooms
- Rebuilding the football/soccer/lacrosse field with new spectator seating
- A new aquatic center and tennis facility
- A "Grand Concourse" separating baseball fields from football/soccer/lacrosse field and the swim and tennis facility
- New parking and parking access along El Camino Real

Based on plans currently available to WSA, depths of construction will range between 30 feet for the aquatic center and 8 feet for building/bleacher footings. In addition, current structures will be demolished. This includes a structure that meets the minimum age requirement of 45 years or older to qualify as a historic resource.



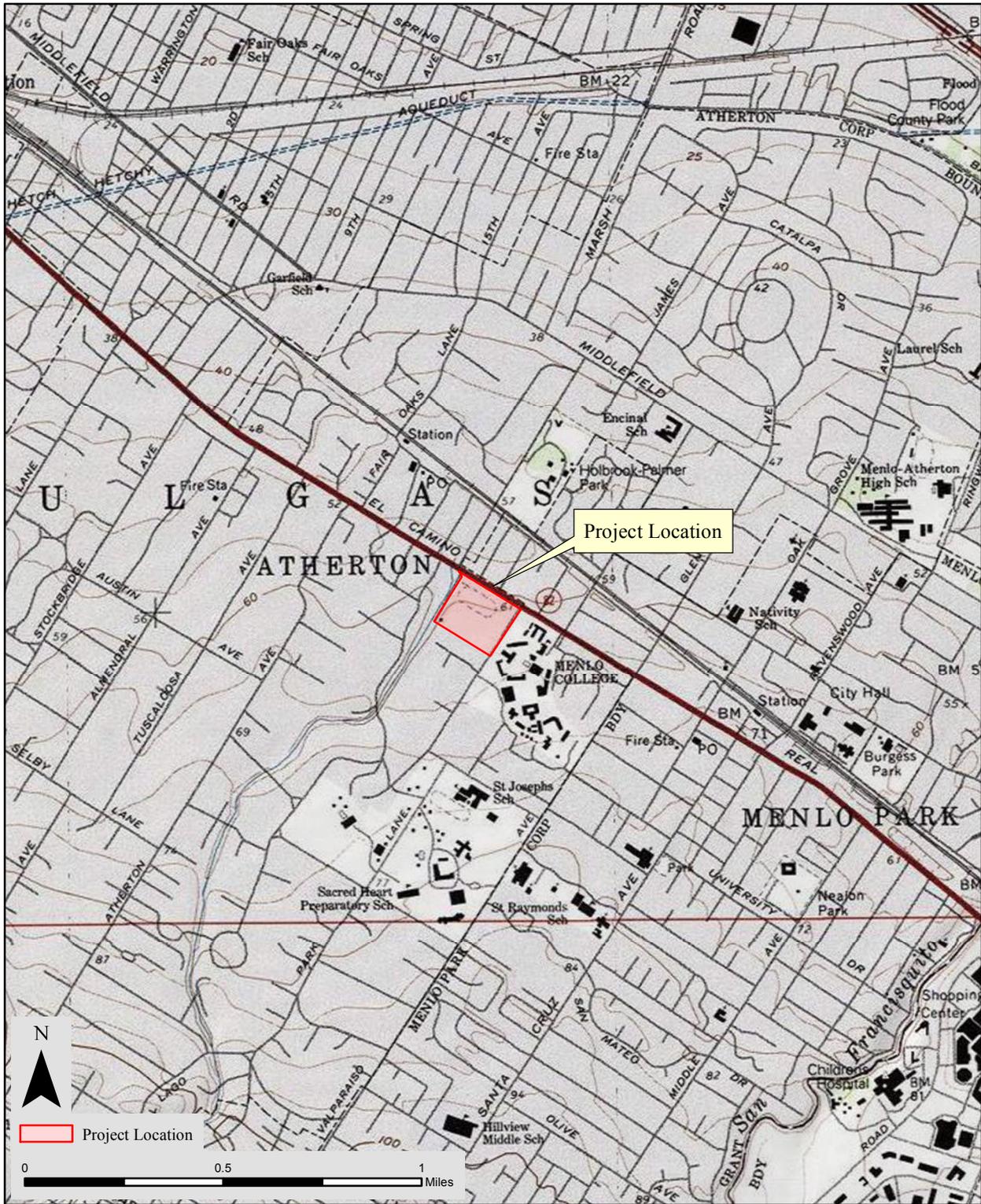
Project Vicinity Map

Figure 1  
Lamphier-Gregory  
Cartan Field Project  
San Mateo County, CA



Project Area Map

Figure 2  
Lamphier-Gregory  
Cartan Field Project  
San Mateo County, CA



Project Location Map

Figure 3  
Lamphier-Gregory  
Cartan Field Project  
San Mateo County, CA

## 2.0 Regulatory Context

This section describes the state regulatory setting for cultural resources.

### 2.1 State Regulations (CEQA)

CEQA provides appropriate measures for the evaluation and protection of cultural resources in §15064.5 of the *CEQA Guidelines*. For the purposes of CEQA, “historical resources” are those cultural resources that are: (1) listed in or eligible for listing in the CRHR; (2) listed in a local register of historical resources (as defined in PRC 5020.1(k)); (3) identified as significant in a historical resource survey meeting the requirements of §5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code; or (4) determined to be a historical resource by a project's lead agency (§15064.5(a)). The subsection further states that “A project with an effect that may cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an historical resource is a project that may have a significant effect on the environment” (§15064.5(b)).

CEQA applies to effects on archaeological sites (§15064.5(c)). CEQA requires a lead agency to determine if an archaeological cultural resource fits into one of three legal categories (14 CCR §15064.5(c)(1-3)). A lead agency, in this case the Town of Atherton, applies a two-step screening process to determine if an archaeological site meets the definition of a historical resource, a unique archaeological resource, or neither. Prior to considering potential impacts, the lead agency must determine whether a cultural resource meets the definition of a historical resource in §15064.5(a). If the cultural resource meets the definition of a historical resource, it is treated like any other type of historical resource in accordance with §15126.4. If the cultural resource does not meet the definition of a historical resource, then the lead agency applies the second criterion to determine if the resource meets the definition of a unique archaeological resource as defined in §21083.2(g). Should the archaeological site meet the definition of a unique archaeological resource, it must be treated in accordance with §21083.2. If the archaeological site does not meet the definition of a historical resource or a unique archaeological resource, then effects to the site are not considered significant effects on the environment (§15064.5(c)(4)).

Public Resources Code (PRC) §5097.5 provides for the protection of cultural resources. PRC §5097.5 prohibits the removal, destruction, injury, or defacement of cultural features on any lands under the jurisdiction of State or local authorities.

### **3.0 Project Setting**

#### **3.1 *Environmental Setting***

Most of the western United States was subjected to a series of climatic fluctuations over the past several millennia. Generally warm/dry episodes (interglacials) were interspersed with intermittent cool/moist periods (Moratto et al. 1978). The Altithermal period, ending about 2,900 years ago, was a warm/dry episode that apparently had wide-ranging implications throughout the west, leading to changes in animal migrations and plant productivity and distribution. A cooler period followed for the next 1,400 years, with yet another warm/dry climate beginning about 600 years ago, which remains to the present day.

The San Francisco Bay region is defined by the San Francisco Peninsula on the southwest, the Marin Peninsula on the northwest, and the Berkeley Hills and the Diablo Range on the east. The heart of the region is the San Francisco Bay system, which occupies a late Pliocene trough that flooded repeatedly during the Pleistocene interglacials, the last flooding occurring approximately 10,000 years ago. This trough extends to the south where it forms the Santa Clara and San Benito Valleys and to the north where it forms the Petaluma, Napa, and Sonoma Valleys (Moratto 1984). About 15,000 years ago the coastal shoreline extended more than 15 miles west of today's coastline. The Sacramento River flowed through the gorge that is now the Golden Gate and across what is today's submerged continental shelf, finally reaching the ocean far west of today's coastline (Moratto 1984:219).

Approximately 8,000 years ago, with the rising sea levels associated with the melting of continental glaciers, marine waters began to invade the San Francisco trough, creating a lush and bountiful marshland environment on the shores surrounding the bay. Elk, deer, and waterfowl inhabited the marshlands and surrounding environs. The waters of the bay and ocean produced abalone, oyster, mussels, clams, salmon, sturgeon, seabass, shark, perch, and many other fish species. Tule and marsh grasses provided raw material for a variety of implements fashioned by the earliest inhabitants.

The flanks of the coastal mountain ranges provide the biotic zone of the coastal grasslands. These mountain ranges are the product of tectonic activity caused by the collision of the Pacific continental plate and the continent of North America. A variety of geological composition and soil types are the result of this activity. The geologic foundation underlying the Project area is largely granite bedrock intermixed with large areas of sedimentary shales, sandstones and composites of igneous rock (Brown 1985). Mineral resources for both tool manufacture and trade were abundant. Obsidian, prized

for projectile points and blades, was available to the northeast at Annadel and Napa's Glass Mountain. Franciscan chert was found locally in streambeds and rock outcroppings, while banded Monterey chert could be found in coastal deposits to the south (Moratto 1984).

Animal life within the region is diverse. Unlike prehistoric times when animals such as pronghorn antelope, tule elk, mule and black-tail deer, and grizzly bear occupied the area, the region today favors small, herbivorous mammals—especially voles, pocket gophers, ground squirrels and pocket mice (Brown 1985:87). The open areas attract some larger animals including deer, coyotes, rabbits, skunks, opossum, raccoons, and a number of birds including red-tailed hawks, buzzards, redwing blackbirds, crows, turkey vultures, and other species. Bay Area environments also contained varied species of fish and shellfish. Anadromous fish were available in the creeks that drained into the bay. Tule elk, pronghorn, and grizzly bear were hunted out by the 1900s, and most of the bay marshlands have been destroyed by landfill projects and construction.

The project area is located along the southwest edge of the Bay just north and west of San Francisquito Creek. The original ground surface elevation of the project area appears to have been around 60 feet (18 meters) above mean sea level (amsl). The area's climate is typically Mediterranean, with winters cool and wet, and warm, dry summers. The region has warmer temperatures than northern coastal regions and is relatively frost-free. The majority of rainfall occurs December through March, decreasing from north to south. Along the immediate coast the climate is cool and without extreme fluctuations.

Estuaries, coastal marshlands, coastal prairie, and willow groves typify this region. San Francisco Bay, formed by rising sea levels at the end of the Pleistocene, is part of a large estuary that includes San Pablo and Suisun bays and the Carquinez Strait, all north of the proposed project alignment. A series of watercourses drains into the Bay from the San Francisco Peninsula. The dominant vegetation along creek edges includes yellow willow, arroyo willow, broadleaf cattail, common tule, and California bulrush. Pickleweed, Pacific cordgrass, and salt grass are common species in coastal salt marshes. Native grasses along the coastal prairie, such as Pacific reed grass, Pacific hairgrass, and California bentgrass, are mixed with introduced species from Europe (Crampton 1974).

### **3.2 *Paleoenvironment***

The dominant feature of the paleoenvironment was San Francisco Bay and its adjoining marshlands. During the last glacial maximum, the San Francisco Bay was a broad inland valley, referred to as the Franciscan Valley. The runoff from the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers converged to form the California River that flowed through the Carquinez

Strait, into the Franciscan Valley. Runoff from smaller streams and rivers draining this valley merged into the river, and emptied into the Pacific Ocean near the current location of the Farallon Islands. The melting of the ice sheets and concurrent rising of the oceans pushed the California coastline eastwards. Between 11,000 and 8,000 calibrated years before present (cal BP), rising sea levels inundated the lower areas of the Franciscan Valley and California River. Sediments carried by the California River were deposited on the floor of the valley. Continued rising of the sea level resulted in the development of freshwater marshes (Praetzellis et al. 2004:9).

Between 7,000 and 6,000 cal BP there was a decline in the rate of sea level rise worldwide, and flooding of the Franciscan Valley continued more gradually. This more gradual rise permitted the development of extensive tidal-marsh deposits during the middle Holocene. It was during this period that the extensive saltwater/freshwater tidal marshland of the Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta began to develop. Large alluvial floodplains were also formed at this time as a result of accumulated materials spilling from the lower reaches of streams and river channels onto existing fans and floodplains. As a result of these changes, bay and marsh deposits now covered several previously stable Holocene-age land surfaces. Throughout the late Holocene, the San Francisco Bay grew in size, marshlands expanded, and large tidal mudflats and peat marshes were formed. This promoted the continued deposition of sediment around the Bay margins (Praetzellis 2004 et al.:11; Ziesing et al. 2000:29).

Studies within the Bay region confirm that several late Pleistocene and early Holocene land surfaces were covered by alluvium that was generally deposited within the last 6,000 years. These deposits average 2 to 3 m in thickness but can exceed 10 m thick in a few areas. They often exhibit well-developed buried soil profiles (paleosols) that show a marked stratigraphic boundary. Archaeological deposits older than 6,000 years would likely have been inundated by sea level rise and/or buried by sediment deposition (Praetzellis et al. 2004:11).

The other important feature of the local paleoenvironment was San Francisquito Creek. The creek drains west to east, beginning near the crest of the peninsula opposite the origin of the San Gregorio River (Gerow 1968). The extensive watershed has produced a large alluvial fan that extends more than 6 miles. The watershed provided a rich habitat of fauna and flora species, which accounts for the density of human habitation along its course. The juncture of creek and tidal marshes provided an environment especially abundant in a variety of estuarine and terrestrial resources (Fitzgerald 2005).

### 3.3 *Cultural Setting*

#### 3.3.1 Prehistoric Background

Research into local prehistoric cultures began in the early twentieth century with the work of N. C. Nelson of the University of California at Berkeley, who conducted the first intensive archaeological surveys of the San Francisco Bay region (Nelson 1909). The 425 shellmounds he documented along the bay shore showed that intensive use of shellfish -- a subsistence strategy reflected in both coastal and bay shore middens -- indicated a general economic unity in the region during prehistoric times (Moratto 1984). In the ensuing years, several of these shellmounds were excavated, documenting their depths and composition (Gifford 1916; Nelson 1910; Schenck 1926; Uhle 1907). One of the earliest was in San Mateo County, where R. J. Drake identified archaeological components of a Early period site (1050 B.C. to A.D. 450) during excavations of CA-SMA-23 (Mills Estate) in San Bruno in 1941-1942 (Moratto 1984:233).

As researchers gathered more data, efforts turned to building a cultural sequence for the entire region that was based on changes in artifacts, mortuary practices, and shellfish remains (King 1970; Wallace and Lathrap 1975). Beardsley (1948) incorporated the Bay Area's cultural sequence into the Central California Taxonomic System, which included three primary temporal horizons—Early, Middle, and Late—defined largely on the basis of stylistic variation of artifacts through grave-goods analysis (Lillard et al. 1939). Revisions to this chronology have taken many forms over the years (see in particular Bennyhoff 1994a,b,c; Bennyhoff and Hughes 1987; Fredrickson 1973, 1994). Three periods are generally recognized today, with transitional periods between. This sequence has proven useful throughout the Bay Area and neighboring regions (Milliken et al. 2007).

