

County of Santa Clara

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STAFF REPORT
Zoning Administration
June 21, 2021

Public Hearing Item No. 1

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PLN19-0164 (STANFORD UNIVERSITY)

Architecture & Site Approval and Grading Approval - Shultz Project

Summary: Concurrent land use application for an Architecture & Site Approval (ASA) and Grading Approval (G) for the construction of a new 55,084 square-foot George P. Shultz Building ("Shultz Building"), and associated site improvements. The project includes demolition of the existing 50,845 square-foot Lou Henry Hoover ("LHH") Building. The project site is located adjacent to Hoover Tower to the west (Historic Resource), Encina Hall to the east (Historic Resource), and fronts Jane Stanford Way and Galvez Mall, on the Stanford Campus. Proposed grading quantities associated with the Grading Approval include 212 cubic yards (c.y.) of cut and 104 c.y. of fill, with a maximum depth of 5 feet. Grading associated with the building pad/foundation includes an additional 1,655 c.y. of cut and 1,937 c.y. of fill.

Owner: Stanford University
Applicant: Helena Cipres-Palacin, Project Manager
Address: 580 Jane Stanford Way, Stanford
APN: 142-07-085
Supervisory District: 5

Community Plan Designation: Academic Campus
Zoning: A1 (General Use)
Project Area: 0.89 acres

RECOMMENDED ACTIONS

- A. Accept Addendum to the Stanford University 2000 Community Plan and General Use Permit Program Environmental Impact Report ("2000 GUP Program EIR"); and,
- B. Grant a concurrent land use approval for an Architecture & Site Approval and Grading Approval, pursuant to Conditions of Approval outlined in Attachment B

ATTACHMENTS INCLUDED

Attachment A – Addendum to the Stanford University 2000 GUP Program EIR
Attachment B – Preliminary Conditions of Approval

Attachment C – Location & Vicinity Map
Attachment D – Proposed Plans
Attachment E – DPR for the Lou Hoover Henry and Herbert Hoover Memorial Potential District
Attachment F – Shultz Building Statement of Compatibility (prepared by Stanford)
Attachment G – County Hired Historic Consultant (LSA, Inc.) Peer Review Memorandums and Stanford’s Response to LSA Memos
Attachment H – Immediate Neighborhood for Compatibility Significance (Staff-Determined)
Attachment I – ASA Guidelines
Attachment J – 2000 Stanford GUP EIR Excerpt (Historic Resources Chapter)
Attachment K – Public Comments

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The proposed project is for the demolition of the existing 50,845 square-foot LHH Building and construction of a new 55,084 square-foot Shultz Building, with associated site improvements. The project site is located immediately adjacent to the Hoover Tower (Historic Resource), Encina Hall (Historic Resource), and is sited along Jane Stanford Way and Galvez Mall, on the main Stanford Campus. Attachment C includes a location and vicinity map of the project site.

The LHH Building is a two-story building on a podium, with a two-level basement, and has a General Use Permit (“GUP”) square footage of 48,643 square feet. The Shultz Building is proposed to be a four-story building, with a one-level basement, and has a GUP square footage of 48,643 square feet. The new Shultz Building is proposed to be constructed within the same footprint as the LHH Building, and will maintain the same GUP square footage as the LHH Building. Attachment D includes the site plan, floor plans, and elevations for the proposed project.

The proposed height of the new Shultz Building is 68’-3,” as measured from adjacent grade to the highest roof ridge. The floorplan includes a conference room for 260 people and a multipurpose room on the first floor, with offices on the second, third and fourth floors. The building’s basement would include a digitization studio and storage for the Hoover Institution’s archives, along with mechanical spaces. The Shultz Building basement level would continue to connect with the Hoover Tower and the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building (“HHMB”) via two tunnels below grade to facilitate secure movement of archival material between buildings.

Proposed grading quantities associated with the grading approval include 212 cubic yards (c.y.) of cut and 104 c.y. of fill. Grading associated with the building pad/foundation and basement includes an additional 1,655 c.y. of cut and 1,937 c.y. of fill.

One oak tree and four non-oak trees over 12-inches in diameter are proposed for removal, to be replaced by three new oak trees and four new non-oak trees. All remaining trees with a 12-inch or greater diameter surrounding the project site will be considered protected. No new parking is proposed with this project.

REASONS FOR RECOMMENDATION

A. Environmental Review and Determination - California Environmental Quality Act (“CEQA”)

The proposed project is in conformance with both the Stanford University 2000 Community Plan (“SCP”) and GUP, and has no new effects beyond those analyzed in the 2000 GUP Program EIR, certified by the Board of Supervisors in December 2000. The Program EIR analyzed the environmental impacts of campus development allowed under the SCP and GUP. The proposed project is within the scope of the campus development analyzed in the 2000 GUP. The 2000 GUP allows Stanford to construct up to 2,035,000 net square feet of academic and academic support uses, 3,018 new housing units, on Stanford lands in specified development districts, but does not identify the precise locations within particular development districts where construction will occur. Thus, site specific analysis for Stanford projects is required to assess any potential impacts to listed historic resources or potential historical resources.

The significance of a historic resource is materially impaired when a project is demolished or materially alters the physical characteristics of a portion of a historic resource that conveys its historic significance, thereby justifying its inclusion or potential inclusion in the California Register. Under CEQA, a project that meets the Secretary of Interior’s Rehabilitation Standards (“SIS”) for the treatment of Historic Properties is recognized to result in only a ‘less-than-significant’ impact. The proposed project is for demolition of the existing LHH Building that has been determined as *ineligible* for listing (thus not a potential historic resource), and construction of a new Shultz building located within the footprint for LHH building, that has been determined to be *in compliance* with the SIS.

A CEQA Addendum to the 2000 GUP Program EIR has been prepared (See Attachment A) to record the site specific analysis for this project, which determines the impact to historical resources near the project site, as *‘less-than-significant,’* pursuant to CEQA.

B. Project Compliance

1. Stanford Community Plan and GUP: The Shultz Building project conforms to applicable Community Plan goals, strategies and policies. Research and administrative facilities are permitted uses within the Academic Campus land use designation, and as conditioned, will satisfy the requirements of the GUP Condition D.1.a. The 2000 SCP and GUP governs development projects on the Stanford campus. This project conforms to the criteria set forth by the GUP and provisions identified within the Community Plan, and is subject to compliance with the preliminary Conditions outlined in Attachment B.
2. ASA approval: The project substantially conforms to the requirements and guidelines in the SCP and GUP. These Board-approved requirements and guidelines also meet all of the County’s ASA Guidelines. Pursuant to GUP Condition D(1)(a), site-specific applications allowed under the 2000 GUP shall be processed through the County’s ASA application process, with review and approval by a Zoning Administration Hearing Officer through a duly noticed public hearing. Additionally, when there is

potential for impacts to historic resources, review the project by the County's Historic Heritage Commission ("HHC") is required, prior to the Zoning Administration ("ZA") public hearing.

C. Demolition of LHH Building:

A DPR 523 form for the LHH Building was initially prepared by Stanford in July 2019. The ZA Hearing Officer (during the March 5, 2020 ZA Hearing) requested that Staff forward the project to the HHC for consideration, including review of the DPR 523 of the LHH Building. As noted in the Background section of this report, a County-hired historic consultant, LSA, conducted a peer-review of the submitted materials to assess the analysis and conclusions of the DPR 523 form. Based on the review, LSA found that the analysis in the initial LHH Building DPR to be incomplete and insufficient fact-based justifications to support findings on non-eligibility of the LLH Building. LSA identified issues with the DPR analysis, including but not limited to, (1) incorrect architectural style was assigned to the LLH Building, and (2) the evaluation did not discuss whether or not the LHH Building (built in 1967) and the adjoining pavilions, sunken courtyard, and HHMB (built in 1980) constitute a historic district.

Thereafter, the LHH Building was evaluated individually, and as a part of the Lou Hoover Henry and Herbert Hoover Memorial Potential District (LHH – HHMB Potential District" or "District"). After several reviews and revisions to the DPR with significant LSA input, on April 27, 2021, County Staff determined that the DPR carries sufficient information and concurred with conclusion that LHH Building and the LLH– HHMB Potential District are not eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1, 2, 3, 4 or Special Consideration. The County's HHC, at the May 18, 2021 Special Meeting, accepted the conclusion of the DPR 523 Form and recommended approval for the demolition of the LHH Building.

Attachment A, CEQA Addendum, provides a summary of this finding, and for detailed discussion and review of the DPR, please refer to Attachment E and G of this report.

D. ASA Findings:

Pursuant to §5.40.040 of the County Zoning Ordinance, the Zoning Administration Hearing Officer may grant an Architecture & Site Approval contingent upon specific findings. In the following discussion, the scope of review findings are listed in **bold**, and an explanation of how the project meets the required standard is in plain text below.

1. Adequate traffic safety, on-site circulation, parking and loading areas, and insignificant effect of the development on traffic movement in the area;

Long-term traffic

The GUP square footage of the proposed new Shultz building is the same as the existing LHH Building, and the usage of the proposed new building will be similar to that of the LHH building. Both the current and new uses include offices, event spaces and storage & processing spaces for the Hoover Institution's archives.

The project is located within an established area of the Stanford academic campus. Traffic impacts of academic projects in the core of the campus have been assessed in the programmatic 2000 General Use Permit Environmental Impact Report (“GUP EIR”). The new Shultz building could have an additional 22 commuters and 67 event attendees. Many of the trips generated from the proposed project are anticipated to be on bicycles, walking or riding the Marguerite shuttle, rather than driving. While the proposed project is likely to be more intensive compared to the existing LHH building, the intensity within the campus core of Stanford will remain the same from a traffic impact perspective. The overall traffic coming to the Stanford campus would continue to be the same. Therefore, the traffic would be consistent with that analyzed in the programmatic 2000 GUP EIR.

Short-term construction traffic

The project will result in short-term impacts related to construction activities; however Conditions of Approval have been added to this project to mitigate these short-term impacts to a less than significant level. All construction trucks will be required to use approved truck routes, for transporting construction materials to and from the site. Furthermore, the project is conditioned to restrict construction material deliveries to non-peak hours, as defined in the 2000 GUP EIR. Compliance with the Conditions of Approval (Attachment B) will ensure that the short-term construction traffic associated with this project will not have a significant effect on traffic movement in the area.

Parking

The project has no new proposed parking or removal of parking spaces. As mentioned earlier, the new Shultz building could have an additional 22 commuters and 67 event attendees. This additional parking need will be covered by existing commuter and visitor parking facilities. The nearest commuter and visitor parking can be found on Memorial Way, in the parking garage under the Knight Management Center (Graduate School of Business), in the Wilbur Field Garage, in the parking lot near the Visitor Center (northeast of Galvez Street and Campus Drive East), and the Galvez lot. Stanford addresses parking needs at the University in a comprehensive manner, staying within the parking cap established under the 2000 GUP. There is adequate commuter parking within this region of the campus to address current needs.

For the reasons stated above, this finding *can* be made.

2. Appearance of proposed site development and structures, including signs will not be detrimental to the character of the surrounding neighborhood or zoning district;

As noted in the County ASA Guidelines (see Attachment I), the intent of ASA is to “...*maintain the character and integrity of the neighborhood...and encouraging the most appropriate development...in harmony with the neighborhood.*”

Description of the surrounding neighborhood:

The subject project site is located within the core academic campus of Stanford, situated along Jane Stanford Way (the main pedestrian and bicycle street that runs

across the front of the Stanford campus) and Galvez Street (a vehicular and pedestrian pathway). The location of the Shultz building is along a prominent public viewshed. As a pedestrian moves from west to east along Jane Stanford Way, starting at the Oval, a person experiences the Main Quadrangle, Art Gallery and Hoover Tower, on the way to the Shultz building. The proposed Shultz building is also located immediately adjacent to two listed historic resources, Hoover Tower to the west and Encina Hall to the east, at the intersection of Jane Stanford Way and Galvez Mall. Other buildings in the immediate vicinity include the HHMB, Landau Economics Building and Memorial Auditorium (see Attachments C and H).

Compatibility with Historic Resources:

Pursuant to the 2000 GUP, whenever new development is proposed in the immediate vicinity of a historic resource, Stanford submits a Statement of Compatibility (“SoC”) to the County Planning Office outlining design principles for the proposed new construction’s compatibility with the historic resource(s). Stanford University provided a SoC for the Shultz Building (see Attachment F) with compatibility analysis of the project to nearby historic resources - Hoover Tower, Art Gallery, and Encina Hall - located in the immediate vicinity of the project site. The SoC was prepared by Stanford on October 21, 2020, and updated February 23, 2021.

According to the SoC, the proposed design for the Shultz Building would meet the SIS and would be compatible with nearby historic resources - Hoover Tower, Art Gallery, and Encina Hall - located in the immediate vicinity of the project site. The SoC was peer reviewed by a County-hired consulting firm, LSA Associates, Inc. LSA and Staff concur with the analysis and conclusion in the SoC that the proposed project conforms to the SIS and would result in a ‘*less-than-significant*’ impact to historical resources near the project site, as currently presented. The proposed project meets the SIS Rehabilitation Standards Nos. 2, 3, 9 and 10, for the Treatment of Historic Properties. The table in Attachment A CEQA Addendum summarizes the SIS findings. For detailed discussion on the SIS findings please see Attachment F.

A historic resource could also be damaged from adjacent construction through vibrational impacts, (construction blasting or pile driving), or from other physical impacts through collapse and damage from construction machinery. Conditions of Approval in Attachment B requiring a construction protection plan, and monitoring during construction would prevent these indirect impacts.

Neighborhood Compatibility

The proposed Shultz Building is not only located between the historically significant Hoover Tower and Encina Hall, but also along Jane Stanford Way, Stanford’s main street as envisioned by the original Olmsted master plan. Given the significant location of the project and its visibility from multiple vantage points along Jane Stanford Way, substantial consideration of materials and design is essential to blend the new building with the exiting, older and significant structures along Jane Stanford Way.

According to the ASA Guidelines, “[s]tructures should relate in size and general appearance to adjacent [emphasis added] buildings and to the neighborhood in which

they are located...[n]o structures will be approved which [are] aesthetically incompatible with the best neighboring structures.”

Staff has defined the best neighboring structures to be Hoover Tower, Memorial Auditorium, Art Gallery, Main Quad buildings, Encina Hall and the HHMB (see Attachment H). As previously noted, these structures are in closest proximity to the proposed Shultz Building, and are along a significant path from the Oval, along Jane Stanford Way, to Hoover Tower and Encina Hall. Furthermore, common and noticeable architectural elements are observed in this defined precinct, such as repeated occurrence of arches. Arches are found in window treatments, along arcades, and as main entrances.

The proposed design for the Shultz Building conforms to the massing (please see discussion under ASA Finding No. “8” for discussion on height, size and scale) and material palette of the surrounding buildings with buff colored precast cladding, limestone accents and hipped clay tile roofing. To maintain continuity with the neighborhood character, most specifically along Jane Stanford Way, facades of the proposed building would incorporate common and noticeable architectural proportions and elements that respond to Hoover Tower and adjacent/neighboring buildings. All four facades would have regular spaced, well-proportioned traditional fenestrations creating a regularized rhythmic pattern of solids and voids. The window openings would be grouped and proportioned to emphasize solidity and verticality. Entrances would be slightly recessed and located prominently along the north and south façade. A continuous row of arched features would divide the building volume into a tripartite composition of base-middle-top. The base would be composed of arches that re-interpret the Richardsonian Romanesque arch without being imitative.

Furthermore, Shultz Building would be located within the footprint for LHH and would not alter the HHMB. An open space approximately 13 feet wide would separate the existing HHMB podium from the new Shultz Building. New stairs, ramps and underground tunnels between the Shultz Building and HHMB would provide program connectivity between the new building and the adjacent Hoover building.

For these reasons, and as described and analyzed above, the proposed Shultz Building will be compatible, and this finding *can* be made.

3. Appearance and continued maintenance of proposed landscaping will not be detrimental to the character of the surrounding neighborhood or zoning district;

The GUP and the SCP require tree replacement for removal of protected trees that are 12 inches or greater in diameter, as measured at 4.5 feet from grade level. Tree replacement ratio is 3:1 for all protected oak trees and 1:1 for all protected non-oak trees. One oak tree and four non-oak trees over 12-inch diameter are being removed and replaced by three new oak and four new non-oak. All remaining trees with a 12-inch or greater diameter surrounding the project site will be considered protected. The trees proposed for removal do not count as protected trees under the 2000 Stanford GUP.

A preliminary landscape plan was submitted by the applicant for review. No preliminary issues of concern were found and the plan meets County requirements. The final landscape plan submitted into plan check, should the application be approved, shall meet the requirements of the SCP and GUP, be in substantial conformance to the landscape plan submitted with this application, and shall be similar to the existing site landscaping to ensure that the landscaping will not be detrimental to the character of the surrounding area. Any project that is approved would be subject to a standard condition requiring that the landscaping meet the requirements of the SCP and GUP, as well as be similar to the existing site landscaping in the immediate area. The final landscape plan would also be subject to the requirements of the County Sustainable Landscape Ordinance. As such, the final landscape plan will blend in with the character of the surrounding area.

As such, this finding *can* be made.

4. No significant, unmitigated adverse public health, safety and environmental effects of proposed development;

The Program GUP EIR certified by the Board of Supervisors in December 2000 analyzed the environmental impacts of Stanford campus development allowed under the SCP and GUP. The proposed Shultz building is within the scope of the development analyzed in the 2000 GUP EIR. All appropriate conditions of approval have been added to ensure conformance with the 2000 GUP EIR.

The CEQA Addendum analysis (Attachment A) concluded that the proposed project, including demolition of the existing LHH building and construction of the new Shultz building, would not result in any significant environmental impacts as it relates to historic resources. The project has been reviewed with respect to all applicable regulations relating to public health and safety by County subject matter experts, including Land Development Engineering, Department of Environmental Health, and the Fire Marshal. All subject matter experts have recommended approval of the project with Conditions and determined that the project will not result in significant, unmitigated adverse public health, safety or environmental effect. Furthermore, the CEQA analysis for the project determined that with the conditions of approval, the project would not result in any significant environmental impacts. As such, this finding *can* be made.

5. No adverse effect of the development on flood control, storm drainage, and surface water drainage;

The project site does not contain any creeks or streams. The project site is not located within a 100-year flood zone. The project has been reviewed by County staff with respect to all applicable regulations relating to drainage and flood control. The project has been conditioned (Attachment B) to comply with the C3 requirements of the NPDES permit. As such, this finding *can* be made.

6. Adequate existing and proposed fire protection improvements to serve the development;

The Fire Marshal's Office has reviewed and conditioned the project to ensure existing and proposed fire protection access and water supply are in conformance with applicable regulations. Additionally, Condition of Approval (Attachment B) have been included to ensure compliance with County regulations relating to fire protection. For these reasons, this finding *can* be made.

7. No significant increase in noise levels;

Due to the nature of the proposed use, and its location within the Stanford Campus area, the project is not anticipated to cause any significant increases in noise levels to surrounding properties. The project may create short-term/temporary construction noise impacts due to construction activities and construction traffic. The project has been conditioned to require submittal of a Traffic and Construction Management Plan prior to building permit issuance. Furthermore, construction activities are limited to the hours of 7AM and 7PM, Monday through Saturday, with no construction activity occurring after 7PM, or on Sundays. Therefore, as conditioned, this finding *can* be made.

8. Conformance with zoning standards, unless such standards are expressly eligible for modification by the Zoning Administrator as specified in the Zoning Ordinance.

The property is zoned A1, which is the "General Use" zoning district that provides for general purpose uses subject to discretionary land use approvals. The standards applicable to development within this zoning district are listed in Table 2.50-2 of the County Zoning Ordinance.

The proposed new Shultz building has four floors above grade and has a maximum height of 67'-0," as measured from adjacent grade to the roof ridge, which is over the general 35-foot zoning standard limitation in A1 district. The Zoning Administrator/Hearing Officer is allowed to make an exception based on the location and design of the project.

Although the proposed Shultz building height is taller than the general 35-foot zoning standard limitation in A1 district, it is consistent with the surrounding building character. The total height of adjacent Hoover Tower is 285' to the top. The main entry pavilion at the base of Hoover Tower is approximately 45' tall to the parapet. The Main Quadrangle ridge is at 68'-2" and the eave is at approximately 45'. The Shultz Building will be a 4-story building that continues the 45' datum set by the Main Quadrangle and entry pavilion at Hoover Tower. Although the Shultz building will be a 4-story building with an eave at 54,' the building will appear to be 3-story tall, as the fourth story will be set back at 45'. This is similar to Encina Hall (ridge 64'-8" and eave 48'-3"), a 4-story building, that presents itself as a 3-story building. The 45' datum will also align with the roof ridge height of the Art Building (see Attachment D).

The proposed project is consistent and compatible with the existing heights of other buildings within the immediate area. As such, Staff recommends support of the increase to the height limitations for this project, and this finding *can* be made.

9. Conformance with the general plan and any applicable area or specific plan, or, where applicable, city general plan conformance for property located within a city's urban service area; and

The Stanford academic campus is primarily designated as Major Educational and Institutional Use within the Santa Clara County General Plan. The SCP identifies the project site for development of the Shultz Building as Academic Campus. The proposed project is part of the surrounding academic buildings and complies with the applicable policies set forth in the Community Plan, with reference to SCP-LU1 and SCP-LU2, which allow research and administrative facilities as permitted uses within the Academic Campus land use designation. Based on the discussion, this finding *can* be made.

10. Substantial conformance with the adopted “*Guidelines for Architecture and Site Approval*” and other applicable guidelines adopted by the County.

As discussed in more detail above under ASA Finding No. 2, the proposed project site is located along a formal and prominent public viewshed on campus, immediately adjacent to two listed historic resources (Hoover Tower and Encina Hall). The discussion under ASA Finding No. 2 is also applicable and recounted for this finding (Finding No. 10).

Below are excerpts of the “*Guidelines for Architecture and Site Approval*,” whereby Staff is able to support the project as currently designed:

Guideline for Architecture and Site Approval, Chapter 1- Design, Section A - Architecture, Compatibility with Neighbors:

Structures should relate in size and general appearance to adjacent buildings and to the neighborhood in which they are located. No structures will be approved which [are] aesthetically incompatible with the best neighboring structures. Site design, architecture and landscaping; use of similar roofing, wall material and complementary colors are means by which a proposed project can be made compatible with its neighbors.

The proposed design for the Shultz Building, as modified to address Staff's initial concerns, is compatible with the neighboring structures in terms of site design/location, landscaping, similar roofing and use of complementary colors. The proposed building also conforms to the massing (please see discussion under Finding 8 for discussion on height size, scale) and material palette of the surrounding buildings with buff colored precast cladding and limestone. Elevation design of the proposed building incorporate common and noticeable architectural proportions and elements of the adjacent/neighboring buildings to maintain neighborhood compatibility. All four facades of the proposed Shultz building would have well-proportioned traditional

fenestrations, the window openings would be grouped and proportioned to emphasize solidity and verticality, and base of the building would have a continuous row of arched features.

As detailed in the discussion above, the project as redesigned by the Applicant, is compatible with the County's *Guidelines for Architecture & Site Approval*, and Staff *can* make this finding.

E. Grading Findings:

Pursuant to Section C12-433, all Grading Approvals are subject to specific findings. In the following discussion, the scope of review findings are listed in **bold**, and an explanation of how the project meets the required standard is in plain text below.

A. The amount, design, location, and the nature of any proposed grading is necessary to establish or maintain a use presently permitted by law on the property.

Proposed estimated grading quantities associated with the grading approval are 212 c.y. of cut and 104 c.y. of fill, with a maximum depth of 5 feet. This grading is primarily used to ensure proper drainage on the site (as required by the Stormwater Management Plan), and to provide emergency access from Galvez street. Additional grading associated with the building pad/foundation and basement is an additional 1,655 c.y. of cut and 1,937 c.y. of fill. The amount, design, location and the nature of proposed grading is necessary to establish the new building, which is a permissible use in the A1 zoning district, for the existing permitted use. As such, this finding *can* be made.

2. The grading will not endanger public and/or private property, endanger public health and safety, will not result in excessive deposition of debris or soil in the watercourse.

The applicant will be required to obtain a Grading Permit through the County's Land Development Engineering, which will ensure that that the project adequately drains to an approved location. No excessive material will be deposited onsite. All excess grading will be hauled to a County-approved off-site facility. Furthermore, no grading is proposed near a creek that may impair any existing spring or watercourse. As such, this finding *can* be made.

3. Grading will minimize impacts to the natural landscape, scenic, biological and aquatic resources, and minimize erosion impacts.

The proposed grading has been designed to minimize impacts to existing landscaping, and will not result in any scenic, biological, or aquatic resource impacts. One oak and four non-oak trees over 12-inch diameter are being removed and replaced by three new oak and four new non-oak. These trees do not count as protected trees under the 2000 Stanford GUP. Compliance to the conditions of approval (Attachment B) have been identified and are required to minimize impacts to the natural landscape, scenic, biological and aquatic resources, and minimize erosion impacts. As such, this finding *can* be made,

4. **For grading associated with a new building or development site, the subject site shall be one that minimizes grading in comparison with other available development sites, taking into consideration other development constraints and regulations applicable to the project.**

The proposed Shultz Building will be constructed within the same footprint as the LHH Building that is proposed to be demolished. The grading associated with the Grading Approval is primarily used to ensure proper drainage on the site (as required by the Stormwater Management Plan), and to provide emergency access from Galvez street. Proposed grading quantities associated with the Grading Approval are 212 c.y. of cut and 104 c.y. of fill. The Shultz building has a smaller footprint than the existing LHH building, and its finished first floor elevation is approximately 5 feet lower, which eliminates the need to walk up a flight of stairs to enter the building. To establish the Shultz building in the same location as the LHH building, the associated building pad/foundation and basement grading includes an additional 1,655 c.y. of cut and 1,937 c.y. of fill.

The proposed grading is in conformance with all applicable regulations. As such, this finding *can* be made.

5. **Grading and associated improvements will conform with the natural terrain and existing topography of the site as much as possible and should not create a significant visual scar.**

The new proposed Shultz building is designed to conform with existing topography to the maximum extent possible, to minimize grading and visual impacts. If approved, Staff would add a Condition of Approval requiring that the landscaping meet the requirements of the SCP and GUP, as well as be similar to the existing site landscaping in the immediate area. As such, this finding *can* be made.

6. **Grading conforms with any applicable general plan or specific plan policies; and**

The proposed grading is in conformance with specific findings and policies identified in the County General Plan. The proposed grading would be designed to minimize grading and to reduce visual impacts from surrounding uses in keeping with General Plan policies. The proposed grading is compatible with the surrounding academic facilities in the area. As such, this finding *can* be made.

7. **Grading substantially conforms with the adopted "*Guidelines for Grading and Hillside Development*" and other applicable guidelines adopted by the County.**

The project site is in the A1 zone on the academic campus of Stanford University. This finding *does not apply* to the site.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

F. Historical Heritage Commission (HHC) Review & Recommendation

Role of HHC

Pursuant to the GUP Condition of Approval ‘O.2,’ 2000 GUP EIR Mitigation Measure HA-1(a)(2), and related 2000 GUP EIR Mitigation, Monitoring and Reporting Program (“MMPR”);

*“If a construction project to be carried out pursuant to the General Use Permit includes remodeling of, or **development that could physically affect, a structure that is included in the Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory**, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the National Register of Historic Places, or that County planning staff determines is eligible for listing or is a potential historic resource, the following shall apply:*

*2. **New Development:** New development plans shall be reviewed by the Santa Clara County Historic Heritage Commission for appropriateness of design and siting to ensure that the historical significance of the structure is not adversely affected. If the structure is listed on the California Register or the National Register, the HHC shall request SHPO comment prior to approving the proposed project.”*

The aforementioned EIR Mitigation Measure HA-1(a)(2) requires Stanford University ASA applications to be referred to the HHC, prior to the Zoning Administration public hearing, if the new development is located in proximity to historic or potentially historic resources, such as the subject application.

Project Specific Referral by Zoning Administration Hearing Office to HHC

The ZA Hearing Officer (during the March 5, 2020 ZA Hearing – Continued to a date uncertain) requested that Staff forward the project to the HHC for consideration, including review of the DPR 523 of the LHH Building.

HHC Recommendation

The proposed Shultz Project was reviewed by the HHC at the May 18, 2021 special meeting. At the meeting, the HHC forwarded a recommendation to the ZA Hearing Officer to approve the concurrent land use application for an Architecture & Site Approval and Grading Approval, with one additional recommendation of modification to the arched features of the proposed Shultz Building, to achieve fuller degree arches with depth, to improve compatibility with adjacent historic resources.

G. Public Comments

Staff received two comments over the course of the project that are included as Attachment K. One comment letter was received in response to the May 18, 2021 HHC hearing, and identified general concerns with compatibility, specifically issues of concern with height, massing and arched features. The second public comment was received by Stanford University with regard to a standard conditions of approval related to delivery time restrictions. A discussion of the comment letters and staff's response are below.

Compatibility

The first comment raises specific issues relating to compatibility of the proposed Shultz building with the adjacent/neighbor historic resources, with regard to height, massing, and arched features of the proposed building. Staff's analysis in ASA Finding No. 8 above, has evaluated that height and massing of the proposed Shultz Building is compatible with the adjacent/neighbor buildings. As currently proposed, and as voluntarily modified by the Applicant, Staff is of the opinion that the project design is compatible and meets the intent of the County's ASA Guidelines and ASA findings. As noted in the HHC Recommendation section of this report, the HHC determined that the project should be approved, but that the ZA Hearing Officer should consider additional degree and depth to the arches on the proposed structure. While Staff is recommending approval of the project, the ASA application is discretionary, and the ZA Hearing officer has the authority to require modification to the proposed façade design if the ZA Hearing Officer believes that the findings cannot be made, or the project, as currently designed, does not meet the intent of the County ASA Guidelines.

Request to Modify Condition Language

The second comment was received by Stanford University, and relates to the materials delivery condition (Condition Number 20.A, Preliminary Conditions of Approval, Attachment B) for this project. This condition restricts construction material and fill dirt deliveries from off campus to non-peak hours, i.e., such deliveries are not permitted between the hours of 7:00 AM to 9:00 AM and 4:00 to 6:00 PM on weekdays. The Condition Number 20.A language is not specific to the Shultz project, and is part of all Stanford ASA projects, going back to at least the year 2005, based on Staff's review of older Stanford Campus projects approved by the Department.

For reference, this condition is part of Condition G.12.d in the 2000 GUP, which states: *"Stanford shall make feasible attempts to limit the number of construction material deliveries from 7:00 AM to 9:00 AM and from 4:00 PM to 6:00 PM on weekdays."*

Stanford has requested that Condition Number 20.A be modified to allow construction material deliveries during peak hours on weekdays, when essential to the project construction process. For the Shultz project, Stanford has raised concerns that material delivery prohibition is problematic for large deliveries (e.g. steel, pre-cast panels) that need to be maneuvered to the construction site, and if conducted before regular class and work hours,

would avoid pedestrian and bicycle traffic on campus. The other concern is for certain deliveries that maybe time-based, such as hot asphalt and concrete pours, that may require continuous pours until “structural shut-off.” Please refer to Attachment K for Stanford suggested language for modification of Condition Number 20.A.

It is likely that Staff prohibition of deliveries during peak hours became a part of the ASA projects conditions of approval, based on complaints received regarding construction traffic associated with building projects under the 2000 GUP. It is up to the discretion of the ZA Hearing Officer to approve this request to modify Condition Number 20.A. Staff would recommend that this change to the standard condition language that restricts deliveries be considered on a case-by-case basis.

BACKGROUND

On December 12, 2000, the County of Santa Clara approved the 2000 Stanford University Community Plan and General Use Permit, governing development projects on the Stanford campus. The GUP allows Stanford to construct up to 2,035,000 net square feet of academic and academic support uses, 3,018 new housing units, and 2,300 net new parking spaces on Stanford lands. The proposed project is located in the Campus Center Development District (“District”). No new GUP square footage will be added to the District. The balance of square footage remaining in the District is 137,893 sq. ft.

On August 05, 2019 a concurrent land use application for an Architecture & Site Approval and Grading Approval was submitted for the project. The project was initially deemed incomplete for processing on September 4, 2019, and issues of concern with the design were relayed to the applicant in addition to the incomplete items. The applicant resubmitted on several occasions and met with staff to discuss the County concerns with the design. The application was initially deemed complete for processing on January 16, 2020.

On March 5, 2020, after publishing a duly noticed public hearing, the Shultz Building project was placed on a ZA hearing agenda. At the time, Staff was not recommending approval of the project due. Just prior to the hearing, Stanford requested to continue the item to a date uncertain. The public hearing was never opened by the ZA Hearing Officer, and was the item was continued to a date uncertain, with direction to Staff to take the item to Historical Heritage Commission (HHC) to review the project for recommendation, including the demolition of the LHH building, before returning to a duly noticed ZA public hearing. The ZA Hearing Officer described initial concerns with the DPR evaluation submitted by the applicant relating to demolition of the existing Lou Henry Hoover building.

In July 2020, and based on the Zoning Administration Hearing Officer’s direction, Staff hired a consulting firm, LSA Associates, Inc., to conduct a peer review of the proposed Shultz Project (including demolition of the LHH building) from a historic resources perspective. The peer review resulted in several revisions to the applicant’s DPR form to address issues related to incomplete and insufficient fact-based justifications to support findings on non-eligibility of the LLH Building.

On October 27, 2020, the Applicant voluntarily revised the project design and submitted an application for a Minor Modification to the Architecture and Site Approval and Grading

Approval (prior to approval). Although not common County practice, *at the request of the Applicant*, two mutually agreed to extensions for review of the revised project application were granted by the Applicant, pursuant to Government Code Section 65943(d). County Staff deemed the revised application incomplete on January 12, 2021. The Applicant resubmitted information to the County on February 24, 2021. The revised application was deemed complete for processing on March 26, 2021, pending resubmittal and finalization of the historical analysis prior to attending the HHC.

On May 18, 2021, the project was heard by the County Historic Heritage Commission, pursuant to a duly notice public hearing. The meeting notice was mailed to property owners within a 300-foot radius, and to the Stanford Master Mailing list on May 11, 2021. At the meeting, the HHC forwarded a recommendation of approval to the ZA Hearing Officer, with additional recommendation to require amendments in degree and depth of the arches on the project facades.

On June 9, 2021, a public notice for the public hearing before the Zoning Administration Hearing Officer was mailed to all property owners within a 300-foot radius, and to the Stanford Master Mailing list. The public notice was also published in the Post Records on June 11, 2021.

STAFF REPORT REVIEW

Prepared by: Charu Ahluwalia, Associate Planner

C.A.

Reviewed by: Leza Mikhail, Zoning Administrator & Interim Planning Manager



Attachment A

Addendum to the 2000 Stanford Community
Plan/ General Use Permit Program
Environmental Impact Report

ADDENDUM TO 2000 STANFORD COMMUNITY PLAN/ GENERAL USE PERMIT PROGRAM ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT REPORT (EIR)

Pursuant to Section 15162 of the CEQA Guidelines, the County of Santa Clara has determined that the project described below is pursuant to or in furtherance of an Environmental Impact Report which has been previously adopted and does not involve new significant impacts beyond those analyzed in the previous Environmental Impact Report.

File Number	APN(s)	Date
PLN19-0164	142-07-085	05/06/2021
Project Name	Project Type	
George P. Shultz Project	Architecture and Site Approval and Grading Approval	
Owner	Applicant	
Stanford University	Stanford University/ Helena Cipres-Palacin	
Project Location		
580 Jane Stanford Way, Stanford		
Project Description		
<p>The proposed project is for the demolition of the existing 50,845 square-foot Lou Henry Hoover (“LHH”) Building and construction of a new 55,569 square-foot Shultz Building, with associated site improvements. The project site is located immediately adjacent to the Hoover Tower (Historic Resource), and Encina Hall (Historic Resource), along Jane Stanford Way and Galvez Mall, on Stanford Campus.</p> <p>The LHH Building is a two-story building on a podium with a two-level basement. The Shultz Building is a four-story building with a one-level basement. The new Shultz Building is proposed to be constructed within the same footprint as the LHH Building and will maintain the same square footage as the LHH Building.</p>		
Background and Summary of Findings		
<p>Per the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) of 1970 (as amended), all discretionary County actions that have the potential for environmental effects are subject to environmental review. A new Negative Declaration or EIR is not required if a previous CEQA document has been prepared and adopted or certified which adequately address all the possible environmental impacts of the proposed project and (a) no substantial changes are proposed in the project which will result in new significant environmental effects, (b) no substantial changes have occurred with respect to the circumstances under which will result in the identification of new significant impacts, or (c) no new information is available which shows that the project will have new significant impacts or mitigation measures and alternatives which were previously found to be infeasible would now in fact be feasible (CEQA Guidelines 15162).</p> <p>The Planning Office evaluated the project described above and has determined that none of the circumstances</p>		

exist which would require additional environmental review. The environmental impacts of the project have been adequately evaluated in the program Environmental Impact Report adopted by the Board of Supervisors on December, 15, 2000 for the project entitled Stanford University Community Plan and General Use Permit ("2000 GUP EIR"), and no further environmental review is required under CEQA, and an Addendum to an EIR may be prepared for the described project.

Consistency of Project with Program EIR

The analysis below evaluates specific potential environmental impacts of the proposed project and consistency of these potential impacts with previous analyses conducted as part of the 2000 GUP EIR. The proposed project would not result in any new significant effects, as identified below for historic resources.

Historic Resources: The 2000 GUP allows Stanford to construct up to 2,035,000 net square feet of academic and academic support uses, 3,018 new housing units, on Stanford lands in specified development districts, but does not identify the precise locations within particular development districts where construction will occur. Thus, site specific analysis for Stanford projects is required to access any potential impacts to listed historic resources or potential historical resources.

C.A.

The significance of a historic resource is materially impaired when a project is demolished or materially alters the physical characteristics of a portion of a historic resource that conveys its historic significance, thereby justifying its inclusion or potential inclusion in the California Register. Under CEQA, a project that meets the Secretary of Interior's Rehabilitation Standards (SIS) for the treatment of Historic Properties is recognized to result in only a 'less-than-significant' impact.

The proposed project is for demolition of the existing LHH Building (over 50 years old), and construction of a new Shultz Building located within the footprint for LHH building. The DPR for the Lou Hoover Henry and Herbert Hoover Memorial Potential District ("LHH-HHMB Potential District" or "District"), that evaluated LHH individually and as part of the District, determined LHH as ineligible for listing (thus not a potential historic resource). Further, the evaluation found that the LHH – HHMB Potential District is not eligible for the California Register. The Statement of Compatibility ("SoC") provided by Stanford, determined the proposed Shultz building meets the SIS and would be compatible with nearby historic resources - Hoover Tower, Art Gallery, and Encina Hall - located in the immediate vicinity of the project site. The DPR and SoC were peer-reviewed by a County-hired historic consultant, LSA. LSA and Planning Staff concur with the analysis and conclusion in the DPR and SoC that the proposed project conforms to the SIS and would result in a less-than-significant impact to historical resources near the project site, findings summarized below:

- **Demolition of LHH Building:**

The project scope includes demolition of the LHH building that has been evaluated individually and as a potential district with Herbert Hoover Memorial Building (HHMB). Both buildings were determined ineligible and non-contributing in the LHH – HHMB Potential District Evaluation – recorded in December 2020 (updated February 23, 2021 and April 16, 2021, see Attachment D).

The LHH – HHMB Potential District consists of four buildings joined at the basement level to serve as library storage and offices for the Hoover Institution on the Stanford University campus. The District is located immediately to the east of the Hoover Tower, completed in 1941 to house the central functions of the Hoover Institution. The District comprises four support buildings for the Hoover Institution: the Lou Henry Hoover Building was completed in 1967 and the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building, with the

West Pavilion, East Pavilion, the sunken courtyard, and associated landscaping and hardscaping elements in 1978. The District boundaries are formed by Jane Stanford Way, Galvez Mall, Crothers Way and the pedestrian walkway between Lou Henry Hoover Building and the Hoover Tower. The district evaluation found that the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District is not eligible for the California Register.

California Register Criterion 1: The LHH – HHMB Potential District houses library collections and offices; there are no auditoria large enough to host high-profile events within the potential District. No specific events associated with the LHH Building or the District constitute “*a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history,*” or an association “*with a pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant discovery and/or a pattern of discovery marking an important contribution to the community, the state of California, or the United States as a whole.*” Therefore, the District does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1.

California Register Criterion 2: The most prominent figures associated with the Hoover Institution were granted offices in the more prestigious Hoover Tower (which houses several large reading rooms and more than 40 offices). The Hoover Institution has had a number of distinguished Fellows, generally recognized for achievements made before arriving at Hoover, and who in many cases (Reagan, Margaret Thatcher, Henry Kissinger) visited only briefly and never occupied offices at the Hoover Institution. No person meeting the criteria for significance as a scholar or public servant is closely or specifically associated with the District. Therefore, the potential District does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 2.

California Register Criterion 3: The LHH building lacks features of the classic examples of New Formalism: the flat roof, fountain or pool, placement as a feature in a plaza, and ornamental details. The survey of collegiate architecture in the San Francisco Bay Area found other forms of Modern architecture more representative of the post-World War II period. The LHH Building does not appear to be eligible for listing on the California Register as an important example of collegiate New Formalism, or as an important representative of post-War collegiate architecture in the region. Nor does the LHH building appear to be eligible for the California Register as an important work of Charles Luckman or Thomas Church. Similarly, like the LHH Building it imitates, the HHMB does not appear individually eligible for the California Register under criterion 3 as an important example of New Formalist architecture. Nor does it exemplify any important aspect of the career of master architect Ernest Kump, Jr. Therefore, the LHH - HHMB Potential District does not appear eligible for the California Register under Criterion 3.

California Register Criterion 4: The LHH Building and the LHH – HHMB Potential District do not present potential to yield important scientific information through examination of its construction techniques, building craftsmanship, or the presence of archaeological materials on its site. The land use history of the building location suggests that this is the first structure to occupy the site. The LHH Building and LHH – HHMB Potential District do not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 4.

California Register Special Consideration (*Properties that have Achieved Significance in the Past 50 Years*): Evolution of the Hoover Institution from a campus library to a national think tank does not appear to meet the requisite standards for a significant event or pattern of events in the history of the nation or state. The LHH- HHMB Potential District is not specifically associated with that event and

pattern of events within the past 50 years. Rather, prominent Hoover Institution fellows performed their important work at other sites or prior to being appointed a fellow, and no significant events in the evolution of the Hoover Institution took place within the District. The association between the LHH Building and HHMB and events or significant figures in public policy development appears to have been, a mere association and not a strong and specific one. Therefore, the LHH - HHMB Potential District does not appear eligible for the California Register under Special Consideration as having achieved significance in the past 50 years.

- **New George P. Shultz Building**

The proposed Shultz Building is located adjacent to Hoover Tower (a listed historic resource on the Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory (“HRI”). The proposed Shultz Building is also located adjacent to Encina Hall (a listed historic resource on the HRI), and approximately 250 feet away from the Art Gallery (another listed historic resource on the HRI).


Pursuant to the 2000 GUP, whenever new development is proposed in the immediate vicinity of a historic resource, Stanford submits a Statement of Compatibility (“SoC”) to the County Planning Office outlining design principles for the proposed new construction’s compatibility (as defined by the Secretary of the Interior’s Standards (“SIS”)) with the historic resource(s). Stanford University provided a SoC for the Shultz building (see Attachment E) with compatibility analysis of the project with to nearby historic resources - Hoover Tower, Art Gallery, and Encina Hall - located in the immediate vicinity of the project site. The SoC was prepared by Stanford on October 21, 2020, and updated February 23, 2021.

The SIS encourages the preservation of historic properties through the preservation of character-defining features and materials. The standards guide the maintenance, repair, replacement of historic materials and provide design guidance for compatible new additions to historic resources. The proposed project meets the SIS Rehabilitation Standards # 2, # 3, # 9 and # 10, for the Treatment of Historic Properties. The table below summarizes the SIS findings.

Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for Rehabilitation		Analysis	Findings
1	A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.	The proposed project scope does not alter the use of neighboring historic properties.	Not Applicable
2	The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.	Proposed project would not alter historic character-defining features of the neighboring historic resources. Enhancing the physical separation and open space between the neighbors the new building would reinforce the original formal spatial relationship between historic resources and would not adversely affect the historic setting. The project is consistent with Standard #2 (For detailed discussion please see Statement of Compatibility prepared by Stanford, Attachment E)	Meets Standard

Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation		Analysis	Findings
3	Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use . Changes that create a false sense of historical development , such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.	There are no changes proposed that might be mistaken for original features. The proposed project's compatible material palette represents its time, place, and use yet appropriately establishes continuity between the historic character and architectural styles of the neighboring resources with contemporary design and construction methods. The project is consistent with Standard #3 (For detailed discussion please see Statement of Compatibility prepared by Stanford, Attachment E)	Meets Standard
4	Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.	The proposed project scope would not effect changes to properties that have acquired historic significance. For discussion on LHH that has been evaluated and determined ineligible refer to LHH - HHMB Potential District April 16, 2021 DPR, Attachment D.	Not Applicable
5	Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.	The proposed project and boundary would be contained and separated from the neighbors. The proposed project would not alter any distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or craftsmanship that characterize the neighboring historic resources.	Not Applicable
6	Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.	The current physical condition of the neighboring historic resources will be preserved as-is; the project scope does not affect any existing historic features.	Not Applicable
7	Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.	The current physical condition of the neighboring historic resources will be preserved as is; the project scope does not affect any existing historic materials.	Not Applicable
8	Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.	The proposed project is located on the footprint of an existing building; no archeological resources are expected within the project boundary. If such resources are found during construction they will not be disturbed, unless monitored and mitigated by a qualified archeologist.	Not Applicable
9	New additions, exterior alterations or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from	The new work would be coherent, and clearly differentiated from the old to protect the integrity of the property and its environment. The massing and height of the proposed project would be subordinate to Hoover Tower. The top floor setback, the grouped vertical panels with paired	Meets Standard

	the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.	windows in the middle, and the continuous arched feature at the base would form a tripartite composition that is compatible yet distinct. The project is consistent with Standard # 9 (For detailed discussion please see Statement of Compatibility prepared by Stanford, Attachment E)	
10	New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.	The proposed building would be completely detached therefore if removed it will not impair the essential form and integrity of the neighboring historic resources. The project is consistent with Standard # 10	Meets Standard

Prepared by: Charu Ahluwalia, Associate Planner	<div>C.A.</div> <div>Signature</div>	<div>5-8-2021</div> <div>Date</div>
Reviewed by: Leza Mikhail, Principal Planner & Zoning Administrator	<div></div> <div>Signature</div>	<div>5-8-2021</div> <div>Date</div>

Attachment B

Draft Conditions of Approval

ATTACHMENT B
DRAFT CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL
FOR
ARCHITECTURE & SITE APPROVAL AND GRADING APPROVAL

Date: June 21, 2021

Owner/Applicant: Stanford University

Location: 580 Jane Stanford Way, Stanford
(APN: 142-07-085)

File Number: PLN19-0164

CEQA: Addendum to 2000 Stanford Community Plan and General Use Permit
(GUP) Program Environmental Impact Report (EIR)

Project Description: Architecture & Site Approval and Grading Approval for the new 55,084 square-foot George P. Shultz Building (“Shultz Building”), and associated site improvements. Project includes demolition of the existing 50,845 square-foot Lou Henry Hoover (“LHH”) Building. Grading quantities associated with the Grading Approval are 212 cubic yards (c.y.) of cut, 104 c.y. of fill, with a maximum depth of 5 feet. Grading associated with the building pad/foundation and basement includes an additional 1,655 c.y. of cut and 1,937 c.y. of fill.

If you have any question regarding the following preliminary conditions of approval, call the person whose name is listed as the contact for that agency. He or she represents a specialty or office and can provide details about the conditions of approval.

Agency	Name	Phone	E-mail
Planning	Charu Ahluwalia	(408) 299-5740	charu.ahluwalia@pln.sccgov.org
Land Development Engineering	Ed Duazo	(408) 299-5733	ed.duazo@pln.sccgov.org
Fire Marshal	Alex Goff	(408) 299-5763	alex.goff@sccfd.org
Department of Environmental Health	Darrin Lee	(408) 299-5748	darrin.lee@cep.sccgov.org
Building Inspection	Building Inspection Office	(408) 299-5700	

STANDARD CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL

Building Inspection

1. For detailed information about the requirements for a building permit, obtain a Building Permit Application Instruction handout from the Building Inspection Office or visit the website at www.sccbuilding.org.

Planning

2. Development and maintenance of the project site shall take place in accordance with approved plans, received by the Planning Department on October 26, 2020, and as approved by the Zoning Administration Hearing Officer. The project includes the demolition of the existing 50,845 square-foot Lou Henry Hoover Building and construction of a new 55,084 square-foot George P. Shultz Building in the same location, with associated site improvements. The plans submitted into Plan Check shall be in substantial conformance with the approved plans. Changes to the design, quantity, location or other modifications to the approved plans may result in a Modification to the approved ASA and Grading Approval, and may be subject to additional review under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA). Additionally, modification may require additional review by the County's Historical Heritage Commission (HHC), at the discretion of the Zoning Administrator.

NOTE 1: The proposed Shultz Building is located adjacent to the Hoover Tower and Encina Hall, which are listed historically significant resources.

3. All historic materials and elements of the historically significant resources of Hoover Tower and Encina Hall shall be protected during all demolition and construction activities that are part of this entitlement and associated grading, drainage and building permits.
4. A qualified preservation architect shall consult and monitor construction work and advise the contractors on protection measures to be adopted during construction.
5. File and obtain a demolition permit for the Lou Henry Hoover Building.
6. File and obtain grading and building permits for all structures on the project site.
7. The project shall comply with the Stanford University 2000 General Use Permit Conditions of Approval, and approved Stanford University 2000 GUP Mitigation Monitoring and Reporting Program.
8. Stanford shall be responsible for paying all reasonable costs associated with work by the County Planning Department, or with work conducted under the supervision of the County Planning Office, in conjunction with, or in any way related to the conditions of approval identified in this project. This includes but is not limited to costs for staff time, consultant fees, and direct costs associated with report production and distribution.
9. In the event that previously unidentified historic or prehistoric archaeological resources are discovered during construction, the contractor shall cease work in the immediate area and the County Planning Office and Campus Archaeologist shall be contacted. An independent qualified archaeologist retained by the County at the expense of Stanford shall assess the significance of the find and make mitigation recommendations.

10. If archeological resources are discovered as described above, construction monitoring shall be conducted at any time ground-disturbing activities (greater than 12 inches in depth) are taking place in the immediate vicinity of the identified resources. If monitoring does not produce evidence of significant cultural resources within the project area, further mitigation shall be limited to construction monitoring, unless additional testing or other specific mitigation measures are determined by a qualified archaeologist to be necessary to ensure avoidance of damage to significant archaeological resources. A technical report of findings describing the results of all monitoring shall be prepared in accordance with professional standards. The archaeological monitoring program shall be implemented by an individual meeting the Secretary of Interior Professional Qualifications Standards in Archaeology (36 CFR 61); individual field monitors shall be qualified in the recognition of cultural resources and possess sufficient academic and field training as required to conduct the work effectively and without undue delay.
11. In the event that human skeletal remains are encountered, the applicant is required by County Ordinance No. B6-18 to immediately notify the County Coroner. Upon determination by the County Coroner that the remains are Native American, the coroner shall contact the California Native American Heritage Commission, pursuant to subdivision (c) of section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code and the County Coordinator of Indian affairs. No further disturbance of the site may be made except as authorized by the County Coordinator of Indian Affairs in accordance with the provisions of state law and this chapter. If artifacts are found on the site a qualified archaeologist shall be contacted along with the County Planning Office. No further disturbance of the artifacts may be made except as authorized by the County Planning Office.
12. In the event that fossilized shell or bone is uncovered during any earth-disturbing operation, contractors shall stop work in the immediate area of the find and notify the Campus Archaeologist and the County Building Inspector assigned to the project. The Campus Archaeologist shall visit the site and make recommendations for treatment of the find (including but not limited to consultation with a paleontologist and excavation, if warranted), which would be sent to the County Building Inspection Office and the County Planning Office. If a fossil find is confirmed, it will be recorded with the United States Geological Survey and curated in an appropriate repository.

Fire Marshal's Office

13. The building shall be equipped with an approved automatic fire sprinkler system complying with NFPA 13.
14. A separate permit shall be obtained from the Fire Marshal's Office by a state licensed C-16 contractor **prior to installation** of the fire sprinkler system. A minimum of 30 days for plan review of fire sprinkler plans is required.

Department of Environmental Health

15. All construction activities shall be in conformance with the Santa Clara County Noise Ordinance Section B11-154 and prohibited between the hours of 7:00 p.m. and 7:00 a.m. on weekdays and Saturdays, or at any time on Sundays for the duration of construction.

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL TO BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO GRADING OR BUILDING PERMIT ISSUANCE

Planning

16. **Prior to issuance of a Demolition Permit and Prior to any construction activities**, the University Architect shall submit a Demolition and Construction Protection Plan and letter attested by Stanford that certifies the construction impacts will not impact the integrity of the adjacent historically significant resources – Hoover Tower and Encina Hall. Said Demolition and Construction Protection Plan shall be incorporated into the plans submitted for plan check and issued for demolition, grading and building permits.
17. Place a construction note on the site plan that states the following: *“The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) has identified a set of feasible PM10 control measures for all construction activities. These control measures, as previously required in the Program EIR, shall be adhered to during all construction activities.*
- A. Water all active construction areas at least twice daily;*
 - B. Cover all trucks hauling soil, sand, and other loose materials or require all trucks to maintain at least two feet of freeboard;*
 - C. Pave, apply water three times daily, or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers on all unpaved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites;*
 - D. Sweep daily (with water sweepers) all paved access roads, parking areas and staging areas at construction sites;*
 - E. Sweep streets daily (with water sweepers) if visible soil material is carried onto adjacent public streets;*
 - F. Hydroseed or apply (non-toxic) soil stabilizers to inactive construction areas (previously graded areas inactive for ten days or more);*
 - G. Enclose, cover, water twice daily or apply (non-toxic) soil binders to exposed stockpiles (dirt, sand,);*
 - H. Limit traffic speeds on unpaved roads to 15 mph;*
 - I. Install fiber rolls, sandbags or other erosion control measures to prevent silt runoff to public roadways;*
 - J. Replant vegetation in disturbed areas as quickly as possible;*
 - K. Install wheel washers for all existing trucks, or wash off the tires of tracks of all trucks and equipment leaving the site; and*

L. Suspend excavation and grading activity when winds (instantaneous gusts) exceed 25 mph.”

18. Place a construction note on the site plan that states the following: *“All construction contractors shall properly maintain the equipment and where feasible, use “clean fuel” equipment and emissions control technology (e.g., CNG fired engines, catalytic converters, particulate traps, etc.). Measures to reduce diesel emission would be considered feasible when they are capable of being used on equipment without interfering substantially with equipment performance.”*
19. Submit site plan that shows all pedestrian and bicycle corridors along with public transit stops adjacent to the project site and indicate how bicycle, pedestrian, and public transit access and circulation will be maintained during construction. Bicycle and pedestrian access onto the campus and around the site (outside construction areas) shall not be substantially limited by construction activities associated the project. In addition, access to public transit shall not be limited, which could include the relocation or removal of adjacent bus stops.
20. Final grading permit plans shall include the following construction notes:
 - A. Construction materials delivered from off campus shall not be delivered between the hours of 7:00 AM to 9:00 AM and 4:00 to 6:00 PM on weekdays.
 - B. Trucks exporting/importing dirt and building materials for the project shall use approved truck routes shown in the 2000 GUP, as designated by the cities of Palo Alto and Menlo Park.
21. Submit a Final Construction Management and Logistics Plan for approval by Planning and Land Development Engineering, **prior to issuance of any grading permits**, that clearly identifies the elements listed below:
 - A. Provide the location, anticipated quantities and time frame for construction staging and earthwork stockpiling associated with this project. Said location is required to be approved by Planning and Land Development Engineering.
 - B. Provide off-street construction related parking. Identify off-street parking location(s) on site plan for all construction related vehicles (employee parking and construction equipment) throughout the construction period. If adequate parking cannot be provided on the construction sites, identify on the site plan or vicinity map the satellite parking location(s) that will be used.
 - C. Prohibit impacts to accessing public transit access and movement of public transit vehicles. Identify on site plan all temporary or permanent access limitations, re-routes, lane closures, or limits to public transit movements or place a note on the site plan stating *“No temporary or permanent access limitations, re-routes, lane closures, or limits to public transit movement are permitted.”*
 - D. Prohibit roadway construction activities from reducing roadway capacity during Stanford major athletic and special events. Stanford shall not limit roadway capacity

during special events or during major athletic events, which attract a large number of visitors to the campus.

- E. Provide written notification to Stanford Police and Palo Alto Fire Department regarding construction location and construction dates. Include in the notices alternate evacuation and emergency route designations to maintain response times during construction periods, if applicable. Provide one copy of the notices to the County.
- F. Provide written notification to all contractors and subcontractors regarding appropriate routes and weight limits and speed limits for local roads used to access construction sites. Provide one copy of the notices to the County Planning Office.
- G. Provide notification to the Cities of Palo Alto and Menlo Park of the construction schedule and include a copy of the Santa Clara County approved Construction and Traffic Management Plan. Provide one copy of the notices to the County Planning Office.

22. The following tree removal/protection requirements shall apply:

- A. Removal of one oak and four non-oak trees over 12 inches in diameter at 4.5 feet above grade is permitted with this project. Three replacement oak trees and four replacement non-oak trees are to be planted on-site.
- B. All other trees in the project area shall remain and are protected after the approval of this ASA and Grading Approval, per plan L1.1 (Tree Protection and Disposition Plan) and plan L4.1 (Planting Plan).
- C. If any trees are proposed to be removed after the approval of the ASA, further review by the Planning Office may be required to assess the visual impact of the tree removal to the project and surrounding area.
- D. Final grading plans shall show the size and species of all trees over 12 inches in diameter (at 4.5 feet above grade) within the proposed work area for the project and clearly label all trees proposed for removal. This shall include all trees where construction will occur within the dripline of the tree.
- E. An I.S.A.-certified arborist shall review final grading plans. The objective shall be to ensure that all the trees adjacent to the improvements will not be damaged or removed.
- F. A certified arborist shall monitor the construction and provide written recommendations to preserve any potentially impacted trees associated with the proposed improvements. Submit a plan-review letter prior to the issuance of the final grading permit evaluating consistency of final grading plans with these mitigations and a construction-observation letter prior to the issuance of final occupancy summarizing implementation of these mitigation measures.
 - i. Provide two copies of an arborist report that recommends effective tree protection measures for the site's existing trees that have not been slated for removal. Protection measures must be in place prior to construction activity commencing.
 - ii. Submit to Land Development Engineering (LDE) an estimate, prepared by a licensed landscape architect, of the landscaping and associated irrigation and improvements. The amount of this estimate shall be included in the bond for

the improvements administered by LDE per Section C12-206 of the County Ordinance Code.

23. Adequate signs shall be posted along the street frontages or in front of the project site, no smaller than 1,296 square inches in size, containing the name, telephone number, and email address of the appropriate Stanford person the public may contact to register a complaint about construction noise. Additionally, Stanford shall create an outreach and information portal to facilitate information and alerts to be delivered to the immediate neighborhoods on construction activities. Stanford shall keep a written record of all such complaints and shall provide copies of these records to the County Planning Office.
24. Preconstruction surveys for nesting raptors and migratory birds shall be conducted by a qualified ornithologist to identify active nests that may be disturbed during project implementation. Between January 1 and April 30, preconstruction surveys shall be conducted no more than 14 days **prior to the initiation of construction activities or tree removal**. Between May 1 and August 31, preconstruction surveys no more than 30 days **prior to the initiation of these activities**. Stanford University shall conduct an additional preconstruction survey within 24 hours of initiation of construction activities, by the Campus Biologist, to verify no new nesting has occurred. If an active nest is found near, or in close proximity to, the construction area where the nest could be disturbed by these activities, the ornithologist or Campus Biologist, shall, in consultation with the California Department of Fish and Game, designate a construction free buffer zone (typically 250 feet) around the nest.
25. Landscape Plan: The requirements of Division B33 of the County Ordinance Code (Sustainable Landscape Ordinance) shall apply. As proposed, if the total landscape area exceeds 2,500 sq. ft., and a landscape documentation package shall be submitted **prior to grading permit issuance** for review and approval. New landscaping shall be similar to existing landscaping on-site and meet all Stanford Community Plan and General Use Permit requirements. The submittal shall include a landscaping plan and irrigation plan, stamped and signed by a licensed landscape architect. Submit two (2) copies of the final landscape plan and associated irrigation systems, prepared and stamped by a licensed landscape architect.

The landscape ordinance and supporting information can be found on the Planning Department web site:

<https://www.sccgov.org/sites/idpd/PlansOrdinances/Landscape/Pages/weloapply.aspx>
26. Incorporate any applicable water conservation and recycling measures into the project building plans, which may include but not be limited to: water efficient landscape, landscape water management, and public outreach.
27. Submit a detailed lighting plan which includes all new exterior lighting. The Lighting Plan shall provide light fixture details with lighting profiles and product-specific information that includes the following information:

Depict the extent of illumination from all new outdoor lighting (photometric plan).
Ensure absence of upward glow. Use “state-of-the-art” luminaries including those with high beam efficiency.

Land Development Engineering

28. Obtain a Grading Permit from Land Development Engineering (LDE) **prior to beginning any construction activities**. Issuance of the grading permit is required **prior to LDE clearance of the building permit** (building and grading permits can be applied for concurrently). The process for obtaining a Grading Permit and the forms that are required can be found at the following web page:

www.sccplanning.org > I Want to... > Apply for a Permit > Grading Permit

Please contact LDE at (299-5734) for additional information and timelines.

29. Final plans shall include a single sheet which contains the County standard notes and certificates as shown on County Standard Cover Sheet. Plans shall be neatly and accurately drawn, at an appropriate scale that will enable ready identification and recognition of submitted information.
30. Final grading plans shall be prepared by a licensed civil engineer for review and approval by LDE and the scope of work shall be in substantial conformance with the conditionally approved preliminary plans on file with the Planning Office. Include plan, profile, typical sections, contour grading for all street, road, driveway, structures and other improvements as appropriate for construction. The final design shall be in conformance with all currently adopted standards and ordinances. The following standards (Land Development Engineering Standards and Policies Manual, Volume 1, and 2007 Santa Clara County Drainage Manual) are available on-line:
- www.sccplanning.org > Plans & Ordinances > Land Development Standards and Policies
 - www.sccplanning.org > Plans & Ordinances > Grading and Drainage Ordinance
31. Survey monuments shall be shown on the improvement plan to provide sufficient information to locate the proposed improvements and the property lines. Existing monuments must be exposed, verified and noted on the grading plans. Where existing monuments are below grade, they shall be field verified by the surveyor and the grade shall be restored and a temporary stake shall be placed identifying the location of the found monument. If existing survey monuments are not found, temporary staking delineating the property line may be placed **prior to construction** and new monuments shall be set **prior to final acceptance of the improvements**. The permanent survey monuments shall be set pursuant to the State Land Surveyor’s Act. The Land Surveyor / Engineer in charge of the boundary survey shall file

appropriate records pursuant to Business and Professions Code Section 8762 or 8771 of the Land Surveyors Act with the County Surveyor.

32. The improvement plans shall include an Erosion and Sediment Control Plan that outlines seasonally appropriate erosion and sediment controls during the construction period). Include the County's Standard Best Management Practice Plan Sheets BMP-1 and BMP-2 with the Plan Set.
33. All new on-site utilities, mains and services shall be placed underground and extended to serve the proposed development. All extensions shall be included in the improvement plans. Off-site work should be coordinated with any other undergrounding to serve other properties in the immediate area.
34. In the grading plans, include a stormwater management plan that details how the project complies with Provision C.3 of the current NPDES Municipal Regional Permit. Include C.3 sizing calculations to support the information provided in the stormwater management plan.
35. Include at least one of the following site design measures in the project design: (a) direct hardscape and/or roof runoff onto vegetated areas, (b) collect roof runoff in cisterns or rain barrels for reuse, or (c) construct hardscape (driveway, walkways, patios, etc.) with permeable surfaces. Though only one site design measure is required, it is encouraged to include multiple site design measures in the project design. For additional information, refer to the C.3 Stormwater Handbook (June 2016) available on-line at:

http://scvurppp-w2k.com/c3_handbook.shtml
36. Indicate on the grading plans the land area that will be disturbed. If one acre or more of land area will be disturbed, file a Notice of Intent (NOI) with the State Water Resources Control Board for coverage under the State General Construction Permit. The SWRCGB will issue a Waste Discharge Identification (WDID) number. The WDID number shall be shown on the grading plans. The SWRCVB website is:

www.waterboards.ca.gov > Water Issues > Programs > Stormwater
37. Demonstrate that the on-site drainage will be controlled in such a manner as to not increase the downstream peak flow for the 10-year and 100-year storm event or cause a public nuisance.
38. Submit one copy of the signed and stamped of the geotechnical report for the project.
39. Submit a plan review letter by the Project Geotechnical Engineer certifying that the geotechnical recommendation in the above geotechnical report have been incorporated into the improvement plan.
40. Submit an updated Credit/Usage Capacity Tracking Sheet for the Stanford University East Campus C.3 Regional Stormwater Capture Facility.

Fire Marshal's Office

41. The scope of this review is for fire protection water supply and fire department access only. An additional review for further compliance with the California Fire and Building Code will be performed by Fire Marshal office when a complete set of construction drawings is submitted for building permit application.
42. Fire ladder truck access and staging area should span the entire east side of the structure.
43. A written construction site safety plan shall be submitted directly to the Fire Marshal's Office prior to approval of any Land Development Engineering construction permit (if required) or prior to approval of the grading permit.

Fire Protection Water Supply:

Important: Fire protection water system shall be installed and inspected prior to approval of the foundation or final inspection for construction with completely noncombustible components. System shall be maintained in good working order and accessible throughout construction. A Stop-Work Order may be placed on the project if the required hydrant systems are not installed, accessible, and/or functioning.

44. Minimum fire-flow for this facility/structure shall be 1,500 gallons per minute (gpm) at 20 pounds per square inch (psi) for 2 hours NOTE: The fire-flow may be adjusted depending upon the final size of the structure shown on the building permit set of drawings. [REF: California Fire Code Table B105.1]
45. Standard hydrant(s) shall be provided within 400-ft. of all portions of the/all structure(s). The number of hydrants shall be determined by Table C105.1 and the number needed to meet the distance requirement. Hydrant placement shall be approved by this office. NOTE: a listed fire pump may be required.
46. At the time of plan submittal for building permit, provide written verification from the water company that these condition can be satisfied. NOTE: water company must supply location of nearest hydrant(s) in addition to available fire-flow at 20 psi. More than one hydrant may be used to satisfy this requirement if spacing does not exceed spacing per CFC Table C105.1.
47. A separate permit shall be obtained from the Fire Marshal's Office by a state licensed contractor prior to installation of hydrant system and any listed fire pump. Please allow for a minimum of 30 days for plan review.

Important: Fire protection water system shall be installed and inspected prior to approval of the foundation. System shall be maintained in good working order and accessible throughout construction. A Stop-Work order may be placed on the project if the required hydrant systems are not installed, accessible, and/or functioning.

Fire Department Access

Important: All required access roads, driveways, turnarounds, and turnouts shall be installed, and serviceable prior to approval of the foundation and shall be maintained throughout construction. A Stop-Work order may be placed on the project if required driving surfaces are not installed, accessible, and/or maintained.

48. These are minimum Fire Marshal standards. Should these standards conflict with any other local, state or federal requirement, the most restrictive shall apply. Construction of access roads and driveways shall use good engineering practice.
49. See CFMO-C7 for minimum requirements for access roads/driveways during construction.
50. Fire department Access Roads shall be provided within 150-ft. of all exterior portions of all structures. Access roads shall comply with the following:
 - a) Width: Clear width of drivable surface of 20-ft.
 - b) Vertical Clearance: 15-ft.
 - c) Inside Curve Radius: 42-ft.
 - d) Grade: Maximum grade shall not exceed 15%
 - e) Surface: All driving surfaces shall be all-weather and capable of sustaining 75,000 pound gross vehicle weight.
 - f) Dead-end Roads: Dead-end roads in excess of 150-ft. in length shall be provided with an approved turnaround meeting County Standard SD-16. All turnarounds shall have a slope of not more than 5% in any direction.
 - g) Gates: Gates shall not obstruct the required width or vertical clearance of the driveway, and may require a Fire Department Lock Box/Gate Switch to allow for fire department access. Installation shall comply with CFMO-A3.
 - h) All fire apparatus access roads meeting the minimum width shall have permanent "no parking fire lane" signs located so that all access roads are clearly identified and the required clearance maintained as per CFC 503.3.
 - i) A number address approved by the Building Inspection Office shall be placed on the building (or at the entrance to the facility) in such a position as to be plainly visible and legible from the street or road fronting the property. [REF: CFC §505.1]

CONDITIONS OF APPROVAL TO BE COMPLETED PRIOR TO OCCUPANCY OR FINAL INSPECTION

Planning

51. For each 11,763 net square feet of academic space built, Stanford shall either: (1) provide 1 affordable housing unit on the Stanford campus; or (2) make an appropriate cash payment in lieu of providing the housing unit equal to the "BMR" payment that the City of Palo Alto is

charging to commercial development projects when the project is built. The payment shall be made to an escrow account established and maintained by the County.

52. All grading materials and stockpiled materials shall be removed and disposed at an approved location.
53. **Prior to Final Inspection/Occupancy**, the preservation architect shall submit a Demolition and Construction Observations Letter to Planning Office to ensure that protection measures are implemented as per the required Construction Protection Plan.
54. Following completion of construction, contact the Planning Department (Charu Ahluwalia at 408-299-5740) **at least two weeks in advance** to set up an appointment to schedule a site visit to verify the development is per approved plans.

Land Development Engineering

55. Construct the improvements. Construction staking is required and shall be the responsibility of the developer.
56. Existing and set permanent survey monuments shall be verified by inspectors **prior to final acceptance of the improvements** by the County. Any permanent survey monuments damaged or missing shall be reset by a licensed land surveyor or registered civil engineer authorized to practice land surveying and they shall file appropriate records pursuant to Business and Professions Code Section 8762 or 8771 of the Land Surveyors Act with the County Surveyor.
57. Submit as-built plans. If there have been any changes to the stormwater management plan (e.g., a change in new/replacement impervious area, change in credit/capacity usage, etc.), submit an updated Credit/Usage Capacity Tracking Sheet with the as-built plans.

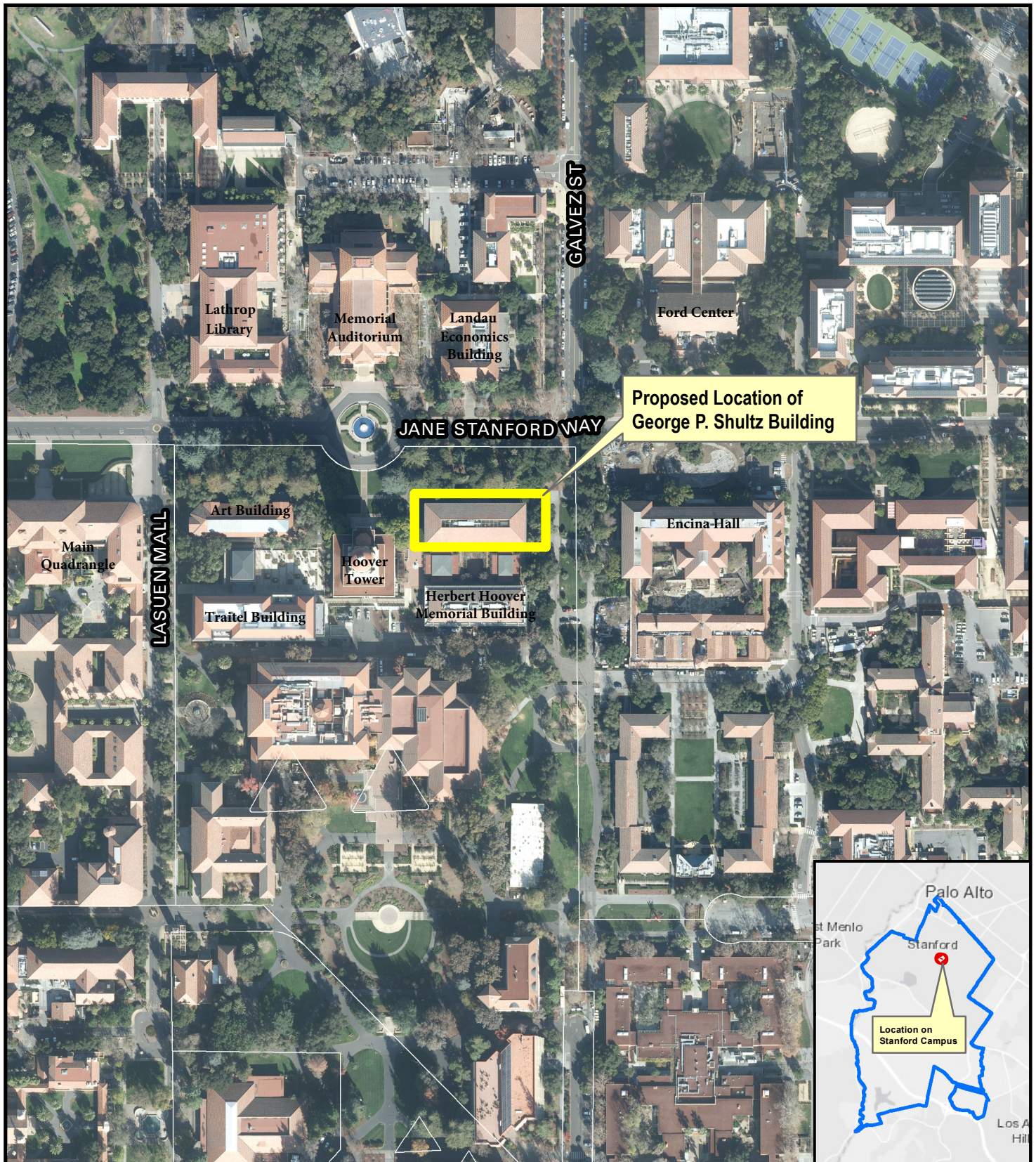
Fire Marshal's Office

Fire Sprinklers:

58. The required fire sprinkler system that shall comply with NFPA 13 standards shall be installed and finalized by this office **prior to occupancy**.

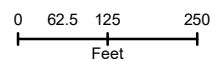
Attachment C

Location and Vicinity Map

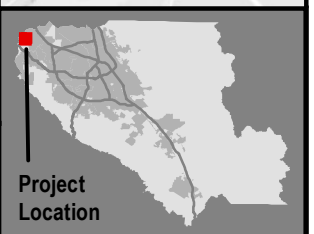


Project Vicinity Map

File No. PLN19-0164
 APN 142-07-085
 Stanford University



This map created by the Santa Clara County Planning Office. The GIS data was compiled from various sources. While deemed reliable, the Planning Office assumes no liability.
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Project Location

Attachment D

Proposed Plans - George P. Shultz Building Project

GEORGE P. SHULTZ BUILDING

HOOVER INSTITUTION

STANFORD UNIVERSITY
580 JANE STANFORD WAY, STANFORD, CA 93405

ASA APPLICATION
OCTOBER 19, 2020

Landscape Architect

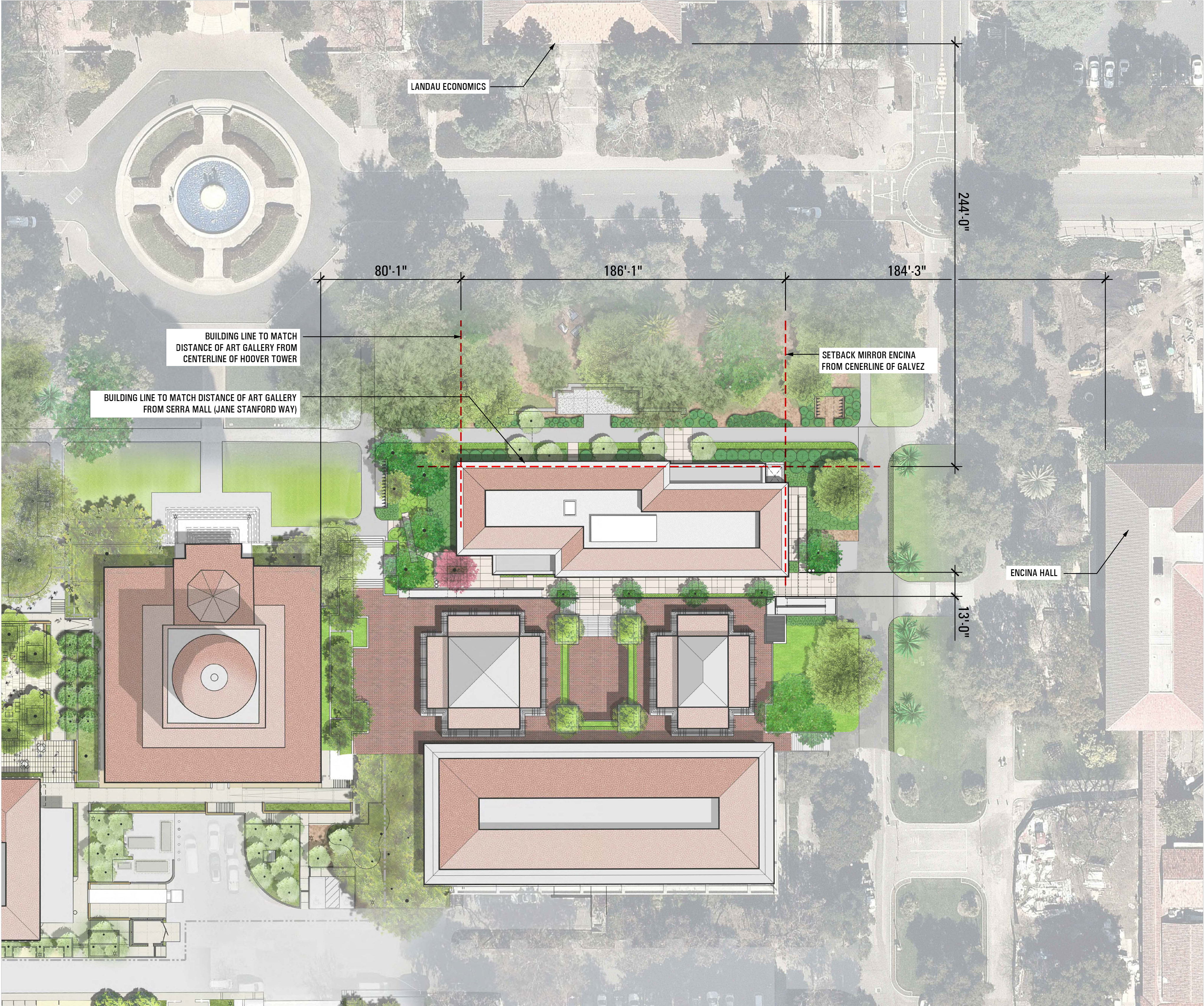
swa

2200 Bridgeway
Sausalito, California
94965-1750
United States
www.swagroup.com
+1.415.332.5100 o

Consultants

Irrigation Consultant

Russell D. Mitchell Associates, Inc.
2760 Camino Diablo
Walnut Creek, CA 94597
(925) 939-3985



CAW
ARCHITECTS

455 LAMBERT AVENUE PALO ALTO, CA 94306
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WILLIAM RAWN ASSOCIATES | Architects, Inc.
10 Post Office Sq.
Suite 1010
Boston, MA 02109

STAMP



CONSULTANTS

swa

2200 Bridgeway
Sausalito, California
94965-1750
United States
www.swagroup.com
+1.415.332.5100 o

△ MILESTONE	DATE
ASA SUBMISSION	7/31/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 1	9/06/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 2	11/20/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 3	10/19/2020

PROJECT NAME

GEORGE P. SHULTZ
BUILDING

HOOVER INSTITUTION

580 JANE STANFORD WAY

STANFORD, CA 93405

SHEET TITLE

KEY PLAN

PROJECT NO. STFS802

DRAWN BY C. LINDLEY

CHECKED BY W. HYNES

SHEET

L0.0

NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

10/19/2020 9:06:08 AM



SITE PLAN : ALIGNMENT

STAMP



Christopher Scott Winkley

CONSULTANTS

△ MILESTONE	DATE
ASA SUBMISSION	7/31/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 1	9/06/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 2	12/04/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 3	10/19/2020

PROJECT NAME

GEORGE P. SHULTZ
BUILDING

HOOVER INSTITUTION

580 JANE STANFORD WAY
STANFORD, CA 94305

SHEET TITLE

SITE ALIGNMENT

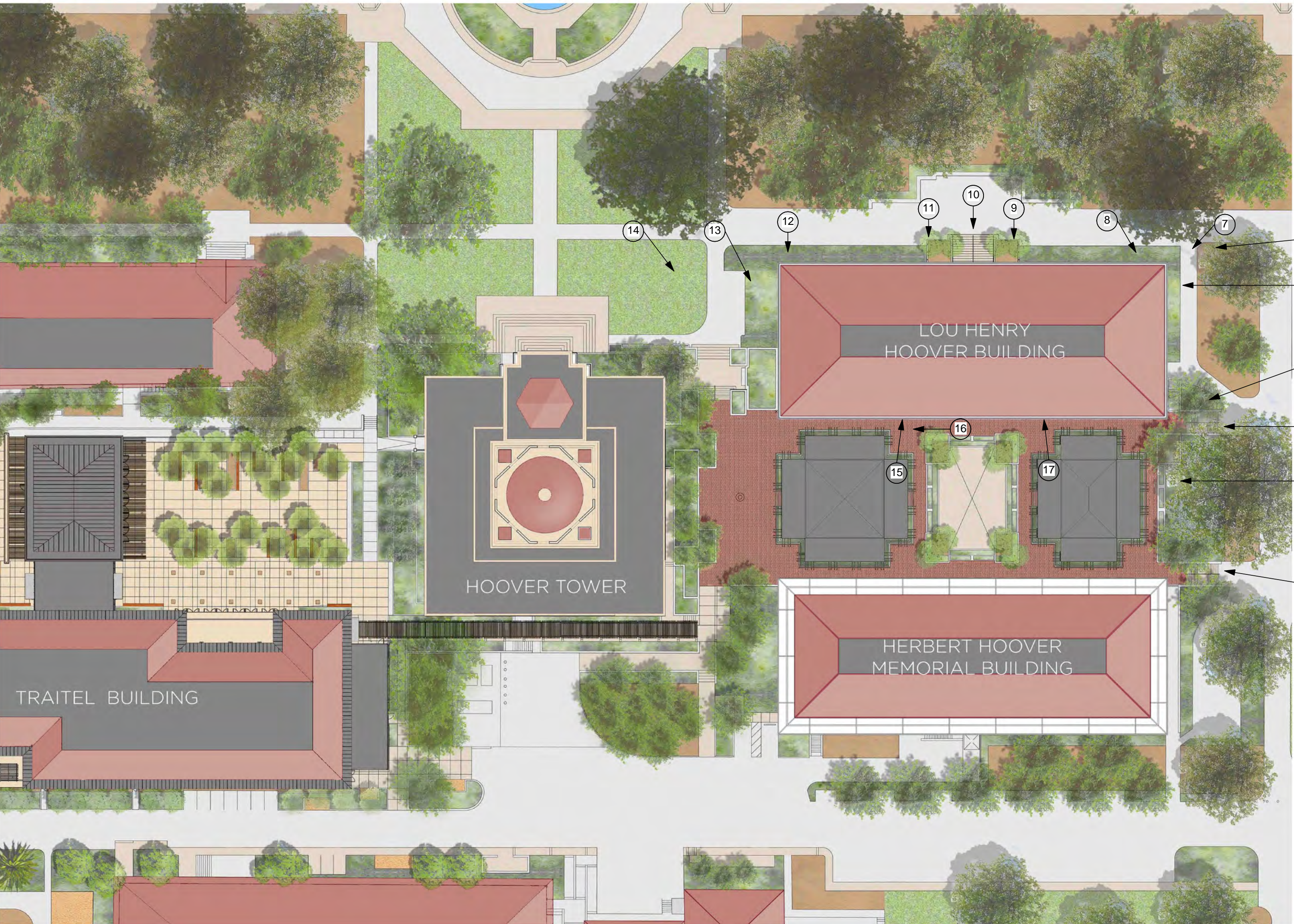
PROJECT NO. 14029

DRAWN BY TK, KC, AS, TH

CHECKED BY PN, MA, CSW

SHEET

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1



2



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14



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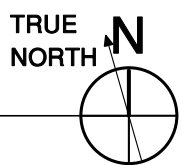


16



17

1 SITE ORIENTATION PHOTOS
NTS



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Suite 1010
Boston, MA 02109

STAMP



Christopher Winkley

CONSULTANTS

△ MILESTONE	DATE
ASA SUBMISSION	7/31/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 1	9/06/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 2	12/04/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 3	10/19/2020

PROJECT NAME

GEORGE P. SHULTZ
BUILDING

HOOVER INSTITUTION

580 JANE STANFORD WAY
STANFORD, CA 94305

SHEET TITLE

EXISTING CONDITIONS

PROJECT NO. 14029

DRAWN BY TK, KC, AS, TH

CHECKED BY PN, MA, CSW

SHEET

A0.00C

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LOU HENRY HOOVER BUILDING

TO REMAIN

TO BE DEMOLISHED

	GROSS				
SECOND FLOOR:	11,263 SF	-	0 SF	=	11,263 SF
FIRST FLOOR:	11,304 SF	-	0 SF	=	11,304 SF
BASEMENT 1:	15,697 SF	-	1,372 SF	=	14,325 SF
BASEMENT 2:	16,072 SF	-	2,117 SF	=	13,955 SF
TOTAL	54,336 SF	-	3,491 SF	=	50,845 SF

GROSS		
0 SF		
0 SF		
1,372 SF		
2,117 SF		
3,491 SF		

GROSS		
11,263 SF		
11,304 SF		
14,325 SF		
13,955 SF		
50,845 SF		

	GUP	GROSS
SECOND FLOOR:	11,056 SF	11,263 SF
FIRST FLOOR:	11,121 SF	11,304 SF
BASEMENT 1:	14,176 SF	14,325 SF
BASEMENT 2:	12,290 SF	13,955 SF
TOTAL	48,643 SF	50,845 SF

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10 Post Office Sq.
Suite 1010
Boston, MA 02109

STAMP



Christopher Scott Winkley

CONSULTANTS

△ MILESTONE	DATE
ASA SUBMISSION	7/31/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 1	9/06/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 2	12/04/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 3	10/19/2020

PROJECT NAME	GEORGE P. SHULTZ BUILDING
HOOVER INSTITUTION	
580 JANE STANFORD WAY	
STANFORD, CA 94305	

SHEET TITLE
GUP ANALYSIS - LHHB

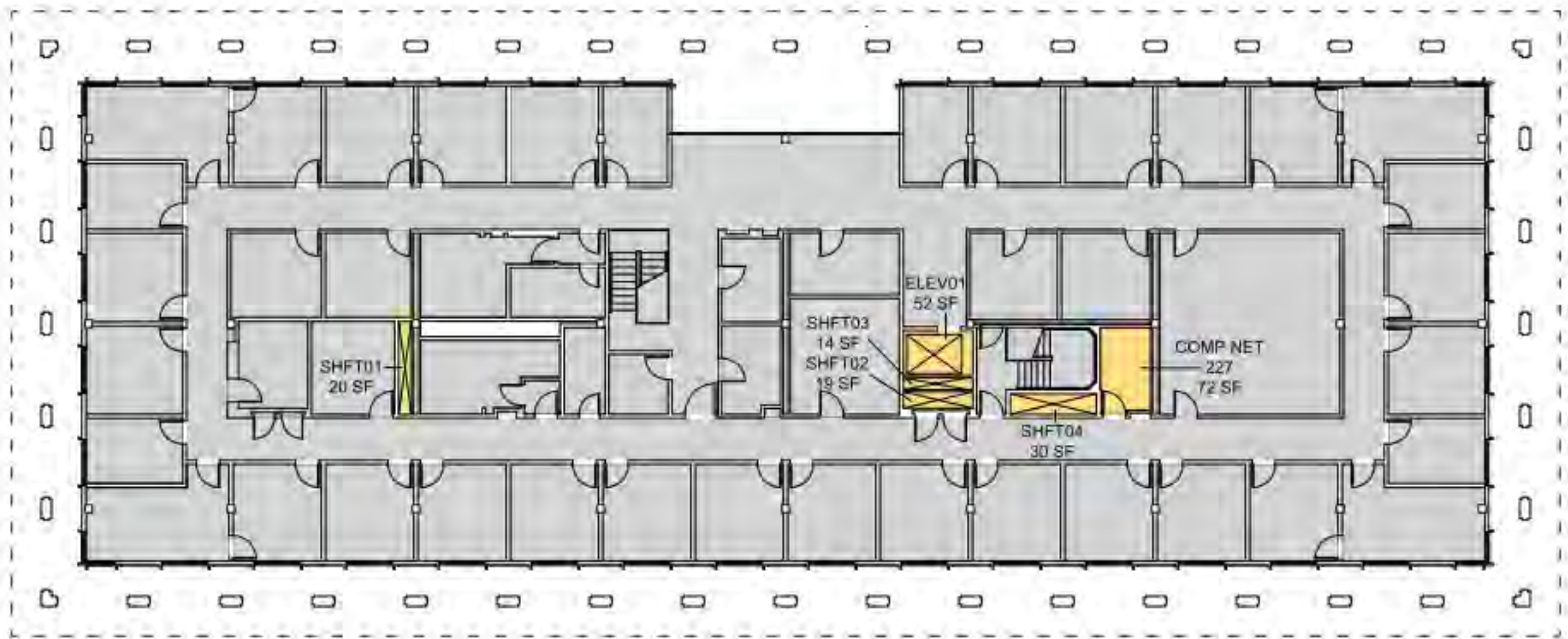
PROJECT NO. 14029
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CHECKED BY PN, MA, CSW

SHEET

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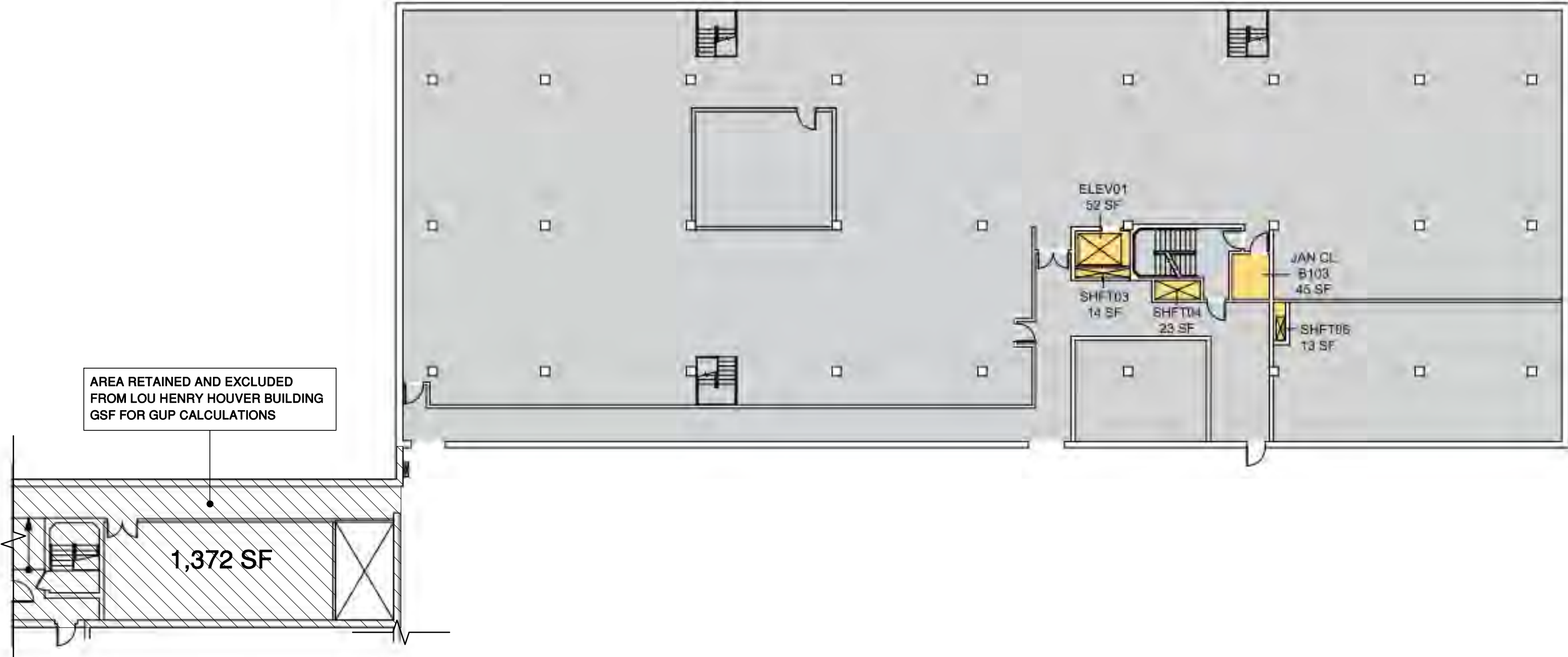
10/20/2020 4:14:08 PM

11,263 GSF
- 207 GUP EXCLUSION
11,056 GUP



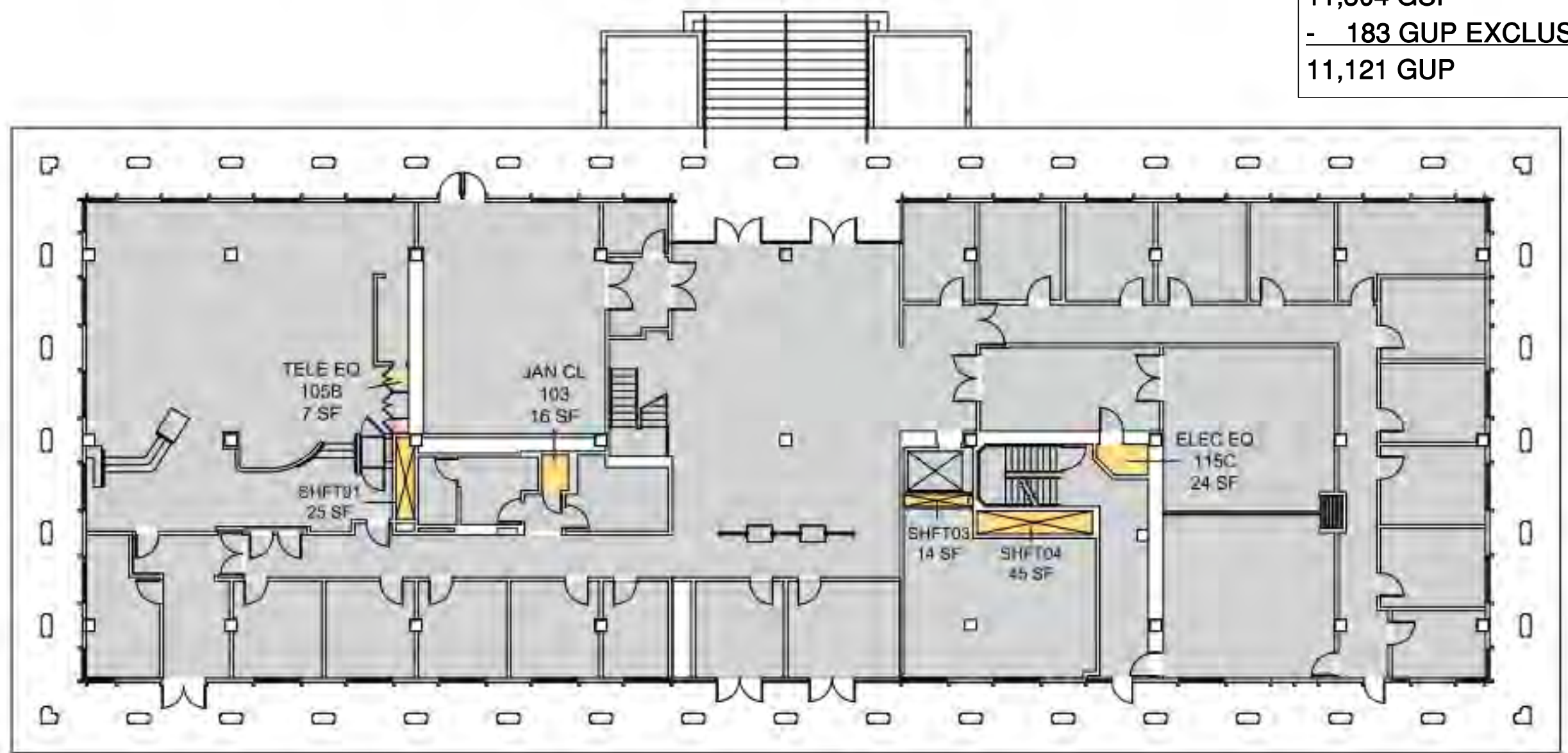
4 SECOND FLOOR PLAN
1/16" = 1'-0"

14,323 GSF
- 147 GUP EXCLUSION
14,176 GUP



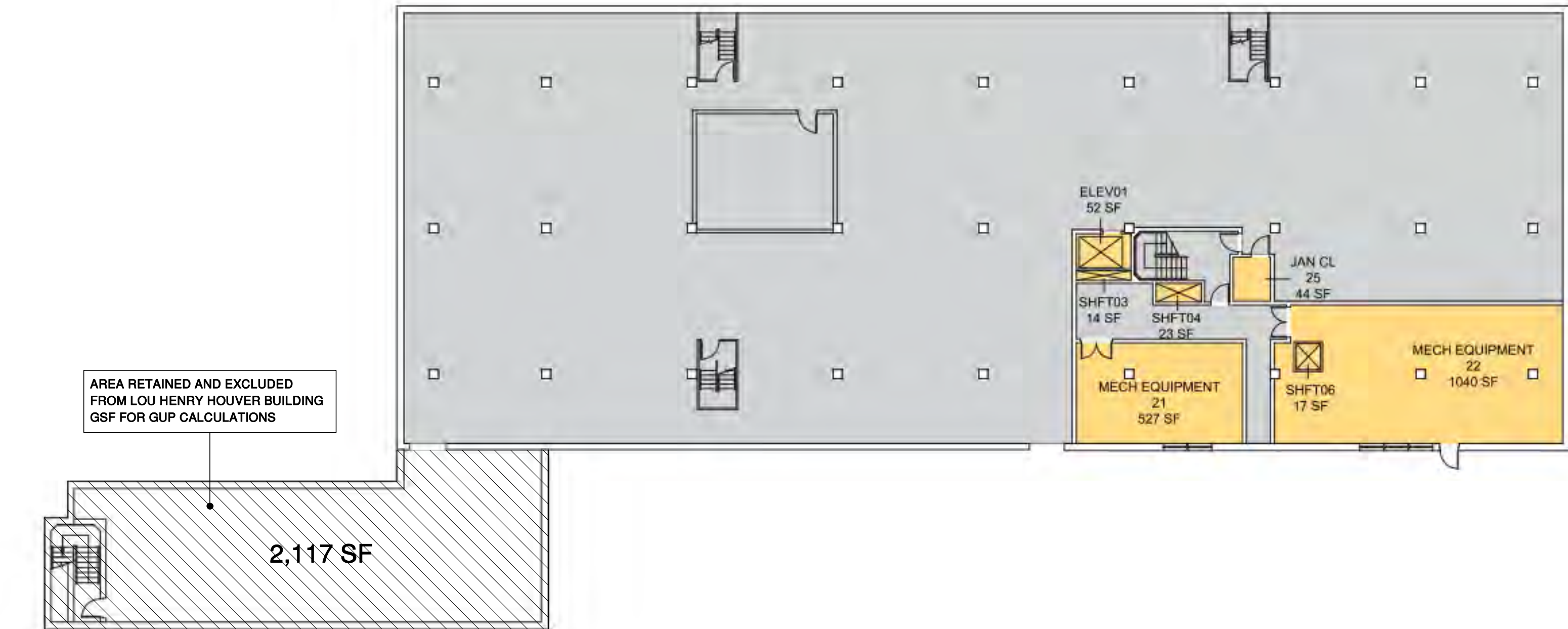
2 BASEMENT 1 FLOOR PLAN
1/16" = 1'-0"

11,304 GSF
- 183 GUP EXCLUSION
11,121 GUP



3 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/16" = 1'-0"

13,955 GSF
- 1,665 GUP EXCLUSION
12,290 GUP



1 BASEMENT 2 FLOOR PLAN
1/16" = 1'-0"



Christopher Scott Minsey

△ MILESTONE	DATE
ASA SUBMISSION	7/31/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 1	9/06/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 2	12/04/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 3	10/19/2020

GEORGE P. SHULTZ
BUILDING

HOOVER INSTITUTION

580 JANE STANFORD WAY
STANFORD, CA 94305

GUP ANALYSIS - SHULTZ

14029

TK, KC, AS, TH

PN, MA, CSW

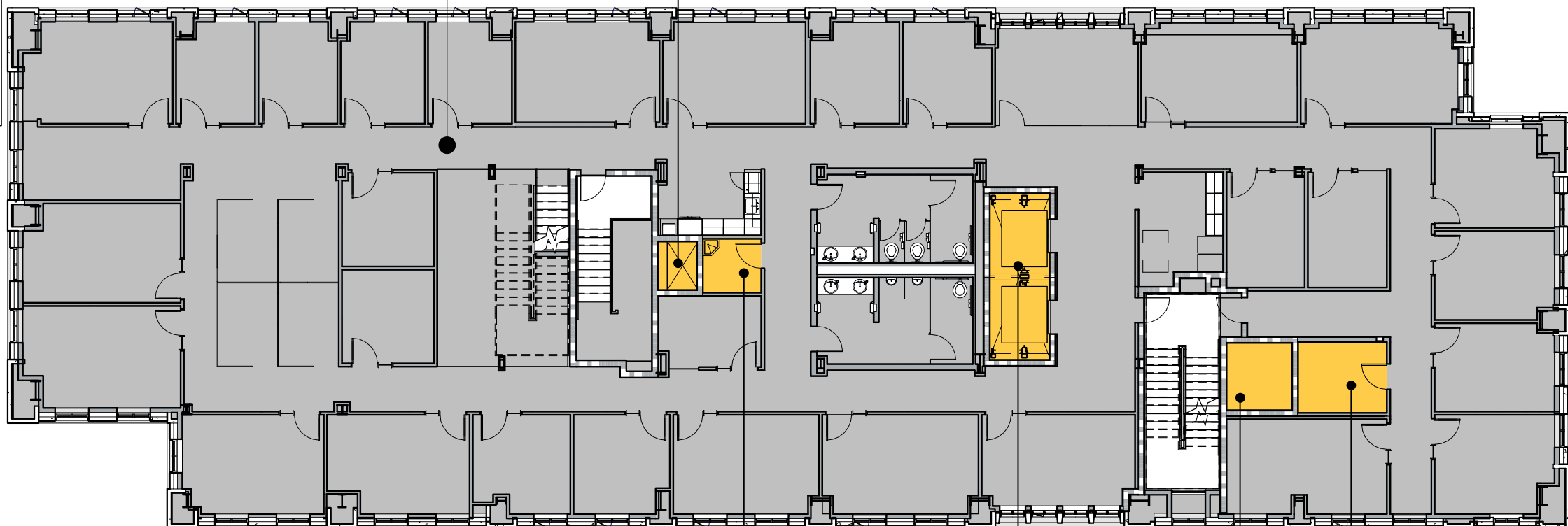
A0.00E

	GUP	GROSS
FOURTH FLOOR:	8,725 SF	10,522 SF
THIRD FLOOR:	10,444 SF	11,026 SF
SECOND FLOOR:	10,664 SF	11,026 SF
FIRST FLOOR:	10,047 SF	10,510 SF
BASEMENT:	8,763 SF	12,000 SF
TOTAL (SHULTZ)	48,643 SF	55,084 SF

11,026 GSF
- 362 GUP EXCLUSION
10,664 GUP

SECOND FLOOR
GROSS AREA
11026 SF

SHAFT
SHFT03
27 SF



JAN.
2J1
44 SF

ELEVATOR
ELEV01
140 SF

SHAFT
SHFT05
62 SF

ELEC. CL.
2E1
89 SF

3 GUP ANALYSIS - SECOND FLOOR

1/16" = 1'-0"

10,510 GSF
- 463 GUP EXCLUSION
10,047 GUP

FIRST FLOOR
GROSS AREA
10510 SF

SHAFT
SHFT03
68 SF

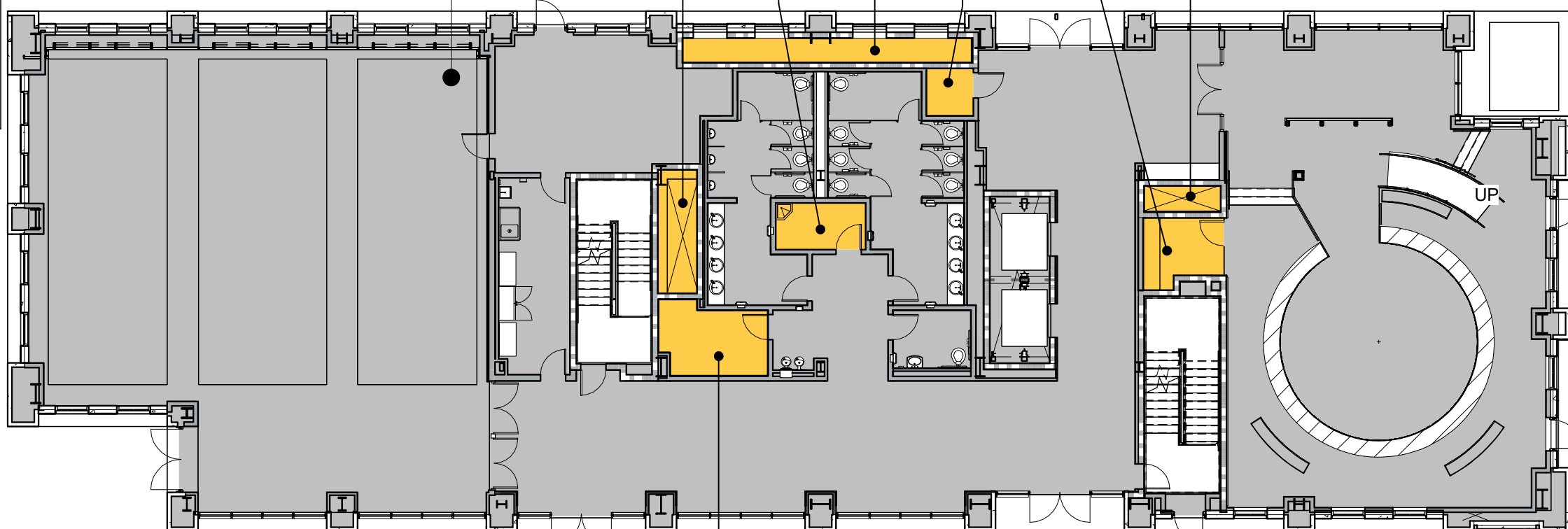
JAN.
1J1
59 SF

SHAFT
SHFT04
100 SF

F.A.C.P.
111
32 SF

A/V
109
72 SF

SHAFT
SHFT01
28 SF



A/V
105
104 SF

2 GUP ANALYSIS - FIRST FLOOR

1/16" = 1'-0"

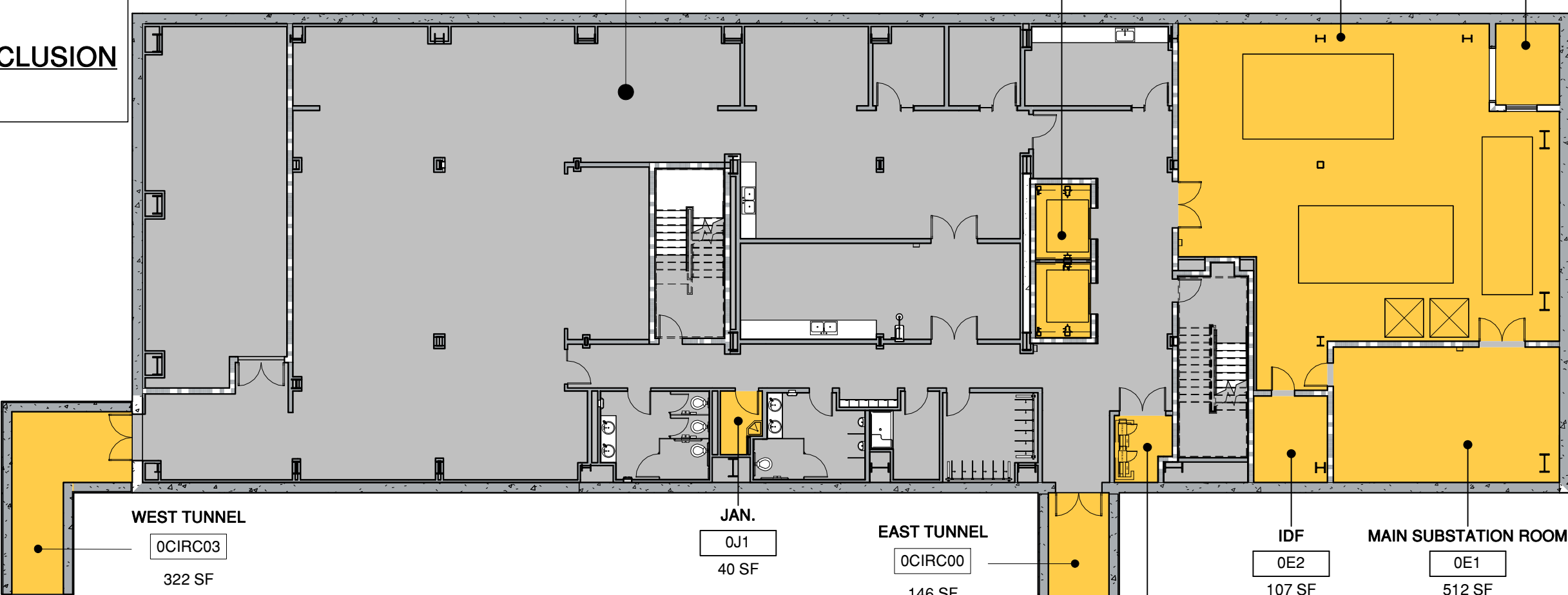
12,000 GSF
- 3,237 GUP EXCLUSION
8,763 GUP

BASEMENT FLOOR
GROSS AREA
12000 SF

ELEVATOR
ELEV01
140 SF

MECHANICAL
0M1
1824 SF

AREA WAY
0M3
87 SF



WEST TUNNEL
0CIRC03
322 SF

JAN.
0J1
40 SF

EAST TUNNEL
0CIRC00
146 SF

ELEV. EQUIPMENT
0M2
59 SF

IDF
0E2
107 SF

MAIN SUBSTATION ROOM
0E1
512 SF

1 GUP ANALYSIS - BASEMENT

1/16" = 1'-0"

10,522 GSF
- 1,797 GUP EXCLUSION
8,725 GUP

FOURTH FLOOR
GROSS AREA
10522 SF

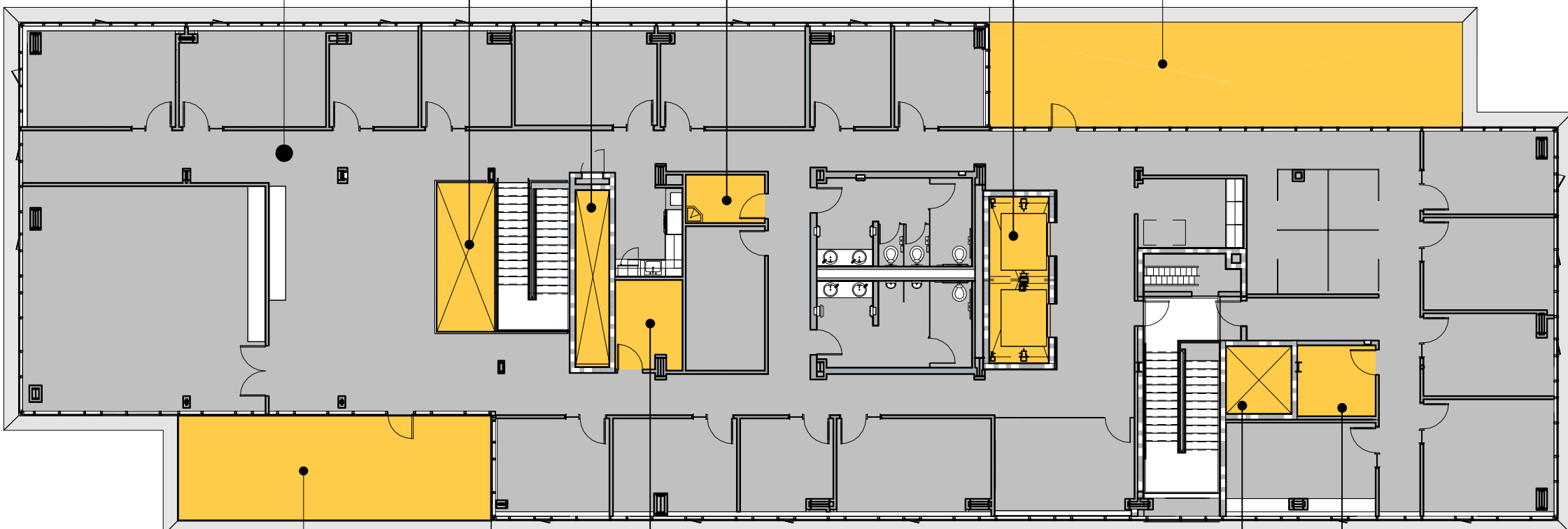
OPEN TO BELOW
122 SF

SHAFT
SHFT03
85 SF

JAN.
4J1
54 SF

ELEVATOR
ELEV01
140 SF

NORTHEAST TERRACE
594
704 SF



SOUTHWEST TERRACE
426
468 SF

IDF
4E1
83 SF

SHAFT
SHFT05
62 SF

ELEC. CL.
4E2
79 SF

5 GUP ANALYSIS - FOURTH FLOOR

1/16" = 1'-0"

11,026 GSF
- 582 GUP EXCLUSION
10,444 GUP

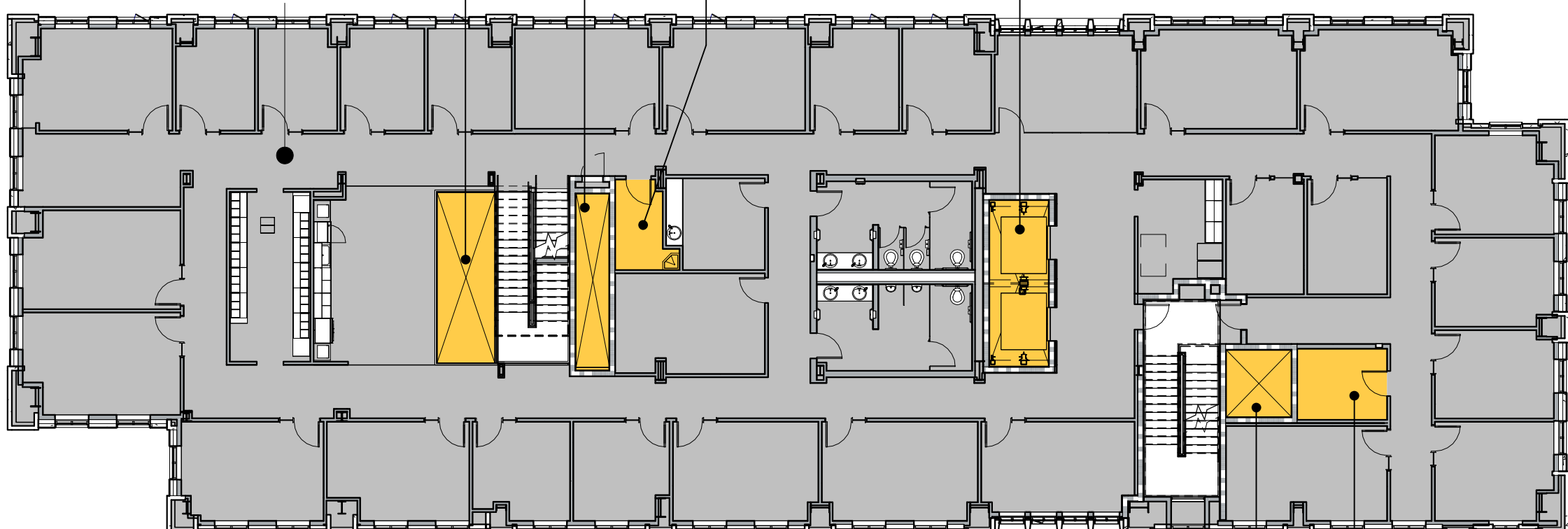
THIRD FLOOR
GROSS AREA
11026 SF

OPEN TO BELOW
140 SF

SHAFT
SHFT03
85 SF

JAN.
3J1
65 SF

ELEVATOR
ELEV01
140 SF

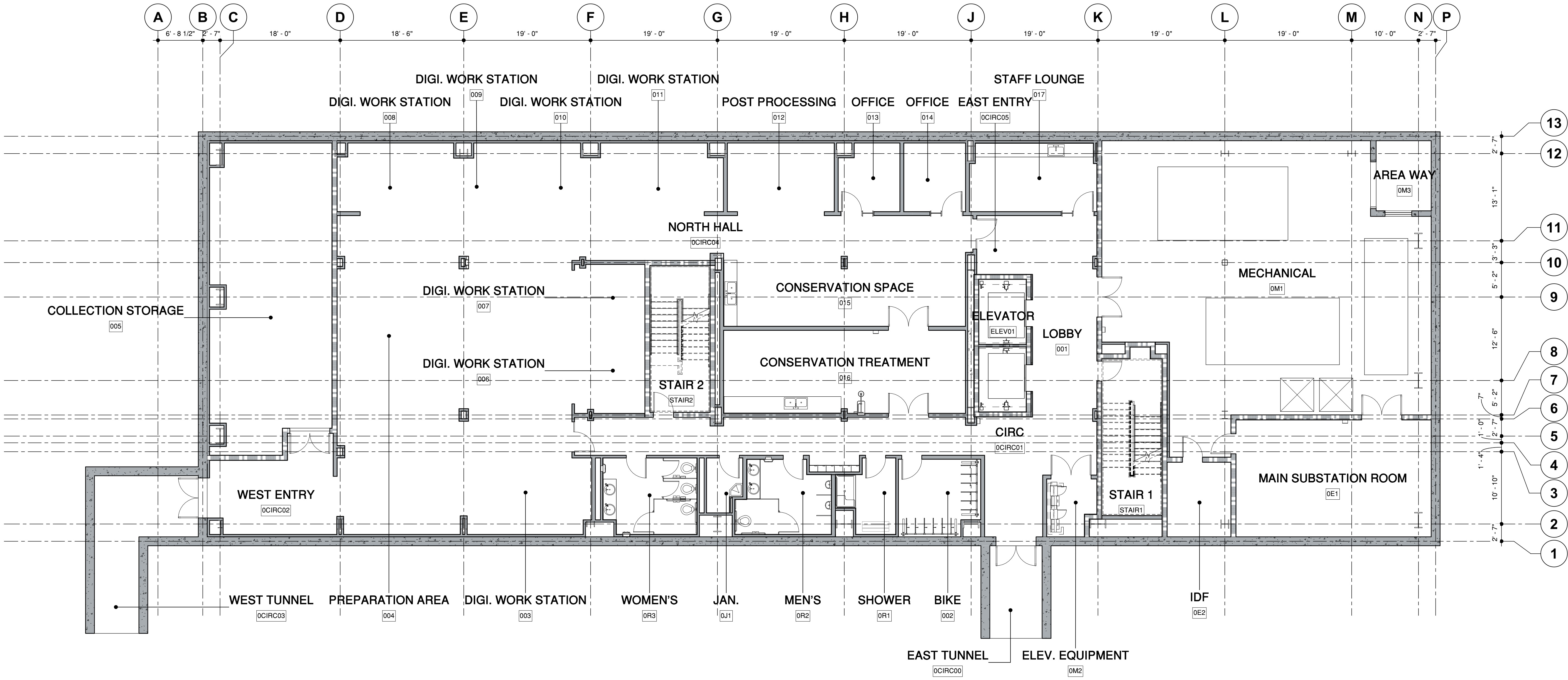


SHAFT
SHFT05
62 SF

ELEC. CL.
3E1
90 SF

4 GUP ANALYSIS - THIRD FLOOR

1/16" = 1'-0"



GENERAL NOTES

- 1. ALL COLUMNS TO BE ENCLOSED IN FURRED WALLS F3, U.N.O.
- 2. COLUMNS AND BEAMS AROUND STAIR, ELEVATOR, AND DUCT SHAFTS TO BE 1-HR RATED WITH SPRAY APPLIED OR GYP BOARD FIRE PROOFING.
- 3. SEE STRUCTURAL DRAWINGS FOR ALL SLAB OPENINGS AT SHAFTS.
- 4. ON FLOORS 2 THROUGH 4, METAL STUD AND GYP BOARD WRAP AROUND COLUMNS TO BE TIGHT TO COLUMN AND FIREPROOFING WITH NOMINAL 1/2" SPACE FROM FACE OF FIRE PROOFING WHERE OCCURS.

FLOOR PLAN LEGEND

- NON-RATED WALL OR PARTITION
- 1 HR. RATED WALL
- 2 HR. RATED WALL



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ASA RESUBMISSION 1	9/06/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 2	12/04/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 3	10/19/2020

PROJECT NAME

GEORGE P. SHULTZ
BUILDING

HOOVER INSTITUTION

580 JANE STANFORD WAY
STANFORD, CA 94305

SHEET TITLE

BASEMENT B2 PLAN

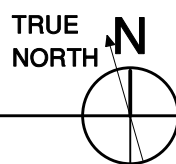
PROJECT NO. 14029

DRAWN BY TK, KC, AS, TH

CHECKED BY PN, MA, CSW

SHEET

A1.00





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ASA RESUBMISSION 2	12/04/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 3	10/19/2020

PROJECT NAME
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HOOVER INSTITUTION
580 JANE STANFORD WAY
STANFORD, CA 94305

SHEET TITLE
FIRST FLOOR PLAN

PROJECT NO.	14029
DRAWN BY	TK, KC, AS, TH
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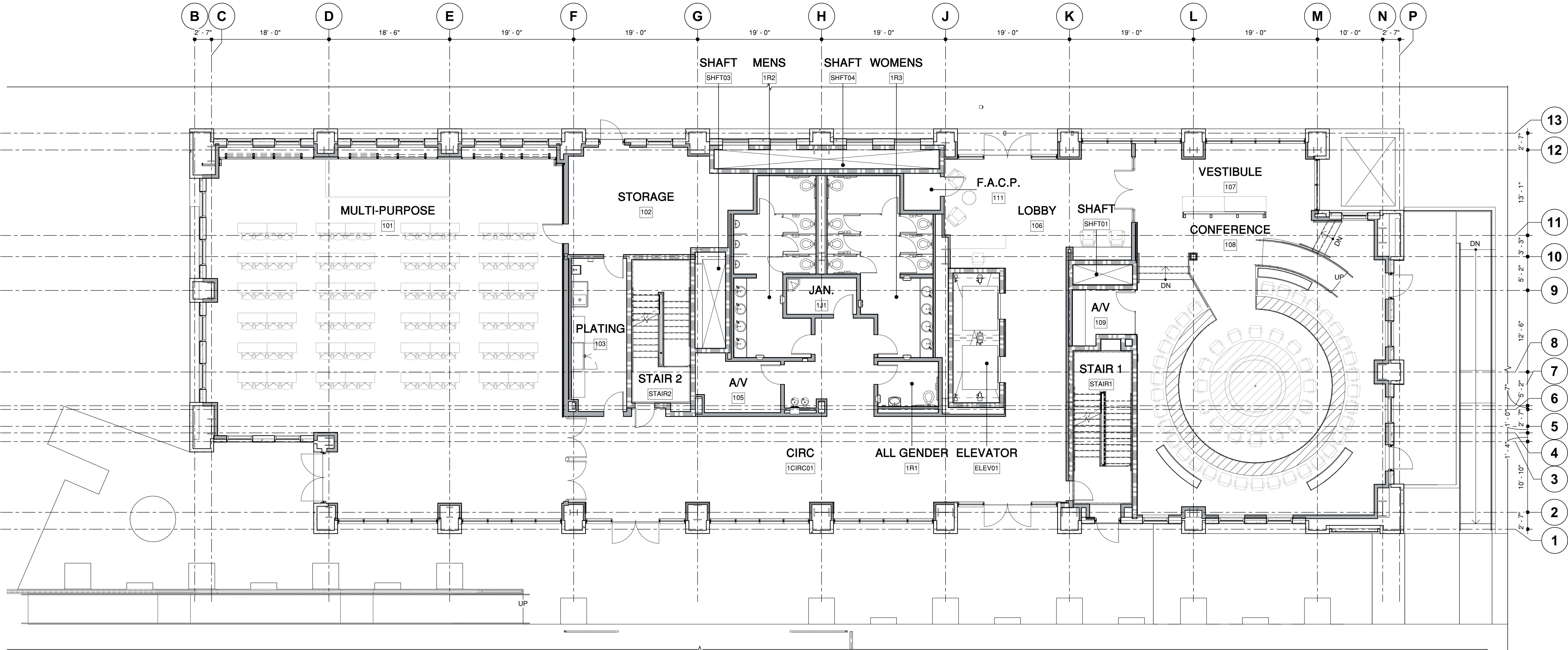
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GENERAL NOTES

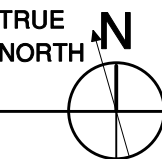
- ALL COLUMNS TO BE ENCLOSED IN FURRED WALLS F3, U.N.O.
- COLUMNS AND BEAMS AROUND STAIR, ELEVATOR, AND DUCT SHAFTS TO BE 1-HR RATED WITH SPRAY APPLIED OR GYP BOARD FIRE PROOFING.
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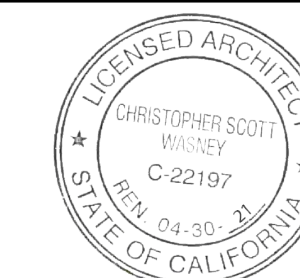
FLOOR PLAN LEGEND

- NON-RATED WALL OR PARTITION
- 1 HR. RATED WALL
- 2 HR. RATED WALL



1 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"





△ MILESTONE	DATE
ASA SUBMISSION	7/31/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 1	9/06/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 2	12/04/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 3	10/19/2020

PROJECT NAME
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580 JANE STANFORD WAY
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SHEET TITLE
SECOND FLOOR PLAN

PROJECT NO.	14029
DRAWN BY	TK, KC, AS, TH
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SHEET

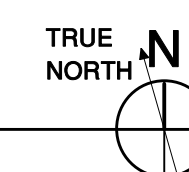
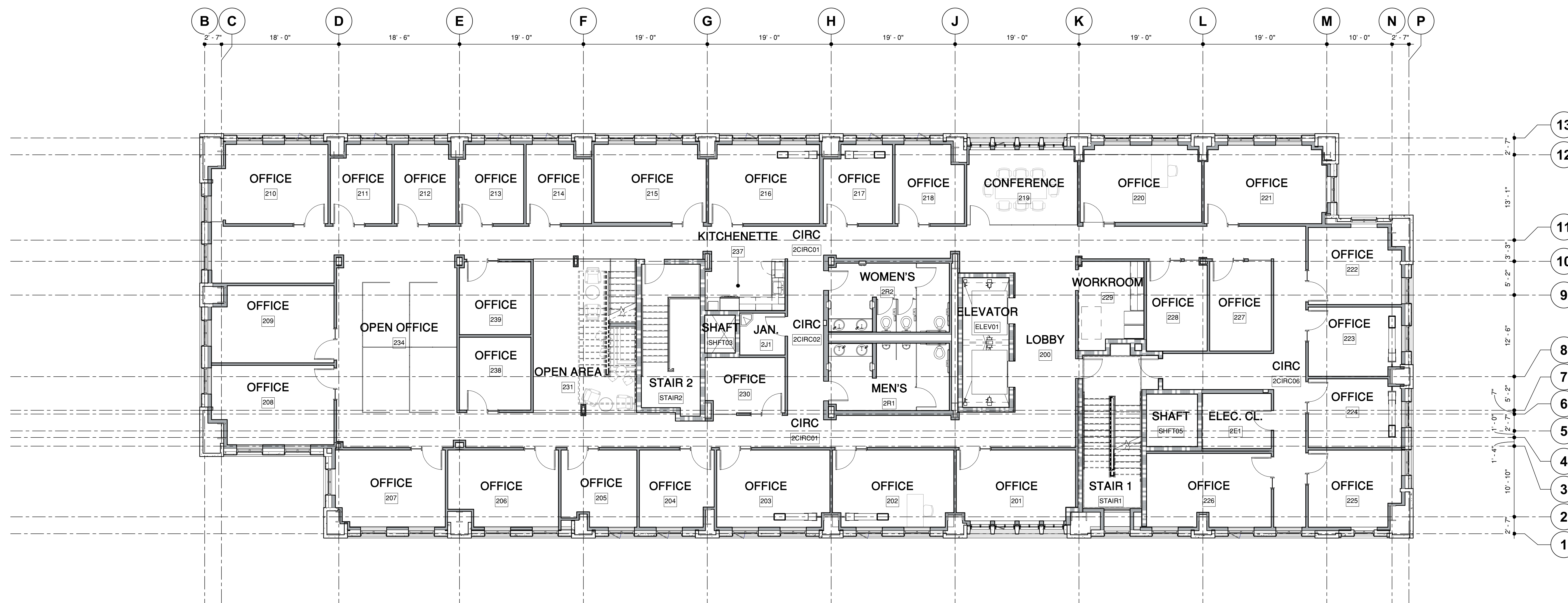
A1.02

GENERAL NOTES

- ALL COLUMNS TO BE ENCLOSED IN FURRED WALLS F3, U.N.O.
- COLUMNS AND BEAMS AROUND STAIR, ELEVATOR, AND DUCT SHAFTS TO BE 1-HR RATED WITH SPRAY APPLIED OR GYP BOARD FIRE PROOFING.
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FLOOR PLAN LEGEND

- NON-RATED WALL OR PARTITION
- 1 HR. RATED WALL
- 2 HR. RATED WALL





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△ MILESTONE	DATE
ASA SUBMISSION	7/31/2019
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ASA RESUBMISSION 2	12/04/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 3	10/19/2020

PROJECT NAME
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SHEET TITLE
THIRD FLOOR PLAN

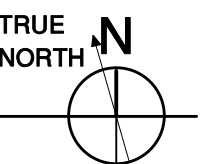
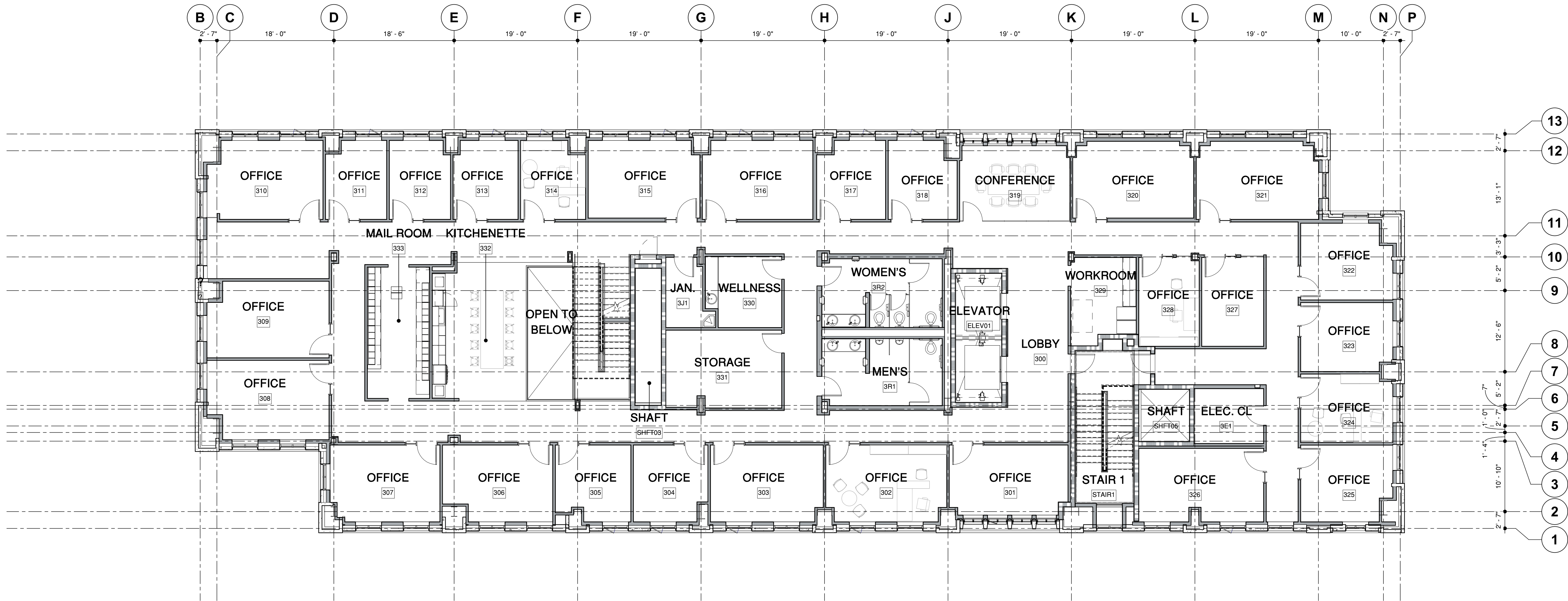
PROJECT NO.	14029
DRAWN BY	TK, KC, AS, TH
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GENERAL NOTES

- ALL COLUMNS TO BE ENCLOSED IN FURRED WALLS F3, U.N.O.
- COLUMNS AND BEAMS AROUND STAIR, ELEVATOR, AND DUCT SHAFTS TO BE 1-HR RATED WITH SPRAY APPLIED OR GYP BOARD FIRE PROOFING.
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FLOOR PLAN LEGEND

- NON-RATED WALL OR PARTITION
- 1 HR. RATED WALL
- 2 HR. RATED WALL



GENERAL NOTES

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- 2 HR. RATED WALL



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ASA RESUBMISSION 3	10/19/2020

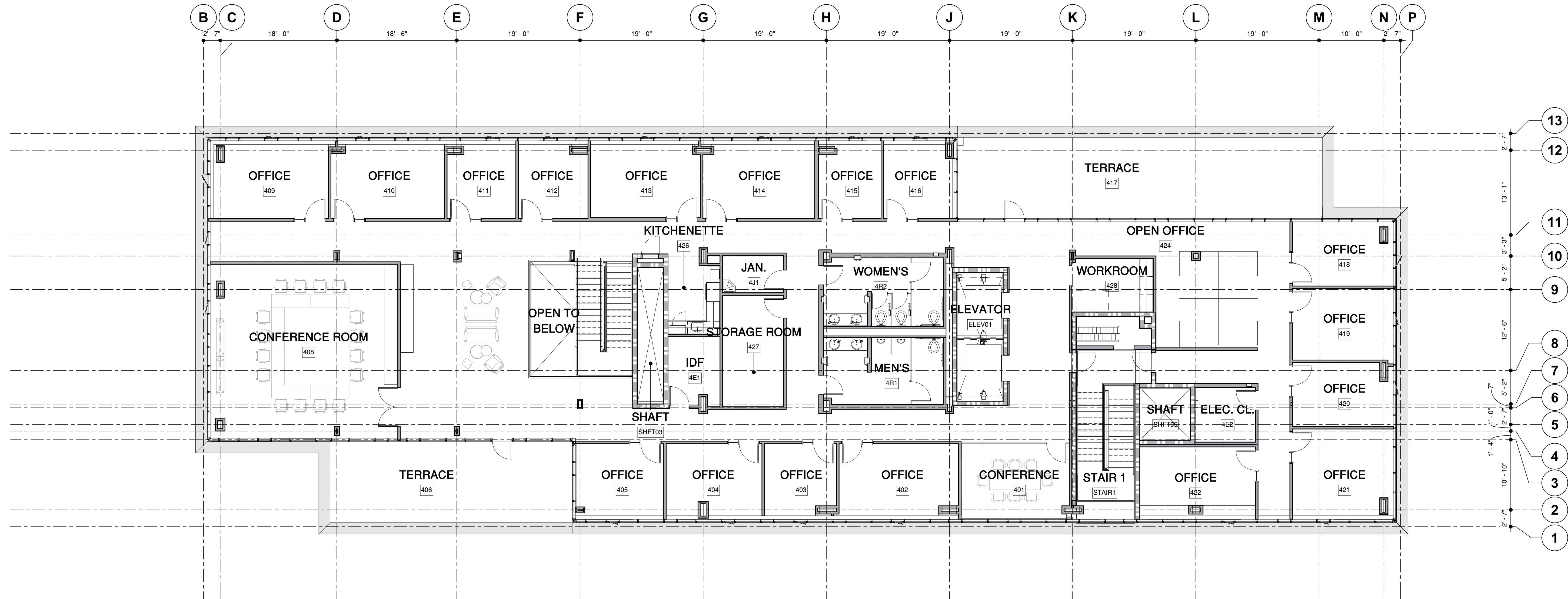
PROJECT NAME	GEORGE P. SHULTZ BUILDING
	HOOVER INSTITUTION
	580 JANE STANFORD WAY
	STANFORD, CA 94305

SHEET TITLE	FOURTH FLOOR PLAN
-------------	-------------------

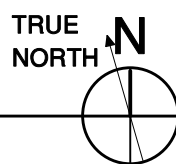
PROJECT NO.	14029
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SHEET

A1.04






1 FOURTH FLOOR PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"



GENERAL NOTES

1. ALL COLUMNS TO BE ENCLOSED IN FURRED WALLS F3, U.N.O.
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FLOOR PLAN LEGEND

-  NON-RATED WALL OR PARTITION
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 2 HR. RATED WALL



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ASA RESUBMISSION 3	10/19/2020

PROJECT NAME

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BUILDING

HOOVER INSTITUTION

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STANFORD, CA 94305

SHEET TITLE

ROOF PLAN

PROJECT NO. 14029

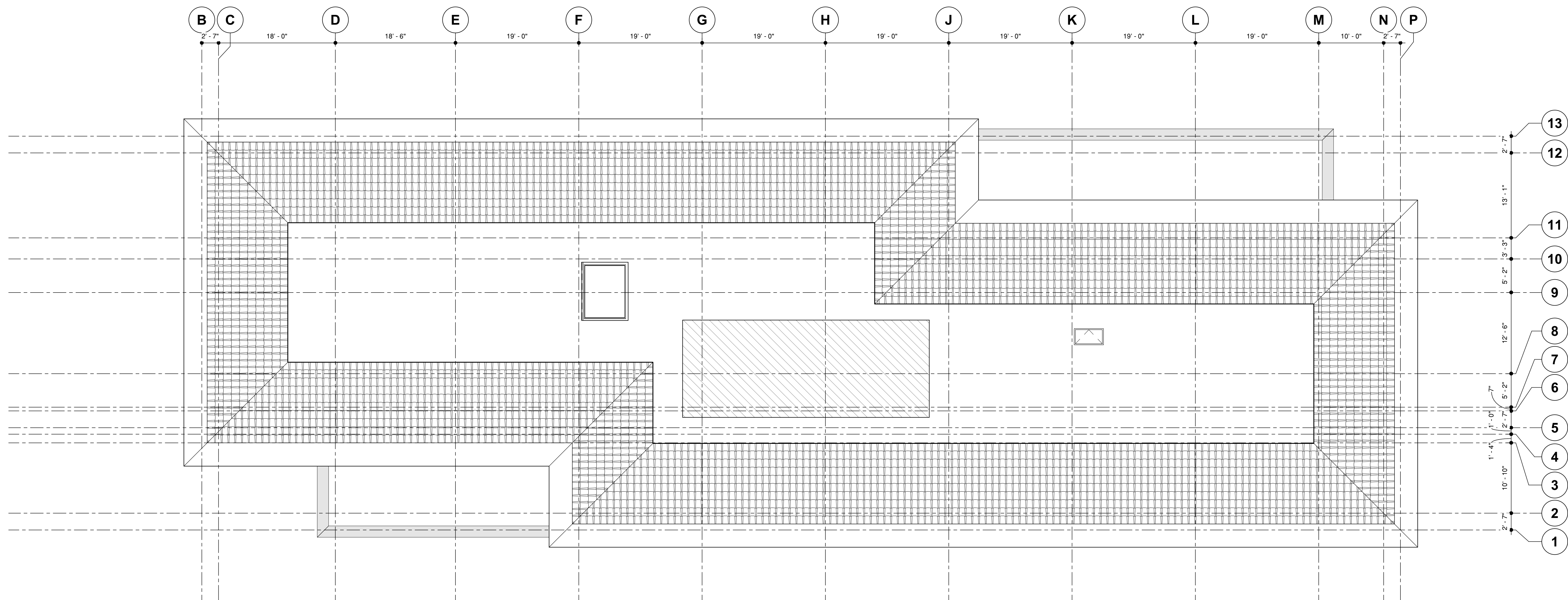
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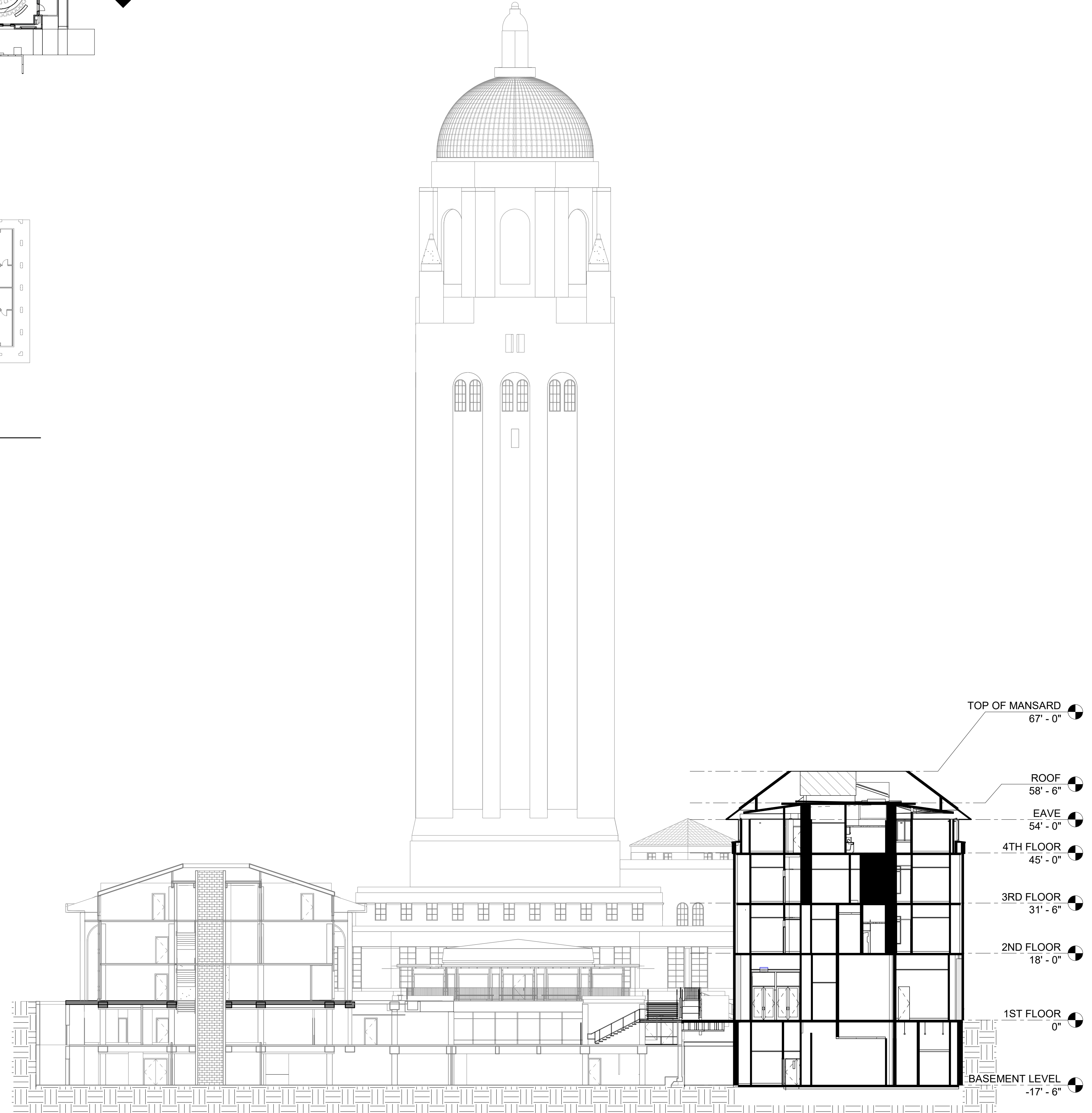
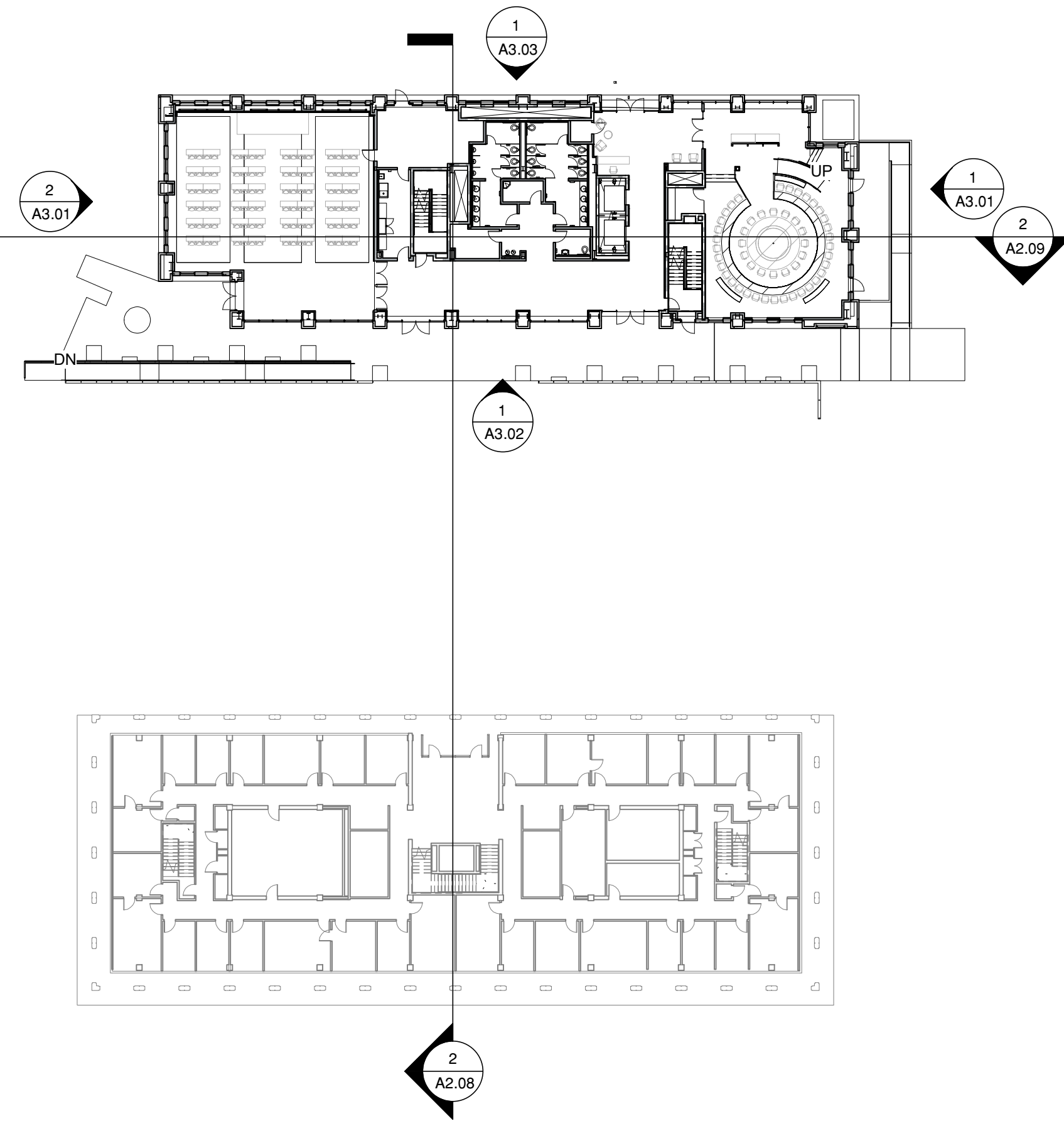
SHEET

A1.05

10/20/2020 4:14:33 PM



1 ROOF PLAN
1/8" = 1'-0"



Autism

CONSULTANTS

<i>MILESTONE</i>	<i>DATE</i>
ASA SUBMISSION	7/31/2019
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ASA RESUBMISSION 3	10/19/2020

PROJECT NAME

**GEORGE P. SHULTZ
BUILDING**

HOOVER INSTITUTION

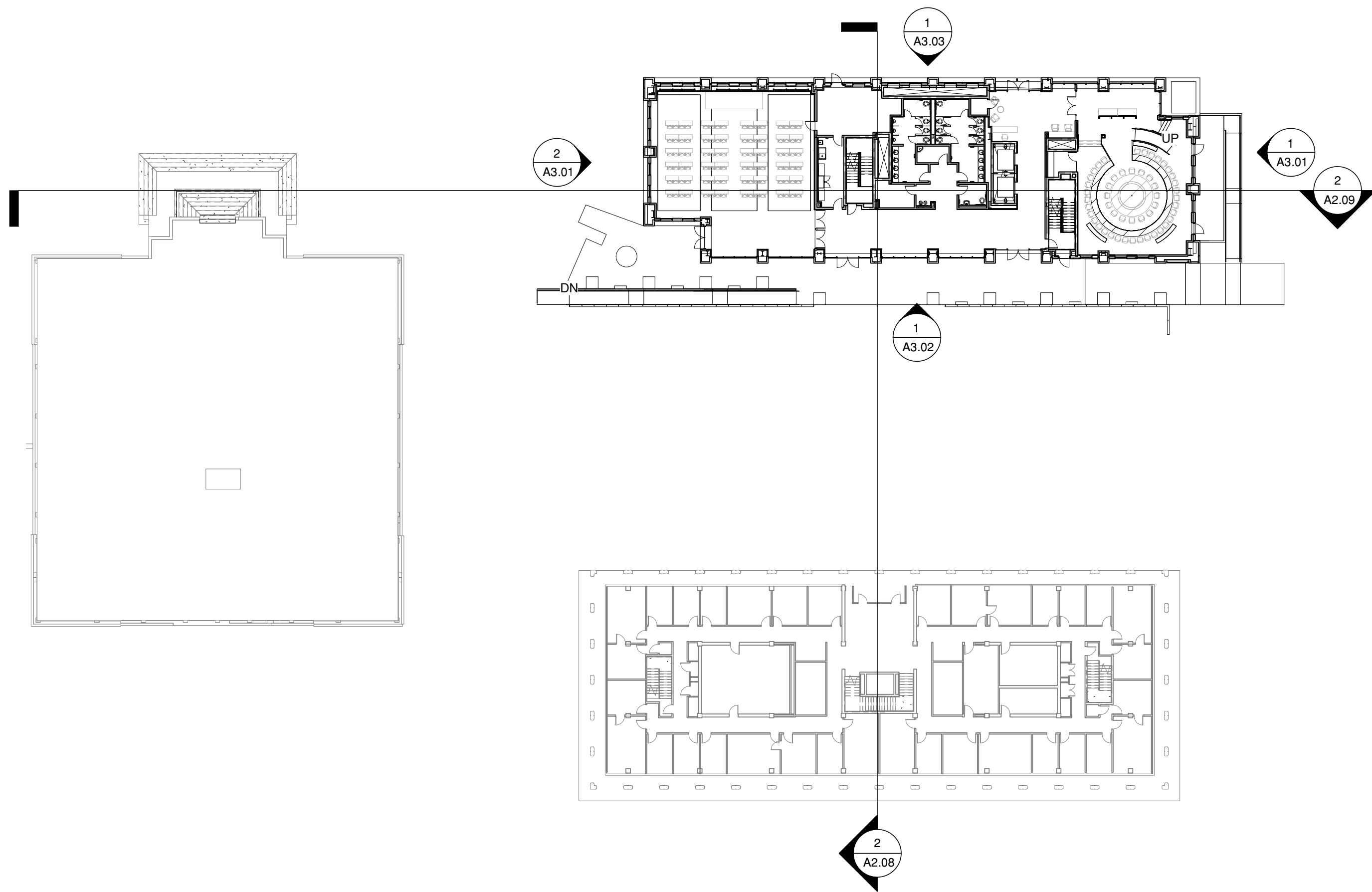
580 JANE STANFORD WAY

STANFORD, CA 94305

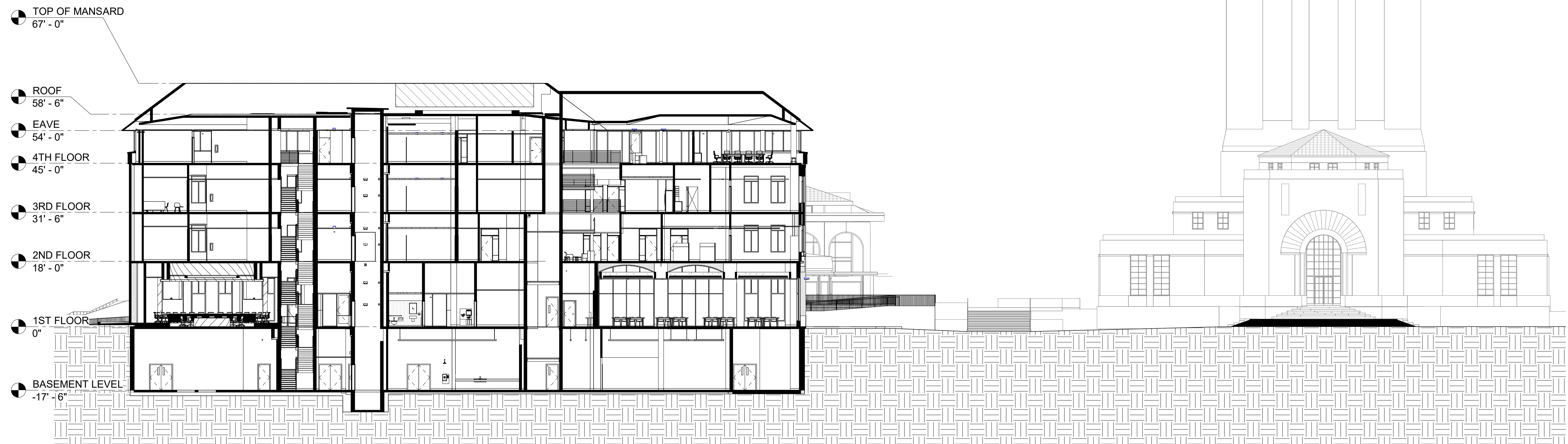
BUILDING SECTIONS

PROJECT NO.	14029
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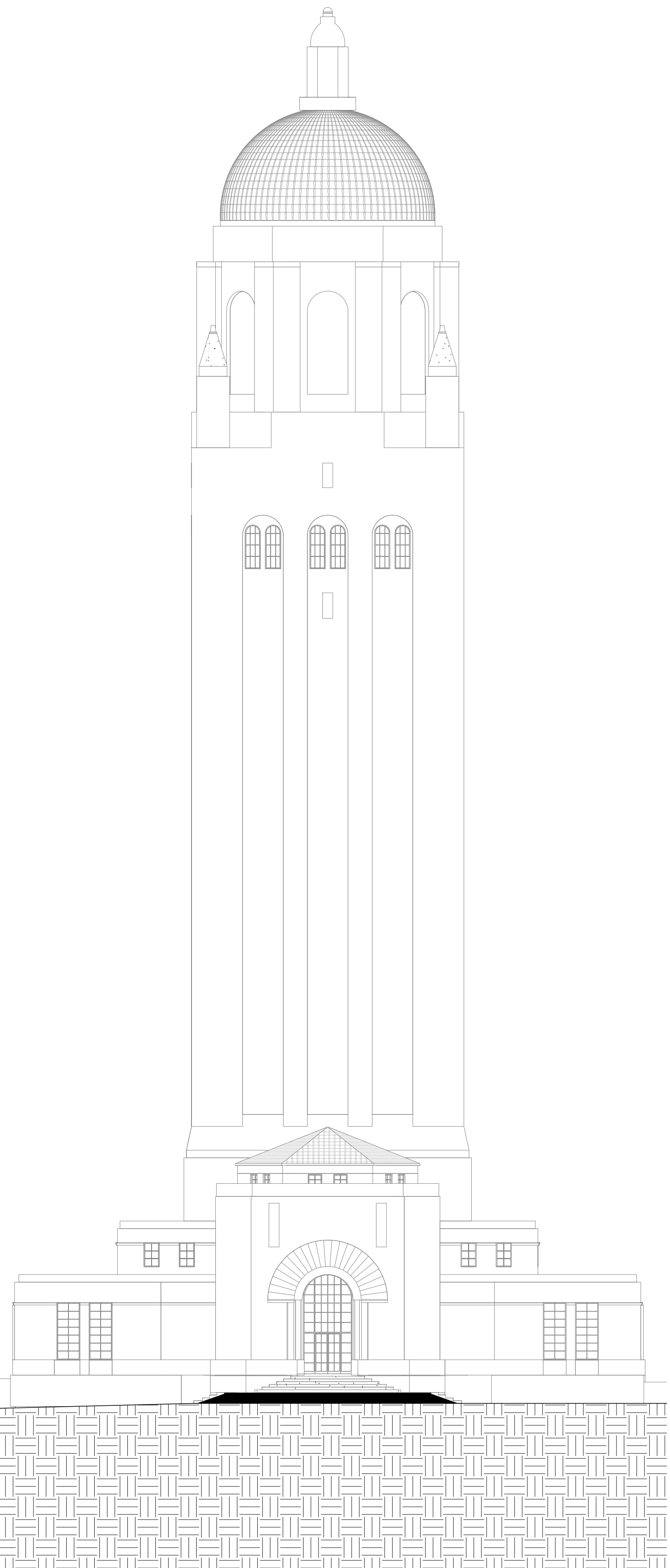
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1 FIRST FLOOR PLAN
1/32" = 1'-0"



2 SITE SECTION - EAST WEST
1/16" = 1'-0"



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ASA RESUBMISSION 3	10/19/2020

PROJECT NAME

GEORGE P. SHULTZ
BUILDING

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STANFORD, CA 94305

SHEET TITLE

BUILDING SECTIONS

PROJECT NO. 14029

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A2.09

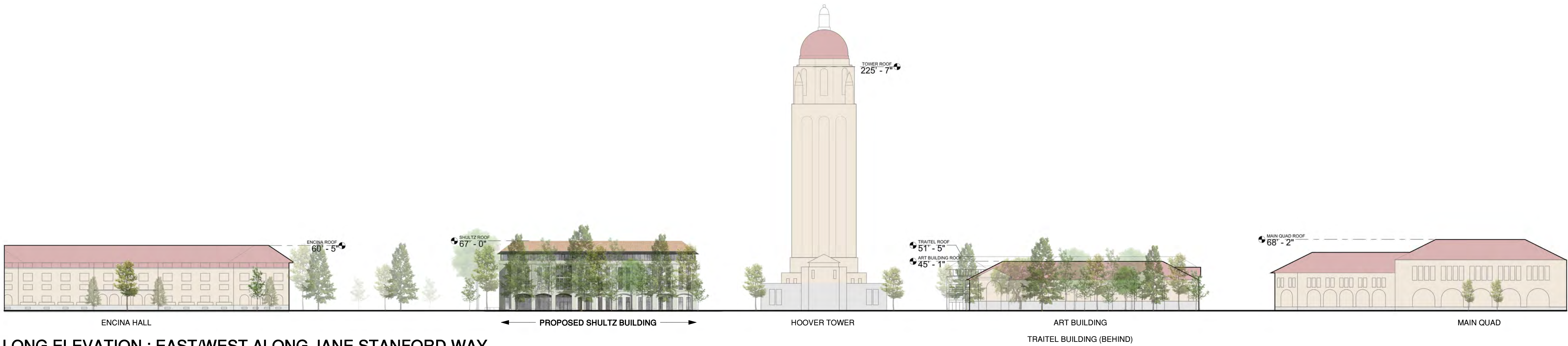
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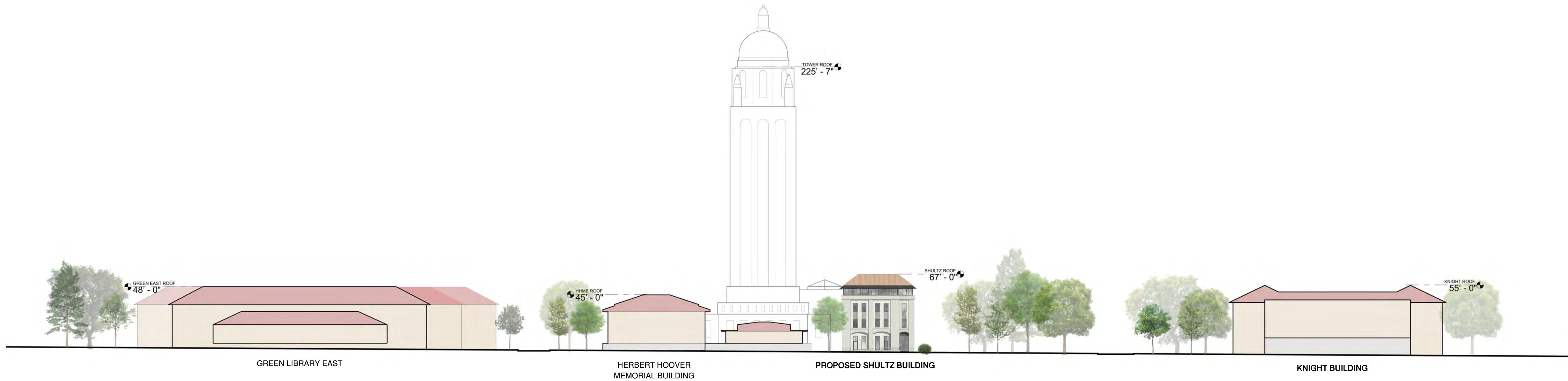
Christopher Scott Winkley

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△ MILESTONE	DATE
ASA SUBMISSION	7/31/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 1	9/09/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 2	12/04/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 3	10/19/2020



LONG ELEVATION : EAST/WEST ALONG JANE STANFORD WAY



LONG ELEVATION : NORTH/SOUTH ALONG GALVEZ MALL

PROJECT NAME

GEORGE P. SHULTZ
BUILDING

HOOVER INSTITUTION

580 JANE STANFORD WAY

STANFORD, CA 94305

SHEET TITLE

SITE SECTIONS

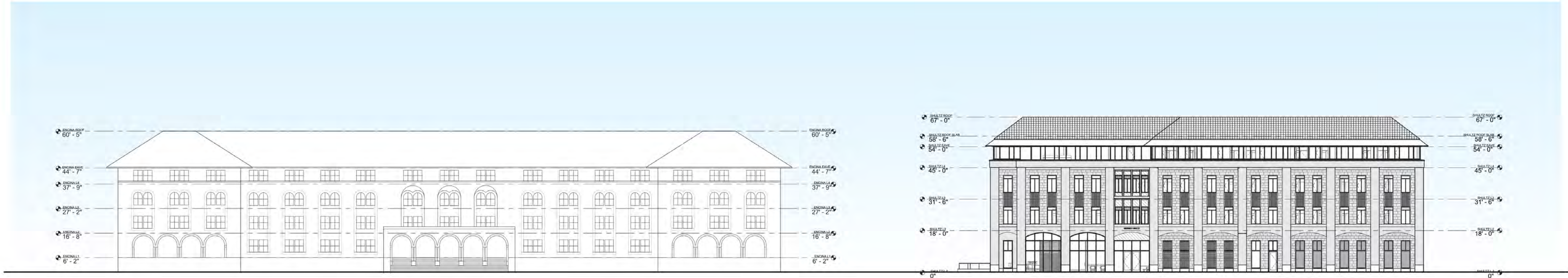
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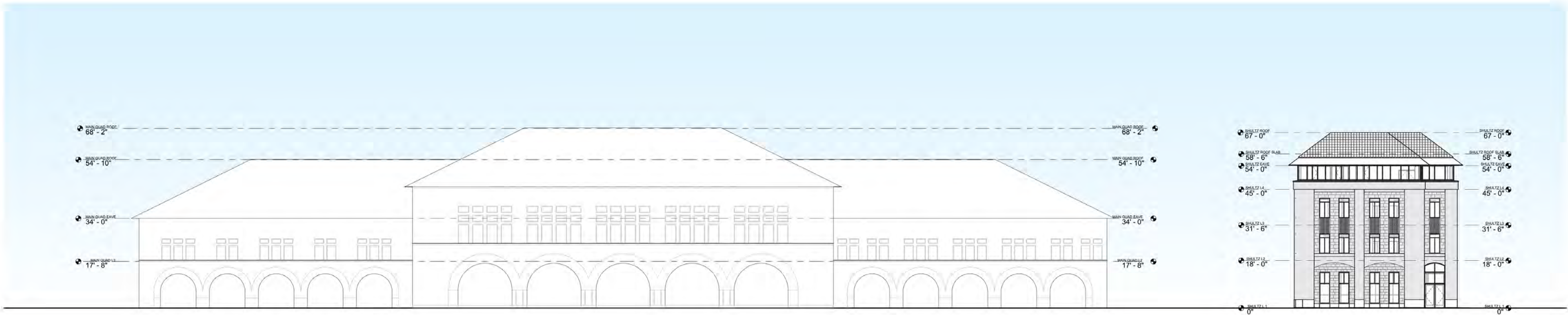
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A2.12



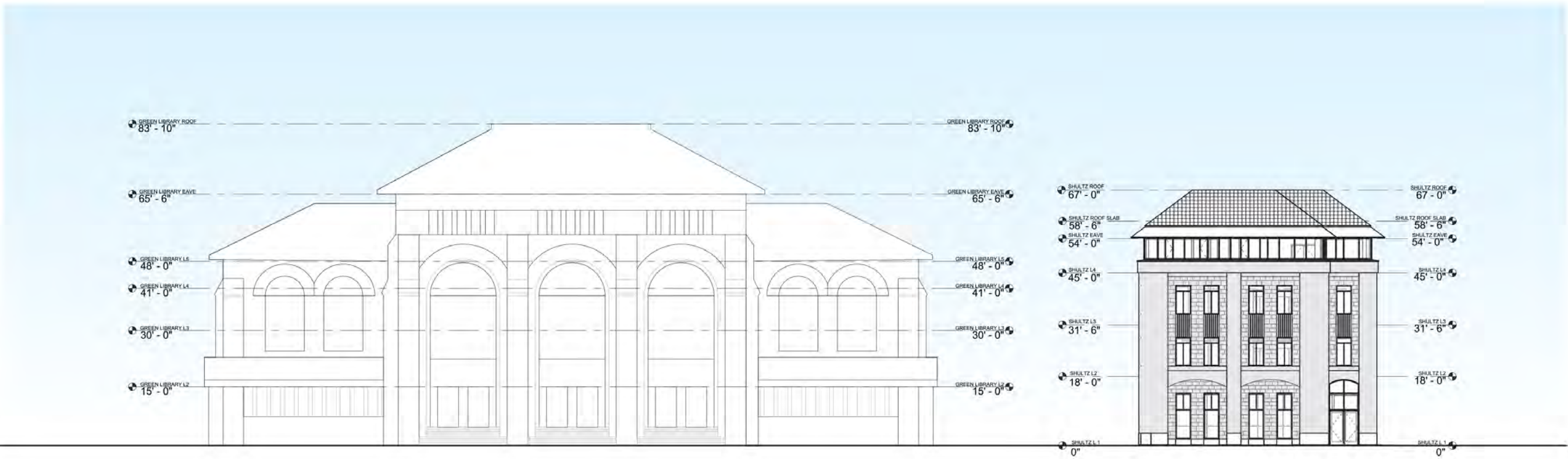
1) HEIGHT COMPARISON - ENCINA HALL



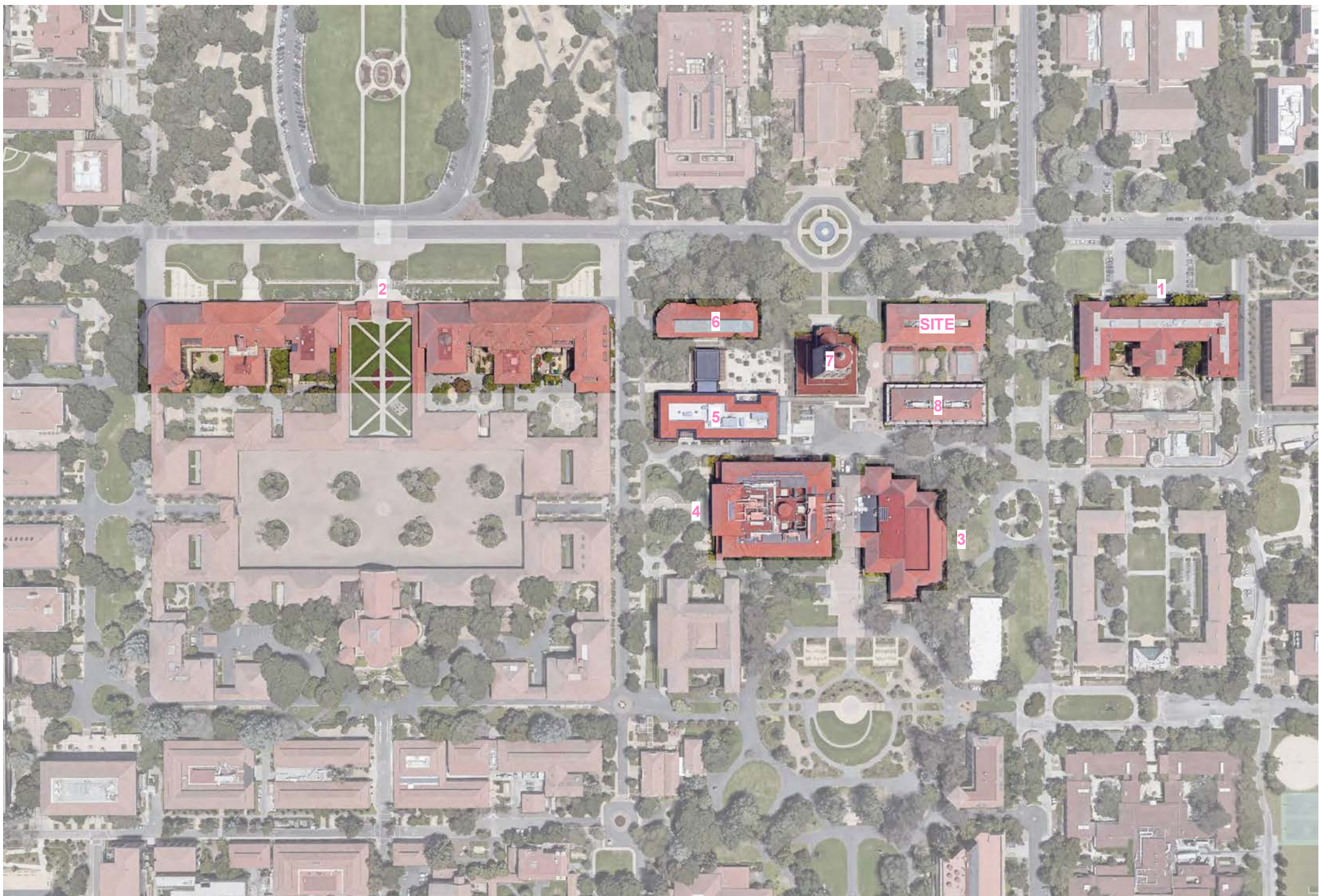
2) HEIGHT COMPARISON - MAIN QUAD



3) HEIGHT COMPARISON - GREEN LIBRARY EAST WING



4) HEIGHT COMPARISON - GREEN LIBRARY WEST WING



KEY PLAN

SITE - LOU HENRY HOOVER BUILDING (BUILT 1967)

1 - ENCINA HALL (BUILT 1891)

2 - MAIN QUAD (BUILT 1891-1906)

3 - GREEN LIBRARY EAST WING (BUILT 1980)

4 - GREEN LIBRARY (BUILT 1919)

5 - TRAITEL BUILDING (BUILT 2017)

6 - ART GALLERY (BUILT 1917)

7 - HOOVER TOWER (BUILT 1940)

8 - HERBERT HOOVER MEMORIAL BUILDING (BUILT 1980)

REFER TO SHEET 2.12

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PROJECT NAME

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SHEET TITLE

HEIGHT COMPARISONS

PROJECT NO. 14029

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A2.14

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ASA RESUBMISSION 3	10/19/2020

PROJECT NAME

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SHEET TITLE

EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS -
EAST & WEST

PROJECT NO. 14029

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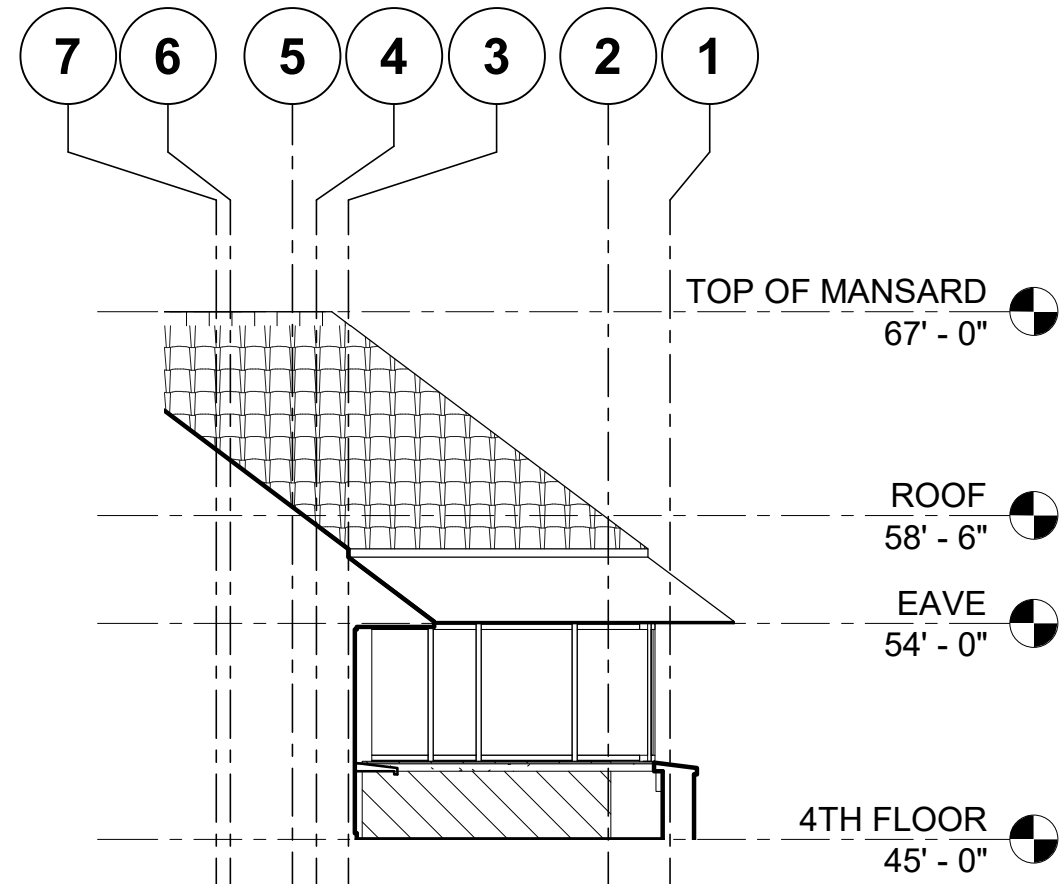
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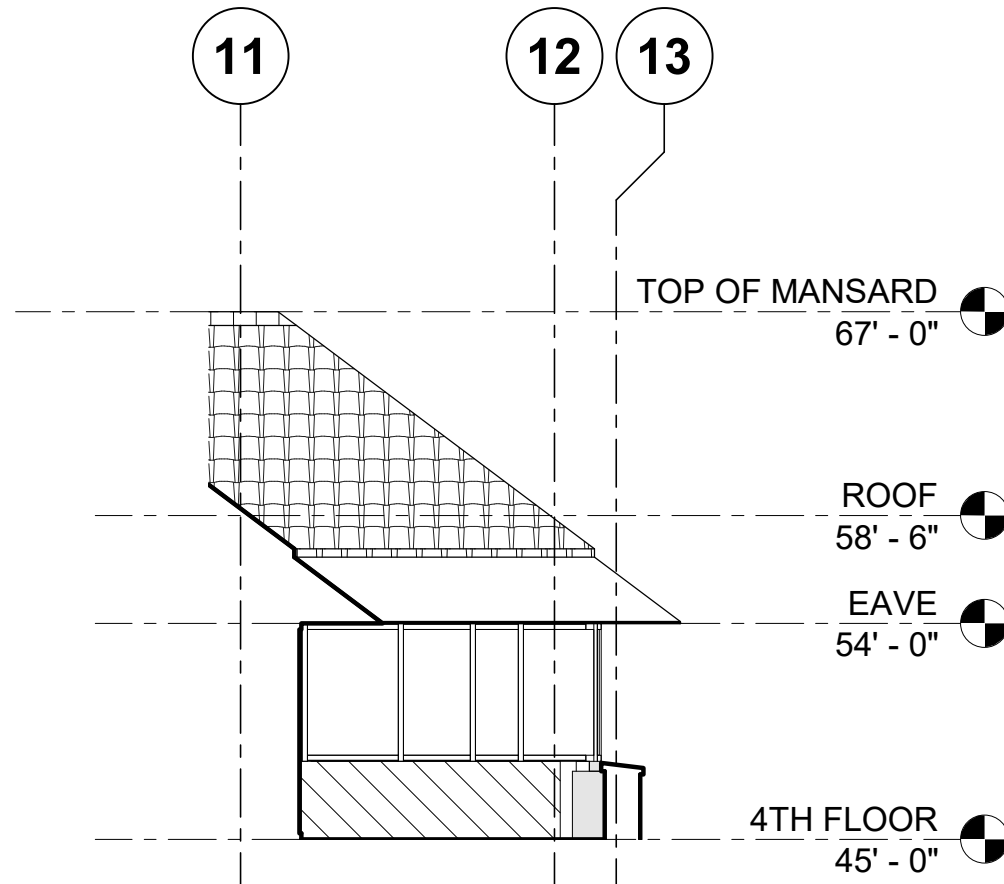
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EXTERIOR FINISH LEGEND