Many researchers today follow Groza's (2002) Scheme D1 dating results, which are based on a series of radiocarbon dates used to refine the chronological scheme of Bennyhoff and Hughes (1987) that was based on temporal change in shell bead types. These periods are as follows:

- Early (3800-2450 cal BP)
- Early/Middle Transition (2450-2150 cal BP)
- Middle (2150-950 cal BP)
- Middle/Late Transition (950-675 cal BP)
- Late (675-250 cal BP)

The above chronological scheme is limited to a late Holocene occupation sequence (post-4000 cal BP), although the Early period occupation may have had its origin near the end

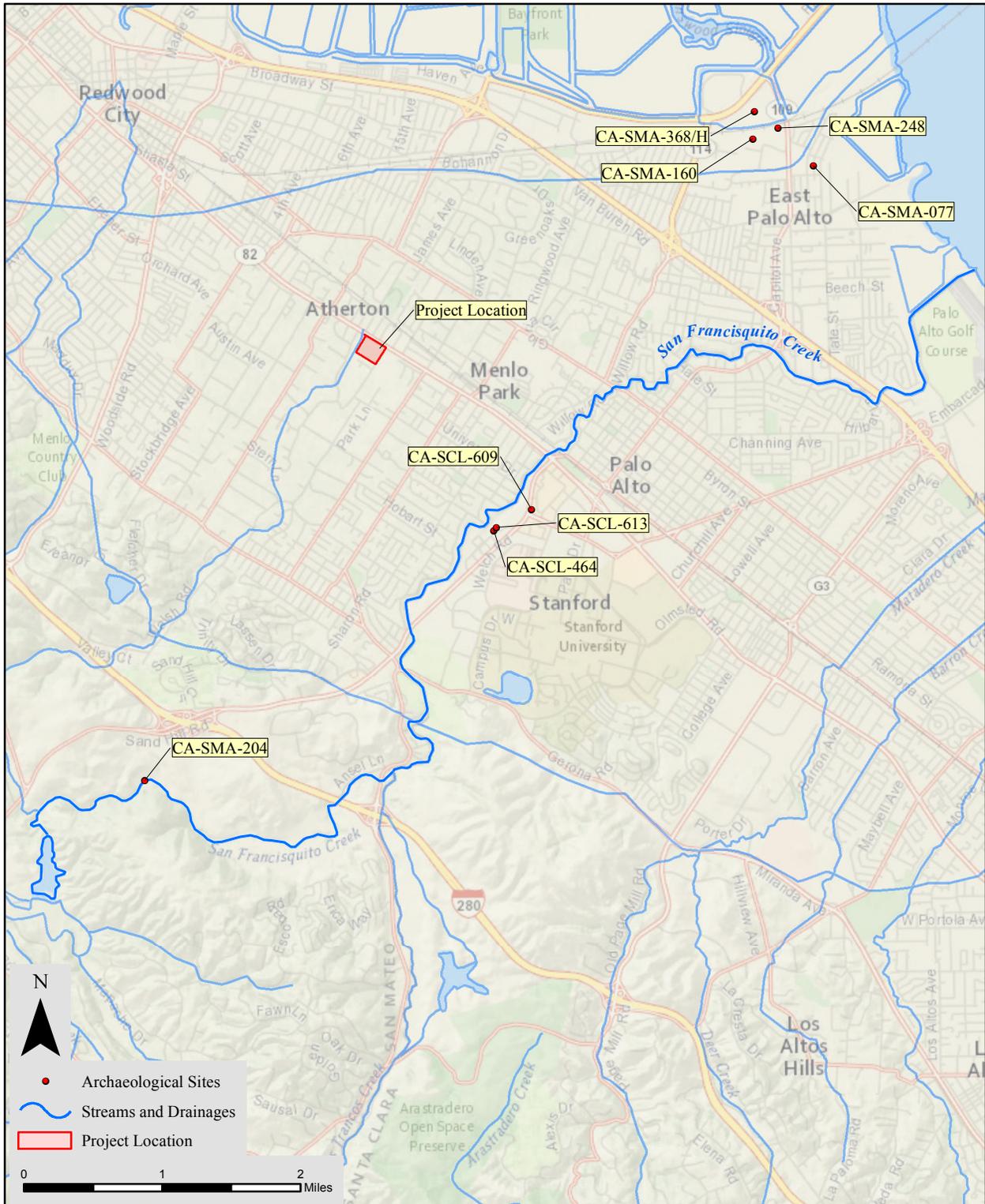
of the middle Holocene (Lightfoot and Luby 2002). This late Holocene sequence is used largely because earlier occupations from the terminal Pleistocene to middle Holocene have been very rarely encountered in the archaeological record of the San Francisco Bay Area. This dearth of early archaeological remains is likely the result of the loss of coastal and bay margin land surfaces dating from the terminal Pleistocene into the middle Holocene due to sea-level rise and sedimentation that has deeply buried any early archaeological sites (see the discussion of the geoenvironmental history of the San Francisco Peninsula produced for the Transit Center District Plan Area in San Francisco, California by Byrd et al. 2009). As a result, the San Francisco Bay Area prehistory prior to the late Holocene is not well documented. Two rare examples of early Holocene occupation in the general region are from deeply buried contexts: one from the uplands of Mt. Diablo (Meyer and Rosenthal 1997) and one from the Metcalf Creek area of the southern Santa Clara Valley (Hildebrandt 1983). These early Holocene deposits demonstrate that the general region was occupied prior to 4,500 years ago, but any characterization of these early occupations requires more data.

Early period assemblages are characterized by large projectile points, millingstones, and low-density shell deposits in comparison to later periods, suggesting a focus on hunted and gathered foods (Hylkema 2002; Lightfoot 1997; Moratto 1984:277). During the Middle period there appears to have been a shift in settlement and subsistence to a marine focus within bay shore and marsh habitats. An increase in acorn exploitation occurred at this time, as well. Lightfoot (1997) thinks that this period was the high point of mound building throughout San Francisco Bay. A marked cultural change has been documented for the Late period with a shift to bow and arrow and harpoon use, tubular tobacco pipe, clam disk beads, a greater emphasis on acorns, and extensive trade relations with neighboring groups (Lightfoot and Luby 2002; Moratto 1984:283).

### 3.3.2 Archaeology of the Mid-Peninsula Region

Discussion of archaeological investigations in the vicinity of the project area is based primarily on Byrd and Berg (2009) and Fitzgerald (2005), who terms the area south of San Francisco and north of Santa Clara Valley, most of which is included in San Mateo County, as the Mid-Peninsula (Figure 4). The project area lies near an unidentified ancient watercourse that may have originally been part of a complex of creeks within the San Francisquito Creek watershed.

The most notable archaeological investigations in the area have occurred along the San Francisquito Creek drainage area, which lies just south of the project area. These have been broad-based and relatively comprehensive, including a series of excavations in the upper, middle, and lower portions of the drainage (Byrd and Berg 2009). Bocek (1988, 1991, 1992) conducted a detailed study of the entire drainage in an attempt to model



Location of Prominent  
Archaeological Sites in the Region

Figure 4  
Lamphier-Gregory  
Cartan Field Project  
San Mateo County, CA

annual mobility patterns and settlement systems in the Mid-Peninsula region. Near the terminus of the San Francisquito drainage, excavations have been carried out at a cluster of four sites (CA-SMA-77, CA-SMA-160, CA -SMA- 248, and CA -SMA-368/H) immediately northwest of San Francisquito Creek near the junction of Willow Road and University Avenue (Fitzgerald 2005). These sites reveal a long sequence of prehistoric occupation beginning around 4,000 years ago in the Early period (much of which has been buried by alluvial deposition) and extending into the Late period (Cartier 1996; Cartier and Carrico 1988; Fitzgerald 2005; Gerow 1968). Based on the radiocarbon dates, these sites appear to have been occupied sequentially, with the University Village Site (CA-SCL-77) representing the earliest occupation (in fact the oldest documented Early period site in the Bay Area), followed by Early-Middle period occupation at the Tarleton site (CA-SMA-248) and CA-SMA-368/H, and then Middle-Late period occupation at the Hiller Mound (CA-SMA-160) (Byrd and Berg 2009).

Other investigations have been located upstream within the San Francisquito Creek watershed. Most of the sites are situated near the Stanford campus within an oak woodland zone, with a few sites located at higher elevations in the evergreen uplands (Bocek 1988, 1991, 1992; Holson et al. 1999). The earliest dated occupation in the general area is at CA- CA-SCL-609 (formerly CA-SCL-33), a deeply buried skeleton dating to almost 6,000 years ago. Post-4,000-year-old Early period occupation, contemporaneous with the University Village Site (CA-SMA-77) is particularly well represented at Stanford West (CA-SCL-464) and the Children's Health Council site, CA-SCL-613 (Bocek and Rick 1986; Burson 1998; Jones 1997). A series of sites yielded Middle period dates, while Late period occupation is best documented in the uplands at the Jasper Ridge site (CA-SMA-204) and also at nearby sites (Bocek 1987, 1988). These excavation projects have documented a dense occupation of the region during the late Holocene, when a wide range of resources from terrestrial and bay environs were exploited. They also show that many sites still lie buried beneath alluvial sediments (Byrd and Berg 2009).

### 3.3.3. Ethnographic Background

Costanoan-speaking tribal groups occupied the area from the Pacific Coast to the Diablo Range and from San Francisco to Point Sur. Modern descendants of the Costanoan prefer to be known as Ohlone. The name Ohlone is derived from the Oljon group, which occupied the San Gregorio watershed in San Mateo County (Bocek 1986:8). The two terms (Costanoan and Ohlone) are used interchangeably in much of the ethnographic literature.

At the time of initial contact with European explorers (1772), the project area was in the area occupied by two Costanoan-speaking Ohlone groups: the Puichon, a tribal group located between lower San Francisquito Creek and lower Stevens Creek, (an area encompassing today's cities of Menlo Park, Palo Alto and Mountain View), and the Lamchin, located to the north of San Francisquito Creek (Milliken 1995). The Puichon village of Ssipùtca was mentioned six times in the Libro de Bautismos at Mission San Francisco. Members of this village were at Mission Santa Clara from 1781 to 1805 (Milliken 1995). Although ethnographic information about the Puichon and Lamchin Ohlone triblets is sparse, they may have shared the marine and riverine resources of the San Francisco Bay and the San Francisquito Creek watershed, located immediately west of the project area. These areas were important sources for seasonal foods such as migratory waterfowl and shorebirds, which provided protein-rich supplements to the typical aboriginal diet of greens, roots and bulbs, seeds, and acorns, as well as fish (Levy 1978).

The Ohlone, who lived throughout the Bay Area, subdivided themselves into smaller village complexes or tribal groups. These groups were independent political entities, each occupying specific territories defined by physiographic features. Each group controlled access to the natural resources of the territories. Although each tribal group had one or more permanent villages, their territory contained numerous smaller campsites used as needed during a seasonal round of resource exploitation.

Extended families lived in domed structures thatched with tule, grass, wild alfalfa, ferns or carrizo (Levy 1978). Semi-subterranean sweathouses were built into pits excavated in stream banks and covered with a structure against the bank. The tule raft, propelled by double-bladed paddles similar to those used in the Santa Barbara Island region, were used to navigate across San Francisco Bay (Kroeber 1970).

Warfare was quite common in Ohlone culture and usually centered around territorial disputes (Levy 1978). Music, ritual and myth were extensive in Costanoan life. Song was employed in the telling of myths, in hunting and courtship rituals, and in other ceremonial activities. Musical instruments were typically whistles made of bird bone, and flutes and rattles made of wood from the alder.

Mussels were an important staple in the Ohlone diet as were acorns of the coast live oak, valley oak, tanbark oak and California black oak. Seeds and berries, roots, grasses, and the meat of deer, elk, grizzly, sea lion, rabbit, and squirrel also contributed to the Ohlone diet. Careful management of the land through controlled burning served to insure a plentiful and reliable source of all these foods (Kroeber 1970; Levy 1978).

The arrival of the Spanish led to the rapid demise of native California populations. Diseases, declining birth rates, and the effects of the mission system served to eradicate

the aboriginal life ways (which are currently experiencing resurgence among Ohlone descendants). Brought into the missions, the surviving Ohlone were transformed from hunters and gatherers into agricultural laborers (Cambra et al. 1996; Levy 1978; Shoup and Milliken 1999). With abandonment of the mission system and Mexican takeover in the 1840s, numerous ranchos were established. Generally, the few Ohlone who remained were then forced, by necessity, to work on the ranchos.<sup>1</sup>

In the 1990s, some Ohlone groups (e.g., the Muwekma, Amah, and Esselen further south) submitted petitions for federal recognition (Esselen Nation 2007; Muwekma Ohlone Tribe 2007). Many Ohlone are active in preserving and reviving elements of their traditional culture and are active participants in the monitoring and excavation of archaeological sites.

### 3.3.4 Historical Background

#### *Spanish Exploration and Colonization*

Contact between Spanish explorers and the native people of the bay region was initiated by the 1769 expedition led by Captain Gaspar de Portolá. The Portolá party set off from San Diego and from Monterey onward followed the coast route north, spending late October and early November on the San Francisco Peninsula. After having traveled north up the Peninsula along the coast, where they were greeted warmly by a succession of native villages (Milliken 1995:31-34), the party crossed the Coast Range ridge and began their journey south along the eastern portion of the Peninsula. The party camped on San Francisquito Creek on November 10. Father Juan Crespí, who recorded the details of the expedition, wrote:

At once upon our reaching here, several very well-behaved heathens, most of them well-bearded, came to the camp, giving us to understand that they were from three different villages, and I do not doubt there must be many of these, from the many smokes seen in different directions (Crespí in Stanger and Brown 1969:105 as cited in Shoup et al. 1995:22).

After a mission and settlement had been established at Monterey, parties began exploring north from a new base of operations. The first to return to the Bay Area in 1770 was Pedro Fages and his party, who chose the inland route instead of the coastal route to the north. Fages and his men explored the eastern shore of San Francisco Bay, passing through the Fremont Plain and eventually reaching the location of modern-day north

---

<sup>1</sup> For a thorough discussion of the Ohlone see Cambra, et al. (1996). For a more extensive review of Costanoan ethnography, see Kroeber (1970), Levy (1978), Milliken (1995).

Oakland. Just south of Alameda Creek, in Fages' only mention of native people in his diary of the exploration, the party encountered a group of local native people.

Up close to the lake we saw many friendly good-humored heathens, to whom we made a present of some strings of beads, and they responded with feathers and geese stuffed with grass, which they avail themselves of to take countless numbers of these birds (Fages [1770] 1939:119 as cited in Milliken 1995:36).

In 1772, a second Fages expedition traveled from Monterey passing through the Santa Clara Valley (Levy 1978:398). After passing northward through the region in March, they explored the inland Diablo Valley as far north as the Carquinez Strait and returned south through the Santa Clara Valley in early April.

Fernando Javier Rivera y Moncada and Father Francisco Palou next explored the region in the fall of 1774 (Beck and Haase 1988:17). They, too, followed the inland route and instead of exploring the east side of the Bay, continued north up the San Francisco Peninsula in search of suitable sites for future missions and military installations. The party distributed gifts to native groups along the length of their route.

The final sites for a military base and the first of the Bay Area missions were chosen during the Anza expedition of 1776. Anza and his men traveled up the Peninsula, where a wounded Indian they encountered in modern-day Belmont made them understand that local tribes were in the midst of a conflict. The party explored the entire area that would become San Francisco and continued on to explore portions of the East Bay. At Alameda Creek they came upon thirty Indian men "speaking a language unlike any they had yet heard" (Milliken 1995:54).

The first mission in the San Francisco Bay Area was established in San Francisco with the completion of Mission San Francisco de Asis (Mission Dolores) in 1776. Mission Santa Clara de Asis, located forty miles south of San Francisco, was established just a year later. Mission San Jose, located in modern Fremont, would not be established for another twenty years. Mission lands were used primarily for the cultivation of wheat, corn, peas, beans, hemp, flax, and linseed, and for grazing cattle, horses, sheep, pigs, goats, and mules. In addition, mission lands were used for growing garden vegetables and orchard trees such as peaches, apricots, apples, pears, and figs.

The missions relied on the Native American population both as their source of Christian converts and their primary source of labor. Though some Indians gave up their traditional way of life by choice, many were coerced, manipulated, and forced into the missions. Soldiers stationed at the Presidio were called upon to both punish those Indian people the priests could not control through more diplomatic means, as well as to retrieve people

who attempted to return to their native villages. By the mid 1790s, traditional Costanoan lifeways had been significantly disrupted, and diseases introduced by the early expeditions and missionaries, and the contagions associated with the forced communal life at the missions, resulted in the death of a large number of local peoples. Cook (1943) estimates that by 1832, the Costanoan population had been reduced from a high of over 10,000 in 1770 to less than 2,000.

### *Mexican Rule and Secularization of the Mission System*

Following Mexican independence from Spain in 1821, control of Spain's North American colonial outposts was ceded to the Republic of Mexico. Alta California became a province of the new republic and under Mexican rule Californians could now trade with foreigners and, further, foreigners could own property once they had been naturalized and converted to Catholicism. These new regulations made California more attractive to permanent settlers and, not surprisingly, the numbers of Mexican and non-Mexican born immigrants continued to increase during this period.

Despite this, life remained difficult for Indian people within the mission system. Locally, tensions mounted in the summer of 1829 when Indians of the San Jose and Santa Clara missions rebelled under the leadership of an Indian chieftain, Estanislao, and his companion, Cipriano (Shoup et al 1995:83). The confrontations that took place that summer resulted in casualties for both the Indian rebels and the soldiers serving the mission (Shoup et al. 1995:86). The fact that Indian people who had maintained long-term relationships with local missions were motivated to rebel against them reflected poorly on the institution's ultimate success. Difficulties like these on the local level, as well as the larger issues of administering such a widespread institution, and the desire of the Mexican government to remove the missions' vast land holdings from the control of Franciscan priests, resulted in the secularization of the mission system.

The process of secularization began in California in 1834. Very few Indian people received land as a result of secularization. In the end, former mission lands were parceled out in large land grants, and just as they had done in the missions, Native Americans served as a source of labor for the new landowners. Fifty-eight percent of land grants were made to Mexican citizens, while forty-two percent were made to non-Mexicans who had become naturalized and baptized, gaining access to property in the process (Beck and Haase 1988:24). Prior to secularization, 51 grants had been made in Alta California. "Of the 813 grants ultimately claimed, 453 were filed between 1841 and 1846, 277 from 1844 to 1846, and 87 in the last few months before United States occupation" (Beck and Haase 1988:24). Throughout the state this meant that the agricultural economy that was once

limited to the missions and pueblos quickly encompassed a growing number of cattle ranches run by men interested primarily in the hide and tallow trade.

Modern-day Atherton is situated on land once part of the vast Rancho de las Pulgas holdings (Abeloe 1966:405). Las Pulgas was granted to prominent Californio Don Jose Dario Arguello and included 12 square leagues of land (over 53,000 acres) that stretched from San Mateo Creek in the north to San Francisquito Creek in the south. The Pulgas ranch house is believed to have been located in a bend of Pulgas Creek on the south edge of San Carlos Avenue in modern-day San Carlos (Abeloe 1966:405). On a trip down the Peninsula before 1840, Captain Alfred Robinson visited the rancho and wrote the following:

El Rancho de las Pulgas was the next place of any importance in our route, and is situated a little retired from the road at the foot of a small rising ground. It is the property of Donna Soledad Ortega [sic], widow of Don Luis Arguello, formerly governor of California. I found her a beautiful woman, and the mother of three or four children. She was very lady-like in her manner and treated us with the utmost courtesy. After dinner, we bade her adieu and proceeded on our way (Robinson quoted in Abeloe 1966:406).