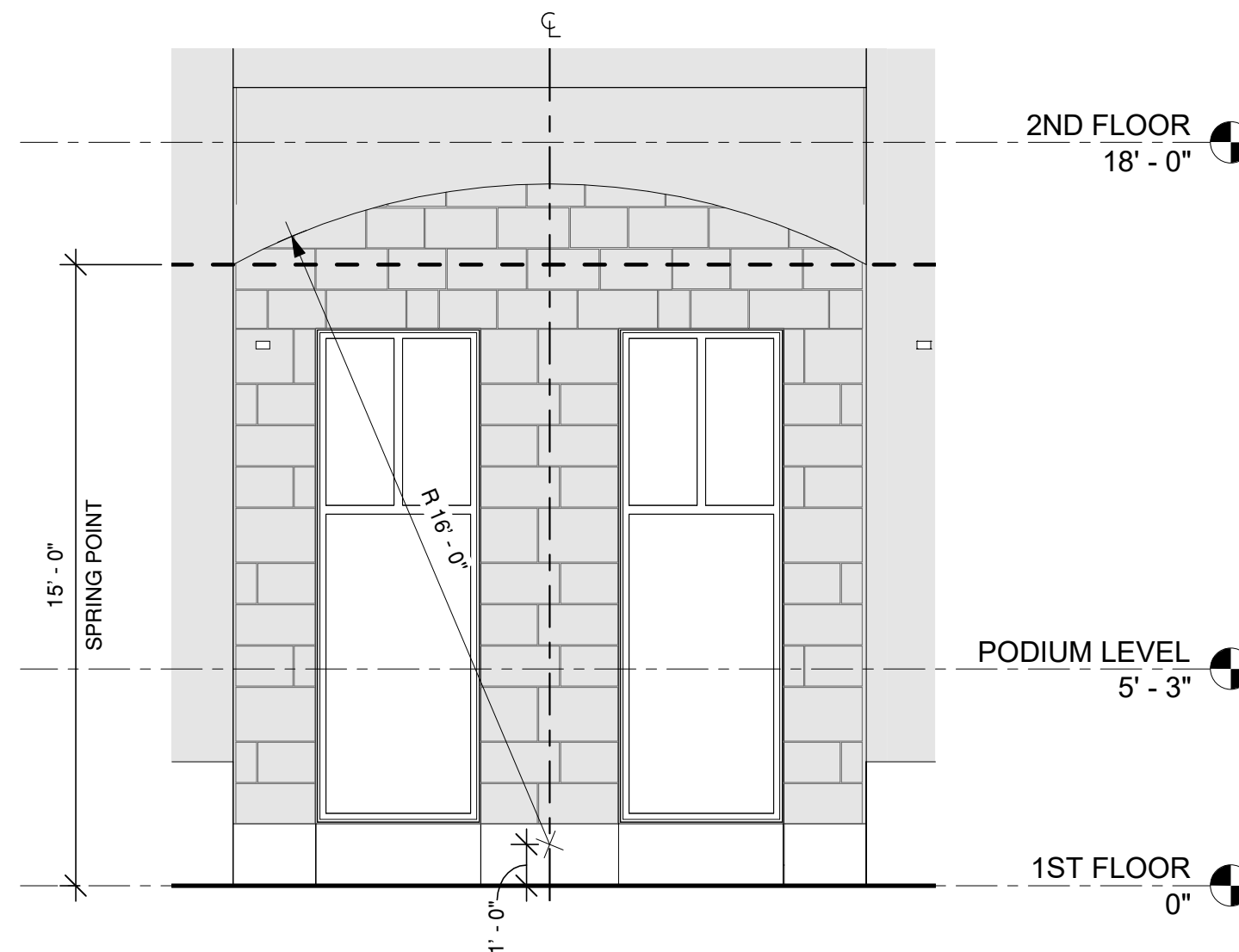
- LIMESTONE VENEER ON PRECAST PANEL WALL
- PRECAST PANEL
- METAL PANEL CLADDING
- GRANITE VENEER
- CLAY TILE



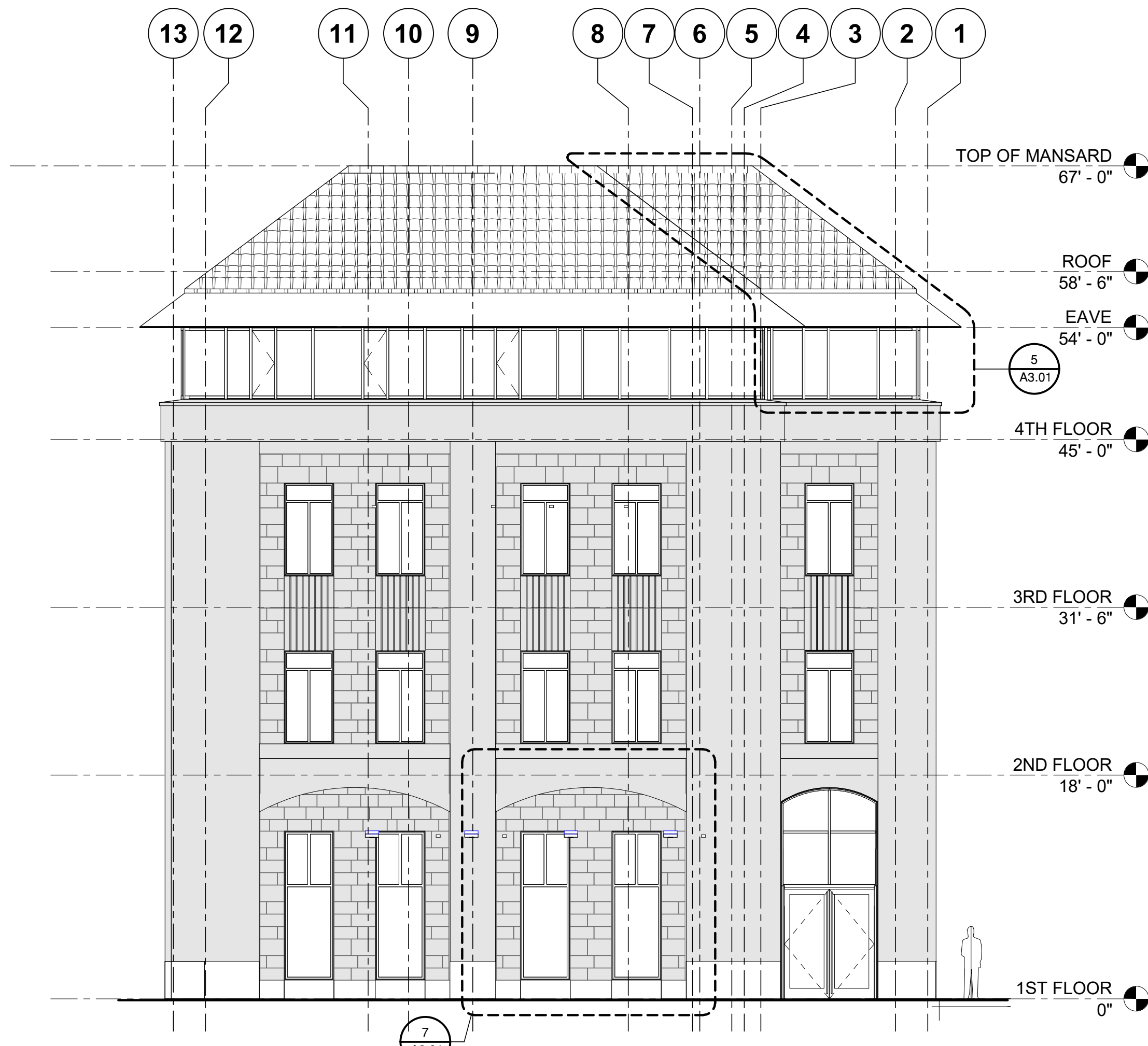
5 PARTIAL WEST ELEVATION AT TERRACE
1/8" = 1'-0"



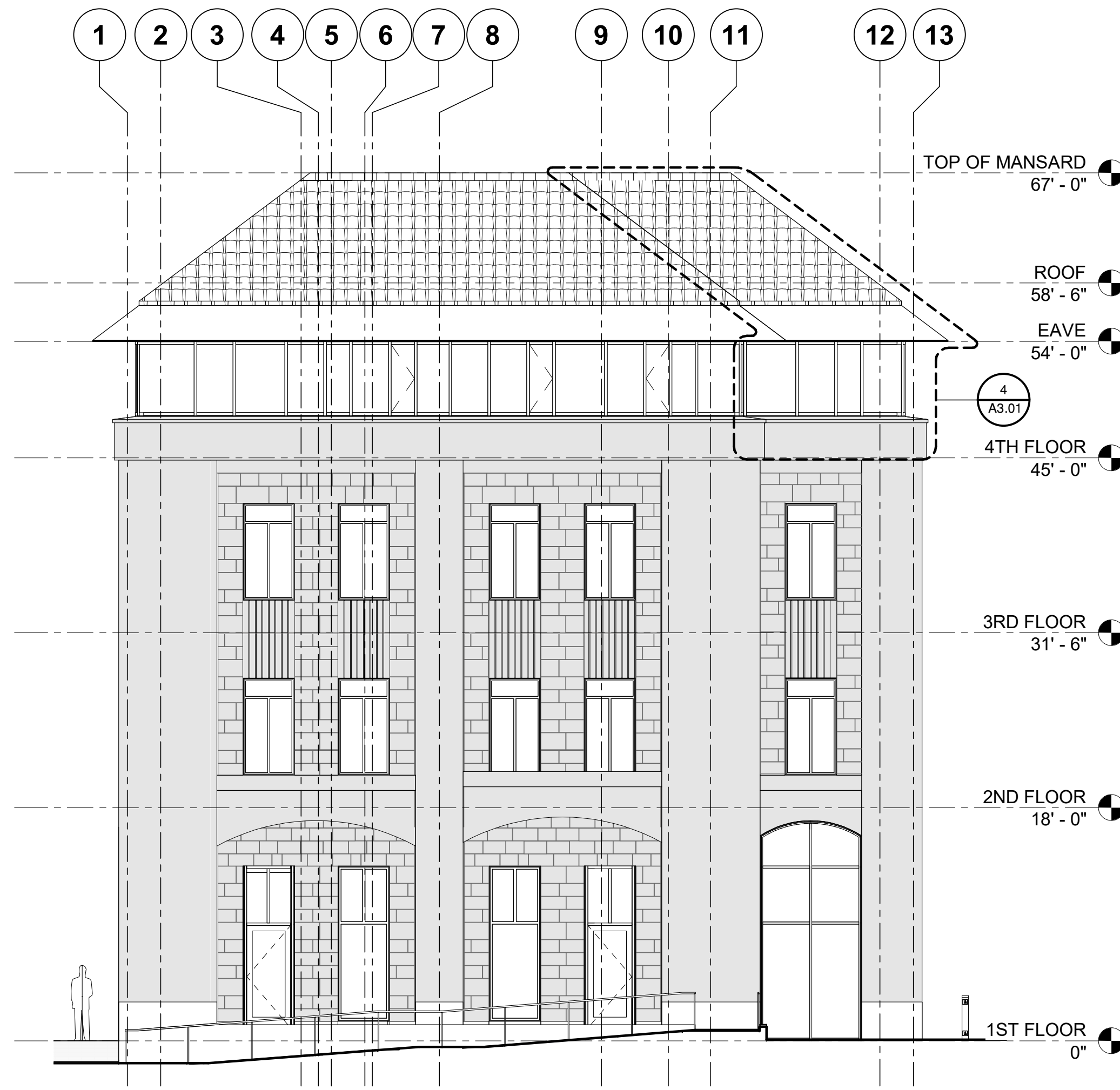
4 PARTIAL EAST ELEVATION AT TERRACE
1/8" = 1'-0"



7 TYPICAL ARCH
1/4" = 1'-0"



2 WEST EXTERIOR ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"



1 EAST EXTERIOR ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"

STAMP



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CONSULTANTS

△ MILESTONE	DATE
ASA SUBMISSION	7/31/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 1	9/06/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 2	12/04/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 3	10/19/2020

PROJECT NAME
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HOOVER INSTITUTION
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STANFORD, CA 94305

SHEET TITLE
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS - SOUTH

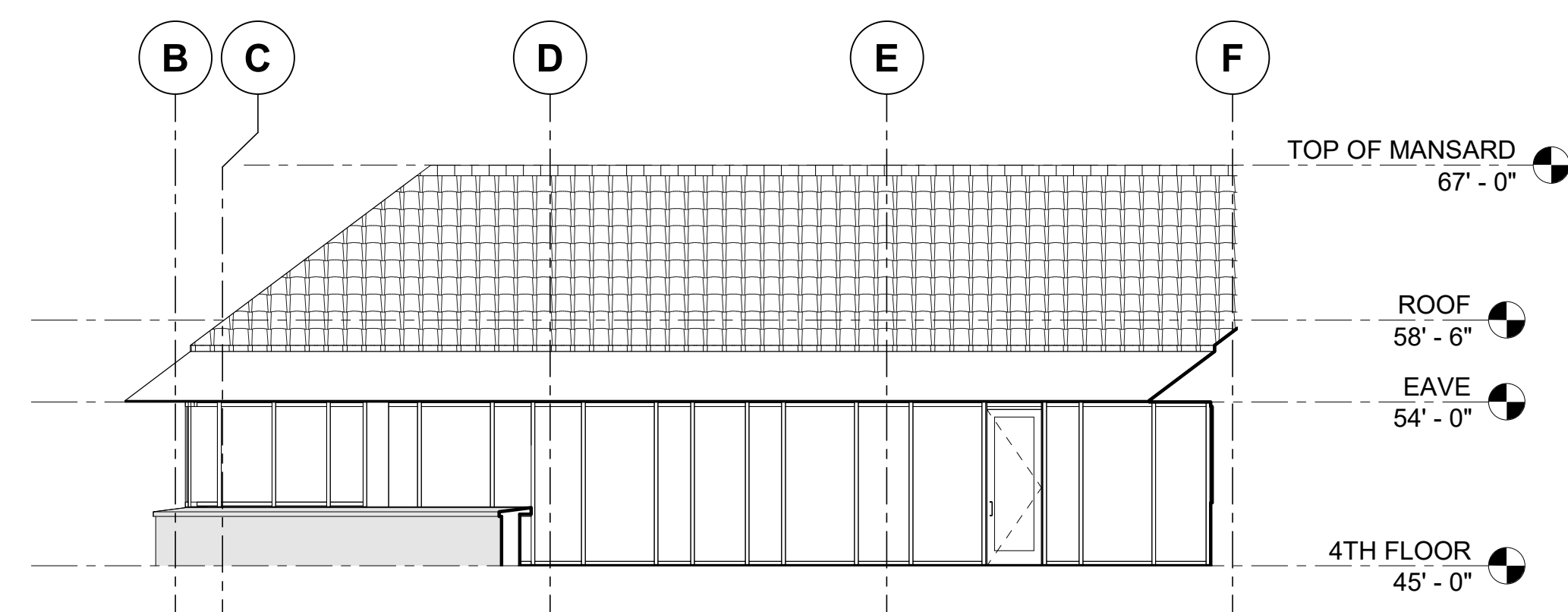
PROJECT NO.	14029
DRAWN BY	TK, KC, AS, TH
CHECKED BY	PN, MA, CSW

SHEET

A3.02

EXTERIOR FINISH LEGEND

	LIMESTONE VENEER ON PRECAST PANEL WALL
	PRECAST PANEL
	METAL PANEL CLADDING
	GRANITE VENEER
	CLAY TILE



2 PARTIAL SOUTH ELEVATION AT TERRACE
1/8" = 1'-0"



1 SOUTH EXTERIOR ELEVATION
1/8" = 1'-0"

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△ MILESTONE	DATE
ASA SUBMISSION	7/31/2019
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ASA RESUBMISSION 2	12/04/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 3	10/19/2020

PROJECT NAME
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HOOVER INSTITUTION
580 JANE STANFORD WAY
STANFORD, CA 94305

SHEET TITLE
EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS - NORTH

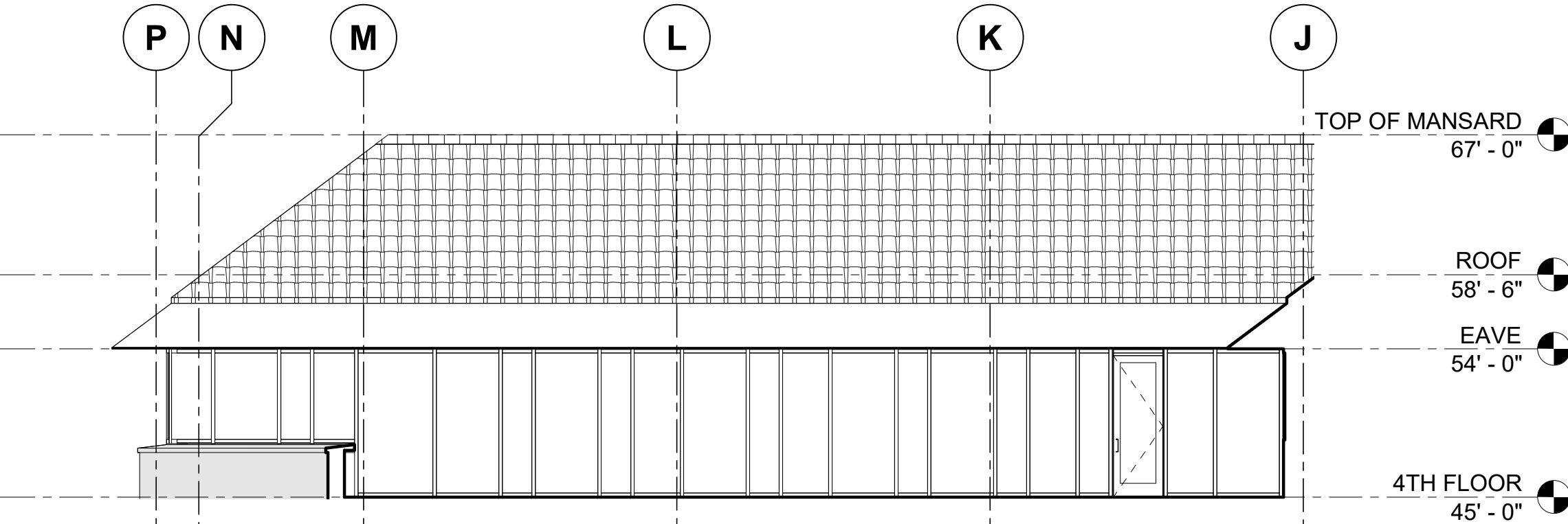
PROJECT NO.	14029
DRAWN BY	TK, KC, AS, TH
CHECKED BY	PN, MA, CSW

SHEET

A3.03

EXTERIOR FINISH LEGEND

- LIMESTONE VENEER ON PRECAST PANEL WALL
- PRECAST PANEL
- METAL PANEL CLADDING
- GRANITE VENEER
- CLAY TILE



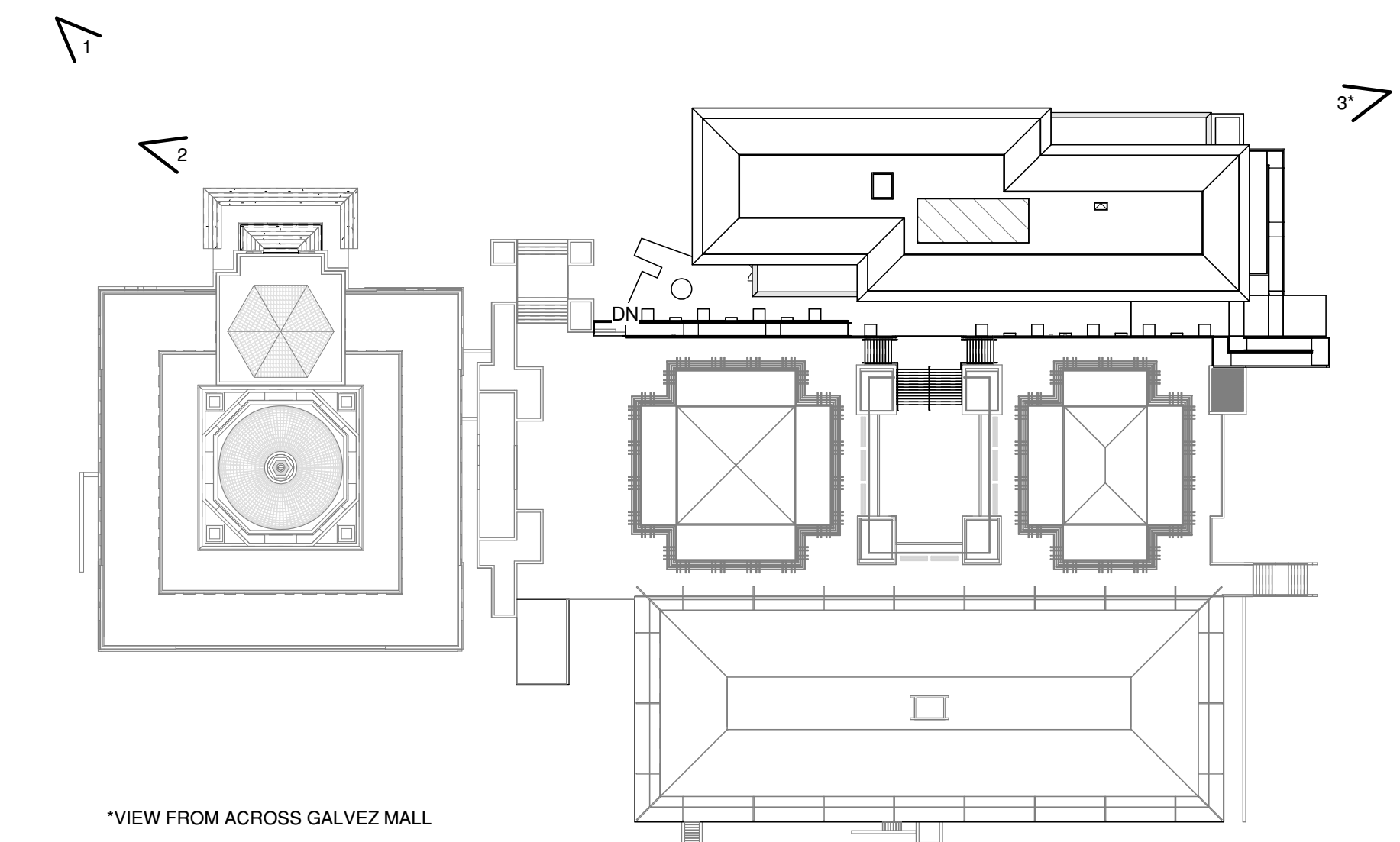
PARTIAL NORTH ELEVATION AT TERRACE

1/8" = 1'-0"



NORTH EXTERIOR ELEVATION

1/8" = 1'-0"



1 KEY PLAN
1" = 50'-0"

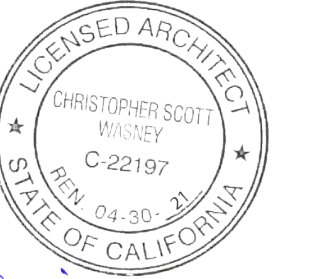
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SHEET TITLE

EXTERIOR RENDERS

PROJECT NO. 14029

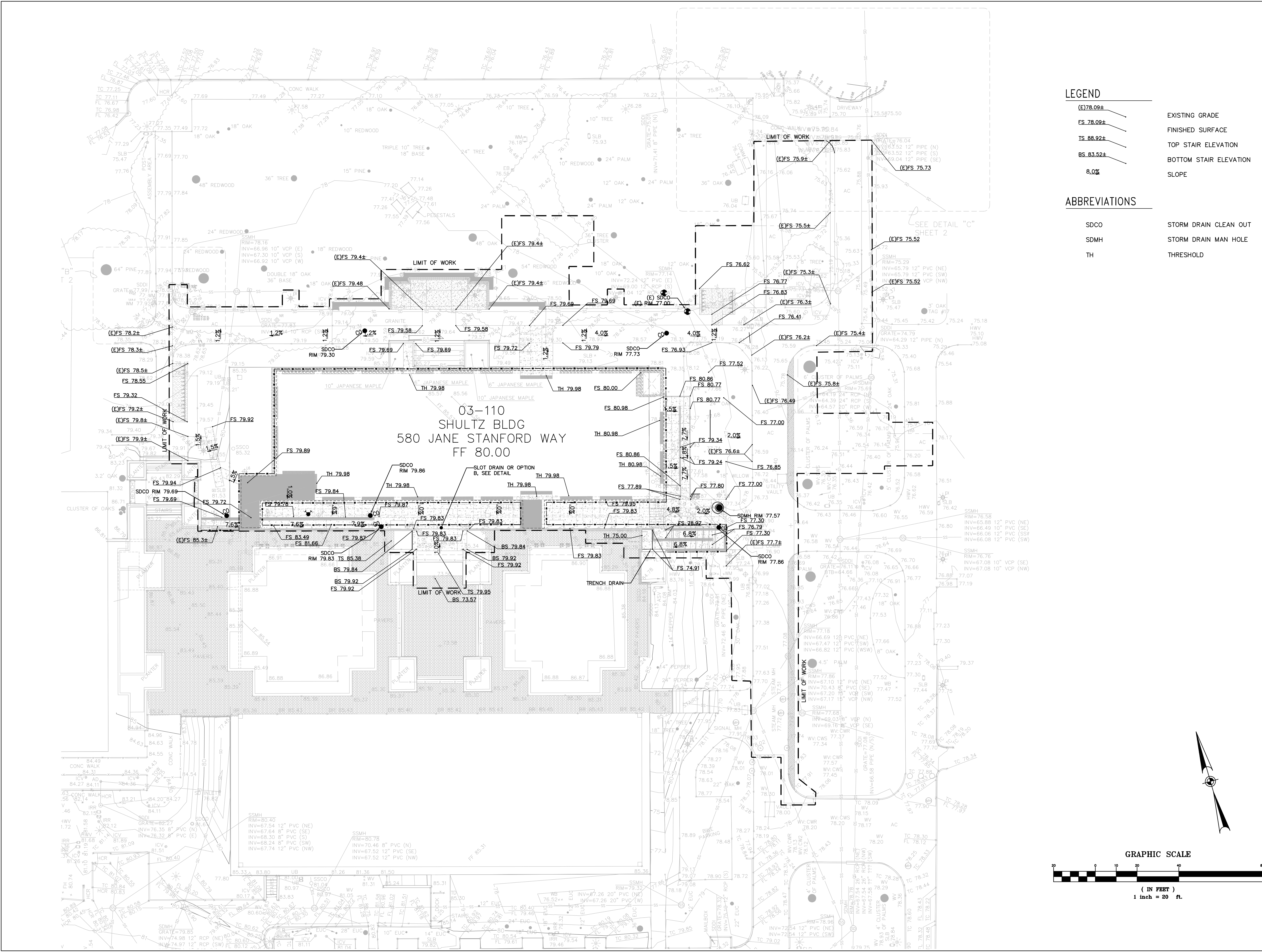
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A2.15

10/20/2020 9:21:43 PM



LEGEND

- (E)78.09± EXISTING GRADE
- FS 78.09± FINISHED SURFACE
- TS 88.92± TOP STAIR ELEVATION
- BS 83.52± BOTTOM STAIR ELEVATION
- 8.0% SLOPE

ABBREVIATIONS

- SDCO STORM DRAIN CLEAN OUT
- SDMH STORM DRAIN MAN HOLE
- TH THRESHOLD

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△ MILESTONE	DATE
ASA SUBMISSION	07/31/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 1	09/06/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 2	12/04/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 3	10/19/2020

PROJECT NAME

GEORGE P. SHULTZ
BUILDING

HOOVER INSTITUTION

580 JANE STANFORD WAY

STANFORD, CA 93405

SHEET TITLE

SITE GRADING PLAN

PROJECT NO. 14029

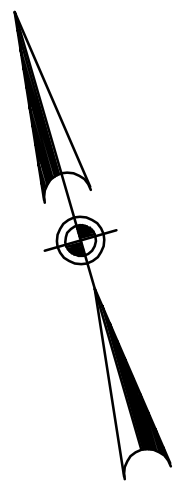
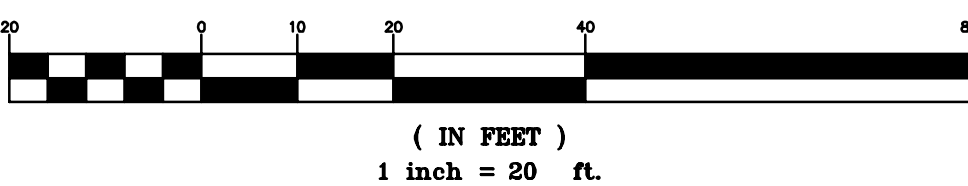
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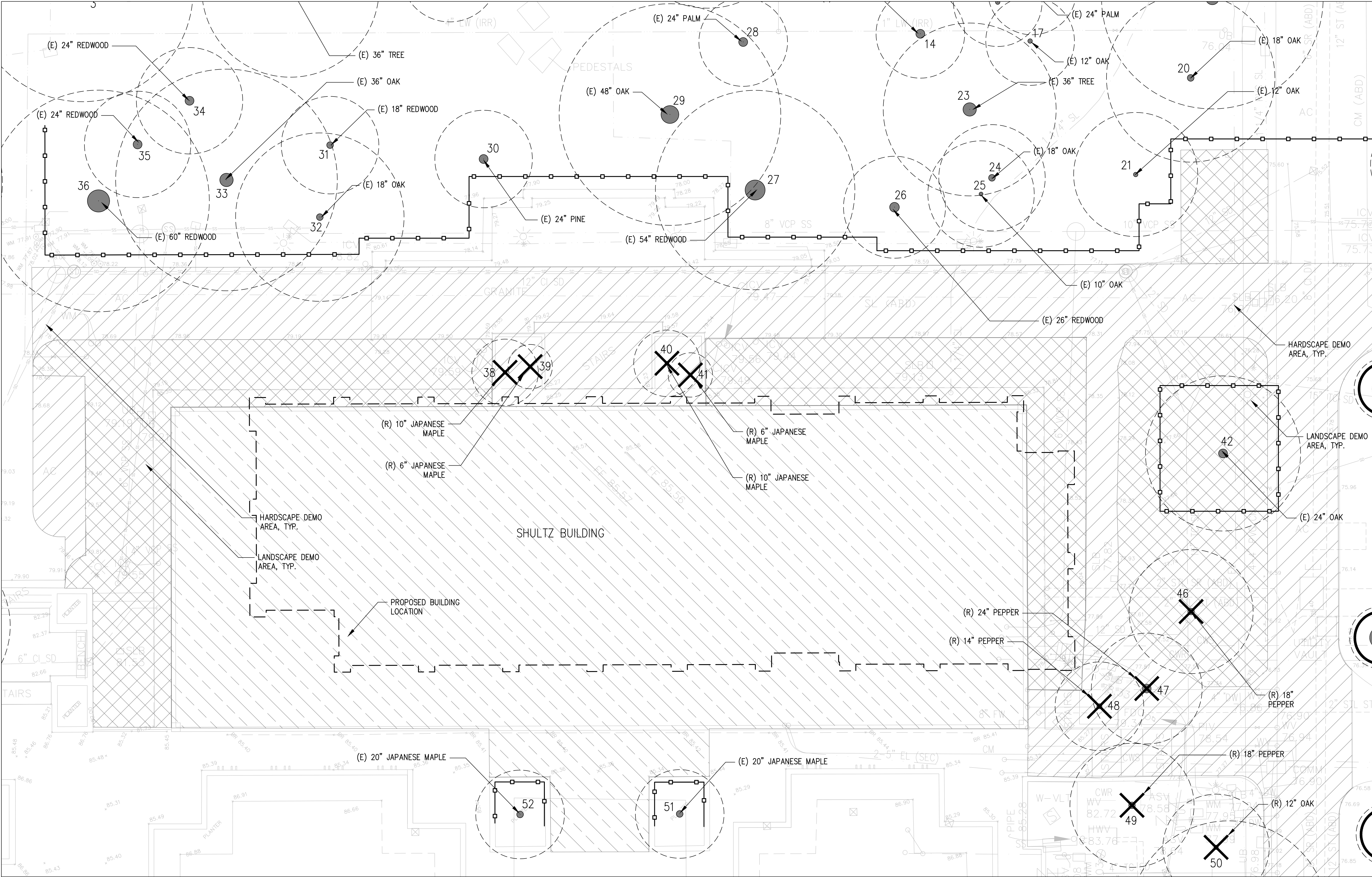
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SHEET

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GRAPHIC SCALE



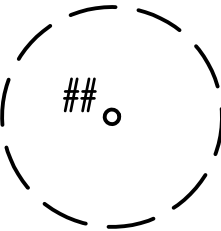


TREE REMOVAL SCHEDULE				
#	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CAL (IN)	ACTION
38	ACER PALMATUM	JAPANESE MAPLE	10"	REMOVE
39	ACER PALMATUM	JAPANESE MAPLE	6"	REMOVE
40	ACER PALMATUM	JAPANESE MAPLE	10"	REMOVE
41	ACER PALMATUM	JAPANESE MAPLE	6"	REMOVE
46	SCHINUS MOLLE	CALIFORNIA PEPPER TREE	18"	REMOVE
47	SCHINUS MOLLE	CALIFORNIA PEPPER TREE	24"	REMOVE

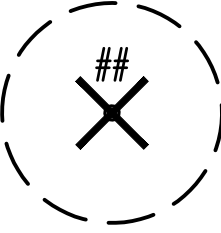
#	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME	CAL (IN)	ACTION
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49	SCHINUS MOLLE	CALIFORNIA PEPPER TREE	18"	REMOVE
50	QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	COAST LIVE OAK	12"	REMOVE

LEGEND

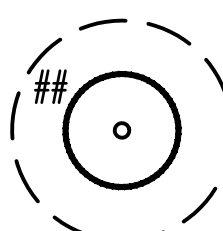
- LANDSCAPE DEMO AREA
CLEAR AND GRUB
- HARDSCAPE DEMO AREA
- BUILDING DEMO AREA
SEE ARCHITECTURE DRAWINGS



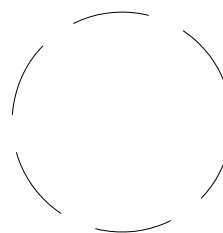
(E) EXISTING TREE TO REMAIN
(PROTECT IN PLACE)



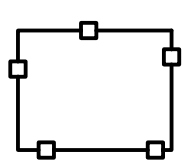
(R) EXISTING TREE
TO BE REMOVED



(T) EXISTING TREE TO BE REMOVED,
STORED, AND RE-TRANSPLANTED ON SITE;
SEE NOTE #1



EXISTING TREE
OUTSIDE OF PROJECT LIMITS



TREE PROTECTION
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ASA SUBMISSION	7/31/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 1	9/06/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 2	11/20/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 3	10/19/2020

PROJECT NAME

GEORGE P. SHULTZ
BUILDING

HOOVER INSTITUTION

580 JANE STANFORD WAY

STANFORD, CA 93405

SHEET TITLE

TREE PROTECTION AND
DEMOLITION PLAN

PROJECT NO. STFS802

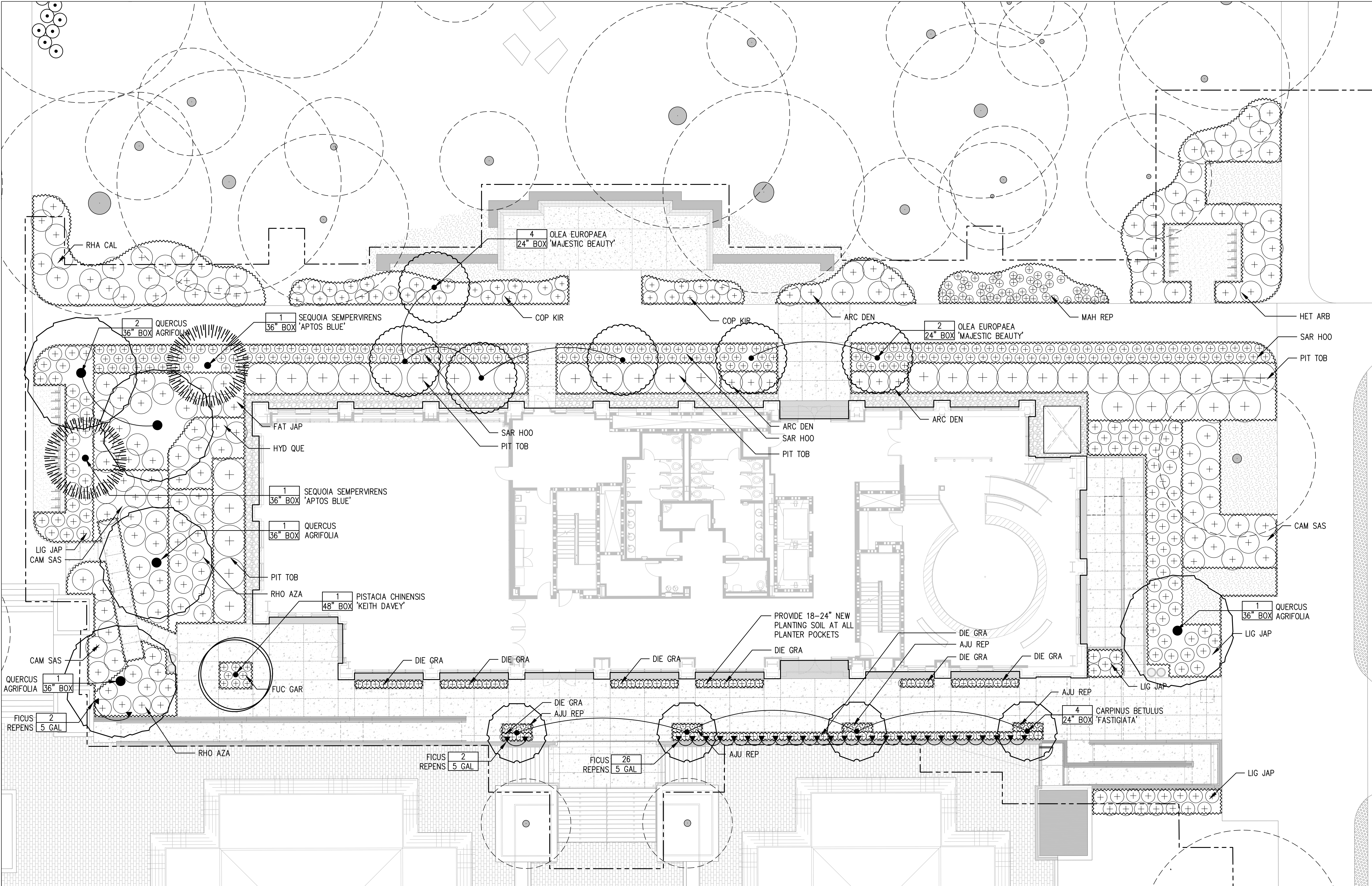
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L1.1

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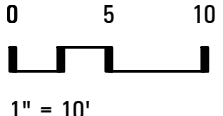


TREES	
CARPINUS BETULUS 'FASTIGIATA'	EUROPEAN HORNBEAM
OLEA EUROPAEA 'MAJESTIC BEAUTY'	MAJESTIC BEAUTY FRUITLESS OLIVE
PISTACIA CHINENSIS 'KEITH DAVEY'	FRUITLESS CHINESE PISTACHE
QUERCUS AGRIFOLIA	COAST LIVE OAK
SEQUOIA SEMPERVIRENS 'APTOS BLUE'	COAST REDWOOD
VINES	
FICUS REPENS	CLIMBING FIG

SHRUBS	
AJU REP	AJUGA REPTANS
ARC DEN	ARCTOSTAPHYLOS DENSIFLORA
CAM SAS	CAMELLIA SASANQUA 'YULETIDE'
COP KIR	COPROSMA KIRKII
DIE GRA	DIETES GRANDIFLORA
FAT JAP	FATSIA JAPONICA
FUC GAR	FUCHSIA 'GARTENMEISTER BONSTEDT'
HET ARB	HETEROMELES ARBUTIFOLIA
HYD QUE	HYDRANGEA QUERCIFOLIA
	BUGLE
	HOWARD MCMINN MANZANITA
	YULETIDE CAMELLIA
	CREeping MIRROR PLANT
	FORTNIGHT LILY
	JAPANESE ARALEA
	GARTENMEISTER FUCHSIA
	TOYON
	OAK LEAF HYDRANGEA

SHRUBS (CONT.)	
LIG JAP	LIGUSTRUM JAPONICUM 'TEXANUM'
MAH REP	MAHONIA REPENS
PIT TOB	PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA
RAM CAL	RHAMNUS CALIFORNICA
RHO AZA	RHODODENDRON
SAR HOO	SARCOCOCCA HOOKERIANA VAR. HUMILIS
	WAXLEAF PRIVET
	CREeping MAHONIA
	JAPANESE PITTOSPORUM
	COFFEEBERRY
	RHODODENDRON, AZALEA
	SWEET BOX

NOTE: FOR PLANT SIZE, SPACING
AND NOTES, SEE SHEET L4.0



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ASA SUBMISSION	7/31/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 1	9/06/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 2	11/20/2019
ASA RESUBMISSION 3	10/19/2020

PROJECT NAME

GEORGE P. SHULTZ
BUILDING

HOOVER INSTITUTION

580 JANE STANFORD WAY

STANFORD, CA 93405

SHEET TITLE

PLANTING PLAN

PROJECT NO. STFS802

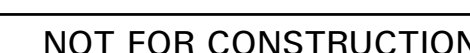
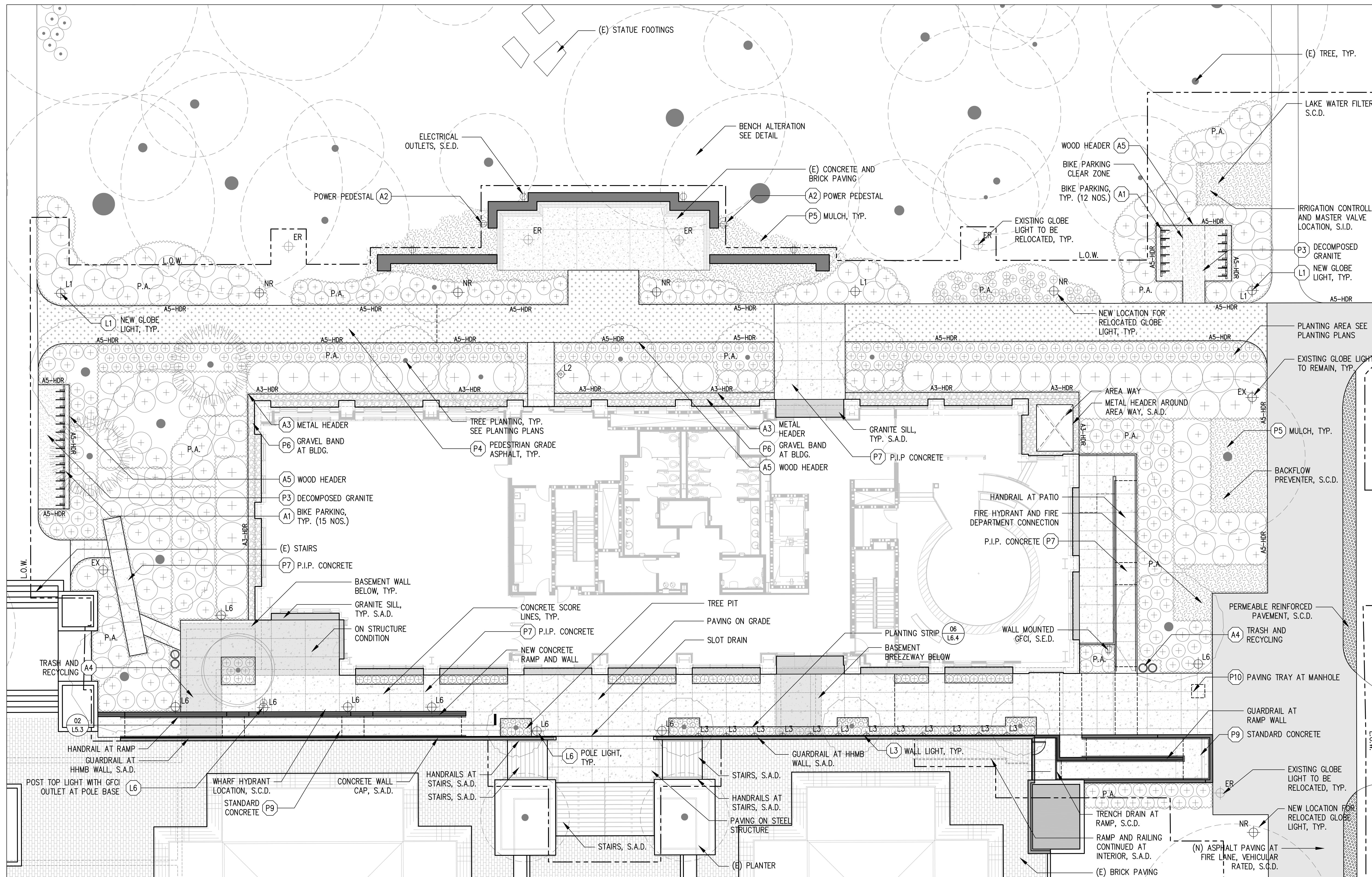
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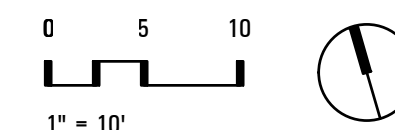
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NOT FOR CONSTRUCTION

[illegible]

AMENITY SCHEDULE (A)	
CODE	DESCRIPTION
A1	BIKE RACK
A2	POWER PEDESTAL
A3	METAL HEADER (A3-HDR)
A4	WASTE RECEPTACLES
A5	WOOD HEADER (A5-HDR)

NOTE: FOR FULL MATERIAL
SCHEDULES AND ABBREVIATIONS
SEE SHEET L2.0



Attachment E

DPR 523 Form
Lou Hoover Henry - Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings
Potential District

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code

Other
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 1 of 59 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings District
P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto Date 1997 T 06S; R 03W; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 11; B.M.

c. Address 580 Jane Stanford Way, 434 Galvez Mall City Stanford Zip 94305

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 573844.975 mE/ 4142686.033 mN

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

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

This resource consists of four buildings joined at the basement level to serve as library storage and offices for the Hoover Institution on the Stanford University campus. The District is located immediately to the east of the Hoover Tower, completed in 1941 to house the central functions of the Hoover Institution (relocated from the main University Library). The District comprises four support buildings for the Hoover Institution: the Lou Henry Hoover Building was completed in 1967 and the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building, with the West Pavilion, East Pavilion, the sunken courtyard, and associated landscaping and hardscaping elements in 1978. The District boundaries are formed by Jane Stanford Way, Galvez Mall, Crothers Way and the pedestrian walkway between Lou Henry Hoover Building and the Hoover Tower. See Continuation Sheet, page 4

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



*P3b. Resource Attributes:

(List attributes and codes) HP 39 Other
(Private research archive)

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

P5b. Photograph Oblique aerial view, looking east, July 2020, Courtesy M.Hibma LSA

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both

1967/1978 Construction Documents

*P7. Owner and Address:

Hoover Institution

434 Galvez Mall

Stanford, CA 94305

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) N.Baradaranfallokhair, J.Cain,
L.Conway, L.Jones, S.Marfatia

Stanford University

477 Oak Road Stanford CA 94305

*P9. Date Recorded: April 2021

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

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

See Endnotes, Continuation Sheet, Page 44

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

Page 2 of 59

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z

***Resource Name: Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings District**

D1. Historic Name: Lou Henry Hoover Building (East Asia Library), Herbert Hoover Memorial Building

D2. Common Name: same

***D3. Detailed Description:** The Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings District (District) comprises two secondary support buildings for the Hoover Institution located on the Stanford University campus. The District is adjacent to the Hoover Tower, the center of the Hoover Institution's operations and at fourteen stories and 285 feet in height, the tallest building on the campus. The District shares service access with the main Stanford University library immediately to the south. The District is located in a pedestrian-access area of the campus with vehicular access limited to service functions along Crothers Way at the southern edge, and shuttle service along Jane Stanford Way to the north. The District's buildings are located entirely within the private Stanford University campus, screened by mature landscaping, and not visible from any public right-of-way.

The District's buildings, while built eleven years apart (1967, 1978), are united at the basement level by a series of interior ramps and paved court at the lower level, and at the first floor by a plaza surrounding the sunken court. They are built on a raised plinth above the surrounding campus grade and the first floor of each building is reached by staircases on the north, east and west elevations. The Lou Henry Hoover Building is two stories above grade, and two basement stories, rectangular in massing with a hipped, red-tile roof enclosing 54,000 square feet. The Herbert Hoover Memorial Building is three stories above grade with two basement levels that extend under the central plaza to enclose over 106,000 square feet. Glass curtain walls are fronted by precast, arched concrete panels forming a narrow arcade around each building in a simple Modernist style sometimes called New Formalism. The two buildings are nearly identical in design. Two small one-story structures flank the east and west sides of the sunken court in the central plaza: one houses a conference room and the other a staircase to the lower court. These smaller structures, added as part of the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building in 1978, are constructed of glass with wood trellises and metal mansard roofs and together enclose less than 4,000 square feet. The sunken court is fenced by a low concrete seat wall with ornamental brick banding, topped by a black iron railing. A tree planting well sits at each interior corner of the sunken court. The sunken court, paved in a circular pattern of brick, originally housed a fountain which was later removed.

***D4. Boundary Description:** The District comprises two buildings and associated site features on 1.4 acres located at 580 Jane Stanford Way and 434 Galvez Mall on the Stanford University campus. They are located within a larger parcel of 19.35 acres (APN 14207085), containing a total of ten campus buildings. The District's two buildings are united by design and physical development with the 1978 Herbert Hoover Memorial Building designed to complement the 1967 Lou Henry Hoover Building, and physically connected at the basement level. The District is bounded by Jane Stanford Way to the north, Galvez Mall to the east, Crothers Way to the south and a pedestrian walkway to the west.

***D5. Boundary Justification:** The boundary encompasses two buildings linked by program and physical connection, and nearly identical in design.

D6. Significance: Theme Collegiate Architecture **Area** San Francisco Bay Area

Period of Significance: N/A

Applicable Criteria: None

The District contains two support buildings housing archives, staff and visitor offices for the Hoover Institution, one of forty-five independent research centers located on the Stanford University campus. The buildings are relatively modest examples of collegiate New Formalism, lacking the prominent placement, ornamental detail, and eye-catching site features of better examples of this style. While a number of prominent people have been associated with the Hoover Institution, no specific important associations were found for the District. The District's buildings serve essentially as annexes to the main functions of the Hoover Institution, located in the Hoover Tower. (See continuation sheets.)

***D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.): See Endnotes, Page 44

***D8. Evaluator:** J. Cain, L. Jones, S. Marfatia. **Date:** April 13, 2021

Affiliation and Address:

Stanford University Field Conservation Facility 477 Oak Road Stanford, CA

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DISTRICT RECORD

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

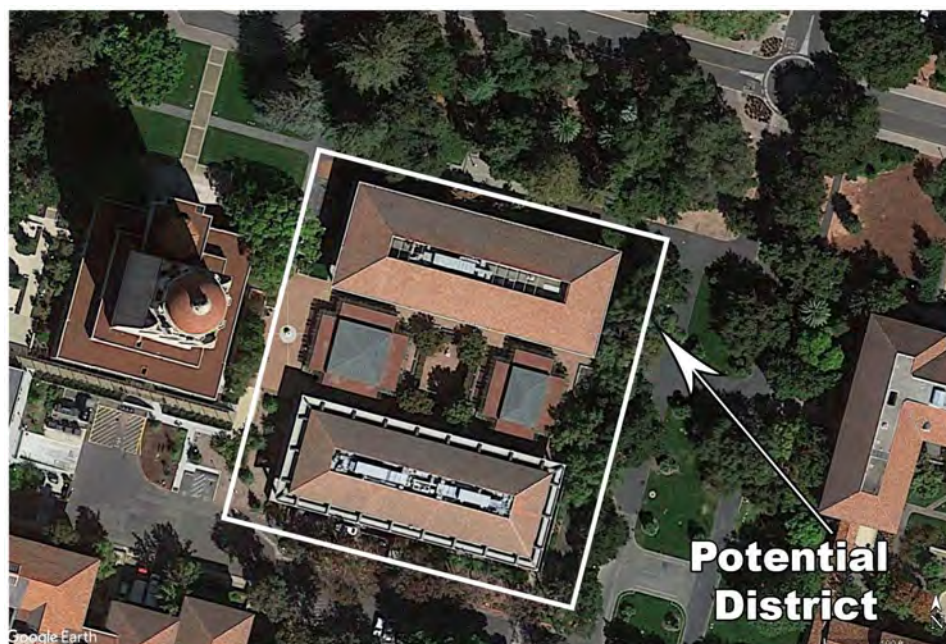
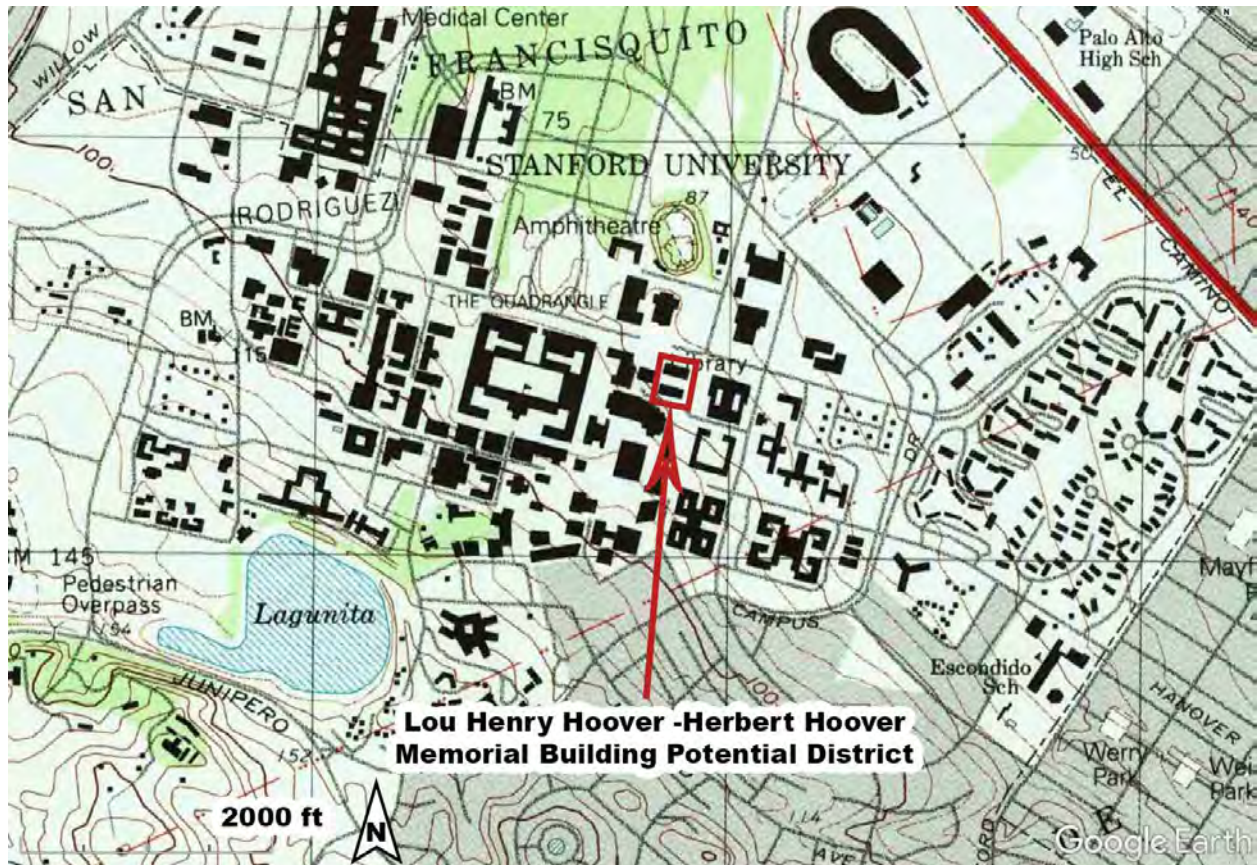
Page 3 of 59

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z

***Resource Name: Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings District**

D1. Historic Name: Lou Henry Hoover Building (East Asia Library), Herbert Hoover Memorial Building

D2. Common Name: same



CONTINUATION SHEET

page 4 of 59 *Resource Name or # Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District

*Recorded by: Stanford University professional staff *Date April 2021 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P3a. Description

Lou Henry Hoover Building Description

The Lou Hoover Henry Building designed by Charles Luckman Associates (1967), was the first building constructed on this site. It is a simple rectangular multi-story mass with a hipped red-tile roof. The building contains two basement levels housing library and archive collections and two floors above grade containing offices and meeting rooms. The upper basement level opens onto an open courtyard on the south side. The longer north façade is public-facing and fronts Jane Stanford Way. The shorter east façade runs parallel to Galvez Mall and the west façade runs parallel to the Hoover Tower base. The main volume is composed of two exterior envelopes. The inner envelope is a two-story glass curtain wall, the outer envelope is made up of precast concrete panels articulated with elongated tall arches. Each panel features a vertical reveal at the panel junction and a recessed edge at the archway. Due to the repetitive use of elements all four façades are architecturally similar except for a few differences.

Lou Henry Hoover Building: North Façade (Primary Façade)

The north façade has a tripartite composition of base, top and middle (Figure 2). A tall plinth with a double-bay-wide central staircase forms the base. Sixteen identical precast arches foreground a regular glazed façade to form the middle part of the composition, and the top is pronounced by a projecting concrete eave and fascia that forms the edge of a hipped terracotta-tile roof. The glazed façade has a regular muntin pattern that is interrupted in the center by a pair of anodized aluminum entry doors. These doors are symmetrically placed at the center of the middle two archways located at the head of the staircase (Figure 3). Most of the north façade is obscured from Jane Stanford Way by a thick grove of trees located directly in front of the building (Figure 4). However, a pedestrian pathway located between the building and the grove provides oblique views of the entire façade (Figure 5). The space between the glass and precast façade is inadequate for circulation, each bay features a fall protection metal guardrail (Figure 6).

CONTINUATION SHEET

page 5 of 59 *Resource Name or # Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District

*Recorded by: Stanford University professional staff *Date April 2021 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

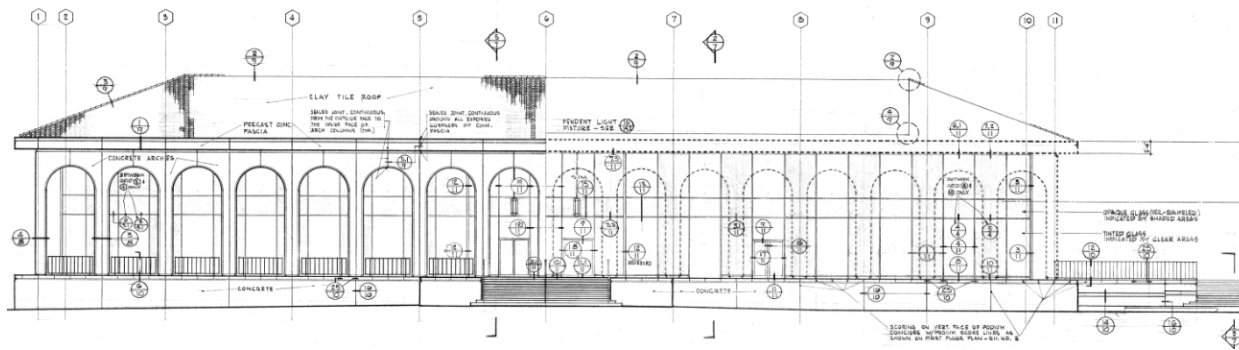


Figure 2 - North Elevation. Source: Stanford University Maps & Records (SUM&R). Drawings by Charles Luckman Associates Construction drawing set 1967.



Figure 3 - 580 Jane Stanford Way, North façade, and Entrance. view South. Source: HS, 2020.



Figure 4 - 580 Jane Stanford Way, North Façade, view South. Source: HS, 2020.

CONTINUATION SHEET

page 6 of 59 *Resource Name or # Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District

*Recorded by: Stanford University professional staff *Date April 2021 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Figure 5 - 580 Jane Stanford Way, North and West façades, view Southeast. Source: UA/CPD, 2020.



Figure 6 - 580 Jane Stanford Way, North façade, view east. Source: UA/CPD, 2020.

Lou Henry Hoover Building: South Façade

The south façade composition is very similar to the north façade. But, unlike the symmetrical north façade, the south façade had an off-center single-entry door located in the second east bay (Figures 7, 8). Previously half of the building featured a fall protection metal guardrail. With the construction of the adjacent Herbert Hoover Memorial Building (HHMB) in 1978, a raised podium directly connects to LHH thereby reducing the guardrails required for fall protection. A second entry door was introduced to facilitate ease of movement from LHH to HHMB and the central plaza raised on the podium.

CONTINUATION SHEET

page 7 of 59 *Resource Name or # Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District

*Recorded by: Stanford University professional staff *Date April 2021 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

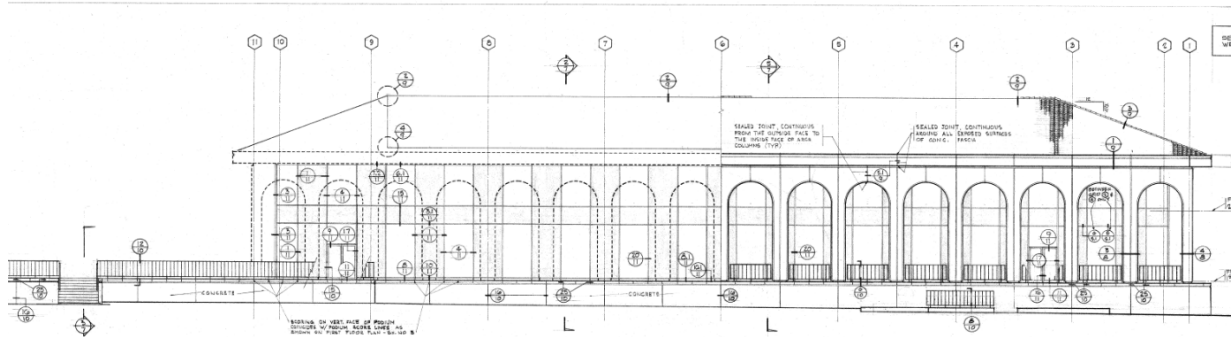


Figure 7 - South Elevation. Source: SUM&R. Drawings by Charles Luckman Associates Construction drawing set 1967.



Figure 8 - 580 Jane Stanford Way, South façade, view northeast. Source: UA/CPD, 2020.

Lou Henry Hoover Building: East and West Façade

Like the north and south façades, the east and west façades carry forward the same architectural vocabulary (Figures 9, 10, 11). Each façade has the typical two-layer envelope, with the outer envelope composed of six elongated arches that are infilled with guardrails. The west façade features a connection between the Lou Hoover Henry building and the Hoover Tower introduced by Charles Luckman. This much-debated change to the setting of Hoover Tower is discussed below in the analysis of integrity.

CONTINUATION SHEET

page 8 of 59 *Resource Name or # Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District

*Recorded by: Stanford University professional staff *Date April 2021 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

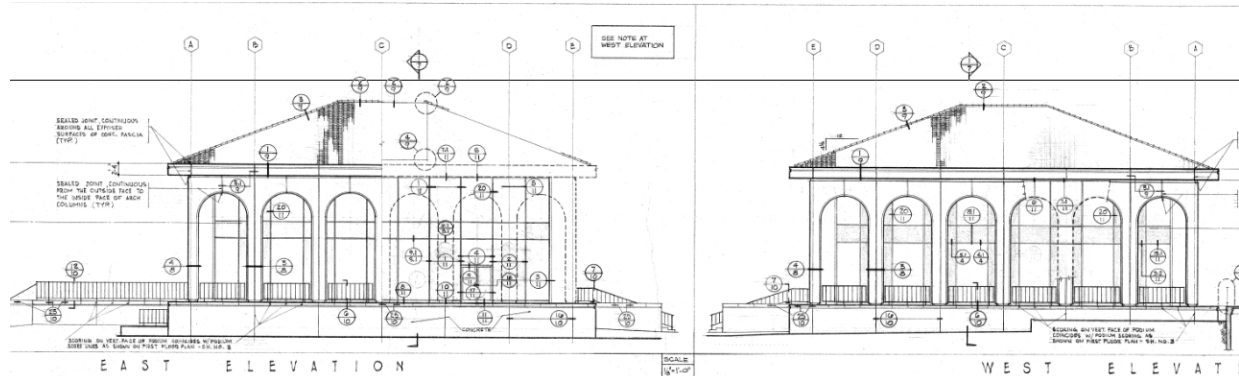


Figure 9 – East and West Elevation. Source: SUM&R. Drawings by Charles Luckman Associates Construction drawing set 1967.



Figure 10 - 580 Jane Stanford Way, Northeast corner, view west. 09/29/2020



Figure 11 - 580 Jane Stanford Way, West façade, view east. 09/29/2020

Hoover Henry Memorial Building Architectural Description

The Hoover Henry Memorial Building (HHMB) was designed by Ernest J. Kump Associates (1976-79). Designed as an attached addition to LHH the HHMB building is composed of three distinct components. The main south building is a simple rectangular multi-story mass with a hipped red-tile roof that mimics the original LHH. A raised podium connects the new HHMB to the original LHH building located north. The podium also has two smaller square one-story pavilion buildings interrupted by a sunken courtyard in between. The longer north façade of the main building fronts the podium created between LHH & HHMB, whereas the longer south façade fronts Crothers Way (a service street). The shorter east and west façades run parallel to Galvez Mall and the Hoover Tower base, respectively (Figure 12).

CONTINUATION SHEET

page 9 of 59 *Resource Name or # Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District

*Recorded by: Stanford University professional staff *Date April 2021 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

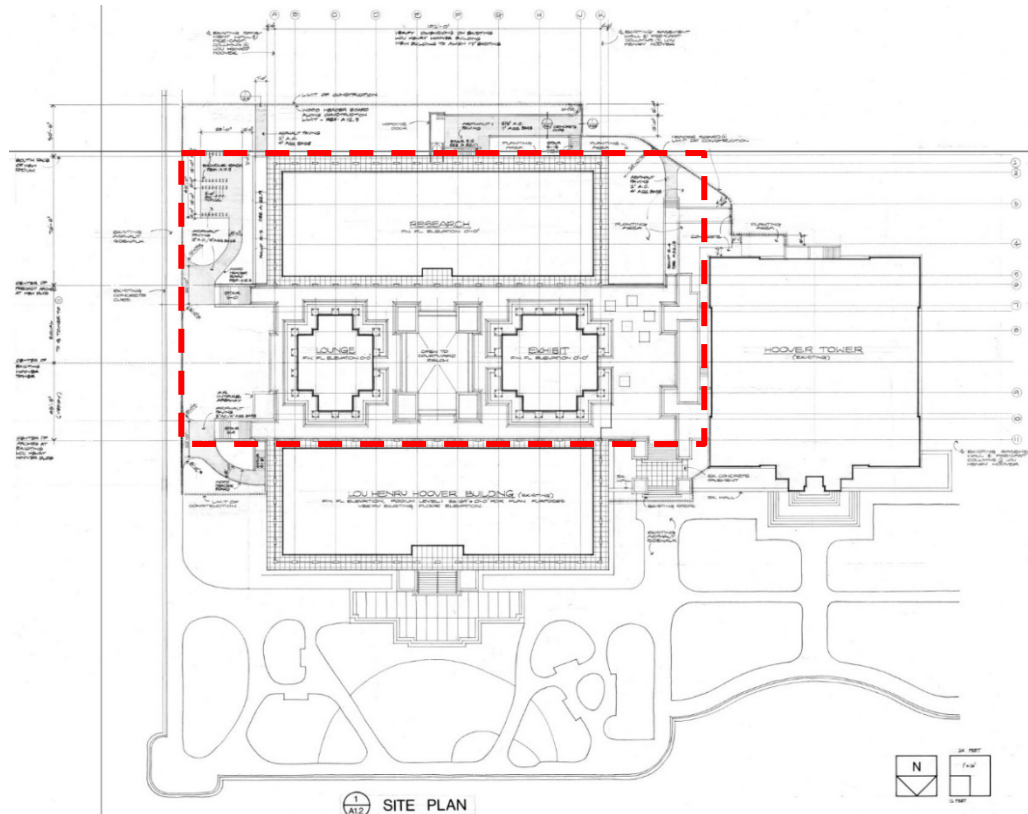


Figure 12 - HHMB addition to LHH. HHMB composed of three distinct components: Main South Building, raised podium, two pavilions with sunken courtyard in the center. Source: SUM&R. Drawings by Ernest J. Kump Associates 1976-79.

The Herbert Hoover Memorial Building is a five-story building with a basement. Overall HHMB & LHH are very similar in architectural style. They have identical floorplan and façades. However, HHMB has a two-story basement, the fifth story is embedded in the eave. Therefore, though HHMB is a tall five-story building it appears shorter.

Main Building North Façade (Primary Façade)

Like LHH, the Main South Building of HHMB is composed of two exterior envelopes. The inner envelope is a two-story glass curtain wall, the outer envelope is made up of precast concrete panels articulated with elongated tall arches. Each panel features a vertical reveal at the panel junction and a recessed edge at the archway. The north façade of HHMB is composed of sixteen identical precast arches in the foreground and a regular glazed façade located directly behind the precast (Figures 13-15). The roof is pronounced by a projecting concrete eave and fascia that forms the edge of a hipped terracotta-tile roof. The glazed façade has a regular muntin pattern that is interrupted in the center by a pair of anodized aluminum entry doors. These doors are symmetrically placed at the center of the middle two archways. The space between the glass and pre-cast façade, inadequate for circulation, is however directly accessible from the brick podium presumably for service to the building (i.e., window cleaning).

CONTINUATION SHEET

page 10 of 59 *Resource Name or # Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District

*Recorded by: Stanford University professional staff *Date April 2021 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Figure 13 - North façade HHMB looking west towards Hoover Tower with West Pavilion on podium in foreground. Source: UA/CPD, 2007.



Figure 14 - North façade HHMB looking east towards Encina Hall with East Pavilion on podium in foreground. Source: UA/CPD 2007.

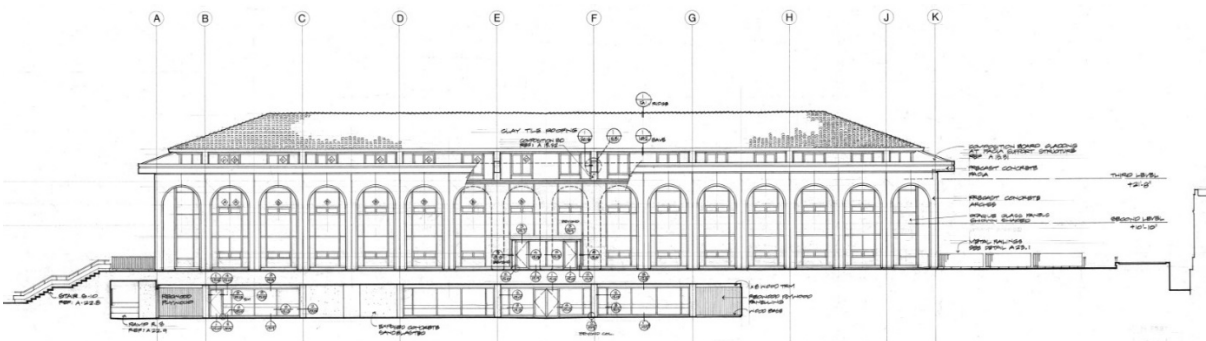


Figure 15 - North Elevation HHMB. Charles Luckman Associates. Source: SUM&R. Drawings by Ernest J. Kump Associates 1976-79.

Main Building South Façade

The south façade composition is very similar to the north façade (Figures 16, 17). Located at the center of the south façade is a freight elevator and loading dock that services the archives located in the basement. The dock has a metal and glass elevator enclosure that was introduced in 2004 when the sidewalk elevator was replaced with a regular penthouse freight elevator. The south façade faces Crothers way, a service street for HHMB, Green Library, and Hoover Tower. The sixteen arched bays of the south façade all feature fall protection metal guardrail.

page 11 of 59 *Resource Name or # Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District

***Recorded by:** Stanford University professional staff ***Date** April 2021 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

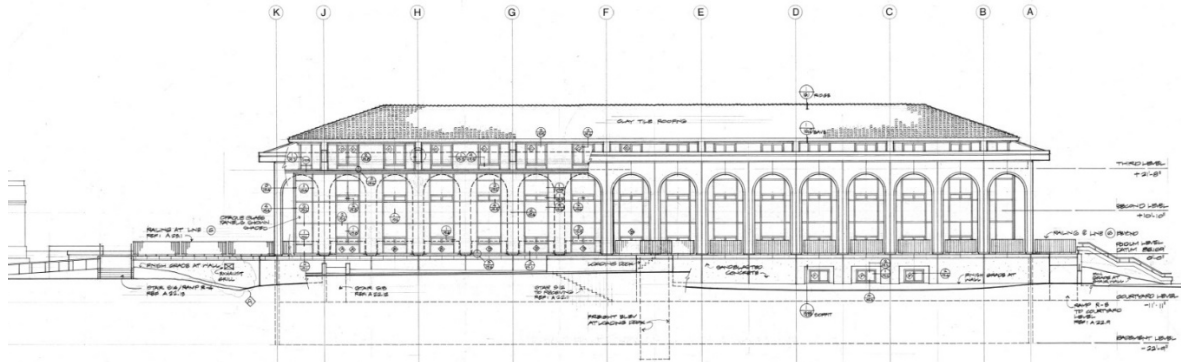


Figure 16 - South Elevation HHMB. Charles Luckman Associates. Source: SUM&R. Drawings by Ernest J. Kump Associates 1976-79.



Figure 17 – South elevation of HHMB from Crothers Way with the 2004 elevator penthouse addition in foreground. Source: UA/CPD 2020.

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Figure 18 - HHMB Southwest Corner from Crothers Way. Source: UA/CPD 2020.

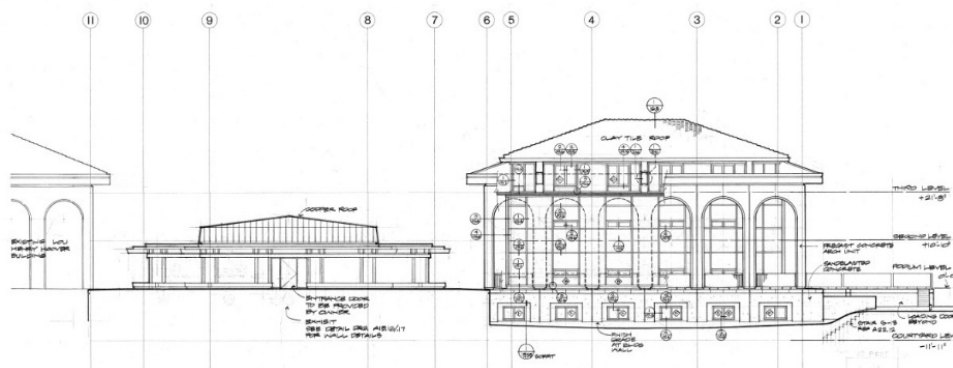


Figure 19 - West Elevation HHMB with main entrance of West Pavilion. Charles Luckman Associates. Source: SUM&R. Drawings by Ernest J. Kump Associates 1976-79.

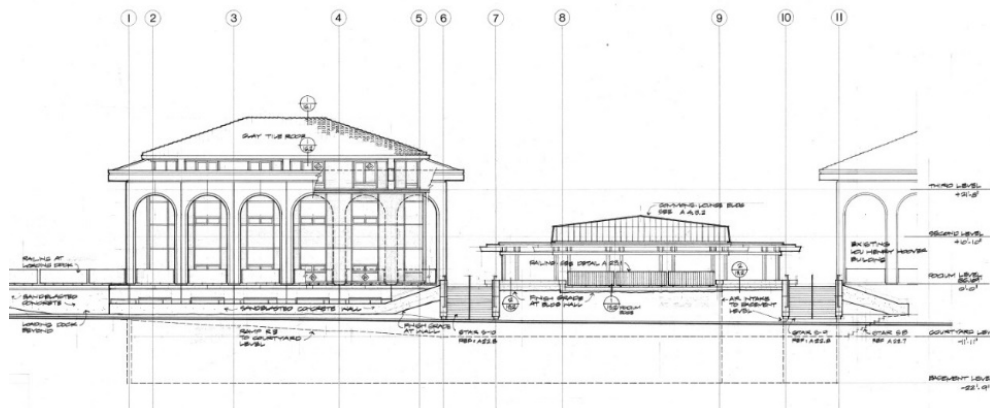


Figure 20 - East Elevation HHMB with East Pavilion and dual staircases leading to podium level from Galvez. Charles Luckman Associates. Source: SUM&R. Drawings by Ernest J. Kump Associates 1976-79.

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Figure 21 - HHMB Southeast corner from Crothers Way. Source UA/CPD 2020.

Main Building East and West Façade

Like the north and south façades, the east and west façades of the main building carry forward the same architectural vocabulary (Figures 18-21). Each façade has the typical two-layer envelope, with the outer envelope composed of six elongated arches that are infilled with guardrails. Both façades have rectangular windows introduced in the podium that provide light to the basement level. A ramp located in front of the east elevation leads down into the lower level and sunken courtyard.

Podium, Pavilions & Sunken Courtyard

The podium appears to connect to Hoover Tower, but there is a gap that separates both LHH & HHMB from Hoover Tower. The podium level is accessible from all surrounding streets: Crothers, Galvez, and Jane Stanford Way through a series of stairs and ramps. Both Jane Stanford Way stairs and Galvez Mall dual stairs are public entrances whereas Crothers serves more as a service entrance (Figures 22, 23).

The two detached pavilion buildings (East Pavilion and West Pavilion) located between the two major buildings have metal hipped roofs, with overhanging wooden trellises around them and are connected to the Herbert Hoover building through the basement (Figures 24-28). Compared to the raw concrete monumental appearance of the two main buildings, the one-story horizontal pavilions appear to contrast and provide a woody-garden-structure appearance. The West Pavilion, closer to Hoover Tower, is larger than the East Pavilion. The pavilions appear to float in planted beds that are surrounded by vegetation and low concrete seat walls. Between the two pavilions is a sunken courtyard visible from the podium level (Figures 29, 30).

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Figure 22 - HHMB Southeast corner from Galvez Mall showing raised podium entry. Source UA/CPD 202.0

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Figure 23 - HHMB raised podium entry from Galvez Mall with East Pavilion in foreground. Source UA/CPD 2020.



Figure 24 – West Pavilion, west façade looking towards LHH. Source: UA/CPD 2020.



Figure 25 - West Pavilion, west façade looking towards HHMB. Source: UA/CPD 2020.

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Figure 26 – West Pavilion, northwest corner looking towards Encina Hall. Source: HS 2020.



Figure 27 – West Pavilion, north façade looking towards Hoover Tower. Source: HS 2020.

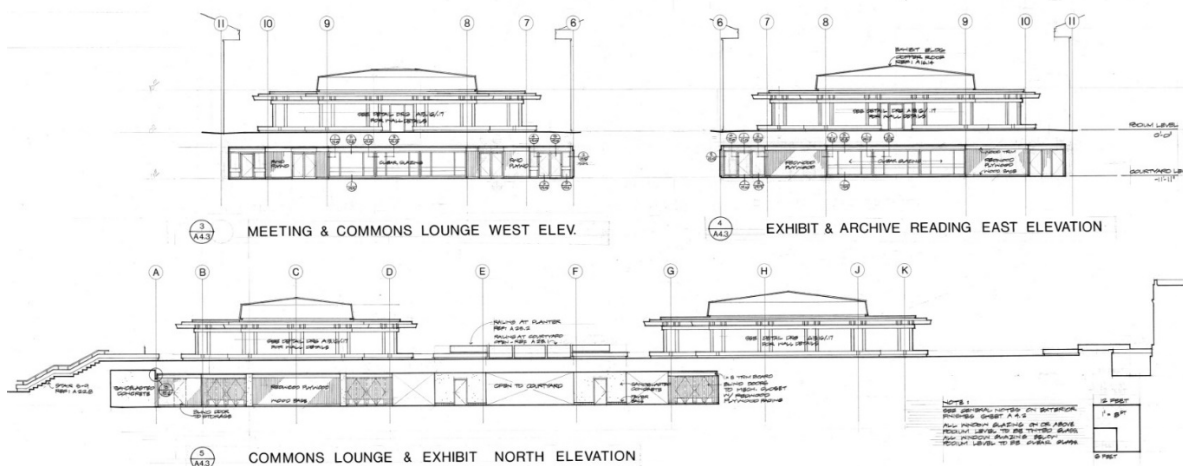


Figure 28– Elevations of East and West Pavilions. Source: SUM&R.
Drawings by Ernest J. Kump Associates 1976-79.

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Figure 29 – Sunken courtyard with West Pavilion at podium level. Source: UA/CPD 2020.



Figure 30 – Sunken courtyard surrounded by fall protection railing at podium level. Source UA/CPD 2004.

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B6. Construction History

Date	Location	Description
June 28, 1967	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Construction
Before 1975	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Landscape alterations
July 8, 1976	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Modifications related to construction of Herbert Hoover Building and Pavilions (completed in 1978)
August 12, 1977	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Temperature Control Diagrams
January 1, 1979	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Construction Clarification Drawings
May 18, 1979	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Air Spring Vibration Control Systems
August 27, 1979	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Construction As-Built Drawings
February 25, 1983	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Related Documents
April 6, 1983	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Basement Archive Expansion
July 1, 1990	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	HVAC Upgrades
January 6, 1992	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Room 28 Conversion
April 7, 1994	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Repair Seismic Damage
May 12, 1994	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Seismic Repair
February 13, 1996	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Campus and SUMC Chilled Water Meters
August 1, 1997	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Fire Alarm System Upgrades
September 4, 1999	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Restroom ADA Modifications
June 17, 2002	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Demo mechanical equipment to prepare for new installation
October 31, 2002	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Install new air handler

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Date	Location	Description
June 18, 2004	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Elevator Replacement and New Penthouse
October 19, 2004	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Lou Henry Hoover renovation for the Annenberg conference room, convert existing meeting room into a video teleconference
November 11, 2004	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Electrical
November 18, 2004	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Lou Henry Hoover building renovation for Annenberg conference room, Plumbing
November 19, 2004	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Mechanical
December 17, 2004	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Deferred submittal to BP 30152, raised access floor
December 28, 2004	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Rev to BP# 30152-change corridor from full height to tunnel
April 12, 2007	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Exterior: Lou Henry building plaza area. Replace existing pavers in plaza area with new pavers.
December 14, 2007	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Hoover Plaza Waterproofing
March 21, 2008	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Replace disconnect with 60A
September 23, 2008	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Hoover II Inverter Replacement
January 15, 2009	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Interior: office renovation
March 26, 2009	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Interior demo to comply with 32033 soft demo
June 2, 2009	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Interior renovation (library connected to offices)
September 16, 2009	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Revision to BP- add 4 offices to scope
August 20, 2012	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Fire Sprinkler
March 12, 2013	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Demo existing steam HHW and install new HHW
March 19, 2014	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Reading Room Modifications

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Date	Location	Description
August 15, 2014	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	SESI Building Conversions (HVAC)
March 3, 2015	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Room 323 Remodel

B10. Significance

Historic Context

Local Land Use History

The region in which the Stanford University campus is located was fully occupied by Native Americans prior to European colonization. Archaeological data suggests at least 7,000 years of continuous occupation by ancestors of tribal members affiliated with the Muwekma Tribe of Ohlone-Costanoan Indians.¹ Villages were typically located along freshwater streams, including Deer, Los Trancos, Matadero and San Francisquito creeks. A number of archaeological sites associated with Muwekma Ohlone ancestral villages have been recorded by Stanford archaeologists in Stanford's unincorporated Santa Clara County lands; none of these sites is located within the academic campus (which is generally located in an area bounded by El Camino Real to the north, Junipero Serra Boulevard to the south, Stanford Avenue to the east, and Sand Hill Road to the west). Ancestral Muwekma Ohlone people constructed a variety of structures: houses built by bending flexible willow wood frames into domes, which were covered in tule thatch; larger, semi-subterranean communal gathering houses with conical roofs covered in bark or thatch; shade structures for working or relaxing outdoors, and elevated granaries. In addition to these village sites, other locations representing important Native American land use practices have been recorded as well, including stone tool raw material collection sites, petroglyphs, bedrock mortars, and sacred sites. Ancestral Muwekma Ohlone people remain engaged in political, cultural and stewardship activities in the local area to the present day. None of these structures or sites were present on the site where the Lou Henry Hoover Building was located.

European explorers made sporadic visits to the California coast in the 16th and 17th centuries, trading with Native Californians mainly to re-supply their ships.² European colonization began in earnest in the 1770s with the establishment of Spanish institutions (twenty-one missions, four presidios and three pueblos) from San Diego to San Francisco, and Russian settlements to the north. Spanish colonization of the San Francisco Bay Area was organized through the institutions of the missions at San Francisco (Mission Dolores), Santa Clara and San Jose, the Pueblo of San Jose, and the Presidio of San Francisco. Requiring land and labor to build the missions, the Spanish captured and coerced local Muwekma Ohlone people and brought them into mission compounds to be baptized and to work as unpaid laborers.³ During the period of Spanish conquest and rule (1770-1821), the Stanford area was gradually incorporated into the cattle and sheep grazing territory of Mission Santa Clara.

Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821 and the territory known as Alta California, extending as far north as Sonoma County, became part of the Republic of Mexico. The Mexican government encouraged settlement of Alta California by issuing land grants to military veterans. The powerful Franciscan missions lost control of most of their lands after 1833.⁴ Mexican land grants in and near the area that later became Stanford lands included Rancho Rincon de San Francisquito and Rancho El Corte de Madera. Most of these *rancho* lands were dedicated to raising cattle for the hide and tallow trade.

Europeans and Americans began to settle in the area as early as the 1830s. California was granted statehood in 1850. The earliest known settler to farm where Leland Stanford's Palo Alto estate would rise was Delavan Hoag. Hoag arrived in San Francisco in August of 1854. He set out for Santa Clara County and purchased land along San Francisquito Creek from David Adams, who had acquired his property from "Uncle Jim" Otterson.⁵ Hoag farmed his

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property, which amounted to 930 acres. Leland Stanford purchased Hoag's acreage in August 1876 for the headquarters of his Trotting Farm.⁶ While the Lou Henry Hoover Building is located on the lands the Stanfords purchased from Hoag, none of the Hoag Farm buildings were located on the project site.

Leland and Jane Stanford made a multi-million-dollar fortune building and investing in the first successful transcontinental railroad which was completed in 1868.⁷ They moved from Sacramento—Leland Stanford had served as California's first Republican governor during the Civil War—to San Francisco in 1873 and began building an ostentatious Gilded-Age mansion on Nob Hill. In July 1876 they began purchasing properties in both Santa Clara and San Mateo counties that ultimately formed their country estate on the San Francisco Peninsula. The Stanfords constructed a number of new farm buildings on their Palo Alto estate; none of these farm buildings were located in the vicinity of the Lou Henry Hoover Building.

Leland and Jane Stanford lost their only son, Leland Stanford, Junior, at the age of fifteen when he died of typhoid fever while the family was traveling abroad in Florence, Italy, on 13 March 1884. The Stanfords vowed to use their vast wealth to create a fitting memorial for their child. They considered several options before settling upon a university and a museum.

The Development of Stanford University

Leland Stanford contacted landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted early in 1886 at the recommendation of General Francis M. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.⁸ Olmsted at the time had already earned a national reputation for transforming cities by designing parks for them, the best known being Central Park in New York City.⁹ His style, usually described as "naturalistic" or "picturesque," eschewed the formal. He had also designed several college campuses, starting in 1865 with the College of California (later the University of California, Berkeley). Although his plan for UC Berkeley was not realized, it reflected Olmsted's thinking that a college campus was a community that required not only educational buildings, but also housing for both faculty and students "in an integrated landscape that adapted to the climate and soils of the region."¹⁰

Olmsted's preference for a naturalistic design that would allow smaller individual buildings to be scattered about the foothills amid trees and shrubbery prompted him to lobby for a site near or on the foothills that lay on the southeast edge of the Palo Alto estate. The Stanfords wanted a formal and structured set of buildings located on the plain between their house and stables. Intent on expressing the memorial nature of the design, they wanted impressive buildings that were suitably grand and monumental in scale. By the end of September 1886, Leland Stanford had decided firmly upon the plain, which would also better allow for the systematic expansion he required. Olmsted wrote: "The site is settled at last, not as I had hoped..."¹¹

One newspaper article noted that the Palo Alto site was distinctive for its "Spanishness," as opposed to the "Englishness" of Oxford or Cambridge.¹² While Olmsted was focused on respecting the California landscape, Stanford maintained he wanted California-style architecture. He told the San Francisco *Examiner*: "When I suggested to Mr. Olmsted an adaptation of the adobe building of California with some higher form of architecture, he was greatly pleased with the idea...creating for the first time an architecture distinctively Californian in character."¹³

Walker and Olmsted, who conferred with each other once they returned to Boston, sent reports to the Stanfords summarizing their recommendations in November 1886. Walker recommended one-story academic buildings "made of massive rough stone, connected by an arcade" that would exhibit "proper architectural treatment" and be "in a high degree uniform in structure," albeit in three different sizes.¹⁴ He noted that Olmsted had proposed "a second quadrangle, around which could be built up a second system of buildings—the Inner and Outer Quadrangles, which would ultimately form the Main Quadrangle—that would allow for initial expansion. Thirteen buildings were required to open the university (twelve for instruction and research and one for administration); these buildings would form the Inner Quadrangle. As the university grew, the additional similar buildings would be constructed as the Outer Quadrangle.

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Leland Stanford also hired the firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge during the fall of 1886. The firm was created by former employees of noted Boston architect Henry Hobbs Richardson, who had recently died on 27 April 1886. Charles A. Coolidge was the principal architect for the Stanford project, drawing heavily on both the design characteristics of the Richardsonian Romanesque style and on specific drawings left behind by Richardson as his inspiration. Both Coolidge and Charles H. Rutan would visit the Palo Alto estate at various times during the design and construction process. At some point Coolidge visited the Santa Barbara mission with the Stanfords, and from “there sprang the motif for our university buildings.”¹⁵

When the university opened on 1 October 1891 the academic buildings made up the Inner Quadrangle. Directly behind the Quadrangle stood the Power House and the Boiler House with its towering 125-foot-high smokestack. West of these two buildings stood the more utilitarian, small Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering Department and the much larger Civil Engineering Department. A scattering of other utilitarian buildings were erected south of these buildings and the L-shaped wood structure used as a bunkhouse for construction workers was taken over by impoverished male students who could not afford to pay board elsewhere.¹⁶

Construction of the Outer Quadrangle was put on hold when Leland Stanford died on 21 June 1893, just two years after the university opened. Money problems associated with both railroad losses and the national financial panic of 1893, which began shortly after Stanford’s death, were exponentially compounded when the United States government placed a fifteen million dollar claim on Leland Stanford’s estate for not-yet-due railroad loans in May 1894. Mrs. Stanford had been awarded a monthly \$10,000 allowance while her husband’s lengthy will was in probate, the bulk of which supported the university. The institution also underwent severe salary cuts, staff layoffs and effectively shut down any notions of construction for the next few years.¹⁷

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in Mrs. Stanford’s favor regarding the claim on Leland Stanford, Sr.’s estate on 2 March 1896. Within a month some \$2.5 million in bonds was turned over to the Board of Trustees but it was another two years before Stanford’s will was completely probated and Mrs. Stanford had full access to her inheritance.¹⁸

Mrs. Stanford considered it her duty to her husband’s memory to move ahead with campus construction plans once it was economically feasible. It was a point of pride with her that she alone provided the money needed for campus construction as the university “had been projected in all good faith as a complete gift to the people of the state.”¹⁹ She also had every intention of finishing her ambitious building program during her lifetime, but instructed the Board of Trustees to complete it in the case of her death.²⁰ She intended to build the Outer Quadrangle, a series of two- and three-story buildings that flanked the north and south façades of the Inner Quad, the Memorial Church, the Memorial Arch, the Chemistry Laboratory, a new men’s gymnasium, a new library—separate from a different new library already slated to be part of the Outer Quadrangle—and the additional wings that would turn the Leland Stanford Junior Museum into a quadrangle. She later wrote, shortly before her death in 1905: “To me these stone buildings had a deep and important significance. These noble buildings are not alone for the present, but for ages to come.”²¹

On 18 April 1906, the San Francisco Earthquake and Great Fire struck at 5:12 am. Campus destruction included interior damage to both Inner and Outer Quad classrooms, including the new Geology building, which was completed but not yet occupied.²² Memorial Church, Memorial Arch, the new annexes to the museum, the new men’s gymnasium and the new library were badly wrecked. One boarding house had to be demolished while numerous others sustained fallen chimneys and plaster damage. The men’s and women’s dormitory buildings (Encina Hall and Roble Hall) experienced chimneys crashing through numerous floors to the ground or basement levels, and the south walls of the east and west wings of Encina Hall would need to be entirely rebuilt. The back arcade of the Outer Quadrangle had collapsed, as had the massive two-year-old entry gates on Palm Drive. The Chemistry building, the engineering buildings and the Power House also sustained heavy damage. Rebuilding took place over the next two years; not all of the wrecked buildings or structures such as Memorial Arch were replaced.

Herbert Hoover, a member of the Pioneer Class of 1895, and Stanford’s most successful alumnus to date, proposed the creation of a Student Union in 1909 that would provide space for students, alumni and faculty “to meet informally and socially” and where all student activities would be headquartered.²³ It was to be funded by students and alumni, and was a catalyst for the process of soliciting monetary gifts from alumni and friends of the university; the notion

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that Stanford University was not interested in contributions still prevailed due to Mrs. Stanford's insistence during her lifetime that no outside funds would be accepted.²⁴ In 1911, the Board of Trustees elected Hoover to join them. He became a driving force for change in an effort to optimize the university's struggling financial condition.

One outcome of Hoover's Board membership and fundraising skill was a subsequent campus building boom.²⁵ The first project was a new library, needed to replace the one destroyed in the 1906 earthquake. This idea soon became entwined with Trustee Thomas Welton Stanford's offer of a new art gallery, in order to exhibit paintings he had earlier donated to the museum that were still sitting damaged in a wrecked building. Combining the two projects provided for a second quadrangle sited to the east of the Main Quadrangle as envisioned in the master plan.

Trustee Timothy Hopkins, who was a member of the Grounds Committee of the Board, wrote to Frederick Law Olmsted Junior in 1913, asking for help with siting "a new building" (the proposed library) and "some improvement of the grounds adjacent thereto," while acknowledging "that [Olmsted's] plans have been somewhat departed from."²⁶ A member of the firm wrote back suggesting that the company's West Coast representative, J. Frederick Dawson, visit the campus in January 1914. Dawson promised a detailed report, which he delayed sending to Hopkins so that it could be reviewed by "our senior partner," meaning Frederick Law Olmsted Junior.²⁷

The eleven-page report covered numerous topics that included recommendations for siting the new library and a working corporation yard, and re-paving the Inner Quadrangle.²⁸ Dawson reiterated that "a compact city-like close grouping together of the working buildings of the University is the true principle and should be resolutely followed instead of the prevailing idea of Eastern Universities of scattering the buildings widely apart in a great park."²⁹

The Board would follow most of Dawson's recommendations, particularly those concerning the siting of the stadium, the gymnasium and the library.

In late November 1913, shortly before Dawson was to tour the campus the following January, Trustee Hopkins recommended that the noted San Francisco architects, Bakewell and Brown, be hired "as consulting architects for the university."³⁰ John Bakewell, Jr. and Arthur Brown, Jr. of Bakewell and Brown, had already designed six double Craftsman-style faculty houses for the Board of Trustees in 1908 and 1909.³¹ The firm was a particularly apt choice, not only for their proximity, but for their ability to design in an eclectic Beaux-Arts classical style that they combined with a specifically Californian aesthetic.

When Ray Lyman Wilbur assumed the presidency in 1916, he was concerned with the expansion of the campus as a residential community and vowed to build new dormitories, dining facilities and recreational facilities to accomplish this goal. Tentative plans were put off by World War I (1914-1918). However, by 1922, Wilbur announced a new building program that would benefit from the success of the first phase of fund-raising that had so far raised \$800,000 of a projected one million dollars. Known as the First Million, it was intended that continued fundraising would ultimately bring in a Second and then a Third Million.³² The immediate construction focus was to be on new residences for the men, new biology and law buildings and a new women's gymnasium.

Despite the coming Great Depression (1929-1939), which began with two devastating back-to-back stock market crashes on 24 and 29 October 1929—and a country-wide subsequent decline in construction—three major campus buildings would see completion in the coming decade. The immediate effects of the stock market crashes were negligible, and Hoover, who had been elected United States president in 1928, originally believed that the nation-wide economic crisis would be short-lived. Building plans on campus were able to proceed for another year or two without too much curtailment; the worst years of the Depression were 1933 and 1934, when one out of every four persons was out of work, and those still working had typically undergone a salary cut, a reduction in hours, or both.

While the new Art Quadrangle (Memorial Hall and Frost Amphitheater) was undergoing construction, progress was also finally being made in the Library Quadrangle with plans being developed for the new Education Building, the new Law Building and the Hoover War Library.³³ The construction of the newly christened School of Education Building, completed in 1938, would "signalize that this second Quad will soon be half completed," and also marked the first new classroom building built in the past thirty years.³⁴

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The United States did not initially fight during World War II (1939-1945).³⁵ However, after the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor in Honolulu, Hawaii on 7 December 1941, Congress voted to join the war as an Allied country.³⁶ The Stanford campus community was immediately consumed by the war effort, which affected administration, faculty and students of both sexes.³⁷ The regular student body was joined by over 1,400 men in May 1943 taking part in the Army Specialized Training Program, which specialized in pre-engineering and engineering classes. Classes were extended to take place from 7:30 am until 11:30 pm, and by Fall 1943, total enrollment of students and military for the coming quarter was recorded at an all-time high of 5,324.³⁸ Quonset huts sprang up behind the Chemistry Building and Green Library to support this increase in students.

Stanford University Trustee Donald Tresidder assumed the university presidency on 1 September 1943. His background was unusual for a university president, as he was not an academic but a businessman; he had run Camp Curry at Yosemite National Park since 1927.³⁹ When constructing the Ahwahnee Hotel Tresidder hired friend and architect Edward “Ted” Spencer to be the one-man planning department.⁴⁰ Both men learned the value of long-term planning from this challenging project and when Tresidder faced the need for long-range planning at Stanford in 1943, he did not hesitate to hire Spencer on as Stanford’s first planning director.

Spencer in May 1948 presented “Stanford Builds,” an exhibit about campus planning prepared to coincide with the annual Stanford Alumni Conference.⁴¹ With this exhibit, Spencer intended to show the Stanford community the direction he felt planning at Stanford was going to take. While he approved of the Olmsted Plan’s adherence to quadrangular expansion because it was “...an ideal solution for housing the academic programs and...a perfect expression for this arid climate and earthquake terrain,” he had no intention of replicating historical architectural styles.⁴² Spencer believed firmly in modern construction that utilized the latest technology with style a secondary consideration.

He also put forward the idea that architectural unity would be achieved by form, and based the Modern design of the new Stern Hall dormitory as a small-scale derivative of the Main Quadrangle. However, due to its grey concrete walls and flat roof, most people, particularly university alumni, “did not see the quadrangular form as enough to unite the Modern style of the new buildings with older buildings on campus.”⁴³ In their eyes, the link was not too subtle but altogether missing.

A firestorm of controversy broke out, with alumni asking the Board of Trustees to change Stern’s design. They demurred, insisting it was too late for revisions. However, the topic refused to die down, and one of the trustees, John E. Cushing, asked son-in-law and architect John Carl Warnecke to weigh in on the conflict.⁴⁴ Warnecke was an active Stanford alumnus who had earned an undergraduate degree in 1941—after playing varsity tackle on the undefeated 1940 “Wow Boys” Rose Bowl football team—and an additional Bachelor of Architecture in 1942 at Harvard on an Architectural Scholarship. Warnecke was keenly aware of the controversy but loath to comment due to his friendship with Spencer. However, he rationalized that he could leave out personalities and focus on maintaining a professional point of view.

Warnecke noted that until recently, it was generally believed that “the architecture at Stanford would take care of itself,” based on Bakewell and Brown’s long-term successful integration of what both Warnecke and Spencer referred to as “Transitional” architecture. Warnecke, who had worked an internship with Arthur Brown, Junior, believed that this was because Bakewell and Brown had created contextual buildings that “incorporated in their designs the use of the red tile roofs and the buff-colored wallswhich harmonized the new with the old.”⁴⁵ Therefore, he advised the continued utilization of buff-colored walls and sloping red-tiled roofs; in June 1949, the Board concurred and deemed that “any future building should, so far as possible, blend and harmonize with the original buildings to form a pleasing whole.”⁴⁶

On 7 October 1949, J.E. Wallace Sterling was inaugurated in Frost Amphitheater as Stanford’s fifth president. The Canadian-born history professor—he had earned his Ph.D. in history at Stanford in 1938—would oversee more campus construction than any of the previous presidents in his subsequent nineteen-year-long term.

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Spencer made numerous contributions to the development of the Science Quadrangle; his firm designed several buildings sited there between 1948 and 1958. These include the Salvatori Geophysics Lab, the Noble Petroleum Engineering Lab, the Applied Electronics Lab, the Electronics Research Lab, the High Energy Physics Lab, and the Microwave Lab.⁴⁷ Most of these buildings displayed a simple, stripped-down style, evocative of Modern functionalism. They were also remarkably inexpensive to construct. Spencer wanted the Science Quadrangle to be limited to pedestrian traffic but much of the area was devoted to parking lots and service yards and the landscaping was not maintained on a level with the rest of the campus.

An expansion of space originally conceived as the Student Activities Center, White Memorial Plaza was named in memory of William Nicholas White and John Barber White II, two brothers from the class of 1949.⁴⁸ The large area was fronted by several different buildings. Two of these were the new post office and bookstore, designed in the Modern style by John Carl Warnecke in 1960.

Spencer had already developed a plan for campus center back in 1952; his version placed the projected new student union, to be named after Donald Tresidder, parallel to the south side of the Old Union and in the shape of a traditional rectangular building.⁴⁹ By 1962, when the Tresidder Memorial Union was completed, it had been pushed southwest and assumed a sprawling Modern asymmetrical shape.

Escondido Village, the first on-campus married student housing intended to replace the temporary converted hospital barracks at Stanford Village, was placed on the far northeastern side of campus. The first phase—a one- and two-story apartment complex—was laid out on the advice of Lewis Mumford, who instigated an asymmetrical layout in juxtaposition to the Stanford Village's military precision. The architecture was Modern but countered the brutal concrete of Stern Hall with the softer, woody Second Bay Tradition espoused by William Wurster of Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons in San Francisco.⁵⁰

In 1963, some six months after the Tresidder Memorial Union was completed, Stanford added fallout shelters in response to the Cuban Missile Crisis that had occurred in October 1962. Basements stocked with survival supplies intended to supply two weeks of shelter for some 6,800 people are denoted by black and yellow civil defense signs.⁵¹ The fallout shelters were part of a nationwide civil defense program and were financed by the federal government. A peaceful protest took place. It would prove to be the first in a long string of increasingly violent protests that rocked the Stanford campus for various reasons between 1963 and 1972.

The national women's liberation movement also arrived on campus. In 1967 women students demanded the right to live off-campus; male students have been able to live off-campus for years while women students remained subject to house mothers and curfews. New co-ed residences with increasingly lax restrictions soon become the norm on campus, with numerous fraternities opting out of their national organizations in order to facilitate living with women.⁵²

In March 1974, the Board of Trustees voted to restrict the campus foothills to academic use, overturning the previous interpretation of the outlying lands being available for commercial development to provide financial income. Instead, the lands would remain open and subject to "possible low-intensity educational uses that respect the environment and leave ridge lines and hilltops free of structures."⁵³ Olmsted's vision of a "residential community of scholars, with students in small living groups located in close proximity to faculty and academic facilities" was noted as a principle concept, despite the acknowledgement of its current imperfections.⁵⁴ Growth over the past fifteen years was reviewed with the Medical Center, SLAC, astrophysics and the Jasper Ridge Biological Preserve being specifically mentioned. The point being made was that the overall purpose of the Stanford land endowment was "to provide adequate land, on a continually renewing basis, for facilities and space for the instructional and research activities of the University."⁵⁵

The Hoover Institution on War, Peace and Revolution at Stanford

The Hoover Institution is one of forty-five independent research centers located on the Stanford campus. Stanford alumnus Herbert Hoover's drive to understand the origins of World War I (1914-1918) led to his collecting primary materials relating to the war, motivated by the belief that if people understood how wars were started they could instead choose to act in a way that would sustain peace.⁵⁶ The Hoover Library on War, Peace and Revolution was

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founded in 1919—Hoover took part in the 1919 Paris Peace Talks following the end of the war—and materials were first housed in Stanford University's main library in 1921. An ardent Republican who served as United States president from 1929-1933, Hoover was also interested in safeguarding individual, economic and political freedoms with a minimum of government intrusion into the lives of individuals.⁵⁷ In 1941 the Hoover Tower was constructed, and the Hoover collection transferred there. In 1960 economist W. Glenn Campbell was recommended by Hoover to act as the Hoover Institution director; Campbell's success with fund-raising and program expansion that included adding public policy scholars to academic scholars would ultimately cause the Hoover Institution to gradually evolve from a campus library and archive in 1960 to a global think tank by the late 1980s.⁵⁸

On 21 May 1964, the Stanford Board of Trustees voted to allocate \$500,000 toward the construction of a new building in honor of Herbert Hoover's upcoming ninetieth birthday.⁵⁹ This amount was increased by a \$750,000 gift from Pittsburgh's Scaife family, in honor of Hoover's birthday and his fifty years of public service.⁶⁰ Opened in 1967, and named the Lou Henry Hoover Building at Hoover's request, the new four-story structure was a free-standing addition to Hoover Tower (connected at the basement level and a raised plinth at ground level).⁶¹ The purpose of the Lou Henry Hoover Building was to provide additional space for the expanding Hoover Institution library collection and the growing number of research scholars. Part of the Hoover Library Archives are still housed within the building today but the newspaper collection and the East Asia collection (originally known as the Chinese and Japanese collections) have since been transferred to other locations.

In 1978, a larger support building was added to the south of the Lou Henry Hoover Building to accommodate growing library collections and additional offices for staff and visiting scholars.⁶² The Herbert Hoover Memorial Building, designed by Ernest J. Kump, connected to the Lou Henry Hoover Building at one of its basement levels, was designed to mirror the 1967 building in massing and design.

Today's Hoover Institution provides access to primary materials and books relating to WWI, WWII, the Cold War and other subsequent social upheavals, making the Hoover Institution a "center for advanced study and scholarly writing on economic, political and social change" in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.⁶³ Resident and visiting scholars, known as Hoover Fellows, are recruited for their demonstrated abilities within the fields of economics, history, law and political science, whether generalist or specialized.⁶⁴ A research-based approach, using the Hoover collections as primary and secondary source materials, enables Hoover Fellows to advance public policy focused on individual freedom, promotion of free markets and limited government.⁶⁵

Scholarship and Public Service Context

The Hoover Institution's mission in these facilities is the preservation of historical records and the production of scholarly work based on the materials housed in their archives. Excellence in scholarship is recognized by National Medals of Science and the Arts, Nobel Prizes, and Pulitzer Prizes. These are prizes awarded by juries following rigorous nomination guidelines and are universally recognized as representing excellence. These prizes span a wide range of disciplines represented in the university. A further check was performed to certify that the work for which the prize was awarded has not been challenged since the award was given, and that no other significant controversies have emerged to question the significance of the events or persons identified in the award.

Public Service is more difficult to assess as the major award, the Presidential Medal of Freedom awarded for "an especially meritorious contribution to the security or national interests of the United States, world peace, cultural or other significant public or private endeavors," is given by a single individual following idiosyncratic criteria.⁶⁶ Thus, this award is considered, but not necessarily dispositive in assessing whether an individual is significant at the Hoover Institution.

Architectural Context: Collegiate Architecture in the San Francisco Bay Area⁶⁷

Stanford University is one of more than seventy institutions of higher education in the San Francisco Bay Area region and shares a common mission, and common property types, with its sister institutions. The nine-county San Francisco

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Bay Area was selected as a geographic context because 1) it is a geographic unit recognized by local, state, and federal agencies, 2) it has a social cohesion created by patterns of residence, recreation and employment that tie the region's communities to each other, and 3) it is a manageable sample for comparative purposes. This regional perspective captures the range of institutional types: state colleges and universities, community colleges, private sectarian institutions, for-profit professional schools, and private colleges and universities of varying scales. Fine architecture, influenced by common trends, and in many instances, common architects, can be found in all types of colleges and universities. Architecturally there may be subtle differences in plan but generally colleges and universities share a common list of property types and popular styles. The scholarly literature on architecture in higher education commonly uses "collegiate" to refer to various styles and we adopt that convention here.

The San Francisco Bay Area had easy access to lumber and stone, a mild climate, and a dynamic, diverse, and egalitarian population in the mid nineteenth century as it entered the United States in 1850 as the 31st state. The earliest colleges in the region were founded in the 1850s and focused on training teachers for public schools as the population swelled after the Gold Rush.⁶⁸ The San Francisco Bay Area continued to grow and higher education grew as well: today there are over 70 colleges and universities in the region.⁶⁹ The colleges and universities of the Bay Area often adopted national and international architectural styles – there are buildings at Bay Area campuses that would not be out of place in Paris or Pittsburgh. However, regionalism also flourished and produced great campus buildings and distinctive California styles. Stanford's iconic Main Quadrangle with its synthesis of California Mission and Richardsonian Romanesque, Bernard Maybeck and Julia Morgan's California Arts and Crafts buildings at UC Berkeley and Mills College, and the rustic modernism of Second Bay Tradition exemplify this regionalism in collegiate architecture.

For the Lou Henry Hoover Building, completed in 1967, collegiate architecture of the postwar era is the appropriate theme for evaluating significance.⁷⁰ The Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District, completed in 1978, is also evaluated under this theme.

Mid-Century Modern and the Post-War Collegiate Campus (1951-1975)

California suffered a brief period of economic instability at the end of World War II, as war material factories closed, and veterans returned to one of the highest unemployment rates in the nation.⁷¹ The state government invested heavily in expanding access to public colleges and universities to reduce unemployment numbers and to take advantage of the G.I. Bill. Stanford University's enrollment also tripled between 1945 and 1950.⁷² By 1950 the state's economy was growing again and the Cold War (1947-1991) created a flow of federal spending directed at higher education, particularly in science and engineering.

Most California colleges and universities expanded rapidly during this period to meet the rising demand of California's growing population. Some of the smaller private colleges were insulated from this trend; for example, religious institutions had no access to state or federal funding for expansion. Other institutions lacked sufficient land area for major expansion on their existing sites. But nearly all the public colleges and universities grew rapidly during this period, as did Stanford University.

Collegiate architecture during the postwar period took a turn towards Modernism as a new generation of architects entered the profession. On many campuses this style was simply added without much attention to a collection of pre-existing buildings of various periods and styles. On other campuses, including Stanford and UC Berkeley, students and alumni protested the addition of starkly modern buildings to their picturesque historic sites. Newly founded colleges and universities were often designed as master planned campuses and many display higher quality Modern architecture than older institutions.

Like the Beaux-Arts and Spanish Eclectic styles, Modern architecture includes a number of different substyles. These are variously labelled by different critics, but for our purposes three major styles dominate collegiate architecture during this period. First, the raw concrete, deeply recessed openings, and massive cubist forms of Brutalism had a following in the San Francisco Bay Area. Wurster Hall at UC Berkeley (Figure 31) is a well-known example of this type. Second, Mid-Century Modern architecture, used flat or shed roof forms with projecting eaves, large windows

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(often floor-to-ceiling), direct expression of structural systems, and horizontal massing.⁷³ Pacific Union College and the College of San Mateo feature fine examples of Mid-Century Modern architecture (Figure 32). Third, a variant of Modernism known as California Regionalism adapted the functionality of Modernism to the California climate and culture. Sloping roofs--rather than flat roofs--wide overhanging eaves and spaces blurring the boundary between indoors and outdoors are three characteristics of this style. Foothill College and the College of San Mateo both have award-winning examples of California Regionalism on their campuses.



UC Berkeley Art Museum (1970)



Wurster Hall, UC Berkeley (1962)

Figure 31 - Regional examples of Brutalist collegiate architecture



Nelson Memorial Library, Pacific Union College (1958)



Fine Arts Center, College of San Mateo (1963)

Figure 32 - Regional examples of Mid-Century Modern collegiate architecture

Some of the best new Mid-Century Modern campus architecture was constructed on newly founded campuses, including Foothill College (Figure 33), featured in *Look* magazine in 1962 as America's "Jet Age Junior College."⁷⁴ Designed by San Francisco architect Ernest J. Kump, the campus won three national architecture awards upon its completion (Progressive Architecture Design Award, American Institute of Architects Honor Award, American Institute of Architects Award of Merit).⁷⁵

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Foothill College (1962)



Center for Advanced Study, Stanford (1959)

Figure 33 – Regional examples of Second Bay Tradition collegiate architecture

There are occasional examples of other Modern styles in the region. For example, there is Expressionism, where eccentric forms communicate emotional effects. This can be seen in the Newman Center at San Jose State University with its folding pyramidal roof reaching for the cross mounted on its peak. And there is New Formalism, using Classical forms and reference and stylized ornament, is found in a handful of examples in the region, as explained in more detail below.

Evaluation

The Lou Henry Hoover Building was evaluated as a building using the criteria for listing on the California Register, which are based upon the criteria for National Register listing. Eligibility for listing on the Santa Clara County Historic Resources Inventory is also based on these four criteria. National Register guidance was also used in the evaluation process. A potential district composed of two buildings – Lou Henry Hoover and Herbert Hoover Memorial – was evaluated as a potential resource as well. The Herbert Hoover Memorial Building has not reached 50 years of age (the threshold for evaluation of an individual building under the conditions of Stanford’s General Use Permit with Santa Clara County).⁷⁶ The Herbert Hoover Building, completed in 1978, was only 42 years old in 2020. Nevertheless, the building was evaluated as a contributor to the district from a design perspective and, in the section titled “Special Considerations”, this evaluation applies the California Register’s criteria for association with individuals and events when a property may have achieved significance within the past 50 years. It is important to note that “mere association with historic trends or events is not enough, in and of itself...the property’s specific association must be considered important as well.”⁷⁷

Criterion 1: *Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California’s history and cultural heritage.*

The Lou Henry Hoover Building and the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District were evaluated for association with significant events in local, state, or national history. This section addresses association with events taking place between the opening of the Lou Henry Hoover Building in 1967 and 45 years ago in 1974. The discussion of California Register Special Consideration for Properties that have Achieved Significance within the Past 50 Years, below, addresses association with events extending beyond 1974.

A search of the newspaper records yields reports of conferences organized by the Hoover Institution and attended by world leaders and prominent scholars between 1967 and 1974.⁷⁸ (The only scholarly source for events after 1974 is a self-published history, which was consulted for later events.⁷⁹) However, these conferences often occurred elsewhere on campus or at nearby hotels and were not specifically associated with the Lou Henry Hoover Building but rather with the Hoover Institution. For example, when the Lou Henry Hoover Building opened in 1967, a five-day conference that focused on “Fifty Years of Communism in Russia” took place at Tresidder Union.⁸⁰ In 1969, a three-day

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conference on “Peaceful Change in Modern Society” was held in honor of the Hoover Institution’s fiftieth anniversary but was located at the Graduate School of Business.⁸¹

Newspaper records also revealed that the Hoover Institution was a focus of anti-war protest in the late 1960s through the early 1970s, with windows being smashed at the Lou Henry Hoover Building and two conferences disrupted by protesters.⁸² Student protest, both peaceful and violent, was a fundamental part of this era and took place throughout the country; none of the protests at the Lou Henry Hoover Building rose to the level of significance associated with, for example, protests at the University of California at Berkeley, where the Free Speech Movement began, or the killing of student protesters at Kent State by the Ohio National Guard.

Newspaper accounts of events associated with the Hoover Institution indicate that high-profile visits by political figures were hosted at Hoover Tower, and speeches or symposia associated with these occasions were hosted at nearby campus venues. The Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District houses library collections and offices; there are no auditoria large enough to host high-profile events within the potential District. No specific events associated with the Lou Henry Hoover Building or the potential District constitute “a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history,” or an association “with a pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant discovery and/or a pattern of discovery marking an important contribution to the community, the state of California, or the United States as a whole.”⁸³

Therefore, the Lou Henry Hoover Building and the Lou Henry Hoover-Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District do not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: *Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.*

The Lou Henry Hoover Building and the Lou Henry Hoover-Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District were evaluated for association with significant historical people. While Herbert and Lou Henry Hoover were significant people, neither of them is associated with the Lou Henry Hoover Building other than as a commemorative honor. Lou Henry Hoover had died in 1944 and President Hoover died in 1964 before the building was completed.

In the collegiate setting, prestigious national or international awards such as the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, the National Medal of Science and the Presidential Medal of Freedom help identify potentially significant persons or groups “whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context.”⁸⁴ The Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, formally known as the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel, has been awarded since 1969 for “outstanding achievements...according to the same principles as for the Nobel Prizes that have been awarded since 1901.”⁸⁵ The National Medal of Science, created in 1959 and expanded to include the social sciences in 1979, is awarded by the United States President for “important contributions to the advancement of knowledge” in numerous fields.⁸⁶ The Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest American civilian honor, is also awarded by the United States President, and is earned for “especially meritorious contributions to the security or national interests of the United States, to world peace, or to cultural or other significant public or private endeavors.”⁸⁷

Excellence within their respective fields of economics, history, public policy, political science, or law is a fundamental criterion for persons associated with the Hoover Institution. While a dozen persons associated with the Hoover Institution as a whole have won one or more of these three prizes, most of these prizes were awarded for work completed before the relevant scholars arrived at the Hoover Institution and the awards were given less than forty-five years ago. To be eligible for association with a significant person, award recipients must be directly associated with the subject property.⁸⁸ He or she must have had office space within the Lou Henry Hoover Building or the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District between 1967 and 1974 and worked on the project or book they were being awarded for at that location. More recent achievements may be considered to contribute to eligibility for the California Register if sufficient time has passed to provide a consistent judgment of their significance. Changing perspectives and new facts can shed new light on a person’s reputation and undermine the fleeting fame they may have gained during their lifetime. Persons who are still living are rarely considered for historic significance for these reasons.⁸⁹

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Only one of the award-winning scholars, British historian Robert Conquest, was awarded one or more of these prizes—the Presidential Medal of Freedom (2005) — and had office space in the Lou Henry Hoover Building. However, his most significant work was the publication of *The Great Terror: Stalin's Purges in the 1930s* and this definitive book on Russian leader Joseph Stalin was published in 1968; Conquest did not arrive at the Hoover Institution and work in the Lou Henry Hoover Building until 1981. While Mr. Conquest did spend a portion of his productive career at the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings District, this association occurred after his most prominent work was completed and more recent scholarship – published after his Presidential Medal in 2001 -- has raised questions about the integrity of his research.⁹⁰ Mr. Conquest's significance, particularly in the period of his association with the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings District (1981-2015) does not appear to have been firmly established and is not a strong basis for eligibility under Criterion 2.

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1970, was briefly associated with the Hoover Institution in 1975 and 1976. Mr. Solzhenitsyn occupied a study on the eleventh floor of the Hoover Tower for six months in 1976 while conducting research and writing speeches.⁹¹ Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who died in Russia in 2008, had no direct association with the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District. While there is little doubt that Mr. Solzhenitsyn was a significant historical figure, there is no clear and specific association with the Lou Henry Hoover Building or the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District.

Kenneth Arrow, winner of the 1972 Nobel Prize in Economics for research performed while he was on the faculty of Harvard University, served on the Stanford faculty from 1979 until his retirement in 1991 and was also a Hoover Fellow (among other honorary positions).⁹² Professor Arrow's productive career is more strongly associated with his academic positions at Harvard University and Stanford than his honorary appointment at the Hoover Institution at the end of his career.⁹³ (Professor Arrow's obituary does not mention the Hoover Institution.) While Professor Arrow appears to meet the threshold for significance as a scholar, there is no clear and specific association with the Lou Henry Hoover Building or the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District.

Milton Friedman won the 1976 Nobel Prize in Economics for research he conducted over his 30+ years on the faculty of the University of Chicago (1946-1977). Friedman retired to San Francisco in 1977 and was a Research Fellow at the Hoover Institution, among other positions, at the end of his career. He had no major publications during this period and his productive career as a theoretical economist is much more strongly associated with the University of Chicago.⁹⁴ (Professor Friedman's obituary does not mention the Hoover Institution.) Professor Friedman meets the threshold as a Nobel-prize winning scholar and had an office during a portion of his retirement years in the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building, however there is no clear and specific association between his significant scholarly accomplishments (which occurred earlier and elsewhere) and the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building or the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District.

The Hoover Institution's third director, W. Glenn Campbell, gained notoriety as an outspoken conservative and skilled fundraiser.⁹⁵ He is credited with expanding the institution's programs and its public profile in the 1980s.⁹⁶ Dr. Campbell did not enjoy a distinguished career as a scholar or statesman and while he played an important administrative role at the Hoover Institution, he does not meet any of the thresholds for significance. Moreover, his office was located in the Hoover Tower, outside the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District.

The most prominent figures associated with the Hoover Institution were granted offices in the more prestigious Hoover Tower (which houses several large reading rooms and more than 40 offices.) The Hoover Institution has had a number of distinguished Fellows, generally recognized for achievements made before arriving at Hoover, and who in many cases (Reagan, Margaret Thatcher, Henry Kissinger) visited only briefly and never occupied offices at the Hoover Institution. No person meeting the criteria for significance as a scholar or public servant is closely or specifically associated with the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District. Therefore, the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 2.

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Criterion 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.*

The Lou Henry Hoover Building and Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District are architecturally Modern, a relatively modest example of a style sometimes called New Formalism. New Formalism was popular from about 1950 to 1970, particularly for civic buildings and banks as it conveyed traditional values, wealth, and elegance. Scholarly sources present a long list of features that characterize New Formalism most commonly including the following: Classical features, arches, colonnades or arcades, full height columns, smooth wall surfaces, entablatures, stone or white walls, pools or fountains, a podium, a building centered in a plaza, a flat projecting roofline, strict symmetry, and stylized ornamentation.⁹⁷

The Lou Henry Hoover Building and the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building display some of these features: an arched colonnade, a podium, and strict symmetry. Its relatively plain form and discrete colors (compared to the eye-catching brightness and expressive forms of many examples of New Formalism) reflect its position as a secondary building in its setting.



Figure 34 - From a distance, the Lou Henry Hoover Building (behind the trees to the left of the Tower)



Figure 35 - Entrance from Lasuen Mall to Hoover support buildings (note no signage)

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The Lou Henry Hoover Building and the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District are supporting dependencies to a more important, iconic neighbor: the Hoover Institution for War, Revolution and Peace (Hoover Tower, see Figure 34). Architect Charles Luckman described the project:

[a]relatively small yet challenging assignment...the new library project not only had to blend in with the dignity and integrity of the adjacent Hoover Tower, it had to be attached to it. The Hoover Tower...was the landmark symbol of the university. It was the most famous building on campus...Using some of the architectural elements of the Hoover Tower as a guide...to match the other campus buildings...⁹⁸

He credits a young associate with the solution of linking the two buildings with an underground passageway, leaving the visual integrity of Hoover Tower intact. ⁹⁹

The simple, formal design was chosen to complement but not compete with its more important neighbor. A relatively late example of New Formalism, completed in 1967, the Lou Henry Hoover Building was joined by a building completed in 1978 (designed by Ernest Kump) that was integrated into the podium with the Lou Henry Hoover Building. Both buildings are low in massing (their size concealed by the sub-grade floors), screened by colonnades, guarded by metal railings, and carefully sited trees. The buildings are discrete and unassuming, largely obscured from view from the adjacent streets: Lasuen Mall and Jane Stanford Way (Figure 35).

New Formalism was a conservative style that appealed to some colleges and universities during the postwar period. Expensive to build, however, it was less popular than other Modern styles. Relatively uncommon in the San Francisco Bay Area, many of the best collegiate examples are found in Southern California (Figure 36). The most widely cited examples are the Edward T. Foley Center at Loyola Marymount University (E.D. Stone, 1964), Beckman Auditorium at California Institute for Technology (E.D. Stone, 1964), and the (to-be-renamed) Von KleinSmid Center at the University of Southern California (E.D. Stone, 1966). The Pollak Library at CSU Fullerton (Howard B. van Heuklyn, 1966) is another noted example that also displays elements of Constructivism and Brutalism.

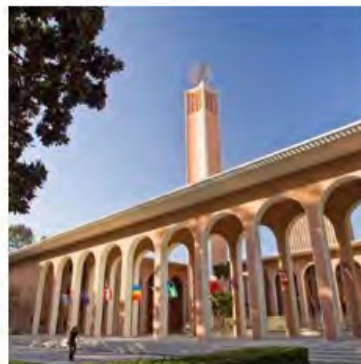
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Foley Center (Loyola Marymount)



Von KleinSmid Center (USC)



Beckman Auditorium (CalTech)



Pollak Library (CSU Fullerton)

Figure 36 – New Formalism on Southern California campuses

In the San Francisco Bay Area, examples of collegiate New Formalism include buildings by John Carl Warnecke at the College of San Mateo (1963), the Cal State East Bay Music Building (1963), and portions of the Stanford Hospital/School of Medicine at Stanford University (E.D. Stone, 1959) (Figure 37).

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Building One (College of San Mateo)



Stanford Hospital/School of Medicine (Stanford)



Music Building (CSU East Bay)



Lou Henry Hoover Building (Stanford)

Figure 37 – New Formalism on Bay Area campuses

These examples of collegiate New Formalism exemplify the showy Classicism of this style. Sited as temples in plazas, viewed across pools and fountains, decked in delicate ornament these buildings convey the wealth and traditionalism of New Formalism to a much greater extent than the discrete, concealed, plainness of the Lou Henry Hoover Building. The Lou Henry Hoover building lacks features of the classic examples of New Formalism: the flat roof, fountain or pool, placement as a feature in a plaza, and ornamental details. The survey of collegiate architecture in the San Francisco Bay Area found other forms of Modern architecture more representative of the post-World War II period.¹⁰⁰ The Lou Henry Hoover Building does not appear to be eligible for listing on the California Register as an important example of collegiate New Formalism, or as an important representative of post-War collegiate architecture in the region.

The survey of collegiate architecture in the San Francisco Bay Area did not find that New Formalism was a significant style on campuses in the region. While some examples of the style occur in the region, campus architecture in the post-World War II period favored other Modern styles: Brutalism, Mid Century Modern, and Second Bay Tradition.¹⁰¹ The Lou Henry Hoover Building does not appear to be eligible for listing on California Register as an important representative of the Post-World War II period in collegiate architecture.

Architect Charles Luckman was a successful businessman, leading a large international planning, engineering, and architecture practice first at Pereira and Luckman (1950-58) and then at Charles Luckman Associates (1958-77). Major

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buildings in the New Formalist style produced by his firms include the Los Angeles Forum (1967), and Madison Square Garden in New York City (1968) (Figure 38).



Los Angeles Forum



Madison Square Garden

Figure 38 – Major examples of New Formalism designed by Charles Luckman

Luckman's signature works, exemplifying his skills as a project manager, are monumental in scale: skyscrapers, arenas, the LAX Theme Building, the Kennedy Space Center, and the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory (hosting the longest building in the world). His Charles Luckman Associates firm managed over \$6 billion in projects in their first ten years (1958-68).¹⁰²

Luckman had a thriving practice in collegiate architecture, especially in Southern California where he was particularly known for planning the campus of UC Santa Barbara. (He also served on the Board of Trustees for the California State College System and was a generous donor to several universities.) His Campbell Hall auditorium (1961) at UCSB is an early expression of the round buildings he became most famous for (Forum, Madison Square Garden, LAX Theme Building). Campbell Hall shows Luckman's flexible use of Modernist elements: The New Formalist plinth and symmetry blended with Constructivist and Mid-Century Modern characteristics (Figure 39). Luckman was involved in the design of many of UCSB's early buildings, including the Music Building and a number of student dormitories.¹⁰³



Campbell Hall, UC Santa Barbara



Music Building, UC Santa Barbara

Figure 39 – Collegiate buildings designed by Charles Luckman

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The project drawings for the Lou Henry Hoover building list three architects from Charles Luckman Associates: Harry B. Wilson, Jr., M.C. Lewis, and William Kourakos. None of these architects appear in the scholarly literature on California architecture. The Lou Henry Hoover Building is not mentioned in surveys of Luckman's work and does not appear to represent a major theme or accomplishment in Luckman's career. The Lou Henry Hoover Building does not appear eligible for the California Register as an important example of Charles Luckman's work, or the work of his firm, Charles Luckman Associates.

The landscape architect for the Lou Henry Hoover Building project was Thomas Church, a significant figure in California landscape design. Church was working on a number of projects for Stanford University during this period, including the 1965 Master Plan.¹⁰⁴ He had also worked for Herbert Hoover, Jr. on his home in Pasadena in 1961.¹⁰⁵ Church served on a campus planning and architecture advisory committee and had a great deal of influence on the planning and design of the campus in the late 1950s and the 1960s.¹⁰⁶ The central campus street grid was converted to pedestrian malls with winding pathways at his suggestion. He also recommended and designed curvilinear lawns and seat walls to break up the linear grid of the campus.

For the portion of the 1965 Master Plan that addressed the Hoover Institution site, Church created a plan that accented Hoover Tower with a large fountain plaza in front, and then grouped three secondary buildings around an open plaza facing the side of Hoover Tower (Figure 40).

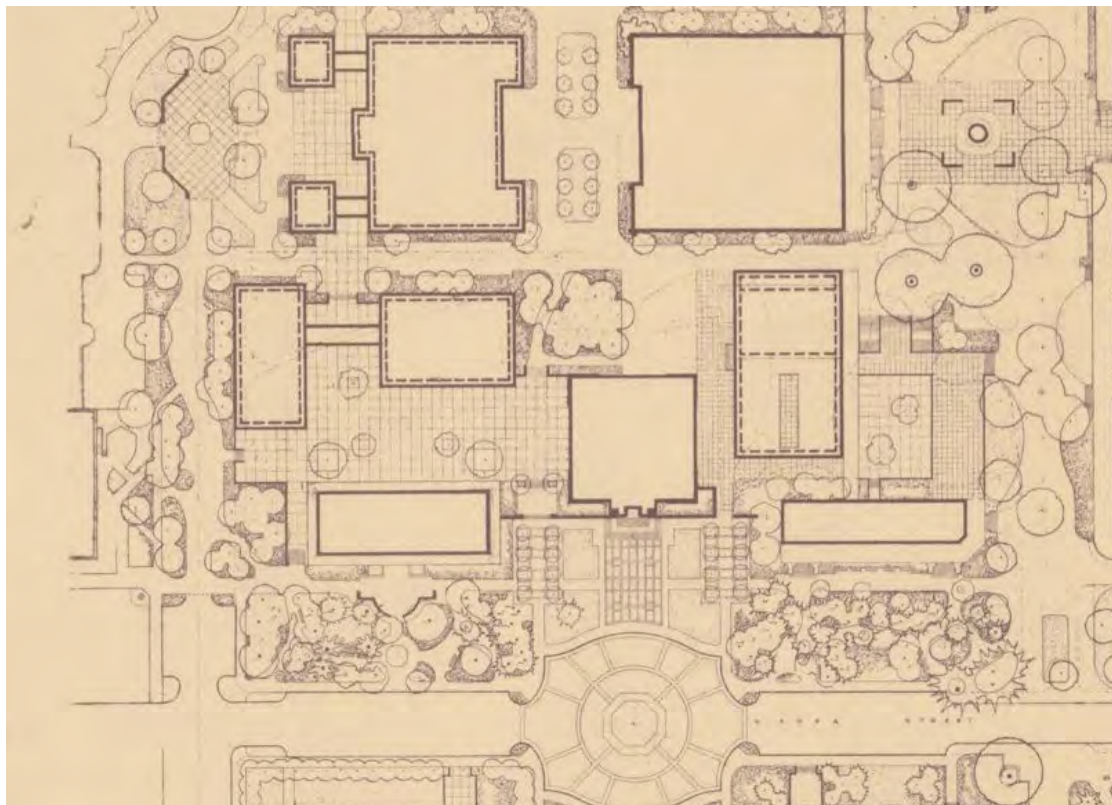


Figure 40 – Detail of Hoover Tower area, 1965 Master Plan by Thomas Church

The Thomas Church master plan for the Hoover Tower support buildings also retained a grove of existing trees between the building and the street (Serra Street, now Jane Stanford Way). The landscape plan that was constructed

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with the Lou Henry Hoover Building in 1967 was modest in scale: a patchwork of lawns and new benches added to the grove (Figure 41). The plan lacked the graceful connection between indoors and outdoors and the carefully crafted viewpoints of Church's best work.¹⁰⁷ Instead, it protected existing views of Hoover Tower by minimizing the visibility of the new building and locating an open lawn to the back of the building that preserved views of the Tower.

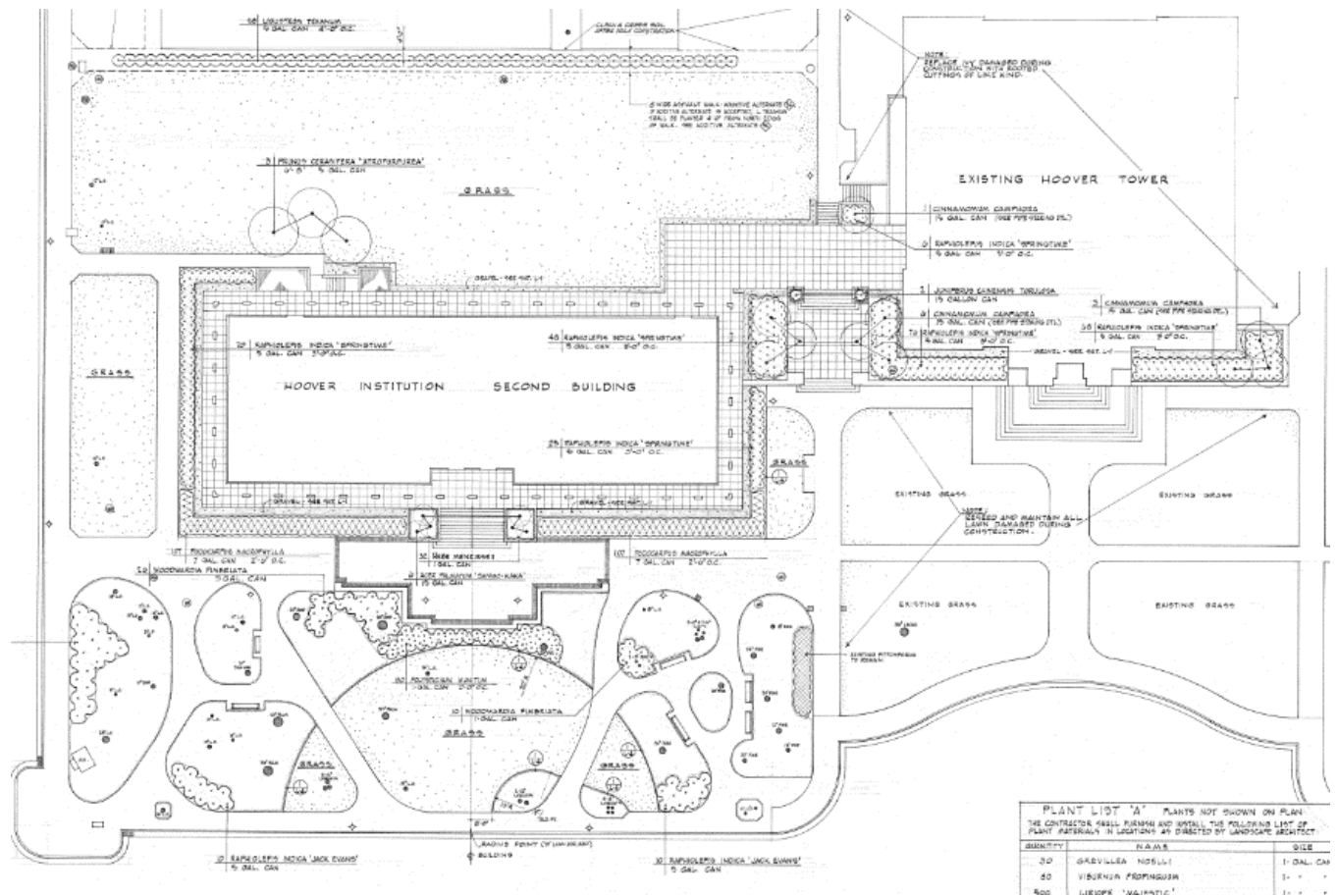


Figure 41 - As-built Planting Plan, 1967¹⁰⁸

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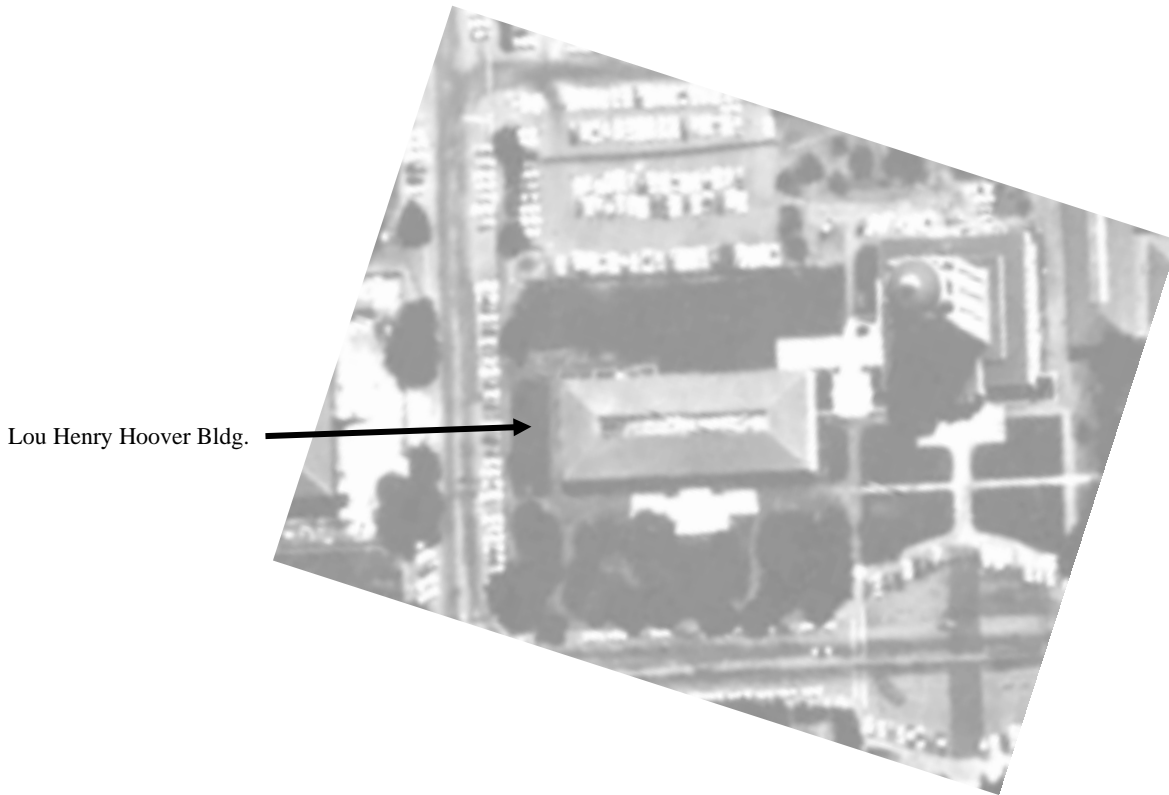


Figure 42 - 1969 Aerial (during construction of Tanner Fountain)¹⁰⁹

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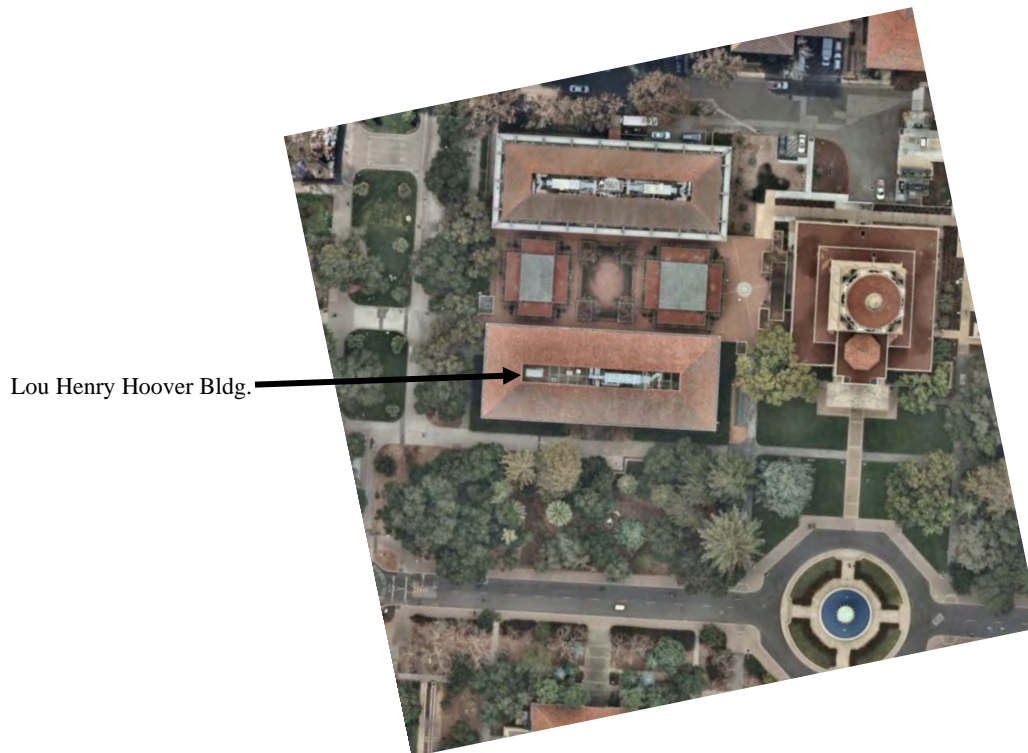


Figure 43 - Aerial photograph, existing conditions (2019)

Thomas Church is an acknowledged master landscape architect. His plan for the Hoover support buildings was modest in its scale and ambitions, and not fully realized as the 1978 additions filled Church's central plaza and disrupted the view to the Tower preserved by Church's design (Figure 43). The Lou Henry Hoover building project has not been identified as an important work in his career.¹¹⁰ The Lou Henry Hoover Building does not appear to be eligible for the California Register as an important work by Thomas Church.

Ernest Kump Associates designed the HHMB building. Ernest J. Kump, Jr. (his father Ernest J. Kump, Sr, was also an architect) founded this firm and was a prominent and innovative architect who specialized in school design and modular housing. He died in Zurich, Switzerland on Nov. 4, 1999 from Alzheimer's disease.¹¹¹ Although Kump was involved in the early design of HHMB, the plans were signed by an associate in his firm—likely Dale Sprankle.¹¹² During construction, Kump sold his firm, and it became Sprankle, Lynd, and Sprague of Palo Alto. Kump was living abroad by the time construction was completed. Sprankle likely designed the two pavilions on the central plaza which were added late in the development of the project design.¹¹³ Sprankle's work elsewhere received only modest recognition by the contemporary architectural press, but he is not generally recognized as a "master" in scholarly works discussing California architects in this period.¹¹⁴

Kump was widely known for innovative modular designs. He conceptualized a new kind of housing system inspired by "cellular construction in nature."¹¹⁵ He outlined these concepts in his article "A New Architecture for Man" which presented the idea that "cellular space units as a vocabulary of architecture" could be arranged in "multilateral combinations ... [with] limitless mathematical possibilities."¹¹⁶ The concepts posited in this book ultimately expanded into the development of the patented Tekkto System with Hiko Takeda. From 1960 onwards Kump explored the

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possibilities of applying his mass manufacturable Tekkto “space pod” housing system as an affordable solution for developing countries.¹¹⁷ He engaged with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, but the project never advanced beyond research and development phase. In 1970, the American Institute of Architects acknowledged Kump as “a pioneer of modular practices and systems concepts in architecture” and awarded Ernest J. Kump Associates in Palo Alto the Architecture Firm Award, the highest honor awarded for producing notable architecture for a decade.¹¹⁸ The AIA remarks noted that “The hallmark of this firm is an architecture without ostentation, but an architecture of excitement that recognizes human values.”¹¹⁹



Figure 44 - Tekko System Source: Ernest Kump Collection 2005-19, Environmental Design Archives, University of California, Berkeley

Kump gained attention in the early half of his career for his modern designs for schools and other public buildings. He was repeatedly recognized by the Progressive Architecture Awards for his designs. Carmel High School in Carmel-by-the-Sea, California, White Oak Elementary in San Mateo, California, and the United Terminal at Merced Airport, are but a few that received recognition.^{120 121}



Figure 45 - Carmel High School 1945 Source: Pencil Points Progressive Architecture



Figure 46 - United Airlines Terminal 1948 Source: Progressive Architecture

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While he was based in Palo Alto, Kump became the leading local architectural consultant for school and college designs in the Bay Area. He worked with Cabrillo College in Aptos 1959-65, Henry M. Gunn Senior High School 1962-67, De Anza College, Cupertino 1967, Crown College, University of California, Santa Cruz 1967, San Joaquin Delta College in Stockton 1969-74, and Ohlone College in Fremont 1970-73. From 1961 onwards, Kump served on University of California, Santa Cruz (UCSC) Master Planning Committee.

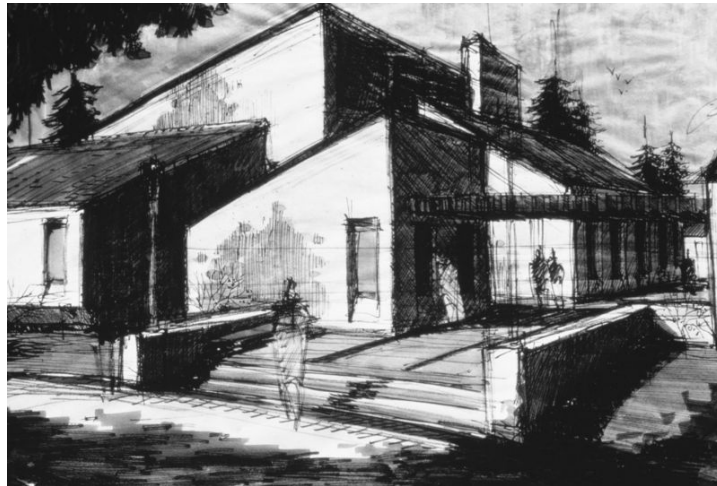


Figure 47 - Crown College, University of California, Santa Cruz 1965 Source: UC Santa Cruz Digital Collections

During this time, Kump was lauded nationally and internationally for his talent and expertise. He was professionally recognized as a Fellow American Institute of Architects (1956). Additionally, he held several international memberships with RIBA (Royal Institute of British Architects), Royal Society of Arts in London, the UIA (International Union of Architects) in Switzerland, and Akademik der Künste in Berlin.¹²²

Foothill College in Los Altos is Kump's most awarded architectural work. The campus won three national architecture awards upon its completion (Progressive Architecture Design Award, American Institute of Architects Honor Award, American Institute of Architects Award of Merit).¹²³ In 1962, out of a pool of 382 entrants, the Foothill College masterplan received AIA's First Honor Award. Progressive Architecture's 7th Annual Design Award jurors noted that Foothill College solution was successful because of the following characteristics: "informality of scheme, appropriate scale, tightness and surprise element of site plan, and separation of automobile and pedestrian traffic."¹²⁴

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Figure 48 - Foothill College, 1959-1961, Source: ARTstor (c) Rotch Visual Collections; Kidder Smith Collection

Ernest J. Kump along with William Wurster designed in the “less formal” predominantly “modernist version of the Bay Tradition,” that popularizing the application of this style to all types of building including residential, commercial, and academic in the Bay Area and beyond.¹²⁵



Figure 48 - HHMB main building with west pavilion in the foreground, Source: UACPD 2020

The Herbert Hoover Memorial Building is not a strong example of Kump’s work. HHMB largely is a copy of the adjacent Lou Henry Hoover Building. By his own admission, Kump’s firm designed the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building to be harmonious with the Lou Henry Hoover building.¹²⁶ With this in mind, it is clear that this project was not intended to exemplify Kump’s own ingenuity and style, but rather fit in with its sister building. The small pavilions on the plaza echo features of the Foothill College design with wood trellises and eaves that are supported by concrete pillars. However, the pavilions, added late to the design by Dale Sprankle rather than by Kump, are less impressive

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than the Foothill College examples. The columns at the HHMB pavilions are not splayed as they are at Foothill; where the wood trellis at Foothill is angled with elegant timber rafters, at Hoover the trellis is flat and widely spaced.

Like the Lou Henry Hoover Building it imitates, The Herbert Hoover Memorial Building does not appear individually eligible for listing on California Register under Criterion 3 as an important example of New Formalist architecture. Nor does it exemplify any important aspect of the career of master architect Ernest Kump, Jr. The Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Building Potential District therefore does not appear eligible for the California Register as the work of master architect Ernest J. Kump, Jr.

Criterion 4: *Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

The Lou Henry Hoover Building and the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District do not present potential to yield important scientific information through examination of its construction techniques, building craftsmanship, or the presence of archaeological materials on its site. The land use history of the building location suggests that this is the first structure to occupy the site. The Lou Henry Hoover Building and Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District do not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 4.

California Register Special Consideration: *Properties that have Achieved Significance in the Past 50 Years*

For buildings that are less than 50 years old, the California Register identifies the test that “sufficient time has passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource.”¹²⁷ The evaluation under Criterion 1 and 2 above included association through 1974. Within the 1967-1974 timeframe the Hoover Institution was associated with hosting workshops and conferences, most of which took place off site due to lack of space, rather than a specific program sited in or associated with the Lou Henry Hoover Building or Herbert Hoover Memorial Building. An expanded investigation into events within past 50 years appears below.

A newspaper search for Criterion 1 from the more recent past reveals a similar pattern of events wherein the Lou Henry Hoover building remained primarily an archive with office space for Hoover scholars and some rooms made available for modest campus or student events due to the relative lack of public space. The Herbert Hoover Memorial Building, constructed in 1978, has served as an office building and similarly has not served as the site for large or high-profile events. Private, invitation-only events for donors or scholars have been held in the potential district, these were not advertised or attended by the news media. The most significant conferences and speaker events were held elsewhere due to space limitations within the potential district. As an example, Supreme Court Justice Anthony Scalia visited the Hoover Institution in 2012 for a talk and taping of *Uncommon Knowledge*. But the event was held in the nearby Sheraton Palo Alto due to audience size. (The largest meeting room in the potential district can only hold 145 attendees theatre style.)

In another case, when the phenomenon of *glasnost* was in the national news, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev visited Stanford University on 4 June 1990 at the behest of Hoover Fellow and Jack Steele Parker Professor of Economics George Schultz. However, upon arrival, a half-hour meeting between Gorbachev and five Stanford Nobel prizewinners took place offsite and Gorbachev spoke to a capacity crowd of 1,100 ticket holders at Memorial Auditorium.¹²⁸ No part of the event took place at the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District.

The Lou Henry Hoover and Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings were rarely mentioned by name in the newspaper search results. Only four mentions were reported between 1963 and 2016:

- 1) 1 October 1967. Los Angeles Times: Notes dedication of Lou Henry Hoover Building.
- 2) 7 September 1975. Los Angeles Times: Mentions fundraising for Herbert Hoover Memorial Building.
- 3) 23 July 1978. New York Times: “In 1941, the collection was moved into a new structure of its own, a 285-foot, 23-level tower which, with its two associated research buildings – the Lou Henry Hoover Building and the

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recently-completed Herbert Hoover Memorial Building – occupies a prime position in the heart of Stanford’s lush 8,000-acre campus.”

4) 15 August 1989. Los Angeles Times: Mentions vandalism incident in the 1970s where windows were broken at Lou Henry Hoover Building.

In summary, no specific events of historical importance were identified within the potential district within the past 50 years.

The Hoover Institution’s reputation as a policy center has fluctuated over time. After the completion of the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building in 1978, the Hoover Institution was associated with increased publicity during Ronald Reagan’s terms as US President beginning in 1980.¹²⁹ This rise in visibility was associated with the Hoover Institution as an organization of scholars. No specific associations were identified between the potential district and Ronald Reagan or his presidential administration. Later, the Hoover Institution’s special relationship with President Reagan weakened after a failed effort to secure a site at Stanford for the Reagan Presidential Library, leading President Reagan to withdraw his gubernatorial papers from the Hoover archives upon completion of his Presidential Library in Simi Valley, California in 1991.¹³⁰

In 2008, the Hoover Institution was tied for 10th place in prestige among policy centers in the United States; by 2019 its position had slipped to 22nd.¹³¹ The reputational rating of global think tanks by the University of Pennsylvania’s Think Tanks and Civil Societies Program began in 2007, therefore in order to assess the Hoover Institution’s evolution before 2007 an analysis of newspapers and scholarly citations was conducted for public policy “think tanks” including the Hoover Institution, Brookings Institution, RAND Corporation, American Enterprise Institute and Heritage Foundation. Mentions in the New York Times and the Los Angeles Times were counted as well as citations in Google Scholar for the period 1963 – 2016. This approach reflects a core practice in historic preservation: comparison of related properties. This sample reflects both liberal and conservative policy perspectives and both East Coast and West Coast institutions (RAND Corporation is also located in California). While these think tanks enjoyed similar levels of visibility in the 1960s, their reputations have diverged in more recent years. In all sources the Brookings Institution was and continues to be the most frequently cited policy center, which had more than double the citations compared to the Hoover Institution even during the Reagan administration. The trend shows Hoover’s influence relatively low compared to the other centers, including the RAND Corporation which is also located in California. And in some of the sources the Hoover Institution’s visibility declined over time (Los Angeles Times, New York Times).

These patterns suggest that the Hoover Institution as a whole is a nationally recognized organization, whose degree of influence changes over time, and typically trends lower in media reports and scholarly citations relative to its peers. This suggests that the evolution of the Hoover Institution from a library to a think tank has not yet been established as an important pattern of events in the history of California or the United States. The National Register guidance for association specifies that: “*Mere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself... the property’s specific association must be considered important as well.*” The expanded literature search did not find a scholarly work that identifies the buildings that comprise the potential district as the setting for specific significant events between 1975 and the present. Therefore, the potential district does not appear to meet the requirements of the Special Consideration.

An expanded review of significant persons who may have occupied the Lou Henry Hoover Building and/or Herbert Hoover Memorial Building in the past 50 years was also conducted. A newspaper search for significant political figures associated with the Hoover Institution from 1963-2016 yielded a handful of “Fellows” who held important positions in the US government: George Shultz and Condoleezza Rice served as Secretary of State, for example. Both Shultz and Rice joined the Hoover Institution after their government service was completed. The Lou Henry Hoover -Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District has no significant association with their service which was centered of course in Washington, D.C. Rice maintained faculty offices elsewhere as well. Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is a Fellow; he has however never been in residence at the Lou Henry Hoover -Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District and does not list the Hoover Institution affiliation on his personal website.¹³²

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Former California Governor Pete Wilson, who lives and works in Los Angeles, rarely visits the Hoover Institution and a review of the handful of publications he has produced while a Fellow (1999-present) suggests that the focus of his post-gubernatorial career has been elsewhere.

Another representative example is Edward Teller, “Father of the Hydrogen Bomb,” who was a Hoover Senior Research Fellow for several decades (from 1975 until his death in 2003). Dr. Teller occupied an office in the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building. His most widely known accomplishments were associated with his work at Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, UC Berkeley, and the Lawrence Livermore Laboratory. Teller’s office at UC Berkeley and portions of both Los Alamos and Lawrence Livermore labs have been listed for association with Teller. Teller was 67 when he arrived at Hoover and wrote his memoirs and some opinion pieces while in residence. The setting of his semi-retirement is not the most representative property for understanding Teller’s role in the development of nuclear missile defense systems.

California Governor (1967-1975) and United States President Ronald Reagan (1981-1989) visited the Stanford University campus several times; one of those visits included an impromptu press conference in the stacks of the Lou Henry Hoover Building on 31 March 1975 when Reagan was touring the facility because his gubernatorial papers were to be housed there. When asked if he might run for president one day, and give his papers to the Hoover Institution, he declined to answer.¹³³ However, Reagan would be more properly associated with the Governor’s Mansion in Sacramento, California, or the White House in Washington, DC, where he lived while he served his various terms of office, rather than the temporary repository for his gubernatorial papers.

Facilities managers report that there has always been quite a bit of turnover in the research functions housed in the Lou Henry Hoover and Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings: the projects are funded with gifts, and end when the funding ceases and are replaced by new projects. No single project was identified as having had a major impact. The most prominent Fellows are present only part-time in their offices, as they may have homes and offices elsewhere, and travel widely. The Fellows may house support staff in the potential district—who make travel arrangements, draft speeches, edit manuscripts, respond to correspondence for a distinguished Fellow. The most prominent Fellows use their offices to work with their staff or meet with visitors and other Fellows. The Hoover Institution provides a setting for quiet work if needed, a place to house support staff, and promotes interaction with like-minded intellectuals and influential business leaders. This “networking” function is diffused however and includes multiple sites at Stanford University and its surroundings. While significant persons have occupied offices in the potential district during the past 50 years, this appears to be once again a “mere association” compared to more important locations in these persons’ careers.

While it can be challenging to disentangle the influence of the Hoover Institution “brand” from the activities in the potential district, the research and administrative functions housed in the Lou Henry Hoover and Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings were not instrumental in any identifiable major policy achievement, nor were they instrumental to the evolution of the Hoover Institution from a library to a think tank, nor central to any significant person’s career in public service. It does not appear that the potential district qualifies for listing on the California Register under Special Consideration as having achieved significance in the past 50 years.

Integrity

The Lou Henry Hoover Building, Herbert Hoover Memorial Building, and Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District do not appear eligible for listing on the California Register. Therefore, integrity was not assessed. Of the seven aspects of integrity (site, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association) however, it is worth noting that the Lou Henry Hoover Building has suffered from major changes to its setting in 1978.

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District Evaluation: *A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.*

Neither the Lou Henry Hoover Building or the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building are individually eligible for listing as a historic resource. The buildings were also evaluated as an element in a potential historic district, composed of the Lou Henry Hoover Building and the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building added in 1978 immediately adjacent to its site. The buildings are linked aesthetically, however the Potential District did not meet any of the criteria for listing on the California Register. Lacking a significant feature, the property cannot be eligible as a historic district.

CONCLUSION

The Hoover Institution's main building, Hoover Tower, is listed on the California Historic Resources Inventory and on the County of Santa Clara Heritage Resource Inventory as a significant historic building. Hoover Tower represents a strong association with the accomplishments of Herbert Hoover, and the Hoover Institution. The Lou Henry Hoover Building, the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building, and the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Buildings Potential District are not historically significant.

D8. Evaluator Qualifications

Name	Academic qualifications	Years professional experience	Meets Professional Qualification Standard
Julie Cain	BA, MA History	20	Historian
Laura Jones	BA, MA, PhD Anthropology	38	Archaeologist (historic and prehistoric), Historian, Architectural Historian
Sapna Marfatia	B. Arch, M.S. Urban Design, MLA	33	Architecture, Historic Architecture

Julie Cain holds a BA and an MA in history with two particular interests in 19th-century California and landscape history. She has also completed a semester-long course in historical architectural styles. Ms. Cain has published over twenty-five articles and one book on history and landscape history. She has worked at Stanford University's libraries since 1978 and with Heritage Services since 1999, becoming a full-time historic preservation planner in 2008. She currently serves as a member of the Historic Resources Advisory Board for the City of Fremont. Her current responsibilities focus on historical research and writing, historic evaluations and historic preservation.

Laura Jones earned a BA, MA, and Ph.D. in Anthropology. Dr. Jones has more than thirty years of experience in the practice of prehistoric and historic archaeology, history, art history, historic preservation, and collections management in California. She has served as Stanford's University Archaeologist since 1993, and Director of Heritage Services since 2000. She is an instructor in the Stanford Archaeology Center and past-President of the Stanford Historical Society. She also supervises staff archaeologists and collections managers.

Sapna Marfatia is a licensed architect in the State of California, 2006. She meets and exceeds The Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualifications Standards for: Historic Architect, Historic Preservation, and Conservation. She has a B.Arch., M.S. in Urban Design, and a Masters in Liberal Arts. Her professional experience in architecture and planning spans thirty-three years, with a concentration on historic preservation for the past twenty years. As the Director of Architecture, she collaborates with university partners to create a vision for

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preservation. Appointed as a Historical Commissioner for two consecutive four-year terms by the Los Altos City Council, she engaged with governmental agencies, homeowners, and the local community to identify historically significant structures and create a preservation strategy. She has served as a Board Director for the Silicon Valley Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and is currently a Board member with Filoli, a National Trust Property, and Stanford Historical Society.

Lauren Conway, MSc Heritage Conservation, and architect Naseem Baradaranfallahkhair assisted with this report.

¹ Radiocarbon dating of sites in the vicinity supports continuous occupation from at least 3000 B.C. It is important to note that there may be descendants of these ancient sites who are not currently affiliated with the Muwekma Tribe. The Muwekma Tribe, however, is the only contemporary tribal government whose ancestral homelands include the Stanford campus.

² Iris H.G. Engstrand, "Seekers of the 'Northern Mystery': European Exploration of California and the Pacific," in *Contested Eden: California Before the Gold Rush* edited by Ramon Gutierrez and Richard J. Orsi. University of California Press. 1998. Pages 78-110.

³ Randall Millken, *A Time of Little Choice: The Disintegration of Tribal Culture in the San Francisco Bay Area 1769-1810*. Ballena Press. 1995. M. Kat Anderson, "The Collision of Worlds" in *Tending the Wild: Native American Knowledge and the Management of California's Natural Resources*. University of California Press. 2005. Pages 62-124.

⁴ Steven W. Hackel, "Land, Labor and Production: The Colonial Economy of Spanish and Mexican California." In Gutierrez and Orsi, pages 111-146.

⁵ *History of Santa Clara County*, California (San Francisco: Alley, Bowen & Co., 1881), 582, 259.

⁶ U.S. Census, Tenth Census of the United States, Fremont Township, Santa Clara County, California, 1880, Roll T-9, page 44, Ancestry.com; and *History of Santa Clara County*, 582.

⁷ Stanford had served as California's governor during the Civil War (1861-1865) from 1862-1863; the California governorship was a biennial term at that time. Stanford was elected a United States senator in 1885 and served in the Senate until his death in 1893. He answered to either Governor or Senator Stanford in the latter years of his life. When he was in residence in California, the use of Governor was the more commonly used honorific.

⁸ Walker had transformed the bankrupt institute into a "model of technical education" within three years. He served as a close advisor to the Stanfords during the design process. Paul V. Turner, "The Collaborative Design of Stanford University," in Marcia E. Vetrocq and Karen Weitze, *The Founders and the Architects: The Design of Stanford University* (Stanford: Department of Art, 1976), 21.

⁹ Olmsted was responsible for also elevating the role of landscape gardener into two new professions, that of landscape architect and landscape contractor. He was self-educated in landscape architecture, observing while traveling throughout much of America, England and Europe and writing about his experiences. He believed in a design aesthetic that would evoke an immediate and visceral response from the viewer.

¹⁰ Ethan Carr, Amanda Gagel and Michael Shapiro, *The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted: The Boston Years, 1882-1890*, Volume VIII (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2013), 23.

¹¹ Frederick Law Olmsted to John Charles Olmsted (27 September 1886), 1, Stanford University Architecture, 1886-1937, SC125, B.2, F.1, Stanford University Archives.

¹² *Record Union* newspaper clipping (3 July 1886), reprinted in Turner, "The Collaborative Design," *The Founders and the Architects*, 24.

¹³ *San Francisco Examiner* (28 April 1887) reprinted in Turner, "The Collaborative Design," *The Founders and the Architects*, 66.

¹⁴ The report also reflected the Stanfords' thinking that the campus would include primary, grammar and preparatory schools which would funnel students into the university. These plans were later dropped once the Stanfords began coping with the realities of building the Inner Quadrangle. Francis A. Walker to Leland Stanford (30 November 1886), 2, 6, SC125, B.2, F. 2, SUA.

¹⁵ Olmsted and John Charles Olmsted wrote a letter to site engineer John McMillan in June 1889 asking about "the mission survey." This survey has been lost over time. However, in addition to the visit to Santa Barbara, the Stanfords were also very familiar with the Carmel mission, which they used as the culmination point of the famed 17-Mile-Drive in Monterey, a scenic drive they created as a recreational aspect of their lavish Hotel del Monte. In 1884 Mrs. Stanford donated funds towards the Carmel mission restoration and later arranged to have a statue of mission founder Father Junipero Serra erected at the Monterey Presidio on 3 June 1891. Charles Edward Hodges, "Reminiscences [sic] of Stanford University and Its Founders," undated typescript, 2499, Charles Edward Hodges, 1891-1929, Series 2, B. 41, SUA; and Karen Weitze, "Stanford and the California Missions," in *The Founders and the Architects*, 70, 81; and Charles Edward Hodges, "The Growth of the Quadrangle," *Stanford Quad* (1902), 15-16; and Charles Edward Hodges, "The Architects and Architecture of Stanford University," *Architect and Engineer* (December 1919), 115.

¹⁶ The utilitarian shop buildings consisted of a forge, a wood-working shop, and a carpenter's shop. They were soon joined by a post office, printing shop and architect's office. The Art Department was also located in a small building in this area.

¹⁷ Stanford had given Mrs. Stanford one million dollars in stocks and bonds as her personal property in 1883 as a "rainy day" nest egg in case of his unexpected death. Mrs. Stanford also used the interest on these stocks and bonds to help support the university during the lawsuit and probate. Karen Bartholomew and Claude Brinegar, "Old Chemistry: One of Jane Stanford's Noble Buildings," *Sandstone and Tile* (Winter 1999), 5.

¹⁸ Karen Bartholomew, Claude Brinegar and Roxanne Nilan, *A Chronology of Stanford University and its Founders, 1824-2000* (Stanford: Stanford Historical Society, 2001), 28.

¹⁹ Mrs. Stanford began to pay for campus construction with her stocks and bonds once the economic climate improved in 1897. Her one exception to not accepting funds from an outside source for building was brother-in-law and Board Trustee Thomas Welton Stanford's gift of his \$150,000 inheritance from Leland Stanford, which Thomas turned over to Mrs. Stanford for campus use. Orrin Leslie Elliott, *Stanford University: The First*

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Twenty-Five Years (Stanford: Stanford University Press and London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1937), 571; and Bartholomew, "Old Chemistry," 5.

²⁰ Elliott, *Stanford University*, 283; and Bartholomew, "Old Chemistry," 6.

²¹ "Mrs. Stanford's Farewell Message," *Stanford Alumnus* (June 1905), 3.

²² Elliott, *Stanford University*, 152.

²³ Hoover put his degree in engineering to excellent use and built a multi-national mining company that ultimately netted him millions of dollars. His business interests created a world-wide network of contacts that he would utilize at the start of WWI (1914-1918) to return 125,000 stranded Americans home from Europe. Married to Lou Henry, class of '98, the couple would also organize an international relief effort to feed seven million starving people in Belgium once that country was overrun by Germans. Elliott, *Stanford University*, 141.

²⁴ J. Pearce Mitchell, *Stanford University, 1916-1941* (Stanford: Board of Trustees of Leland Stanford Junior University, 1958), 6.

²⁵ Although the Hoovers lived overseas and in the eastern United States for much of their marriage, they always considered the Stanford campus their true home. Lou Henry Hoover, although trained as a geologist rather than an architect, was a major force behind the design of their campus house, later named after her once Hoover gave it to the university as a residence for future university presidents. Another campus building directly associated with Herbert Hoover is Hoover Tower, intended to archive his collection of WWI and subsequent social upheaval-related primary and secondary documents. Bartholomew, *Chronology*, 46.

²⁶ Olmsted's son, Frederick Law Olmsted Junior, and stepson, John Charles Olmsted, formed Olmsted Brothers to succeed their father's firm in 1898. Timothy Hopkins to Frederick Law Olmsted Junior (15 October 1913), 1, SC125, B.2, F.4, SUA.

²⁷ Handwritten note by Dawson made on Hopkin's letter requesting status of the report. Timothy Hopkins to Messrs. Olmsted Brothers (29 April 1914), 1, SC125, B.2, F.4, SUA.

²⁸ Olmsted Brothers to Board of Trustees (8 May 1914), 1-11, SC125, B.1, F.5, SUA.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 8.

³⁰ Vetrocq, "Stanford Before 1945," *The Founders and the Architects*, 85.

³¹ Timothy Hopkins and Arthur Brown Junior grew up together; the Brown and Hopkins family were connected by close business and social ties that included shared holidays and travel in Europe. While this personal relationship might have prompted Hopkins to offer Bakewell and Brown the contract for designing the faculty homes, by 1913 they had clearly proven their ability to take on the much larger responsibility of campus architects. Their partnership began in 1905 and they worked steadily on relatively small projects until 1912, when they won the prestigious competition for the design of the new San Francisco City Hall. This, along with their design for the Burlingame Country Club, was enough to convince the Board they could handle "a larger construction campaign." Jeffrey T. Tillman, *Arthur Brown Jr.: Progressive Classicist* (New York: W.W. Norton and Company, 2006), 204-205.

³² The First Million was intended to endow faculty salaries, the Second Million to construct new buildings and the Third Million to partially endow the Medical School in San Francisco. "President Wilbur Describes Future Stanford Campus," *Stanford Daily* (5 May 1922), 1; and Bartholomew, *Chronology*, 54.

³³ At some point in the early 1920s Wilbur was thinking about placing an English Department building between the Art Gallery and the library. Vetrocq, "Stanford Before 1945," *The Founders and the Architects*, 90.

³⁴ "Stanford Builds for the Future," *Palo Alto Daily* (30 November 1937), frontispiece.

³⁵ World War II broke out in September 1939 after German Chancellor Adolf Hitler invaded Poland with German troops. Numerous European countries and colonies were ultimately dragged into the war due to either a myriad of treaties or German invasion.

³⁶ The original Allied countries were France, Poland and the United Kingdom. The original Axis countries were Germany, Italy and Japan.

³⁷ Mitchell, *Stanford University*, 142.

³⁸ Bartholomew, *Chronology*, 70.

³⁹ Edwin Kiester, Junior, *Donald B. Tressider: Stanford's Overlooked Treasure* (Stanford: Stanford Historical Society, 1992), 30-34, 43.

⁴⁰ Keith S. Walklet, *The Ahwahnee: Yosemite's Grand Hotel* (Yosemite National Park, CA: DNC Parks and Resorts of Yosemite, Inc., 2004), 28.

⁴¹ John Carl Warnecke, "Stanford's Architecture at the Crossroads," 6, unpublished manuscript, SCM129, SUA.

⁴² Andrew Pearson, "Beyond Sandstone and Tile: Defining Stanford's Architectural Style," *Sandstone and Tile* (Spring 1990), 3.

⁴³ Pearson, "Beyond Sandstone and Tile," 4.

⁴⁴ Warnecke, "Stanford's Architecture," c.

⁴⁵ Warnecke, "Stanford's Architecture," 24.

⁴⁶ Bartholomew, *Chronology*, 74.

⁴⁷ Pearson, "Beyond Sandstone and Tile," 7.

⁴⁸ Bartholomew, *Chronology*, 87-88.

⁴⁹ Eldridge T. Spencer, "Student Activities Area," Stanford University, University Committee on Land and Building Development Records, 1950-1990, SC813, B.1, F.1, SUA.

⁵⁰ Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons had already designed the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences, an independent research center located on the old Charles Lathrop estate, Alta Vista, in the foothills in 1954.

⁵¹ Bartholomew, *Chronology*, 85-86.

⁵² Between 1961 and 1967 several Stanford fraternities broke with their national affiliations to support African American and Jewish students joining the previously all-white groups. Bartholomew, *Chronology*, 84, 90, 92.

⁵³ Bartholomew, *Chronology*, 112.

⁵⁴ "Stanford Land Use-An Overview of Policy Determinants," (9 January 1974), 2, SC813, B.3, F.1, SUA.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 13.

⁵⁶ Hoover collected many materials himself and contributed \$50,000 in 1919 to Stanford professor Ephraim D. Adams to travel to Europe to collect materials also. Hoover Institution; <https://www.hoover.org/about/timeline> (accessed 18 June 2019).

CONTINUATION SHEET

page 50 of 59 *Resource Name or # Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District

*Recorded by: Stanford University professional staff *Date April 2021 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

⁵⁷ Hoover told friend and fellow Stanford University Trustee David Packard that he believed creating the Hoover Institution was the single most significant accomplishment of his life. George E. Nash, *Herbert Hoover and Stanford University* (Stanford: Hoover Institution Press 1988), 166.

⁵⁸ W. Glenn Campbell, Hoover Institution; <https://www.hoover.org/profiles/w-glenn-campbell> (accessed 18 June 2019); and Hoover Institution Timeline, <https://www.hoover.org/about/timeline> (accessed 20 June 2019).

⁵⁹ SC0677, Vice President of Business Affairs Records, Stanford University Archives, Box 102, Folder Lou Henry Hoover Building.

⁶⁰ Nash, 166.

⁶¹ Two stories of the Lou Henry Hoover Building are located above ground and two below ground. The Hoover Institution is currently located in four separate buildings. The Herbert Hoover Memorial Building was dedicated in 1978 and the David and Joan Traitel Building in 2017. Peter Duignan, The Library of the Hoover Institution on War, Peace and Revolution (Stanford University: Hoover Institution, 1985), 17; and “Hoover Expands,” *Stanford Daily* (20 Jun 1966), 8; and Monika Guttman, untitled article, *Stanford Daily* (1 November 1979), 6; and “David and Joan Traitel Building,” Hoover Institution, <https://www.hoover.org/traitelbuilding> (accessed 11 Jun 2019).

⁶² Bertrand Patenaude, *Defining Moments: The First One Hundred Years of the Hoover Institution*. (Hoover Institution Press, 2019), 74.

⁶³ “Hoover Expands,” *Stanford Daily* (20 Jun 1966), 8.

⁶⁴ Hoover Institution, Book of Lists (2010-2011), <https://www.hoover.org> (accessed 11 Jun 2019).

⁶⁵ Hoover Institution, Book of Lists (2010-2011), <https://www.hoover.org> (accessed 11 Jun 2019).

⁶⁶ <https://www.whitehouse.gov/medalloffreedom/> (accessed 30 Nov 2020)

⁶⁷ *Historic Context and Survey, Stanford University Campus*. (Stanford University: Heritage Services, 2017), x.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, 89-92.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 77.

⁷⁰ “The Historic Resources Technical Report [2017 Survey] includes an extensive context of university and college campuses throughout the San Francisco Bay Area. This context is integral in providing a basis for significance with regard to the Collegiate theme...which is an appropriate context for those buildings.” Amber Grady to Santa Clara County Planning Department -- 2018 Response to Comments –Historic Resources. March 28, 2019. Pages 2-3.

⁷¹ John Douglass, *The California Idea and American Higher Education: 1850 to the 1960 Master Plan* (Stanford University Press, 2000), 195.

⁷² *Ibid.*

⁷³ *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970* (City and County of San Francisco, 2010), 128; *Growth, Efficiency and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s and 70s*. (General Services Administration, 2003), 14. Also called “Post-and-Beam” style in some surveys including *San Diego Modernism Historic Context Statement* (City of San Diego, 2007), 67-8; and *San Jose Modernism Historic Context Statement* (PAST Consultants for Preservation Action Council of San Jose, 2009), 81.

⁷⁴ Carl Winter, *History of the Junior College Movement in California* (California State Department of Education, 1964), 25. Viewed at <http://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED346902.pdf>.

⁷⁵ Viewed at <https://www.foothill.edu/news/fh-history.php>.