#### *The Mexican–American War and the Gold Rush*

As overland migration of American settlers from the east into Alta California became more common in the 1840s, relations between the United States and Mexico became strained, with Mexico fearing American encroachment into their territories. The political situation continued to deteriorate and twice Mexico rejected an American offer to purchase California. In 1836, a revolution in Texas drove out the Mexican government and created an independent republic. This republic was annexed to the United States in 1845, causing a rift in the diplomatic relations of the two nations. The following year Mexico and the United States were at war. American attempts to seize control of California quickly ensued, and within two months, California was conquered by the United States. Skirmishes between the two sides continued until California was officially annexed to the United States in 1848 (Kyle 1990:xiii-xiv).

Shortly after the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the discovery of gold in the Sierra Nevada ignited a major population increase in the northern half of California as immigrants poured into the territory seeking gold or the opportunities inherent in producing goods or services for miners. Prior to the Gold Rush, San Francisco was a small settlement with an approximate population of 800 inhabitants. With the discovery of gold and the sudden influx of thousands of optimistic gold seekers, a city of canvas and wood sprang up as men and goods streamed into the once isolated outpost.

California statehood and the end of Mexican rule ushered in yet another body of laws that governed life in this rapidly changing landscape. Of particular importance to both the people who had established themselves in California during the Mexican era and to those recent immigrants who hoped to settle in California after the gold rush, were the laws governing property ownership. Although Mexican citizens had been assured of their property rights after annexation, the frenzy of the gold rush made northern California's vast rancho lands irresistible to new arrivals, who often squatted on property that they did not own. In 1851 the U.S. government established a land commission to bring order to the increasingly chaotic situation. The three-member commission was assigned the formidable task of authenticating land titles granted by the Mexican government, placing the burden of proof on the property owners themselves. Long-time residents spent much of the next two decades trying to gain clear title to their land, often gaining title only to have to use the land itself to pay the legal bills that had accumulated during the process.

A petition for settlement of the Rancho de las Pulgas title was filed by Maria Soledad de Ortega (the widow of one of Arguello's sons), her two sons, and S.M. Mezes, a lawyer who had a stake in the land in 1852. It stated that the Arguello family was granted the property as early as 1795, although preservation of land titles was hardly a concern at that early date when the land was worth very little. In particular, the western boundary of Las Pulgas was subject to extensive litigation, and the patent settling ownership was not issued until 1856 (Abeloe 1966:405-6). The rancho was then sold off by Maria, her sons, and S.M. Mezes, the land's grantees, over the next several decades.

### *The Final Decades of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century*

Increased settlement after statehood and the division of many of the large ranchos led to a shift from the ranching economy favored by Spanish and Mexican landholders to an economy based at first on cattle and grain agriculture, such as wheat, then increasingly on orchard and specialty vegetable agriculture. Irrigation became a vital component in the region's productivity (Beck and Haase 1988:93-97). Crops such as grapes, peaches, walnuts, and vegetables proved to be particularly suited to the region, and served as a catalyst for an industry built around providing goods and services to farmers.

Although today the project area is situated near a major transportation corridor, 19th century residents were somewhat isolated from early population centers such as San Francisco due to the region's topography as well as the primitive state of early transportation. Prior to the establishment of railroads, residents relied on ferries to cross the bay and stages and horse cars to navigate the often difficult roadways.

These early travel corridors were firmly established when railroad lines were constructed throughout the region. Not only were the transcontinental lines established by the Central

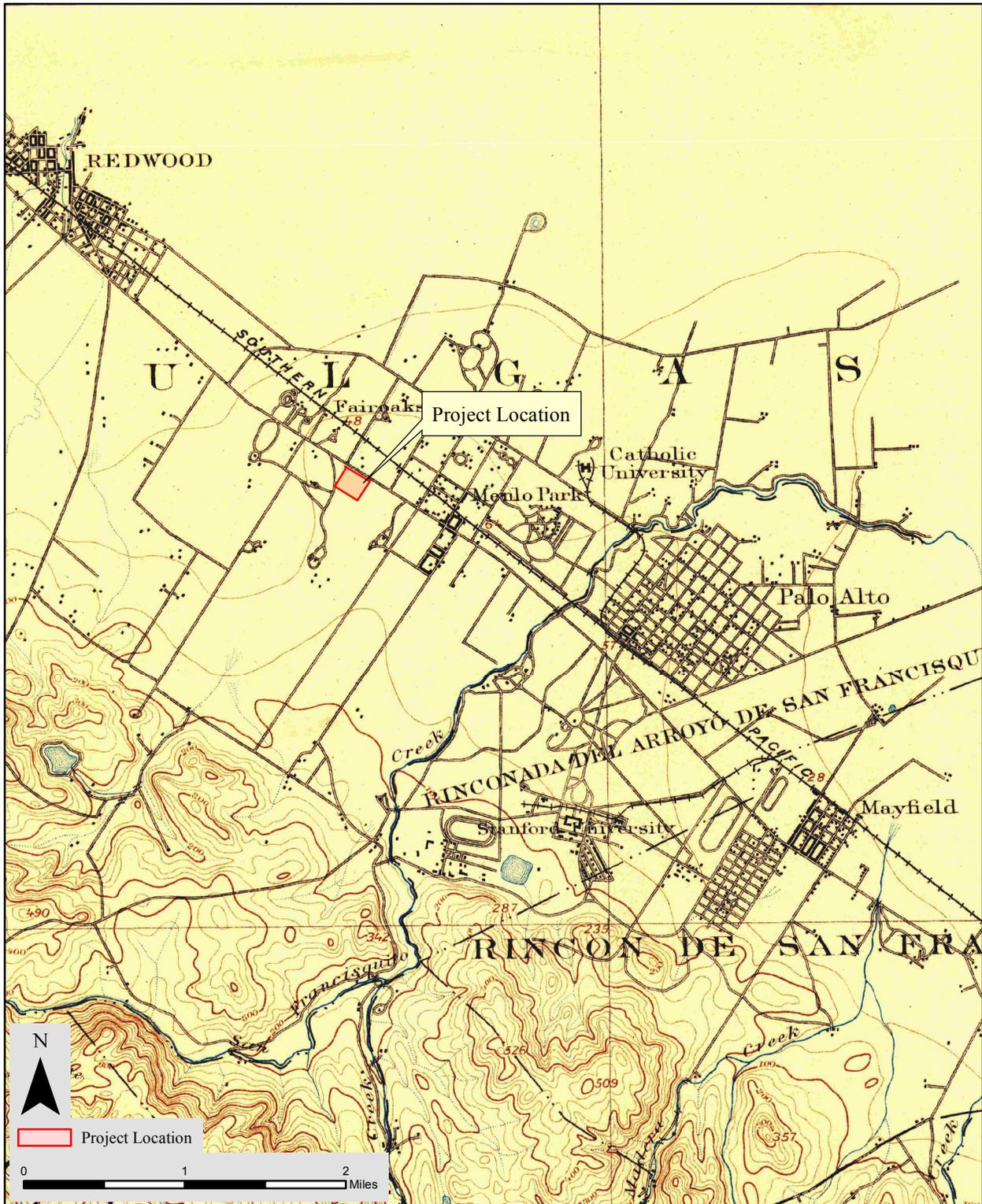
Pacific and later the Western Pacific important, but the interconnected network of local lines was significant as well. The location of stations along these lines largely determined the points of development that would soon form the downtown cores of the Bay Area's early cities and towns. Similarly, the lines formalized the corridors that would become home to the area's industries that were largely dependent on rail transportation. Future infrastructure, such as highways and public transportation, continued to follow the routes solidified by the railroads.

Overland travelers relied on the well-worn path of El Camino Real until train service between San Francisco and San Jose was established by the San Francisco-San Jose Railroad Company in 1864. The rail line ran parallel to El Camino Real and encouraged development east of El Camino near the new train depots (Hynding 1984:64). The SF-SJ line was quickly absorbed by the Southern Pacific, and in turn, by the Central Pacific. It would remain the only rail line on the Peninsula throughout the 19th century (Hynding 1984:64).

An 1897 map (Figure 5) confirms that at the turn-of-the-century, settlement in the vicinity of the project area was centered along El Camino Real and the Southern Pacific rail line that ran just east of El Camino in the vicinity of the project area. The project area was situated west of El Camino Real, approximately midway between the Fair Oaks and Menlo Park railroad stations to the northwest and southeast. At the time there were no structures depicted in the project area, and with the exception of the communities of Palo Alto and Menlo Park, settlement remained sparse in the region.

The lack of development in the immediate vicinity was due, in part, to the fact that the project area had become part of the large estate (over 400 acres) purchased by Faxon Dean Atherton in 1860. Atherton named the estate Valparaiso Park after his wife's Chilean birthplace and built a large home near the intersection of Elena and Isabella avenues (named after his daughters) to the west of the current project area. The Atherton's lifestyle was depicted by his daughter-in-law, Gertrude Atherton, in her novel *Adventures of a Novelist* (Abeloe 1966:409). The mansion was destroyed by fire after the Atherton's had moved on, while it was being used by Ira G. Hoyt as a school for boys (Abeloe 1966:409). Even after the family left the area their name remained associated with it, and street names such as Elena and Isabella avenues, Valparaiso Avenue, and Atherton Avenue link the modern landscape with the former estate.

Atherton was only one of many prominent men that purchased land and built luxurious homes in the immediate area. Others included pioneer industrialist Thomas Selby, lawyer John T. Doyle, Joseph A. Donohoe, Senator Charles N. Felton, and James Flood, who made his fortune in the Comstock (Abeloe 1966:410).



Project Area Depicted on  
1897 Palo Alto USGS 15' Topo Quad

Figure 5  
Lamphier-Gregory  
Cartan Field Project  
San Mateo County, CA

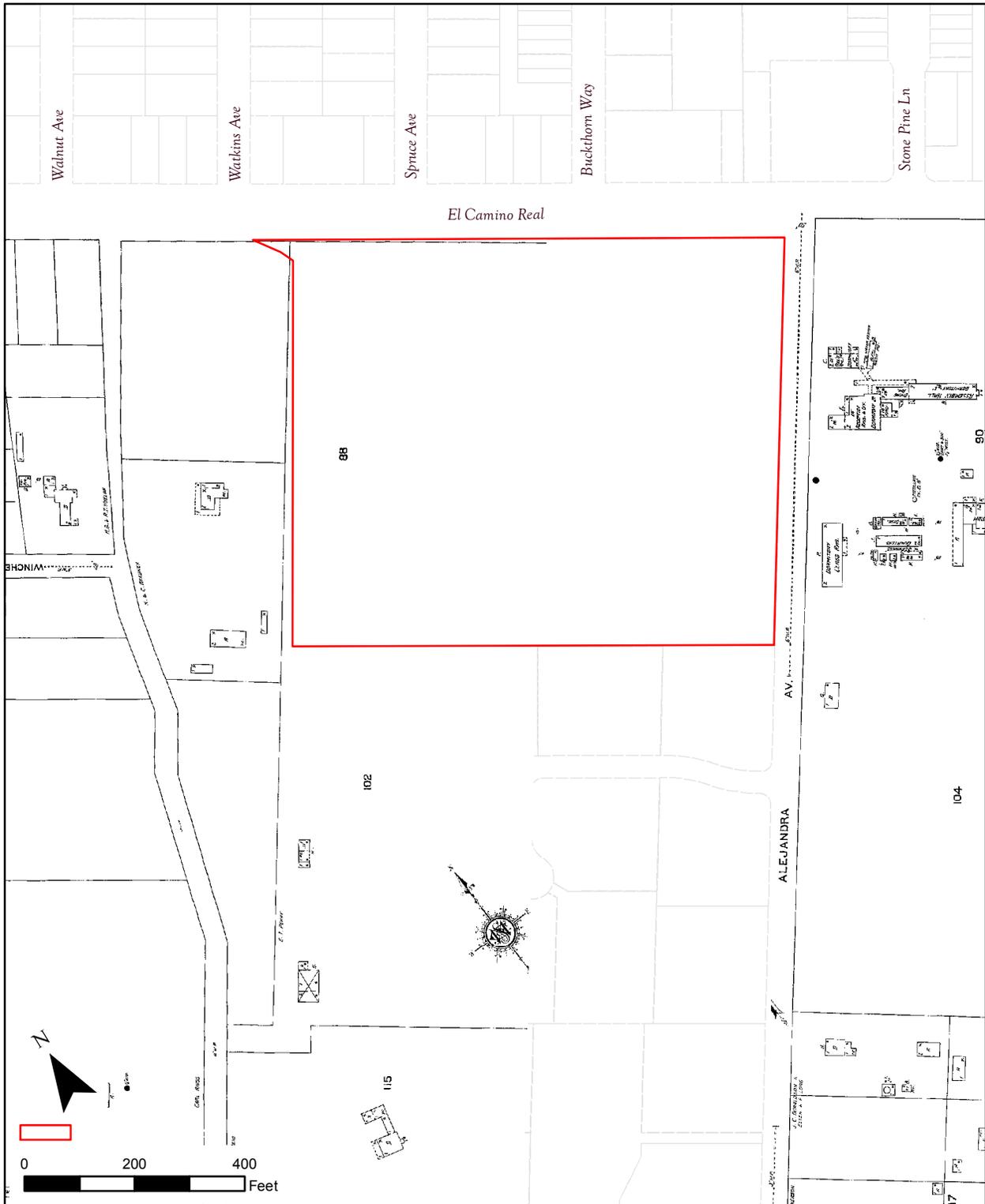
## *Twentieth Century Expansion and the Edward and Suzanne Perry Stables and Farm<sup>2</sup>*

In the early decades of the 20th century, the waterfront communities of the Peninsula became increasingly connected to both San Francisco and the East Bay. El Camino Real became the first paved highway in the vicinity of the project area, and in the 1930s, the stretch of the newly constructed Bayshore Highway between Redwood City and the Santa Clara Valley was completed (Hynding 1984:258). By 1930, the Dumbarton Bridge (between Ravenswood Point and Dumbarton Point) as well as the San Mateo Bridge linked communities on both sides of the southern portion of San Francisco Bay.

When the town of Atherton was incorporated in 1923 it included the current project area along El Camino Real (Abeloe 1966:409). Although land ownership of the project area in the first two decades of the 20th century is unclear, a 1928 Map of the Town of Atherton and City of Menlo Park (on display at the Atherton Heritage Association) clearly depicts the project area within the northeastern portion of the 30.73 acres owned by Edward and Suzanne Perry, who were prominent in California horse racing circles. A Sanborn map prepared in June 1928 (Figure 6) depicts their property in more detail. At that time, a small single-story house and one stable had been constructed on the property. Both buildings were in the southwestern portion of their property and outside of the current project area. A 1938 map of Atherton, acquired from the files of the Atherton Heritage Association, also depicts the current project area within the northeastern portion of the Perry's acreage (listed as 30.78 acres in Figure 7). The improvements made to the property by the Perry family, likely in the late 1920s or early 1930s, are depicted on the Sanborn map prepared in December 1943 (Figure 8). By that time, the small home and stable evident in 1928 had been replaced by a larger home, two large stables, a garage, and three small outbuildings. The U-shaped stable (still standing on the property today) and two small outbuildings are depicted within the Project area on the 1943 Sanborn (refer to Figure 8), while the home, garage, second stable, and one outbuilding were outside of the project area. Because the Sanborn mapmaker was mapping structures specifically for fire insurance purposes, he did not record the large racetrack that dominated the Perry property, although it is clearly visible in a 1948 aerial photo (Figure 9), which depicts the Perry ranch and racetrack along with the residence, stables, and associated outbuildings. As discussed below, a portion of the Perry ranch land was purchased by the Gilmore family ca. 1946, and the 1948 aerial may have been taken after the time that the Perry family subdivided and sold their holdings.