⁷⁶ Santa Clara County, *Conditions of Approval for the Stanford University General Permit, adopted 12/12/2000 Revised 11/26/13 & 5/5/15*.

Condition O.1. “For any building project that involves demolition of a structure that is 50 years old or more, Stanford shall submit an assessment of the structure regarding its eligibility for listing to the County Planning Office...” Condition O.2. “For any proposed building project that involves remodeling, alteration, or a potential physical effect on a structure that is 50 years old or more, Stanford shall meet the following requirements...If the structure is not on the County Inventory, but is 50 or more years old, Stanford shall assess the structure to evaluate whether it appears eligible for inclusion in the Inventory, and will submit its assessment to the County Planning Office.” The GUP Conditions are the governing regulations for CEQA compliance for the Stanford University campus.

⁷⁷ *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service, 1997), 12.

⁷⁸ The California Register criteria state that in order for a resource to achieve significance within the past 50 years, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. This portion of the evaluation is using a 45-year time frame so looking at 1967 to 1974. In addition, starting on page 45 under the heading “Special Considerations”, the evaluation also addressed more recent association with events and individuals.

⁷⁹ Bertrand Patenaude, *Defining Moments: The First One Hundred Years of the Hoover Institution*. (Hoover Institution Press, 2019). The book is a commemorative “coffee table” history published on the centennial of the Hoover Institution. It provides a useful timeline but reflects a celebratory and not a critical or objective viewpoint.

⁸⁰ *Stanford Daily* (9 October 1967), 1.

⁸¹ “Conference to Mark Hoover Celebration,” *Stanford Daily* (17 November 1969), 1.

⁸² “Broken Window Costs Mount Over \$15,000,” *Stanford Daily* (13 April 1970), 1; and “Friday Night Protest Quiet: Police Bring in Helicopter,” *Stanford Daily* (4 May 1970), 4; and “Window Breaking Erupts as March Protests Invasion,” *Stanford Daily* (8 February 1971), 1; and “Attacked for Politics, Policies: Critics Center on Hoover Boss,” *Stanford Daily* (7 January 1972), 16; and “Marchers Face Police After Night Meeting,” *Stanford Daily* (25 January 1972), 1.

⁸³ *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service, 1997).

⁸⁴ *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service, 1997), 14.

⁸⁵ The Nobel Prize, <https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/economic-sciences/> (accessed 11 June 2019).

⁸⁶ The National Medal of Science, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Medal_of_Science (accessed 11 June 2019).

⁸⁷ The Presidential Medal of Freedom, <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/campaign/medal-of-freedom> (accessed 11 June 2019).

⁸⁸ Beth Boland, *National Register Bulletin 32: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons*, (National Park Service), 15.

⁸⁹ *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service, 1997), 16.

CONTINUATION SHEET

page 51 of 59 *Resource Name or # Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District

*Recorded by: Stanford University professional staff *Date April 2021 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

⁹² Presidential Medal of Freedom Recipients 2005, <https://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/news/releases/2005/11/20051103-5.html> (accessed 23 Feb 2021).

⁹¹ Bertrand Patenaude, *Defining Moments: The First One Hundred Years of the Hoover Institution*. (Hoover Institution Press, 2019), Page 87.

⁹² Ibid. Page 118.

⁹³ Michael M. Weinstein, "Kenneth Arrow, Nobel-Winning Economist Whose Influence Spanned Decades, Dies at 95." *New York Times*, February 21, 2017.

⁹⁴ Holcomb B. Noble, "Milton Friedman, Free Markets Theorist, Dies at 94." *New York Times*, November 16, 2006.

⁹⁵ Douglas Martin, "W. Glenn Campbell, Shaper of Hoover Center, Dies at 77." *New York Times*, November 28, 2001.

⁹⁶ Bertrand Patenaude, *Defining Moments: The First One Hundred Years of the Hoover Institution*. (Hoover Institution Press, 2019), Pages 74-77

⁹⁷ *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970* (City and County of San Francisco, 2010), 128; *Growth, Efficiency and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s and 70s*. (General Services Administration, 2003), 14. Also called "Post-and-Beam" style in some surveys including *San Diego Modernism Historic Context Statement* (City of San Diego, 2007), 67-8; and *San Jose Modernism Historic Context Statement* (PAST Consultants for Preservation Action Council of San Jose, 2009), 81.

⁹⁸ Charles Luckman, *Twice in a Lifetime: From Soap to Skyscrapers* (New York: W.W. Norton, 1988), 362-3.

⁹⁹ Ibid.

¹⁰⁰ *Historic Context and Survey, Stanford University Campus*. (Stanford University: Heritage Services, 2017), 155-164.

¹⁰¹ Ibid.

¹⁰² Charles Luckman, *Twice in a Lifetime: From Soap to Skyscrapers*. (New York: W.W. Norton. 1988), 372.

¹⁰³ <http://www.adc-exhibits.museum.ucsb.edu/exhibits/show/ucsbcampusarchitecture/pereiraandluckman>

¹⁰⁴ Stanford University Archives, purl.stanford.edu/hx056sy0183

¹⁰⁵ Project Index. Thomas D. Church Papers. Environmental Design Archives, UC Berkeley. Viewed at

<https://archives.ced.berkeley.edu/collections/church-thomas>

¹⁰⁶ Harry Sanders Interview, in *Thomas Dolliver Church: Landscape Architect, Volume II* (Oral History Center, UC Berkeley, 1978). Viewed at

https://ohc-search.lib.berkeley.edu/catalog/MASTER_324

¹⁰⁷ While perhaps best known for his residential gardens, Church's best-known designs for institutional and commercial clients include the Sunset Magazine campus in Menlo Park, the UC Santa Cruz master plan, and the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford. See Treib 2003 pages 82-86, 233-7, 241-2.

¹⁰⁸ Construction Drawings for Lou Henry Hoover Building at Stanford University. Maps and Records, Stanford University.

¹⁰⁹ Archives of Land Use and Environmental Planning, Stanford University.

¹¹⁰ P. Messenger, "Thomas D. Church: His Role in American Landscape Architecture," *Landscape Architecture* (March 1977). Also M. Treib, ed., *Thomas Church, Landscape Architect: Designing a Modern California Landscape* (San Francisco: William Stout), 2003.

¹¹¹ Larry D. Hatfield, "Innovative architect Ernest Kump, 87", *SF Gate*, Jan. 6, 2000, <https://www.sfgate.com/news/article/Innovative-architect-Ernest-Kump-87-3080752.php>

¹¹² Ernest Kump, Jr. moved to London in 1976, and later to Switzerland, although his firm Ernest J. Kump Associates continued to practice in Palo Alto. The signature on the plan set is illegible but certainly not Kump's.

¹¹³ John B. Dunlop, "The Library and Archives" in *The Library of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace* ed. Peter Duignan (Hoover Institution: Stanford University 1985) 20

¹¹⁴ Sprinkle was admitted to the American Institute of Architects in 1964, but never elected as a Fellow. His firm's design of Parkland College (Champaign, Ill.) was featured in an exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art, New York City in 1979.

https://spark.parkland.edu/campus_construction/6/ accessed 9 Feb 2021

¹¹⁵ Ernest J. Kump, "A New Architecture for Man", *American Institute of Architects Journal* 28 (1957): 392

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

¹¹⁷ Elaine Stiles, "A New Architecture for Man: The Modular, Prefabricated Buildings of Ernest J. Kump, Jr.", *Room One Thousand* 1 (2013): 4

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/8gb6n8r4>

¹¹⁸ "Ernest J. Kump Collection 2005-19" *Online Archive of California* accessed Jan 22, 2021

http://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c81r6rjz/entire_text/

¹¹⁹ Larry D. Hatfield, "Innovative architect Ernest Kump, 87", *SF Gate*, Jan. 6, 2000, <https://www.sfgate.com/news/article/Innovative-architect-Ernest-Kump-87-3080752.php>

¹²⁰ "Carmel High School" *Pencil Points: Progressive Architecture* 26 (1945): 73 <https://usmodernist.org/PA/PA-1945-04.PDF>

¹²¹ "United Air Lines Airport Terminal, Merced, California", *Progressive Architecture* 29 (1948): 50 <https://usmodernist.org/PA/PA-1948-06.pdf>

¹²² "Ernest J. Kump Collection 2005-19" *Online Archive of California* accessed Jan 22, 2021

http://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c81r6rjz/entire_text/

¹²³ "Foothill College History", *Foothill College*, accessed Jan 28, 2021 <http://www.foothill.edu/about/history.html>

¹²⁴ Michael Laurie, "Foothill Revisited: What 7 Years of Change and Shortcuts Did to the Prize-Winning Design of a California Campus." *Landscape Architecture* 57:3 (1967): 197

¹²⁵ Lance V. Bernard "Nature Building Nature: Architecture and Regional Identity in the San Francisco Bay Area, 1870-1970", Dissertation (University of Nevada, Reno, 2002)

¹²⁶ Charles Palm, personal correspondence, Feb 2021

¹²⁷ Chapter 14, Section 4852(d)(2) of the *California Code of Regulations*.

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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Z

Other
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 52 of 59 *Resource Name or #: Lou Henry Hoover Building

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto Date 1997 T 06S; R 03W; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 11; _____ B.M.

c. Address 650 Jane Stanford Way City Stanford Zip 94305

d. UTM: Zone 10, 573844.97 mE/ 4142686.033 mN

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

*P3a. Description:

A four-story building (two basement levels and two above-grade) of approximately 54,000 gross square feet facing a plaza and the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building on the Stanford University campus. The building is a simple example of New Formalist architecture and is composed of glass curtain walls with a wall of buff-colored precast concrete panels forming an "arcade" of tall arches around the building, which has a hipped red-tile roof. The building is in very good condition and the only significant exterior modification was the addition of the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building and its joining plaza and sunken courtyard in 1978.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP 39 Other (Private research archive)

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

P5a.



P5b. Description of Photo:

North façade, main entrance, October 2020

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both

1967/Construction Documents

*P7. Owner and Address:

Hoover Institution

434 Galvez Mall

Stanford, CA 94305

*P8. Recorded by:

N. Baradaranfallahkhair, J. Cain,

L. Conway, L. Jones, S. Marfatia

Stanford University

477 Oak Road Stanford CA 94305

*P9. Date Recorded: October 2020

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation:

District Record: Lou Henry Hoover –

Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings

Potential District

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

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

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

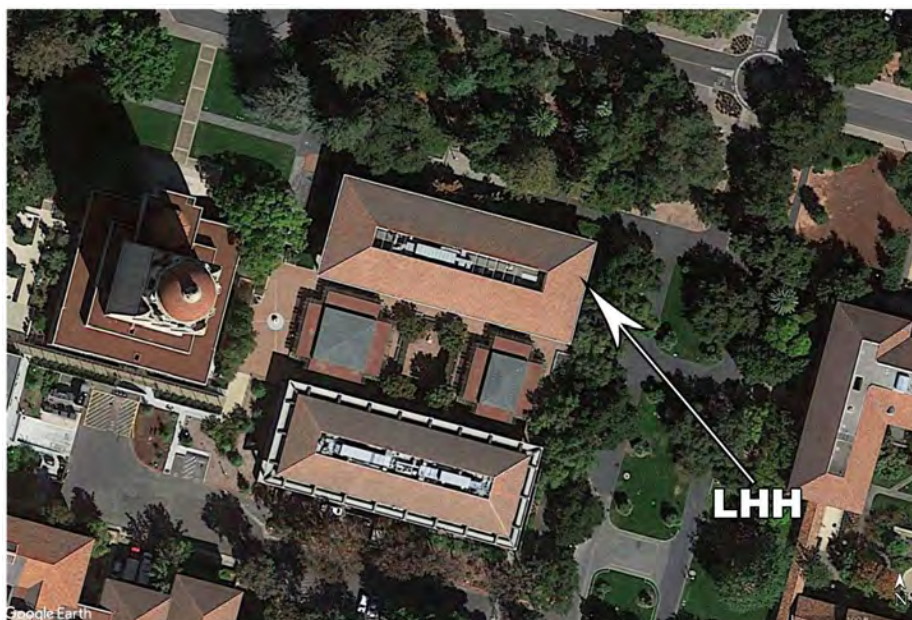
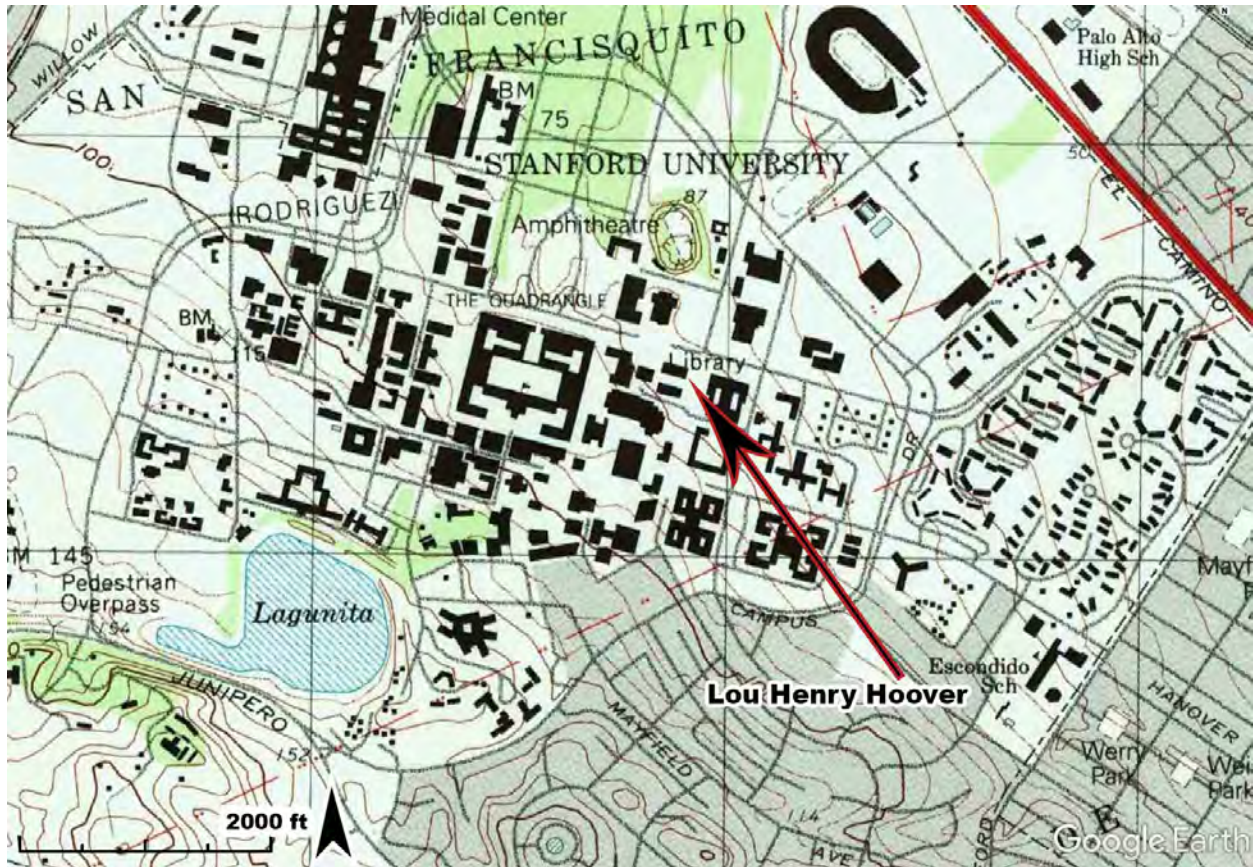
Page 53 of 59

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Lou Henry Hoover

*Map Name: Lou Henry Hoover Location

*Scale: 1:18000

*Date of map: 1997



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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Z

Other
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 54 of 59 *Resource Name or #: Herbert Hoover Memorial Building

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto Date 1997 T 06S; R 03W; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 11; _____ B.M.

c. Address 434 Galvez Mall City Stanford Zip 94305

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 573844.97 mE/ 4142686.033 mN

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

*P3a. Description:

A five-story building (two basement levels and three above-grade) of approximately 106,000 gross square feet facing a plaza and the Lou Henry Hoover Building on the Stanford University campus. The building is a simple example of New Formalist architecture and is composed of glass curtain walls with a wall of buff-colored precast concrete panels forming an "arcade" of tall arches around the building, which has a hipped red-tile roof. Other elements include two small pavilions in the central plaza and a sunken courtyard at the upper basement level. The building is in very good condition and has had only minor exterior alterations, which include the repaving of the plaza, removal of a fountain at the sunken courtyard, and addition of an exterior lift.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP 39 Other (Private research archive)

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



P5b. Description of Photo:

Southeast corner, October 2020

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both

1978/Construction Documents

*P7. Owner and Address:

Hoover Institution

434 Galvez Mall

Stanford, CA 94305

*P8. Recorded by:

N.Baradaranfallahkhair, J. Cain,

L. Conway, L. Jones, S. Marfatia

Stanford University

477 Oak Road Stanford CA 94305

*P9. Date Recorded: October 2020

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation:

District Record: Lou Henry Hoover –

Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings

Potential District

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map

☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

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

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

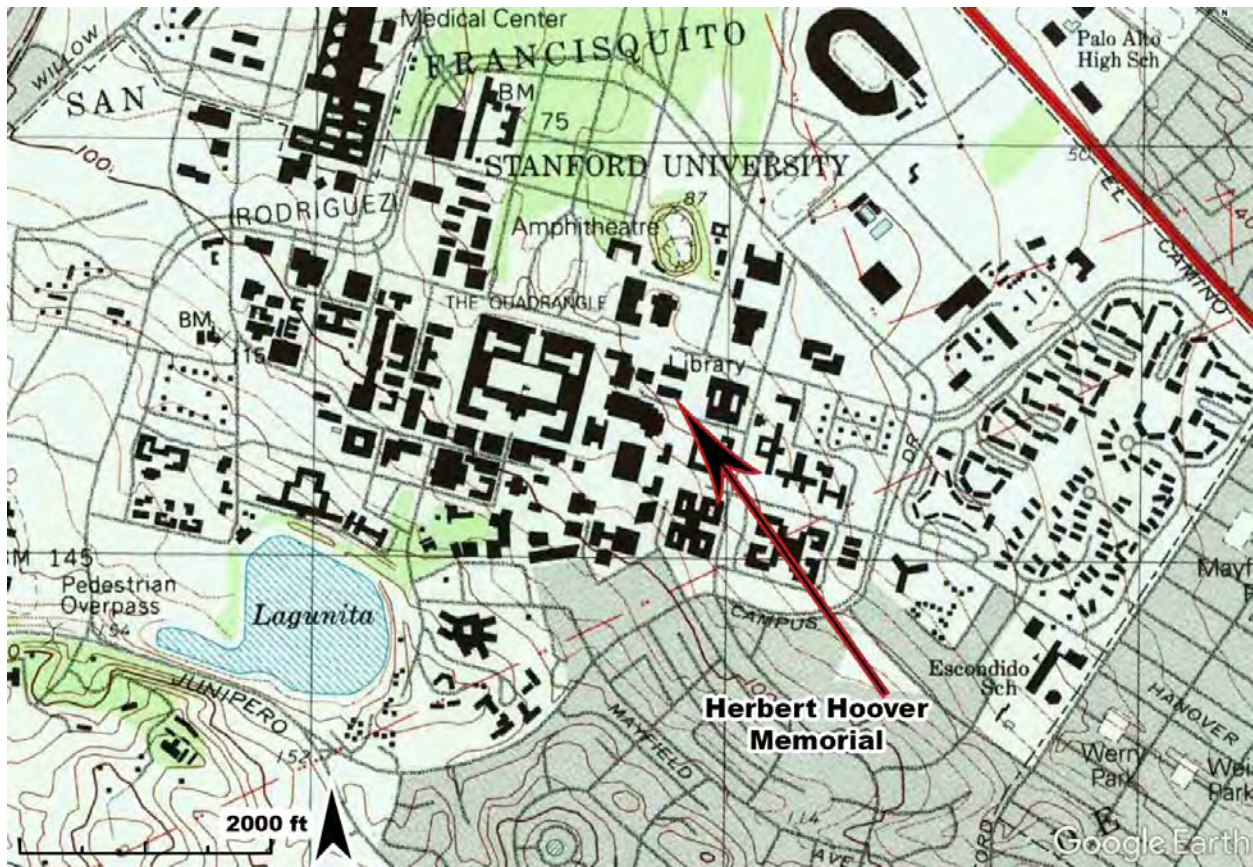
Page 55 of 59

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Herbert Hoover Memorial

*Map Name: Herbert Hoover Memorial location

*Scale: 1:18000

*Date of map: 1997



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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Z

Other
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 56 of 59 *Resource Name or #: East Pavilion

P1. Other Identifier: Herbert Hoover Memorial Building annex

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto Date 1997 T 06S; R 03W; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 11; B.M.

c. Address 434 Galvez Mall City Stanford Zip 94305

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 573844.97 mE/ 4142686.033 mN

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

*P3a. Description:

The building presents as a one-story freestanding structure in a plaza between the Lou Henry Hoover and Herbert Hoover Memorial buildings but is integrated into the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building at a lower level. The building is clad in large panels of glass, that are shaded by an extending wood pergola structure, and capped with a hipped metal roof. Each elevation is symmetrical, with a single entry at the center of the west elevation. The wood columns that support the pergola are embedded in concrete planters, enhancing the effect of a garden pavilion.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP 39 Other (Private research archive)

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

P5b. Description of Photo:

P5a.



West elevation, October 2020

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both

1978/Construction Documents

*P7. Owner and Address:

Hoover Institution

434 Galvez Mall

Stanford, CA 94305

*P8. Recorded by:

N.Baradaranfallahkhair, J. Cain,

L. Conway, L. Jones, S. Marfatia

Stanford University

477 Oak Road Stanford CA 94305

*P9. Date Recorded: October 2020

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation:

District Record: Lou Henry Hoover –

Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings

Potential District

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map

☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building,
Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District

Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

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

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

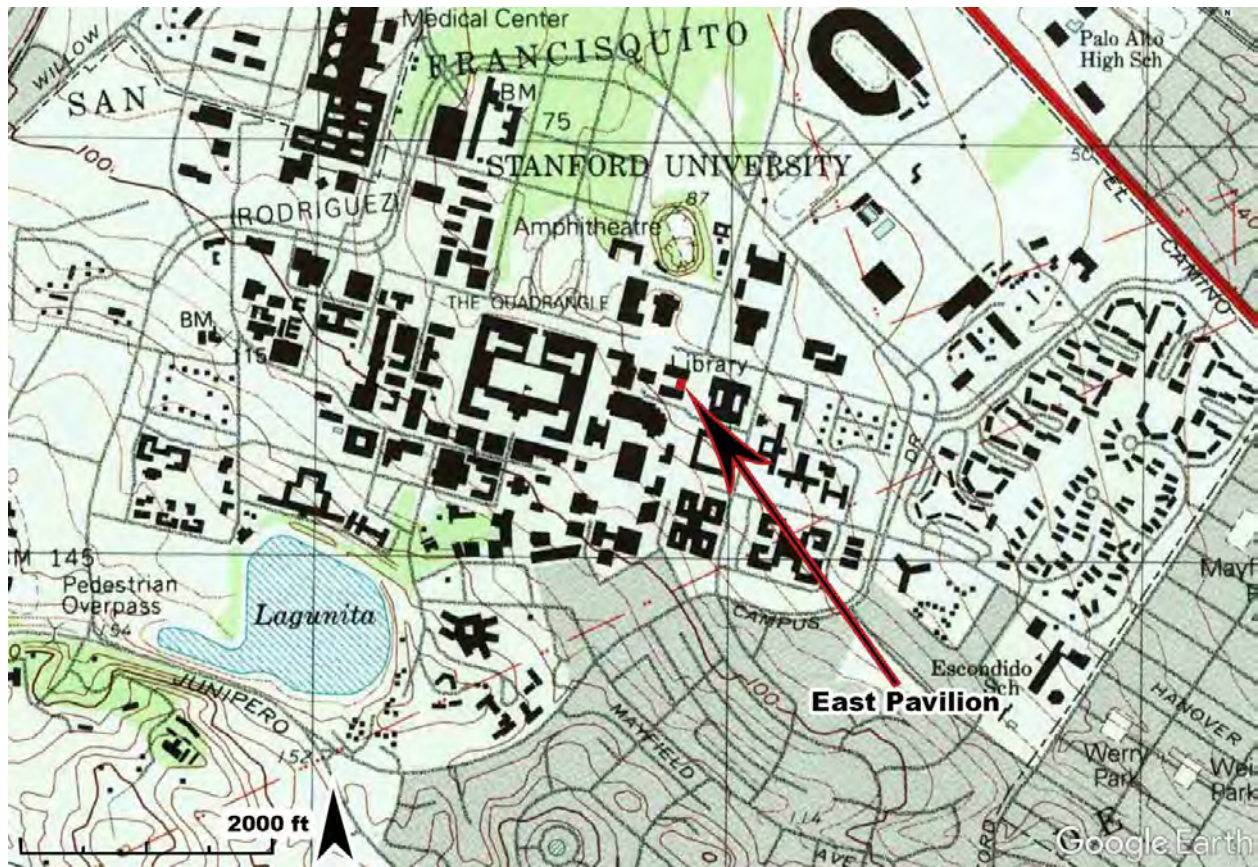
Page 57 of 59

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Herbert Hoover Memorial

*Map Name: East Pavilion location

*Scale: 1:18000

*Date of map: 1997



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

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Z

Other
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 58 of 59

* Resource Name or #: West Pavilion

P1. Other Identifier: Herbert Hoover Memorial Building annex

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto Date 1997 T 06S; R 03W; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 11; B.M.

c. Address 434 Galvez Mall City Stanford Zip 94305

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 573844.97 mE/ 4142686.033 mN

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

*P3a. Description:

The building presents as a one-story freestanding structure in a plaza between the Lou Henry Hoover and Herbert Hoover Memorial buildings but is integrated into the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building at a lower level. The building is clad in large panels of glass, that are shaded by an extending wood pergola structure, and capped with a hipped metal roof. Each elevation is symmetrical, with doors placed centrally on the west elevation. The wood columns that support the pergola are embedded in concrete planters, enhancing the effect of a garden pavilion.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP 39 Other (Private research archive)

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

P5b. Description of Photo:

West elevation, October 2020

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric
☐ Both

1978/Construction Documents

*P7. Owner and Address:

Hoover Institution

434 Galvez Mall

Stanford, CA 94305

*P8. Recorded by:

N.Baradaranfallahkhair, J. Cain,

L. Conway, L. Jones, S. Marfatia

Stanford University

477 Oak Road Stanford CA 94305

*P9. Date Recorded: October 2020

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation:

District Record: Lou Henry Hoover –

Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings

Potential District

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map
☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building,

P5a.



Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

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

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

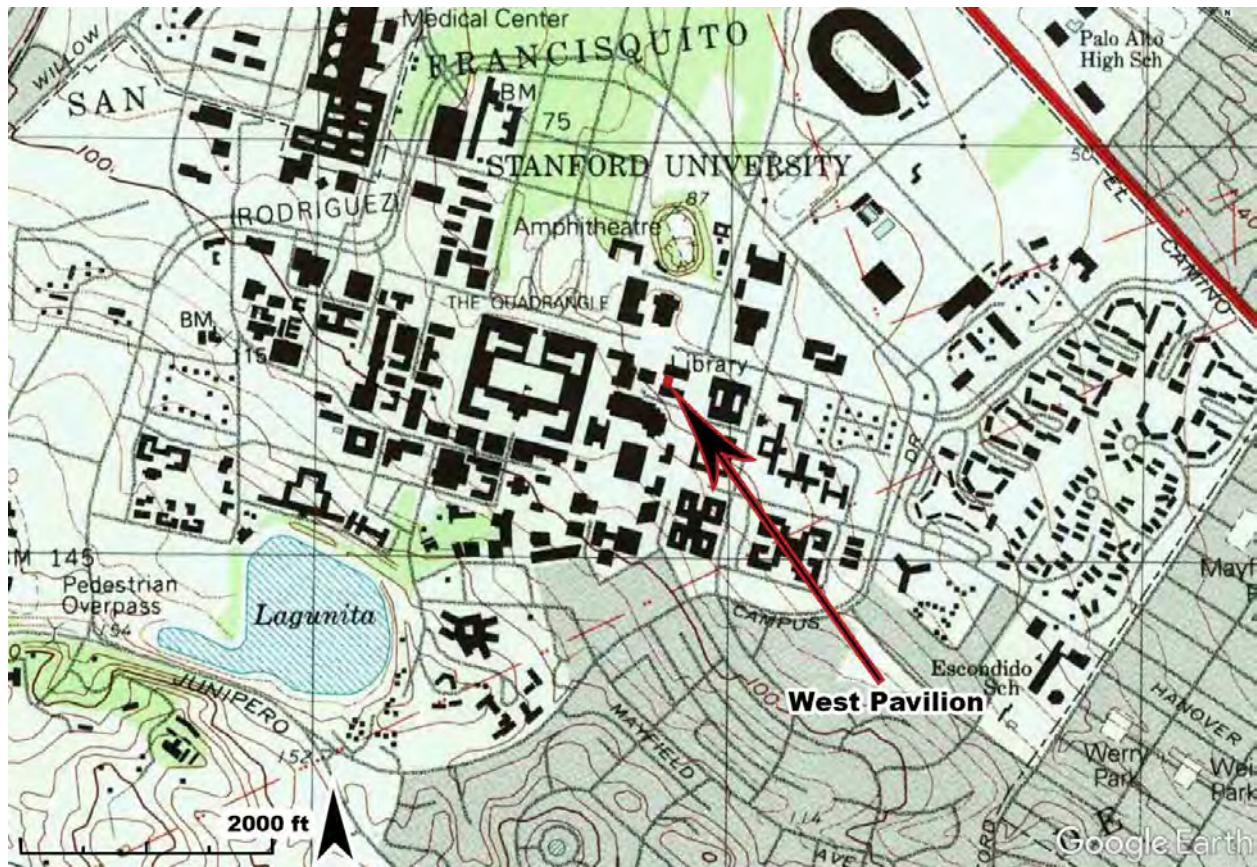
Page 59 of 59

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Herbert Hoover Memorial

*Map Name: West Pavilion location

*Scale: 1:18000

*Date of map: 1997



Attachment F

Statement of Compatibility - George P. Shultz Building
(prepared by Stanford)



Existing



Proposed

George P. Shultz Building

ASA submission PLN19-0164



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February 23, 2021

Manira Sandhir & Charu Ahluwalia,
County of Santa Clara
70 West Hedding Street, East Wing, 7th floor
San Jose, CA 95110

Re: Statement of Compatibility Re-Submission

Dear Ms. Mikhail,

This report documents the compatibility analysis for a new construction project for the George P. Shultz Building (PLN 19-0164) located at 580 Jane Stanford Way (previously called Serra Mall), Stanford, California.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

The George P. Shultz building (project) proposes to demolish and replace the existing Lou Hoover Henry (LHH) Building. The scope of this report is to review the design and placement of the new building in the context of its historic neighbors. As per the 2000 GUP mitigation, monitoring and reporting program, whenever new development is proposed in the immediate vicinity of a historic resource, Stanford submits a Statement of Compatibility (SOC) to the County Planning Office confirming that the new building construction has been reviewed and is compatible (as defined by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards) with the historic resource.

The significance of a historic resource is materially impaired when a project demolishes or materially alters the physical characteristics of a historic resource that conveys its historic significance and justify its inclusion or potential inclusion in the California Register. Under CEQA, a project that meets the Secretary of Interior's Rehabilitation Standards (SIS) for the treatment of Historic Properties is presumed to result in only a less-than-significant impact. The compatibility analysis of the current project demonstrates that the project meets the SIS Rehabilitation Standards for the treatment of Historic Properties and would result in a less-than-significant impact to nearby historic resources - Hoover Tower, Art Gallery, and Encina Hall - located in the immediate vicinity of the project site. The proposed design would not result in a **substantial adverse change** such that the significance of the three listed historic resources would be materially impaired.

Based on this analysis, the County of Santa Clara Planning staff could make a determination that the project is within the scope of the existing 2000 Community Plan/ General Use Permit EIR (2000 EIR) and does not require further CEQA review. The proposed Shultz Building is within the scope of the 2000 EIR because it is an allowed use under the 2000 General Use Permit, it is within the square footage envelope that was evaluated in the 2000 EIR, and it is located within the geographic area that the 2000 EIR



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contemplated development would occur. Because the building is within the scope of the 2000 EIR, no further environmental document is required as long as the Shultz Building would not result in a new or substantially more severe significant effect as compared to the environmental impacts disclosed by the 2000 EIR. This analysis shows that a new or substantially more significant impact to historic resources would not result from the proposed project.

REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

The following [Office of Historic Preservation](#) documents were referenced for the SOC:

1. Code of Federal Regulation (CFR)
 - § Title 36, Chapter 1, Part 68 – [Secretary of Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties](#)
2. National Parks Service (NPS)
 - Technical Preservation Services (TPS) – [Applying Rehabilitation Standards for New Construction](#).

In addition to the SIS Rehabilitation Standards, this compatibility analysis references the Technical Preservation Services (TPS) recommendations for **New Construction within the Boundaries of Historic Properties**. A companion to the SIS for Rehabilitation, these practical guidelines specifically define how related new construction can be successfully integrated into a context while protecting the historic resource's integrity and setting.¹

3. California State Laws
 - California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines §15064.5(b) of the California Code of Regulations
 - Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), [Technical Assistance Series #6](#)
 - Office of Historic Preservation (OHP), [Technical Assistance Series #10](#)

The OHP “recognizes that the long-term preservation and enhancement of historical resources is dependent, to a large extent, on the good will and cooperation of the general public and of the public and private owners of those resources,” therefore the intent of the legislature is to “... encourage the owners to perceive these resources as assets rather than liabilities, and to encourage the support of the general public for the preservation and enhancement of historical resources.”²

HERITAGE RESOURCES INVENTORY (HRI)

Santa Clara County Planning Office maintains a county-wide Heritage Resources Inventory. During the 2005 Phase II update, Hoover Tower, Art Gallery and Encina Hall

¹ TPS is the Cultural Resources directorate of the NPS. As the author of the SIS, the TPS is responsible for developing and guiding standards for historic buildings, and has produced an extensive amount of technical, educational, and policy guidance on the maintenance and preservation of historic buildings.

²California State Law & Historic Preservation, Legislative Intent. [5020.7 Technical Assistance Series #10](#)



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were identified as potentially eligible for listing on the California Register.³ The assessment by Archives & Architecture on 3/31/04 identified physical characteristics of the historic resources that convey their historic significance as following:

Resource	Period of Significance	Character Defining Features
Hoover Tower SCL913	1941-1954	“Overall composition: tower, dome, broad base. Romanesque ornament: tile roof, arched windows, and openings. Art deco: use of materials, vertical thrusting elements.” ⁴
Art Gallery SCL912	1917-1954	“The gallery uses the material palette and vocabulary of Richardson Romanesque, and the Main Quad, in a Beaux-Arts way, and demonstrates the axial expansion potential of the quadrangle concept, visualized by Olmsted, repeating the form and strong corner of the Main Quad, but without the accompanying quadrangle.” ⁵
Encina Hall SCL915	1891-1954	“Composition: Colonnades, tile roofs, arched windows, stone materials, bas relief. Original windows.” ⁶

HISTORIC STATUS

1. For this compatibility analysis the discussion centers on Hoover Tower, Encina Hall, Thomas Welton Stanford Gallery (Art Gallery) as these properties are included in Santa Clara County’s Heritage Resources Inventory (HRI).
2. Main Quadrangle is listed in California Inventory of Historic Places and the HRI but since it is not in the immediate vicinity of the proposed project therefore this compatibility analysis only briefly discusses the influence.
3. Memorial Auditorium has been evaluated and determined potentially eligible for listing in the California Register of Historic Resources in the Historic Resources Survey that Stanford submitted in 2017.⁷ Since the building is located further than Hoover Tower and Encina Hall, this compatibility analysis focuses upon buildings in the immediate vicinity that are on the County Register or that have

³ Santa Clara County Resources Inventory

<https://www.sccgov.org/sites/dpd/Programs/HistoricPreservation/Pages/Inventory.aspx>

⁴ L. Dill, Archives & Architecture, Hoover Tower - SCL913, 3/31/04 DPR, p.4

⁵ L. Dill, Archives & Architecture, Art Gallery - SCL912, 3/31/04 DPR, p.4

⁶ L. Dill, Archives & Architecture, Encina Hall - SCL913, 3/31/04 DPR, p.4

⁷ Stanford University’s Historic Resources Survey submitted with 2018 GUP application provides a comprehensive context and analysis for the campus.

https://www.sccgov.org/sites/dpd/DocsForms/Documents/SU_2018GUP_App_Tab11a_Historic.pdf

https://www.sccgov.org/sites/dpd/DocsForms/Documents/SU_2018GUP_App_Tab11b_Historic_Appendices.pdf



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- been listed on the California or National Register. Furthermore, Memorial Auditorium's setting remains unaffected, as the project is located across the street.
4. Buildings in the neighborhood such as Ford Center, the Landau Economics Building, Lathrop Library, etc. are not within the direct sightline of the project context. Therefore, the compatibility analysis focuses on buildings that are on the County Register or that have been listed on the California or National Registers only.
 5. The project scope includes the demolition of the Lou Hoover Henry (LHH) building that has been evaluated individually and as a potential district with Herbert Hoover Memorial Building (HHMB). Both buildings were determined ineligible and non-contributing in the Lou Hoover Henry and Herbert Hoover Memorial Potential District Evaluation – recorded in December 2020 (resubmitted 2.23.21 attached).

PROJECT SUMMARY ⁸

The proposed project is demolition of an existing building, the Lou Henry Hoover Building and construction of a new building that would be four-stories above grade over one level of basement. The above-grade stories would comprise offices and conference rooms while the basement would house mechanical spaces, storage, and processing for archival materials. The building would sit at grade, unlike the existing Lou Henry Hoover Building, in order to be more welcoming to the greater Stanford community and to provide more gracious access to people of all abilities. The new building would be adjacent to the existing Herbert Hoover Memorial Building.

The two existing Hoover buildings though built eleven years apart (LHH 1967, HHMB 1978) share a common architectural style and appear connected at the raised podium. Smaller structures constructed of glass with wood trellises occupy the space on the podium between the two main buildings. The Shultz building would be located within the footprint for LHH and would not alter HHMB. An open space approximately 13 feet wide would separate the existing HHMB podium from the new Shultz Building. New stairs, ramps and underground tunnels between the Shultz building and HHMB would provide program connectivity between the new building and the adjacent Hoover building. The top floor of the new Shultz building would take advantage of the views and include two terraces, one overlooking Hoover Tower and the other facing Jane Stanford Way.

The two existing Hoover buildings have been evaluated as a potential historic district.⁹ The Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District consists of two buildings joined at the basement level to serve as library storage and offices for the Hoover Institution on the Stanford University campus. The District is

⁸ For detail description, scope of project & boundary refers to complete ASA submission PLN19-0164

⁹ For district description refer to Lou Hoover Henry and Herbert Hoover Memorial Potential District Evaluation – recorded in December 2020 DPR (resubmitted 2.23.21 attached), p. 2, 46.



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located immediately to the east of the Hoover Tower, completed in 1941 to house the central functions of the Hoover Institution (relocated from the main University Library). The potential district is located on the Stanford University campus on 1.4 acres at 580 Jane Stanford Way and 434 Galvez Mall and it is bounded by Jane Stanford Way to the north, Galvez Mall to the east, Crothers Way to the south, and a pedestrian walkway to the west. The district evaluation found that the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District is not eligible for the California Register.

California Register Criterion 1: The Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District houses library collections and offices; there are no auditoria large enough to host high-profile events within the potential District. No specific events associated with the Lou Henry Hoover Building or the potential District constitute “a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history,” or an association “with a pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant discovery and/or a pattern of discovery marking an important contribution to the community, the state of California, or the United States as a whole.”⁸⁵ Therefore, the Lou Henry Hoover-Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1.

California Register Criterion 2: The most prominent figures associated with the Hoover Institution were granted offices in the more prestigious Hoover Tower (which houses several large reading rooms and more than 40 offices.) The Hoover Institution has had a number of distinguished Fellows, generally recognized for achievements made before arriving at Hoover, and who in many cases (Reagan, Margaret Thatcher, Henry Kissinger) visited only briefly and never occupied offices at the Hoover Institution. No person meeting the criteria for significance as a scholar or public servant is closely or specifically associated with the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District. Therefore, the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 2.

California Register Criterion 3: The Lou Henry Hoover building lacks features of the classic examples of New Formalism: the flat roof, fountain or pool, placement as a feature in a plaza, and ornamental details. The survey of collegiate architecture in the San Francisco Bay Area found other forms of Modern architecture more representative of the post-World War II period.¹⁰² The Lou Henry Hoover Building does not appear to be eligible for listing on the California Register as an important example of collegiate New Formalism, or as an important representative of post-War collegiate architecture in the region. Nor does the Lou Henry Hoover building appear to be eligible for the California Register as an important work of Charles Luckman or Thomas Church. Similarly, like the Lou Henry Hoover Building it imitates, the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building does not appear individually eligible for the California Register under criterion 3 as an important example of New Formalist architecture. Nor does it exemplify any important



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aspect of the career of master architect Ernest Kump, Jr. Therefore, the Lou Henry Hoover –Herbert Hoover Memorial Building Potential District does not appear eligible for the California Register under Criterion 3.

GEORGE P. SHULTZ STATEMENT OF COMPATIBILITY (SOC)

The SIS encourages the preservation of historic properties through the preservation of character-defining features and materials. The standards guide the maintenance, repair, replacement of historic materials and provide design guidance for compatible new additions to historic resources. The SIS for the Treatment of Historic Properties provides four options for compliance – **preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction.**

This compatibility analysis references the **Rehabilitation Standards** defined as “the act or process of making possible an efficient compatible use for a property through repair, alterations and additions while preserving those portions or features that convey its historical, cultural or architectural values.”¹⁰

ANALYSIS - SECRETARY OF INTERIOR STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

Standard #1

A property will be used as it was historically or be given a new use that requires minimal change to its distinctive materials, features, spaces, and spatial relationships.

Not Applicable - The proposed project scope does not alter the use of neighboring historic properties.

Standard #2

The historic character of a property will be retained and preserved. The removal of distinctive materials or alteration of features, spaces and spatial relationships that characterize a property will be avoided.

The proposed project location corresponds with the existing LHH site. The cardinal directional lines on Figure 1 & 2 show that the building orientations surrounding Hoover Tower align to conform with the Main Quadrangle orientation.

The formal and most public view of Hoover Tower, Art Gallery and the Encina Complex is along Jane Stanford Way. In order to maintain this viewshed the proposed design would take advantage of existing site conditions along Jane Stanford Way comprised of alternating wooded groves that limit visibility and lawn panels that open the vistas to mark entrances.

The **reduced footprint** (Figure 2) of the proposed project compared to the existing LHH building would create a generous physical separation between the new project

¹⁰ The Standards for Rehabilitation, *Definitions*, codified in [36 CFR, Chapter 1, Part 68.2.](#)



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and the Hoover Tower that would protect the integrity of the tower and its surrounding open space. This additional open space would allow the proposed project to be viewed as a detached feature with an appropriate “subordinate” relationship to the tower.¹¹

The **north façade** of the proposed project would face Jane Stanford Way, Stanford’s main street as envisioned by the original Olmsted master plan. The new north façade would conform to the setbacks of neighboring buildings and would not block or obscure primary views or character-defining features of the neighboring properties.



Figure 1 - Neighborhood Context Source: University Architect / Campus Planning & Design Office (UA/CPD)



Figure 2 - Site Context Source: WRA/CAW



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The **east façade** of the proposed project would maintain a generous 184'-3" setback and open view from Encina Hall. Encina Hall's foreground comprised of low vegetation and a lawn would remain unaltered.

The proposed **west façade** would respectfully restore the center alignment around Hoover Tower and reinforce the formal historic relationship between Hoover Tower and its neighbors: The Art Gallery & Memorial Auditorium. The proposed west façade would be equidistant to the east façade of the Art Gallery and the re-established centerline of Hoover Tower. Additionally, the foreground of the Art Gallery and Memorial Auditorium would remain unaltered.

Consistent - Proposed project would not alter historic character-defining features of the neighboring historic resources. Enhancing the physical separation and open space between the neighbors the new building would reinforce the original formal spatial relationship between historic resources and would not adversely affect the historic setting. The project is consistent with Standard #2

Standard #3

*Each property will be recognized as a **physical record of its time, place, and use**. Changes that create a **false sense of historical development**, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.*

The proposed project relates to its context by using tiled roof to harmonize with the campus-wide aesthetic. Historic neighbors Encina Hall and the Art Gallery are clad in sandstone, whereas Hoover Tower and Memorial Auditorium are clad in integral color cement plaster. The new building façades would be predominantly composed of buff colored precast cladding with limestone accents and paired fenestrations to complement the neighbors and fit into the campus setting.

A compatible **material palette** provides scale and visual continuity. "New construction should be distinct from the old and must not attempt to replicate historic buildings elsewhere on site and to avoid creating a false sense of historic development."¹²

Carefully selected color, texture, and detailing provides scale and visually blends the new building into the neighboring context without creating confusion.

1. The proposed **precast** color and texture would closely resemble Hoover Tower's smooth cement plaster. The precast would feature a subtle differentiation introduction by a contemporary jointing pattern required for installation compared to the jointless walls of Hoover Tower.

¹¹ Technical Preservation Services (TPS) – [Applying Rehabilitation Standards for New Construction](#). The proposed Shultz building (footprint 10,551 sf) will have a 32% reduced footprint compared to the LHH building (first floor footprint 15,517 sf).

¹² Technical Preservation Services (TPS) – [Applying Rehabilitation Standards for New Construction](#)



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Figure 3 – Material Palette and Building Elevations Source: WRA/CAW

2. The **limestone** accent panels would provide a contemporary interpretation of the randomized stone coursing and joint patterns at the Main Quad. But with a smooth texture and lighter color to differentiate with the golden-yellow rusticated sandstone of the Main Quad that is not available since the closure of the quarry that produced the sandstone in 1906.¹³
3. **Anodized aluminum windows and storefront** at entrances and openings would emulate the punched openings and steel windows at the base of Hoover Tower. The color of the contemporary metal would resemble the old, but the dimensions would represent current manufacturing practices and differentiate itself from the original.

¹³ Alden, Andrew *Stanford's Signature Sandstone* KQED. Aug 16, 2012. Accessed Oct 21st, 2020 Web.
< <https://www.kqed.org/question/42715/stanfords-signature-sandstone> >



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Consistent - There are no changes proposed that might be mistaken for original features. The proposed project's compatible material palette represents its time, place, and use yet appropriately establishes continuity between the historic character and architectural styles of the neighboring resources with contemporary design and construction methods. The project is consistent with Standard #3

Standard #4

Changes to a property that have acquired historic significance in their own right will be retained and preserved.

Not Applicable - The proposed project scope would not effect changes to properties that have acquired historic significance. For discussion on LHH that has been evaluated and determined ineligible refer to Lou Hoover Henry – October 2020 DPR attached.

Standard #5

Distinctive materials, features, finishes and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a property will be preserved.

Not Applicable - The proposed project scope and boundary would be contained and separated from the neighbors. The proposed project scope would not alter any distinctive features, finishes, construction techniques and craftsmanship that characterize the neighboring historic resources. (For a detailed description, scope of project & boundary, please refer to complete ASA submission PLN19-0164).

Standard #6

Deteriorated historic features will be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature will match the old in design, color, texture and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features will be substantiated by documentary and physical evidence.

Not Applicable - The current physical condition of the neighboring historic resources will be preserved as-is; the project scope does not affect any existing historic features. (For a detailed description, scope of project & boundary, please refer to complete ASA submission PLN19-0164)

Standard #7

Chemical or physical treatments, if appropriate, will be undertaken using the gentlest means possible. Treatments that cause damage to historic materials will not be used.

Not Applicable – The current physical condition of the neighboring historic resources will be preserved as is; the project scope does not affect any existing historic materials. (For a detailed description, scope of project & boundary, please refer to complete ASA submission PLN19-0164)



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Standard #8

Archeological resources will be protected and preserved in place. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures will be undertaken.

Not Applicable – The proposed project is located on the footprint of an existing building; no archeological resources are expected within the project boundary. If such resources are found during construction they will not be disturbed, unless monitored and mitigated by a qualified archeologist.

Standard #9

New additions, exterior alterations or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work will be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

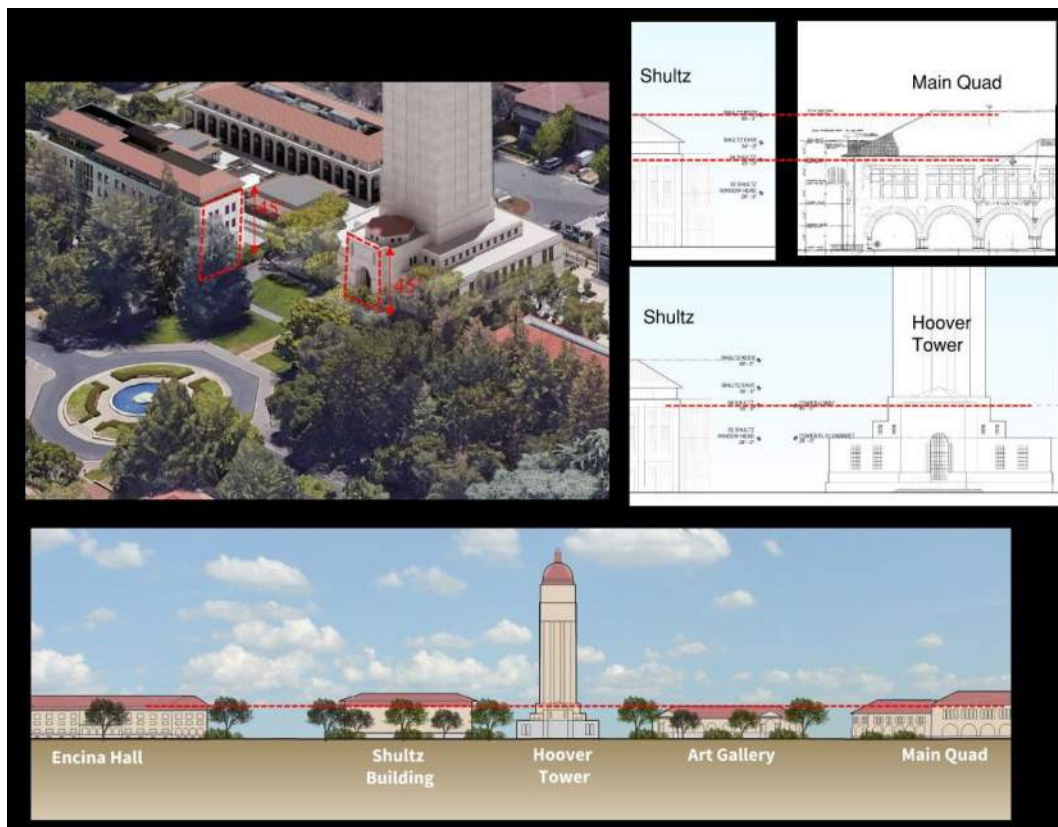


Figure 4 – Massing Source: UA/CPD & WRA/CAW

Related new construction is required to balance differentiation with compatibility; therefore, the proposed project respectfully harmonizes with its neighbors in spatial relationship, materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing.



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For discussion on **spatial relationship** refer to Standard #2, and for **material compatibility** refer to Standard #3.

The **massing and height** of the proposed building would be subordinate to the Hoover Tower and Encina Hall when the buildings are viewed in close proximity to each other, especially from the primary viewshed along Jane Stanford.

1. The total height of Hoover Tower is 285' to the top. The proposed building would be a 4-story building that continues the 45'-0" datum set by the Main Quad and entry pavilion at Hoover Tower. The ridge of the new building at 67'-0" would almost align with the ridge of the Main Quad.¹⁴ Although the proposed building would be 4-stories, the building would appear to be 3 stories as the fourth story would be set back at 45' to align with the mass of the Hoover Tower entry pavilion.
2. Like Hoover Tower, Encina Hall has a dominant presence on the street and the intersection because it is raised on a plinth that is approached by a flight of steps. The massing and scale of the proposed building would be similar to the mass and scale of Encina Hall, a 4-story building, that presents itself as a 3-story building. Unlike Encina, the new building would be accessible directly at grade and therefore would appear subordinate when the two are compared with each other.
3. The Encina Hall fourth floor datum would be continued across to create continuity and respond to the tripartite design of Encina Hall. Compared to Encina Hall, the fourth floor of the proposed building would be composed of a continuous strip of glazing that would be set back from the three-story mass to separate the base from the hipped clay-tile roof.



Figure 5 –North East Corner View from Encina Hall Source: WRA/CAW

¹⁴ Refer to ASA submission PLN19-0164 p. A2.14



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The architectural **features** of the proposed project would be configured in a simple rectangular volume.

1. All four facades would have regular spaced, well-proportioned traditional fenestrations creating a regularized rhythmic pattern of solids and voids.
2. The window openings would be grouped and proportioned to emphasize solidity and verticality. By contrast, the transparent lattice-like precast members would create visual interest and mark the entry points.
3. The entrances would be slightly recessed and located prominently along the north and south façade.
4. A continuous row of arched features would divide the volume into a tripartite composition of base-middle-top. The base would be composed of arches that re-interpret the Richardsonian Romanesque arch without being imitative.



Figure 6 - North West Corner View from Hoover Tower Source: WRA/CAW



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Consistent – The new work would be coherent, and clearly differentiated from the old to protect the integrity of the property and its environment. The massing and height of the proposed project would be subordinate to Hoover Tower. The top floor setback, the grouped vertical panels with paired windows in the middle, and the continuous arched feature at the base would form a tripartite composition that is compatible yet distinct. The project is consistent with Standard #9.

Standard #10

*New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and **integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.***

Consistent – The proposed building would be completely detached therefore if removed it will not impair the essential form and integrity of the neighboring historic resources. The project is consistent with Standard #10.

Summary of Standards Review

This analysis concludes that the project is consistent with all applicable Secretary of Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties for Rehabilitation. While this project does so, projects are not required to meet all ten standards. The intent is to guide rehabilitation projects in a reasonable manner, "taking into consideration economic and technical feasibility."¹⁵

The University Architect / Campus Planning and Design office oversees an integrated approach to strategic planning and design excellence in creating a model campus consistent with Stanford's status as one of the leading academic/research institutions in the world. This SOC report is to affirm that the new building design and construction has been reviewed by a qualified professional for compliance with the Secretary of Interior Standards. The review does not include code compliance analysis. Please contact me if you have any questions, I can be reached at (650) 644 9252.

Sincerely,

Sapna Marfatia,
Director of Architecture
University Architect / Campus Planning and Design Office

Qualifications

Sapna Marfatia is a licensed architect in the State of California, 2006. She meets and exceeds The Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualifications Standards for: Historic Architect, Historic Preservation, and Conservation as defined by

¹⁵ The Standards for Rehabilitation, *Standards*, codified in [36 CFR 68 Chapter 1, Part 68.3](#).



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the Federal Register ([FR DOC#97-16168, V62N119 33708](#)). She has a B.Arch. from the Academy of Architecture, Mumbai, M.S. in Architecture and Urban Design from Pratt Institute, and a Masters in Liberal Arts from Stanford University. Her professional experience in architecture and planning spans thirty-three years, with a concentration on historic preservation for the past twenty years. As the Director of Architecture with the University Architect's Office, she assists in the selection of architectural and preservation consultant teams, monitors design guidelines from formulation through construction, and collaborates with university partners to create a vision for preservation of iconic Stanford buildings. Appointed as a Historical Commissioner for two consecutive four-year terms by the Los Altos City Council, she engaged with governmental agencies, homeowners, and the local community to identify historically significant structures and create a preservation strategy. She has served as a Board Director for the Silicon Valley Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and is currently a Board member with Filoli, a National Trust Property, and Stanford Historical Society. She has presented and published several articles on architecture, taught an architectural studio on design thinking at the Academy of Architecture, and is currently teaching courses on the architectural history of the American campus for the Continuing Studies Program at Stanford University.

Sapna Marfatia	B. Arch, M.S. Urban Design, MLA	33+	Architect, Historic Architect, Historic Preservation, and Conservation
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Attachments:

1. Hoover Tower – SCL913, 3/31/04 DPR
2. Art Gallery – SCL912, 3/31/04 DPR
3. Encina Hall – SCL915, 3/31/04 DPR
4. Lou Hoover Henry and Herbert Hoover Memorial Potential District Evaluation DPR – Date Recorded December 2020 (resubmitted on 2.23.21)

Additional Information:

1. Stanford University - Design Philosophy for Architectural Compatibility – April 2020
5. Architectural Team Qualifications - William Rawn Associates & Cody Anderson Wasney (WRA/CAW)



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Contents

Attachments:

1. Hoover Tower – SCL913, 3/31/04 DPR pg. 1- 8
2. Art Gallery – SCL912, 3/31/04 DPR pg. 9-16
3. Encina Hall – SCL915, 3/31/04 DPR pg. 17-24
4. Lou Hoover Henry and Herbert Hoover Memorial Potential District Evaluation
DPR – Recorded December 2020 pg. 25-79

Additional Information:

5. Stanford University - Design Philosophy for Architectural Compatibility – April
2020 pg. 80-92
6. Architectural Team Qualifications pg. 93-100

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI # ASA SOC ATTACHMENT

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 8

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SCL913 Hoover Tower

P1. Other identifier: Stanford University Building Number 03-100

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Santa Clara

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5 Quad Palo Alto Date 1991 T 6S ; R 3W ; 14 of 14 of Sec ; Mt. B.M.

c. Address 550 Serra Mall City Stanford Zip 94309

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S ; 573624 mE/ 4142567 mN

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

A.P.N. #142-07-085

*P3a. Description:

(Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Because of its height and location, Hoover Tower is one of the most visually prominent buildings at Stanford. It is distinctive for its formal, art deco/moderne composition that incorporates Romanesque influences in a unique blend of styles. The building is representative of the strong Stanford connection with Romanesque architecture, including its arches, carved columns, red tile roofs, and sandstone-colored walls; however, the building is distinguished from the earlier campus aesthetic by its hard-edged wall surfaces, vertical composition, flat roof wings, and use of materials.

(Continued on page 4, DOR523L)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP15 (Educational building)

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for building, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)

See Continuation Sheets

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1941

*P7. Owner and Address:

Leland Stanford Jr. University, Lands Management
2770 Sand Hill Road
Menlo Park, CA 94025

*P8. Recorded By: (Name, affiliation, and address)

L. Dill M. J. Ignoffo F. Maggi Archives & Architecture
1901 S. Bascom Ave #1530, Campbell, CA 95008

*P9. Date Recorded: 3/31/04

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive-level resurvey of the Heritage Resource Inventory

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

Archives & Architecture: Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory Update - Phase II, for the Santa Clara County Planning Office

*Attachments:

☐ None ☒ Continuation Sheets ☐ District Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Other (List)
☒ Location Map ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Sketch Map ☐ Archaeological Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Photograph Record

OPR 523A (1/95)

* Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

2 of 8

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) SCL913 Hoover Tower

B1. Historic Name: Hoover Tower

B2. Common Name: Hoover Tower

B3. Original Use: War memorial/library

B4 Present Use: Library/institute

*B5. Architectural Style: Art Deco and Romanesque Revival

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

Constructed 1941.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown

Date:

Original Location: n/a

*B8. Related Features:

Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace. Carillon.

B9a. Architect: Bakewell and Brown

b, Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Education / Architecture

Area Stanford

Period of Significance: 1941-1954

Property Type Library

Applicable Criteria A(1) B(2) C(3)

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

When it was completed in 1941 to celebrate the university's 50th anniversary, Stanford President Wilbur claimed the 285-foot structure offered a new architectural focal point that had been missing since the 1906 earthquake destroyed the Memorial Arch and Memorial Church's belfry (Joncas et al., 1999).

Hoover Tower is part of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace, a Stanford-affiliated public policy research center founded by Herbert Hoover, a member of the university's pioneer class of 1895 and the 31st President of the United States. Herbert Hoover founded a library collection focused on the causes and consequences of World War I. This collection came to be housed in Hoover Tower. The collection of documents related to war and peace encouraged the genesis of the Hoover Institution.

(Continued on page 4, DPR523L)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP26 Monument

*B12. References:

(Continued on page 4, DPR523L)

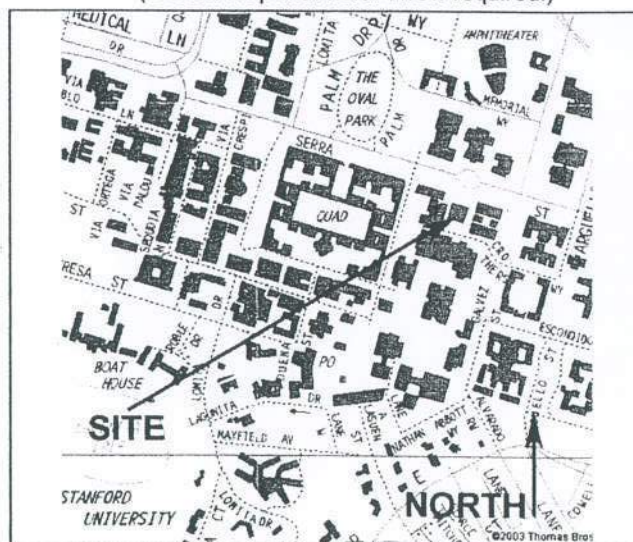
B13. Remarks:
None

*B14. Evaluator: Leslie Dill

*Date of Evaluation: March 31, 2004

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



*Required Information

LOCATION MAP

DRAFT

3 of 8

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

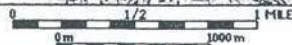
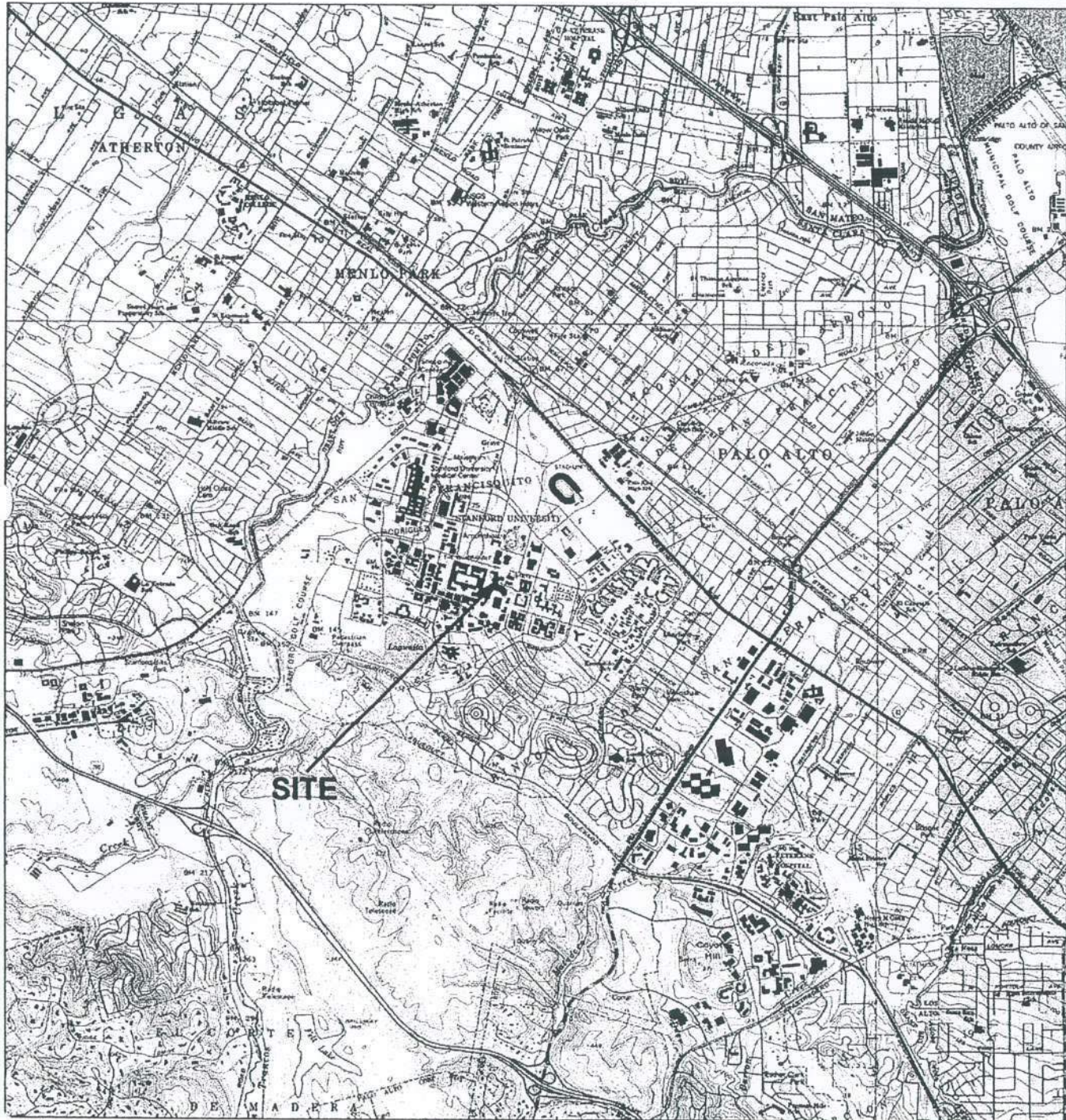
SCI 913 Hoover Tower

* Map Name: USGS Palo Alto Quadrangle

* Scale: n.t.s.

* Date of Map: 1/1/1997

550 Serra Mall Stanford 94309



Map created with TOPO!® ©2003 National Geographic (www.nationalgeographic.com/topo)

CONTINUATION SHEET

DRAFT

4 of 8

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SCI 913 Hoover Tower

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and F. Maggi

* Date 3/31/2004

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

(Continued from page 1, DPR523a, P3a)

This concrete library building has many Romanesque Revival features, but with its vertical elements and smooth, bold finishes, it is modernist in its sensibility. The building massing consists of a large, stepped base that is very horizontal in appearance and square in plan; it includes a two-story entrance portico and recessed second story above a monumental-scale one-story wing with a full basement. Centered in the base is the slender, square tower. The tower is generally boldly detailed, almost fortress-like, and has minimal fenestration along the majority of its height. The tower is highly detailed at its top, where the tower steps back to an octagonal form with Romanesque arched openings, turrets, and ornamental features. The red tile dome of the tower rises above the open viewing area; it is topped by a small, open, octagonal lantern.

The base has a flat roof and simple parapet walls at the first floor. The fenestration at the front façade is limited to a pair of symmetrically placed windows on either side of the main portico. A single Romanesque column separates each pair of windows. They are painted metal multi-lite units with both operational awning and hopper sash. The lintel is topped by a simple checkerboard Romanesque trim band that wraps the building. At the outside corners of the side elevations are paired windows that match the front window units; a series of similarly proportioned, individual windows are placed regularly along the remaining length of the wall. The projecting, flat-roofed front portico features a monumental, arched stone entry, supported by a pair of engaged, round columns on each side. The arch is ornamented with a carved architrave, and the column capitals are ornamented. The double doors are surrounded by painted metal, multi-lite windows. Above and behind the portico, visible only from a distance, is a low-pitched red-tile roof set on an octagonal clerestory level.

The tower is articulated by three full-height arches that culminate at paired small windows separated by Romanesque columns and topped by a carved spandrel panel. The top of the tower shaft includes horizontal trim bands at the parapet and at the spring of the arches. A few symmetrical windows are located near the top of the tower on the front and sides; the rear has a regular spacing of windows up the center of the shaft. The octagonal base of the dome, enclosing the viewing area, features fluted corner buttresses that portray an upward thrusting movement. Centered on each face is a monumental arched opening secured with wrought iron bars. Above each of the arches is a bas-relief medallion in the form of a lion's head. At the cut-away corners are four individual turrets with fluted square corners and stepped roofs with a modernist cubical finial element. The hemispherical dome is covered with red tile in a fishscale pattern. The bell tower and lantern has stepped and fluted Moderne wall segments around its rectangular openings; its domed concrete roof is marked with a reverse fishscale pattern and topped by a spherical finial.

Character-defining Features: Overall composition: tower, dome, broad base. Romanesque ornament: tile roof, arched windows and openings. Art deco: use of materials, vertical thrusting elements.

The surrounding campus is relatively open to the front (north) of the building and more enclosed on the sides. The front area is landscaped primarily with a lawn that includes a number of mature trees. The front of the building faces Serra Street/Serra Mall that also crosses the front of the nearby Main Quad. The street has been closed to most traffic at this location, and a landscaped circle with a fountain is centered between the front of Hoover Tower and Memorial Hall Auditorium across the street. The rear of Hoover Tower is recessed at a service area with parking and loading docks surrounded by the sides and rears of adjacent buildings.

DRAFT

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

ASA SOC ATTACHMENT

HRI #

Trinomial

DRAFT

5 of 8

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SCL913 Hoover Tower

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and E. Maggi

* Date 3/31/2004

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

(Continued from page 2, DPR523b, B10)

The tower was conceived during the Depression, and in many ways it is in keeping with Depression-era public works buildings. Atop Hoover Tower is a carillon of 48 bells cast in Belgium. The original was cast for the Belgian Pavilion at the 1939 New York World's Fair. The bells were given to the Hoover Institution in honor of Herbert and Lou Henry Hoover's efforts on behalf of Belgian relief. The largest bell is inscribed, "For Peace Alone Do I Ring." The bells were sent to the Netherlands for recasting in 2000 and have been reinstalled.

The grand lobby has four huge columns. Rooms on the ground floor of Hoover Tower exhibit many items from President Hoover's career. The observation deck at the top of the tower is open to the public.

The tower is architecturally significant because it deviates from the scale and design of other campus buildings. In addition, it was placed in relation to memorial hall, not along the original axes conceived by the first campus architects Coolidge and Olmstead (Turner et al., 1976). The tower begins its own tradition. That is not to say the idea of the quadrangle was abandoned. But it was not implemented in all cases. The tower ushered in a new era of planning (Turner et al., 1976).

The building is individually significant for its architectural composition and detailing, and also plays a major role in portraying the overall campus image.

EVALUATION

Criteria A/1: Although fifty years younger than the earliest Stanford University buildings, Hoover Tower is an integral part of the historic core of this nationally significant campus. Stanford University and its symbolic center are associated with significant academic research, the education of many significant leaders, and in every way associated with private higher education in the West. This particular building represents the pattern of development of buildings to house research facilities and institutions, an important aspect of the development of the University. As a part of this continuum, Hoover Tower is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A and the California Register under Criterion 1 for these associations.

Criteria B/2: The resource is secondarily associated with Herbert Hoover, President of the United States, Statesman, and Stanford alumnus, whose archive and research institution is housed in the tower. He was not directly responsible for the implementation of the design or setting; however, Hoover Tower would be considered significant based on its association with the collection for which it was built and, therefore, for the man who was primarily responsible for bring the collection to Stanford. Hoover Tower would be eligible for the National Register under Criterion B and the California Register under Criterion 2 for this association.

Criteria C/3: Based on an assessment of the architectural qualities of the subject property, it appears to be individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion C and the California Register under Criterion 3, as the building is a significant and distinguishable entity in the context of mid-twentieth-century architecture in the United States. The building embodies the distinctive characteristics of the depression-era Art Deco public works buildings with Romanesque Revival details, and its blended design is a valuable part of the enduring image of Stanford University and the West.

Integrity: The property maintains integrity as per the National Register's seven aspects of integrity. It maintains its location, historic setting, feeling, and association. It has integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The added ramp on the south side has been executed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and all other modifications are concealed or minor.

(Continued from page 2, DPR523b, B12)

Davis, M., and R. Nilan, The Stanford Album: A Photographic History, 1885-1945. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1989.
Hoover Institution Homepage, <http://www-hoover.stanford.edu>.

Joncas, R., D. J. Neuman, and P. V. Turner, Stanford University: The Campus Guide. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999.

Turner, P. V., M. E. Vetrocq, and K. Weitze, The Founders and the Architects: The Design of Stanford University. Stanford: Dept. of Art, Stanford University, 1976.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI # **ASA SOC ATTACHMENT**

Trinomial

Page 6 of 8

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SCL913 Hoover Tower

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and E. Maggi

* Date 3/31/2004

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

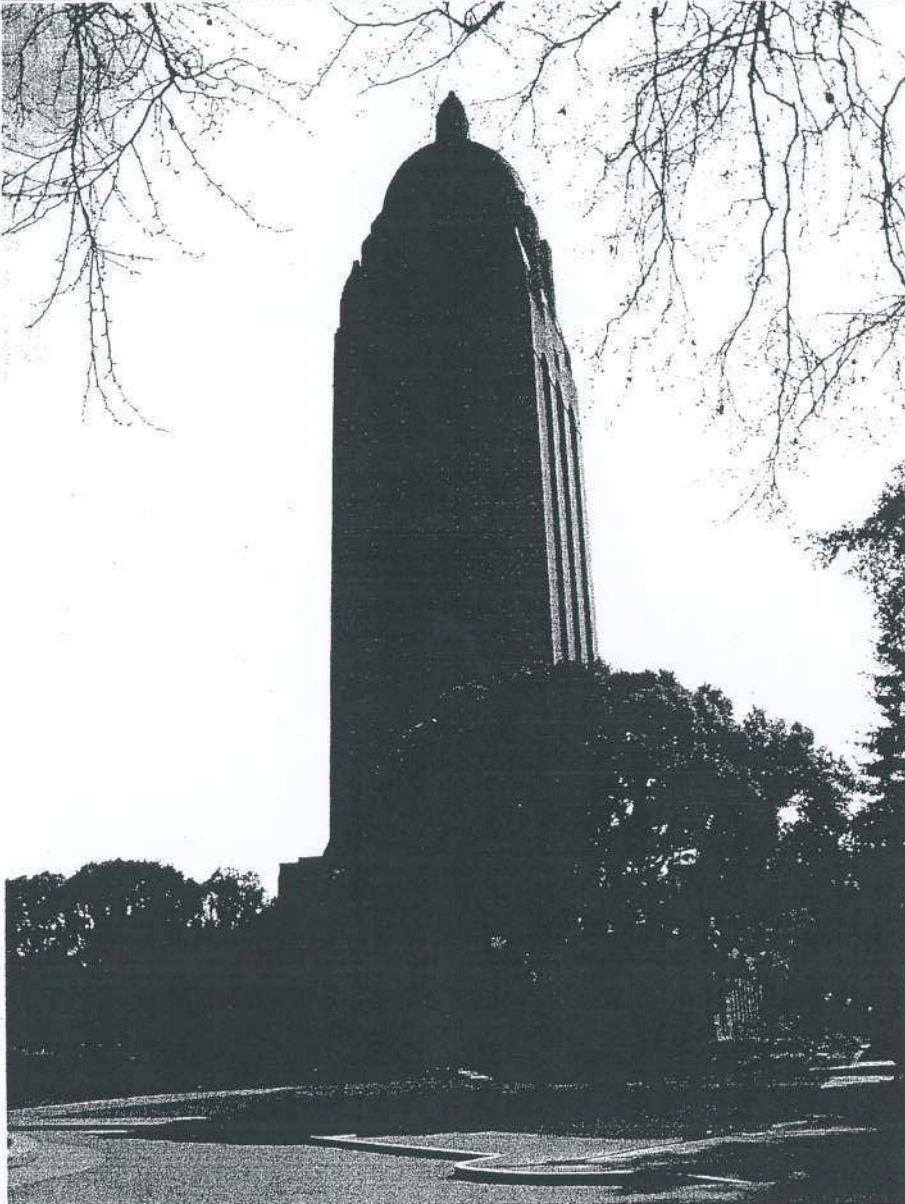


Photo Notes:

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

HRI # **ASA SOC ATTACHMENT**

Trinomial

Page 7 of 8

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SCL913 Hoover Tower.....

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and E. Maggi.....

* Date 3/31/2004.....

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

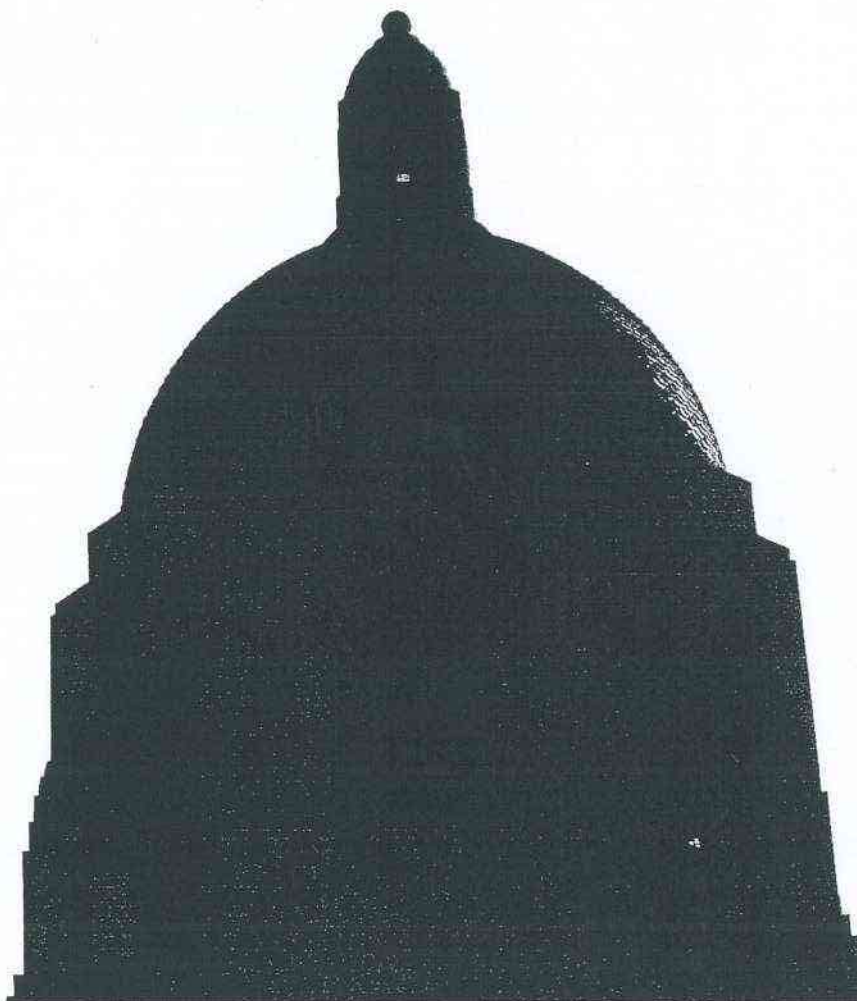


Photo Notes:

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

Primary # _____
HRI # _____
Trinomial _____

Page 8 of 8

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SCL913 Hoover Tower

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and F. Maggi

* Date 3/31/2004

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

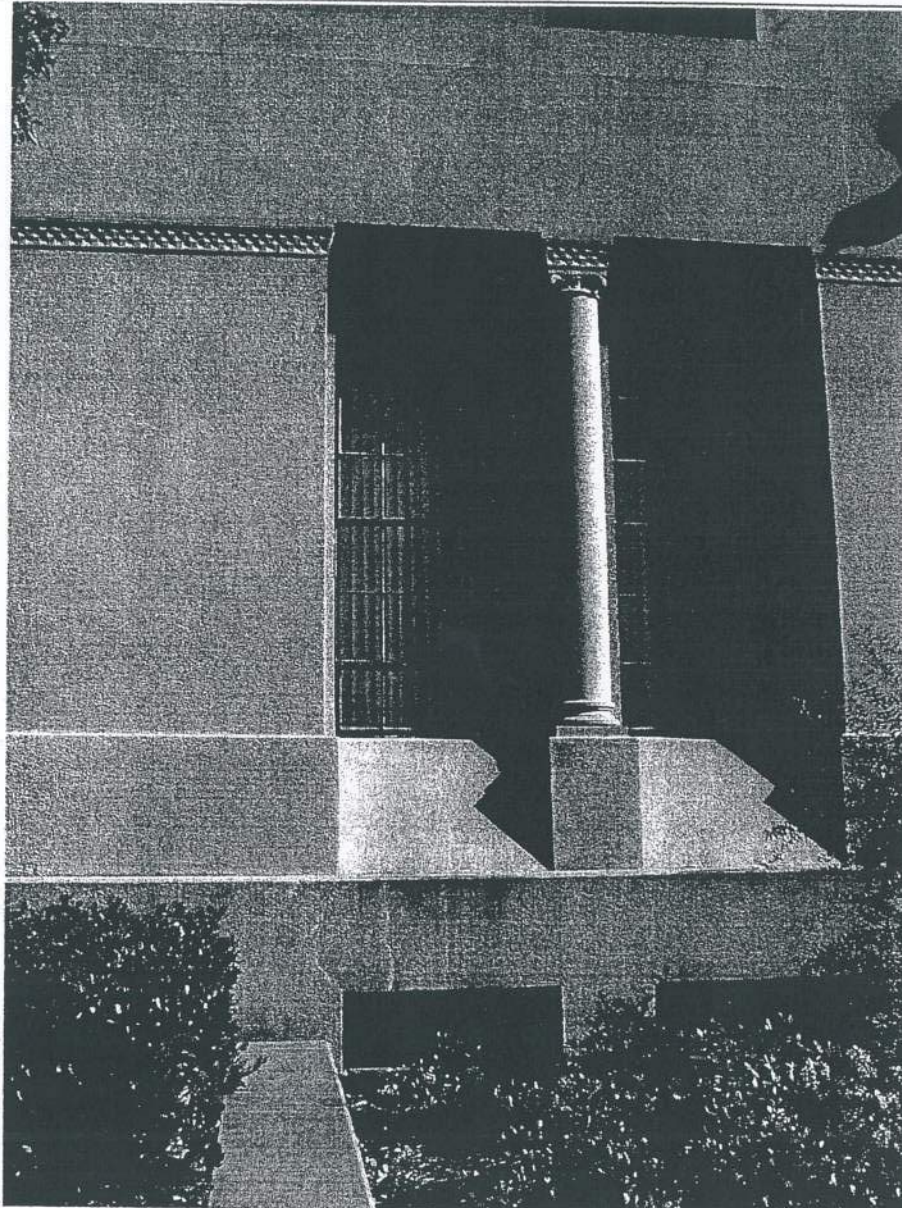


Photo Notes:

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #

HRI # ASA SOC ATTACHMENT

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 8.

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SCI 912 Thomas Welton Stanford Art Gallery

P1. Other identifier:

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Santa Clara

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5 Quad Palo Alto Date 1991 T 6S ; R 3W ; 14 of 14 of Sec ; Mt. B.M.

c. Address 419 Lasuen Mall City Stanford Zip 94309

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S ; 573623 mE/ 4142656 mN

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

A.P.N. #142-07-085

*P3a. Description:

(Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

This one story, rough masonry, almost hidden, elongated arcaded jewel box sits just across Lasuen Mall (east) from the Main Quad, the historic core, at Stanford University, on a spacious site, sloping slightly down to northeast. It is separated from Serra Street (Mall) and the Oval on the north by Dohrmann Grove, a glade of mature redwoods, oaks and shrubs with benches and sculpture, identified by a bronze plaque on a stone marker. It is also set back from the pedestrian way and service street, Lasuen Mall, to the west, with landscaping and pathways, shrubbery at its base, and adjacent bike rack areas edged by shrubs. Hoover Tower is to the rear (east); a more modern Nathan Cummings Art Building with sunken fore court sculpture garden is on the south side and the venerable Cecil H. Green Library with entry plaza and fountain is just beyond. (Continued on page 4, DOR523L)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP.15 (Educational building)

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for building, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
See Continuation Sheets

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1917

*P7. Owner and Address:

Leland Stanford Jr. University, Lands Management
2770 Sand Hill Road
Menlo Park, CA 94025

*P8. Recorded By: (Name, affiliation, and address)

L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, F. Maggi, Archives & Architecture
1901 S. Bascom Ave. #1530, Campbell, CA 95008

*P9. Date Recorded: 3/31/04

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive-level resurvey of the Heritage Resource Inventory

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

Archives & Architecture: Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory Update - Phase II, for the Santa Clara County Planning Office

*Attachments:

☐ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheets ☐ District Record ☐ Rock Art Record ☐ Other (List)
☒ Sketch Map ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Artifact Record
☐ Archaeological Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Photograph Record

IPR 523A (1/95)

* Required Information

BUILDING, STRUCTURE, AND OBJECT RECORD

p. 2. of 8.

*NRHP Status Code 3S

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SCL912 Thomas Welton Stanford Art Gallery

B1. Historic Name: Art Gallery

B2. Common Name: Thomas Welton Stanford Art Gallery

B3. Original Use: Art gallery

B4 Present Use: Art gallery

*B5. Architectural Style: Romanesque Revival

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

Constructed 1917.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown

Date:

Original Location: n/a

*B8. Related Features:

Main Quad

DRAFT

B9a. Architect: Bakewell and Brown

b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Education / Architecture

Area Stanford

Period of Significance: 1917-1954

Property Type Gallery

Applicable Criteria A(1) B(2) C(3)

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

nd Stanford's younger brother, Thomas Welton Stanford, contributed \$80,000 to the University for its art gallery. He also donated a collection of Australian art (Davis and Nilan, 1989). The purpose of the gallery was twofold. The first reason was to bring a cultural presence to the Main Quad area which had been sadly lacking since the Leland Stanford Junior Museum had been partially destroyed in the earthquake of 1906 (Joncas et al., 1999). The second reason was to mollify the founder's younger brother, who was distressed by the school's apparent lack of interest in his art donations (Turner et al., 1976).

The board of trustees, of which Thomas W. Stanford was an absent member, considered rebuilding the museum, but opted for an entirely new building. The cornerstone was laid on May 20, 1916, and the building was completed the following year. It is tied visually to the older Main Quad, although set slightly higher. The Thomas Welton Stanford Art Gallery was the first building to anchor a planned library quadrangle just east of the University's Main Quad. (Continued on page 4, DPR523L)

B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) None

*B12. References:

Continued on page 4, DPR523L

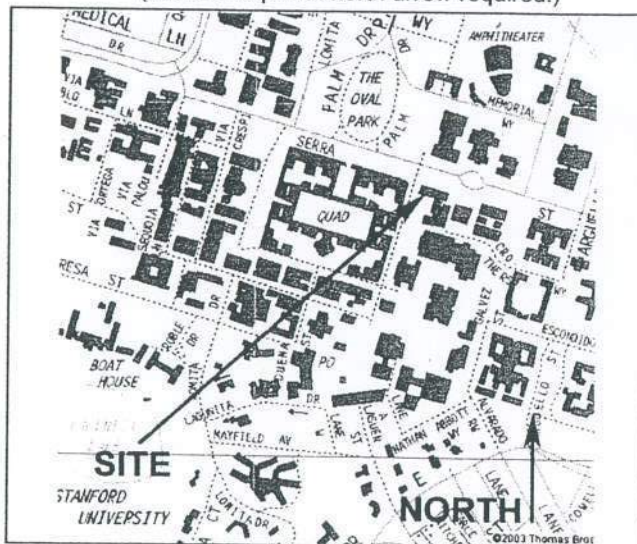
B13. Remarks:
none

*B14. Evaluator: Leslie Dill

*Date of Evaluation: March 31, 2004

(This space reserved for official comments.)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)



*Required Information

LOCATION MAP

Primary # **ASA SOC ATTACHMENT**
HRI #
Trinomial

DRAFT

3 of 8

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

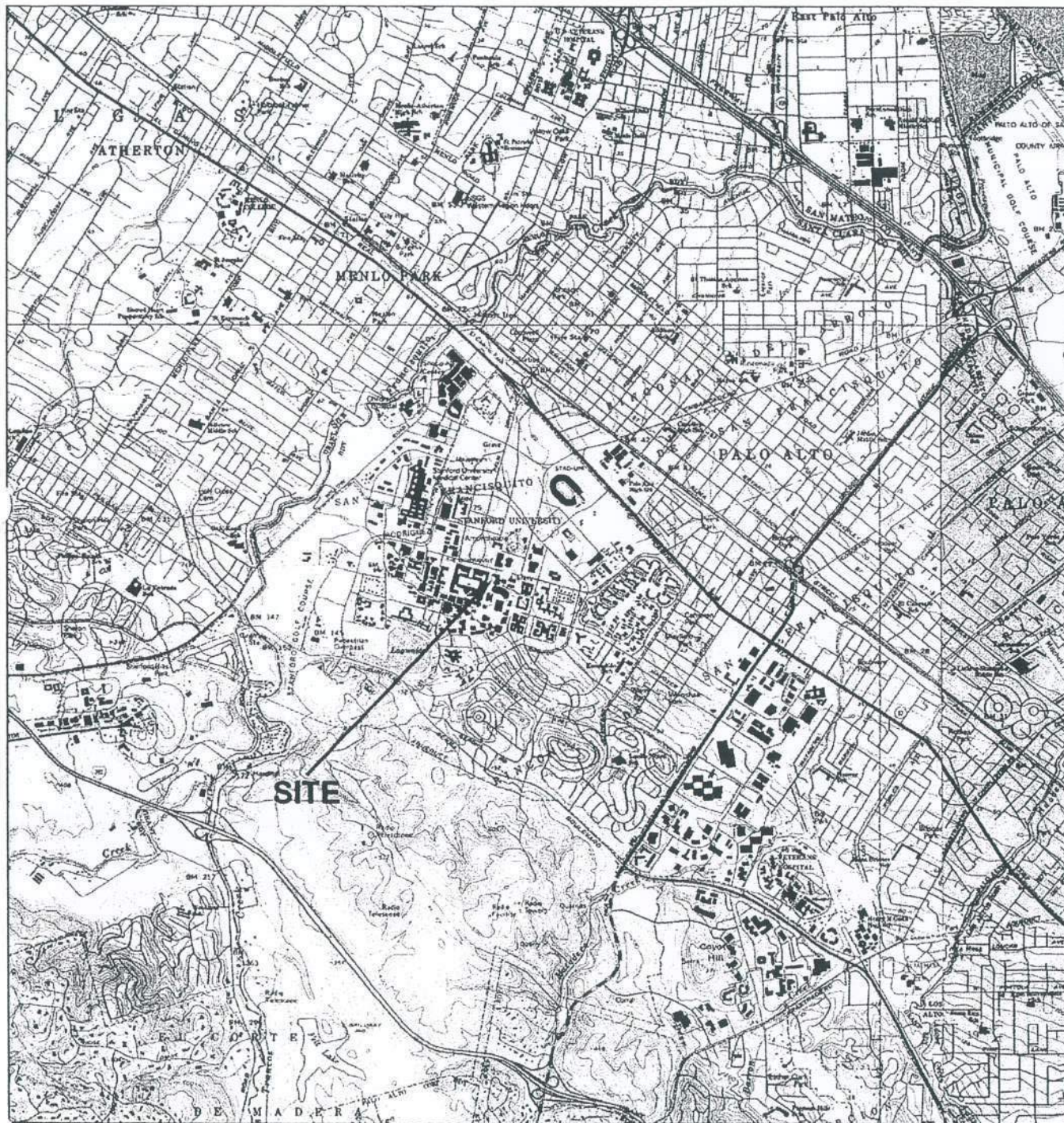
SCL912 Thomas Welton Stanford Art Gallery

* Map Name: USGS Palo Alto Quadrangle

* Scale: n.t.s.

* Date of Map: 1/1/1997

419 Lasuen Mall Stanford 94309



Map created with TOPO!® ©2003 National Geographic (www.nationalgeographic.com/topo)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

ASA SOC ATTACHMENT

HRI #

Trinomial

4 of 8

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SCL912 Thomas Welton Stanford Art Gallery

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and F. Maggi

* Date 3/31/2004

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

(Continued from page 1, DPR523a, P3a)

The long, hip-roof rectangular block is cut at the diagonal at the corner to the intersection, an intersecting front gable, over an elaborately detailed, carved stone layered arch opening, is to each side of this angle, one west and one north, a third is at the far end of the north elevation. Under the moderately steep, red clay barrel tile roof, an arcade wraps around the west and north sides, accessed thru the gabled archways, and supported between by arches on columns with capitals carved in equal detail. Up a broad set of eight concrete steps flanked by stout sandstone piers, through the gabled archway at the south end of the west façade, across the arcade, the main entrance is aligned with the gable. Matching steps, although with more risers, are at each of the gabled archways on the north elevation.

The arch opening at the diagonal corner, unlike the Main Quad, is not an entrance, but a view out; a low wall with wide smooth, sloped top stone cap that continues as a base for the arch columns, is the solid railing for the arcade. Within the arcade, the floor, like the Main Quad, is polished concrete paving in a large diagonal checkerboard of rose and neutral. Here a large circle motif, with small circles at each corner of the square border, is used at entry arches. The ceiling is barrel vaulted, smooth plaster. Pendant light fixtures have white upside-down derby shaped globes with cast metal leaf crown hardware top. On the building wall at the diagonal corner, a smooth stone panel is incised with the dedication "the gift of Thomas Welton Stanford 1917".

At the moderately overhanging eave, exposed dark wood rafter tails are reminiscent of the Main Quad, sloping with the roof, but here they are in pairs with a chamfered, concave cut end. Smooth sheathing between pairs has quarter round trim, four sides forming a panel. Copper half-round gutters on strap brackets attach to the flat fascia, with leaders to fleur-de-lis ornamented catch on square downspouts held to wall with fleur-de-lis tailed straps. The frieze is a single continuous course of long, narrow matched brick. The remaining wall is random coursed rough faced, ashlar sandstone down to the slightly projecting wide block base course. At the gable edge, carved stone ornament has classical roots--a foliated Greek key dentil course--a Beaux-Arts touch to Richardsonian Romanesque. Carved stone ornament at arches and columns includes pinecones, sprigs of needles, lilies, grapes, daisies, and pineapple-like top-knots. This contrasts richly with plain rough sandstone walls on the other two sides of the building.

The main entrance is a pair of tall, deep square-paneled doors with a matched fixed panel above and raised kick base, in a deep, mould case frame, with simple bronze pulls. To each side is a narrow, double-hung window with peaked stone lintel and sloped, shaped-stone sill. A wrought iron grill of flat strips with curled top and diamond point bottom protects each window. A matching pair of windows flank a large arch inset opposite the neighboring gabled arch entry on the north façade. The only other window at the main floor is that fills a large arched opening on the south façade into the rotunda. Vertical wood mullions divide it in six parts; the upper center unit is a hopper unit. Over the window is a grill of twisted wrought iron. The remaining windows are at the basement level, also on the south side, grouped in threes with single lites. A pair of full-height glazed doors serves this level from an exterior stairwell. Other doors are along the arcade; there are three pairs of tall, heavy, paneled oak doors (less elaborate than the main door) with simple bronze hardware.

A minor addition is the ramp access that runs along the south side. Careful attention to detail distinguishes it from, yet relates it to the original building. A smooth wide sandstone block cap, continuing the original cap line, tops a low, color matched smooth concrete wall that flanks each side of the recent concrete ramp. Currently the gallery is in excellent repair on the exterior and returned to its original appearance, by the removal of materials enclosing most of the arcade in recent decades, after thorough refurbishing. The gallery uses the material palette and vocabulary of Richardsonian Romanesque, and the Main Quad, in a Beaux-Arts way, and demonstrates the axial expansion potential of the quadrangle concept, visualized by Olmstead, repeating the form and strong corner of the Main Quad, but without the accompanying quadrangle.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

ASA SOC ATTACHMENT

HRI #

Trinomial

5. of 8.

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SCL912 Thomas Welton Stanford Art Gallery

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and F. Maggi

* Date 3/31/2004

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

(Continued from page 2, DPR523b, B10)

Thomas W. Stanford traveled to Australia, and remained there for life. He sold Singer sewing machines, and he married, but his wife died suddenly within a year. He became deeply involved with spiritualism as a means of communicating with her, an interest he shared with his sister-in-law Jane Stanford.

Thomas Welton Stanford supported the university in difficult times. He declined his \$300,000 share of his brother's estate, turning it back to the university. When he died in 1918, a childless widower, he left the bulk of his estate, about \$500,000, to Stanford.

Gallery exhibits and student shows in art and architecture change throughout the year. A 2000 renovation of the art gallery repaired moderate structural damage to the outside arcade in the 1989 earthquake and seismically strengthened the entire complex, bringing it up to current building codes while restoring or reproducing period fixtures.

EVALUATION

Criteria A/1: Thomas Welton Stanford Art Gallery is an integral part of the historic core of a nationally significant university campus. Stanford University and its symbolic center are associated with significant academic research, the education of many significant leaders, and in every way associated with private higher education in the West. This particular building represents the pattern of development of buildings to house and celebrate the arts on campus, an important aspect of the development of the University. The building was constructed in response to the loss of the Leland Stanford Junior Museum in the 1906 Earthquake; its purpose was to reestablish the presence of the arts at the core of the campus. Thomas Welton Stanford Art Gallery is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A and the California Register under Criterion 1 for these associations.

Criteria B/2: The resource is indirectly associated with Leland and Jane Stanford, as it is directly associated with Thomas Welton Stanford, Leland's younger brother, who donated his share of his brother's estate back to the University, and left his estate, including a collection of art, to the University as well. The Stanfords, significant for their role in the opening and establishment of the West, for participating in the construction of the trans-continental railroad, and for his role in early California politics, concluded their contribution to California and the Nation with the founding of Stanford University. After establishing their fortune during the California Gold Rush by bankrolling the railroads, they together conceived of the school, directed its design, and established its goals and use. Conceived of by a Stanford, and financed by Stanford money, Thomas Welton Stanford Art Gallery would be considered significant based on its association with the extended Stanford family, and would be eligible for the National Register under Criterion B and the California Register under Criterion 2.

Criteria C/3: Based on an assessment of the architectural qualities of the subject property, it appears to be individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion C and the California Register under Criterion 3, as the building is a significant and distinguishable entity in the context of early twentieth-century architecture in the United States. The building embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Romanesque Revival style, and its design is a vital part of the enduring image of Stanford University and the West.

Integrity: The property maintains integrity as per the National Register's seven aspects of integrity. It maintains its location, historic setting, feeling, and association. It has integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The added ramp on the south side has been executed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and all other modifications are concealed or minor.

(Continued from page 2, DPR523b, B12)

Davis, M., and R. Nilan, The Stanford Album: A Photographic History, 1885-1945. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1989.

Joncas, R., D. J. Neuman, and P. V. Turner, Stanford University: The Campus Guide. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999.

Stanford University, University Architect, Historical Survey, 1991.

Turner, P. V., M. E. Vetocq, and K. Weitze, The Founders and the Architects: The Design of Stanford University. Stanford: Dept. of Art, Stanford University, 1976.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

ASA SOC ATTACHMENT

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 6. of 8.

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SCL912 Thomas Welton Stanford Art Gallery

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and E. Maggi

* Date 3/31/2004

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

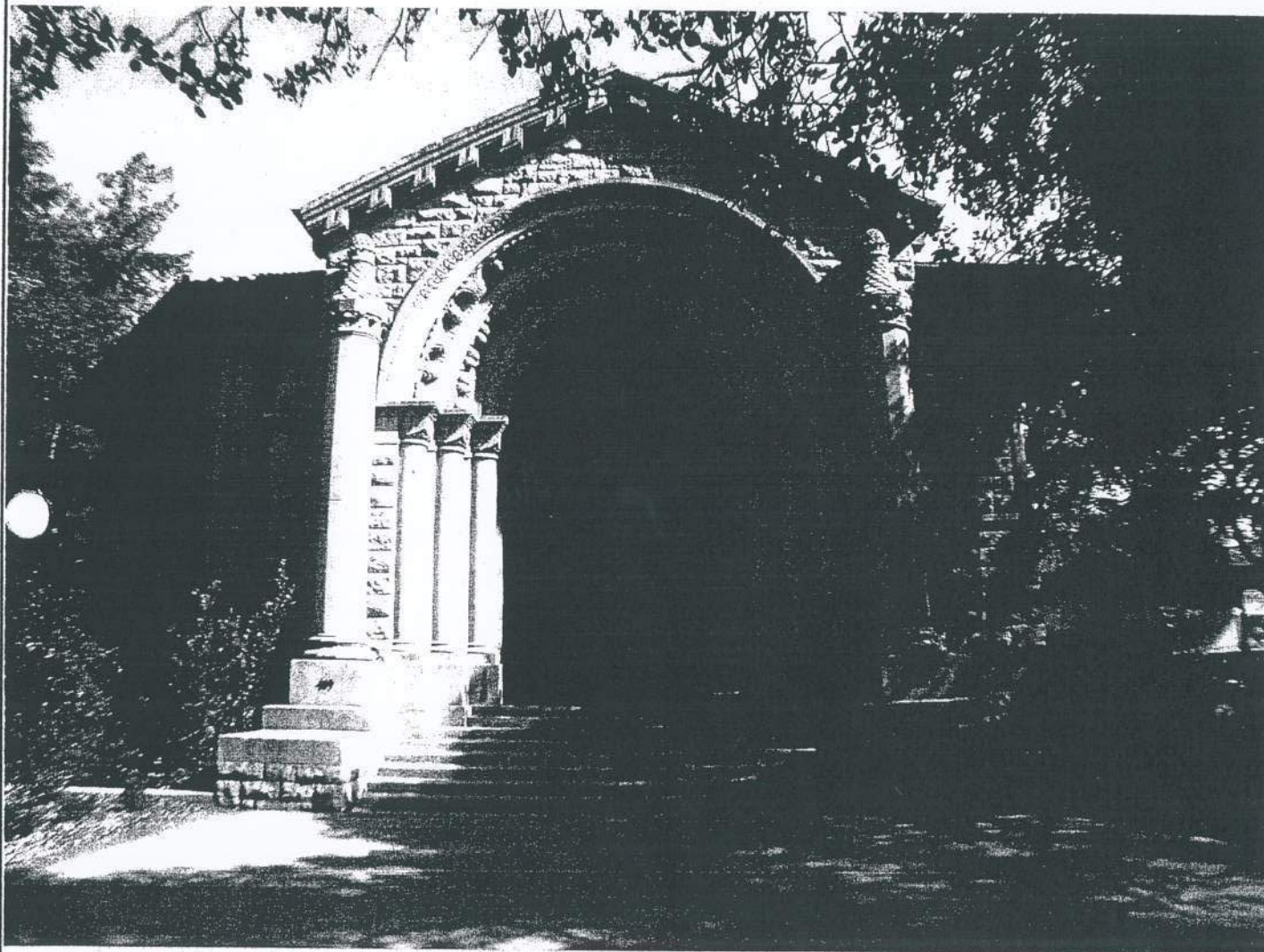


Photo Notes:

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

ASA SOC ATTACHMENT

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Trinomial

Page 7 of 8

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SCI 912 Thomas Welton Stanford Art Gallery

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and E. Maggi

* Date 3/31/2004

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

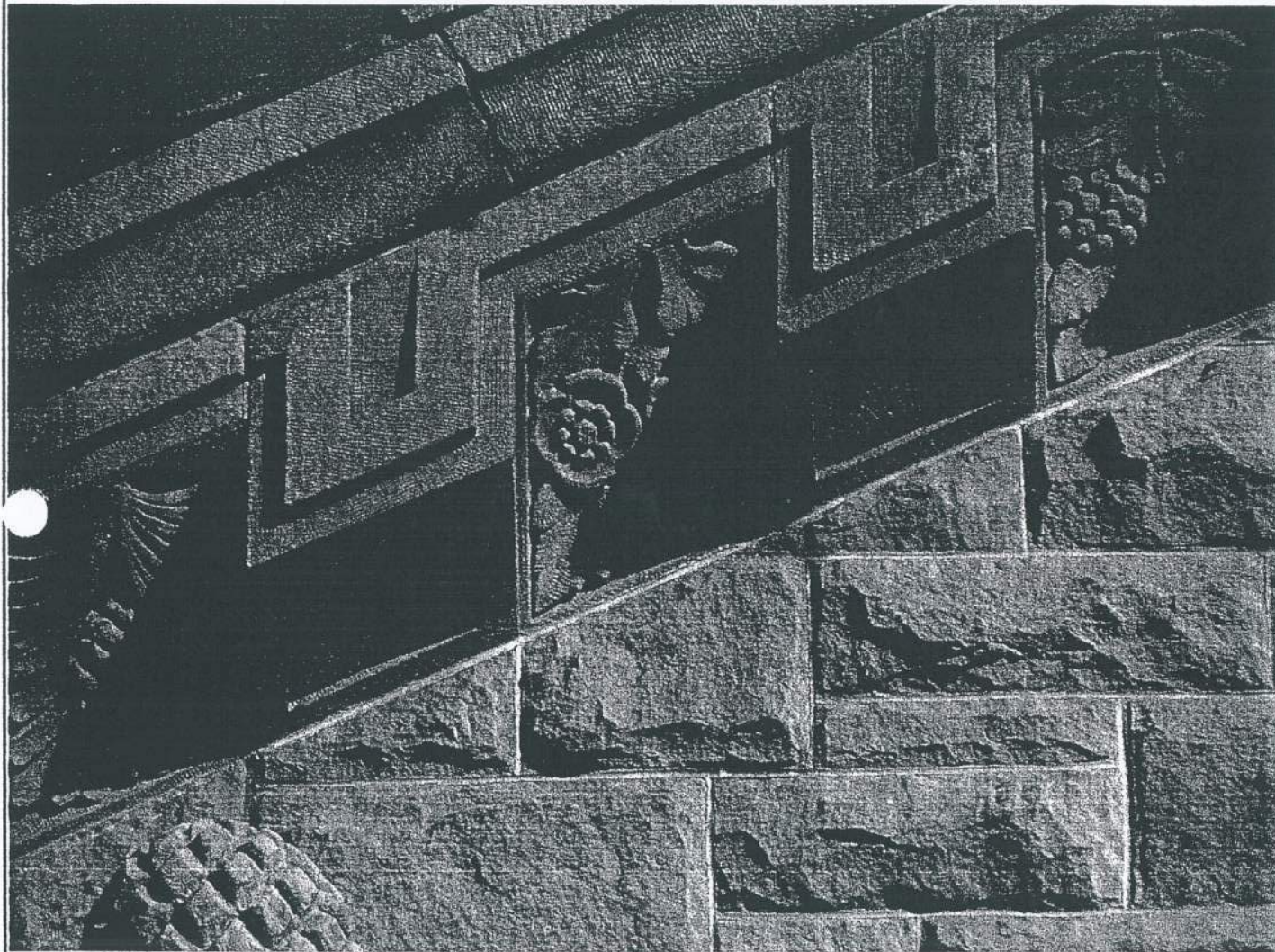


Photo Notes:

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary #

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ASA SOC ATTACHMENT

Page 8. of 8.

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SCL912 Thomas Welton Stanford Art Gallery

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and F. Maggi

* Date 3/31/2004

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

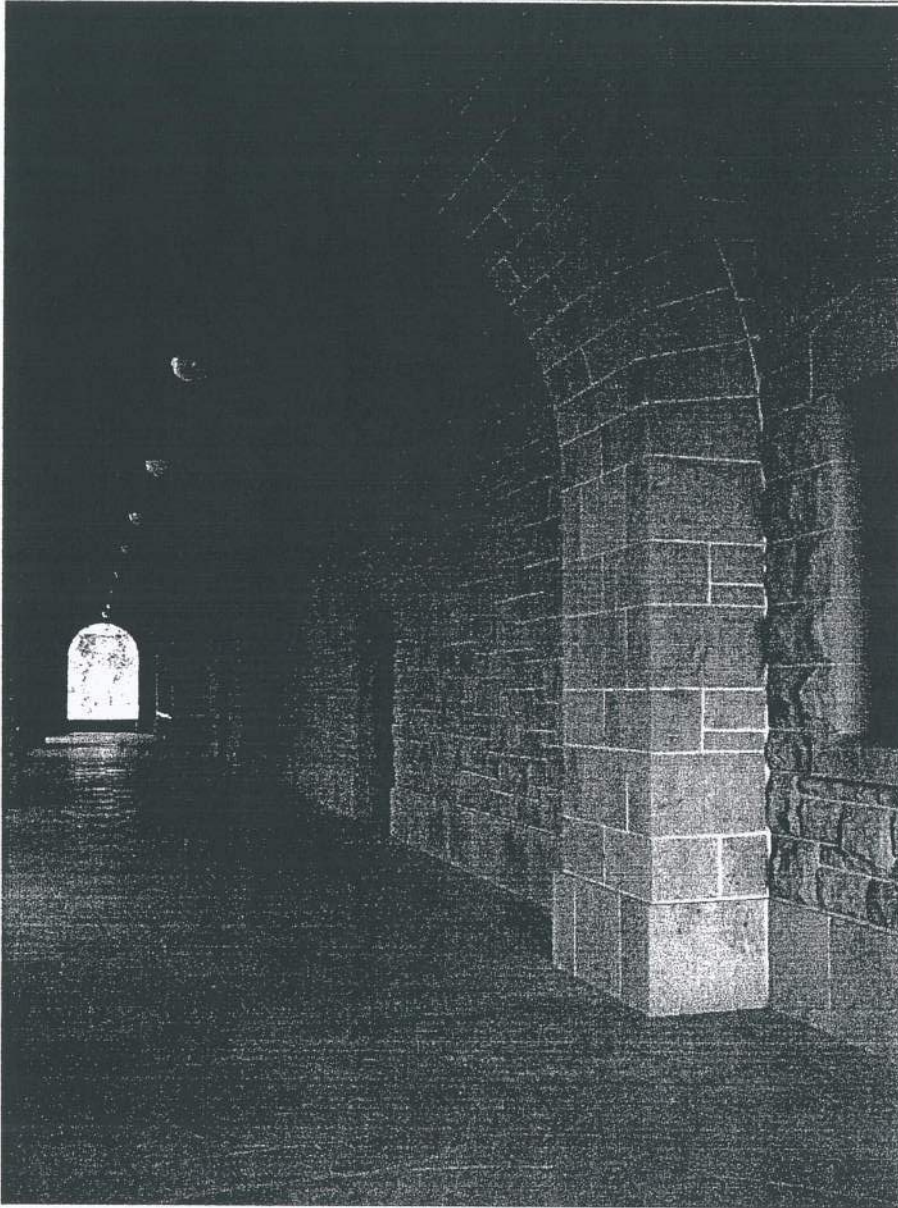


Photo Notes:

DRAFT

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary # ASA SOC ATTACHMENT

HRI #

Trinomial

NRHP Status Code 3S

Other Listings

Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Page 1 of 8

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SCL915 Encina Hall

P1. Other identifier: Stanford University Building Numbers 06-010, 06-020, 06-030

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Santa Clara

and (P2b and P2c or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5 Quad Palo Alto

Date 1991

T 6S

R 3W

1/4 of

1/4 of Sec

1/4 of Sec ; Mt. B.M.

c. Address 616 Serra St.

City Stanford

Zip 94309

d. UTM: (give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S ; 573869 mE/ 4142549 mN

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

A.P.N. #142-04-014

*P3a. Description:

(Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)

Encina Hall is distinctive in the region for its association with the historic core of Stanford University, specifically for its Romanesque Revival materials, detailing, and form. It is nationally significant as a representation of the people, events, and architecture associated with the founding and enduring image of the Stanford campus. This stone building, originally a dormitory and currently used for offices and classrooms, is one of buildings designed and built to compliment the Main Quad.
(Continued on page 4, DOR523L)

*P3b. Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP15 (Educational building)

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

P5a. Photo or Drawing (Photo required for building, structures, and objects.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (View, date, accession #)
See Continuation Sheets

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Sources:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

1891

*P7. Owner and Address:

Leland Stanford Jr. University Lands Management
2770 Sand Hill Road
Menlo Park, CA 94025

*P8. Recorded By: (Name, affiliation, and address)

J. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, F. Maggi Archives & Architecture
1901 S. Bascom Ave. #1530, Campbell, CA 95008

*P9. Date Recorded: 3/31/04

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive-level resurvey of the Heritage Resource Inventory

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

Archives & Architecture: Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory Update - Phase II, for the Santa Clara County Planning Office

*Attachments:

☒ Continuation Sheets

☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record

☐ District Record

☐ Linear Feature Record

☐ Milling Station Record

☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record

☐ Photograph Record

☐ Other (List)

* Required Information

***Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)**

SCL915 Encina Hall

B1. Historic Name: Encina Hall

B2. Common Name: Encina Hall

B3. Original Use: Men's dormitory

B4 Present Use: Administrative offices

*B5. Architectural Style: Romanesque Revival with California Mission Influences.

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

Constructed in 1891. 1922, rear dining halls added; 1959, converted to offices; 1960 and 1970, seismic upgrades; 1972, flat roof replaces hipped roof during fire damage repairs; 1998, building reopened after seismic retrofit and major rehabilitation.

*B7. Moved? ☒ No ☐ Yes ☐ Unknown

Date:

Original Location: n/a

***B8. Related Features:**

Encina Commons

B9a. Architect: Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge

b, Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Education / Architecture

Area Stanford

Period of Significance: 1891-1954

Property Type Educational

Applicable Criteria A(1), B(2), C(3)

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

McJannet Hall is one of the original buildings on campus, designed by Shepley, Rutan, & Coolidge, the Boston architecture firm hired by Stanford. The building was integrated into the overall plan from the campus as determined by Stanford and the original designers (Stanford University Architect, 1995).

The plans for the dormitory were roughly based on a Swiss resort that the Stanfords had visited in 1888 (Turner et al., 1976). Encina was to be a dormitory with all the conveniences attached to modern hotel. It had electricity and hot and cold running water, a luxurious appointment at that time (Bartholomew, 1998).

(Continued on page 4, DPR523L)

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B11. Additional Resource Attributes: (List attributes and codes) HP3. Multiple family property.

***B12. References:**

(Continued on page 4, DPR523L)

(Sketch Map with north arrow required.)

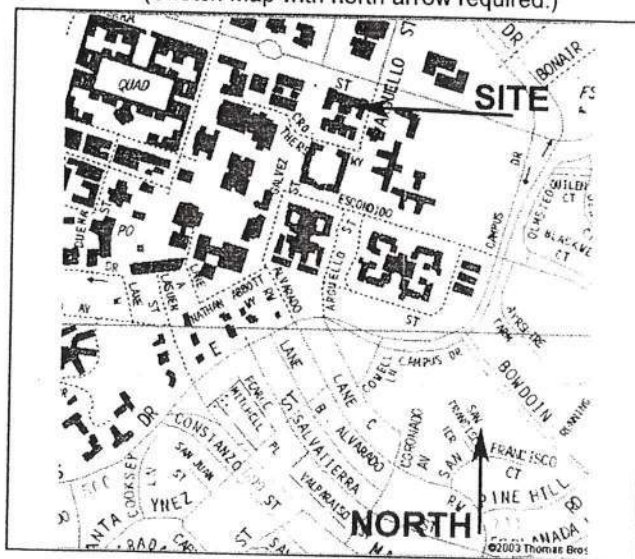
B13. Remarks:

None

*B14. Evaluator: Leslie Dill

*Date of Evaluation: March 31, 2004

(This space reserved for official comments.)



*Required Information

LOCATION MAP

Primary # **ASA SOC ATTACHMENT**

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 3 of 8

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

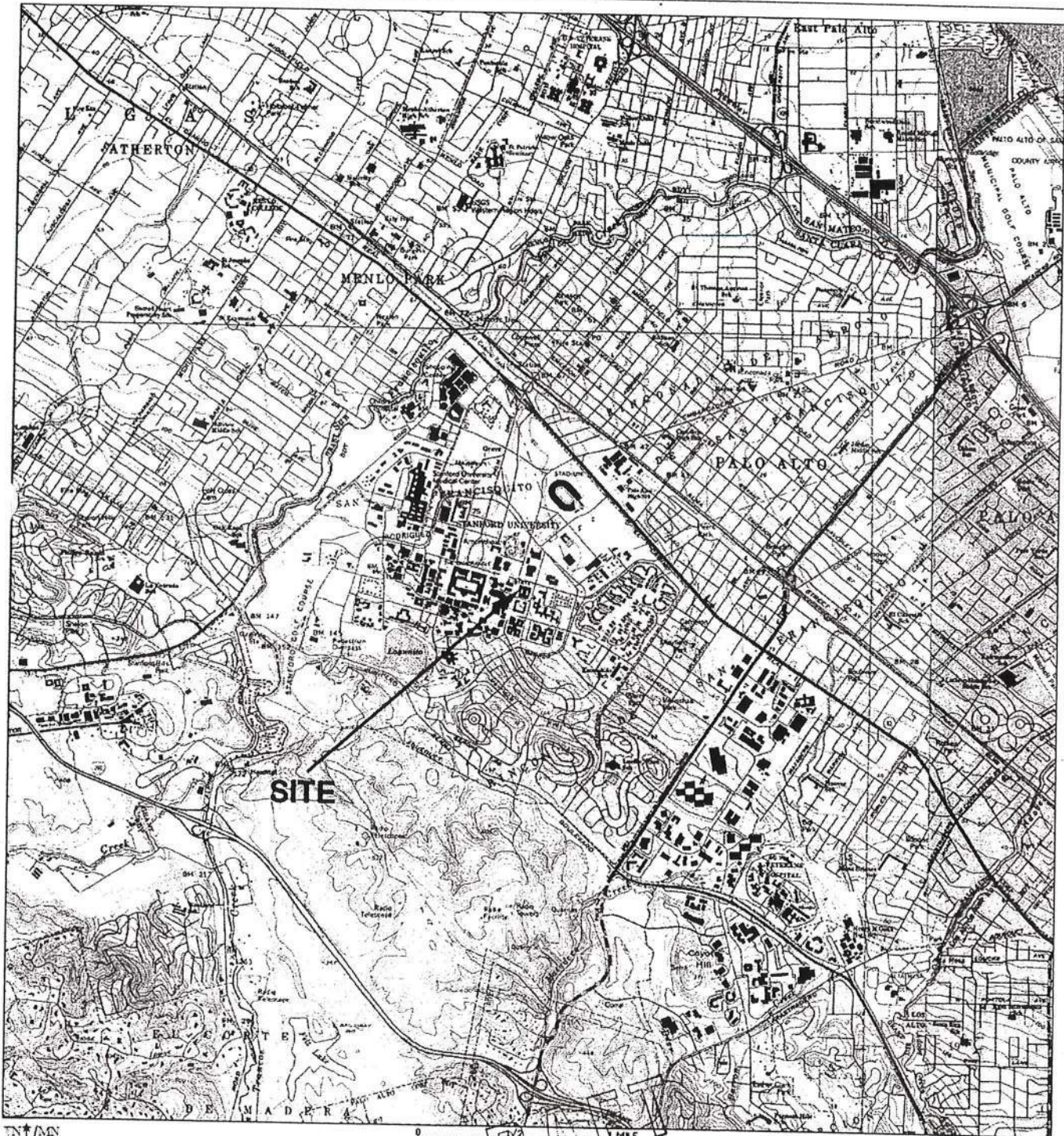
SQL915 Encina Hall

* Map Name: USGS Palo Alto Quadrangle

* Scale: n.t.s.

* Date of Map: 1/1/1997

616 Serra St. Stanford 94309



Map created with TOPO!® ©2001 National Geographic (www.nationalgeographic.com/topo)

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # **ASA SOC ATTACHMENT**

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 4 of 8

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SQL 515 Encina Hall

DRAFT

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and E. Maggi

* Date 3/31/2004

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

(Continued from page 1, DPR523a, P3a)

It is Romanesque Revival, built of heavily textured stone with a hipped red tile roof. The eaves project deeply and include heavy exposed rafter tails. Its form is symmetrical and classical in its execution.

Encina Hall is approximately "E-shaped" in plan. At the front (north) façade there is minor variation in the footprint to suggest a central block and two side wings. The sides of the building are unarticulated, and the rear embraces symmetrical open courtyards. The central rear wing has a modified Greek cross plan. At the rear façade, colonnades from the adjacent building abut the two outer wings. The building has four main stories above a basement that is partially above grade at the east side and below grade at the west side. A half story has been added into the roof area on the east side.

The hierarchy of the floor levels is expressed on the exterior of the building in a classical manner. The basement level walls are slightly battered, and the windows are surrounded with rough-faced stone. The lowest above-grade level includes rectangular windows with segmented-arch lintels and rough-face stone mullions between the paired windows. The second floor is the simplest, with plain stone mullions and lintels. The third floor is more delicate, with a Romanesque column between the arched windows. The attic level is set off by a heavy dentil course that wraps the entire building. The windows are deeply recessed with central columns that have more complex carved capitals. Between each pair of attic windows is a red stone frame pattern within the sandstone panel.

The front of the building includes a raised one-story, arcaded portico in front of the center block and recessed arcades at the side wings. Granite steps rise from grade to the main level arcade. The floor of the arcade extends between the portico and the side arcades on raised terraces with distinctive ironwork railings. The arcade and veranda flooring is set in the traditional Stanford red-and-neutral checkerboard pattern. The flat-roofed center portico includes Romanesque carving at the arched colonnade, and the stone columns are carved with ornamental capitals. The parapet is accented by a dentil row, and above the central arch is a raised sign, topped by a circular ornament and flanked by scrolls. The central portion of the main building is somewhat more decorated than the surrounding wings. The double arched windows at the third level are recessed into arches; the spandrel panels are carved with floral patterns in colored stone. Below the attic story are a series of flush floral medallions also made from colored stone.

The surrounding campus is relatively open on all sides of the building. The front (north) of the building faces a "U"-shaped parking area and lawn with mature oak trees. Passing in front of Encina Hall is Serra Street, the street that also crosses in front of the nearby Main Quad. The east side is immediately adjacent to a service road, Arguello Way. The rear of the building abuts an adjacent building; it is connected by a colonnade at the back of each of the side wings. The west side of the building has been modified to include an entrance ramp. This side faces a landscaped area of campus named Galvez Mall.

Character-defining Features: Composition: colonnades, tile roofs, arched windows, stone materials, bas relief. Original windows.

(Continued from page 2, DPR523b, B10)

Encina was four stories, and the basement was servants' quarters, including a room for Chinese workers in the "Chinaman's room" (Joncas et al., 1999). The size of the dormitory and the number of residents made it difficult to manage. Student pranks ranged from harmless tricks to setting off firearms and violent brawls (Bartholomew, 1998).

The 1906 earthquake caused two chimneys to collapse, and a student was killed. In 1917, the dorm was remodeled (Joncas et al., 1999). During World War I and again from 1942 to 1945, Encina Hall was used to house military units (Davis and Nilan, 1989; Stanford University Architect, 1995). In 1958-1959, Encina Hall was converted to office space. During the 1960s, anti-war demonstrators targeted the building's administrative offices. In 1972, an arsonist's fire caused over \$1 million in damage.

In 1998, the building reopened after a major seismic retrofit and building rehabilitation. It houses the Institute for International Studies.

(Continued on next page)

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # **ASA SOC ATTACHMENT**

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 5 of 8

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SCL915 Encina Hall

* Recorded By L. Dill, M.J. Ignoffo, and F. Maggi

* Date 3/31/2004

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

(Continued from previous page)

EVALUATION

Criteria A/1: Encina Hall is an integral part of the historic core of a nationally significant university campus. Stanford University and its symbolic center are associated with significant academic research, the education of many significant leaders, and in every way associated with private higher education in the West. This particular building represents the pattern of development of housing on campus, an important aspect of the growth of the University. Encina Hall is eligible for the National Register under Criterion A and the California Register under Criterion 1 for this association.

Criteria B/2: The resource is directly associated with Leland and Jane Stanford. The Stanfords, significant for their role in the opening and establishment of the West, for participating in the construction of the trans-continental railroad, and for his role in early California politics, concluded their contribution to California and the Nation with the founding of Stanford University. After establishing their fortune during the California Gold Rush by bankrolling the railroads, they together conceived of the school, directed its design, and established its goals and use. As part of the original core of the University, and as part of the campus design personally directed by the Stanfords, Encina Hall would be considered significant based on its association with the Stanfords, and would be eligible for the National Register under Criterion B and the California Register under Criterion 2.

Criteria C/3: Based on an assessment of the architectural qualities of the subject property, it appears to be individually eligible for the National Register under Criterion C and the California Register under Criterion 3, as the building is a significant and distinguishable entity in the context of late nineteenth-century architecture in the United States. The building embodies the distinctive characteristics of the Romanesque Revival style, and its design is a vital part of the enduring image of Stanford University and the West.

Integrity: The property maintains integrity as per the National Register's seven aspects of integrity. It maintains its location, historic setting, feeling, and association. It has integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. The added ramp on the west side has been executed in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards, and any other modifications are minor.

(Continued from page 2, DPR523b, B12)

Elomew, K., "The Bad Boys of Encina Hall," Stanford Magazine, September/October 1998. Available online at <http://www.stanfordalumni.org/news/magazine/1998/sep/oct/articles/encina.html>.

Davis, M., and R. Nilan, The Stanford Album: A Photographic History, 1885-1945. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1989.

Joncas, R., D. J. Neuman, and P. V. Turner, Stanford University: The Campus Guide. New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999.

Stanford University, University Architect, Historic Values Index Information Sheet, 1995.

Turner, P. V., M. E. Vetrocq, and K. Weitze, The Founders and the Architects: The Design of Stanford University. Stanford: Dept. of Art, Stanford University, 1976.

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CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # ASA SOC ATTACHMENT

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 6 of 8

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SCL915 Encina Hall

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and E. Maggi

* Date 3/31/2004

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

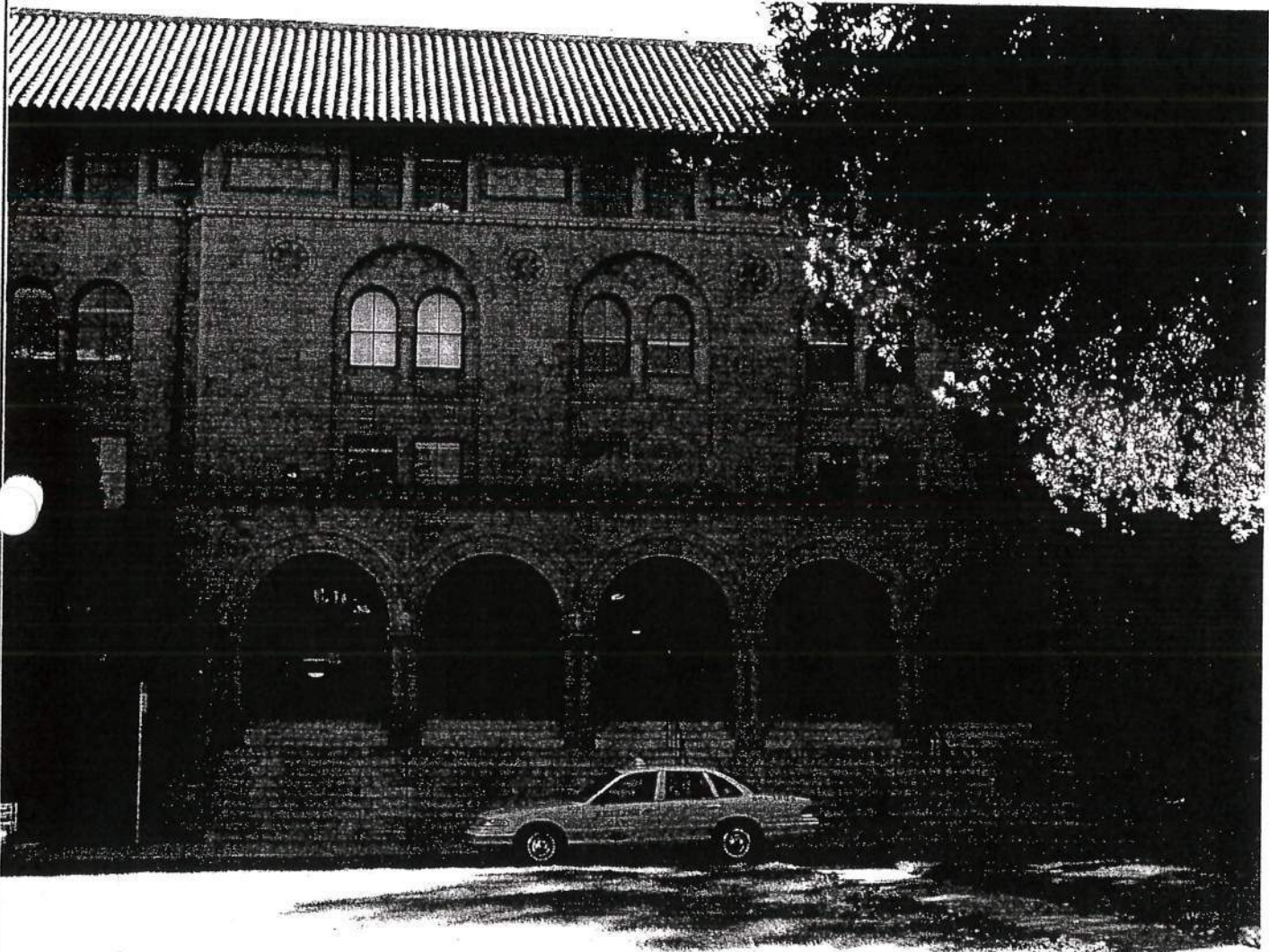


Photo Notes:

DRAFT

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # ASA SOC ATTACHMENT

HRI # _____

Trinomial _____

Page 7 of 8

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SCL 915 Encina Hall

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and E. Maggi

* Date 3/31/2004

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

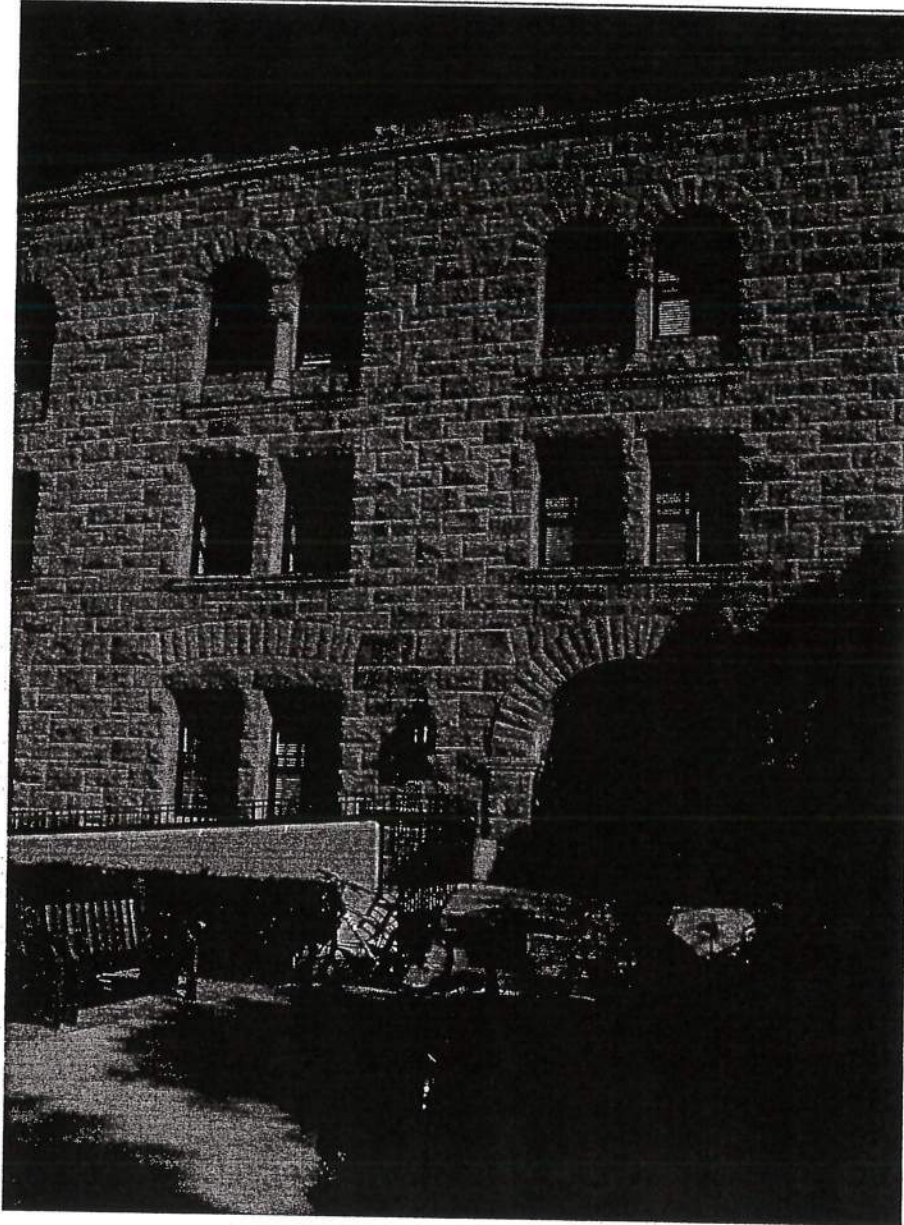


Photo Notes:

DRAFT

CONTINUATION SHEET

Primary # ASA SOC ATTACHMENT

HRI #

Trinomial

Page 8 of 8

*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder)

SCL915 Encina Hall

* Recorded By L. Dill, M. J. Ignoffo, and E. Maggi

* Date 3/31/2004

☒ Continuation ☐ Update

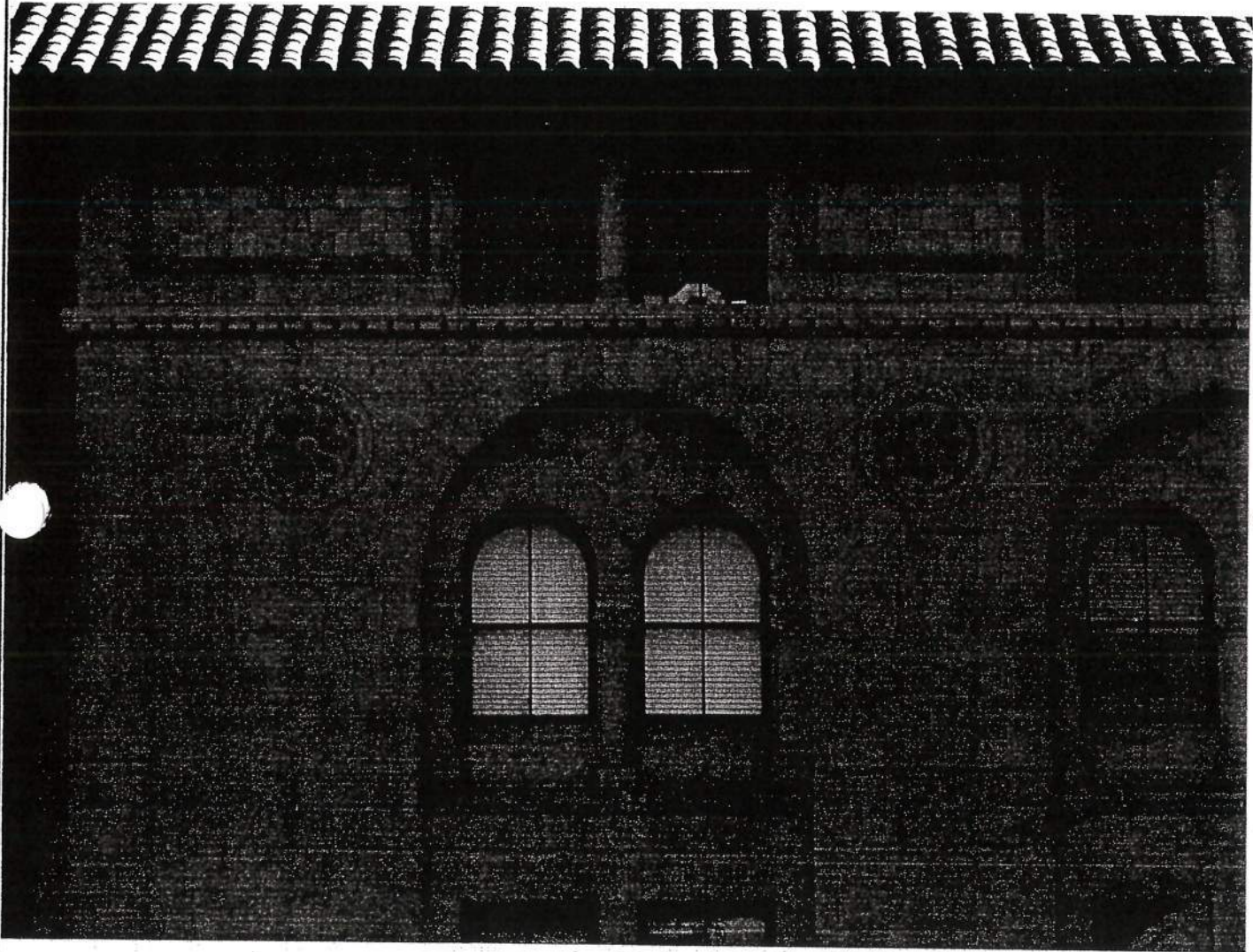


Photo Notes:

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State of California & The Resources Agency DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION PRIMARY RECORD		Primary # HRI # Trinomial NRHP Status Code
Other Review Code	Reviewer	Date
		Listings

Page 1 of 55 *Resource Name or #: (Assigned by recorder) Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings District
 P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto Date 1997 T 06S; R 03W; of of Sec 11; B.M.

c. Address 580 Jane Stanford Way, 434 Galvez Mall City Stanford Zip 94305

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 573844.975 mE/ 4142686.033 mN

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

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

This resource consists of two buildings joined at the basement level to serve as library storage and offices for the Hoover Institution on the Stanford University campus. The District is located immediately to the east of the Hoover Tower, completed in 1941 to house the central functions of the Hoover Institution (relocated from the main University Library). The District comprises two support buildings for the Hoover Institution: the Lou Henry Hoover Building was completed in 1967 and the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building in 1978. The District boundaries are formed by Jane Stanford Way, Galvez Mall, Crothers Way and the pedestrian walkway between Lou Henry Hoover Building and the Hoover Tower. See Continuation Sheet, page 4

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)



*P3b. Resource Attributes:

(List attributes and codes) HP 39 Other
 (Private research archive)

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #)

Northeast corner, October 2020

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both

1967/1978 Construction Documents

*P7. Owner and Address:

Hoover Institution

434 Galvez Mall

Stanford, CA 94305

*P8. Recorded by: (Name, affiliation, and address) N.Baradaranfallahkhair, J.Cain, L.Conway, L.Jones, S.Marfatia

Stanford University

477 Oak Road Stanford CA 94305

*P9. Date Recorded: December 2020

*P10. Survey Type: (Describe)

Intensive

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

See Endnotes, Continuation Sheet, Page 44

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☒ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☒ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DISTRICT RECORD

Primary #
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Trinomial

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*NRHP Status Code: 6Z

***Resource Name: Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings District**

D1. Historic Name: Lou Henry Hoover Building (East Asia Library), Herbert Hoover Memorial Building

D2. Common Name: same

***D3. Detailed Description:** The Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings District (District) comprises two secondary support buildings for the Hoover Institution located on the Stanford University campus. The District is adjacent to the Hoover Tower, the center of the Hoover Institution's operations and at fourteen stories and 285 feet in height, the tallest building on the campus. The District shares service access with the main Stanford University library immediately to the south. The District is located in a pedestrian-access area of the campus with vehicular access limited to service functions along Crothers Way at the southern edge, and shuttle service along Jane Stanford Way to the north. The District's buildings are located entirely within the private Stanford University campus, screened by mature landscaping, and not visible from any public right-of-way.

The District's buildings, while built eleven years apart (1967, 1978), are united at the basement level by a series of interior ramps and paved court at the lower level, and at the first floor by a plaza surrounding the sunken court. They are built on a raised plinth above the surrounding campus grade and the first floor of each building is reached by staircases on the north, east and west elevations. The Lou Henry Hoover Building is two stories above grade, and two basement stories, rectangular in massing with a hipped, red-tile roof enclosing 54,000 square feet. The Herbert Hoover Memorial Building is three stories above grade with two basement levels that extend under the central plaza to enclose over 106,000 square feet. Glass curtain walls are fronted by precast, arched concrete panels forming a narrow arcade around each building in a simple Modernist style sometimes called New Formalism. The two buildings are nearly identical in design. Two small one-story structures flank the east and west sides of the sunken court in the central plaza: one houses a conference room and the other a staircase to the lower court. These smaller structures, added as part of the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building in 1978, are constructed of glass with wood trellises and metal mansard roofs and together enclose less than 4,000 square feet. The sunken court is fenced by a low concrete seat wall with ornamental brick banding, topped by a black iron railing. A tree planting well sits at each interior corner of the sunken court. The sunken court, paved in a circular pattern of brick, originally housed a fountain which was later removed.

***D4. Boundary Description:** The District comprises two buildings and associated site features on 1.4 acres located at 580 Jane Stanford Way and 434 Galvez Mall on the Stanford University campus. They are located within a larger parcel of 19.35 acres (APN 14207085), containing a total of ten campus buildings. The District's two buildings are united by design and physical development with the 1978 Herbert Hoover Memorial Building designed to complement the 1967 Lou Henry Hoover Building, and physically connected at the basement level. The District is bounded by Jane Stanford Way to the north, Galvez Mall to the east, Crothers Way to the south and a pedestrian walkway to the west.

***D5. Boundary Justification:** The boundary encompasses two buildings linked by program and physical connection, and nearly identical in design.

D6. Significance: Theme Collegiate Architecture **Area** San Francisco Bay Area
Period of Significance: N/A **Applicable Criteria:** None

The District contains two support buildings housing archives, staff and visitor offices for the Hoover Institution, one of forty-five independent research centers located on the Stanford University campus. The buildings are relatively modest examples of collegiate New Formalism, lacking the prominent placement, ornamental detail, and eye-catching site features of better examples of this style. While a number of prominent people have been associated with the Hoover Institution, no specific important associations were found for the District. The District's buildings serve essentially as annexes to the main functions of the Hoover Institution, located in the Hoover Tower. (See continuation sheets.)

***D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.): See Endnotes, Page 44

***D8. Evaluator:** J. Cain, L.Jones, S.Marfatia. **Date:** December 4, 2020

Affiliation and Address:

Stanford University Field Conservation Facility 477 Oak Road Stanford, CA

State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
DISTRICT RECORD

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

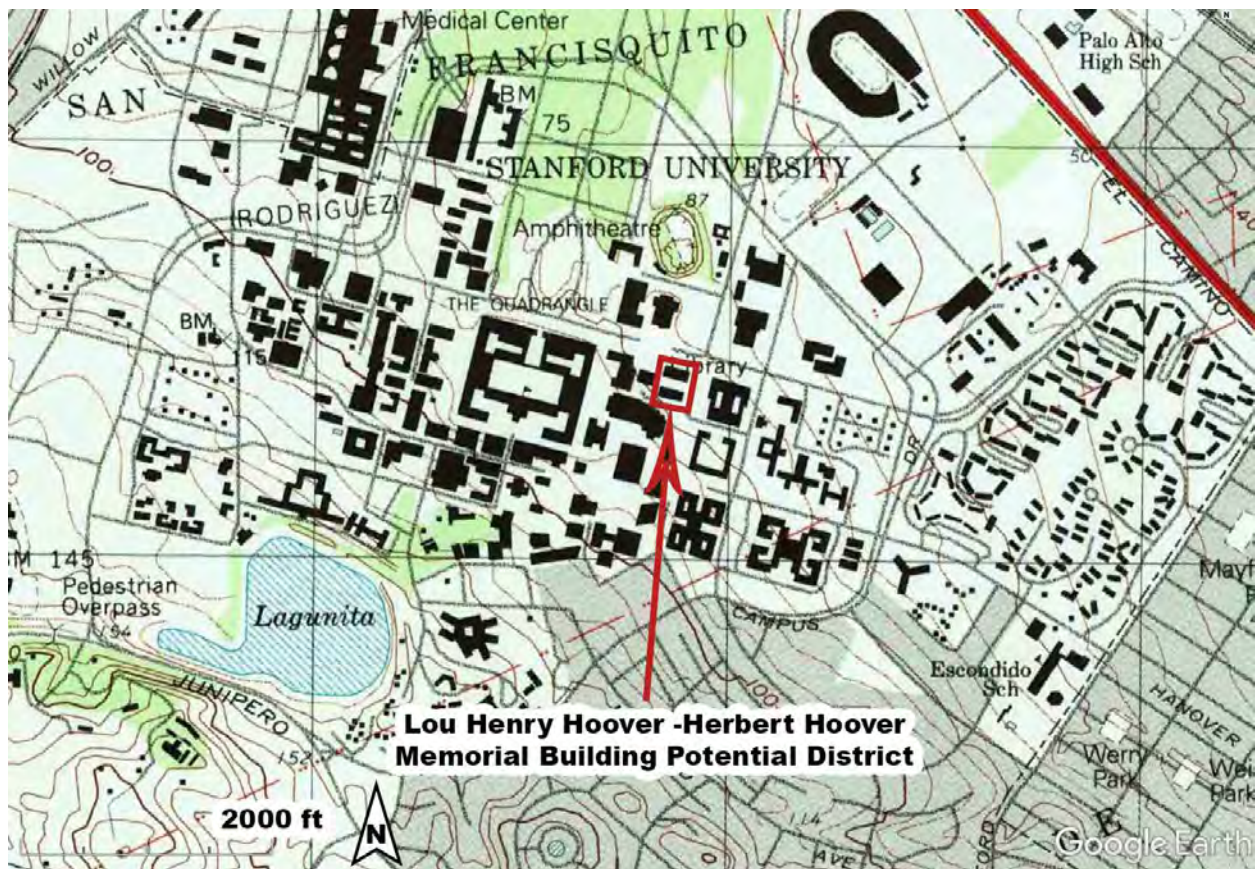
Page 3 of 55

*NRHP Status Code: 6Z

***Resource Name: Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings District**

D1. Historic Name: Lou Henry Hoover Building (East Asia Library), Herbert Hoover Memorial Building

D2. Common Name: same



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

Primary#
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Trinomial

CONTINUATION SHEET

page 4 of 55 *Resource Name or # Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District

*Recorded by: Stanford University professional staff *Date December 2020 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

P3a. Description

Lou Henry Hoover Building Description

The Lou Hoover Henry Building designed by Charles Luckman Associates (1967), was the first building constructed on this site. It is a simple rectangular multi-story mass with a hipped red-tile roof. The building contains two basement levels housing library and archive collections and two floors above grade containing offices and meeting rooms. The upper basement level opens onto an open courtyard on the south side. The longer north façade is public-facing and fronts Jane Stanford Way. The shorter east façade runs parallel to Galvez Mall and the west façade runs parallel to the Hoover Tower base. The main volume is composed of two exterior envelopes. The inner envelope is a two-story glass curtain wall, the outer envelope is made up of precast concrete panels articulated with elongated tall arches. Each panel features a vertical reveal at the panel junction and a recessed edge at the archway. Due to the repetitive use of elements all four façades are architecturally similar except for a few differences.

Lou Henry Hoover Building: North Façade (Primary Façade)

The north façade has a tripartite composition of base, top and middle (Figure 2). A tall plinth with a double-bay-wide central staircase forms the base. Sixteen identical precast arches foreground a regular glazed façade to form the middle part of the composition, and the top is pronounced by a projecting concrete eave and fascia that forms the edge of a hipped terracotta-tile roof. The glazed façade has a regular muntin pattern that is interrupted in the center by a pair of anodized aluminum entry doors. These doors are symmetrically placed at the center of the middle two archways located at the head of the staircase (Figure 3). Most of the north façade is obscured from Jane Stanford Way by a thick grove of trees located directly in front of the building (Figure 4). However, a pedestrian pathway located between the building and the grove provides oblique views of the entire façade (Figure 5). The space between the glass and pre-cast façade is in-adequate for circulation, each bay features a fall protection metal guardrail (Figure 6).

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

Primary#
HRI #
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CONTINUATION SHEET

page 5 of 55 *Resource Name or # Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District
*Recorded by: Stanford University professional staff *Date December 2020 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

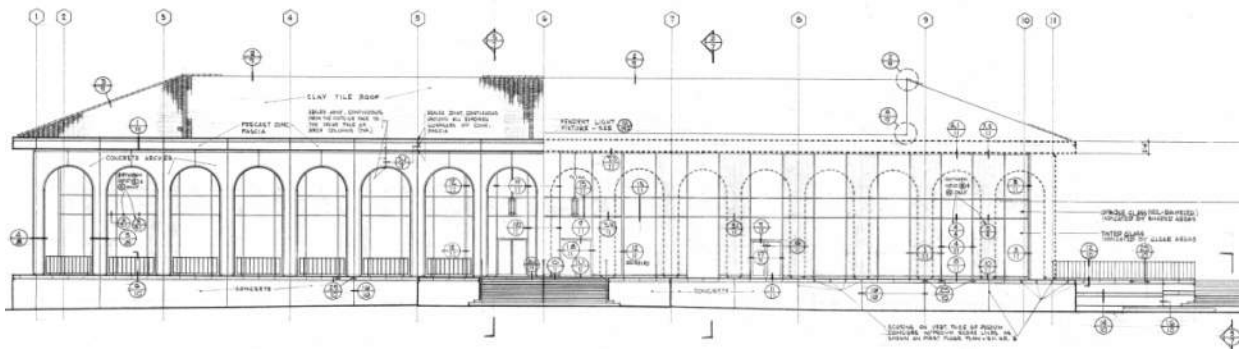


Figure 2 - North Elevation. Source: Stanford University Maps & Records (SUM&R). Drawings by Charles Luckman Associates Construction drawing set 1967.



Figure 3 - 580 Jane Stanford Way, North façade, and Entrance. view South. Source: HS, 2020.



Figure 4 - 580 Jane Stanford Way, North Façade, view South. Source: HS, 2020.

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

Primary#
HRI #
Trinomial

CONTINUATION SHEET

page 6 of 55 *Resource Name or # Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District

*Recorded by: Stanford University professional staff *Date December 2020 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update



Figure 5 - 580 Jane Stanford Way, North and West Façades, view Southeast. Source: UA/CPD, 2020.



Figure 6 - 580 Jane Stanford Way, North Façade, view east. Source: UA/CPD, 2020.

Lou Henry Hoover Building: South Façade

The south façade composition is very similar to the north façade. But, unlike the symmetrical north façade, the south façade had an off-center single-entry door located in the second east bay (Figures 7, 8). Previously half of the building featured a fall protection metal guardrail. With the construction of the adjacent Herbert Hoover Memorial Building (HHMB) in 1978, a raised podium directly connects to LHH thereby reducing the guardrails required for fall protection. A second entry door was introduced to facilitate ease of movement from LHH to HHMB and the central plaza raised on the podium.

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

Primary#
HRI #
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CONTINUATION SHEET

page 7 of 55 *Resource Name or # Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District

*Recorded by: Stanford University professional staff *Date December 2020 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

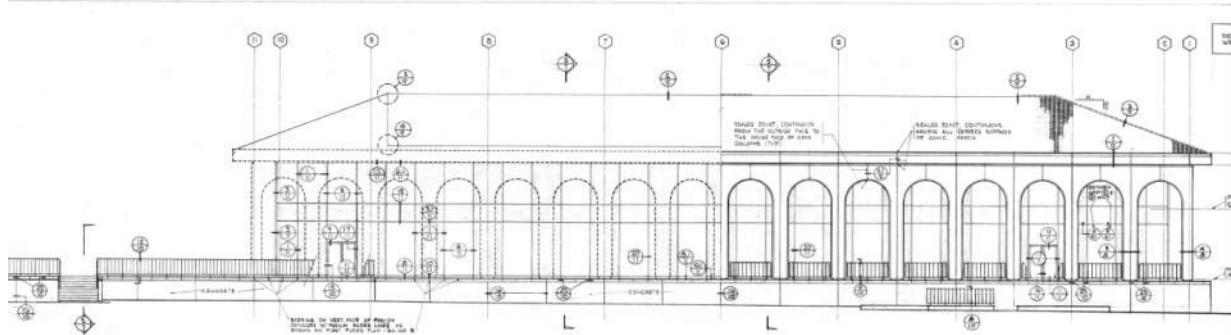


Figure 7 - South Elevation. Source: SUM&R. Drawings by Charles Luckman Associates Construction drawing set 1967.



Figure 8 - 580 Jane Stanford Way, South Façade, view northeast. Source: UA/CPD, 2020.

Lou Henry Hoover Building: East and West Façade

Like the north and south façades, the east and west façades carry forward the same architectural vocabulary (Figures 9, 10, 11). Each façade has the typical two-layer envelope, with the outer envelope composed of six elongated arches that are infilled with guardrails. The west façade features a connection between the Lou Hoover Henry building and the Hoover Tower introduced by Charles Luckman. This much-debated change to the setting of Hoover Tower is discussed below in the analysis of integrity.

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

Primary#
HRI #
Trinomial

CONTINUATION SHEET

page 8 of 55 *Resource Name or # Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District

*Recorded by: Stanford University professional staff *Date December 2020 ☒ Continuation ☐ Update

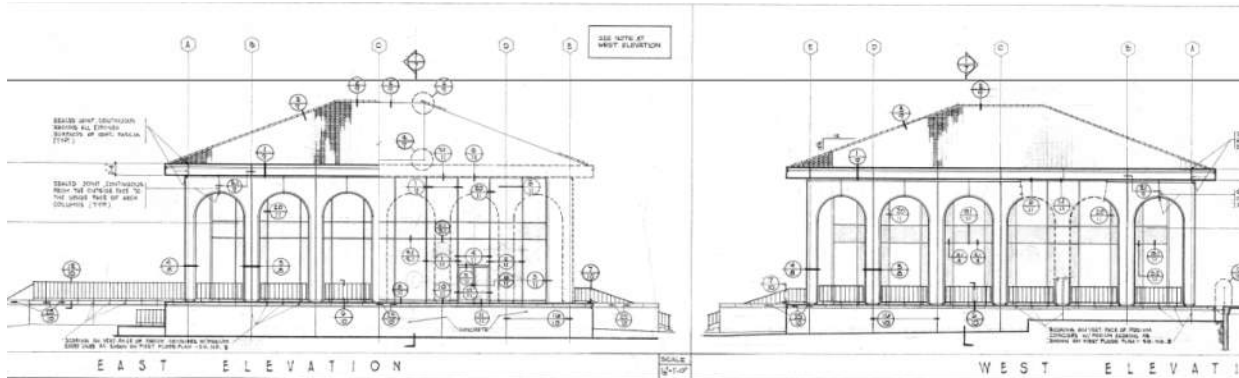


Figure 9 – East and West Elevation. Source: SUM&R. Drawings by Charles Luckman Associates Construction drawing set 1967.



Figure 10 - 580 Jane Stanford Way, Northeast corner, view west. 09/29/2020



Figure 11 - 580 Jane Stanford Way, West Façade, view east. 09/29/2020

Hoover Henry Memorial Building Architectural Description

The Hoover Henry Memorial Building (HHMB) was designed by Ernest J. Kump Associates (1976-79). Designed as an attached addition to LHH the HHMB building is composed of three distinct components. The main south building is a simple rectangular multi-story mass with a hipped red-tile roof that mimics the original LHH. A raised podium connects the new HHMB to the original LHH building located north. The podium also has two smaller square one-story pavilion buildings interrupted by a sunken courtyard in between. The longer north façade of the main building fronts the podium created between LHH & HHMB, whereas the longer south façade fronts Crothers Way (a service street). The shorter east and west façades run parallel to Galvez Mall and the Hoover Tower base, respectively (Figure 12).

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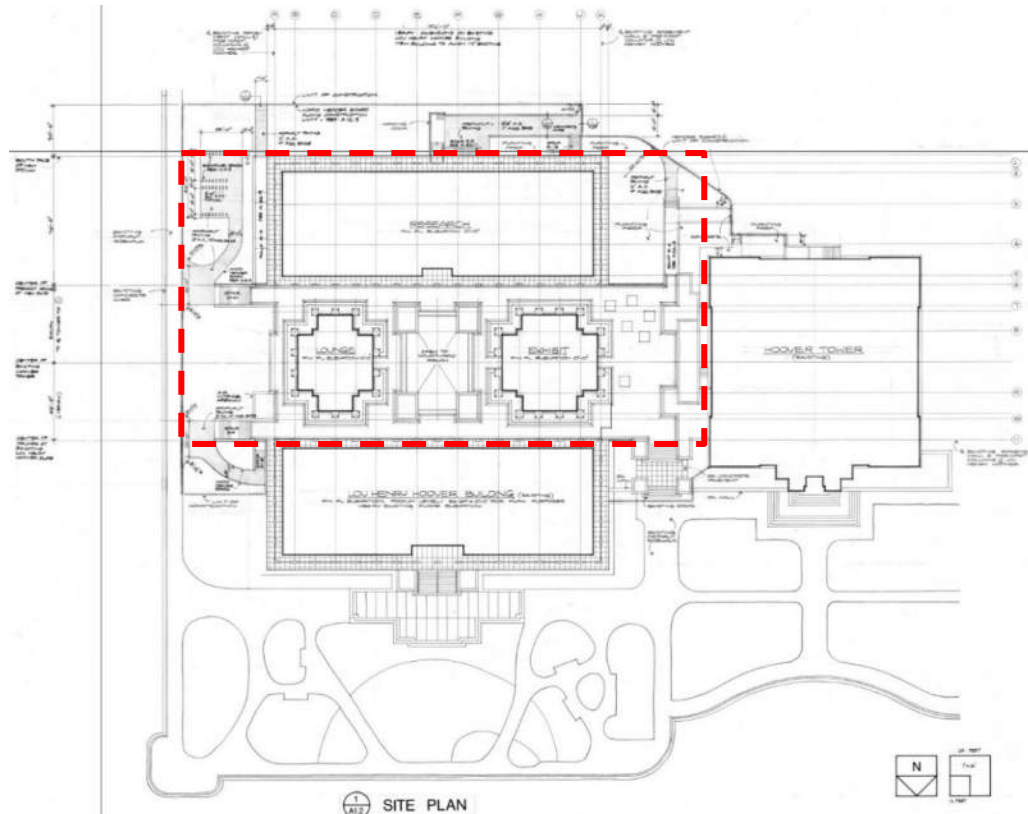


Figure 12 - HHMB addition to LHH. HHMB composed of three distinct components: Main South Building, raised podium, two pavilions with sunken courtyard in the center. Source: SUM&R. Drawings by Ernest J. Kump Associates 1976-79.

The Herbert Hoover Memorial Building is a five-story building with a basement. Overall HHMB & LHH are very similar in architectural style. They have identical floorplan and façades. However, HHMB has a two-story basement, the fifth story is embedded in the eave. Therefore, though HHMB is a tall five-story building it appears shorter.

Main Building North Façade (Primary Façade)

Like LHH, the Main South Building of HHMB is composed of two exterior envelopes. The inner envelope is a two-story glass curtain wall, the outer envelope is made up of precast concrete panels articulated with elongated tall arches. Each panel features a vertical reveal at the panel junction and a recessed edge at the archway. The north façade of HHMB is composed of sixteen identical precast arches in the foreground and a regular glazed façade located directly behind the precast (Figures 13-15). The roof is pronounced by a projecting concrete eave and fascia that forms the edge of a hipped terracotta-tile roof. The glazed façade has a regular muntin pattern that is interrupted in the center by a pair of anodized aluminum entry doors. These doors are symmetrically placed at the center of the middle two archways. The space between the glass and pre-cast façade, inadequate for circulation, is however directly accessible from the brick podium presumably for service to the building (i.e., window cleaning).

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Figure 13 - North Façade HHMB looking west towards Hoover Tower with West Pavilion on podium in foreground. Source: UA/CPD, 2007.



Figure 14 - North Façade HHMB looking east towards Encina Hall with East Pavilion on podium in foreground. Source: UA/CPD 2007.

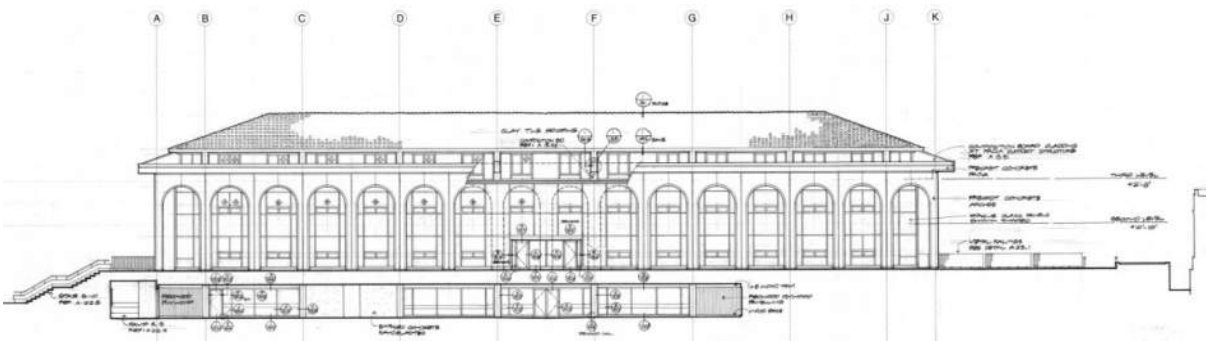


Figure 15 - North Elevation HHMB. Charles Luckman Associates. Source: SUM&R. Drawings by Ernest J. Kump Associates 1976-79.

Main Building South Façade

The south façade composition is very similar to the north façade (Figures 16, 17). Located at the center of the south façade is a freight elevator and loading dock that services the archives located in the basement. The dock has a metal and glass elevator enclosure that was introduced in 2004 when the sidewalk elevator was replaced with a regular penthouse freight elevator. The south façade faces Crothers way, a service street for HHMB, Green Library, and Hoover Tower. The sixteen arched bays of the south façade all feature fall protection metal guardrail.

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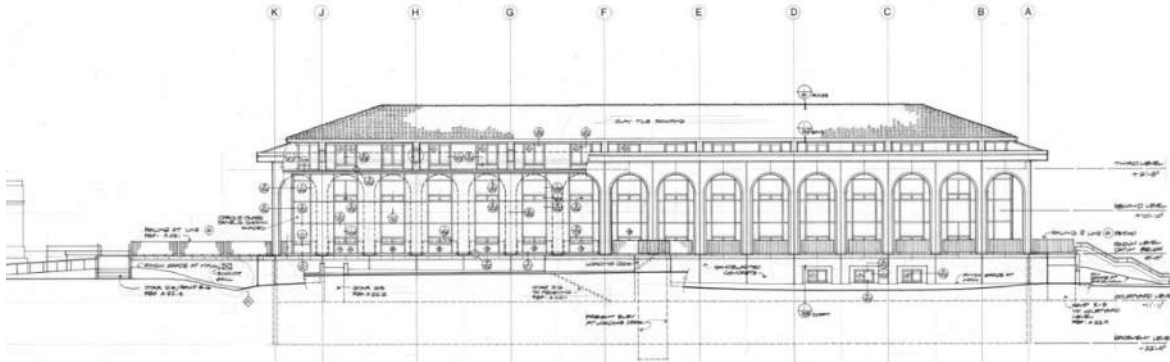


Figure 16 - South Elevation HHMB. Charles Luckman Associates. Source: SUM&R. Drawings by Ernest J. Kump Associates 1976-79.



Figure 17 – South Elevation of HHMB from Crothers Way with the 2004 elevator penthouse addition in foreground. Source: UA/CPD 2020.

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Figure 18 - HHMB Southwest Corner from Crothers Way. Source: UA/CPD 2020.

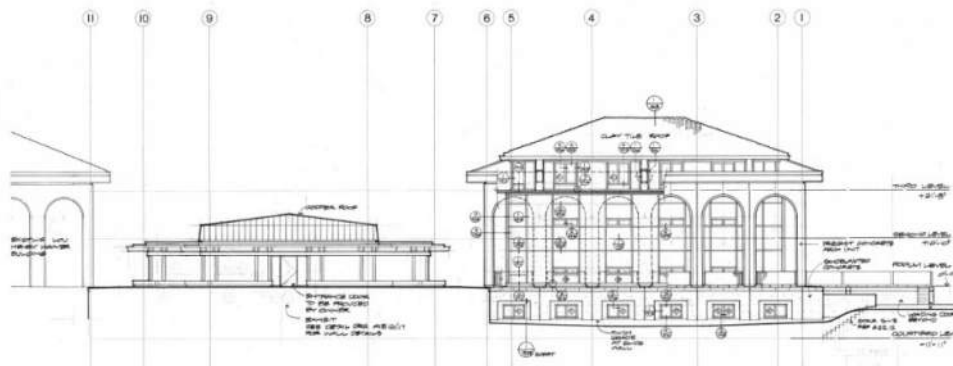


Figure 19 - West Elevation HHMB with main entrance of West Pavilion. Charles Luckman Associates. Source: SUM&R. Drawings by Ernest J. Kump Associates 1976-79.

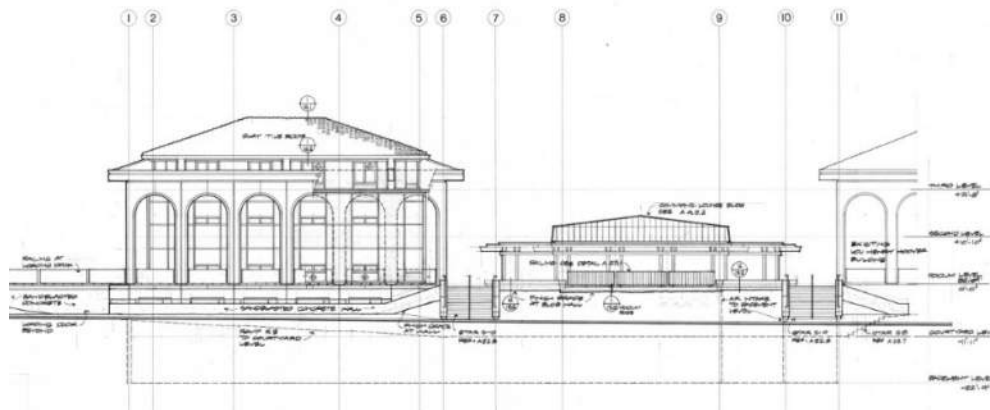


Figure 20 - East Elevation HHMB with East Pavilion and dual staircases leading to podium level from Galvez. Charles Luckman Associates. Source: SUM&R. Drawings by Ernest J. Kump Associates 1976-79.

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Figure 21 - HHMB Southeast Corner from Crothers Way. Source UA/CPD 2020.

Main Building East and West Façade

Like the north and south façades, the east and west façades of the main building carry forward the same architectural vocabulary (Figures 18-21). Each façade has the typical two-layer envelope, with the outer envelope composed of six elongated arches that are infilled with guardrails. Both façades have rectangular windows introduced in the podium that provide light to the basement level. A ramp located in front of the east elevation leads down into the lower level and sunken courtyard.

Podium, Pavilions & Sunken Courtyard

The podium appears to connect to Hoover Tower, but there is a gap that separates both LHH & HHMB from Hoover Tower. The podium level is accessible from all surrounding streets: Crothers, Galvez, and Jane Stanford Way through a series of stairs and ramps. Both Jane Stanford Way stairs and Galvez Mall dual stairs are public entrances whereas Crothers serves more as a service entrance (Figures 22, 23).

The two detached pavilion buildings (East Pavilion and West Pavilion) located between the two major buildings have metal hipped roofs, with overhanging wooden trellises around them and are connected to the Herbert Hoover building through the basement (Figures 24-28). Compared to the raw concrete monumental appearance of the two main buildings, the one-story horizontal pavilions appear to contrast and provide a woody-garden-structure appearance. The West Pavilion, closer to Hoover Tower, is larger than the East Pavilion. The pavilions appear to float in planted beds that are surrounded by vegetation and low concrete seat walls. Between the two pavilions is a sunken courtyard visible from the podium level (Figures 29, 30).

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Figure 22 - HHMB Southeast Corner from Galvez Mall showing raised podium entry. Source UA/CPD 202.0

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Figure 23 - HHMB raised podium entry from Galvez Mall with East Pavilion in foreground. Source UA/CPD 2020.



Figure 24 – West Pavilion, west façade looking towards LHH. Source: UA/CPD 2020.



Figure 25 - West Pavilion, west façade looking towards HHMB. Source: UA/CPD 2020.

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Figure 26 – West Pavilion, northwest corner looking towards Encina Hall. Source: HS 2020.



Figure 27 – West Pavilion, north façade looking towards Hoover Tower. Source: HS 2020.

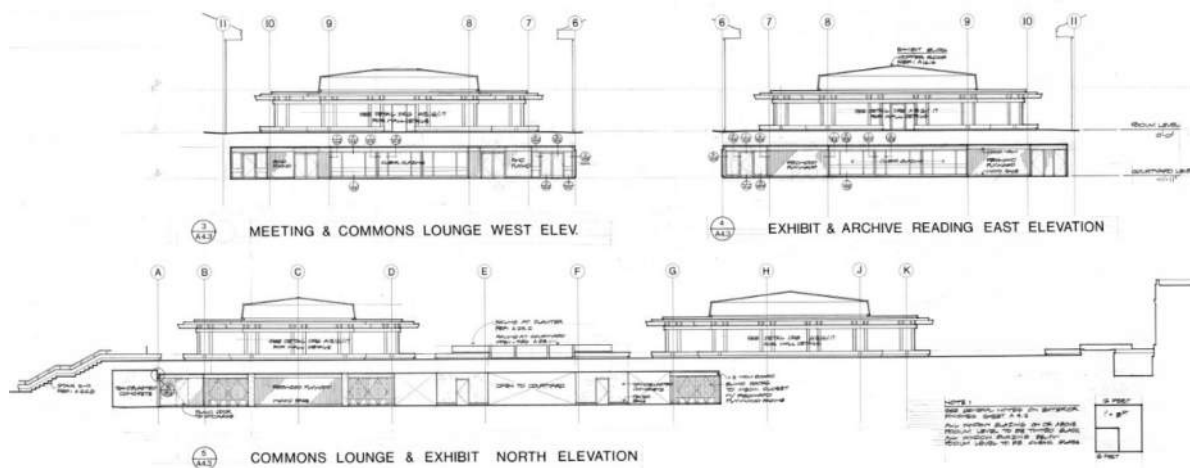


Figure 28– Elevations of East and West Pavilions. Source: SUM&R.
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Figure 29 – Sunken Courtyard with West Pavilion at podium level. Source: UA/CPD 2020.



Figure 30 – Sunken Courtyard surrounded by fall protection railing at podium level. Source UA/CPD 2004.

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B6. Construction History

Date	Location	Description
June 28, 1967	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Construction
Before 1975	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Landscape alterations
July 8, 1976	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Modifications related to construction of Herbert Hoover Building and Pavilions (completed in 1978)
August 12, 1977	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Temperature Control Diagrams
January 1, 1979	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Construction Clarification Drawings
May 18, 1979	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Air Spring Vibration Control Systems
August 27, 1979	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Construction As-Built Drawings
February 25, 1983	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Related Documents
April 6, 1983	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Basement Archive Expansion
July 1, 1990	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	HVAC Upgrades
January 6, 1992	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Room 28 Conversion
April 7, 1994	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Repair Seismic Damage
May 12, 1994	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Seismic Repair
February 13, 1996	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Campus and SUMC Chilled Water Meters
August 1, 1997	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Fire Alarm System Upgrades
September 4, 1999	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Restroom ADA Modifications
June 17, 2002	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Demo mechanical equipment to prepare for new installation
October 31, 2002	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Install new air handler

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Date	Location	Description
June 18, 2004	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Elevator Replacement and New Penthouse
October 19, 2004	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Lou Henry Hoover renovation for the Annenberg conference room, convert existing meeting room into a video teleconference
November 11, 2004	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Electrical
November 18, 2004	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Lou Henry Hoover building renovation for Annenberg conference room, Plumbing
November 19, 2004	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Mechanical
December 17, 2004	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Deferred submittal to BP 30152, raised access floor
December 28, 2004	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Rev to BP# 30152-change corridor from full height to tunnel
April 12, 2007	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Exterior: Lou Henry building plaza area. Replace existing pavers in plaza area with new pavers.
December 14, 2007	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Hoover Plaza Waterproofing
March 21, 2008	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Replace disconnect with 60A
September 23, 2008	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Hoover II Inverter Replacement
January 15, 2009	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Interior: office renovation
March 26, 2009	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Interior demo to comply with 32033 soft demo
June 2, 2009	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Interior renovation (library connected to offices)
September 16, 2009	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Revision to BP- add 4 offices to scope
August 20, 2012	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Fire Sprinkler
March 12, 2013	Lou Henry Hoover Building	Demo existing steam HHW and install new HHW
March 19, 2014	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Reading Room Modifications

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Date	Location	Description
August 15, 2014	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	SESI Building Conversions (HVAC)
March 3, 2015	Herbert Hoover Memorial Building	Room 323 Remodel

B10. Significance

Historic Context

Local Land Use History

The region in which the Stanford University campus is located was fully occupied by Native Americans prior to European colonization. Archaeological data suggests at least 7,000 years of continuous occupation by ancestors of tribal members affiliated with the Muwekma Tribe of Ohlone-Costanoan Indians.¹ Villages were typically located along freshwater streams, including Deer, Los Trancos, Matadero and San Francisquito creeks. A number of archaeological sites associated with Muwekma Ohlone ancestral villages have been recorded by Stanford archaeologists in Stanford's unincorporated Santa Clara County lands; none of these sites is located within the academic campus (which is generally located in an area bounded by El Camino Real to the north, Junipero Serra Boulevard to the south, Stanford Avenue to the east, and Sand Hill Road to the west). Ancestral Muwekma Ohlone people constructed a variety of structures: houses built by bending flexible willow wood frames into domes, which were covered in tule thatch; larger, semi-subterranean communal gathering houses with conical roofs covered in bark or thatch; shade structures for working or relaxing outdoors, and elevated granaries. In addition to these village sites, other locations representing important Native American land use practices have been recorded as well, including stone tool raw material collection sites, petroglyphs, bedrock mortars, and sacred sites. Ancestral Muwekma Ohlone people remain engaged in political, cultural and stewardship activities in the local area to the present day. None of these structures or sites were present on the site where the Lou Henry Hoover Building was located.

European explorers made sporadic visits to the California coast in the 16th and 17th centuries, trading with Native Californians mainly to re-supply their ships.² European colonization began in earnest in the 1770s with the establishment of Spanish institutions (twenty-one missions, four presidios and three pueblos) from San Diego to San Francisco, and Russian settlements to the north. Spanish colonization of the San Francisco Bay Area was organized through the institutions of the missions at San Francisco (Mission Dolores), Santa Clara and San Jose, the Pueblo of San Jose, and the Presidio of San Francisco. Requiring land and labor to build the missions, the Spanish captured and coerced local Muwekma Ohlone people and brought them into mission compounds to be baptized and to work as unpaid laborers.³ During the period of Spanish conquest and rule (1770-1821), the Stanford area was gradually incorporated into the cattle and sheep grazing territory of Mission Santa Clara.

Mexico gained its independence from Spain in 1821 and the territory known as Alta California, extending as far north as Sonoma County, became part of the Republic of Mexico. The Mexican government encouraged settlement of Alta California by issuing land grants to military veterans. The powerful Franciscan missions lost control of most of their lands after 1833.⁴ Mexican land grants in and near the area that later became Stanford lands included Rancho Rincon de San Francisquito and Rancho El Corte de Madera. Most of these *rancho* lands were dedicated to raising cattle for the hide and tallow trade.

Europeans and Americans began to settle in the area as early as the 1830s. California was granted statehood in 1850. The earliest known settler to farm where Leland Stanford's Palo Alto estate would rise was Delavan Hoag. Hoag arrived in San Francisco in August of 1854. He set out for Santa Clara County and purchased land along San Francisquito Creek from David Adams, who had acquired his property from "Uncle Jim" Otterson.⁵ Hoag farmed his

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property, which amounted to 930 acres. Leland Stanford purchased Hoag's acreage in August 1876 for the headquarters of his Trotting Farm.⁶ While the Lou Henry Hoover Building is located on the lands the Stanfords purchased from Hoag, none of the Hoag Farm buildings were located on the project site.

Leland and Jane Stanford made a multi-million-dollar fortune building and investing in the first successful transcontinental railroad which was completed in 1868.⁷ They moved from Sacramento—Leland Stanford had served as California's first Republican governor during the Civil War—to San Francisco in 1873 and began building an ostentatious Gilded-Age mansion on Nob Hill. In July 1876 they began purchasing properties in both Santa Clara and San Mateo counties that ultimately formed their country estate on the San Francisco Peninsula. The Stanfords constructed a number of new farm buildings on their Palo Alto estate; none of these farm buildings were located in the vicinity of the Lou Henry Hoover Building.

Leland and Jane Stanford lost their only son, Leland Stanford, Junior, at the age of fifteen when he died of typhoid fever while the family was traveling abroad in Florence, Italy, on 13 March 1884. The Stanfords vowed to use their vast wealth to create a fitting memorial for their child. They considered several options before settling upon a university and a museum.