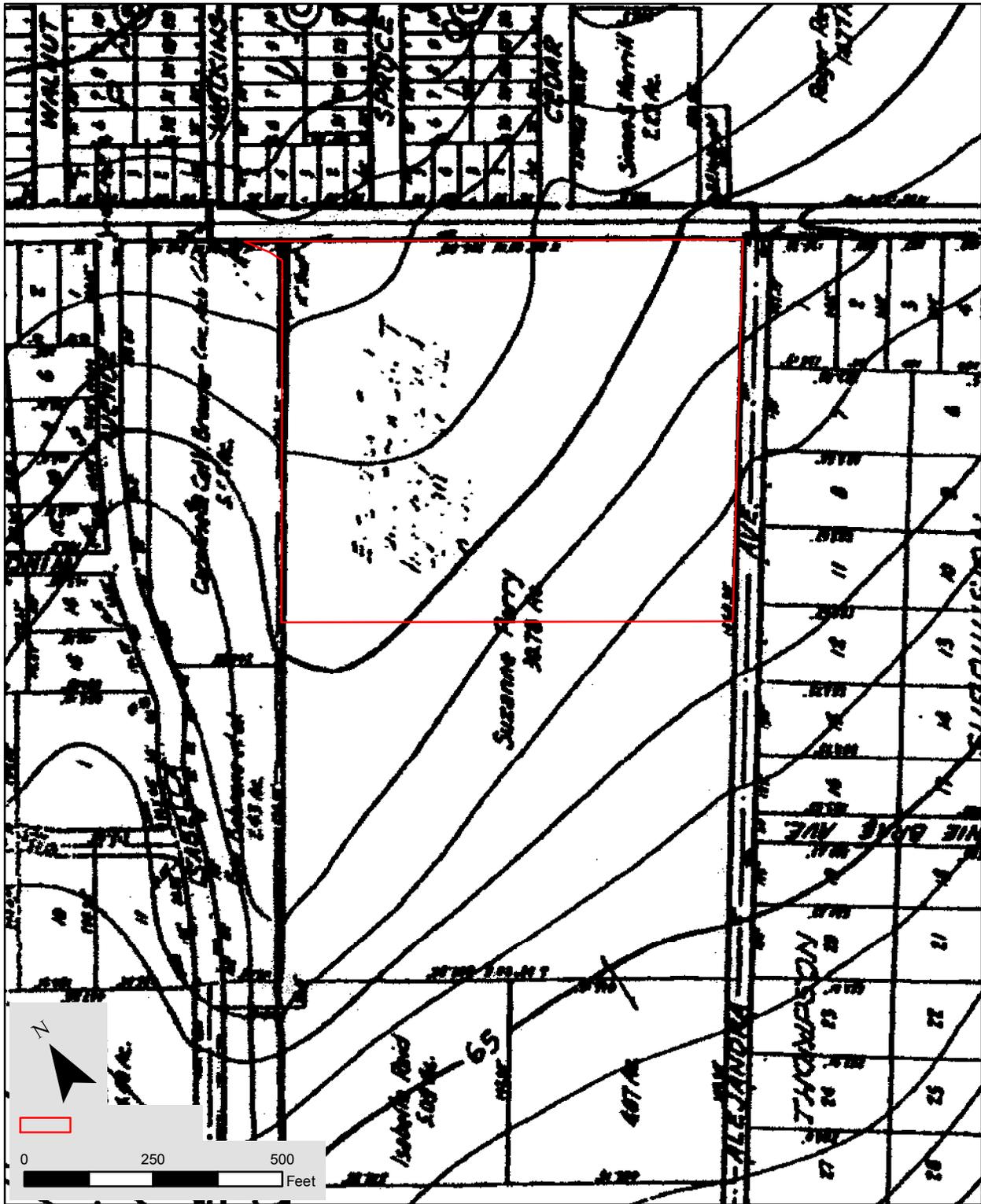
---

<sup>2</sup> Marion Oster, President of the Atherton Heritage Association, provided much of the information that made it possible to write the history of the Perry stables and their association with Phar Lap.



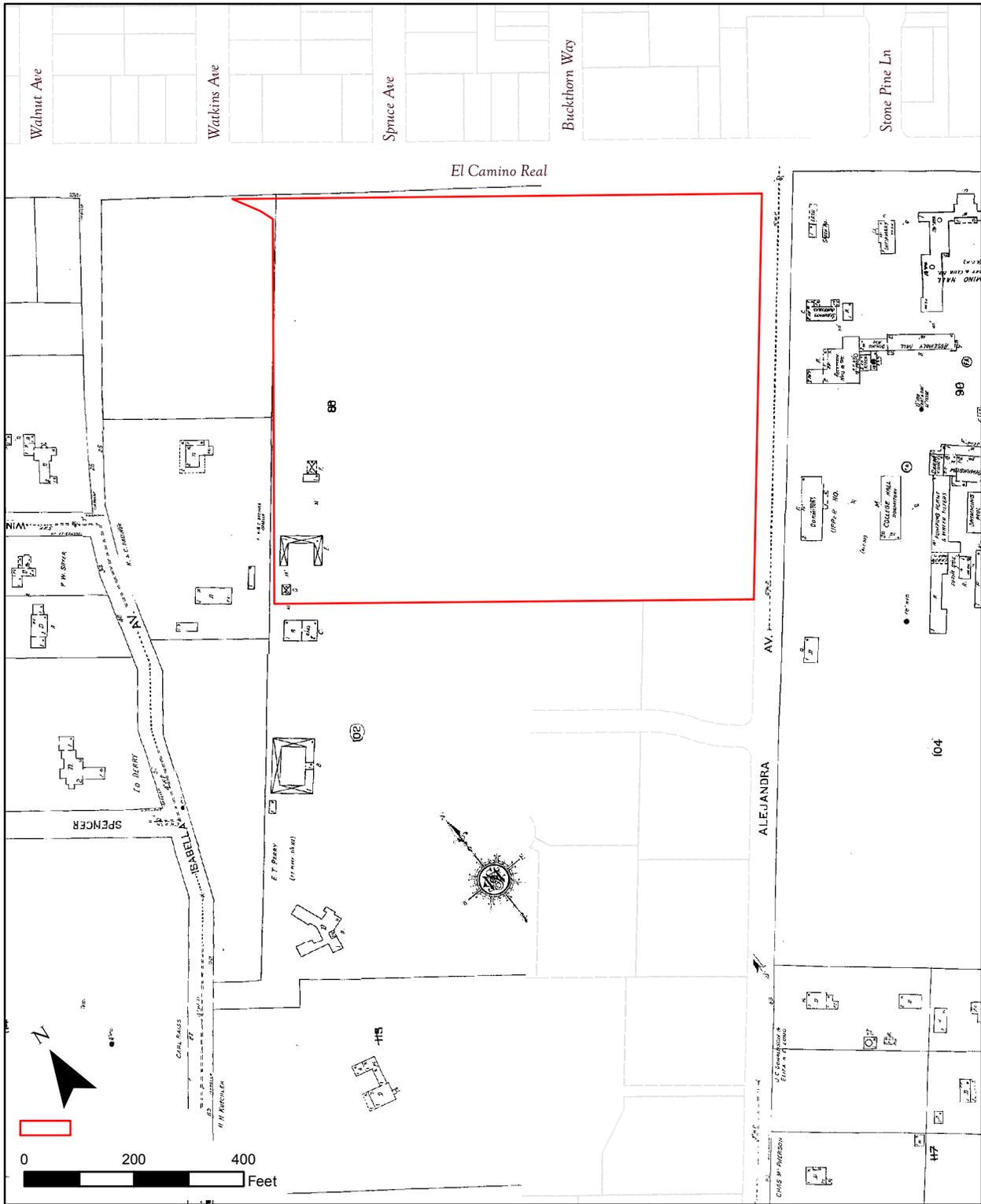
Project Area  
 Depicted on 1928 Sanborn Map

Figure 6  
 Lamphier-Gregory  
 Cartan Field Project  
 San Mateo County, CA



Perry Property  
 Depicted on 1938 Map Atherton

Figure 7  
 Lamphier-Gregory  
 Cartan Field Project  
 San Mateo County, CA



Project Area  
 Depicted on 1943 Sanborn Map

Figure 8  
 Lamphier-Gregory  
 Cartan Field Project  
 San Mateo County, CA



Project Area  
 Depicted on 1948 Aerial Photograph

Figure 9  
 Lamphier-Gregory  
 Cartan Field Project  
 San Mateo County, CA

The Perry property became inextricably linked with racing legend when Phar Lap, the most popular Australian racehorse of the era, died at the ranch on April 5, 1932. The colt was born in New Zealand in October 1926. While he was owned by American David J. Davis, Davis did not initially think much of the horse and leased him to Australian trainer Harry Telford, who had chosen him based on his breeding (Softky 2004). Tommy Woodcock became the young horse's strapper, and was extremely close to him. Softky reported that he often slept with the horse, and Phar Lap followed Woodcock around, refusing to eat if he was not nearby. As a 2-year-old, Phar Lap won just one out of five races, but by the time he was three he had filled out considerably, and won thirteen of twenty starts, coming in third at the Melbourne Cup in 1929. As a 4-year-old Phar Lap dominated the field and captured Australia's collective imagination at a time when the country was hard hit by the Depression and was looking for a source of national pride. That year he won fourteen of sixteen starts and came in second in the remaining two races (Softky 2004).

Softky also reported:

Phar Lap's success also brought threats, presumably by people with a financial stake in removing him. These culminated November 1, 1930, when some people in a car shot at him and missed. He went on to win the Melbourne Stakes that afternoon.

As a five-year-old Phar Lap sealed his legendary status, winning eight of nine races. Davis, the horse's owner, grew increasingly frustrated with the weights being assigned to Phar Lap and considered opportunities outside of Australia. The horse's first and last race in North America was in 1932 at Agua Caliente just over the Mexican border in Tijuana. Phar Lap endured an extensive sea voyage and a 600-mile drive simply to reach the track. At the time, Agua Caliente was the highest stakes race in North America. Phar Lap won the race by two lengths, set a track record, and beat eleven of the best American horses, including Kentucky Derby winner Reveille Boy.

Sixteen days later he was dead on Edward and Suzanne Perry's ranch in Atherton, where he had been brought to rest while Davis decided on his next move. His death was reported the following day on the front page of the *New York Times*. While he simply may have died of exhaustion and overwork, rumors swirled about the cause of his death, and continue to do so to this day. Some believed he had been intentionally poisoned, others that he had ingested arsenic applied to an orchard near Perry's ranch, while others believed that arsenic, used in popular horse liniments of the day, had slowly built up to toxic levels in his system. Still others thought he had ingested damp or moldy feed that caused acute intestinal distress.

After at least one autopsy, much of Phar Lap's remains were sent to back to Australia. Today, his hide is mounted and prominently displayed in the Melbourne Museum. His 14-pound heart is kept at the National Institute of Anatomy in Canberra, his brain is in Sydney, and his skeletal remains were given to the National Museum in New Zealand. His internal organs are believed to be buried in a metal box on the former Perry ranch (see below). While Phar Lap's career won't be discussed in more detail further in this report, there is a great deal of additional information available about the horse. At the time of his death he was the third-highest stakes winner in the world. He is a national icon in Australia and has been inducted into both the Australia and New Zealand racing halls of fame. *Blood Horse* magazine ranked him in the top 100 U.S. thoroughbred champions of the 20th century. Vintage video remains of his racing days, many products bear his name or image, a full-length movie was made about him in 1983, and several books have been published (Williamson 1983, Armstrong and Thompson 2003).

Although Phar Lap's death likely weighed heavily on the Perry family, Suzanne Perry continued to be active in the California horseracing scene after his death. A 1936 issue of *California Hoof Beats*, published by the California Harness Horsemen's Association, ranked Perry's stable fifth in cash winnings that year. The biggest winner was the J.B. Reynolds Stable of Kansas City (\$8,244.96), while Mrs. Perry brought home \$3,403.37. The same issue also noted that "Up at Menlo Park "Doc" Vail, the former Ohio trainer, is getting the horses owned by Mrs. Suzanne Perry ready this season."

Americans may be more familiar with the story of Seabiscuit than they are with Phar Lap, but the two horses did much the same thing for the fans in their home countries. As Laura

**U.S. Jockey Uses Phar Lap's Saddle**

NEW YORK, Oct. 15—AAP. Jockey George Woolf, who has ridden Whirlaway and other horses in many of their successes, always uses a saddle with which Elliot, the Australian jockey, won on Phar Lap in the Agua Caliente Handicap.

According to the "New Yorker," Elliot presented the saddle to Woolf after Phar Lap's win. The big, black kangaroo-hide-covered saddle has been worn by horses which have won \$1,500,000 in stakes. Woolf rode three winners in one day in this saddle at Belmont Park, and hopes to win the Kentucky Derby with it on Occupation.

Hillebrand, author of *Seabiscuit* wrote, "In the decade of anguish known as the Great Depression, rags-to-riches Seabiscuit was a hero and a source of hope and inspiration to millions of Americans." Seabiscuit was born one year after Phar Lap's death and raced for six years, gaining fame throughout his career. Phar Lap's jockey, Billie Elliott, gave fellow jockey George Woolf Phar Lap's kangaroo skin saddle as a good luck piece after his victory at Agua Caliente in 1932. Woolf raced with the saddle until his death in 1946, and used it when he rode Seabiscuit to victory over War Admiral in the 1938 Pimlico Special (Shinar 2003).

October 17, 1942, article in *The Advertiser*, of Adelaide, Australia.

Seabiscuit retired to Ridgewood Ranch in Willits, California, where he lived until he suffered a heart

attack at the age of 14. His stud barn on the property is in the process of being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places (<http://www.seabiscuitheritage.org/>).

*Phar-Lap – A Noble Horse*

In a fascinating letter written by Atherton resident Beverly Bittner to Frederick P. Homer, the Australian Consul General, on November 18, 1965, Mrs. Bittner informed Mr. Homer, "I happen to have the headstone that was placed on the flesh remains of Pharlap [sic], Australia's very famous race horse." As Mrs. Bittner put it:

My father had a walnut grove on Atherton in Palo Alto [Atherton] which is where Pharlap died. The Perrys who lived about one mile from us were boarding Pharlap 'til he could race. They put him to pasture in a lot that they owned across from our orchard. It was here that he supposedly consumed enough arsenic from insecticide spray to cause his death. At that time this headstone was placed in this pasture. Whether it was his flesh remains that were not taken to Australia or simply a monument in his memory, my mother is not certain. However, she believes it was his remains after autopsy and after what Australia took back to Australia for your museum (Bittner 1965).

Ms. Bittner went on to explain that her family and the Perry family employed the same groundskeeper, a man she referred to as Gib. When the Perry family sold their land a few years later to the Lockhaven family, the Lockhaven family continued to employ Gib as well. At the new owner's request, the pasture where Phar Lap had died was to be cultivated. Apparently unattached to the headstone, the Lockhavens instructed Gib to turn the headstone under in the process. Hesitant to do so, Gib decided to bring the headstone to the Bittner house, where he knew the family would care for it.

A small aside in Beverly's letter speaks to the strong feelings that many Australians had for the horse. After the Bittner family sold their land for subdivision they moved into town, and brought the headstone with them. As she put it, "It was there for several years until I happened by chance to meet an elderly gentleman in Crockett, California, who was a native of your country and had something to do with raising race horses and I believe with Pharlap [sic] himself." At the time she wrote the letter Beverly no longer remembered the gentleman's name. She did recall asking her father if she might give the headstone to the gentleman. As she reported, "He thought it was very nice to do so and I picked it up to deliver it to him; as it turned out, he did not want it for an emotional reason that he did not go into."

The headstone remained in the Bittner's possession until Beverly wrote her letter to Mr. Homer in November 1965. Mrs. Bittner and her son, Blake, made the journey to Australia

in 1975 to present the headstone to the Australian people. It is now on display at Randwick Racetrack, the site of so many of Phar Lap's Australian victories. The headstone was made of pink marble and was simply inscribed "Phar Lap - A Noble Horse." In her 2004 *Almanac* article, Marion Softky reported that in addition to the 30 acres on El Camino Real, the Perry family owned an additional 14 acres along the Alameda de las Pulgas between Atherton Avenue and Polhemus Drive (just over 1.5 miles to the west of the project area). There is some debate as to whether Phar Lap's remains were originally placed within the Perry property along El Camino, where the horse was boarded, or within the smaller property somewhat removed from Perry's main facility. Bittner's letter is somewhat ambiguous in this regard. According to Softky:

Mrs. Oster [President of the Atherton Heritage Association] knows people who believe he [Phar Lap] is buried at each place. Australia even sent a team with metal detectors to see if they could find the metal box, she says. "They didn't find anything."

The curiosity surrounding Phar Lap's death was peaked once again in 2000, when a new book on Phar Lap was published (Softky 2004). It reported that after a prominent veterinarian reexamined the horse's autopsy report he concluded Phar Lap likely died of duodenitis-proximal jejunitis (DPJ), which is caused by a bacterial toxin and was unknown at the time the horse died. This reexamination would not be the last word on Phar Lap's demise, however. The subject was again raised in the fall of 2006, when an Australian scientist tested several hair follicles removed from the horse's hide in the Melbourne Museum (Cathro 2006). The scientist concluded the level of arsenic present in the hair follicles proved the horse had been administered a "single, fatal dose of arsenic" (Cathro 2006).

Despite multiple investigations by authorities pointing to causes of death such as bacterial infection or poisoning (either by accident or with malicious intent), Phar Lap's long distance travel (by boat and truck), combined with his rigorous training and racing schedule was likely exhausting, and may have left him susceptible to a number of illnesses, including acute intestinal distress that would have resulted from consuming moldy feed (Cathro 2006).

#### *The Gilmore Family and Brittany Meadows*

A July, 1985, article in *The Country Almanac* describes the creation of the Brittany Meadows subdivision from land including the southwestern portion of the Perry ranch along El Camino (Henry 1985). At the time of the subdivision, the Gilmore family owned the 14 acres that would become Brittany Meadows, which was proposed as 12 one-acre lots and a single two-acre parcel, all adjacent to Isabella Avenue behind Menlo College

(Figure 10). A large estate house existed on the property at the time it was acquired by the Gilmore family ca. 1946. In 1964, the old house was moved to Holbrook-Palmer Park and the Gilmore's built their new home. The Gilmore home continued to occupy the 2-acre parcel mentioned above even after the property was subdivided. Mr. Gilmore was the founder of the Gilmore Steel Corporation and the family used the estate as their summer home. Both he and his wife loved horses, and were likely attracted to the amenities, like the open space and large barns that the property offered. Mr. Gilmore drove trotters and played polo, while his wife and daughter bred several well-known horses, including Kentucky Derby and Preakness winner Spectacular Bid. Henry (1985) quoted real estate agent Mike Fox as saying at the time, "Basically, it's always been a magnificent estate, where horses were raised, bred, and trained - both thoroughbreds and polo horses." Henry also reported that in addition to building an entrance road and two cul-de-sacs as part of the subdivision project, "two old barns" would have to be removed from the property. It's likely that these two barns were built by Ed and Suzanne Perry and were used as part of their horse training operation and then subsequently used by the Gilmore family. A 1948 aerial photograph (refer to Figure 9) depicts several large buildings along the northwest edge of the property, on either side of the one remaining stable that is part of the current project area.

The article in *The Country Almanac* also discussed Phar Lap, and his association with the property. The Gilmore's daughter Madelyn Jason was eager to explain that Phar Lap had not died on the portion of the property acquired by the Gilmore family. "Phar Lap, she said, actually died on another property owned by the Perrys a few blocks away. When the Gilmores bought their property from the Perry family in about 1946 it stretched all the way to El Camino Real, Mrs. Jason said," implying he had been stabled and died on the northeastern portion of the property adjacent to El Camino (Henry 1985). The 1985 article was written only two years after the full-length Australian feature film titled "Phar Lap" was released.

### *Menlo School and College*

Menlo School began as a military school, the William Warren School, in 1915. By 1924 the military program had been dropped and the school was known as the Menlo School for Boys, operating as an all boys preparatory school. Later in that decade a two-year college was established as part of the school. By 1949 the name was officially changed to Menlo School and Menlo College. In the years since its founding, the school has added a middle school to the high school and become a co-ed day school. While the school and college continue to share the same 62-acre campus, they are now independent entities with their own board, administration, and faculty.



Project Area  
 Depicted on 2010 Imagery

Figure 10  
 Lamphier-Gregory  
 Cartan Field Project  
 San Mateo County, CA

As discussed above, the southwestern portion of the Perry property along El Camino was subdivided for residential development, and as a result, the agricultural buildings associated with the former horse property were likely demolished to make way for homes. Eventually, Menlo School and College purchased the northeastern portion of the Perry property and developed sports fields, including a running track, tennis courts, and baseball fields. The maintenance buildings associated with the sports complex, known as Cartan Field, are clustered in the west corner of the parcel and include temporary structures as well as the stable that was once part of the Perry property. The former stable is now used for storage. Although it was not possible to survey the standing structures on the private residential property that comprises the former Perry horse ranch, the U-shaped stable in the corner of Cartan Field is likely the last standing structure associated with the former horse property. As a result, it has become associated with Phar Lap's brief stay and controversial death in Atherton, making it a destination for visitors with an affinity for the horse. Marion Softky reported that when Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke travelled to San Francisco in the early 2000's, Bill Lane, the former publisher of *Sunset* magazine and U.S. Ambassador to Australia, "took him on a pilgrimage to Phar Lap's stall," the unassuming stable in the corner of Cartan Field (Softky 2004). Lane had visited the stall where Phar Lap died with his father and brother just a day or so after Phar Lap's death, and had made additional visits to the stable over the years, including a day of filming with an Australian television crew and Atherton Heritage Association President Marion Oster.

#### **4.0 Results of the Literature and Records Search**

On behalf of WSA, staff at the California Historical Resources Information System, Northwest Information Center (NWIC) at Sonoma State University conducted a records search of the project vicinity on January 28, 2013 (File No. 12-0748). The records search involved a review of records and maps on file at the NWIC. Results of the records search indicate there are two recorded historic period resources and no prehistoric resources within ¼-mile radius of the project area. Information on previous archaeological studies within a ¼-mile radius of the project area was also provided. Relevant pages from the Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) Historic Properties Directory, which includes information regarding National Register of Historic Places, California Register of Historical Resources, California State Historical Landmarks, California State Points of Historical Interest, and historic building surveys, were included with the search results. Copies of the appropriate sections of the 1907 Tesla 15-minute and the 1953 Altamont 7.5-minute USGS topographic maps were also included in the results.

*Previous Cultural Resource Studies*

Thirteen cultural resource studies have been undertaken that include all or part of the project area, and one additional study has been conducted within ¼-mile of the project area. These are summarized in Table 1.

**Table 1. Previous Cultural Resource Studies**

Study	Authors	Date	Study Type	Title	Location
S-003084	Regnery	1977	N/A	Watkins-Cartan House (National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form)	W of project area
S-004888	Melandry	1979	Survey	Historic Properties Survey Report of Proposed Channelization and Signalization on El Camino Real, City Of Menlo Park, 04-SM-82, P.M. 0.8/1.3/04356-38 on El Camino Real, City Of Menlo Park, 04-SM-82, P.M. 0.8/1.3/04356-38	E of project area
S-010457	Holman	1988	N/A	Menlo Park Savings Project Archaeological Report (letter report)	E of project area
S-011396	BioSystems Analysis, Inc.	1989	N/A	Technical Report of Cultural Resources Studies for the Proposed WTG-WEST, Inc., Los Angeles to San Francisco and Sacramento, California: Fiber Optic Cable Project	S of project area
S-014779	Rice	1993	N/A	Technical Report for Menlo School and College, Douglass Hall Project	SE of project area
S-017993	Hatoff et al.	1995	Survey	Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Proposed Mojave Northward Expansion Project	N of project area
S-022657	Sawyer et al.	2000	Survey	Archaeological Survey Along Onshore Portions of the Global West Fiber Optic Cable Project	N of project area
S-025174	Holson et al.	2002	Survey	Cultural Resources Report for San Bruno to Mountain View Internodal Level 3 Fiber Optics Project in San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, California	N of project area
S-026007	Losee	2002	Records/ Literature Search	Records Search for Cingular Site No. Sf-248-02: Menlo-Atherton High School (letter report)	E of project area
S-027176	Holman	2003	N/A	Phase I Cultural Resources Study of the Beltramo Parcel, 1460 El Camino Real, Menlo Park, San Mateo County, California (Letter Report)	E of project area
S-029657	Nelson et al.	2002	Survey	Archaeological Inventory for the Caltrain Electrification Program Alternative in San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California	N of project area

Study	Authors	Date	Study Type	Title	Location
S-033545	National Park Service	1994	Management Plan Overview	Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, Arizona and California	N of project area
S-039104	Byrd et al.	2012	Survey, Testing, Monitoring	Archaeological Investigations for the State Route 82 Signal Interconnect and Intersection Modification Project, San Mateo County, California	N of project area

*Previously Recorded Resources*

There are two historic period resources recorded within ¼ mile of the project area (Table 2). No prehistoric resources have been recorded within the records search area.

**Table 2. Cultural Resources Previously Recorded within ¼-mile of the Project Area**

Site No.	Site Type/Constituents	Cultural/Temporal Affiliation(s)	Reference
P-41-175	Residence/Gothic Revival style house.	Historic/built in 1866 by Commodore James Watkins	Cooper 1983
P-41-2110	Educational Building/Historic shop and music building.	Historic/built in 1951	Painter 2003

P-41-175 is a residence built by Commodore James Thomas Watkins in 1866. It is the oldest house in Atherton and greater southern San Mateo County and it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1977. Commodore Watkins was one of the leading pioneers in the development of the West Coast and was a leader of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

The Commodore Watkins house was built in the Gothic Revival style and has retained many of its original 19th century features. The house has survived two moves, one in 1903, and most recently in 1998 when it was moved from Isabella Avenue to a site on Alejandra Avenue (the NWIC continues to erroneously plot the residence at the Isabella Avenue location).

P-41-2110 is the Music & Shop building on the Menlo Atherton High School campus and has been mapped incorrectly as being located south of El Camino, when in reality it is located at 555 Middlefield Road (not within 1/4-mile of the current project area). The building was designed in 1949 and constructed by the time the school opened in 1952. D. Painter recorded the site in 2003 in association with the construction of a new cell tower on campus. Painter did not recommend the building as NRHP-eligible. The error

regarding the location appears to have been made when maps were prepared in association with the Department of Parks and Recreation Primary Record Form.

Therefore, both historic period resources listed with the NWIC within 1/4-mile of the project area have been determined to be outside the 1/4-mile record search radius. No other properties are listed within 1/4-mile of the project area. There were also no listings on the California Inventory of Historical Resources or the OHP Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility within 1/4-mile of the project area.

## **5.0 Native American Consultation**

On January 23, 2013, WSA contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) by letter to request information on known Native American sacred lands within the project area and to request a listing of individuals or groups with a cultural affiliation to the project area. In a letter dated February 11, 2013, Debbie Pilas-Treadway of the NAHC stated that “a record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate Project area.” The letter also provided a list of San Mateo County Native American Contacts. WSA contacted the local Native American representatives by certified letter on to solicit comment on the project and any additional information the individuals might have regarding cultural resources in the project area. To date no responses to those solicitations have been received. Follow-up telephone calls to all of the individuals on the contact list are in progress at the time of writing and the results will be included in an addendum to this CRAR once this process has been completed.

## **6.0 Results of the Archaeological Survey**

As indicated in the record search results, the project area has not been previously surveyed for archaeological resources. In accordance with CEQA, to ensure that no potentially significant cultural resources are present in the project area, and as a means of evaluating potential impacts to such resources, WSA archaeologist Aimee Arrigoni, M.A. conducted an intensive pedestrian survey of the project area on February 19, 2013. The paved parking lot adjacent to Alejandra Ave. and the fenced area containing six tennis courts, which is entirely paved, provided zero ground surface visibility. At the time of the survey a groundskeeper was working on the baseball field in the southern corner of the project area and allowed Ms. Arrigoni access to the fields and maintenance area in the west corner of the project area. As might be expected, both baseball fields offered virtually no visibility, as sod covers the majority of the playing surface and the infield is manicured and consists of imported soil. Similarly, the infield of the running track consists of sod and the track itself is highly manicured and made of imported soil. The

southwest edge of the parcel has been paved and was in use by maintenance vehicles at the time of the survey. Similarly, a large portion of the area surrounding the maintenance sheds (including the stable) in the west corner of the project area has been paved. The perimeter of the property, particularly the southeast edge along Alejandra Ave. and the northeast edge along El Camino, offered limited visibility of the ground surface (less than 10 percent in some areas and as high as 50 to 75 percent in others). In these areas, a variety of trees, including redwoods, have been planted along the perimeter and ground cover includes non-native ivy as well as patchy grass and gravel. The native soil is silty clay. In areas where ground cover was absent or worn away, soil was inspected for indicators of the presence of archaeological material.

No evidence of the presence of either prehistoric or historic archaeological material was identified during the survey and no prehistoric or historic artifacts were observed. The former Perry Stable was documented at the conclusion of the pedestrian survey.

## **7.0 Results of Architectural Documentation and Assessment**

The former Perry Stable is a single-story U-shaped building situated in the west corner of the Cartan Field complex (Appendix A, Photo 1). It is situated among maintenance sheds and is currently used for storage. While its exact date of construction is not known at this time, it is depicted on a 1943 Sanborn map and is clearly visible in a 1948 aerial photograph of the property, making it at least 70 years old. It was probably constructed in the late 1920s or early 1930s, when the Perry family likely upgraded the facilities on the ranch and replaced the small home and stable visible on the 1928 Sanborn map (refer to Figure 6) with larger accommodations for themselves and their horses (refer to Figure 8). Like all of the ranch buildings, it was located along what was the northwest edge of the Perry's acreage. The additional barns and stables that were once associated with the Perry ranch have been demolished as a result of subdivision and development.

The stalls within the stable face the inside of the U-shape, and as a result, the following description refers to the inside of the U as the front of the building and the outside of the U as the rear. The rear of the central portion of the building is 80 ft. long (northeast elevation). The two "wings" that extend forward from the central portion of the building are each 55 ft. long. The building is approximately 20 ft. wide (including a 6 ½ ft. wide roof overhang). The low-pitched roof is hipped and covered in light multi-colored composite shingles. The exterior of the wood frame building is covered in lapped horizontal boards (a variation of shiplap siding) and is painted light yellow/cream, with the exception of the rear of both the central portion of the building and the wing on the east side, which are painted dark green and are discussed below. Along the rear of the building the eaves are fairly short and are open (the rafters have been enclosed with

fascia). Along the front of the building the eaves are wide (partially boxed) and create the overhang above the stall doors. The rear of the west wing of the building has one small three-panel wood trolley-on-track sliding door (Appendix A, Photo 2). The rear of the central portion of the building (northeast elevation) has been modified with an aluminum frame window in the north corner and plywood siding has replaced the original wood siding.

A shed has been built onto the northeast elevation to increase the area available for work and storage (Appendix A, Photo 3). The shed is open on one side and has a very low-pitched shed style roof. Both the shed and the wall it was built against have been painted dark green. The rear of the east wing of the building directly faces one of the two baseball fields within the project area. Plywood siding has replaced the original wood siding and has been painted dark green to blend with the adjacent fencing and field amenities.

The interior of the west wing of the building was divided into two large rooms, each accessed by a trolley-on-track sliding door (Appendix A, Photo 4). This portion of the building was likely used for tack and feed storage, as there is no evidence that stalls were originally located in the west wing of the stable.

The interior of the central wing originally accommodated at least five stalls and a small storage room on the west end. The storage room is now used as a utility room. The doorways that accessed the stalls were originally 54 in. wide, and one of the five doorways has been widened by removing three original wall studs (Appendix A, Photo 5). The original stall doors have been removed, and today the central portion of the building is accessed through large swinging doors. These are made of metal grates (1 in. welded pipe) lined with plywood panels.

The interior of the east wing originally housed four stalls. The doorways to the two central stalls have been modified and widened by removing sections of the original stall walls and the doors themselves have been removed (Appendix A, Photo 6).

The stalls were rectangular and accessed by a door facing the front of the building. In each case, a window was built opposite the door. Today the window framing is still in place and is easily identified within the wall framing, although the window openings have been patched with plywood siding. Each stall was separated by stacked 2-x-8 in. planks held in place by closely spaced wall studs (Appendix A, Photo 7). Several of the stall partition walls remain in place today.

The roof is constructed of common rafters joined at the ridge board. An N-shaped truss ties the rafters to the ceiling joists (Appendix A, Photo 8). The truss is positioned so that one vertical prop is directly above the interior wall of the building, providing support for both the roof and the overhang. Rafters are spaced 24 in. apart, while wall studs are placed 16 in. apart.

Measurements were taken of all the dimensional lumber used to construct the building (Table 3). The size of the lumber is consistent with lumber available during the time the Perry family ran the ranch and the dimensions pre-date modern lumber sizes, which were generally made smaller over time and were standardized in 1964 (USDA 1964). The building within the current Project area is the same building depicted on the 1943 Sanborn map (refer to Figure 8). While a few modifications have been made to the building over time, the majority of the structure retains original materials and clearly reflects its intended use as a stable.

**Table 3. Lumber measurements in Perry Stable**

<b>Building Component</b>	<b>Lumber/Part</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Height/Length</b>	<b>Thickness</b>	<b>Notes</b>
Wood door (main door, west wing, sliding [trolley on track])	stiles	6 1/2"	87 1/2"	1 1/4"	
	rails	6 1/2"	56"	1 1/4"	
	panels (interlocking slats)	5 1/4"			exterior shiplap siding
Door frames throughout building/window frames on north and west wing of building (doors include general entry doors and doors leading into stalls from front of stable; windows face out the back of the stalls [now lined with plywood siding])	headers (3 x)	3 7/8"		2"	
	king studs	3 7/8"		2-2 1/4"	
	trimmers	3 7/8"		2-2 1/4"	
	jamb/lintel plates	6"		1 1/8"	
Wall framing (throughout building)	wall studs	3 7/8"	~8' 4"	2-2 1/4"	studs spaced 16" apart (center to center)
	soles	3 7/8"		2-2 1/4"	
	interior wall nailers (cross braces)	3 7/8"		2"	
Roof framing (throughout building)	common rafters	3 5/8"		2"	rafters spaced 24" apart (center to center)
	ceiling joists	3 5/8"	~12'	2"	
	ridge boards	5 5/8"		5/8"	
	double top plates	3 7/8"		2 1/4"	
	vertical props	5 5/8"		5/8"	

<b>Building Component</b>	<b>Lumber/Part</b>	<b>Width</b>	<b>Height/Length</b>	<b>Thickness</b>	<b>Notes</b>
	angle braces	5 5/8"		5/8"	
	rafter ties	2 3/4"		5/8"	
Exterior siding		5 1/2"		3/8"	shiplap type variation
Interior paneling (stalls only, lower half)		8"		2"	lower 53" inside stables, gnawing marks evident on top boards
Metal doors					1" pipe weld

## **8.0 Evaluation Under CEQA**

### **8.1 CEQA Evaluation Criteria**

The California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) is the official list of properties, structures, districts, and objects significant at the local, state, or national level. California Register properties must have significance under one of the four following criteria and must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historical resources and convey the reasons for their significance (i.e. retain integrity). The California Register utilizes the same seven aspects of integrity as the National Register. Properties that are eligible for the National Register are automatically eligible for the California Register. Properties that do not meet the threshold for the National Register may meet the California Register criteria. Generally, a resource shall be considered by the lead agency to be "historically significant" if the resource meets the following criteria for listing on the California Register of Historical Resources (PRC Section 5024.1, Section 4852):

- (1) is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;
- (2) is associated with the lives of persons important in our past;
- (3) embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values; or
- (4) has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

CRHR criteria are similar to National Register of Historic Places criteria, and are tied to CEQA, so any resource that meets the above criteria, and retains a sufficient level of historic integrity, is considered an historical resource under CEQA.