The Development of Stanford University

Leland Stanford contacted landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted early in 1886 at the recommendation of General Francis M. Walker, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.⁸ Olmsted at the time had already earned a national reputation for transforming cities by designing parks for them, the best known being Central Park in New York City.⁹ His style, usually described as "naturalistic" or "picturesque," eschewed the formal. He had also designed several college campuses, starting in 1865 with the College of California (later the University of California, Berkeley). Although his plan for UC Berkeley was not realized, it reflected Olmsted's thinking that a college campus was a community that required not only educational buildings, but also housing for both faculty and students "in an integrated landscape that adapted to the climate and soils of the region."¹⁰

Olmsted's preference for a naturalistic design that would allow smaller individual buildings to be scattered about the foothills amid trees and shrubbery prompted him to lobby for a site near or on the foothills that lay on the southeast edge of the Palo Alto estate. The Stanfords wanted a formal and structured set of buildings located on the plain between their house and stables. Intent on expressing the memorial nature of the design, they wanted impressive buildings that were suitably grand and monumental in scale. By the end of September 1886, Leland Stanford had decided firmly upon the plain, which would also better allow for the systematic expansion he required. Olmsted wrote: "The site is settled at last, not as I had hoped..."¹¹

One newspaper article noted that the Palo Alto site was distinctive for its "Spanishness," as opposed to the "Englishness" of Oxford or Cambridge.¹² While Olmsted was focused on respecting the California landscape, Stanford maintained he wanted California-style architecture. He told the San Francisco *Examiner*: "When I suggested to Mr. Olmsted an adaptation of the adobe building of California with some higher form of architecture, he was greatly pleased with the idea...creating for the first time an architecture distinctively Californian in character."¹³

Walker and Olmsted, who conferred with each other once they returned to Boston, sent reports to the Stanfords summarizing their recommendations in November 1886. Walker recommended one-story academic buildings "made of massive rough stone, connected by an arcade" that would exhibit "proper architectural treatment" and be "in a high degree uniform in structure," albeit in three different sizes.¹⁴ He noted that Olmsted had proposed "a second quadrangle, around which could be built up a second system of buildings—the Inner and Outer Quadrangles, which would ultimately form the Main Quadrangle—that would allow for initial expansion. Thirteen buildings were required to open the university (twelve for instruction and research and one for administration); these buildings would form the Inner Quadrangle. As the university grew, the additional similar buildings would be constructed as the Outer Quadrangle.

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Leland Stanford also hired the firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge during the fall of 1886. The firm was created by former employees of noted Boston architect Henry Hobbs Richardson, who had recently died on 27 April 1886. Charles A. Coolidge was the principal architect for the Stanford project, drawing heavily on both the design characteristics of the Richardsonian Romanesque style and on specific drawings left behind by Richardson as his inspiration. Both Coolidge and Charles H. Rutan would visit the Palo Alto estate at various times during the design and construction process. At some point Coolidge visited the Santa Barbara mission with the Stanfords, and from “there sprang the motif for our university buildings.”¹⁵

When the university opened on 1 October 1891 the academic buildings made up the Inner Quadrangle. Directly behind the Quadrangle stood the Power House and the Boiler House with its towering 125-foot-high smokestack. West of these two buildings stood the more utilitarian, small Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering Department and the much larger Civil Engineering Department. A scattering of other utilitarian buildings were erected south of these buildings and the L-shaped wood structure used as a bunkhouse for construction workers was taken over by impoverished male students who could not afford to pay board elsewhere.¹⁶

Construction of the Outer Quadrangle was put on hold when Leland Stanford died on 21 June 1893, just two years after the university opened. Money problems associated with both railroad losses and the national financial panic of 1893, which began shortly after Stanford’s death, were exponentially compounded when the United States government placed a fifteen million dollar claim on Leland Stanford’s estate for not-yet-due railroad loans in May 1894. Mrs. Stanford had been awarded a monthly \$10,000 allowance while her husband’s lengthy will was in probate, the bulk of which supported the university. The institution also underwent severe salary cuts, staff layoffs and effectively shut down any notions of construction for the next few years.¹⁷

The U.S. Supreme Court ruled in Mrs. Stanford’s favor regarding the claim on Leland Stanford, Sr.’s estate on 2 March 1896. Within a month some \$2.5 million in bonds was turned over to the Board of Trustees but it was another two years before Stanford’s will was completely probated and Mrs. Stanford had full access to her inheritance.¹⁸

Mrs. Stanford considered it her duty to her husband’s memory to move ahead with campus construction plans once it was economically feasible. It was a point of pride with her that she alone provided the money needed for campus construction as the university “had been projected in all good faith as a complete gift to the people of the state.”¹⁹ She also had every intention of finishing her ambitious building program during her lifetime, but instructed the Board of Trustees to complete it in the case of her death.²⁰ She intended to build the Outer Quadrangle, a series of two- and three-story buildings that flanked the north and south façades of the Inner Quad, the Memorial Church, the Memorial Arch, the Chemistry Laboratory, a new men’s gymnasium, a new library—separate from a different new library already slated to be part of the Outer Quadrangle—and the additional wings that would turn the Leland Stanford Junior Museum into a quadrangle. She later wrote, shortly before her death in 1905: “To me these stone buildings had a deep and important significance. These noble buildings are not alone for the present, but for ages to come.”²¹

On 18 April 1906, the San Francisco Earthquake and Great Fire struck at 5:12 am. Campus destruction included interior damage to both Inner and Outer Quad classrooms, including the new Geology building, which was completed but not yet occupied.²² Memorial Church, Memorial Arch, the new annexes to the museum, the new men’s gymnasium and the new library were badly wrecked. One boarding house had to be demolished while numerous others sustained fallen chimneys and plaster damage. The men’s and women’s dormitory buildings (Encina Hall and Roble Hall) experienced chimneys crashing through numerous floors to the ground or basement levels, and the south walls of the east and west wings of Encina Hall would need to be entirely rebuilt. The back arcade of the Outer Quadrangle had collapsed, as had the massive two-year-old entry gates on Palm Drive. The Chemistry building, the engineering buildings and the Power House also sustained heavy damage. Rebuilding took place over the next two years; not all of the wrecked buildings or structures such as Memorial Arch were replaced.

Herbert Hoover, a member of the Pioneer Class of 1895, and Stanford’s most successful alumnus to date, proposed the creation of a Student Union in 1909 that would provide space for students, alumni and faculty “to meet informally and socially” and where all student activities would be headquartered.²³ It was to be funded by students and alumni, and was a catalyst for the process of soliciting monetary gifts from alumni and friends of the university; the notion

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that Stanford University was not interested in contributions still prevailed due to Mrs. Stanford's insistence during her lifetime that no outside funds would be accepted.²⁴ In 1911, the Board of Trustees elected Hoover to join them. He became a driving force for change in an effort to optimize the university's struggling financial condition.

One outcome of Hoover's Board membership and fundraising skill was a subsequent campus building boom.²⁵ The first project was a new library, needed to replace the one destroyed in the 1906 earthquake. This idea soon became entwined with Trustee Thomas Welton Stanford's offer of a new art gallery, in order to exhibit paintings he had earlier donated to the museum that were still sitting damaged in a wrecked building. Combining the two projects provided for a second quadrangle sited to the east of the Main Quadrangle as envisioned in the master plan.

Trustee Timothy Hopkins, who was a member of the Grounds Committee of the Board, wrote to Frederick Law Olmsted Junior in 1913, asking for help with siting "a new building" (the proposed library) and "some improvement of the grounds adjacent thereto," while acknowledging "that [Olmsted's] plans have been somewhat departed from."²⁶ A member of the firm wrote back suggesting that the company's West Coast representative, J. Frederick Dawson, visit the campus in January 1914. Dawson promised a detailed report, which he delayed sending to Hopkins so that it could be reviewed by "our senior partner," meaning Frederick Law Olmsted Junior.²⁷

The eleven-page report covered numerous topics that included recommendations for siting the new library and a working corporation yard, and re-paving the Inner Quadrangle.²⁸ Dawson reiterated that "a compact city-like close grouping together of the working buildings of the University is the true principle and should be resolutely followed instead of the prevailing idea of Eastern Universities of scattering the buildings widely apart in a great park."²⁹

The Board would follow most of Dawson's recommendations, particularly those concerning the siting of the stadium, the gymnasium and the library.

In late November 1913, shortly before Dawson was to tour the campus the following January, Trustee Hopkins recommended that the noted San Francisco architects, Bakewell and Brown, be hired "as consulting architects for the university."³⁰ John Bakewell, Jr. and Arthur Brown, Jr. of Bakewell and Brown, had already designed six double Craftsman-style faculty houses for the Board of Trustees in 1908 and 1909.³¹ The firm was a particularly apt choice, not only for their proximity, but for their ability to design in an eclectic Beaux-Arts classical style that they combined with a specifically Californian aesthetic.

When Ray Lyman Wilbur assumed the presidency in 1916, he was concerned with the expansion of the campus as a residential community and vowed to build new dormitories, dining facilities and recreational facilities to accomplish this goal. Tentative plans were put off by World War I (1914-1918). However, by 1922, Wilbur announced a new building program that would benefit from the success of the first phase of fund-raising that had so far raised \$800,000 of a projected one million dollars. Known as the First Million, it was intended that continued fundraising would ultimately bring in a Second and then a Third Million.³² The immediate construction focus was to be on new residences for the men, new biology and law buildings and a new women's gymnasium.

Despite the coming Great Depression (1929-1939), which began with two devastating back-to-back stock market crashes on 24 and 29 October 1929—and a country-wide subsequent decline in construction—three major campus buildings would see completion in the coming decade. The immediate effects of the stock market crashes were negligible, and Hoover, who had been elected United States president in 1928, originally believed that the nation-wide economic crisis would be short-lived. Building plans on campus were able to proceed for another year or two without too much curtailment; the worst years of the Depression were 1933 and 1934, when one out of every four persons was out of work, and those still working had typically undergone a salary cut, a reduction in hours, or both.

While the new Art Quadrangle (Memorial Hall and Frost Amphitheater) was undergoing construction, progress was also finally being made in the Library Quadrangle with plans being developed for the new Education Building, the new Law Building and the Hoover War Library.³³ The construction of the newly christened School of Education Building, completed in 1938, would "signalize that this second Quad will soon be half completed," and also marked the first new classroom building built in the past thirty years.³⁴

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The United States did not initially fight during World War II (1939-1945).³⁵ However, after the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor in Honolulu, Hawaii on 7 December 1941, Congress voted to join the war as an Allied country.³⁶ The Stanford campus community was immediately consumed by the war effort, which affected administration, faculty and students of both sexes.³⁷ The regular student body was joined by over 1,400 men in May 1943 taking part in the Army Specialized Training Program, which specialized in pre-engineering and engineering classes. Classes were extended to take place from 7:30 am until 11:30 pm, and by Fall 1943, total enrollment of students and military for the coming quarter was recorded at an all-time high of 5,324.³⁸ Quonset huts sprang up behind the Chemistry Building and Green Library to support this increase in students.

Stanford University Trustee Donald Tresidder assumed the university presidency on 1 September 1943. His background was unusual for a university president, as he was not an academic but a businessman; he had run Camp Curry at Yosemite National Park since 1927.³⁹ When constructing the Ahwahnee Hotel Tresidder hired friend and architect Edward “Ted” Spencer to be the one-man planning department.⁴⁰ Both men learned the value of long-term planning from this challenging project and when Tresidder faced the need for long-range planning at Stanford in 1943, he did not hesitate to hire Spencer on as Stanford’s first planning director.

Spencer in May 1948 presented “Stanford Builds,” an exhibit about campus planning prepared to coincide with the annual Stanford Alumni Conference.⁴¹ With this exhibit, Spencer intended to show the Stanford community the direction he felt planning at Stanford was going to take. While he approved of the Olmsted Plan’s adherence to quadrangular expansion because it was “...an ideal solution for housing the academic programs and...a perfect expression for this arid climate and earthquake terrain,” he had no intention of replicating historical architectural styles.⁴² Spencer believed firmly in modern construction that utilized the latest technology with style a secondary consideration.

He also put forward the idea that architectural unity would be achieved by form, and based the Modern design of the new Stern Hall dormitory as a small-scale derivative of the Main Quadrangle. However, due to its grey concrete walls and flat roof, most people, particularly university alumni, “did not see the quadrangular form as enough to unite the Modern style of the new buildings with older buildings on campus.”⁴³ In their eyes, the link was not too subtle but altogether missing.

A firestorm of controversy broke out, with alumni asking the Board of Trustees to change Stern’s design. They demurred, insisting it was too late for revisions. However, the topic refused to die down, and one of the trustees, John E. Cushing, asked son-in-law and architect John Carl Warnecke to weigh in on the conflict.⁴⁴ Warnecke was an active Stanford alumnus who had earned an undergraduate degree in 1941—after playing varsity tackle on the undefeated 1940 “Wow Boys” Rose Bowl football team—and an additional Bachelor of Architecture in 1942 at Harvard on an Architectural Scholarship. Warnecke was keenly aware of the controversy but loath to comment due to his friendship with Spencer. However, he rationalized that he could leave out personalities and focus on maintaining a professional point of view.

Warnecke noted that until recently, it was generally believed that “the architecture at Stanford would take care of itself,” based on Bakewell and Brown’s long-term successful integration of what both Warnecke and Spencer referred to as “Transitional” architecture. Warnecke, who had worked an internship with Arthur Brown, Junior, believed that this was because Bakewell and Brown had created contextual buildings that “incorporated in their designs the use of the red tile roofs and the buff-colored wallswhich harmonized the new with the old.”⁴⁵ Therefore, he advised the continued utilization of buff-colored walls and sloping red-tiled roofs; in June 1949, the Board concurred and deemed that “any future building should, so far as possible, blend and harmonize with the original buildings to form a pleasing whole.”⁴⁶

On 7 October 1949, J.E. Wallace Sterling was inaugurated in Frost Amphitheater as Stanford’s fifth president. The Canadian-born history professor—he had earned his Ph.D. in history at Stanford in 1938—would oversee more campus construction than any of the previous presidents in his subsequent nineteen-year-long term.

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Spencer made numerous contributions to the development of the Science Quadrangle; his firm designed several buildings sited there between 1948 and 1958. These include the Salvatori Geophysics Lab, the Noble Petroleum Engineering Lab, the Applied Electronics Lab, the Electronics Research Lab, the High Energy Physics Lab, and the Microwave Lab.⁴⁷ Most of these buildings displayed a simple, stripped-down style, evocative of Modern functionalism. They were also remarkably inexpensive to construct. Spencer wanted the Science Quadrangle to be limited to pedestrian traffic but much of the area was devoted to parking lots and service yards and the landscaping was not maintained on a level with the rest of the campus.

An expansion of space originally conceived as the Student Activities Center, White Memorial Plaza was named in memory of William Nicholas White and John Barber White II, two brothers from the class of 1949.⁴⁸ The large area was fronted by several different buildings. Two of these were the new post office and bookstore, designed in the Modern style by John Carl Warnecke in 1960.

Spencer had already developed a plan for campus center back in 1952; his version placed the projected new student union, to be named after Donald Tresidder, parallel to the south side of the Old Union and in the shape of a traditional rectangular building.⁴⁹ By 1962, when the Tresidder Memorial Union was completed, it had been pushed southwest and assumed a sprawling Modern asymmetrical shape.

Escondido Village, the first on-campus married student housing intended to replace the temporary converted hospital barracks at Stanford Village, was placed on the far northeastern side of campus. The first phase—a one- and two-story apartment complex—was laid out on the advice of Lewis Mumford, who instigated an asymmetrical layout in juxtaposition to the Stanford Village's military precision. The architecture was Modern but countered the brutal concrete of Stern Hall with the softer, woody Second Bay Tradition espoused by William Wurster of Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons in San Francisco.⁵⁰

In 1963, some six months after the Tresidder Memorial Union was completed, Stanford added fallout shelters in response to the Cuban Missile Crisis that had occurred in October 1962. Basements stocked with survival supplies intended to supply two weeks of shelter for some 6,800 people are denoted by black and yellow civil defense signs.⁵¹ The fallout shelters were part of a nationwide civil defense program and were financed by the federal government. A peaceful protest took place. It would prove to be the first in a long string of increasingly violent protests that rocked the Stanford campus for various reasons between 1963 and 1972.

The national women's liberation movement also arrived on campus. In 1967 women students demanded the right to live off-campus; male students have been able to live off-campus for years while women students remained subject to house mothers and curfews. New co-ed residences with increasingly lax restrictions soon become the norm on campus, with numerous fraternities opting out of their national organizations in order to facilitate living with women.⁵²

In March 1974, the Board of Trustees voted to restrict the campus foothills to academic use, overturning the previous interpretation of the outlying lands being available for commercial development to provide financial income. Instead, the lands would remain open and subject to "possible low-intensity educational uses that respect the environment and leave ridge lines and hilltops free of structures."⁵³ Olmsted's vision of a "residential community of scholars, with students in small living groups located in close proximity to faculty and academic facilities" was noted as a principle concept, despite the acknowledgement of its current imperfections.⁵⁴ Growth over the past fifteen years was reviewed with the Medical Center, SLAC, astrophysics and the Jasper Ridge Biological Preserve being specifically mentioned. The point being made was that the overall purpose of the Stanford land endowment was "to provide adequate land, on a continually renewing basis, for facilities and space for the instructional and research activities of the University."⁵⁵

The Hoover Institution on War, Peace and Revolution at Stanford

The Hoover Institution is one of forty-five independent research centers located on the Stanford campus. Stanford alumnus Herbert Hoover's drive to understand the origins of World War I (1914-1918) led to his collecting primary materials relating to the war, motivated by the belief that if people understood how wars were started they could

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instead choose to act in a way that would sustain peace.⁵⁶ The Hoover Library on War, Peace and Revolution was founded in 1919—Hoover took part in the 1919 Paris Peace Talks following the end of the war—and materials were first housed in Stanford University's main library in 1921. An ardent Republican who served as United States president from 1929-1933, Hoover was also interested in safeguarding individual, economic and political freedoms with a minimum of government intrusion into the lives of individuals.⁵⁷ In 1941 the Hoover Tower was constructed, and the Hoover collection transferred there. In 1960 economist W. Glenn Campbell was recommended by Hoover to act as the Hoover Institution director; Campbell's success with fund-raising and program expansion that included adding public policy scholars to academic scholars would ultimately cause the Hoover Institution to gradually evolve from a campus library and archive in 1960 to a global think tank by the late 1980s.⁵⁸

On 21 May 1964, the Stanford Board of Trustees voted to allocate \$500,000 toward the construction of a new building in honor of Herbert Hoover's upcoming ninetieth birthday.⁵⁹ This amount was increased by a \$750,000 gift from Pittsburgh's Scaife family, in honor of Hoover's birthday and his fifty years of public service.⁶⁰ Opened in 1967, and named the Lou Henry Hoover Building at Hoover's request, the new four-story structure was a free-standing addition to Hoover Tower (connected at the basement level and a raised plinth at ground level).⁶¹ The purpose of the Lou Henry Hoover Building was to provide additional space for the expanding Hoover Institution library collection and the growing number of research scholars. Part of the Hoover Library Archives are still housed within the building today but the newspaper collection and the East Asia collection (originally known as the Chinese and Japanese collections) have since been transferred to other locations.

In 1978, a larger support building was added to the south of the Lou Henry Hoover Building to accommodate growing library collections and additional offices for staff and visiting scholars.⁶² The Herbert Hoover Memorial Building, designed by Ernest J. Kump, connected to the Lou Henry Hoover Building at one of its basement levels, was designed to mirror the 1967 building in massing and design.

Today's Hoover Institution provides access to primary materials and books relating to WWI, WWII, the Cold War and other subsequent social upheavals, making the Hoover Institution a "center for advanced study and scholarly writing on economic, political and social change" in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.⁶³ Resident and visiting scholars, known as Hoover Fellows, are recruited for their demonstrated abilities within the fields of economics, history, law and political science, whether generalist or specialized.⁶⁴ A research-based approach, using the Hoover collections as primary and secondary source materials, enables Hoover Fellows to advance public policy focused on individual freedom, promotion of free markets and limited government.⁶⁵

Scholarship and Public Service Context

The Hoover Institution's mission in these facilities is the preservation of historical records and the production of scholarly work based on the materials housed in their archives. Excellence in scholarship is recognized by National Medals of Science and the Arts, Nobel Prizes, and Pulitzer Prizes. These are prizes awarded by juries following rigorous nomination guidelines and are universally recognized as representing excellence. These prizes span a wide range of disciplines represented in the university. A further check was performed to certify that the work for which the prize was awarded has not been challenged since the award was given, and that no other significant controversies have emerged to question the significance of the events or persons identified in the award.

Public Service is more difficult to assess as the major award, the Presidential Medal of Freedom awarded for "an especially meritorious contribution to the security or national interests of the United States, world peace, cultural or other significant public or private endeavors," is given by a single individual following idiosyncratic criteria.⁶⁶ Thus, this award is considered, but not necessarily dispositive in assessing whether an individual is significant at the Hoover Institution.

Architectural Context: Collegiate Architecture in the San Francisco Bay Area⁶⁷

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Stanford University is one of more than seventy institutions of higher education in the San Francisco Bay Area region and shares a common mission, and common property types, with its sister institutions. The nine-county San Francisco Bay Area was selected as a geographic context because 1) it is a geographic unit recognized by local, state, and federal agencies, 2) it has a social cohesion created by patterns of residence, recreation and employment that tie the region's communities to each other, and 3) it is a manageable sample for comparative purposes. This regional perspective captures the range of institutional types: state colleges and universities, community colleges, private sectarian institutions, for-profit professional schools, and private colleges and universities of varying scales. Fine architecture, influenced by common trends, and in many instances, common architects, can be found in all types of colleges and universities. Architecturally there may be subtle differences in plan but generally colleges and universities share a common list of property types and popular styles. The scholarly literature on architecture in higher education commonly uses "collegiate" to refer to various styles and we adopt that convention here.

The San Francisco Bay Area had easy access to lumber and stone, a mild climate, and a dynamic, diverse, and egalitarian population in the mid nineteenth century as it entered the United States in 1850 as the 31st state. The earliest colleges in the region were founded in the 1850s and focused on training teachers for public schools as the population swelled after the Gold Rush.⁶⁸ The San Francisco Bay Area continued to grow and higher education grew as well: today there are over 70 colleges and universities in the region.⁶⁹ The colleges and universities of the Bay Area often adopted national and international architectural styles – there are buildings at Bay Area campuses that would not be out of place in Paris or Pittsburgh. However, regionalism also flourished and produced great campus buildings and distinctive California styles. Stanford's iconic Main Quadrangle with its synthesis of California Mission and Richardsonian Romanesque, Bernard Maybeck and Julia Morgan's California Arts and Crafts buildings at UC Berkeley and Mills College, and the rustic modernism of Second Bay Tradition exemplify this regionalism in collegiate architecture.

For the Lou Henry Hoover Building, completed in 1967, collegiate architecture of the postwar era is the appropriate theme for evaluating significance.⁷⁰ The Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District, completed in 1978, is also evaluated under this theme.

Mid-Century Modern and the Post-War Collegiate Campus (1951-1975)

California suffered a brief period of economic instability at the end of World War II, as war material factories closed, and veterans returned to one of the highest unemployment rates in the nation.⁷¹ The state government invested heavily in expanding access to public colleges and universities to reduce unemployment numbers and to take advantage of the G.I. Bill. Stanford University's enrollment also tripled between 1945 and 1950.⁷² By 1950 the state's economy was growing again and the Cold War (1947-1991) created a flow of federal spending directed at higher education, particularly in science and engineering.

Most California colleges and universities expanded rapidly during this period to meet the rising demand of California's growing population. Some of the smaller private colleges were insulated from this trend; for example, religious institutions had no access to state or federal funding for expansion. Other institutions lacked sufficient land area for major expansion on their existing sites. But nearly all the public colleges and universities grew rapidly during this period, as did Stanford University.

Collegiate architecture during the postwar period took a turn towards Modernism as a new generation of architects entered the profession. On many campuses this style was simply added without much attention to a collection of pre-existing buildings of various periods and styles. On other campuses, including Stanford and UC Berkeley, students and alumni protested the addition of starkly modern buildings to their picturesque historic sites. Newly founded colleges and universities were often designed as master planned campuses and many display higher quality Modern architecture than older institutions.

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Like the Beaux-Arts and Spanish Eclectic styles, Modern architecture includes a number of different substyles. These are variously labelled by different critics, but for our purposes three major styles dominate collegiate architecture during this period. First, the raw concrete, deeply recessed openings, and massive cubist forms of Brutalism had a following in the San Francisco Bay Area. Wurster Hall at UC Berkeley (Figure 31) is a well-known example of this type. Second, Mid-Century Modern architecture, used flat or shed roof forms with projecting eaves, large windows (often floor-to-ceiling), direct expression of structural systems, and horizontal massing.⁷³ Pacific Union College and the College of San Mateo feature fine examples of Mid-Century Modern architecture (Figure 32). Third, a variant of Modernism known as California Regionalism adapted the functionality of Modernism to the California climate and culture. Sloping roofs--rather than flat roofs--wide overhanging eaves and spaces blurring the boundary between indoors and outdoors are three characteristics of this style. Foothill College and the College of San Mateo both have award-winning examples of California Regionalism on their campuses (Figure 14).



UC Berkeley Art Museum (1970)



Wurster Hall, UC Berkeley (1962)

Figure 31 - Regional examples of Brutalist collegiate architecture



Nelson Memorial Library, Pacific Union College (1958)



Fine Arts Center, College of San Mateo (1963)

Figure 32 - Regional examples of Mid-Century Modern collegiate architecture

Some of the best new Mid-Century Modern campus architecture was constructed on newly founded campuses, including Foothill College (Figure 33), featured in *Look* magazine in 1962 as America's "Jet Age Junior College."⁷⁴ Designed by San Francisco architect Ernest J. Kump, the campus won three national architecture awards upon its

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completion (Progressive Architecture Design Award, American Institute of Architects Honor Award, American Institute of Architects Award of Merit).⁷⁵



Foothill College (1962)



Center for Advanced Study, Stanford (1959)

Figure 33 – Regional examples of Second Bay Tradition collegiate architecture

There are occasional examples of other Modern styles in the region. For example, there is Expressionism, where eccentric forms communicate emotional effects. This can be seen in the Newman Center at San Jose State University with its folding pyramidal roof reaching for the cross mounted on its peak. And there is New Formalism, using Classical forms and reference and stylized ornament, is found in a handful of examples in the region, as explained in more detail below.

Evaluation

The Lou Henry Hoover Building was evaluated as a building using the criteria for listing on the California Register, which are based upon the criteria for National Register listing. Eligibility for listing on the Santa Clara County Historic Resources Inventory is also based on these four criteria. National Register guidance was also used in the evaluation process. A potential district composed of two buildings – Lou Henry Hoover and Herbert Hoover Memorial – was evaluated as a potential resource as well. The Herbert Hoover Memorial Building has not reached 50 years of age (the threshold for evaluation of an individual building under the conditions of Stanford's General Use Permit with Santa Clara County).⁷⁶ The Herbert Hoover Building, completed in 1978, was only 42 years old in 2020. Nevertheless, the building was evaluated as a contributor to the district from a design perspective and, in the section titled "Special Considerations", this evaluation applies the California Register's criteria for association with individuals and events when a building is less than 50 years old.

Criterion 1: *Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage.*

The Lou Henry Hoover Building and the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District were evaluated for association with significant events in local, state, or national history taking place between the opening of the Lou Henry Hoover Building in 1967 and 45 years ago in 1974. A search of the newspaper records yields reports of conferences organized by the Hoover Institution and attended by world leaders and prominent scholars between 1967 and 1974.⁷⁷ (The only scholarly source for events after 1974 is a self-published history, which was consulted for later events.⁷⁸) However, these conferences often occurred elsewhere on campus or at nearby hotels and were not specifically associated with the Lou Henry Hoover Building but rather with the Hoover Institution. For

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example, when the Lou Henry Hoover Building opened in 1967, a five-day conference that focused on “Fifty Years of Communism in Russia” took place at Tresidder Union.⁷⁹ In 1969, a three-day conference on “Peaceful Change in Modern Society” was held in honor of the Hoover Institution’s fiftieth anniversary but was located at the Graduate School of Business.⁸⁰

Newspaper records also revealed that the Hoover Institution was a focus of anti-war protest in the late 1960s through the early 1970s, with windows being smashed at the Lou Henry Hoover Building and two conferences disrupted by protesters.⁸¹ Student protest, both peaceful and violent, was a fundamental part of this era and took place throughout the country; none of the protests at the Lou Henry Hoover Building rose to the level of significance associated with, for example, protests at the University of California at Berkeley, where the Free Speech Movement began, or the killing of student protesters at Kent State by the Ohio National Guard.

The Hoover Institution became a nationally prominent conservative “think tank” beginning in about 1980, with the extension of its policy programs into domestic economic, political, and social issues and the election of Ronald Reagan as President.⁸² While much publicity was gained by visits from prominent political figures named as honorary fellows, the Hoover Institution’s reputation as a policy center has fluctuated over time. After the completion of the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building in 1978, the Hoover Institution was associated with increased publicity during Ronald Reagan’s terms as US President beginning in 1980. This rise in visibility was associated with the Hoover Institution as an organization, centered in Hoover Tower where the office of the Director and prominent researchers remained. Later, the Hoover Institution’s special relationship with President Reagan weakened after a failed effort to secure a site at Stanford for the Reagan Presidential Library, leading President Reagan to withdraw his gubernatorial papers from the Hoover archives upon completion of his Presidential Library in Simi Valley, California in 1991.⁸³ In 2008, the Hoover Institution was tied for 10th place in prestige among policy centers in the United States; by 2019 its position had slipped to 22nd.⁸⁴ Sufficient time has not passed to gain a scholarly perspective on the significance of policy studies completed at the Lou Henry Hoover - Herbert Hoover Memorial Building Potential District.

Newspaper accounts of events associated with the Hoover Institution indicate that high-profile visits by political figures were hosted at Hoover Tower, and speeches or symposia associated with these occasions were hosted at nearby campus venues. The Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District houses library collections and offices; there are no auditoria large enough to host high-profile events within the potential District. No specific events associated with the Lou Henry Hoover Building or the potential District constitute “a specific event marking an important moment in American pre-history or history,” or an association “with a pattern of events or a historic trend that made a significant discovery and/or a pattern of discovery marking an important contribution to the community, the state of California, or the United States as a whole.”⁸⁵

Therefore, the Lou Henry Hoover Building and the Lou Henry Hoover-Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District do not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 1.

Criterion 2: *Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past.*

The Lou Henry Hoover Building and the Lou Henry Hoover-Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District were evaluated for association with significant historical people. While Herbert and Lou Henry Hoover were significant people, neither of them is associated with the Lou Henry Hoover Building other than as a commemorative honor. Lou Henry Hoover had died in 1944 and President Hoover died in 1964 before the building was completed.

In the collegiate setting, prestigious national or international awards such as the Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, the National Medal of Science and the Presidential Medal of Freedom help identify potentially significant persons or groups “whose activities are demonstrably important within a local, state or national historic context.”⁸⁶ The Nobel Prize in Economic Sciences, formally known as the Sveriges Riksbank Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel, has been awarded since 1969 for “outstanding achievements...according to the same principles as for the Nobel Prizes that have been awarded since 1901.”⁸⁷ The National Medal of Science, created in 1959 and expanded

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to include the social sciences in 1979, is awarded by the United States President for “important contributions to the advancement of knowledge” in numerous fields.⁸⁸ The Presidential Medal of Freedom, the highest American civilian honor, is also awarded by the United States President, and is earned for “especially meritorious contributions to the security or national interests of the United States, to world peace, or to cultural or other significant public or private endeavors.”⁸⁹

Excellence within their respective fields of economics, history, public policy, political science, or law is a fundamental criterion for persons associated with the Hoover Institution. While a dozen persons associated with the Hoover Institution as a whole have won one or more of these three prizes, most of these prizes were awarded for work completed before the relevant scholars arrived at the Hoover Institution and the awards were given less than forty-five years ago. To be eligible for association with a significant person, award recipients must be directly associated with the subject property.⁹⁰ He or she must have had office space within the Lou Henry Hoover Building or the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District between 1967 and 1974 and worked on the project or book they were being awarded for at that location. More recent achievements may be considered to contribute to eligibility for the California Register if sufficient time has passed to provide a consistent judgment of their significance. Changing perspectives and new facts can shed new light on a person’s reputation and undermine the fleeting fame they may have gained during their lifetime. Persons who are still living are rarely considered for historic significance for these reasons.⁹¹

Only one of the award-winning scholars, British historian Robert Conquest, was awarded one or more of these prizes —the Presidential Medal of Freedom (2005) — and had office space in the Lou Henry Hoover Building. However, his most significant work was the publication of *The Great Terror: Stalin’s Purges in the 1930s* and this definitive book on Russian leader Joseph Stalin was published in 1968; Conquest did not arrive at the Hoover Institution and work in the Lou Henry Hoover Building until 1981. While Mr. Conquest did spend a portion of his productive career at the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings District, this association occurred after his most prominent work was completed and more recent scholarship – published after his Presidential Medal in 2005—has raised questions about the integrity of his research.⁹² Mr. Conquest’s significance, particularly in the period of his association with the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings District (1981-2015) does not appear to have been firmly established and is not a strong basis for eligibility under Criterion 2.

Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1970, was briefly associated with the Hoover Institution in 1975 and 1976. Mr. Solzhenitsyn occupied a study on the eleventh floor of the Hoover Tower for six months in 1976 while conducting research and writing speeches.⁹³ Mr. Solzhenitsyn, who died in Russia in 2008, had no direct association with the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District. While there is little doubt that Mr. Solzhenitsyn was a significant historical figure, there is no clear and specific association with the Lou Henry Hoover Building or the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District.

Kenneth Arrow, winner of the 1972 Nobel Prize in Economics for research performed while he was on the faculty of Harvard University, served on the Stanford faculty from 1979 until his retirement in 1991 and was also a Hoover Fellow (among other honorary positions).⁹⁴ Professor Arrow’s productive career is more strongly associated with his academic positions at Harvard University and Stanford than his honorary appointment at the Hoover Institution at the end of his career.⁹⁵ (Professor Arrow’s obituary does not mention the Hoover Institution.) While Professor Arrow appears to meet the threshold for significance as a scholar, there is no clear and specific association with the Lou Henry Hoover Building or the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District.

Milton Friedman won the 1976 Nobel Prize in Economics for research he conducted over his 30+ years on the faculty of the University of Chicago (1946-1977). Friedman retired to San Francisco in 1977 and was a Research Fellow at the Hoover Institution, among other positions, at the end of his career. He had no major publications during this period and his productive career as a theoretical economist is much more strongly associated with the University of Chicago.⁹⁶ (Professor Friedman’s obituary does not mention the Hoover Institution.) Professor Friedman meets the threshold as

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a distinguished scholar, however there is no clear and specific association with the Lou Henry Hoover Building or the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District.

The Hoover Institution's third director, W. Glenn Campbell, gained notoriety as an outspoken conservative and skilled fundraiser.⁹⁷ He is credited with expanding the institution's programs and its public profile in the 1980s.⁹⁸ Dr. Campbell did not enjoy a distinguished career as a scholar or statesman and while he played an important administrative role at the Hoover Institution, he does not meet any of the thresholds for significance. Moreover, his office was located in the Hoover Tower, outside the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District.

The most prominent figures associated with the Hoover Institution were granted offices in the more prestigious Hoover Tower (which houses several large reading rooms and more than 40 offices.) The Hoover Institution has had a number of distinguished Fellows, generally recognized for achievements made before arriving at Hoover, and who in many cases (Reagan, Margaret Thatcher, Henry Kissinger) visited only briefly and never occupied offices at the Hoover Institution. No person meeting the criteria for significance as a scholar or public servant is closely or specifically associated with the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District. Therefore, the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District does not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 2.

Criterion 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.*

The Lou Henry Hoover Building and Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District are architecturally Modern, a relatively modest example of a style sometimes called New Formalism. New Formalism was popular from about 1950 to 1970, particularly for civic buildings and banks as it conveyed traditional values, wealth, and elegance. Scholarly sources present a long list of features that characterize New Formalism most commonly including the following: Classical features, arches, colonnades or arcades, full height columns, smooth wall surfaces, entablatures, stone or white walls, pools or fountains, a podium, a building centered in a plaza, a flat projecting roofline, strict symmetry, and stylized ornamentation.⁹⁹

The Lou Henry Hoover Building and the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building display some of these features: an arched colonnade, a podium, and strict symmetry. Its relatively plain form and discrete colors (compared to the eye-catching brightness and expressive forms of many examples of New Formalism) reflect its position as a secondary building in its setting.

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Figure 34 - From a distance, the Lou Henry Hoover Building (behind the trees to the left of the Tower)



Figure 35 - Entrance from Lasuen Mall to Hoover support buildings (note no signage)

The Lou Henry Hoover Building and the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District are supporting dependencies to a more important, iconic neighbor: the Hoover Institution for War, Revolution and Peace (Hoover Tower, see Figure 34). Architect Charles Luckman described the project:

*[a]relatively small yet challenging assignment...the new library project not only had to blend in with the dignity and integrity of the adjacent Hoover Tower, it had to be attached to it. The Hoover Tower...was the landmark symbol of the university. It was the most famous building on campus...Using some of the architectural elements of the Hoover Tower as a guide...to match the other campus buildings...*¹⁰⁰

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He credits a young associate with the solution of linking the two buildings with an underground passageway, leaving the visual integrity of Hoover Tower intact. ¹⁰¹

The simple, formal design was chosen to complement but not compete with its more important neighbor. A relatively late example of New Formalism, completed in 1967, the Lou Henry Hoover Building was joined by a building completed in 1978 (designed by Ernest Kump) that was integrated into the podium with the Lou Henry Hoover Building. Both buildings are low in massing (their size concealed by the sub-grade floors), screened by colonnades, guarded by metal railings, and carefully sited trees. The buildings are discrete and unassuming, largely obscured from view from the adjacent streets: Lasuen Mall and Jane Stanford Way (Figure 35).

New Formalism was a conservative style that appealed to some colleges and universities during the postwar period. Expensive to build, however, it was less popular than other Modern styles. Relatively uncommon in the San Francisco Bay Area, many of the best collegiate examples are found in Southern California (Figure 36). The most widely cited examples are the Edward T. Foley Center at Loyola Marymount University (E.D. Stone, 1964), Beckman Auditorium at California Institute of Technology (E.D. Stone, 1964), and the (to-be-renamed) Von KleinSmid Center at the University of Southern California (E.D. Stone, 1966). The Pollak Library at CSU Fullerton (Howard B. van Heuklyn, 1966) is another noted example that also displays elements of Constructivism and Brutalism.



Foley Center (Loyola Marymount)



Von KleinSmid Center (USC)



Beckman Auditorium (CalTech)



Pollak Library (CSU Fullerton)

Figure 36 – New Formalism on Southern California campuses

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In the San Francisco Bay Area, examples of collegiate New Formalism include buildings by John Carl Warnecke at the College of San Mateo (1963), the Cal State East Bay Music Building (1963), and portions of the Stanford Hospital/School of Medicine at Stanford University (E.D. Stone, 1959) (Figure 37).



Building One (College of San Mateo)



Stanford Hospital/School of Medicine (Stanford)



Music Building (CSU East Bay)



Lou Henry Hoover Building (Stanford)

Figure 37 – New Formalism on Bay Area campuses

These examples of collegiate New Formalism exemplify the showy Classicism of this style. Sited as temples in plazas, viewed across pools and fountains, decked in delicate ornament these buildings convey the wealth and traditionalism of New Formalism to a much greater extent than the discrete, concealed, plainness of the Lou Henry Hoover Building. The Lou Henry Hoover building lacks features of the classic examples of New Formalism: the flat roof, fountain or pool, placement as a feature in a plaza, and ornamental details. The survey of collegiate architecture in the San Francisco Bay Area found other forms of Modern architecture more representative of the post-World War II period.¹⁰² The Lou Henry Hoover Building does not appear to be eligible for listing on the California Register as an important example of collegiate New Formalism, or as an important representative of post-War collegiate architecture in the region.

The survey of collegiate architecture in the San Francisco Bay Area did not find that New Formalism was a significant style on campuses in the region. While some examples of the style occur in the region, campus architecture in the post-World War II period favored other Modern styles: Brutalism, Mid Century Modern, and Second Bay

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Tradition.¹⁰³ The Lou Henry Hoover Building does not appear to be eligible for listing on California Register as an important representative of the Post-World War II period in collegiate architecture.

Architect Charles Luckman was a successful businessman, leading a large international planning, engineering, and architecture practice first at Pereira and Luckman (1950-58) and then at Charles Luckman Associates (1958-77). Major buildings in the New Formalist style produced by his firms include the Los Angeles Forum (1967), and Madison Square Garden in New York City (1968) (Figure 38).



Los Angeles Forum



Madison Square Garden

Figure 38 – Major examples of New Formalism designed by Charles Luckman

Luckman's signature works, exemplifying his skills as a project manager, are monumental in scale: skyscrapers, arenas, the LAX Theme Building, the Kennedy Space Center, and the SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory (hosting the longest building in the world). His Charles Luckman Associates firm managed over \$6 billion in projects in their first ten years (1958-68).¹⁰⁴

Luckman had a thriving practice in collegiate architecture, especially in Southern California where he was particularly known for planning the campus of UC Santa Barbara. (He also served on the Board of Trustees for the California State College System and was a generous donor to several universities.) His Campbell Hall auditorium (1961) at UCSB is an early expression of the round buildings he became most famous for (Forum, Madison Square Garden, LAX Theme Building). Campbell Hall shows Luckman's flexible use of Modernist elements: The New Formalist plinth and symmetry blended with Constructivist and Mid-Century Modern characteristics (Figure 39). Luckman was involved in the design of many of UCSB's early buildings, including the Music Building and a number of student dormitories.¹⁰⁵

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Campbell Hall, UC Santa Barbara



Music Building, UC Santa Barbara

Figure 39 – Collegiate buildings designed by Charles Luckman

The project drawings for the Lou Henry Hoover building list three architects from Charles Luckman Associates: Harry B. Wilson, Jr., M.C. Lewis, and William Kourakos. None of these architects appear in the scholarly literature on California architecture. The Lou Henry Hoover Building is not mentioned in surveys of Luckman's work and does not appear to represent a major theme or accomplishment in Luckman's career. The Lou Henry Hoover Building does not appear eligible for the California Register as an important example of Charles Luckman's work, or the work of his firm, Charles Luckman Associates.

The landscape architect for the Lou Henry Hoover Building project was Thomas Church, a significant figure in California landscape design. Church was working on a number of projects for Stanford University during this period, including the 1965 Master Plan.¹⁰⁶ He had also worked for Herbert Hoover, Jr. on his home in Pasadena in 1961.¹⁰⁷ Church served on a campus planning and architecture advisory committee and had a great deal of influence on the planning and design of the campus in the late 1950s and the 1960s.¹⁰⁸ The central campus street grid was converted to pedestrian malls with winding pathways at his suggestion. He also recommended and designed curvilinear lawns and seat walls to break up the linear grid of the campus.

For the portion of the 1965 Master Plan that addressed the Hoover Institution site, Church created a plan that accented Hoover Tower with a large fountain plaza in front, and then grouped three secondary buildings around an open plaza facing the side of Hoover Tower (Figure 40).

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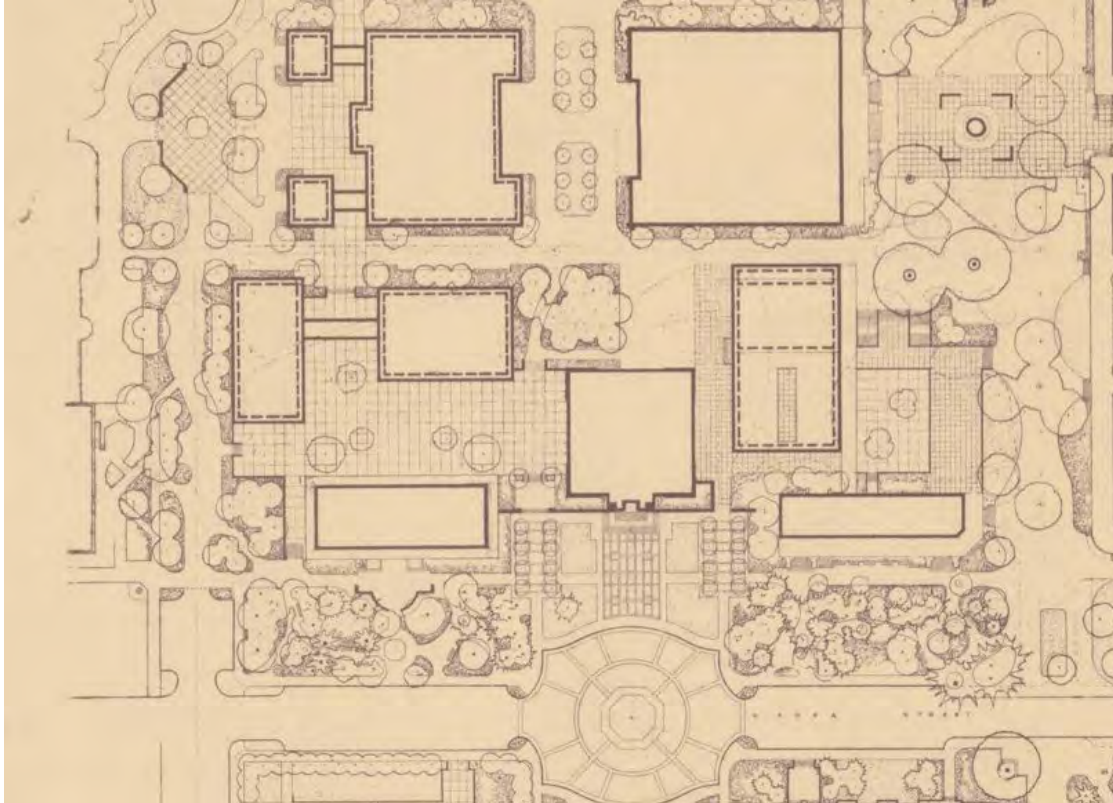


Figure 40 – Detail of Hoover Tower area, 1965 Master Plan by Thomas Church

The Thomas Church master plan for the Hoover Tower support buildings also retained a grove of existing trees between the building and the street (Serra Street, now Jane Stanford Way). The landscape plan that was constructed with the Lou Henry Hoover Building in 1967 was modest in scale: a patchwork of lawns and new benches added to the grove (Figure 41). The plan lacked the graceful connection between indoors and outdoors and the carefully crafted viewpoints of Church's best work.¹⁰⁹ Instead, it protected existing views of Hoover Tower by minimizing the visibility of the new building and locating an open lawn to the back of the building that preserved views of the Tower.

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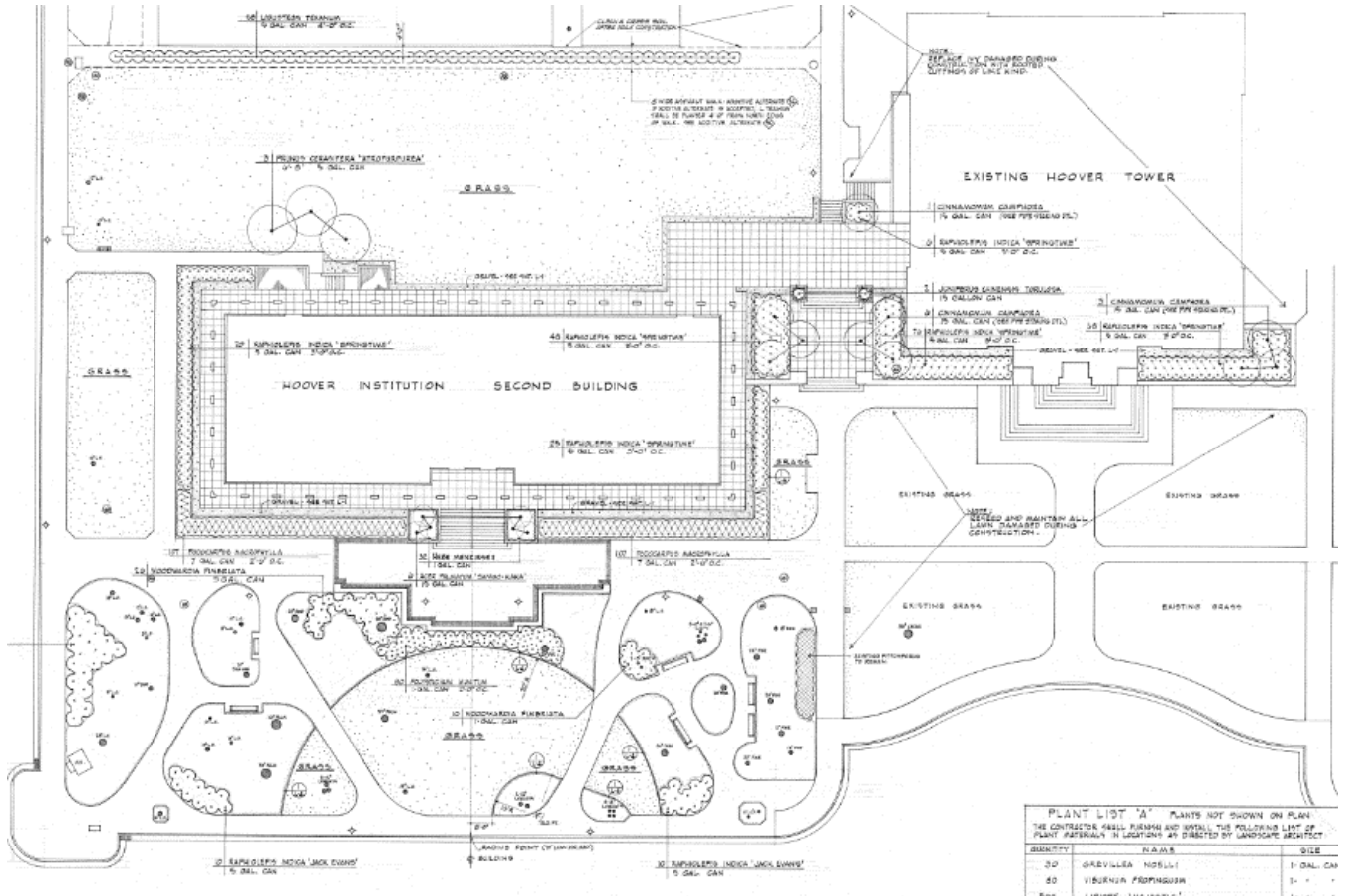


Figure 41 - As-built Planting Plan, 1967¹¹⁰

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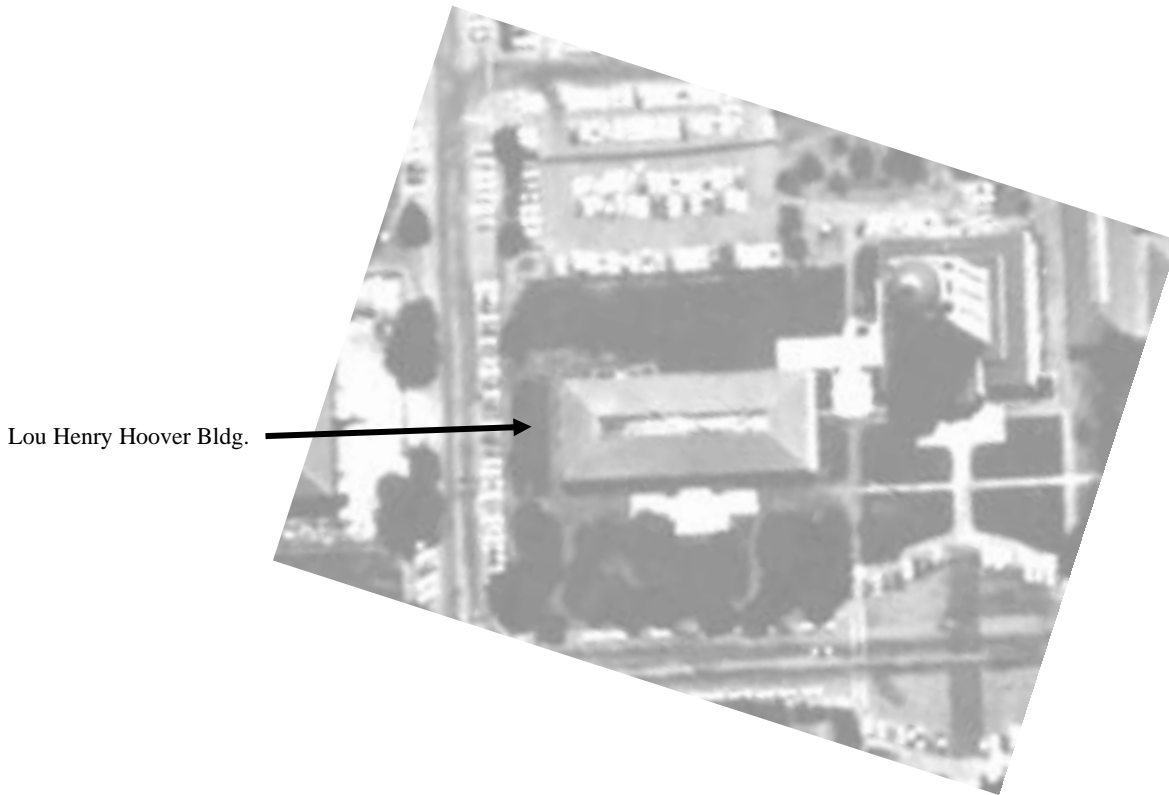


Figure 42 - 1969 Aerial (during construction of Tanner Fountain)¹¹¹

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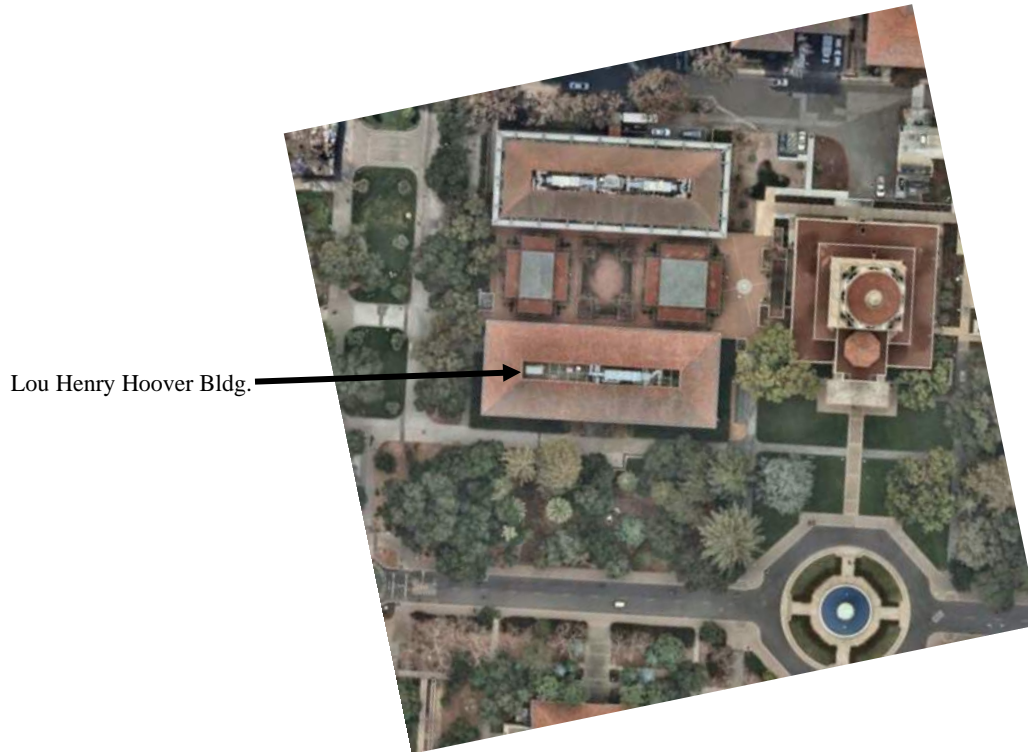


Figure 43 - Aerial photograph, existing conditions (2019)

Thomas Church is an acknowledged master landscape architect. His plan for the Hoover support buildings was modest in its scale and ambitions, and not fully realized as the 1978 additions filled Church's central plaza and disrupted the view to the Tower preserved by Church's design (Figure 43). The Lou Henry Hoover building project has not been identified as an important work in his career.¹¹² The Lou Henry Hoover Building does not appear to be eligible for the California Register as an important work by Thomas Church.

Ernest Kump Associates designed the HHMB building. Ernest J. Kump, Jr. (his father Ernest J. Kump, Sr, was also an architect) founded this firm and was a prominent and innovative architect who specialized in school design and modular housing. He died in Zurich, Switzerland on Nov. 4, 1999 from Alzheimer's disease.¹¹³ Although Kump was involved in the early design of HHMB, the plans were signed by an associate in his firm—likely Dale Sprankle.¹¹⁴ During construction, Kump sold his firm, and it became Sprankle, Lynd, and Sprague of Palo Alto. Kump was living abroad by the time construction was completed. Sprankle likely designed the two pavilions on the central plaza which were added late in the development of the project design.¹¹⁵ Sprankle's work elsewhere received only modest recognition by the contemporary architectural press, but he is not generally recognized as a "master" in scholarly works discussing California architects in this period.¹¹⁶

Kump was widely known for innovative modular designs. He conceptualized a new kind of housing system inspired by "cellular construction in nature."¹¹⁷ He outlined these concepts in his article "A New Architecture for Man" which presented the idea that "cellular space units as a vocabulary of architecture" could be arranged in "multilateral

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combinations ... [with] limitless mathematical possibilities."¹¹⁸ The concepts posited in this book ultimately expanded into the development of the patented Tekkto System with Hiko Takeda. From 1960 onwards Kump explored the possibilities of applying his mass manufacturable Tekkto "space pod" housing system as an affordable solution for developing countries.¹¹⁹ He engaged with the United Nations Industrial Development Organization, but the project never advanced beyond research and development phase. In 1970, the American Institute of Architects acknowledged Kump as "a pioneer of modular practices and systems concepts in architecture" and awarded Ernest J. Kump Associates in Palo Alto the Architecture Firm Award, the highest honor awarded for producing notable architecture for a decade.¹²⁰ The AIA remarks noted that "The hallmark of this firm is an architecture without ostentation, but an architecture of excitement that recognizes human values."¹²¹



Figure 44 - Tekko System Source: Ernest Kump Collection 2005-19, Environmental Design Archives, University of California, Berkeley

Kump gained attention in the early half of his career for his modern designs for schools and other public buildings. He was repeatedly recognized by the Progressive Architecture Awards for his designs. Carmel High School in Carmel-by-the-Sea, California, White Oak Elementary in San Mateo, California, and the United Terminal at Merced Airport, are but a few that received recognition.^{122 123}



Figure 45 - Carmel High School 1945 Source: Pencil Points Progressive Architecture



Figure 46 - United Airlines Terminal 1948 Source: Progressive Architecture

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While he was based in Palo Alto, Kump became the leading local architectural consultant for school and college designs in the Bay Area. He worked with Cabrillo College in Aptos 1959-65, Henry M. Gunn Senior High School 1962-67, De Anza College, Cupertino 1967, Crown College, University of California, Santa Cruz 1967, San Joaquin Delta College in Stockton 1969-74, and Ohlone College in Fremont 1970-73. From 1961 onwards, Kump served on University of California, Santa Cruz (UCSC) Master Planning Committee.

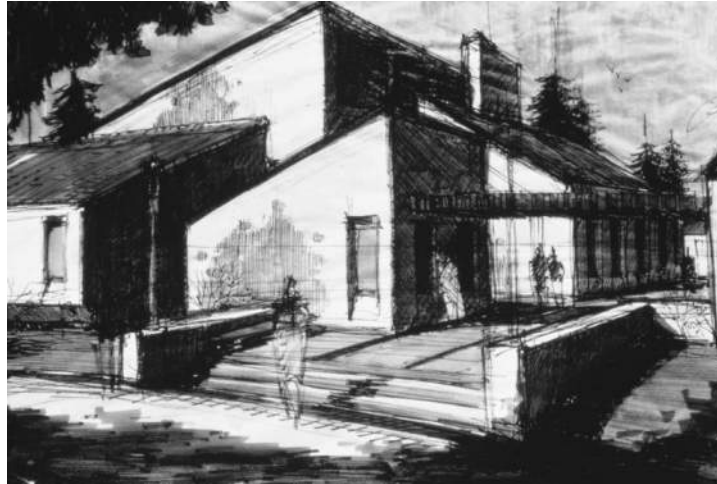


Figure 47 - Crown College, University of California, Santa Cruz 1965 Source: UC Santa Cruz Digital Collections

During this time, Kump was lauded nationally and internationally for his talent and expertise. He was professionally recognized as a Fellow American Institute of Architects (1956). Additionally, he held several international memberships with RIBA (Royal Institute of British Architects), Royal Society of Arts in London, the UIA (International Union of Architects) in Switzerland, and Akademik der Künste in Berlin.¹²⁴

Foothill College in Los Altos is Kump's most awarded architectural work. The campus won three national architecture awards upon its completion (Progressive Architecture Design Award, American Institute of Architects Honor Award, American Institute of Architects Award of Merit).¹²⁵ In 1962, out of a pool of 382 entrants, the Foothill College masterplan received AIA's First Honor Award. Progressive Architecture's 7th Annual Design Award jurors noted that Foothill College solution was successful because of the following characteristics: "informality of scheme, appropriate scale, tightness and surprise element of site plan, and separation of auto- mobile and pedestrian traffic."¹²⁶

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Figure 48 - Foothill College, 1959-1961, Source: ARTstor (c) Rotch Visual Collections; Kidder Smith Collection

Ernest J. Kump along with William Wurster designed in the “less formal” predominantly “modernist version of the Bay Tradition,” that popularizing the application of this style to all types of building including residential, commercial, and academic in the Bay Area and beyond.¹²⁷



Figure 48 - HHMB main building with west pavilion in the foreground, Source: UACPD 2020

The Herbert Hoover Memorial Building is not a strong example of Kump’s work. HMMB largely is a copy of the adjacent Lou Henry Hoover Building. By his own admission, Kump’s firm designed the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building to be harmonious with the Lou Henry Hoover building.¹²⁸ With this in mind, it is clear that this project was not intended to exemplify Kump’s own ingenuity and style, but rather fit in with its sister building. The small pavilions on the plaza echo features of the Foothill College design with wood trellises and eaves that are supported by concrete pillars. However, the pavilions, added late to the design by Dale Sprankle rather than by Kump, are less impressive

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than the Foothill College examples. The columns at the HHMB pavilions are not splayed as they are at Foothill; where the wood trellis at Foothill is angled with elegant timber rafters, at Hoover the trellis is flat and widely spaced.

Like the Lou Henry Hoover Building it imitates, The Herbert Hoover Memorial Building does not appear individually eligible for listing on California Register under criterion 3 as an important example of New Formalist architecture. Nor does it exemplify any important aspect of the career of master architect Ernest Kump, Jr. The Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Building Potential District therefore does not appear eligible for the California Register as the work of master architect Ernest J. Kump, Jr.

Criterion 4: *Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.*

The Lou Henry Hoover Building and the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District do not present potential to yield important scientific information through examination of its construction techniques, building craftsmanship, or the presence of archaeological materials on its site. The land use history of the building location suggests that this is the first structure to occupy the site. The Lou Henry Hoover Building and Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District do not appear to be eligible for the California Register under Criterion 4.

Special Consideration: *Properties that have Achieved Significance in the Past 50 Years*

For buildings that are less than 50 years old, the California Register identifies the test that “sufficient time has passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource.”¹²⁹ The evaluation under Criterion 1 and 2 above included association through 1974. Within the 1967-1974 timeframe the Lou Henry Hoover Building was associated with hosting workshops and conferences, most of which took place off site due to lack of space, or originated from the Hoover Institution as a whole, rather than a specific program sited in the Lou Henry Hoover Building. A newspaper search for Criterion 1 from the more recent past reveals a similar pattern of events wherein the building remained primarily an archive with office space for Hoover scholars and some rooms made available for modest campus or student events due to the relative lack of public space. The types of events noted in the contemporary press continued to emanate out of the Hoover Institution as a whole and still took place elsewhere. For example, when the phenomenon of *glasnost* was trending, Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev visited Stanford University on 4 June 1990 at the behest of Hoover Fellow and Jack Steele Parker Professor of Economics George Schultz. However, upon arrival, a half-hour meeting between Gorbachev and five Stanford Nobel prizewinners took place in the Littlefield Building of the Graduate School of Business and Gorbachev spoke to a capacity crowd of 1,100 ticket holders at Memorial Auditorium.¹³⁰ No part of the event took place at the Lou Henry Hoover Building or the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District and this event was associated with the Hoover Institution as a whole, not a specific program housed in Lou Henry Hoover or the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District. The Lou Henry Hoover Building and Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District was not host to events in the more recent past that have been identified as significant in popular or scholarly sources.

A newspaper search for Criterion 2 from 1967-1974 used the standard of winning one or more of three of the most prestigious prizes people associated with the Hoover Institution as a whole might be awarded. The three prizes were the Nobel Prize, the National Medal of Science, and the Presidential Medal of Freedom. Several people who worked or studied at the Hoover Institution in the more recent past were recipients of one or more of these prizes, but none worked or had office space in the Lou Henry Hoover Building. California Governor (1967-1975) and United States President Ronald Reagan (1981-1989) visited the Stanford University campus several times; one of those visits included an impromptu press conference in the stacks of the Lou Henry Hoover Building on 31 March 1975 when Reagan was touring the facility because his gubernatorial papers were to be housed there. When asked if he might run for president one day, and give his papers to the Hoover Institution, he declined to answer.¹³¹ However, Reagan would

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be more properly associated with the Governor's Mansion in Sacramento, California, or the White House in Washington, DC, where he lived while he served his various terms of office, rather than the repository for his gubernatorial papers. The Lou Henry Hoover Building did not house any persons in the more recent past who were awarded the Nobel Prize, the National Medal of Science, or the Presidential Medal of Freedom.

Integrity

The Lou Henry Hoover Building and Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District do not appear eligible for listing on the California Register. Therefore, integrity was not assessed. Of the seven aspects of integrity (site, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling and association) however, it is worth noting that the Lou Henry Hoover Building has suffered from major changes to its setting in 1978 and lacks a strong association with any person or event of significance.

District Evaluation: *A district possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or aesthetically by plan or physical development.*

Neither the Lou Henry Hoover Building or the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building are individually eligible for listing as a historic resource. The buildings were also evaluated as an element in a potential historic district, composed of the Lou Henry Hoover Building and the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building added in 1978 immediately adjacent to its site. The buildings are linked aesthetically, however the Potential District did not meet any of the criteria for listing on the California Register. Lacking a significant feature, the property cannot be eligible as a historic district.

CONCLUSION

The Hoover Institution's main building, Hoover Tower, is listed on the California Historic Resources Inventory and on the County of Santa Clara Heritage Resource Inventory as a significant historic building. Hoover Tower represents a strong association with the accomplishments of Herbert Hoover, and the Hoover Institution. The Lou Henry Hoover Building and the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Buildings Potential District are not historically significant.

D8. Evaluator Qualifications

Name	Academic qualifications	Years professional experience	Meets Professional Qualification Standard
Julie Cain	BA, MA History	20	Historian
Laura Jones	BA, MA, PhD Anthropology	38	Archaeologist (historic and prehistoric), Historian, Architectural Historian
Sapna Marfatia	B. Arch, M.S. Urban Design, MLA	33	Architecture, Historic Architecture

Julie Cain holds a BA and an MA in history with two particular interests in 19th-century California and landscape history. She has also completed a semester-long course in historical architectural styles. Ms. Cain has published over twenty-five articles and one book on history and landscape history. She has worked at Stanford University's libraries

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since 1978 and with Heritage Services since 1999, becoming a full-time historic preservation planner in 2008. She currently serves as a member of the Historic Resources Advisory Board for the City of Fremont. Her current responsibilities focus on historical research and writing, historic evaluations and historic preservation.

Laura Jones earned a BA, MA, and Ph.D. in Anthropology. Dr. Jones has more than thirty years of experience in the practice of prehistoric and historic archaeology, history, art history, historic preservation, and collections management in California. She has served as Stanford's University Archaeologist since 1993, and Director of Heritage Services since 2000. She is an instructor in the Stanford Archaeology Center and past-President of the Stanford Historical Society. She also supervises staff archaeologists and collections managers.

Sapna Marfatia is a licensed architect in the State of California, 2006. She meets and exceeds The Secretary of the Interior's Historic Preservation Professional Qualifications Standards for: Historic Architect, Historic Preservation, and Conservation. She has a B.Arch., M.S. in Urban Design, and a Masters in Liberal Arts. Her professional experience in architecture and planning spans thirty-three years, with a concentration on historic preservation for the past twenty years. As the Director of Architecture, she collaborates with university partners to create a vision for preservation. Appointed as a Historical Commissioner for two consecutive four-year terms by the Los Altos City Council, she engaged with governmental agencies, homeowners, and the local community to identify historically significant structures and create a preservation strategy. She has served as a Board Director for the Silicon Valley Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and is currently a Board member with Filoli, a National Trust Property, and Stanford Historical Society.

Lauren Conway, MSc Heritage Conservation, and architect Naseem Baradaranfallahkhair assisted with this report.

¹ Radiocarbon dating of sites in the vicinity supports continuous occupation from at least 3000 B.C. It is important to note that there may be descendants of these ancient sites who are not currently affiliated with the Muwekma Tribe. The Muwekma Tribe, however, is the only contemporary tribal government whose ancestral homelands include the Stanford campus.

² Iris H.G. Engstrand, "Seekers of the 'Northern Mystery': European Exploration of California and the Pacific," in *Contested Eden: California Before the Gold Rush* edited by Ramon Gutierrez and Richard J. Orsi. University of California Press. 1998. Pages 78-110.

³ Randall Milliken, *A Time of Little Choice: The Disintegration of Tribal Culture in the San Francisco Bay Area 1769-1810*. Ballena Press. 1995. M. Kat Anderson, "The Collision of Worlds" in *Tending the Wild: Native American Knowledge and the Management of California's Natural Resources*. University of California Press. 2005. Pages 62-124.

⁴ Steven W. Hackel, "Land, Labor and Production: The Colonial Economy of Spanish and Mexican California." In Gutierrez and Orsi, pages 111-146.

⁵ *History of Santa Clara County*, California (San Francisco: Alley, Bowen & Co., 1881), 582, 259.

⁶ U.S. Census, Tenth Census of the United States, Fremont Township, Santa Clara County, California, 1880, Roll T-9, page 44, Ancestry.com; and *History of Santa Clara County*, 582.

⁷ Stanford had served as California's governor during the Civil War (1861-1865) from 1862-1863; the California governorship was a biennial term at that time. Stanford was elected a United States senator in 1885 and served in the Senate until his death in 1893. He answered to either Governor or Senator Stanford in the latter years of his life. When he was in residence in California, the use of Governor was the more commonly used honorific.

⁸ Walker had transformed the bankrupt institute into a "model of technical education" within three years. He served as a close advisor to the Stanfords during the design process. Paul V. Turner, "The Collaborative Design of Stanford University," in Marcia E. Vetrocq and Karen Weitzel, *The Founders and the Architects: The Design of Stanford University* (Stanford: Department of Art, 1976), 21.

⁹ Olmsted was responsible for also elevating the role of landscape gardener into two new professions, that of landscape architect and landscape contractor. He was self-educated in landscape architecture, observing while traveling throughout much of America, England and Europe and writing about his experiences. He believed in a design aesthetic that would evoke an immediate and visceral response from the viewer.

¹⁰ Ethan Carr, Amanda Gagel and Michael Shapiro, *The Papers of Frederick Law Olmsted: The Boston Years, 1882-1890*, Volume VIII (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2013), 23.

¹¹ Frederick Law Olmsted to John Charles Olmsted (27 September 1886), 1, Stanford University Architecture, 1886-1937, SC125, B.2, F.1, Stanford University Archives.

¹² *Record Union* newspaper clipping (3 July 1886), reprinted in Turner, "The Collaborative Design," *The Founders and the Architects*, 24.

¹³ *San Francisco Examiner* (28 April 1887) reprinted in Turner, "The Collaborative Design," *The Founders and the Architects*, 66.

¹⁴ The report also reflected the Stanfords' thinking that the campus would include primary, grammar and preparatory schools which would funnel students into the university. These plans were later dropped once the Stanfords began coping with the realities of building the Inner Quadrangle. Francis A. Walker to Leland Stanford (30 November 1886), 2, 6, SC125, B.2, F. 2, SUA.

¹⁵ Olmsted and John Charles Olmsted wrote a letter to site engineer John McMillan in June 1889 asking about "the mission survey." This survey has been lost over time. However, in addition to the visit to Santa Barbara, the Stanfords were also very familiar with the Carmel mission, which

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they used as the culmination point of the famed 17-Mile-Drive in Monterey, a scenic drive they created as a recreational aspect of their lavish Hotel del Monte. In 1884 Mrs. Stanford donated funds towards the Carmel mission restoration and later arranged to have a statue of mission founder Father Junipero Serra erected at the Monterey Presidio on 3 June 1891. Charles Edward Hodges, "Reminiscences [sic] of Stanford University and Its Founders," undated typescript, 2499, Charles Edward Hodges, 1891-1929, Series 2, B. 41, SUA; and Karen Weitze, "Stanford and the California Missions," in *The Founders and the Architects*, 70, 81; and Charles Edward Hodges, "The Growth of the Quadrangle," *Stanford Quad* (1902), 15-16; and Charles Edward Hodges, "The Architects and Architecture of Stanford University," *Architect and Engineer* (December 1919), 115.

¹⁶ The utilitarian shop buildings consisted of a forge, a wood-working shop, and a carpenter's shop. They were soon joined by a post office, printing shop and architect's office. The Art Department was also located in a small building in this area.

¹⁷ Stanford had given Mrs. Stanford one million dollars in stocks and bonds as her personal property in 1883 as a "rainy day" nest egg in case of his unexpected death. Mrs. Stanford also used the interest on these stocks and bonds to help support the university during the lawsuit and probate. Karen Bartholomew and Claude Brinegar, "Old Chemistry: One of Jane Stanford's Noble Buildings," *Sandstone and Tile* (Winter 1999), 5.

¹⁸ Karen Bartholomew, Claude Brinegar and Roxanne Nilan, *A Chronology of Stanford University and its Founders, 1824-2000* (Stanford: Stanford Historical Society, 2001), 28.

¹⁹ Mrs. Stanford began to pay for campus construction with her stocks and bonds once the economic climate improved in 1897. Her one exception to not accepting funds from an outside source for building was brother-in-law and Board Trustee Thomas Welton Stanford's gift of his \$150,000 inheritance from Leland Stanford, which Thomas turned over to Mrs. Stanford for campus use. Orrin Leslie Elliott, *Stanford University: The First Twenty-Five Years* (Stanford: Stanford University Press and London: Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1937), 571; and Bartholomew, "Old Chemistry," 5.

²⁰ Elliott, *Stanford University*, 283; and Bartholomew, "Old Chemistry," 6.

²¹ "Mrs. Stanford's Farewell Message," *Stanford Alumnus* (June 1905), 3.

²² Elliott, *Stanford University*, 152.

²³ Hoover put his degree in engineering to excellent use and built a multi-national mining company that ultimately netted him millions of dollars. His business interests created a world-wide network of contacts that he would utilize at the start of WWI (1914-1918) to return 125,000 stranded Americans home from Europe. Married to Lou Henry, class of '98, the couple would also organize an international relief effort to feed seven million starving people in Belgium once that country was overrun by Germans. Elliott, *Stanford University*, 141.

²⁴ J. Pearce Mitchell, *Stanford University, 1916-1941* (Stanford: Board of Trustees of Leland Stanford Junior University, 1958), 6.

²⁵ Although the Hoovers lived overseas and in the eastern United States for much of their marriage, they always considered the Stanford campus their true home. Lou Henry Hoover, although trained as a geologist rather than an architect, was a major force behind the design of their campus house, later named after her once Hoover gave it to the university as a residence for future university presidents. Another campus building directly associated with Herbert Hoover is Hoover Tower, intended to archive his collection of WWI and subsequent social upheaval-related primary and secondary documents. Bartholomew, *Chronology*, 46.

²⁶ Olmsted's son, Frederick Law Olmsted Junior, and stepson, John Charles Olmsted, formed Olmsted Brothers to succeed their father's firm in 1898. Timothy Hopkins to Frederick Law Olmsted Junior (15 October 1913), 1, SC125, B.2, F.4, SUA.

²⁷ Handwritten note by Dawson made on Hopkin's letter requesting status of the report. Timothy Hopkins to Messrs. Olmsted Brothers (29 April 1914), 1, SC125, B.2, F.4, SUA.

²⁸ Olmsted Brothers to Board of Trustees (8 May 1914), 1-11, SC125, B.1, F.5, SUA.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 8.

³⁰ Vetrocq, "Stanford Before 1945," *The Founders and the Architects*, 85.

³¹ Timothy Hopkins and Arthur Brown Junior grew up together; the Brown and Hopkins family were connected by close business and social ties that included shared holidays and travel in Europe. While this personal relationship might have prompted Hopkins to offer Bakewell and Brown the contract for designing the faculty homes, by 1913 they had clearly proven their ability to take on the much larger responsibility of campus architects. Their partnership began in 1905 and they worked steadily on relatively small projects until 1912, when they won the prestigious competition for the design of the new San Francisco City Hall. This, along with their design for the Burlingame Country Club, was enough to convince the Board they could handle "a larger construction campaign." Jeffrey T. Tillman, *Arthur Brown Jr.: Progressive Classicist* (New York: W.W. Norton and Company, 2006), 204-205.

³² The First Million was intended to endow faculty salaries, the Second Million to construct new buildings and the Third Million to partially endow the Medical School in San Francisco. "President Wilbur Describes Future Stanford Campus," *Stanford Daily* (5 May 1922), 1; and Bartholomew, *Chronology*, 54.

³³ At some point in the early 1920s Wilbur was thinking about placing an English Department building between the Art Gallery and the library. Vetrocq, "Stanford Before 1945," *The Founders and the Architects*, 90.

³⁴ "Stanford Builds for the Future," *Palo Alto Daily* (30 November 1937), frontispiece.

³⁵ World War II broke out in September 1939 after German Chancellor Adolf Hitler invaded Poland with German troops. Numerous European countries and colonies were ultimately dragged into the war due to either a myriad of treaties or German invasion.

³⁶ The original Allied countries were France, Poland and the United Kingdom. The original Axis countries were Germany, Italy and Japan.

³⁷ Mitchell, *Stanford University*, 142.

³⁸ Bartholomew, *Chronology*, 70.

³⁹ Edwin Kiester, Junior, *Donald B. Tressider: Stanford's Overlooked Treasure* (Stanford: Stanford Historical Society, 1992), 30-34, 43.

⁴⁰ Keith S. Walklet, *The Ahwahnee: Yosemite's Grand Hotel* (Yosemite National Park, CA: DNC Parks and Resorts of Yosemite, Inc., 2004), 28.

⁴¹ John Carl Warnecke, "Stanford's Architecture at the Crossroads," 6, unpublished manuscript, SCM129, SUA.

⁴² Andrew Pearson, "Beyond Sandstone and Tile: Defining Stanford's Architectural Style," *Sandstone and Tile* (Spring 1990), 3.

⁴³ Pearson, "Beyond Sandstone and Tile," 4.

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⁴⁴ Warnecke, "Stanford's Architecture," c.

⁴⁵ Warnecke, "Stanford's Architecture," 24.

⁴⁶ Bartholomew, *Chronology*, 74.

⁴⁷ Pearson, "Beyond Sandstone and Tile," 7.

⁴⁸ Bartholomew, *Chronology*, 87-88.

⁴⁹ Eldridge T. Spencer, "Student Activities Area," Stanford University, University Committee on Land and Building Development Records, 1950-1990, SC813, B.1, F.1, SUA.

⁵⁰ Wurster, Bernardi and Emmons had already designed the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences, an independent research center located on the old Charles Lathrop estate, Alta Vista, in the foothills in 1954.

⁵¹ Bartholomew, *Chronology*, 85-86.

⁵² Between 1961 and 1967 several Stanford fraternities broke with their national affiliations to support African American and Jewish students joining the previously all-white groups. Bartholomew, *Chronology*, 84, 90, 92.

⁵³ Bartholomew, *Chronology*, 112.

⁵⁴ "Stanford Land Use-An Overview of Policy Determinants," (9 January 1974), 2, SC813, B.3, F.1, SUA.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 13.

⁵⁶ Hoover collected many materials himself and contributed \$50,000 in 1919 to Stanford professor Ephraim D. Adams to travel to Europe to collect materials also. Hoover Institution; <https://www.hoover.org/about/timeline> (accessed 18 June 2019).

⁵⁷ Hoover told friend and fellow Stanford University Trustee David Packard that he believed creating the Hoover Institution was the single most significant accomplishment of his life. George E. Nash, *Herbert Hoover and Stanford University* (Stanford: Hoover Institution Press 1988), 166.

⁵⁸ W. Glenn Campbell, Hoover Institution; <https://www.hoover.org/profiles/w-glenn-campbell> (accessed 18 June 2019); and Hoover Institution Timeline, <https://www.hoover.org/about/timeline> (accessed 20 June 2019).

⁵⁹ SC0677, Vice President of Business Affairs Records, Stanford University Archives, Box 102, Folder Lou Henry Hoover Building.

⁶⁰ Nash, 166.

⁶¹ Two stories of the Lou Henry Hoover Building are located above ground and two below ground. The Hoover Institution is currently located in four separate buildings. The Herbert Hoover Memorial Building was dedicated in 1978 and the David and Joan Traitel Building in 2017. Peter Duignan, The Library of the Hoover Institution on War, Peace and Revolution (Stanford University: Hoover Institution, 1985), 17; and "Hoover Expands," *Stanford Daily* (20 Jun 1966), 8; and Monika Guttman, untitled article, *Stanford Daily* (1 November 1979), 6; and "David and Joan Traitel Building," Hoover Institution, <https://www.hoover.org/traitelbuilding> (accessed 11 Jun 2019).

⁶² Bertrand Patenaude, *Defining Moments: The First One Hundred Years of the Hoover Institution*. (Hoover Institution Press, 2019), 74.

⁶³ "Hoover Expands," *Stanford Daily* (20 Jun 1966), 8.

⁶⁴ Hoover Institution, Book of Lists (2010-2011), <https://www.hoover.org> (accessed 11 Jun 2019).

⁶⁵ Hoover Institution, Book of Lists (2010-2011), <https://www.hoover.org> (accessed 11 Jun 2019).

⁶⁶ <https://www.whitehouse.gov/medalloffreedom/> (accessed 30 Nov 2020)

⁶⁷ *Historic Context and Survey, Stanford University Campus*. (Stanford University: Heritage Services, 2017), x.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, 89-92.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.* 77.

⁷⁰ "The Historic Resources Technical Report [2017 Survey] includes an extensive context of university and college campuses throughout the San Francisco Bay Area. This context is integral in providing a basis for significance with regard to the Collegiate theme...which is an appropriate context for those buildings." Amber Grady to Santa Clara County Planning Department -- 2018 Response to Comments --Historic Resources. March 28, 2019. Pages 2-3.

⁷¹ John Douglass, *The California Idea and American Higher Education: 1850 to the 1960 Master Plan* (Stanford University Press, 2000), 195.

⁷² *Ibid.*

⁷³ *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970* (City and County of San Francisco, 2010), 128; *Growth, Efficiency and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s and 70s*. (General Services Administration, 2003), 14. Also called "Post-and-Beam" style in some surveys including *San Diego Modernism Historic Context Statement* (City of San Diego, 2007), 67-8; and *San Jose Modernism Historic Context Statement* (PAST Consultants for Preservation Action Council of San Jose, 2009), 81.

⁷⁴ Carl Winter, *History of the Junior College Movement in California* (California State Department of Education, 1964), 25. Viewed at <http://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED346902.pdf>.

⁷⁵ Viewed at <https://www.foothill.edu/news/fh-history.php>.

⁷⁶ Santa Clara County, *Conditions of Approval for the Stanford University General Permit, adopted 12/12/2000 Revised 11/26/13 & 5/5/15*.

Condition O.1. "For any building project that involves demolition of a structure that is 50 years old or more, Stanford shall submit an assessment of the structure regarding its eligibility for listing to the County Planning Office..." Condition O.2. "For any proposed building project that involves remodeling, alteration, or a potential physical effect on a structure that is 50 years old or more, Stanford shall meet the following requirements...If the structure is not on the County Inventory, but is 50 or more years old, Stanford shall assess the structure to evaluate whether it appears eligible for inclusion in the Inventory, and will submit its assessment to the County Planning Office." The GUP Conditions are the governing regulations for CEQA compliance for the Stanford University campus.

⁷⁷ The California Register criteria state that in order for a resource to achieve significance within the past 50 years, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. This portion of the evaluation is using a 45-year time frame so looking at 1967 to 1974. In addition, starting on page 45 under the heading "Special Considerations", the evaluation also addressed more recent association with events and individuals.

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⁷⁸ Bertrand Patenaude, *Defining Moments: The First One Hundred Years of the Hoover Institution*. (Hoover Institution Press, 2019). The book is a commemorative “coffee table” history published on the centennial of the Hoover Institution. It provides a useful timeline but reflects a celebratory and not a critical or objective viewpoint.

⁷⁹ *Stanford Daily* (9 October 1967), 1.

⁸⁰ “Conference to Mark Hoover Celebration,” *Stanford Daily* (17 November 1969), 1.

⁸¹ “Broken Window Costs Mount Over \$15,000,” *Stanford Daily* (13 April 1970), 1; and “Friday Night Protest Quiet: Police Bring in Helicopter,” *Stanford Daily* (4 May 1970), 4; and “Window Breaking Erupts as March Protests Invasion,” *Stanford Daily* (8 February 1971), 1; and “Attacked for Politics, Policies: Critics Center on Hoover Boss,” *Stanford Daily* (7 January 1972), 16; and “Marchers Face Police After Night Meeting,” *Stanford Daily* (25 January 1972), 1.

⁸² Bertrand Patenaude, *Defining Moments: The First One Hundred Years of the Hoover Institution*. (Hoover Institution Press, 2019), 93.

⁸³ Bertrand Patenaude, *Defining Moments: The First One Hundred Years of the Hoover Institution*. (Hoover Institution Press, 2019).

⁸⁴ James McGann, 2008 *Global Go to Think Tanks Index Report* (University of Pennsylvania Think Tanks and Civil Society Program, 2008), 44 and James McGann, 2019 *Global Go to Think Tanks Index Report* (University of Pennsylvania Think Tanks and Civil Society Program, 2019), 88.

⁸⁵ *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service, 1997).

⁸⁶ *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service, 1997), 14.

⁸⁷ The Nobel Prize, <https://www.nobelprize.org/prizes/economic-sciences/> (accessed 11 June 2019).

⁸⁸ The National Medal of Science, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Medal_of_Science (accessed 11 June 2019).

⁸⁹ The Presidential Medal of Freedom, <https://obamawhitehouse.archives.gov/campaign/medal-of-freedom> (accessed 11 June 2019).

⁹⁰ Beth Boland, *National Register Bulletin 32: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Properties Associated with Significant Persons*, (National Park Service), 15.

⁹¹ *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (National Park Service, 1997), 16.

⁹² Presidential Medal of Freedom Recipients 2005, <https://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/news/releases/2005/11/20051103-5.html> (accessed 23 Feb 2021).

⁹³ Bertrand Patenaude, *Defining Moments: The First One Hundred Years of the Hoover Institution*. (Hoover Institution Press, 2019), Page 87.

⁹⁴ *Ibid.* Page 118.

⁹⁵ Michael M. Weinstein, “Kenneth Arrow, Nobel-Winning Economist Whose Influence Spanned Decades, Dies at 95.” *New York Times*, February 21, 2017.

⁹⁶ Holcomb B. Noble, “Milton Friedman, Free Markets Theorist, Dies at 94.” *New York Times*, November 16, 2006.

⁹⁷ Douglas Martin, “W. Glenn Campbell, Shaper of Hoover Center, Dies at 77.” *New York Times*, November 28, 2001.

⁹⁸ Bertrand Patenaude, *Defining Moments: The First One Hundred Years of the Hoover Institution*. (Hoover Institution Press, 2019), Pages 74-77

⁹⁹ *San Francisco Modern Architecture and Landscape Design 1935-1970* (City and County of San Francisco, 2010), 128; *Growth, Efficiency and Modernism: GSA Buildings of the 1950s, 60s and 70s*. (General Services Administration, 2003), 14. Also called “Post-and-Beam” style in some surveys including *San Diego Modernism Historic Context Statement* (City of San Diego, 2007), 67-8; and *San Jose Modernism Historic Context Statement* (PAST Consultants for Preservation Action Council of San Jose, 2009), 81.

¹⁰⁰ Charles Luckman, *Twice in a Lifetime: From Soap to Skyscrapers* (New York: W.W. Norton, 1988), 362-3.

¹⁰¹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰² *Historic Context and Survey, Stanford University Campus*. (Stanford University: Heritage Services, 2017), 155-164.

¹⁰³ *Ibid.*

¹⁰⁴ Charles Luckman, *Twice in a Lifetime: From Soap to Skyscrapers*. (New York: W.W. Norton. 1988), 372.

¹⁰⁵ <http://www.adc-exhibits.museum.ucsb.edu/exhibits/show/ucsbcampusarchitecture/pereiraandluckman>

¹⁰⁶ Stanford University Archives, purl.stanford.edu/hx056sy0183

¹⁰⁷ Project Index. Thomas D. Church Papers. Environmental Design Archives, UC Berkeley. Viewed at <https://archives.ced.berkeley.edu/collections/church-thomas>

¹⁰⁸ Harry Sanders Interview, in *Thomas Dolliver Church: Landscape Architect, Volume II* (Oral History Center, UC Berkeley, 1978). Viewed at https://ohc-search.lib.berkeley.edu/catalog/MASTER_324

¹⁰⁹ While perhaps best known for his residential gardens, Church’s best-known designs for institutional and commercial clients include the Sunset Magazine campus in Menlo Park, the UC Santa Cruz master plan, and the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford. See Treib 2003 pages 82-86, 233-7, 241-2.