## 8.2 *Evaluation of the Perry Stable*

### Criterion 1

As stated by the National Park Service (NPS), this criterion “recognizes properties associated with single events, such as the founding of a town, or with a pattern of events, repeated activities, or historic trends, such as the gradual rise of a port city’s prominence in trade and commerce.” When considering a property for significance under this criterion, the associated event or trends “must clearly be important within the associated context: settlement, in the case of the town, or development of a maritime economy, in the case of the port city...Moreover, the property must have an important association with the event or historic trends.” The Perry Stable is the last standing structure from the Edward and Suzanne Perry Stables & Farm, an active horse training facility on the Peninsula in the late 1920s through the mid-1940s. During this period, horseracing served as a welcome distraction from the general hardship created by the Great Depression, and as a result reached new heights of popularity among the American public. WSA believes the stable is also directly associated with Phar Lap, perhaps the most famous thoroughbred racehorse in Australia’s history and a star on the racing circuit in the 1920s and 1930s, although it is important to acknowledge that the available evidence is circumstantial. The 1928 Sanborn map depicts the layout of the Perry Ranch as it existed at the time. It included a small house and a single barn/stable located outside of the current Project area. The Sanborn map was not updated until 1943, when the remodeled Perry ranch, with a large home and stables, including the stable on the property today, was depicted. WSA believes that the property was improved, likely including the construction of the new house and stables, prior to Phar Lap’s stay on the ranch in the early 1930s, although no evidence such as an aerial photo, map, or assessment record has been found to verify this.

While measurements of the dimensional lumber that comprise the stable are consistent with construction in the 1920s or 1930s, they can’t be used to pinpoint the date of construction precisely. The 1930 U.S. Population Census enumerates Ed and Suzanne Perry at the ranch along with a butler and maid. The very small home depicted in 1928 was hardly in need of butler or maid services, although the large remodeled home visible on the later Sanborn map certainly could have been, implying the home had probably been rebuilt by 1930. It is unknown if the Perry family re-built their home and stables at the same time. However, it seems likely that Phar Lap, an internationally known racehorse at the peak of his career, would have been trained and stabled at a facility with high-quality amenities, much more in keeping with the ranch depicted on the later map than the single barn depicted on the earlier Sanborn.

Bill Lane's connection with the stable provides the strongest evidence for the connection between the horse and the stable in the corner of Cartan Field. As a boy, Lane, the former publisher of *Sunset* magazine and the U.S. Ambassador to Australia, visited the stable where Phar Lap died with his father and brother within a day or two of Phar Lap's death. Lane was a horseman and visited the stable more than once over the years, both filming for an Australian television broadcast at the location and bringing Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke "on a pilgrimage to Phar Lap's stall" in the early 2000's. Madelyn Jason's recollection of the location of Phar Lap's death, as discussed above in relation to the creation of the Brittany Meadows subdivision, also points to the current project area, although her recollection is further removed from the actual event than Lane's.

Phar Lap died in 1932 under suspicious circumstances at the Perry Ranch where he was being stabled between races. The association is important not only because the event forms part of Atherton's cultural heritage, but also because it occurred in the prime of Phar Lap's racing career and the circumstances of his death remain of interest to the Australian people to this day, 80 years after the event occurred. While there were multiple barns and stables on the property during its working years, as the last remaining building from Perry's horse ranch, the stable has become associated with Phar Lap's brief stay and controversial death, making it a destination for visitors with an affinity for the horse and the history of horseracing. As a result, the Perry Stable is recommended as eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1.

## Criterion 2

This criterion applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. The NPS defines significant persons as "individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. The criterion is generally restricted to those properties that illustrate (rather than commemorate) a person's important achievements. The persons associated with the property must be individually significant within a historic context." The NPS also specifies that these properties "are usually those associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he or she achieved significance." Suzanne Perry, the owner of the stable during its period of significance, was active in the Northern California horse-racing scene in the early 20th century. While she is representative of rural families who settled on the Peninsula in the early 20th century, she is not considered to be a person significant in our past. The Perry Stable is not recommended as eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 2.

### Criterion 3

Under this criterion, properties may be eligible if they “embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, ...represent the work of a master, ...possess high artistic values, or...represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.” The Perry Stable was a utilitarian structure built to be part of a working horse ranch. While it's U-shape and layout may be representative of a common building style, it is not an important example of an early 20th century horse stable. The Perry Stable is neither the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic values and, as a result, the Perry Stable is not recommended as eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3.

### Criterion 4

Criterion 4 applies to archaeological resources and consequently is not evaluated in this report.

### Integrity

When recommending a resource as being eligible to the CRHR, one must evaluate and clearly state the significance of that resource to American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, or culture. A resource may be considered individually eligible for listing in the CRHR if it meets one or more of the above listed criteria for significance, and if it possesses historic integrity. Historic properties must retain sufficient historic integrity to convey their significance. The California Register recognizes seven aspects or qualities that define historic integrity:

- Location. The place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred.
- Design. The combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property.
- Setting. The physical environment of a historic property.
- Materials. The physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property.
- Workmanship. The physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory.
- Feeling. A property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time.
- Association. The direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

To retain historic integrity, a resource should possess several of the above-mentioned aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is essential for a resource to convey its significance. The Perry Stable retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, and association. It sits in its original location and maintains its original form. One small interior room has been remodeled and a shed has been added to the rear of the building, but the original materials are present throughout much of the structure. The setting and the feeling of the property have been altered since the 1930s. The stable is no longer part of a ranch complex and is now surrounded by athletic fields. However, many of the large trees near the stable, which formed part of the ranch's setting, are still present along the perimeter of Cartan Field. While the setting and feeling of the property have been somewhat compromised by development, on the whole the stable retains physical integrity and the ability to convey its significance.

## **9.0 Impacts and Mitigation**

### ***9.1 Thresholds of Significance***

Thresholds of significance are criteria used to determine if the project creates damaging effects to cultural resources. Appendix G in the CEQA Guidelines provides the minimum “thresholds of significance” for impact assessment during the required CEQA review, and has been used as a standard for impact analysis. These guidelines are described in more detail in Section 15064.5 of the CEQA guidelines.

Substantial adverse change in the significance of a resource means physical demolition, destruction, relocation, or alteration of the resource or its immediate setting such that the significance of the resource would be materially impaired. The significance of resources is materially impaired when a project:

- (A) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of an historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its inclusion in, or eligibility for, inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources; or
- (B) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics that account for its inclusion in a local register of historical resources pursuant to section 5020.1(k) of the Public Resources Code or its identification in an historical resources survey meeting the requirements of section 5024.1(g) of the Public Resources Code, unless the public agency reviewing the effects of the project establishes by a preponderance of evidence that the resource is not historically or culturally significant; or

- (C) Demolishes or materially alters in an adverse manner those physical characteristics of a historical resource that convey its historical significance and that justify its eligibility for inclusion in the California Register of Historical Resources as determined by a lead agency for purposes of CEQA.

Generally, a project that follows the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings* or the Secretary of the Interior's *Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings* (1995), shall be considered mitigated to a level that is less than a significant impact to the cultural resource.

A lead agency shall identify potentially feasible measures to mitigate adverse changes in the significance of an historical resource. The lead agency shall ensure that any adopted measures to mitigate or avoid significant adverse changes are fully enforceable through permit conditions, agreements, or other measures.

A threshold of significance is an identifiable quantitative, qualitative, or performance level of a particular environmental effect, non-compliance with which means the effect will normally be determined to be significant by the agency, and compliance with which means the effect normally will be determined to be less than significant.

The following thresholds of significance are proposed to assess whether or not project effects pose significant impacts to the cultural resources known to be present in the project area.

- A significant impact would occur if the project would directly alter the physical remains of a resource that is determined to be a significant resource in a way that would adversely alter that determination. This could occur by the destruction or removal of intact archaeological or historic features or deposits through grading, excavation, or any other ground-disturbing activity.
- A significant impact would occur if the project would indirectly alter the physical remains of a resource that is determined to be a significant resource in a way that would adversely alter that determination. This could occur by exposing intact archaeological or historic features or deposits to increased erosion, inadvertent damage, or vandalism due to decreased surface protection through site clearance and preparation.
- A significant impact would occur if the project would directly alter the physical setting of the resource, if the natural setting is a contributing factor in the determination of a resource's significance. This could occur by the destruction or

removal of natural features through grading, excavation, or any other ground-disturbing activity.

- A significant impact would occur if the project would indirectly alter the physical setting of the resource, if the natural setting is a contributing factor in the determination of a resource's significance. This could occur by exposing the natural setting to increased erosion, inadvertent damage, or vandalism due to decreased surface protection through site clearance and preparation.
- A significant impact would occur if the project would directly or indirectly disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries.

## ***9.2 Perry Stable and Phar Lap***

**Impact 1.** The Perry Stable is recommended as eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1 because of its association with the Australian racehorse Phar Lap. Because project plans include the demolition of the historic Perry Stable, a significant impact would occur to the resource.

**Mitigation Measure CULT-1a:** According to CEQA Section 15126.4 avoidance of historic sites is the preferred mitigation.

**Mitigation Measure CULT-1b:** If avoidance is not feasible, it is recommended that a memorial to Phar Lap be created at or near the area occupied by the Perry Stable. Such a memorial should be created with input from the Atherton Planning Department, the Atherton Heritage Association, and the Menlo College and Menlo School.

## ***9.3 Previously Undiscovered Archaeological Resources***

**Impact 2.** A significant impact would occur if ground-disturbing activities (e.g., grading, excavation, drilling, etc.) associated with project construction disturb, damage, or destroy previously unknown buried prehistoric features and deposits that could be considered significant resources. A significant impact would occur if ground-clearing activities (e.g., grading, brush-hogging, mowing, etc.) exposed to erosion, inadvertent damage, or vandalism those buried archaeological features and deposits that could be reconsidered significant resources.

Although the likelihood of encountering intact cultural resources is considered low, but because of the proximity of the project to an ancient watercourse there is the possibility that buried archaeological resources may be located during construction activities. Site preparation, grading, and construction activities could adversely impact previously undiscovered archeological resources. Implementation of the following mitigation

measure would reduce potential impacts to undiscovered archeological resources to a less-than-significant level under CEQA.

**Mitigation Measure CULT-2a:** Given the moderate possibility for unknown prehistoric archaeological deposits to be buried in the proposed project area, WSA recommends that a core sampling program be conducted in the areas of the project that will be subject to subsurface impacts. Even though the pedestrian survey found no evidence of prehistoric occupation or land use, the close proximity of the former creek makes buried prehistoric deposits a possibility.

Core sampling should be limited to areas of proposed subsurface construction and should not exceed the proposed depths of subsurface disturbance that will result due to construction of building and bleacher footings or the pool excavation.

**Mitigation Measure CULT-2b:** Prior to the beginning of construction, a qualified professional archaeologist should conduct a cultural resources training session for construction crew members. Information should be provided to construction personnel about the legal requirements relating to the discovery of buried cultural resources or buried human remains, as well as information useful in identifying historic and prehistoric cultural material, and the procedures to follow should cultural resources or buried human remains be encountered during project excavations.

**Mitigation Measure CULT-2c:** In accordance with CEQA Guideline §15064.5 (f), should any previously unknown historic or prehistoric resources, including but not limited to charcoal, obsidian or chert flakes, grinding bowls, shell fragments, bone, pockets of dark, friable soils, glass, metal, ceramics, wood or similar debris, be discovered during grading, trenching, or other on-site excavation(s), earthwork within 100 feet of these materials shall be stopped until a qualified professional archaeologist has an opportunity to evaluate the significance of the find and suggest appropriate mitigation(s), as determined necessary to protect the resource, as detailed below.

(A) According to CEQA Section 15126.4 avoidance is the preferred mitigation. Since CEQA provisions regarding the preservation of historic sites direct that adverse effects to historic sites shall be avoided, if feasible, the resource shall be protected from damaging effects through avoidance.

(B) Avoidance can include, but is not limited to, the following options:

1. Planning construction to avoid the historic site.
2. Incorporation of sites within parks, green space, or other open space.

3. Capping the historic site with a layer of chemically stable soil before construction. Capping the historic site would include installation of a water permeable protective barrier that is covered with a 3-ft.-thick layer of chemically stable soil before constructing non-intrusive facilities on the site. Excavation for landscaping, irrigation or any other purpose shall be limited to the soil layer above the water permeable protective barrier. If the soil layer cannot accommodate all planned underground utilities, a thicker soil layer may be used to cover the site.
4. Deeding the site into a permanent conservation easement.

(C) If avoidance of any previously undiscovered site is not feasible, data recovery shall be conducted in accordance with an approved Archaeological Data Recovery Plan (ADRP) to mitigate adverse effects to the significance of the site – the area of data recovery being limited to the area of adverse effect. This would fulfill CEQA requirements that the mitigation measure must be “roughly proportional” to the impacts of the project. Data recovery shall be conducted by a professional archaeologist in compliance with CEQA Guideline Section §15064.5. Once the site has been properly tested, subject to data recovery, or preserved to the satisfaction of the professional archaeologist in compliance with CEQA Guideline §15064.5, the site can be further developed.

#### **9.4 *Previously Undiscovered Human Remains***

**Impact 3.** A significant impact would occur if ground-clearing or ground-disturbing activities associated with site preparation, grading, and construction activities could disturb Native American human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries. The potential to uncover Native American human remains exists in locations throughout California. Although not anticipated, human remains may be identified during site-preparation and grading activities, resulting in a significant impact to Native American cultural resources. Implementation of the following mitigation measure would reduce potential adverse impacts to human remains to a less-than-significant level.

**Mitigation Measure CULT-3a:** Section 7050.5(b) of the California Health and Safety code will be implemented in the event that human remains, or possible human remains, are located during Project-related construction excavation. Section 7050.5(b) states:

In the event of discovery or recognition of any human remains in any location other than a dedicated cemetery, there shall be no further excavation or disturbance of the site or any nearby area reasonably suspected to overlie adjacent remains until the coroner of the county in which the human remains are discovered has determined, in accordance

with Chapter 10 (commencing with Section 27460) of Part 3 of Division 2 of Title 3 of the Government Code, that the remains are not subject to the provisions of Section 27492 of the Government Code or any other related provisions of law concerning investigation of the circumstances, manner and cause of death, and the recommendations concerning treatment and disposition of the human remains have been made to the person responsible for the excavation, or to his or her authorized representative, in the manner provided in Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

The County Coroner, upon recognizing the remains as being of Native American origin, is responsible to contact the NAHC within 24 hours. The Commission has various powers and duties, including the appointment of a Most Likely Descendant (MLD) to the Project. The MLD, or in lieu of the MLD, the NAHC, has the responsibility to provide guidance as to the ultimate disposition of any Native American remains.

## 10.0 References

Abeloe, William N.

1966 *Historic Spots in California*. Third Edition. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.

Armstrong, Geoff, and Peter Thompson

2003 *Phar Lap*. Allen & Unwinn, Crows Nest, Australia

Beardsley, Richard K.

1948 Cultural Sequences in Central California Archaeology. *American Antiquity* 14(1):1-28.

Bennyhoff, James A.

1994a A Delta Intrusion to the Bay in the Late Middle Period in Central California. In *Toward a New Taxonomic Framework for Central California Archaeology: Essays by James A. Bennyhoff and David A. Fredrickson*, edited by Richard E. Hughes, pp.7-14. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility 52.

1994b Central California Augustine: Implications for Northern California Archaeology. In *Toward a New Taxonomic Framework for Central California Archaeology: Essays by James A. Bennyhoff and David A. Fredrickson*, edited by Richard E. Hughes, pp.65-74. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility 52.

1994c Variation within the Meganos Culture. In *Toward a New Taxonomic Framework for Central California Archaeology: Essays by James A. Bennyhoff and David A. Fredrickson*, edited by Richard E. Hughes, pp.81-92. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility 52.

Bennyhoff, James A. and Richard E. Hughes

1987 Shell Bead Ornament Exchange Networks Between California and the Western Great Basin. *Anthropological Papers of the American Museum of Natural History* 64 (2):79-175.

BioSystems Analysis, Inc.

1989 Technical Report of Cultural Resources Studies for the Proposed WTG-WEST, Inc., Los Angeles to San Francisco and Sacramento, California: Fiber Optic Cable Project. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Bittner, Beverly

1965 Letter written to Frederick P. Homer, Australian Consulate General, November 18, 1965. Manuscript on file Atherton Heritage Association, Atherton, CA.

Bocek, Barbara

- 1987 Hunter-Gatherer Ecology and Settlement Mobility along San Francisquito Creek. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, Stanford University, Stanford, California. University Microfilms, Ann Arbor.
- 1988 Sites and Site Clusters: Middle Period Archaeology of the San Francisquito Drainage. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology*, 1:299-311.
- 1991 Prehistoric Settlement Pattern and Social Organization on the San Francisco Peninsula, California. In *Between Bands and States*, edited by Susan A. Gregg, pp. 58-86. Center for Archaeological Investigations Occasional Paper No. 9, Southern Illinois University.
- 1992 Subsistence, Settlement and Tribelet Territories on the Eastern San Francisco Peninsula. *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* 5:259-297.

Bocek, Barbara and John Rick

- 1986 Archaeological Significance of Stanford West Areas A and B: A Report for the Stanford University Archaeology Task Force. Stanford University, Palo Alto, California.

Brown, Lauren

- 1985 *Grasslands*. National Audubon Society Nature Guides. Alfred A. Knopf, New York, NY.

Burson, Elizabeth

- 1998 Taxa Diversity and Prehistoric Foraging along the San Francisquito Watershed, California: A 4,000-Year Record of Resource Use. Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, Stanford University.

Byrd, Brian F., and John Berg

- 2009 Phase II Excavations in the Caltrans, Right-of-Way at CA-SCL-12/H, Santa Clara County, California. Prepared for Caltrans District 4, Environmental Division. Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc. Davis, CA.

Byrd, Brian F., John E. Berg, and Philip Kaijankoski

- 2012 Survey, Testing, Monitoring, Archaeological Investigations for the State Route 82 Signal Interconnect and Intersection Modification Project, San Mateo County, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Byrd, Brian F., Philip Kaijankoski, Jack Meyer, Adie Whitaker, Rebecca Allen, Meta Bunse, and Bryan Larson

- 2009 Archaeological Research Design and Treatment Plan for the Transit Center District Plan Area, San Francisco, California. July 2009 Draft.

Report on file at the Office of Major Environmental Analysis, City of San Francisco, CA.

Cartier, Robert

1996 The Hiller Site: CA-SMA-160. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Cartier, Robert and Judy Carrico

1988 The Tarleton Site – CA-SMA-248. In *Proceedings of the Society for California Archaeology* Volume 1, pp. 283-298. Society for California Archaeology.

Cathro, Morton

2006 "Phar Lap Redux" November 15, 2006, accessed online February 21 2013 at <http://www.bloodhorse.com/horse-racing/articles/36381/phar-lap-redux>.

Cooper, J.

1983 Department of Parks and Recreation record for P-41-175. Record on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Crampton, Beecher

1974 *Grasses in California*. California Natural History Guides: 33. University of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, and London.

Fitzgerald, Richard T.

2005 Archaeological Investigations at CA-SMA-368/H for the Ravenswood Biological Mitigation Project 04-SMA-84, PM 41.9/47.1, EA 04-015113, San Mateo County, California. Prepared for California Department of Transportation.

Fredrickson, David A.

1973 Early Cultures of the North Coast Ranges, California. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of California, Davis.

1993 Archaeological Taxonomy in Central California Reconsidered. In *Toward a New Taxonomic Framework for Central California Archaeology: Essays by James A. Bennyhoff and David A. Fredrickson*, edited by Richard E. Hughes, pp.90-103. Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility 52.

Gerow, Bert A. with Roland W. Force

1968 *An Analysis of the University Village Complex: with a Reappraisal of Central California Archaeology*. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California.

Gifford, Edward W.

- 1916 Dichotomous Social Organization in South Central California. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 11(5):291-296.

Groza, Randy G.

- 2002 An AMS Chronology for Central California Olivella Shell Beads. Unpublished Master's thesis, Department of Anthropology, California State University, San Francisco.

Hatoff, Brian, Barb Voss, Sharon Waechter, Stephen Wee, and Vance Bente

- 1995 Survey Cultural Resources Inventory Report for the Proposed Mojave Northward Expansion Project. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Henry, William

- 1985 "Atherton's Gilmore estate will be subdivided," *The Country Almanac*, July 16, 1985, page 3. Article on file Atherton Heritage Association, Atherton, CA.

Hildebrandt, William R.

- 1983 Archaeological Research of the Southern Santa Clara Valley Project: Based on a Data Recovery Program from Sites CA-SCI-54, CA-SCI-163, CA-SCI-178, CA-SCI-237, and CA-SCI-241 Located in the Route 101 Corridor, Santa Clara County, California. Daniel, Mann, Johnson, and Mendenhall and San Jose State University, Los Angeles and San Jose. Prepared for California Department of Transportation, District 4, San Francisco. Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis, California.

Holman, Miley Paul

- 1988 Menlo Park Savings Project Archaeological Report (letter report). Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- 2003 Phase I Cultural Resources Study of the Beltramo Parcel, 1460 El Camino Real, Menlo Park, San Mateo County, California (letter report). Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

Holson, John, Cordelia Sutch, and Stephanie Pau

- 2002 Survey Cultural Resources Report for San Bruno to Mountain View Intermodal Level 3 Fiber Optics Project in San Mateo and Santa Clara Counties, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.

- Holson, John, Thomas L. Jackson, Elena Reese, Julia Hammett, and Heather Price  
1999 Archaeological Monitoring, Testing and Data Recovery Plan for the San Hill Corridor Project, Stanford, California. Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis, California.
- Huntsman, N. J.  
1936 *California Hoof Beats* 1936 (2), a publication of the California Harness Horsemen's Association, accessed online February 21 2013 at [http://www.chhaonline.com/history/CalifHarness1936/califHarness1936\(2\).html](http://www.chhaonline.com/history/CalifHarness1936/califHarness1936(2).html)
- Hynding, Alan  
1984 *From Frontier to Suburb: The Story of the San Mateo Peninsula*. Star Publishing Company, Belmont, CA
- Hylkema, Mark G.  
2002 Tidal Marsh, Oak Woodlands, and Cultural Florescence in the Southern San Francisco Bay Region. In *Catalysts to Complexity: Late Holocene Societies of the California Coast*, edited by Jon M. Erlandson and Terry L. Jones, pp. 205-232. Perspectives in California Archaeology 6, Series editor J. E. Arnold. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles,
- Jones, Laura  
1997 Report of Archaeological Findings at CA-SCL-613, Children's Health Council, Santa Clara County, California. Far Western Anthropological Research Group, Inc., Davis, California.
- King, Thomas F.  
1970 The Dead at Tiburon. Occasional Paper 2. Northwestern California Archaeological Society, Marin County.
- Lightfoot, Kent G.  
1997 Cultural Construction of Coastal Landscapes: A Middle Holocene Perspective from San Francisco Bay. In *Archaeology of the California Coast during the Middle Holocene*, edited by Jon M. Erlandson and Michael A. Glassow, pp. 129-142. Perspectives in California Archaeology 4, Jeanne E. Arnold. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles,
- Lightfoot, Kent G., and Edward M. Luby  
2002 Late Holocene in the San Francisco Bay Area: Temporal Trends in the Use and Abandonment of Shell Mounds in the East Bay. In *Catalysts to Complexity: Late Holocene Societies of the California Coast*, edited by Jon M. Erlandson and Terry L. Jones, pp. 263-281. Perspectives in California Archaeology 6, Series Editor Jeanne E. Arnold. Cotsen Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles.

- Lillard, Jeremiah B., Robert F. Heizer, and Franklin Fenenga  
 1939 An Introduction to the Archaeology of Central California. Sacramento Junior College Department of Anthropology Bulletin 2. Sacramento, CA.
- Losee Carolyn  
 2002 Records/ Literature Search Records Search for Cingular Site No. Sf-248-02: Menlo-Atherton High School (letter report). Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- Melandry, Mara  
 1979 Survey Historic Properties Survey Report of Proposed Channelization and Signalization on El Camino Real, City Of Menlo Park, 04-SM-82, P.M. 0.8/1.3/04356-38 on El Camino Real, City Of Menlo Park, 04-SM-82, P.M. 0.8/1.3/04356-38. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- Meyer, Jack, and Jeffrey S. Rosenthal  
 1997 Archaeological and Geoarchaeological Investigations at Eight Prehistoric Sites in the LosVaqueros Reservoir Area, Contra Costa County. In Los Vaqueros Project Final Report. Prepared for the Contra Costa Water District, Concord. Anthropological Studies Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- Milliken, Randall T., Richard T. Fitzgerald, Mark G. Hylkema, Randy Groza, Tom Origer, David G. Bieling, Alan Leventhal, Randy S. Wiberg, Andrew Gottsfield, Donna Gillete, Viviana Bellifemine, Eric Strother, Robert Cartier, and David A. Fredrickson  
 2007 Punctuated Culture Change in the San Francisco Bay Area. In *California Prehistory: Colonization, Culture, and Complexity*, edited by Terry L. Jones and Kathryn A. Klar, pp. 99-124. Altamira Press, Lanham, MD.
- Moratto, Michael J.  
 1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, Orlando, Florida.
- National Park Service  
 1994 Management Plan Overview Draft Comprehensive Management and Use Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, Juan Bautista de Anza National Historic Trail, Arizona and California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- Nelson, Nels C.  
 1909 The Ellis Landing Shellmound. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 7(5).

- 1910 The Ellis Landing Shellmound. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 8. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Nelson, Wendy J. Tammara Norton, Larry Chiea, and Reinhard Pribish  
 2002 Survey Archaeological Inventory for the Caltrain Electrification Program Alternative in San Francisco, San Mateo, and Santa Clara Counties, California. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- Painter, D.  
 2003 Department of Parks and Recreation record for P-41-2110. Record on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- Regnery, Dorothy F.  
 1977 Watkins-Cartan House (National Register of Historic Places Inventory--Nomination Form). Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- Rice, Carolyn  
 1993 Technical Report for Menlo School and College, Douglass Hall Project. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- Sawyer, Izaak, Laurie Pfeiffer, Karen Rasmussen, and Judy Berryman  
 2000 Survey Archaeological Survey Along Onshore Portions of the Global West Fiber Optic Cable Project. Report on file at the Northwest Information Center, Sonoma State University, Rohnert Park, California.
- Schenck, W. Egbert  
 1926 Historic Aboriginal Groups of the California Delta Region. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 23(2):123-146, Berkeley, California.
- Shinar, Jack  
 2003 "Woolf's 'Lucky Saddle' Creates a Stir." BloodHorse.com/Horse Racing News. Accessed online May 8, 2013 at <http://bloodhorse.com/horse-racing/articles/16678/woolfs-lucky-saddle-creates-a-stir/>. Posted June 27, 2003; updated June 30, 2003.
- Softky, Marion  
 2004 "Phar Lap - U.S. Not Guilty" in *The Almanac*, published May 12, 2004. Accessed online February 21 2013 at [http://www.almanacnews.com/morgue/2004/2004\\_05\\_12.plap.shtml](http://www.almanacnews.com/morgue/2004/2004_05_12.plap.shtml).

United States Department of Agriculture (USDA)

1964 *History of Yard Lumber Size Standards*. Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Uhle, Max

1907 The Emeryville Shellmound. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 7(1):1-106.

Wallace, W. J., and D. W. Lathrap

1975 West Berkeley (CA-ALA-307): A Culturally Stratified Shellmound on the East Shore of San Francisco Bay. *Contributions of the University of California Archaeological Research Facility* 29.

Williamson, Michael

1983 *The Phar Lap Story*. Budget Books Pty. Ltd., Sydney, Australia

## **Appendix A**

### **Photos**

Page left blank intentionally



**Photo 1. The former Perry Stable, view north. The area surrounding the U-shaped stable is now paved and the building is used for storage.**



**Photo 2. The 3-panel sliding door at the rear of the west wing of the building, view northeast.**



**Photo 3. The plywood shed built onto the rear of the central portion of the building, view south.**



**Photo 4. Detail of the front of the west wing of the building, where the large sliding door is evident**



**Photo 5. Detail of the front of the central portion of the building, showing original stall door locations now with iron pipe and plywood doors.**



**Photo 6. Detail of the front of the east wing of the building. The wide roof overhang is visible and no doors remain on the stalls in that location.**



**Photo 7. Detail of stall inside the eastern wing of the building.**



**Photo 8. Detail of rafters with N-shaped trusses inside the central portion of the building.**

Page left blank intentionally

**Appendix B**  
**DPR 523 Forms**

Page left blank intentionally

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

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

Other Listings  
Review code \_\_\_\_\_ Reviewer \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Page 1 of 12

\*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder): Perry Stable

**P1.** Other Identifier: \_\_\_\_\_

\***P2.** Location:  Not for Publication  Unrestricted  
and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

\* a. County San Mateo

\***b.** **USGS 7.5' Quad** Palo Alto **Date** 1997 **T** 5S ; **R** 3W ; Section 33 ; **Mount Diablo B.M.**

c. Address 1000 El Camino Real City Atherton, CA Zip 94027-4301

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) (NAD83) Zone 10S, 571055 mE/ 4145976 mN

e. Other Locational Data (e.g., parcel #, legal description, directions to resource, elevation, etc., as appropriate):

\***P3a.** Description: (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries):

The resource is a single-story, front-facing U-shaped building situated in the west corner of the Cartan Field complex of the Menlo College and School. It is currently used for storage along with other modern maintenance sheds. Originally it was a stable, noteworthy for its association with the Australian racehorse Phar Lap, and still contains stalls within. The rear of the central portion of the building is 80 ft. long (northeast elevation). The two "wings" that extend forward from the central portion of the building are each 55 ft. long. The building is approximately 20 ft. wide (including roof overhang). The low-pitched roof is hipped and covered in composite shingles. The exterior of the wood frame building is covered in lapped horizontal boards. Along the rear of the building the eaves are fairly short and are open (the rafters have been enclosed with fascia). Along the front of the building the eaves are wide (partially boxed) and create an overhang above the stall doors. The rear of the west wing of the building has one small three-panel wood sliding door. The building has been modified with minor additions and repairs. UTM 571055 E 4145976 N

\***P3b.** Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes)

HP 4

\***P4.** Resources Present:  Building  Structure  Object  Site  District  Element of District  Other (Isolates, etc).

**P5.** Photo or Drawing (Photo required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



\***P5b.** Description of Photo (view, date, accession #) View N, facing front of building (2/19/2013)

\***P6.** Date Constructed/Age and Sources:  
 Historic  Prehistoric  
 Both ca. 1920s

\***P7.** Owner and Address: Menlo College and School, 1000 El Camino Real, Atherton, CA

\***P8.** Recorded by (Name, affiliation, and address): Aimee Arrigoni, WSA, Orinda, CA

\***P9.** Date Recorded: 2/19/2013

\***P10.** Survey Type: (Describe) Pedestrian

\***P11.** Report Citation (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none."):

\***Attachments:**  NONE  Location Map  Sketch Map  Continuation

Sheet  Building, Structure, and Object Record  Archaeological Record  District Record  Linear Resource Record  Milling Station Record  Rock Art Record  Artifact Record  Photograph Record  Other (List): Building Structure and Object Record

B1. Historic Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 B2. Common Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 B3. Original Use: Stable B4. Present Use: Storage

\*B5. Architectural Style: None

\*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

While it's exact date of construction is not known at this time, it is clearly visible in a 1948 aerial photograph of the property making it at least 65 years old. It was probably constructed in the 1920s, when the Perry family likely built the barns and stables that comprised their horse ranch. Like all of the ranch buildings, it was located along what was the northwest edge of the Perry's acreage. The additional barns and stables that were once associated with the Perry ranch have been demolished as a result of subdivision and development. (For photos see continuation sheet)

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

\*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: Unknown

b. Builder: Unknown

\*B10. Significance: Theme Historic Association: Phar Lap

Area Atherton

Period of Significance 1932

Property Type Stable

Applicable Criteria 1

(Discuss importance in terms of historical or architectural context as defined by theme, period, and geographical scope. Also address integrity.)

The property at appears to meet the Criterion 1 for listing in the California Register of Historical Resources (CRHR) because of its association with the famous Australian racehorse Phar Lap. This property has been evaluated in accordance with Section 15064.5(a)(2)-(3) of the CEQA Guidelines, using the criteria outlined in Section 5024.1 of the California Public Resources Code, and appears to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA. (see continuation sheet)

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

\*B12. References:

See continuation sheet.

B13. Remarks:

\*B14. Evaluator: Aimee Arrigoni

\*Date of Evaluation: February 2013

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

\*B10. Significance (continued)

Historic Context: Suzanne Perry Stable and Farms<sup>1</sup>

In the early decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, the waterfront communities of the Peninsula became increasingly connected to both San Francisco and the East Bay. El Camino Real became the first paved highway in the vicinity of the project area, and in the 1930s, the stretch of the newly constructed Bayshore Highway between Redwood City and the Santa Clara Valley was completed (Hynding 1984:258). By 1930, the Dumbarton Bridge (between Ravenswood Point and Dumbarton Point) as well as the San Mateo Bridge linked communities on both sides of the southern portion of San Francisco Bay.

When the town of Atherton was incorporated in 1923 it included the current project area along El Camino Real (Abeloe 1966:409). Although land ownership of the project area in the first two decades of the 20<sup>th</sup> century is unclear, a 1928 Map of the Town of Atherton and City of Menlo Park (on display at the Atherton Heritage Association) clearly depicts the project area within the northeastern portion of the 30.73 acres owned by Suzanne Perry, who was prominent in California horse racing circles. A 1938 map of Atherton, acquired from the files of the Atherton Heritage Association, also depicts the current project area within the northeastern portion of Perry's acreage (listed as 30.78 acres). The general layout of the Perry property included a large racetrack with several large barns, outbuildings, and at least one stable constructed along the west edge of the property.

Perry and her property became inextricably linked with racing legend when Phar Lap, the most popular Australian racehorse of the era, died at her ranch on April 5, 1932. The colt was born in New Zealand in October 1926. While he was owned by American David J. Davis, Davis did not initially think much of the horse and leased him to Australian trainer Harry Telford, who had chosen him based on his breeding (Softky 2004). Tommy Woodcock became the young horse's strapper, and was extremely close to him. Softky reported that he often slept with the horse, and Phar Lap followed Woodcock around, refusing to eat if he was not nearby. As a 2-year-old, Phar Lap won just one out of five races, but by the time he was three he had filled out considerably, and won thirteen of twenty starts, coming in third at the Melbourne Cup in 1929. As a 4-year-old Phar Lap dominated the field and captured Australia's collective imagination at a time when the country was hit hardest by the Depression and was looking for a source of national pride. That year he won fourteen of sixteen starts and came in second in the remaining two races (Softky 2004). Softky also reported:

Phar Lap's success also brought threats, presumably by people with a financial stake in removing him. These culminated November 1, 1930, when some people in a car shot at him and missed. He went on to win the Melbourne Stakes that afternoon.

He won the 1930 Melbourne Cup three days after the near miss. As a five-year-old Phar Lap sealed his legendary status, winning eight of nine races. Davis, the horse's owner, grew increasingly frustrated with the weights being assigned to Phar Lap and considered opportunities outside of Australia. The horse's first and last race in North America was in 1932 at Agua Caliente just over the Mexican border in Tijuana. Phar Lap endured an extensive sea voyage and a 600-mile drive simply to reach the track. At the time, Agua Caliente was the highest stakes race in North America. Phar Lap won the race by two lengths, set a track record, and beat eleven of the best American horses, including Kentucky Derby winner Reveille Boy.

Sixteen days later he was dead on Suzanne Perry's ranch in Atherton, where he had been brought to rest while Davis decided on his next move. While he simply may have died of exhaustion and overwork, rumors swirled about the cause of his death, and continue to do so to this day. Some believed he had been intentionally poisoned, others that he had ingested arsenic applied to an orchard near Perry's ranch, while others believed that arsenic, used in popular horse liniments of the day, had slowly built up to toxic levels in his system. Still others thought he had ingested damp or moldy feed that caused acute intestinal distress.

After at least one autopsy, much of Phar Lap's remains were sent to back to Australia. Today, his hide is mounted and prominently

<sup>1</sup> Marion Oster, President of the Atherton Heritage Association, provided much of the information that made it possible to write the history of the Perry stables and their association with Phar Lap.

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial: \_\_\_\_\_

Page 4 of 12

\*Recorded by: Aimee Arrigoni

\*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder): Perry Stable  
Date: March 14, 2013       Continuation    Update

displayed in the Melbourne Museum. His 14-pound heart is kept at the National Institute of Anatomy in Canberra, his brain is in Sydney, and his skeletal remains were given to the National Museum in New Zealand. His internal organs are believed to be buried in a metal box on the former Perry ranch (see below). While Phar Lap's career won't be discussed in detail further in this report, there is a great deal of additional information available about the horse. At the time of his death he was the third-highest stakes winner in the world. He is a national icon in Australia and has been inducted into both the Australia and New Zealand racing halls of fame. *Blood Horse* magazine ranked him in the top 100 U.S. thoroughbred champions of the 20th century. Vintage video remains of his racing days, many products bear his name or image, a full-length movie was made about him in 1983, and several books have been published (Williamson 1983, Armstrong and Thompson 2003).

Although Phar Lap's death likely weighed heavily on the Perry family, Suzanne Perry continued to be active in the California horse racing scene after his death. A 1936 issue of *California Hoof Beats*, published by the California Harness Horsemen's Association, ranked Perry's stable fifth in cash winnings that year. The biggest winner was the J.B. Reynolds Stable of Kansas City (\$8,244.96), while Mrs. Perry brought home \$3,403.37. The same issue also noted that "Up at Menlo Park "Doc" Vail, the former Ohio trainer, is getting the horses owned by Mrs. Suzanne Perry ready this season."

In a fascinating letter written by Atherton resident Beverly Bittner to Frederick P. Homer, the Australian Consulate General, on November 18, 1965, Mrs. Bittner informed Mr. Homer, "I happen to have the headstone that was placed on the flesh remains of Pharlap [sic], Australia's very famous race horse." As Mrs. Bittner put it:

My father had a walnut grove on Atherton Ain Palo Alto [Atherton] which is where Pharlap died. The Perrys who lived about one mile from us were boarding Pharlap 'til he could race. They put him to pasture in a lot that they owned across from our orchard. It was here that he supposedly consumed enough arsenic from insecticide spray to cause his death. At that time this headstone was placed in this pasture. Whether it was his flesh remains that were not taken to Australia or simply a monument in his memory, my mother is not certain. However, she believes it was his remains after autopsy and after what Australia took back to Australia for your museum (Bittner 1965).

Ms. Bittner went on to explain that her family and the Perry family employed the same groundskeeper, a man she referred to as Gib. When the Perry family sold their land a few years later to the Lockhaven family, the Lockhaven family continued to employ Gib as well. At the new owner's request, the pasture where Phar Lap had died was to be cultivated. Apparently unattached to the headstone, the Lockhavens instructed Gib to turn the headstone under in the process. Hesitant to do so, Gib decided to bring the headstone to the Bittner house, where he knew the family would care for it.

A small aside in Beverly's letter speaks to the strong feelings that many Australians had for the horse. After the Bittner family sold their land for subdivision they moved into town, and brought the headstone with them. As she put it, "It was there for several years until I happened by chance to meet an elderly gentleman in Crockett, California, who was a native of your country and had something to do with raising race horses and I believe with Pharlap [sic] himself." At the time she wrote the letter Beverly no longer remembered the gentleman's name. She did recall asking her father if she might give the headstone to the gentleman. As she reported, "He thought it was very nice to do so and I picked it up to deliver it to him; as it turned out, he did not want it for an emotional reason that he did not go into."

The headstone remained in the Bittner's possession until Beverly wrote her letter to Mr. Homer in November, 1965. Mrs. Bittner and her son, Blake, made the journey to Australia in 1975 to present the headstone to the Australian people. It is now on display at Randwick Racetrack, the site of so many of Phar Lap's Australian victories. The headstone was made of pink marble and was simply inscribed "Phar Lap - A Noble Horse." In her 2004 *Almanac* article, Marion Softky reported that in addition to the 30 acres on El Camino Real, the Perry family owned an additional 14 acres along the Alameda de las Pulgas between Atherton Avenue and Polhemus Drive (just over 1.5 miles to the west of the project area). There is some debate as to whether Phar Lap's remains were originally placed within the Perry property along El Camino, where the horse was boarded, or within the smaller property somewhat removed from Perry's main facility. Bittner's letter is somewhat ambiguous in this regard. According to Softky:

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial: \_\_\_\_\_

Page 5 of 12

\*Recorded by: Aimee Arrigoni

\*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder): Perry Stable  
Date: March 14, 2013       Continuation    Update

Mrs. Oster [President of the Atherton Heritage Association] knows people who believe he [Phar Lap] is buried at each place. Australia even sent a team with metal detectors to see if they could find the metal box, she says. "They didn't find anything."

The curiosity surrounding Phar Lap's death was peaked once again in 2000, when a new book on Phar Lap was published (Softky 2004). It reported that after a prominent veterinarian reexamined the horse's autopsy report he concluded Phar Lap likely died of duodenitis-proximal jejunitis (DPJ), which is caused by a bacterial toxin and was unknown at the time the horse died. This reexamination would not be the last word on Phar Lap's demise, however. The subject was again raised in the fall of 2006, when an Australian scientist tested several hair follicles removed from the horse's hide in the Melbourne Museum (Cathro 2006). The scientist concluded the level of arsenic present in the hair follicles proved the horse had been administered a "single, fatal dose of arsenic" (Cathro 2006).

Despite multiple investigations by authorities pointing to causes of death such as bacterial infection or poisoning (either by accident or with malicious intent), Phar Lap's long distance travel (by boat and truck), combined with his rigorous training and racing schedule was likely exhausting, and may have left him susceptible to a number of illnesses, including acute intestinal distress that would have resulted from consuming moldy feed (Cathro 2006).

A July, 1985, article in *The Country Almanac* describes the creation of the Brittany Meadows subdivision from the southwestern portion of the land that was once owned by the Perry family along El Camino (Henry 1985). At the time of the subdivision the 14 acres that would become Brittany Meadows was owned by the Gilmore family and proposed 12 1-acre lots and a single 2-acre parcel, all adjacent to Isabella Avenue behind Menlo College. A large estate house existed on the property at that time it was acquired by the Gilmore family ca. 1946. In 1964, the old house was moved to Holbrook-Palmer Park and the Gilmore's built their new home. The Gilmore home continued to occupy the 2-acre parcel mentioned above even after the property was subdivided. Mr. Gilmore was the founder of the Gilmore Steel Corporation and the family used the estate as their summer home. Both he and his wife loved horses, and were likely attracted to the amenities, like the open space and large barns that the property offered. Mr. Gilmore drove trotters and played polo, while his wife and daughter bred several well-known horses, including Kentucky Derby and Preakness winner Spectacular Bid. Henry quoted real estate agent Mike Fox as saying at the time, "Basically, it's always been a magnificent estate, where horses were raised, bred, and trained - both thoroughbreds and polo horses." Henry also reported that in addition to building an entrance road and two cul-de-sacs as part of the subdivision project, "two old barns" would have to be removed from the property. It's likely that these two barns were built by Ed and Suzanne Perry and were used as part of their horse training operation and then subsequently used by the Gilmore family. A 1948 aerial photograph depicts several large buildings along the northwest edge of the property, on either side of the one remaining stable that is part of the current project area.

The article in *The Country Almanac* also discussed Phar Lap, and his association with the property. The Gilmore's daughter Madelyn Jason was eager to explain that Phar Lap had not died on the portion of the property acquired by the Gilmore family. "Phar Lap, she said, actually died on another property owned by the Perrys a few blocks away. When the Gilmores bought their property from the Perry family in about 1946 it stretched all the way to El Camino Real, Mrs. Jason said," implying he had been stabled and died on the northeastern portion of the property adjacent to El Camino (Henry 1985). The 1985 article was written only two years after the full-length Australian feature film titled "Phar Lap" was released.

Evaluation:

Criterion I: As stated by the National Park Service (NPS), this criterion "recognizes properties associated with single events, such as the founding of a town, or with a pattern of events, repeated activities, or historic trends, such as the gradual rise of a port city's prominence in trade and commerce." When considering a property for significance under this criterion, the associated event or trends "must clearly be important within the associated context: settlement, in the case of the town, or development of a maritime economy, in the case of the port city...Moreover, the property must have an important association with the event or historic trends." The Perry Stable is the last standing structure from the Suzanne Perry Stables & Farm, an active horse training facility on the Peninsula in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. More importantly, the stable is directly associated with the death of Phar Lap, perhaps the most famous thoroughbred racehorse in Australia's history. The association is important not only because the event forms part of

State of California — The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**CONTINUATION SHEET**

Primary # \_\_\_\_\_  
HRI# \_\_\_\_\_  
Trinomial: \_\_\_\_\_

Page 6 of 12

\*Recorded by: Aimee Arrigoni

\*Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder): Perry Stable  
Date: March 14, 2013       Continuation    Update

Atherton's cultural heritage, but because the disputed cause of the horse's death remains of interest to the Australian people to this day, 80 years after the event occurred. While there were multiple barns and stables on the property during its working years, as the last remaining building from Perry's horse ranch, the stable has become associated with Phar Lap's brief stay and controversial death, making it a destination for visitors with an affinity for the horse and the history of horseracing. As discussed in the Historical Context prepared for the project, when Australian Prime Minister Bob Hawke travelled to San Francisco in the early 2000's, Bill Lane, the former publisher of *Sunset* magazine, "took him on a pilgrimage to Phar Lap's stall," the unassuming stable in the corner of Cartan Field. As a result, the Perry Stable appears eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: This criterion applies to properties associated with individuals whose specific contributions to history can be identified and documented. The NPS defines significant persons as "individuals whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state, or national historic context. The criterion is generally restricted to those properties that illustrate (rather than commemorate) a person's important achievements. The persons associated with the property must be individually significant within a historic context." The NPS also specifies that these properties "are usually those associated with a person's productive life, reflecting the time period when he or she achieved significance." Suzanne Perry, the owner of the stable during its period of significance, was active in the Northern California horse racing scene in the early 20th century. While she is representative of rural families who settled on the Peninsula in the early 20th century, she is not considered to be a person significant in our past. The Perry Stable does not appear eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 2.

Criterion 3: Under this criterion, properties may be eligible if they "embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, ...represent the work of a master, ...possess high artistic values, or...represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction." The Perry Stable was a utilitarian structure built to be part of a working horse ranch. While it's U-shape and layout may be representative of a common building style, it is not an important example of an early 20th century horse stable. The Perry Stable is neither the work of a master, nor does it possess high artistic values and, as a result, the Perry Stable does not appear eligible for listing on the CRHR under Criterion 3.

\*B12. References: Abelo, William N. 1966. *Historic Spots in California*. Third Edition. Stanford University Press, Stanford, California; Armstrong, Geoff, and Peter Thompson. 2003. *Phar Lap*. Allen & Unwin, Crows Nest, Australia; Bittner, Beverly. 1965. Letter written to Frederick P. Homer, Australian Consulate General, November 18, 1965. Manuscript on file Atherton Heritage Association, Atherton, CA; Cathro, Morton. 2006. "Phar Lap Redux" November 15, 2006, accessed online February 21 2013 at <http://www.bloodhorse.com/horse-racing/articles/36381/phar-lap-redux>; Henry, William. 1985. "Atherton's Gilmore estate will be subdivided," *The Country Almanac*, July 16, 1985, page 3. Article on file Atherton Heritage Association, Atherton, CA; Hynding, Alan. 1984. *From Frontier to Suburb: The Story of the San Mateo Peninsula*. Star Publishing Company, Belmont, CA; Softky, Marion. 2004. "Phar Lap - U.S. Not Guilty" in *The Almanac*, published May 12, 2004. Accessed online February 21 2013 at [http://www.almanacnews.com/morgue/2004/2004\\_05\\_12.plap.shtml](http://www.almanacnews.com/morgue/2004/2004_05_12.plap.shtml) ; Williamson, Michael. 1983. *The Phar Lap Story*. Budget Books Pty. Ltd., Sydney, Australia.

\*B6. Construction History (continued): Photos



Photo 1. The former Perry Stable, view north. The area surrounding the U-shaped stable is now paved and the building is used for storage.



Photo 2. The 3-panel sliding door at the rear of the west wing of the building, view northeast.



Photo 3. The plywood shed built onto the rear of the central portion of the building, view south.



Photo 4. Detail of the front of the west wing of the building. The large sliding door is evident behind metal shelving.



Photo 5. Detail of the front of the central portion of the building. The swinging doors are formed from large metal grates lined with wood panels.



Photo 6. Detail of the front of the east wing of the building. The wide roof overhang is visible and no doors remain on the stalls in that location.



Photo 7. Detail of roof tie beams and supports inside the building.



Photo 8. Detail of stall inside the central portion of the building.



Photo 9. Detail of stall inside the east wing of the building.

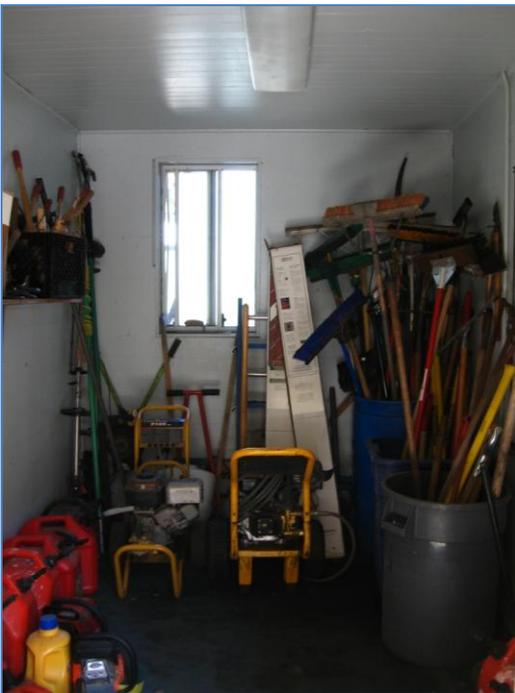


Photo 10. Detail of the small room in the north corner of the building that has been subject to extensive remodeling.

State of California - The Resources Agency  
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION  
**LOCATION MAP**

Primary #  
HRI #  
Trinomial:

Page 12 of 12

Resource Name or # (Assigned by Recorder): Perry Stable

\*Map Name: Palo Alto

\*Scale: 1:24000

\*Date of MAP: 1997