¹¹⁰ Construction Drawings for Lou Henry Hoover Building at Stanford University. Maps and Records, Stanford University.

¹¹¹ Archives of Land Use and Environmental Planning, Stanford University.

¹¹² P. Messenger, “Thomas D. Church: His Role in American Landscape Architecture,” *Landscape Architecture* (March 1977). Also M. Treib, ed., *Thomas Church, Landscape Architect: Designing a Modern California Landscape* (San Francisco: William Stout), 2003.

¹¹³ Larry D. Hatfield, “Innovative architect Ernest Kump, 87”, *SF Gate*, Jan. 6, 2000, <https://www.sfgate.com/news/article/Innovative-architect-Ernest-Kump-87-3080752.php>

¹¹⁴ Ernest Kump, Jr. moved to London in 1976, and later to Switzerland, although his firm Ernest J. Kump Associates continued to practice in Palo Alto. The signature on the plan set in illegible but certainly not Kump’s.

¹¹⁵ John B. Dunlop, “The Library and Archives” in *The Library of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution, and Peace* ed. Peter Duignan (Hoover Institution: Stanford University 1985) 20

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¹¹⁶ Sprankle was admitted to the American Institute of Architects in 1964, but never elected as a Fellow. His firm's design of Parkland College (Champaign, Ill.) was featured in an exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art, New York City in 1979.

https://spark.parkland.edu/campus_construction/6/ accessed 9 Feb 2021

¹¹⁷ Ernest J. Kump, "A New Architecture for Man", *American Institute of Architects Journal* 28 (1957): 392

¹¹⁸ Ibid.

¹¹⁹ Elaine Stiles, "A New Architecture for Man: The Modular, Prefabricated Buildings of Ernest J. Kump, Jr.", *Room One Thousand* 1 (2013): 4

<https://escholarship.org/uc/item/8gb6n8r4>

¹²⁰ "Ernest J. Kump Collection 2005-19" *Online Archive of California* accessed Jan 22, 2021

http://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c81r6rjz/entire_text/

¹²¹ Larry D. Hatfield, "Innovative architect Ernest Kump, 87", *SF Gate*, Jan. 6, 2000, <https://www.sfgate.com/news/article/Innovative-architect-Ernest-Kump-87-3080752.php>

¹²² "Carmel High School" *Pencil Points: Progressive Architecture* 26 (1945): 73 <https://usmodernist.org/PA/PA-1945-04.PDF>

¹²³ "United Air Lines Airport Terminal, Merced, California", *Progressive Architecture* 29 (1948): 50 <https://usmodernist.org/PA/PA-1948-06.pdf>

¹²⁴ "Ernest J. Kump Collection 2005-19" *Online Archive of California* accessed Jan 22, 2021

http://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:/13030/c81r6rjz/entire_text/

¹²⁵ "Foothill College History", *Foothill College*, accessed Jan 28, 2021 <http://www.foothill.edu/about/history.html>

¹²⁶ Michael Laurie, "Foothill Revisited: What 7 Years of Change and Shortcuts Did to the Prize-Winning Design of a California Campus." *Landscape Architecture* 57:3 (1967): 197

¹²⁷ Lance V. Bernard "Nature Building Nature: Architecture and Regional Identity in the San Francisco Bay Area, 1870-1970", Dissertation (University of Nevada, Reno, 2002)

¹²⁸ Charles Palm, personal correspondence, Feb 2021

¹²⁹ Chapter 14, Section 4852(d)(2) of the *California Code of Regulations*.

¹³⁰ "G-Day: Soviet President Gorbachev Visits Stanford Business School," *Stanford Business Magazine* (September 1990), Stanford Graduate School of Business, <https://www.gsb.stanford.edu/experience/news-history/history/g-day-soviet-president-gorbachev-visits-stanford-business-school> (accessed 15 September 2020).

¹³¹ "Seeing Red," *Stanford Daily* (31 March 1975), 1.

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PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
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Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Z

Other
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 52 of 54 *Resource Name or #: Lou Henry Hoover Building

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto Date 1997 T 06S; R 03W; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 11; B.M.

c. Address 650 Jane Stanford Way City Stanford Zip 94305

d. UTM: Zone 10, 573844.97 mE/ 4142686.033 mN

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

*P3a. Description:

A four-story building (two basement levels and two above-grade) of approximately 54,000 gross square feet facing a plaza and the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building on the Stanford University campus. The building is a simple example of New Formalist architecture and is composed of glass curtain walls with a wall of buff-colored precast concrete panels forming an "arcade" of tall arches around the building, which has a hipped red-tile roof. The building is in very good condition and the only significant exterior modification was the addition of the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building and its joining plaza and sunken courtyard in 1978.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP 39 Other (Private research archive)

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

P5a.



P5b. Description of Photo:

North façade, main entrance, October 2020

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both

1967/Construction Documents

*P7. Owner and Address:

Hoover Institution

434 Galvez Mall

Stanford, CA 94305

*P8. Recorded by:

N. Baradaranfallahkhaier, J.Cain,

L. Conway, L. Jones, S. Marfatia

Stanford University

477 Oak Road Stanford CA 94305

*P9. Date Recorded: October 2020

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation:

District Record: Lou Henry Hoover –

Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings

Potential District

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map ☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

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

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

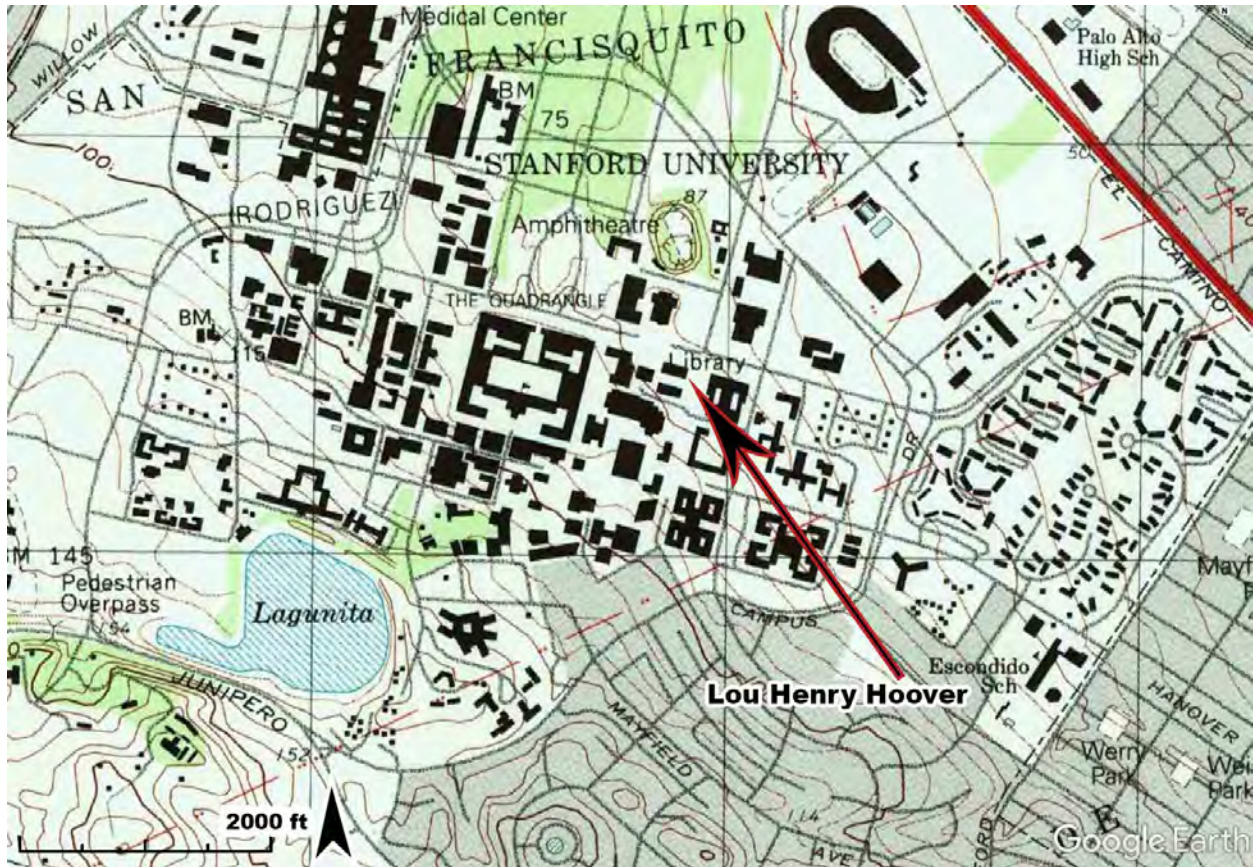
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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Lou Henry Hoover

*Map Name: Lou Henry Hoover Location

*Scale: 1:18000

*Date of map: 1997



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PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code: 6Z

Other
Review Code

Reviewer

Date

Listings

Page 54 of 55 *Resource Name or #: Herbert Hoover Memorial Building

P1. Other Identifier: _____

*P2. Location: ☐ Not for Publication ☒ Unrestricted

*a. County Santa Clara and (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)

*b. USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto Date 1997 T 06S; R 03W; ☐ of ☐ of Sec 11; B.M.

c. Address 434 Galvez Mall City Stanford Zip 94305

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10, 573844.97 mE/ 4142686.033 mN

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

*P3a. Description:

A five-story building (two basement levels and three above-grade) of approximately 106,000 gross square feet facing a plaza and the Lou Henry Hoover Building on the Stanford University campus. The building is a simple example of New Formalist architecture and is composed of glass curtain walls with a wall of buff-colored precast concrete panels forming an "arcade" of tall arches around the building, which has a hipped red-tile roof. Other elements include two small pavilions in the central plaza and a sunken courtyard at the upper basement level. The building is in very good condition and has had only minor exterior alterations, which include the repaving of the plaza, removal of a fountain at the sunken courtyard, and addition of an exterior lift.

*P3b. Resource Attributes: HP 39 Other (Private research archive)

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

P5b. Description of Photo:

Southeast corner, October 2020

*P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:

☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric

☐ Both

1978/Construction Documents

*P7. Owner and Address:

Hoover Institution

434 Galvez Mall

Stanford, CA 94305

*P8. Recorded by:

N.Baradaranfallahkhaier, J. Cain,

L. Conway, L. Jones, S. Marfatia

Stanford University

477 Oak Road Stanford CA 94305

*P9. Date Recorded: October 2020

*P10. Survey Type: Intensive

*P11. Report Citation:

District Record: Lou Henry Hoover -

Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings

Potential District

*Attachments: ☐ NONE ☒ Location Map

☐ Continuation Sheet ☐ Building, Structure, and Object Record

☐ Archaeological Record ☐ District Record ☐ Linear Feature Record ☐ Milling Station Record ☐ Rock Art Record

☐ Artifact Record ☐ Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
LOCATION MAP

Primary #
HRI#
Trinomial

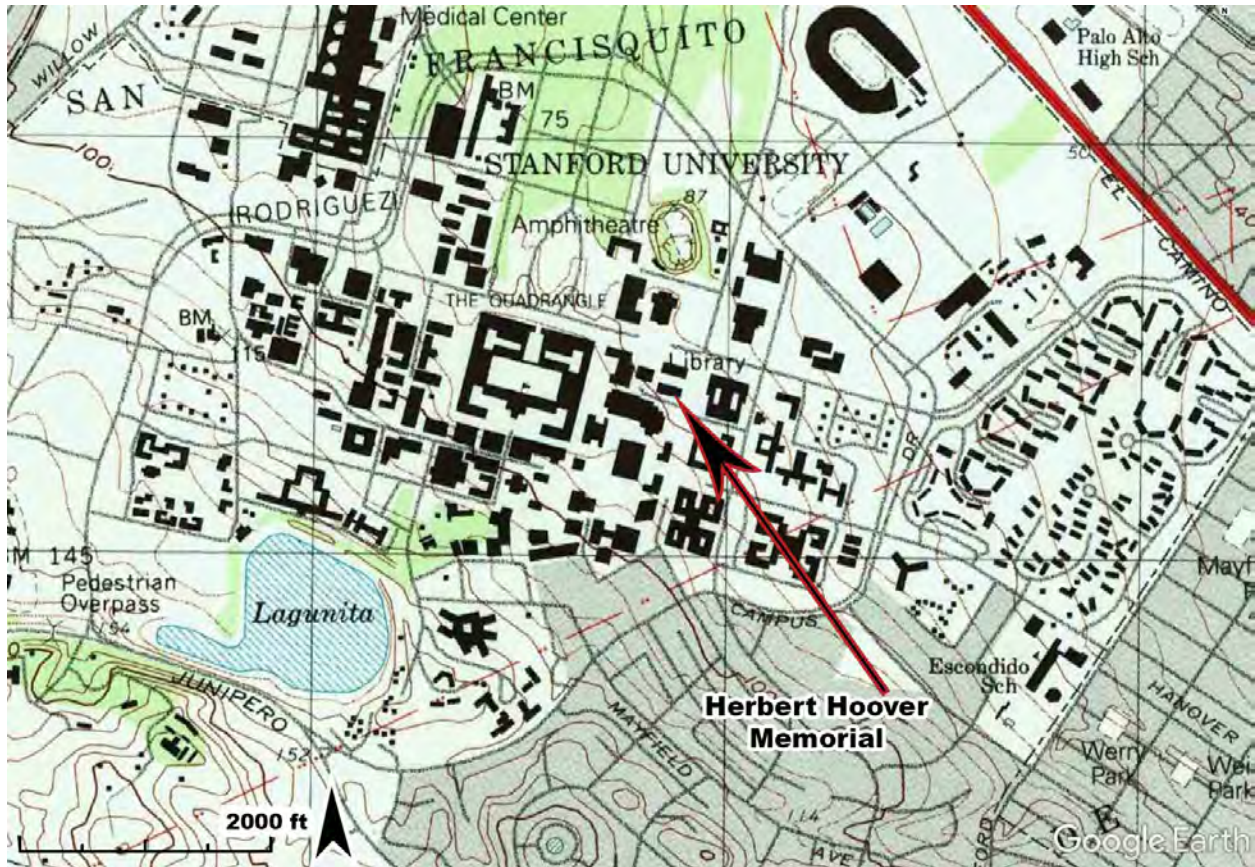
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*Resource Name or # (Assigned by recorder) Herbert Hoover Memorial

*Map Name: Herbert Hoover Memorial location

*Scale: 1:18000

*Date of map: 1997



Stanford University - Design Philosophy for Architectural Compatibility

Stanford University is a place for learning, discovery, innovation, expression, and discourse. Since the opening of the university in 1891, Stanford's physical campus has played a vital role to support and enhance the university's mission and vision. Although the university's endeavors and physical campus have continued to evolve, many of the principles that have shaped the campus planning and design have remained consistent.

Stanford Campus Character

The original architecture and campus master plan have shaped the character of Stanford's built environment. Programming, planning, and architecture first and foremost support the university's academic and research mission, with a secondary goal of enriching the sense of place for the Stanford community.



Components of Stanford's general planning and architecture principles that advance the campus identity include:

- **Campus framework plan and vision:** Stanford generally sites buildings in a manner that is informed by the precepts of the original Frederick Law Olmsted Campus Plan that including a strong axial entry sequence, a framework of north/south and east/west

malls and roads, and an east/west series of quadrangles that provide order and create dynamic exterior spaces. Residential neighborhoods, as well as areas that house unique programs such as the recreation and athletics, are often organized in a less formal manner.

- **Scale & massing:** A general planning principle is to develop the campus in a compact manner with buildings designed at a sensitive human scale. Buildings are planned with a special attention to how the bases of the buildings address the ground plane, the roof and lid profiles meet the sky, and program spaces engage the landscape.
- **Exterior material consistency:** While Stanford encourages a range of architectural styles on campus, a consistent exterior palette of materials in warm earth-tone colors contributes to a sense of campus continuity.
- **Sense of place:** In new buildings and redevelopment of existing buildings, Stanford focuses on creating connections between the interior and exterior environments as well as creating hubs that relate to the programs. Standards for signs, waste and recycling containers, site furniture, lighting, and landscape details strengthen the overall consistency of the campus. Campus connective elements and standards are periodically updated to address new program needs (e.g. recycling receptacles, LED light fixtures, etc.).

Architectural Compatibility

The main Stanford campus sits predominantly in unincorporated Santa Clara County and the county guidelines (Guideline for Architecture and Site Approval, Chapter 1-Design, Section A-Architecture, Compatibility with Neighbors) are consistent with the way Stanford thinks about architectural compatibility; properly siting buildings, establishing appropriate massing, and using quality exterior materials in earth tone color palettes, serves Stanford well to ground the planning and architecture on its campus.

Many memories of the iconic Stanford campus are rooted in the architecture of the Main Quad which continues to anchor and represent the heart of the university. The Main Quad features sandstone buildings connected by arcades, hipped clay tile roofs, and an ordered rhythm of deep punched window openings. From the origins of the Main Quad, the main campus has developed to support emerging trends in academics, research, and residential life. A wide range of architectural styles and motifs has been approved by Stanford leadership as well as the County, yielding buildings that are architecturally harmonious, but also reflect a variety of individual approaches that support academics, accelerate research efforts, and sustain residential life. A key aspect of maintaining architectural integrity is to design and construct buildings of our time; architecture that complements the existing context, but also provides an inspirational nod to the future.



STANFORD CAMPUS COMPATIBILITY

The **Knight Management Center**, which houses the Graduate School of Business, is a recent example of an assemblage of buildings that is grounded in the campus planning and design principles. Hipped clay tile roofs, buff colored precast cladding, ordered rhythms of rectangular openings and fenestration, and a network of arcades connect the multiple programs housed within. A distinctive pavilion and associated trellis anchor a vibrant courtyard that generates a memorable sense of place along Jane Stanford Way.



Knight Management Center (2011)

In addition to considering compatibility from a neighborhood architectural perspective, Stanford also focuses upon and respects the context and setting of its significant historic resources. The university's practices in determining whether new construction is compatible with adjacent historic buildings is guided by the **Secretary of Interior Standards**, which outlines the means to be compatible with historic properties. Since the standards recommend differentiation of the new construction from the existing historic resources, Stanford is careful to protect the integrity of its adjacent historic architecture by practicing restraint when using stylistic motifs like ornamentation, arches, decorative columns, etc. to avoid architectural mimicry which can devalue the historic resource.

Key Guidelines - Secretary of Interiors Standards

Each property will be recognized as a physical record of its time, place and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or elements from other historic properties, will not be undertaken.

New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction will not destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and will be compatible with the historic materials, features, size, scale and proportion, and massing to protect the integrity of the property and its environment.

New additions and adjacent or related new construction will be undertaken in such a manner that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would not be impaired.



Peterson Lab Renovation/Addition (2009)

Early Example of Compatibility with a Historic Building: Encina Hall and Encina Commons

An illustration of one of the earliest examples of architectural compatibility on the Stanford campus is the addition of **Encina Commons** (1922) to **Encina Hall** (1891). Encina Hall, the original men's residence hall complemented the architecture of the Main Quad with its Richardsonian vocabulary that included arched windows and arcades, rusticated sandstone, and prominent hipped clay tile roofs. The residence hall was set on a plinth with a grand set of granite stairs leading to the primary entry. Encina Commons was constructed as the dining hub and its design complemented but was deferential to the architecture of Encina Hall. While a single arched portal in the entry tower designated the Commons entry, the arcades were not articulated by arched openings, but by simple, regularly spaced rectangular openings composed of piers supported by buttresses. In lieu of the signature rusticated sandstone, Encina Commons was clad in smooth stucco and its gable roofs were low pitched clay tile.



Encina Commons (1922)



Encina Hall (1891)

More Recent Examples of Compatibility with Historic Buildings

The following Stanford projects, constructed within the last 15 years following review and approval by Santa Clara County, further illustrate this respect for history. Many of these projects have been lauded by experts in the design and preservation industry for their sensitive design solutions. These exemplary projects demonstrate that there is not a single approach or set of rules that is or should be applied to all new construction. Rather, the Secretary of Interior Standards provide leeway to allow the university to elect how to achieve compatible design through siting, massing, and other features, while also ensuring differentiation so as not to replicate the motifs of the historic structure.

Meier Hall and Norcliffe Hall at Lagunita Court

The first example is set within the neighborhood of **Lagunita Court** (1934), a residential dorm complex that is a historic resource. Two residence hall additions (216 new undergraduate beds) were completed in 2016.

Lagunita Court, the original residence hall, has a simple but elegant series of 3-story stucco wings with double hung windows, hipped clay tile roofs and well-proportioned courtyards. An arched portal highlights the primary entry and arched windows differentiate the dining commons.





Lagunita Court (1934)

Meier Hall, and its sibling, **Norcliffe Hall** were designed to complement the scale, materiality, and architectural simplicity of the original Lagunita Court. The building massing, the clay tile roofs, and double-hung windows reflect the historical design. It was intentional that each of the primary entries for Meier Hall and Norcliffe Hall was not an arched expression to ensure that these buildings would not compete with and diminish the original Lagunita Court.



Meier Hall (2016)

Roble Hall and Windhover Contemplative Center

Directly adjacent to **Lagunita Court** is **Roble Hall**, and the **Windhover Contemplative Center**. Roble Hall is a Spanish eclectic style residence hall with a classical entry portico, arched articulated first floor openings with decorative pilaster panels, and earth tone stucco. The Windhover Contemplative Center was approved by the County in 2014. The program for contemplation is unique, and the architecture of Windhover is intentionally differentiated from the residential area by its deferential scale and more contemporary design. For compatibility, the architecture draws from the materiality of the surrounding buildings; the color, texture, and pattern of the rammed earth walls reflect the ornamental detailing on Roble Hall, and the warm wood cladding complements the more natural materials the area.



Roble Hall (1918)



Windhover Contemplative Center (2014)

Leland Stanford Junior Museum, Cantor Center Addition, Anderson Collection and McMurtry Art Building

The buildings surrounding the original Leland Stanford Junior Museum illustrate how, in accordance with the Secretary of Interior Standards, three new designs are compatible with a historic building, but differentiated from the original historic building. The museum vicinity is anchored by a portion of the original **Leland Stanford Junior Museum** (1891), and Stanford has constructed a contemporary **Cantor Center Addition** (1999), the **Anderson Collection** (2014), and the **McMurtry Art Building** (2015).



Leland Stanford Junior Museum (1891)

The original **Leland Stanford Jr. Museum** was one of Jane Stanford “noble” buildings designed in the neoclassical style, which was notably different from, but compatible with the architecture of the Main Quad. The building consists of a domed central block with an iconic portico, stepped back wings, and projecting pedimented end blocks. The building envelope is concrete and treated as ‘artificial stone’, with mosaic panels that accentuate the exterior.

In the following image, the original museum pavilion is on the right, and the contemporary **Cantor Center Addition** is to the left. The Cantor Center Addition is differentiated so that the original historic resource can be distinctive. Its metal and glass exterior provides a greater connection between the interior and exterior commons spaces than the original museum, while its textured buff-colored stucco and bronze fenestration system harmonizes with the original museum facades.



Cantor Center (Addition 1999)

Fifteen years after completing the Cantor Center Addition, Stanford constructed two new arts buildings on sites that are adjacent to the Leland Stanford Junior Museum. The **McMurtry Building** and the **Anderson Collection** both reflect the contemporary nature of the program they house and complement the original museum in different ways. The **Anderson Collection** anchors and defines the north edge of the original museum’s formal courtyard, and the Anderson Collection’s scale, height, and massing reflects the original massing of the museum wings. The articulated pattern of the buff-colored glass fiber reinforced concrete panels complements, but does not match, the original scored concrete on the museum seen on the right. While the original museum pavilion has a much more solid mass, the Anderson Collection’s first floor is much more transparent to invite you in and highlight the view of art from the exterior.



Anderson Collection (2014)

The **McMurtry Building**, designed to energetically reflect the art program housed within, builds on the forms and contemporary character of the 1999 Cantor Center addition to the original museum. While McMurtry is one of the most sculptural architectural expressions on Stanford's campus, it is intentionally sited to define the edge of the Cantor Center lawn and Rodin Sculpture Garden. Its scale and composition of mass and voids, its connection to the landscape, its material palette complement its existing neighbor. One of the wings which houses art history program is designed to extend the Cantor Center stucco addition, while the other wing, which houses the visual arts, is clad in a pre-patinated zinc panel which relates to the commonly used terra cotta clay tile on campus.



McMurtry Building (2015)

Looking to the future

A noble objective of a great university is to prepare students to make meaningful contributions to society as engaged citizens and leaders in a complex world, as well as nurture a culture of collaboration that drives innovative discoveries vital to our world, our health and our intellectual life. University campuses across the country balance the responsibility to steward their historic resources, with the aspiration to design buildings that represent the current times and support new cutting-edge programs. Stanford will continue to respect and enhance the campus context to maintain a compatible and harmonious campus that also sensitively accommodates its evolution.

Stanford University
April 2020

FIRM PROFILE

FIRM FACTS

- Founded in 1983
- One office in Boston, MA
- 45 professional staff
- Focus on projects at the Nation's Leading Colleges and Universities
- 12 National AIA Honor Awards
- 180 National, Regional, City and State AIA Awards
- 2 Harleston Parker Medals for 'the Most Beautiful Building in Boston'



Cambridge Public Library



Williams College

WILLIAM RAWN ASSOCIATES | Architects, Inc.

Our practice is centered on campus-building, city-building and community-building concerns. The focus of our practice is to find a 'Common Ground' - that place where individuals from diverse backgrounds come together to exchange ideas and share experiences. As a result, elements of cultural accessibility, democracy, and interaction become paramount. Even as our firm pursues a contemporary vocabulary, our design becomes inextricably linked to its setting. As a result, the design is neither trendy, nor self-consciously stylistic. Our immersive research leads to a deep understanding of context and site and results in projects with a timeless quality.

In this vein, we have enjoyed our work at many of the nation's best liberal arts colleges, universities and secondary schools. We understand the economic and planning imperatives that support renovation of existing structures. In our experience, reinterpreting and expanding existing facilities on campuses have led to exceptional design opportunities. We have extensive experience working with sensitive campus settings. In our work, we look to balance design innovation with a rigorous examination of the physical, cultural and social patterns that define a particular "place." Designs we produce are neither trendy nor self-consciously stylistic, but all have a profound sense of "place."

PEER RECOGNITION

In ARCHITECT magazine's annual ranking of American architecture firms, William Rawn Associates is the only firm in the country with a Top 6 Overall Ranking in 6 out of the 10 years and a Top 4 Sustainability Ranking in 4 out of the 10 years:

TOP OVERALL ARCHITECTURE FIRM RANKING

#1 in 2009	#3 in 2011
#2 in 2014	#3 in 2018
#2 in 2012	#4 in 2013

TOP SUSTAINABLE FIRM RANKING

#1 in 2011	#3 in 2012
#2 in 2014	#3 in 2009

AWARDS:

12 National Honor Awards from the national American Institute of Architects (AIA)

220+ National, regional, city and state AIA Awards and other design awards

3 Harleston Parker Medals from the Boston Society of Architects, the "Most Beautiful Building in Boston"

Including: 2017 Boston Public Library, Johnson Building Transformation
2010 Cambridge Public Library
2005 College of Computer and Information Science at Northeastern University

HISTORIC RENOVATION EXPERIENCE



'62 Center for Theatre and Dance, Williams College
Williamstown, MA | Completed 2005

Existing theatre and teaching facilities in conjunction with main theatre.



Cambridge Public Library, Renovation and Addition
Cambridge, MA | Completed 2009

Expanding on the idea of "Library in the Park" of the historic Van Brunt & Howe building, the addition brings the park into the library through its continuous transparent front facade.



Studzinski Recital Hall, Bowdoin College
Brunswick, ME | Completed 2007

This project involved the innovative reuse of McKim, Mead and White's historic Curtis Swimming Pool Building by inserting of a new 285-seat Recital Hall.



Mount Auburn Cemetery Renovation and Expansion
Cambridge, MA | Completed 2018

A revitalization of the 1845 Bigelow Chapel and a modern, non-denominational, crematory addition enhanced Mount Auburn's historic entry precinct.



Campus Center Expansion, University at Albany, SUNY
Albany, NY | Completed 2018

A sensitive addition to Campus Center in historic 1960s Edward Durrell Stone campus.



Blackman Auditorium, Northeastern University
Boston, MA | Completed 2012

1940's auditorium renovated to improve its use as a flexible multi-form hall and includes architectural and technical upgrades to the auditorium, lobby and back-of-house spaces.



Fenway Center, Northeastern University
Boston, MA | Completed 2008

Transformation of an existing church into a multi-use performance venue, with the capability of adjusting for various events.



Boston Public Library, Johnson Building Transformation
Boston, MA | Completed 2016

Phased modern interior renovation and restoration to the landmarked 1972 Phillip Johnson Addition to the Central Branch of the Boston Public Library.



Packard Hall, Tufts University
Medford, MA | Completed 2009

Restoration of historic mid-nineteenth century building (the campus's second oldest building) at the top of Tufts University campus.

EXPERIENCE ON CHERISHED CAMPUS LANDSCAPES



Ruth Caplin Theatre, University of Virginia

Charlottesville, VA | Completed 2013

Precinct plan's new black box theatre with lobby improvements for shared theatre and performing arts facilities



Bowld Recital Studio, Phillips Exeter Academy

Exeter, NH | Completed 2016

New recital studio as addition to main music building.



Academic Inquiry Center, Noble and Greenough School

Dedham, MA | Completed 2018

This project unifies the campus honors the historic Olmsted campus, and maintains the pedestrian walkway that facilitates student and faculty movement along one central spine.



Earl Center for Learning and Innovation, Boston University, Wheelock College

Boston, MA | Completed 2009

This addition is built on top of the building's existing raised patio and underground parking garage, plus renovation of a portion of the main building.



Klarman Hall, Harvard Business School

Boston, MA | Completed 2018

Georgian modernization of existing convening hall with expanded new historic envelope.



Armstrong Student Center, University of Miami, Ohio

Oxford, OH | Completed 2017

New Campus Center combining renovation and restoration of three existing campus buildings.



Hoover Institution, Stanford University

Stanford, CA | Completed 2017

New facility responding to rhythms of adjacent main quad and main library.



Schwarz Student Center, Milton Academy

Milton, MA | Completed 2003

Project provides accessible route and connectivity between two historic Georgian buildings.



Graduate Housing, Dartmouth University

Dartmouth, NH | Completed 1994

Graduate Housing addition in the context of a tree-lined, nineteenth-century street.



Wieland and King Residence Halls, Amherst College

Medford, MA | Completed 2004

Extended the architectural language of campus to residential project.



Seiji Ozawa Hall at Tanglewood

Lenox, MA | Completed 1994

This concert hall balances the intensity of the music making experience by opening up to the informal landscape setting.



EDUCATION

M. Arch., Harvard University Graduate School of Design
Thesis, "A Dairy Farm in Ohio," selected in exhibition of student work at GSD
B.A., Washington University in St. Louis

PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE

1986-Present: Principal, William Rawn Associates, Architects, Inc.

djohnston@rawnarch.com
617 423.3470

MAJOR PROJECTS (WILLIAM RAWN ASSOCIATES, ARCHITECTS, INC.)

ARCHITECTURE

- University at Albany SUNY Campus Center Expansion, Albany, NY
- Nobles And Greenough School, Dedham, MA
- Stanford University, Graduate School of Education, Stanford, CA
- Stanford University Hoover Institution Conference Center and Office Building, Stanford, CA
- Carneros Inn & Resort, Napa, CA
- Napa Pipe Riverfront Mixed Use Community, Napa, CA
- Alfred State College SUNY Campus Center, Alfred, NY
- Eastern Connecticut State University Fine Arts Instructional Center, Willimantic, CT
- University of Massachusetts Amherst Commonwealth Honors College, Amherst, MA
- The College of William and Mary Sadler West Student Center, Williamsburg, VA
- Miami University Armstrong Student Center, Oxford, OH
- Salem State University Viking Residence Hall, Salem, MA
- Pittsburg State University Fine and Performing Arts Center, Pittsburg, KS
- Pennsylvania State University, Recital Hall
- Northwestern University Residence Halls, Evanston, IL
- Tufts University Sophia Gordon Hall, Somerville, MA
- Grinnell College Residence Halls, Grinnell, IA
- Dartmouth College Four Housing Projects, Hanover, NH
- Milton Academy Schwarz Campus Center, Milton, MA
- Milton Academy New Science Facility, Milton, MA
- Church of the Transfiguration Community of Jesus, Orleans, MA

PLANNING

- Napa Pipe Riverfront Mixed Use Community, Napa, CA
- Dartmouth College, Sargeant Block, Hanover, NH
- Northeastern University Institutional Master Plan, Boston, MA
- Northeastern University West Campus Master Plan, Boston, MA
- Riverfront Zoning Plan Rochester, NY
- Tufts University Master Plan, Medford, MA
- Urban Design Plan Cultural Center District, Rochester, NY
- Wheaton College Master Plan, Norton, MA (including Eastman Theater and School of Music)

PROFESSIONAL REGISTRATION

- Registered Architect: Connecticut, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Missouri, New York, Ohio
- New York State License No: 034429
- LEED Accredited Professional
- Fellow of the American Institute of Architects



ABOUT THE FIRM

CAW Architects has completed over 150 projects on Bay Area college and university campuses, many of them in National Register listed or eligible properties. The selected projects highlighted here demonstrate CAW's deep expertise in integrating new programs and additions to singular historic structures while simultaneously preserving their integrity. These renovations, alterations, and additions illustrate the firm's extensive understanding of the guidelines set forth by the Secretary of Interiors Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties. CAW's work in new construction projects in the vicinity of historic fabric also demonstrate the firm's sensitive responses to the neighborhood context.

CAW Architects was awarded the prestigious AIA Silicon Valley Firm award in 2014. This award recognizes a firm that has consistently produced distinguished architectural design for a period of at least 20 years and contributed to architectural design, practice, preservation and innovation. CAW's design work has been recognized with over 40 state and local awards, many of which honor historic and higher education projects.

CAW's founding principal, Christopher Wasney FAIA leads the firm's higher education work, much of which occurs on historic campuses as well as on historically significant buildings. He is deeply knowledgeable in this field and serves as a member and officer of the California Preservation Foundation Board of Trustees. He also serves on two advisory groups for the Port of San Francisco tasked with reviewing waterfront development and advising on historic preservation issues. He is also Vice Chair of Preservation Action, a national advocacy organization that focuses on federal preservation policies. He is a member of the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

Chris Wasney received the 2018 AIA Silicon Valley Birge Clark Award, which honors individual achievement in architectural design by an architect over an entire career.





D.SCHOOL (RENOVATION OF THE PETERSON BUILDING) | 2010

Within the walls of a historic early-20th-Century Richardsonian Romanesque building, CAW designed the permanent home of the highly influential d.school. This world-class collaborative facility recaptures the original interior volume and natural light obscured in numerous ill-advised renovations, while providing flexible studio and collaborative spaces that the occupants adapt to their purposes on a nearly daily basis. The spatial characteristics of the renovated building support and inspire the culture of 'ideation' and 'design thinking' that the d.school has promulgated worldwide.

> *2014 AIA Santa Clara Valley Design Award*

> *2011 California Preservation Foundation Design Award*

> *2011 Palo Alto Stanford Heritage Design Award*



OLD CHEMISTRY BUILDING | 2017

(In collaboration with EYP Architecture & Engineering)

Originally built in 1903 and extensively repaired after the 1906 earthquake, "Old Chem" sat vacant since 1987. The four-story sandstone structure with clay tile roof had been remodeled over the years but retained historic stairs, hallways, and expansive windows. The new Science Teaching and Learning Center gives new life to the building's historic use, housing classrooms, laboratories, and a library. A basement-level addition contains a 300-seat auditorium and a lecture hall, its roof forming a landscaped outdoor terrace. While refurbishment of existing historic features was critical to enhancing the building's character, a transformation of the functional interior met the needs of modern science education.

> *2017 California Preservation Foundation Design Award*



ROBLE GYMNASIUM RENOVATION | 2016

The Bakewell & Brown building was converted from recreational use to the new home of Theater & Performance Studies. The gymnasium was converted into a state-of-the-art black box theater and the old musty locker rooms became smaller performance spaces, dance studios, and the Art Gym where non-art majors can express their creative impulses in a series of flexible spaces, including an audio and video studio, dance floor, and maker space.

> *2018 California Preservation Foundation Design Award*



STANFORD DAILY BUILDING | 2009

The new home of the Stanford Daily newspaper was a site located along the historic Panama Mall where existing buildings share a common clay tile roof form with clerestory monitors, and stucco exteriors, and where new buildings must meet strict design standards. CAW integrated a contemporary building into these parameters by adapting existing building forms. The infill project takes advantage of the east-west orientation and yields ample daylight for interiors and cross-ventilation throughout the building, while minimizing harsh western sun. First and second floors are connected by openings and stairways that allow the building to be cooled through natural ventilation and a nighttime purge cycle. Sun shading controls solar heat gain, and the use of exposed wood, steel trusses, and exposed insulation systems provides an open and airy work environment (and reduced construction costs).

> 2009 California Preservation Foundation Design Award



BRANNER HALL RENOVATIONS | 2002

Designed by Bakewell & Brown, the 75,000-square-foot dormitory, dining hall, and kitchen was part of the second wave of development. Though largely intact, generations of fire marshals and facility maintenance personnel had added layers of fire-rated partitions, removing original fixtures and doors, and generally festooning the building with exposed piping and conduit. The renovation included seismic strengthening, resurrection of the original design intent at stairwells and corridors, installation of two hydraulic elevators, remodeling of all restrooms, integration of new systems, refurbishment and repair of all remaining original light fixtures, and restoration of doors and windows. The dining hall restoration included a modest kitchen addition, complete reroofing, landscape improvements, and implementation of the California Historic Building Code.

> 2008 AIA Santa Clara Valley Design Award

> 2008 California Preservation Foundation Design Award



TOYON HALL RENOVATIONS | 2000

This Bakewell & Brown masterpiece had been steadily worn down by generations of fire marshals, maintenance workers, and even the undergraduates who called it home. The complete renovation included seismic retrofit, new sprinklers and MEPS, accessibility improvements, site work, and facade restoration. The \$10 million scope was completed in a single summer.

> 2001 AIA California Council Design Award

> 2001 California Preservation Foundation Design Award

> 2001 AIA Santa Clara Valley Design Award



ANNA HEAD ALUMNAE HALL, UC BERKELEY | 2013

Originally the Anna Head School for Girls, the complex was sold to UC Berkeley in the 1950s and converted into office and service functions. CAW completed a feasibility study for the entire complex, which is on the National Register, and was later commissioned to renovate Building A, the school's original assembly hall. Subdivided and adorned with exposed conduits, fluorescent lights, and poorly placed utilities, the building was in need of a lot of care. In addition to restoring its historic character, the renovation included seismic, egress, and accessible upgrades. To achieve these upgrades, many existing finishes were removed and replaced with either new or restored finishes, including a new roof, new exterior shingles, and a restored wood floor.

> *2015 California Preservation Foundation Award*

> *2011 Berkeley Architectural Heritage Award*



ECOCENTER (THE SEA SCOUT BUILDING), PALO ALTO | 2010

With just a few simple materials and moves, Palo Alto's "best-loved architect," Birge Clark, created this whimsical home for Sea Scouts (the Boy Scouts on boats) in the 1930s. Unfortunately, time and tides had literally taken their toll on the building, which was abandoned and frequently inundated by high tides. Once pulled from the mud, it was transformed into a public educational facility along the Bay Trail, which runs across its lower deck. The design moves were simple, straightforward, and respected the original parti.

> *2015 California Preservation Foundation Design Award*

> *2014 AIA Santa Clara Valley Design Award*

> *2011 Palo Alto Stanford Heritage Adaptive Reuse Award*



HEARST GREEK THEATRE SEISMIC & SAFETY CORRECTIONS, UC BERKELEY | 2012

A campus icon on the National Register, the Greek was in sore need of seismic and accessibility upgrades, as well as repairs to its key historic features. Working on an aggressive schedule, CAW facilitated ambitious and invasive testing and investigations during the design phase to condense the construction phase by minimizing unknown conditions. CAW also worked with structural engineers to develop structural solutions within the voids of the colonnade structure, thereby preserving the historic fabric.

> *2015 California Preservation Foundation Design Award*

> *2013 Berkeley Architectural Heritage Association Preservation Award*

Attachment G

Peer Review Evaluation by County Hired Historic Consultant (LSA), and
Stanford's Response to LSA's Memorandums

MEMORANDUM

DATE: July 16, 2020

To: Charu Ahluwalia, Associate Planner, County of Santa Clara,
Department of Planning and Development

FROM: Michael Hibma, M.A., AICP, Architectural Historian, LSA

SUBJECT: Peer Review and Compatibility Analysis for the George P. Shultz Project, Leland
Stanford Junior University, Santa Clara County, California (LSA Project No. SNC2002)

This memorandum presents the results of a peer review of a California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility evaluation of the Lou Henry Hoover Building and a Statement of Compatibility for the George P. Shultz Project (Project) on the campus of Leland Stanford Junior University. LSA completed this peer review and compatibility assessment at the request of the Santa Clara County Department of Planning and Development (County) to assist the County in the Project's environmental review process. The analysis addressed the technical adequacy of the California Register evaluation of the Lou Henry Hoover Building, as well as the compatibility of the proposed design of the Project.

To inform the analysis, County staff provided LSA with the following documentation:

- Stanford 2000 Community Plan;
- 2000 General Use Permit (GUP) Conditions;
- Stanford GUP Environmental Impact Report (EIR) Historical Resources Chapter;
- Project Application Materials (project description, Department of Parks and Recreation 523 Series [DPR523] forms, design and construction plans, Stanford University-prepared Statement of Compatibility [prepared December 2, 2019, updated April 17, 2020]);
- County Zoning Administration (ZA) Staff Report (March 5, 2020); and
- Additional information submitted by Stanford University following the March 5, 2020, ZA hearing.

The DPR523 containing the evaluation of the Lou Henry Hoover Building was jointly prepared on July 12, 2019, by Sapna Marfatia, Director of Architecture, Stanford University, and Laura Jones, Ph.D., Director of Heritage Services and University Archaeologist for Stanford University. The peer review findings are followed with recommendations, as warranted. Following the peer review is an analysis

of an updated Statement of Compatibility prepared by Ms. Marfatia and submitted to the County on April 21, 2020.

Michael Hibma, M.A., AICP, conducted the analysis, which included a pedestrian field review of the Lou Henry Hoover Building. Mr. Hibma is an architectural historian in the Point Richmond, California, office of LSA and has over 14 years of experience in cultural resources management. Mr. Hibma holds an M.A. in History from California State University, Sacramento; meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* as an architectural historian and historian (48 CFR 44716); and is certified by the American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP #32009).

PART 1 – PEER REVIEW

The purpose of this peer review is to (1) assess the methodology and conclusions of the Lou Henry Hoover Building evaluation as documented in the DPR523 form record; and (2) render an opinion as to the evaluation's conformity with professional standards and practices of cultural resources management, as well as its suitability as a basis for impact assessment under the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA).

Results

Based on a review of the evaluation and a pedestrian field survey, LSA finds the conclusion that the Lou Henry Hoover Building is not eligible for inclusion in the California Register, as currently presented, is not sufficiently supported. The current evaluation appears incomplete and should contain additional analysis and fact-based justifications to support findings on non-eligibility.

Based on the document review and field review, LSA identified the following issues that should be resolved to strengthen the evaluation:

- 1) *There is an assumption that the reader has previously reviewed other surveys, historic contexts, and other supporting materials before reviewing the DPR523.*

The DPR523 form serves as a standalone evaluation containing sufficient fact-based evidence and analysis to "explain why the resource is important in relation to its historic context(s). Additional information about the resource may be included even if it is not specifically related to the context identified, to the extent that it will help establish the significance of the resource."¹ As currently written, a reader would need to refer to, and thoroughly understand, other referenced studies before reviewing the document.²

The four California Register evaluative criteria are unevenly supported by context and analysis. There are approximately 2.5 pages under Criterion 1 (Events), Criterion 2 (Persons), and Criterion Consideration F (Commemorative Properties) compared to Criterion 3 (Architecture), which is addressed in one paragraph. This is disproportionate in terms of

¹ *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*, Office of Historic Preservation, 1995:11. Source: <http://scic.org/docs/OHP/manual95.pdf>

² Refer to #6, below.

analysis, as the significance evaluation hinges on the Lou Henry Hoover Building's architectural qualities.

Recommendation: The analysis should provide a more robust presentation of relevant historical context within the evaluation and provide additional analysis under Criterion 3 to bolster findings. This information may come from previously prepared studies, but additional supplemental research may be required.

- 2) *The evaluation does not discuss whether or not the Lou Henry Hoover Building (built in 1967) and the adjoining pavilions, sunken courtyard, and Herbert Hoover Memorial Building (built in 1980) appear to constitute a historic district.*

According to National Register Bulletin 15 and the California State Office of Historic Preservation, a District “possesses a significant concentration, linkage, or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, or objects united historically or *aesthetically by plan or physical development* [emphasis added].³ Although the Lou Henry Hoover and Herbert Hoover Memorial buildings are separated in age by 13 years, their size, massing, scale, materiality, and New Formalist aesthetic are nearly identical. Both buildings share a common foundation, central landscaped area, and sunken courtyard, and comprise two single-story pavilions.

The first sentence at field P3a. (Description) on the DPR523 Primary Form states “This building [i.e. Lou Henry Hoover Building] is part of a *complex of four buildings*” [emphasis added].” However, the DPR523 form record focuses on the Lou Henry Hoover Building and is silent on the other three built environment elements.

Recommendation: The DPR523 form record should be revised to address whether or not the Lou Henry Hoover and Herbert Hoover Memorial buildings, as well as their associated pavilions, courtyards, and landscaping, constitute a district, as defined by National Register Bulletin 15.

- 3) *The architectural style assigned to the Lou Henry Hoover Building should be reexamined.*

A field survey of the Lou Henry Hoover Building indicated that the assignment of architectural style is consistent with published sources: the building is a representative example of New Formalism architecture, a style often used for important cultural, institutional, and civic buildings from the mid-1950s and into the 1970s.

Since the Lou Henry Hoover Building is finished in raw concrete, the full-height arched colonnade surrounding it conveys a more elegant and refined appearance, similar to a

³ *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Park Service, 1997:5-6. Source: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf
Instructions for Recording Historical Resources, California State Office of Historic Preservation, 1995:3.
 Source: <http://scic.org/docs/OHP/manual95.pdf>

Roman basilica or temple. While concrete is a character-defining feature of Brutalist architecture, raw concrete “might refer to the archaic in one case, to stark urban reality in another, to natural erosion in the third.”⁴ Examples of classical precedents in the building’s design include, but are not limited to, (1) placement on a plinth or podium to convey monumentality; (2) symmetrical façades; (3) arched colonnades; (4) large expanses of windows; (5) formally landscaped surroundings; (6) use of sculpture; and (7) a central plaza.⁵

Recommendation: Reassess the Lou Henry Hoover Building as an example of New Formalist architecture and explain, using other examples, why or why it is not a representative example of the style.

4) *The analysis for significance under California Register Criterion 3 appears incomplete.*

Assessing associative significance under California Register Criterion 3 generally consists of two parts. The first part assesses if the resource “embodies a type, period, region, or method of construction.” The second part assesses if the resource “represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values.” The evaluation currently describes the Lou Henry Hoover Building as Brutalist, but does not provide a clear list of the character-defining features of Brutalist architecture or how the Lou Henry Hoover Building does not exemplify the style. The evaluation does not present an alternative style, or posit that it represents a hybrid of styles.

The evaluation notes that the architectural firm responsible for designing the Lou Henry Hoover Building is Charles Luckman Associates. However, the evaluation is silent about the firm’s portfolio; the education and training of its founder or prominent partners or staff or the specific architectural professional responsible for the design; whether or not the firm designed other buildings on Stanford University; other notable examples of their Brutalist designs; or their status and reputation within the architectural community. The evaluation does not address whether or not a professional landscape architect was responsible for designing the landscaped areas adjacent to or near the Lou Henry Hoover Building. The designed landscape complements the architecture in conveying a stately or imposing institutional presence. The use of a raised concrete podium for the Lou Henry Hoover and Herbert Hoover Memorial buildings and the two single-story pavilions, the overall symmetrical layout, planted terrace retaining walls, raised and hanging planters, and bricked courtyards and walks convey a unity of design.

⁴ William J. R. Curtis, 1996. *Modern Architecture Since 1900*. Third Edition. Page 550.

⁵ Fullerton Heritage, 2020. New Formalism. Electronic document,

<https://www.fullertonheritage.org/Gallery/formalism.php#formalism32>;

Mark Gelernter, 1999. *A History of American Architecture: Buildings in Their Cultural and Technological Context*. Pages 269-270.

Virginia Savage McAlester, 2013. *A Field Guide to American Houses*. Pages 662-664.

Recommendation: The evaluation should more thoroughly address potential significance for association(s) with prominent design professionals (i.e., architects and/or landscape designers).

- 5) *The evaluation does not appear to consider other notable examples of similar architectural style.*

The analysis under Criterion 3 states that the Lou Henry Hoover Building is not eligible due to a lack of Brutalist “elements characteristic of better examples of the style at college campuses in the region.” This statement is not supported by any specific references to other better examples in the Stanford campus, Santa Clara County, or the San Francisco Bay Area. The Lou Henry Hoover Building may be eligible if it rises to, or surpasses, the level of architectural quality and physical integrity as expressed by other, similar properties in the historical context of Modern architecture in the San Francisco Bay Area.⁶

The evaluation does not make an argument based on comparisons with other similarly designed buildings. Such a comparison is necessary to relate a property to other examples to establish the importance of its association, unless one of two conditions is met: (1) “it is the sole example of a property type that is important in illustrating the historic context . . .”; or (2) “it clearly possesses the defined characteristics required to strongly represent the context.”⁷

Recommendation: The evaluation should provide a comparative analysis of other similar buildings to support an argument of non-eligibility relative to better representative examples of the architectural style.

- 6) *The DPR523 form record appears to lack a discussion of any alterations to the Lou Henry Hoover Building.*

Documenting changes to a building by listing and describing permitted events tells the story of how a building changed over time. This story informs the integrity analysis, which is an assessment of a building’s “authenticity” and ability to convey significance.

Recommendation: The evaluation should document a review of relevant information regarding notable alterations to the Lou Henry Hoover Building and an assessment of the effects of such changes on the building’s physical integrity of materials, workmanship, and design. Examples of types of information include, but are not limited to, copies of the original blueprints, subsequent work orders, and other information about such modifications to the Lou Henry Hoover Building that may be on file at Stanford’s Plant Operations Department (or equivalent).

⁶ *National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*, National Park Service, 1997:20.

⁷ *Ibid.* Page 9.

7) *The DPR form record lists three different associative themes for significance.*

The evaluation uses three different themes to evaluate significance. The Building, Structure, and Object Form states a theme of “*Regional Modernism (1950-1974)*.” On the second Continuation Sheet (Page 4 of 6), the Criterion 3 analysis states, “The building complex was evaluated in the context of *Collegiate Architecture in the San Francisco Bay Area*,” which was developed as part of a campus-wide survey and context study prepared in 2017. However, the conclusion provides a third theme, “The property therefore cannot embody *Brutalist collegiate architecture in the region in the period 1950 -1974* and thus fails to meet Criterion 3 of the California Register.”

A resource can be evaluated using more than one theme to justify its historical context. However, it is confusing as the DPR523 form record needs to clearly state and justify why that this is the case for the Lou Henry Hoover Building. Moreover, the various themes identified appear more similar than different.

Recommendation: The evaluation should be consistent in themes that inform the context and evaluate significance.

8) *The evaluation does not consider potential associations of less than 45 years.*

Given the association of the Lou Henry Hoover Building with the Hoover Institution (Lou Henry was the wife of the 31st President of the United States), a public policy and research think tank strongly associated with conservative academics and Republican political figures, it appears that themes related to Economics, Politics/Government, and/or Education should be considered in the context of its development, at least peripherally. In addition, the evaluation limits consideration of association with events or important individuals from 1967 to 1974, in keeping with the then 45-year limit for consideration of eligibility. However, CEQA does not provide a specific year limit, but rather that “sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource” so to “understand the historic importance of a resource.”⁸

Recommendation: The evaluation should explore potential associations between the Lou Henry Hoover Building with important events and influential individuals within recent (i.e., post 1967-1974) history. There should be a high level of certainty that other significant associations *would not* be salient to the evaluation.

9) *The DPR523 form record is missing required information.*

⁸ California Code of Regulations §4852 (d)(2). See “CEQA and the California Register - Understanding the 50-year Threshold” *CEQA Case Studies*, September 2015, attached to this document for application via an analysis of a New Formalist-styled institutional building.

- According to official guidance from the California Office of Historic Preservation, DPR523 forms for individual properties, as well as contributing elements to a district, require a Location Map.⁹
- Primary Record, Line P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source. No build date is provided.
- BSO Record, Line B6. Construction History. The construction of the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building is listed. This should be reconsidered for inclusion unless (1) construction of the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building somehow altered the Lou Henry Hoover Building, and/or (2) the authors intended to link the Lou Henry Hoover and the Herbert Hoover Memorial buildings.
- The DPR523 form record would benefit by including additional pictures with descriptive captions of the Lou Henry Hoover Building and its architectural/spatial context on Continuation Sheets. Additional images would assist readers with understanding the building's architectural qualities and its surrounding context.

Recommendation: The evaluation should address the information gaps identified above, and the DPR523 form record should be reviewed to ensure the use of official Office of Historic Preservation guidance.¹⁰

PART 2 – STATEMENT OF COMPATIBILITY ASSESSMENT

LSA reviewed the Statement of Compatibility (SOC) prepared by Stanford on April 17, 2020. The purpose of the review was to (1) assess the degree to which the conclusions of the SOC conform to *the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*¹¹ (Secretary's Standards) with respect to compatibility with historical resources in the vicinity of the Lou Henry Hoover Building; and (2) identify whether or not potential impacts to such resources would be reduced to a level of less than significant.

This section solely assesses the compatibility assessment's conformity with the Secretary's Standards. It does not itself constitute a new or separate Secretary's Standards analysis.

Results

Based on a review of the SOC and a pedestrian field review, LSA finds the conclusion in the SOC that the proposed Project conforms to the Secretary's Standards and would result in a less-than-significant impact to historical resources in the vicinity of the Project site, as currently presented, is not supported due to citing official guidelines unsuitable to the situation, deviating from those guidelines, and containing an analysis that is not entirely supported by the arguments.

⁹ Instructions for Recording Historical Resources, Office of Historic Preservation, 1995:5.

¹⁰ Ibid. Source: <http://scic.org/docs/OHP/manual95.pdf>

¹¹ Source: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf>

Based on the document review and field review, LSA identified the following issues that should be resolved to strengthen the analysis:

1) *The SOC approaches compatibility using a narrow set of non-applicable guidelines.*

The SOC utilizes a subset of the Secretary's Standards that focuses on new construction within the boundaries of historic properties.¹² The SOC appears to justify this approach by tiering off the significance of Hoover Tower, located approximately 50 feet west of the Lou Henry Hoover Building. A two-page DPR523 form record evaluation of Hoover Tower prepared in 2017 does not show or refer to the Lou Henry Hoover Building as within the resource boundary of Hoover Tower. A sketch map at the bottom right of the Building, Structure, and Object form clearly shows that the Lou Henry Hoover Building (or any other built environment element) is not considered associated with the evaluated resource. As the Lou Henry Hoover Building is not technically within the boundary of Hoover Tower, compatibility analysis based on direct associative significance as a related feature appears unwarranted.

In addition, the guidance for new construction within the boundaries of historic properties cited in the SOC contains nine general guidelines to protect the integrity of historical buildings while allowing for new construction. The SOC analysis uses five design principles that do not appear to cite or closely follow the guidelines provided by the Secretary of the Interior.

Recommendation: The SOC should assess impacts to Hoover Tower and other nearby historical resources (e.g., Encina Hall, Ford Center, the Landau Economics Building, Memorial Auditorium, Lathrop Library, the Art Gallery, and the Main Quadrangle) utilizing the Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation to satisfy analysis of potential impacts to historical resources set forth at §15064.5(b) of the California Code of Regulations.

2) *The Secretary's Standards analysis in the SOC is incomplete.*

The SOC does not introduce the Secretary's Standards nor discuss the four treatment approaches and identify which of the four apply for the proposed Project. The SOC presents a partial analysis using two (Number 3 and Number 9) of the ten Rehabilitation Standards.¹³ Analysis under Rehabilitation Standards 1, 2, 4-8, and 10 are missing with no explanation provided. The SOC only partially quotes the text of Rehabilitation Standard 9. As currently written, the SOC provides meager information for the reader to understand the context and relevance of the Secretary's Standards. Presenting a full analysis using all ten Rehabilitation Standards will improve the document organization and clarify arguments and proposed justifications for compatibility.

¹² Source: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/applying-rehabilitation/successful-rehab/new-construction.htm>

¹³ Rehabilitation Standards here: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/rehabilitation.htm>.

Recommendation: The SOC should be revised to clearly introduce the Secretary’s Standards for Rehabilitation, briefly explain their relevance in the CEQA process, and provide a rationale for applying them. List each Rehabilitation Standard in full and provide individual responses to each standard as to how the Project, as currently proposed, satisfies each standard or how it does not. The analysis would benefit from appending a set of the current Project plans to the SOC to assist the reader.

3) *The SOC is unclear in several places and contains incorrect or contradictory information.*

- **HISTORICAL STATUS** (page 1).¹⁴ A box is checked indicating the Lou Henry Hoover Building is less than 50 years old, which is incorrect. The building is 53 years old.

Third bulleted item – there is a box checked indicating that the Lou Henry Hoover Building was “evaluated and determined not eligible for listing.” This is incorrect. The status of the Lou Henry Hoover Building as a historical resource under CEQA has not formally been determined.

Recommendation: Revise the DPR523 form record to reflect that the building’s eligibility as a historical resource has not been formally determined.

- **SCOPE OF WORK** (page 1). Questions 2-4 state that no major or minor exterior alterations or structural additions are proposed. These findings are unsuitable, as the Project will demolish the Lou Henry Hoover Building.

The answer to Question 5 indicates that the proposed Project site is not within 75 feet of Hoover Tower. This contradicts the first sentence of the top paragraph on the second page that states, “The proposed Shultz Building is located within 75 feet of Hoover Tower.”

Recommendation: Resolve contradictory language.

- **Principle 2 – Protect Historical Setting** (pages 4-5). This section is unclear as to its intent. The section cites three previous campus master plans: (1) the Library Quadrangle Masterplan of 1930 (never built out); (2) the Library Quadrangle Plan of 1941 (never built out); and (3) the Hoover Complex Master Plan of 1948. It is presumed, but not made clear in the SOC, that the Lou Henry Hoover and Herbert Hoover Memorial buildings and two single-story pavilions, sunken courtyard, and landscaping area reflect the 1948 plan. However, the SOC argues that the proposed building will help realize the original (but never constructed) design of Hoover Tower and its environs. “Demolishing the [Lou Henry Hoover] building and replacing it with the proposed Shultz building will restore the historic relationship between Hoover Tower and [unspecified] nearby buildings” as originally envisioned in the 1930 plan by Bakewell and Brown.

¹⁴ The SOC document would benefit with numbered pagination.

The SOC states, “The separation created between the new Schultz building and Hoover Tower will enhance the formal historic relationship as originally intended by Bakewell and Brown [in 1930]. The Shultz building will also respect the symmetry around Hoover Tower.” This is difficult for the reader to comprehend, as it appears that the SOC is arguing that the proposed Project will recreate a spatial arrangement around Hoover Tower as was envisioned in 1930; however, other than Hoover Tower, that arrangement never existed. What is actually present in the environment is relevant in assessing impacts to built environment resources, not what was originally planned but never built.

Recommendation: Resolve contradictory language and revise to reflect status of current built environment.

- **Principle 3 – Preserve Significant Viewsheds** (page 6). The first bulleted item states, “Instead of an elevated podium entry, the entrance to the new Shultz building will be provided directly at grade directly from Jane Stanford Way, enabling Hoover Tower to be viewed as a freestanding object building [sic] as per the original design intent.” Based on the pedestrian field review, the contrasting architecture of the nearby buildings and their distance and physical separation from Hoover Tower conveyed an impression of Hoover Tower as an imposing standalone building.

Moreover, under Principle 2, there is discussion of how the original Library Quadrangle Masterplan of 1930 proposed the Hoover Tower and the Education Building “as three-story, connected buildings with the existing Green Library and Art Gallery respectively.” Arguments that the proposed Project will “restore” how Hoover Tower would be perceived “as a freestanding object building [sic] as per the original design intent” contradicts the original design intent of connectedness as described in the SOC. In addition, the justification provided could inform counter arguments contending that the current podium configuration corresponds more to the original design intent than the proposed Project.

Recommendation: The SOC should address the instances raised above and resolve confusing or contradictory language.

- **Principle 4 – Maintain Material and Architectural Compatibility** (pages 6-7). Based on a review of the proposed plans and a pedestrian field survey of the Project site and vicinity, below are several recommendations for consideration by design professionals to improve the compatibility of the Project with its surrounding architectural context:
 - Proposed siting/setbacks correspond to Lou Henry Hoover Building that align with cardinal directional lines and building orientations as determined by Main Quadrangle.
 - Tiled roof is compatible and harmonizes with this campus-wide aesthetic.

- Building would face Jane Stanford Way – the main east/west axial line of Olmstead’s original plan and is arguably Stanford’s “Main Street.” The building would be next to Hoover Tower, a major campus wayfinding marker. Given the close proximity to the heart of the campus, the proposed design should bend more towards historical precedent.
 - The proposed staggered or offset building footprint clashes with the symmetrically designed historical buildings in the vicinity (Encina Hall and Hoover Tower). A staggered footprint would be more compatible closer to the Main Quadrangle, with the variable pitched roofs atop Jordan and Wallenberg halls. However, the buildings near the proposed construction feature rectangular footprints. The recently constructed David and Joan Traitel Building features a rectangular footprint. A regular rectangular building footprint would be less visually jarring and more harmonious and compatible with neighborhood buildings.
 - North and South façades should have recessed entries accessed via partial-width arched arcade with central arcade of taller, odd-numbered clusters of arches (central arch with main entrance flanked by even number of arches), similar to Encina Hall.
 - Ground floor of building should be clad in some rusticated stone – similar to the William Gates Computer Science Building. Upper floors clad in smooth buff brick or similar. This would help create a visual bridge between the Romanesque Encina Hall and the smooth-finished Hoover Tower.
 - Fenestration at the far left side of the north façade and south façades as well as the west façade is visually incongruous with the more traditional and regularly spaced fenestration on the rest of the façades. Recommend making fenestration uniform.

CONCLUSION

This peer review of the Lou Henry Hoover Building DPR523 form record and SOC identified several components of the evaluation and impacts assessment that do not defensibly support the conclusions that (1) the Lou Henry Hoover Building is not eligible for inclusion in the California Register; and (2) the proposed Shultz building, as currently designed, “will be compatible with Hoover Tower and the Encina Complex.”

The current evaluation appears to be incomplete and requires additional analysis and justification to support findings on non-eligibility, and it does not appear to be supported using substantial evidence and is susceptible to fair argument challenge.¹⁵ The SOC applies a restrictive set of official

¹⁵ California Code of Regulations, §15384.

guidelines that appear unsuitable to the nature of the Project and impacts to historical resources nearby, and then sets aside those official guidelines and proceeds arguing for compatibility using what appears to be a narrower set of design principles developed by Stanford University.

It is LSA's opinion that, for these reasons, the current evaluation of the Lou Henry Hoover Building and the impacts assessment of the proposed Project are not sufficient to support the CEQA findings of non-eligibility and no significant impacts to historical resources.

Attachment: "CEQA and the California Register - Understanding the 50-year Threshold" *CEQA Case Studies*, Vol. IV, (September 2015). Electronic document, <http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1071/files/VI%20Understanding%20the%2050-year%20Threshold.pdf>, accessed July 7, 2020.



CEQA and the California Register

Understanding the 50-year Threshold

CEQA is a California Statute, so logically the CEQA Guidelines rely on the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility criteria. It is important for Lead Agencies to understand the references made in the CEQA Guidelines as they pertain to the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 11.5 which provides the California Register's criteria for significance and integrity. Understanding the California Register is integral to understanding identification and evaluation pursuant to the CEQA process.

There is a common misconception that resources of 50-years and older need to be evaluated, but anything younger cannot be considered significant. The 50-year threshold originally comes from *36 Code of Federal Regulations 60.4*, which pertains to the National Register. Those regulations require a resource to be "exceptionally important" to be considered eligible for listing. On the other hand, the California Register criteria (CCR § 4852) state that in order for a resource to achieve significance within the past 50-years, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. The language provided in CCR § 4852, is much broader than the National Register eligibility requirement for exceptional significance. Specifically, the California Register statute allows CEQA Lead Agencies a fair amount of flexibility in justifying that a resource is significant, even if that resource is less than 50-years old. This flexibility also puts greater responsibility on Lead Agencies to evaluate resources based on substantial evidence, rather than relying on the age of the resource alone. Finally, many local preservation ordinances do not include an age threshold, and a property listed on a local register is presumed to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

In this CEQA case study, a Lead Agency proposed to redevelop an existing civic center complex for use as a

THE CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMENTS ON CEQA DOCUMENTS AS AN AUTHORITY ON HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES. THIS PUBLICATION USES CASE-STUDIES TAKEN FROM ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA TO HELP ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSTS AND LEAD AGENCIES UNDERSTAND HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION.

THIS IS NOT AN OFFICIAL POLICY DOCUMENT, BUT THE EXAMPLES INCLUDED CAN HELP PROFESSIONALS AND DECISION MAKERS UNDERSTAND HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCE EVALUATION AS AN INTEGRAL ELEMENT IN SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE CEQA PROCESS.

community college. The project site included a courthouse building, a public works office building, a public library, and a sheriff's substation. The majority of the buildings in the civic center would be reused for the new community college, except for the sheriff's substation, which would be demolished. The civic center buildings were all constructed in a mid-century architectural style known as New Formalism. This style of architecture was common in the post WWII-period and has received a fair amount of scholarly attention for its use on capital improvement projects, such as civic centers. The sheriff's substation building in our case study was the largest and most architecturally distinct resource in the civic center complex.

The historic resource evaluation determined that because the sheriff's substation building was 46-years old, rather than 50-years old, it did not need to be evaluated pursuant to the California Register eligibility criteria. The evaluation cited a "general rule" of eligibility for listing on the California Register. However, as we discussed above, the environmental document should first use the historic context to determine if enough time has passed to gain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. Second, the evaluation should determine if the civic center and the sheriff's substation are historically significant and contain sufficient integrity for listing on the California Register. By relying on the strict 50-year threshold established by the National Register regulations, the civic center complex was never evaluated to determine if it should be treated as a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Reliance on the National Register criteria for eligibility is a common misstep in CEQA documents because the National Register and California Register are intentionally very similar. However, the California Register is more flexible and was intended to create a comprehensive list of historical resources in California. As demonstrated by our civic center case study, familiarity with the CCR Title 14, Chapter 11.5 is important when using the CEQA Statute and Guidelines to determine if a specific project may impact historical resources.



CEQA CASE STUDIES

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Requesting CEQA Comments from OHP

Requests for OHP comments from local agencies and concerned local citizens should be made at least two weeks prior to the end of the comment period for the CEQA document prepared for the project in question. Requests made any closer to the end of the comment period will generally not provide OHP with sufficient time to respond to the request. Requests must be made in writing (e-mail, fax, or mail) and should include as much information as possible about the project (name, location, and project description); historical resources information (name of property, location, property description and significance); lead agency information (contact person, contact information, other involved agencies); and CEQA process (document type, comment period).

OHP is occasionally contacted by members of the public who feel that a CEQA document should have been prepared for a

specific project, but one was not. When making a request for comments from OHP in such a circumstance, OHP should still be given at least two weeks prior to any final action on the project in question to respond. A shorter time frame will generally not provide OHP with sufficient time in which to do so. To the extent possible, the same information as described above should be provided.

OHP recognizes that there may be times when no CEQA document is prepared and it is not possible to provide OHP with sufficient information on which to act prior to a lead agency's final action on a project. In such circumstances, and subject to OHP commenting criteria listed below, OHP may request that the lead agency provide additional time in which OHP may provide further comments. The closer the request is made to anticipated final action by a lead agency, though, the less likely it is

that OHP will take any action.

OHP is also occasionally contacted by members of the public for advice and assistance with general CEQA questions not related to a specific project. OHP will attempt to respond to all written requests for advice and assistance with general CEQA questions within a timely manner. All requests should include the name and affiliation of the person making the request and contact information, including phone number, fax number, and email address. Please allow at least two weeks for OHP to respond.

THE OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION (OHP) MAY CHOOSE TO COMMENT ON THE CEQA COMPLIANCE PROCESS FOR SPECIFIC LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS. OHP HAS COMMENTED ON CEQA DOCUMENTS AND ADVISED LEAD AGENCIES SINCE THE 1970S. HOWEVER, IT WAS NOT UNTIL THE ADOPTION OF THE CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES REGULATIONS IN 1992 AND THE 1998 AMENDMENTS TO CEQA THAT DEFINED HISTORICAL RESOURCES, THAT OHP INITIATED A SPECIFIC CEQA PROGRAM. BECAUSE OHP HAS NO FORMAL AUTHORITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN CALIFORNIA, THIS PROGRAM IS APPROACHED IN A MORE INFORMAL MANNER THAN OUR COMMENTING RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OR COMMENTS ON STATE PROJECTS UNDER PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE SECTION 5024.5, WHICH PERTAINS TO STATE OWNED HISTORIC PROPERTIES.

FOR QUESTIONS ABOUT CEQA AND HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES, PLEASE CONTACT: SEAN DE COURCY, AT (916) 445-7042 OR AT SEAN.DECOURCY@PARKS.CA.GOV

CEQA RESOURCES

- ◆ [PRC Section 21083.2-21084.1](#)
- ◆ [CEQA Guidelines CCR Section 1500-15387](#)
- ◆ [Advocating for Historic Resources Under CEQA](#)



MEMORANDUM

Date: October 26, 2020
To: Charu Ahluwalia, Associate Planner, County of Santa Clara
From: Helena Cipres-Palacin, Project Executive,
Department of Project Management, Stanford University
Subject: George P. Shultz Building ASA Application: Response to Peer Review
Comments provided by LSA on memorandum dated July 16, 2020

This memorandum presents Stanford University's responses to comments and findings provided by Michael Hibma, M.A., AICP, Architectural Historian, LSA in the memorandum dated July 16, 2020 which documents the results of the peer review of the California Register of Historical Resources eligibility evaluation of the Lou Henry Hoover (LHH) Building and the Statement of Compatibility for the George P. Shultz Project at Stanford University.

To document all the responses, Stanford University, in addition to this memorandum, has submitted the following documentation:

- 1) ASA George P. Shultz Building DRAWING SUBMITTAL – CAW 20.10.21: This file includes the required drawings submitted to document the revised design of the George P. Shultz Building.
- 2) 10.1A - 201021 UACPD - George P. Shultz STATEMENT of COMPATIBILITY: This document is the revised Statement of Compatibility of the new building including additional information in response to LSA's comments and new information as necessary to document the revised proposed design.
- 3) 10.2A -201026 LUEPD – Lou Henry Hoover - DPR 523: This document is the revised historic resource evaluation of the Lou Henry Hoover Building including additional information in response to LSA's comments. This file presents the information in DPR format.

PART 1 – Peer Review of Lou Henry Hoover Building

In response to LSA's comments, Stanford University has reviewed the following issues and the recommendations provided by LSA to strengthen the evaluation of the Lou Henry Hoover Building (LHH):



Recommendation 1: *The analysis should provide a more robust presentation of relevant historical context within the evaluation and provide additional analysis under Criterion 3 to bolster findings. This information may come from previously prepared studies, but additional supplemental research may be required.*

Stanford University is providing a more robust presentation of relevant historical context and additional analysis under Criterion 3 in the body of the revised DPR document. This evaluation includes information from the historic context developed in the 2017 Historic Resources Survey and additional and expanded property specific information to support the findings as suggested. (DPR Page 11 – Significance & Page 24 – Criterion 3)

Recommendation 2: *The DPR523 form record should be revised to address whether the LHH and the HHM buildings, as well as their associated pavilions, courtyards, and landscaping, constitute a district, as defined by National Register Bulletin 15.*

The revised DPR includes an evaluation of the LHH building and its adjacent buildings as elements in their setting that might be character-defining and contributing to a district. (DPR Page 33 – District Evaluation)

Recommendation 3: *Reassess the LHH Building as an example of New Formalist architecture and explain, using other examples, why or why it is not a representative example of the style.*

Stanford University provides an expanded discussion of New Formalism with regards to the Lou Henry Hoover Building, as suggested. The discussion includes an evaluation of the building as an example of New Formalism and refers to examples representing New Formalism style. (Page 24 – Criterion 3)

Recommendation 4: *The evaluation should more thoroughly address potential significance for associations(s) with prominent design professionals (i.e., architects and/or landscape designers)*



Stanford University

The revised DPR includes an expanded discussion about Charles Luckman and landscape architect Thomas Church as suggested. (Page 28-31)

Recommendation 5: *The evaluation should provide a comparative analysis of the other similar buildings to support an argument of non-eligibility relative to better representative examples of the architectural style.*

The submitted DPR includes relevant examples for comparative purposes to address the relative importance of the building in its context. (Page 24-28)

Recommendation 6: *The evaluation should document a review of relevant information regarding notable alterations to the Lou Henry Hoover building and an assessment of the effects of such changes on the building's physical integrity of materials, workmanship, and design.*

The revised report includes a section about construction history of the exterior alterations of the Lou Henry Hoover building and related documentation. (Page 11 – Construction History)

Recommendation 7: *The evaluation should be consistent in themes that inform the context and evaluate significance.*

The revised historic evaluation is diligent in identifying the context, theme, and style consistently.

Recommendation 8: *The evaluation should explore potential associations between the Lou Henry Hoover Building with important events and influential individuals within recent (i.e., post 1967-1975) history. There should be a high level of certainty that other significant associations would not be salient to the evaluation.*

The revised historic evaluation provides an expanded discussion of association with people and events related to the Lou Henry Hoover Building consistent with the



Stanford University

guidance that such events should be of “exceptional significance” if less than 50 years ago, and that the persons associated with the events should be deceased. (Page 32-33)

Recommendation 9: *The evaluation should address the information gaps identified above, and the DPR523 form record should be reviewed to ensure the use of official Office of Historic Preservation Guidance.*

The revised historic evaluation report includes:

- Location map as suggested, using the USGS Palo Alto Quadrangle Map. Note however that OHP guidance indicates that a Location Map is optional in urban areas where street addresses are sufficient to identify location. (Page 3)
- Date of construction on the Primary Record. (Page 1)
- Construction History including exterior alterations to the Lou Henry Hoover Building (as recommended in comment #6) (Page 11)
- Additional photographs of the Lou Henry Hoover Building with descriptive captions throughout the report.

PART 2 – Statement of Compatibility Assessment

The LSA memorandum provided several recommendations to strengthen the George P. Shultz Building compatibility analysis submitted by Stanford University. In response to the comments, Stanford University has implemented design changes that directly address these recommendations. The design changes are shown in the document titled “ASA George P. Shultz Building DRAWING SUBMITTAL – CAW 20.10.21” and in the illustrations included as part of the Statement of Compatibility. Stanford University, following LSA recommendations, has prepared a revised statement of compatibility (SOC) based on the Secretary of Interior Standards. The SOC indicates that the potential impact of the new building to historic resources in the neighborhood is reduced to a level of less than significant.

The revised design and SOC document address the following recommendations:



Recommendation #1: *The SOC should assess impacts to Hoover Tower and other nearby historical resources (e.g., Encina Hall, Ford Center, the Landau Economics Building, Memorial Auditorium, Lathrop Library, the Art Gallery, and the Main Quadrangle) utilizing the Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation to satisfy analysis of potential impact to historical resources set forth at §15064.5(b) of the California Code of Regulations.*

The new SOC includes a complete evaluation of the design of the George P. Shultz building under the Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation to assess impacts to Hoover Tower and other nearby historical resources. (Page 6 – Standard#2)

Recommendation #2: *The SOC should be revised to clearly introduce the Secretary's Standards for Rehabilitation, briefly explain their relevance in the CEQA process, and provide a rationale for applying them. List each Rehabilitation Standard in full and provide individual responses to each standard as to how the Project, as currently proposed, satisfies each standard or how it does not. The analysis would benefit from appending a set of the current Project plans to the SOC to assist the reader.*

The revised SOC lists each Rehabilitation Standard in full and provides individual responses to each standard based on revised design (Page 6). The set of current project plans has been included in the submittal and can be found in document titled "ASA George P. Shultz Building DRAWING SUBMITTAL – CAW 20.10.21" This file contains all required drawings for Santa Clara County ASA approval.

Recommendation #3:

1: Historical Status – *Revise the DPR523 form record to reflect that the building's eligibility as a historical resource has not been formally determined.*

The revised SOC addresses the fact that the status of the Lou Henry Hoover Building as an historic resource under CEQA has been evaluated and documented in the submitted DPR 523 dated October 2020 attached. (Page 39)

2: Scope of Work – *Resolve Contradictory language*



The revised SOC has reworded the project scope of work in a consistent way. (Page 5)

3: Principle 2 – Protect Historical Setting – *Resolve contradictory language and revise to reflect status of current built environment*

The evaluation related to Principle 2 has been included as part of the Analysis of SIS for Rehabilitation. (Page 6 – Standard #2)

4: Principle 3 – Preserve Significant Viewsheds – *The SOC should address the instances raised above and resolve confusing or contradictory language.*

The evaluation related to Principle 3 has been included as part of the Analysis of SIS for Rehabilitation. (Page 10 – Standard #9)

5: Principle 4 – Maintain Material and Architectural Compatibility –

Stanford University has incorporated design modifications in response to the recommendations provided by LSA regarding material and architectural compatibility. The rendered elevations included in page 9 of the SOC and the rendered perspectives in pages 12 and 13 of the SOC report illustrate the new proposed design that includes a rectangular footprint, recessed entries with arched features, and uniform fenestration. Additional architectural elevations can be found in the ASA Submittal drawing set. The new architectural features of the building are analyzed in the revised statement of compatibility document.

MEMORANDUM

DATE: January 11, 2021

To: Charu Ahluwalia, Associate Planner, County of Santa Clara, Department of Planning and Development

FROM: Michael Hibma, M.A., AICP, Associate/Architectural Historian, LSA

SUBJECT: Supplemental Peer Review for the George P. Shultz Project, Leland Stanford Junior University, unincorporated Santa Clara County, California (LSA Project No. SNC2002)

This memorandum presents the results of a supplemental peer review of a California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility evaluation of the Lou Henry Hoover Building (LHHB) for the George P. Shultz Project (Project) on the campus of Leland Stanford Junior University in unincorporated Santa Clara County. LSA completed this peer review at the request of the Santa Clara County Department of Planning and Development (County) to assist the County in the Project's environmental review process. The analysis addressed the technical adequacy of the revised California Register evaluation of the LHHB and the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District (District) and an updated Statement of Compatibility (SOC) prepared for the proposed new construction.

To prepare the supplemental analysis, County staff provided LSA with the following documentation:

- Department of Parks and Recreation 523 [DPR 523] form record prepared July 12, 2019, and updated December 4, 2020; design and construction plans, an updated Stanford University-prepared Statement of Compatibility prepared October 21, 2020; and
- An accompanying technical study prepared December 7, 2020, by Stanford University staff titled *Historical Resources Evaluation – Lou Henry Hoover Building and Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District*.

The DPR 523 form record containing the California Register evaluation was jointly prepared by Julie Cain, a Fremont-based historian and preservation planner; Laura Jones, Ph.D. Director of Heritage Services and University Archaeologist for Stanford University; Sapna Marfatia, Director of Architecture, Stanford University, and with further assistance from Lauren Conway, a doctoral candidate in archaeological conservation at the University of California, Los Angeles, and architecture graduate Naseem Baradaran Fallahkahir. Director Marfatia prepared the SOC document.

Michael Hibma, M.A., AICP, completed the analysis. Mr. Hibma is an architectural historian at LSA's Point Richmond office and has over 14 years of experience in cultural resources management. He holds an M.A. in History from California State University, Sacramento; meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* as an architectural historian and historian (36 CFR Part 61); and is certified by the American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP #32009). Mr. Hibma currently serves on the Historic Preservation Commission for the City of Richmond.

PART 1- PEER REVIEW

The purpose of this supplemental peer review is to (1) assess the methodology and conclusions of the District evaluation as documented in the DPR 523 from record and (2) render an opinion as to the evaluation's conformity with professional standards and practices of cultural resources management. Recommendations follow the peer review findings, as warranted.

Results

LSA finds the revised evaluation responsive to several principal issues raised and recommendations provided in the previous peer review. Examples include (but are not limited to) addressing the LHHMB's New Formalist design, classifying the LHHB as an element of a district, providing an expanded list of sources cited, and reorganizing the DPR 523 form record according to official Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidance. However, the conclusion that the District is not eligible for inclusion in the California Register, as currently presented, remains insufficiently supported. The current evaluation remains incomplete and requires additional analysis and fact-based justifications to support findings on non-eligibility.

LSA identified the following issues that should be resolved to strengthen the evaluation.

- 1) *The DPR 523 form record continues to apply a specific year threshold to warrant evaluation.*

Page 30 of 52 of the DPR 523 from record contains an endnote (#77) that provide the following uncited statement, "[t]he California Register and National Register typically set a guideline of a minimum of fifty years for events and persons to have passed before that can be deemed significant in order for a historical scholarly record to have been established, this evaluation is using a 45-year timeframe so looking at 1967-1974."

The California Register does not stipulate a 50 year (or any year) threshold for evaluation. According to OHP, the 50-year rule "*originally comes from 36 Code of Federal Regulations 60.4 which pertains to the National Register,*" OHP guidance goes on to state, "*the California Register criteria (CCR Section 4852) state that in order for a resource to achieve significance within the past 50-years, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource.*"¹ As this Project does not involve

¹ California Code of Regulations Section 4852(d)(2). See "CEQA and the California Register – Understanding the 50-year Threshold" *CEQA Case Studies*, September 2015, attached to this document.

federal funding or permitting, evaluation using the National Register's 50-year threshold (or a proposed 45-year) is not applicable.

Please refer to item number six of this peer review and item eight in LSA's peer review dated July 16, 2020, for more discussion and recommendations.

2) *The California Register evaluative criteria are misquoted.*²

Care should be taken to accurately quote statutory language so to prevent confusion and perpetuating the use of misquoted language further along into the Project's environmental review process (e.g., staff reports and review board resolutions) and into future California Register evaluations prepared for future projects.

Each evaluative criterion language quoted from the HRE and DPR 523 form record is listed below followed by the statutory language.

1. The HRE and DPR 523 form record states Criterion 1 as *"Associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of local or regional history or the cultural heritage of California or the United States."*

This does not follow the statutory language that reads, *"Is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage."*

2. The HRE and DPR 523 form record states Criterion 2 as *"Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history."*

This does not follow the statutory language that reads, *"Is associated with the lives of persons important in our past."*

3. The HRE and DPR 523 form record states Criterion 3 as *"Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent [sic] the work of a master, or that possess [sic] high artistic values."*

This does not follow the statutory language that reads, *"Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, regional, or method of construction, or represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic values."*

4. The HRE and DPR 523 form record states Criterion 4 as *"Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation."*

This does not follow the statutory language that reads, *"Has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history."*

² Per Section 5024.1(c)(1)(2)(3)(4) of the California Public Resources Code and Section 15064.5(a)(3)(A)(B)(C)(D) of the California Code of Regulations.

Recommendation: Revise each criterion language to match statutory language.

3) *Endnote #92 is missing.*

The second full paragraph on page 32 of 52 of the DPR 523 form record (and on page 32 of the HRE) contains the following statement,

“While Mr. Conquest did spend a portion³ of this productive career at the [District], this association occurred after his most prominent work was completed and more recent scholarship – published after his Presidential Medal in 2001⁴ -- raised questions about the integrity of his research.”

The statement concludes with an endnote (#92). However, endnote #92 is missing from the list of endnotes on page 47 of 52 of the DPR 523 record. No endnote is included in the HRE. Uncited statements that challenge the integrity of an award-winning scholar is problematic.

Recommendation: Provide the endnote citation(s) or revise/remove the statement.

4) *The HRE and DPR 523 from record applies Stanford faculty significance to Hoover Fellows.*

Page 24 of the HRE and page 26 of 52 of the DPR 523 from record contains a section titled “**Scholarship, Moral leadership and Public Service Context.**” The discussion establishes a *de facto* significance to all Stanford faculty members by virtue of their appointment as Professors and is therefore an ineffective basis to ascertaining notable relative significance. This section fails to link or make equal the qualities of Stanford faculty to Hoover Fellows.

According to the Hoover Fellows Program webpage, “Hoover Fellows are also expected to contribute to the intellectual life of the Hoover Institution. There are no teaching or formal administrative responsibilities associated with this position” (emphasis added).⁵ It is clear that some Fellows are faculty but not all Fellows are faculty. LSA assumes that a similar level of professional excellence and ethnical leadership are required to merit a position as a Hoover Fellow, but this section does not make that clear.

Recommendation: Remove this context to prevent confusion or adapt the discussion using Hoover Institute-sourced criteria to keep the discussion focused on the Hoover Institute and not the host university.

³ The same paragraph suggests that Mr. Conquest was associated with the Hoover Institution from 1981 to 2015 (when he passed away). Describing a continuous 34-year association as a “portion of his career” seems an understatement. Recommend revising.

⁴ According to a White House press release, Mr. Conquest won the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2005. Source: <https://georgewbush-whitehouse.archives.gov/news/releases/2005/11/20051103-5.html>

⁵ Hoover Fellows Program webpage: <https://www.hoover.org/hoover-fellows-program>. Emphasis added.

5) *The analysis for significance under California Register Criterion 3 appears incomplete.*

The evaluation identifies Palo Alto-based architecture firm of Ernest Kump & Associates⁶ as responsible for designing the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building (HHMB). Aside from one mention of Kump's award-winning design of Foothill College in Los Altos, the evaluation is silent on Kump, his firm's portfolio, his education and training, or prominent partners or staff or the specific design professional responsible for designing the HHMB; whether or not the firm designed other building on the Stanford University campus; other notable examples of their designs; or their professional status and reputation within the design professional community.

Recommendation: The evaluation should more thoroughly address potential significance for associations with architect Ernest Kump. Assessing the significance of Kump's association with HHMB at this stage (1) completes the analysis of the District's associations with "the work of an important creative individual" and, (2) anticipates possible future needs to address possible significant impacts to the HHMB.

6) *The HRE and DPR 523 from record rely on National Register-sourced criteria to address commemorative properties (Criteria Consideration F) and properties that have achieved significance in the last 50 years (Criteria Consideration G).*

As this evaluation is using the evaluative criteria of the California Register, it should use the following Special Considerations (quoted below) afforded in the statute as appropriate.

- (1) Moved buildings, structures, or objects.** The (California State Historical Resources) Commission encourages the retention of historical resources on site and discourages the non-historic grouping of historic buildings into parks or districts. However, it is recognized that moving an historic building, structure, or object is sometimes necessary to prevent its destruction. Therefore, a moved building, structure, or object that is otherwise eligible may be listed in the California Register if it was moved to prevent its demolition at its former location and if the new location is compatible with the original character and use of the historical resource. An historical resource should retain its historic features and compatibility in orientation, setting, and general environment.
- (2) Historical resources achieving significance within the past fifty (50) years.** In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than fifty (50) years old may be considered for listing in the California Register if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance.
- (3) Reconstructed buildings.** Reconstructed buildings are those buildings not listed in the California Register under the criteria in Section 4852(b)(1), (2), or (3) of this chapter. A reconstructed building less than fifty (50) years old may be eligible if it embodies

⁶ General information re: Kump & Associates: <http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/firm/96/>

traditional building methods and techniques that play an important role in a community's historically rooted beliefs, customs, and practices; e.g., a Native American roundhouse.

The use of National Register Criteria Considerations was included in the original draft DPR 523 from record. LSA should have identified this matter during the first peer review so to expedite the overall process. LSA regrets this oversight.

Recommendation: Revise the Criteria Consideration language in the current HRE and DPR 523 from record to conform to the Special Considerations as described above and at Chapter 14, Section 4852(d)(1)(2)(3) of the California Code of Regulations.⁷ As Special Considerations do not address commemorative properties, this analysis in the DPR 523 form record may be removed and discussion linking either Herbert or Lou Henry Hoover to the District addressed in Criterion 2.

PART 2 – STATEMENT OF COMPATIBILITY ASSESSMENT

LSA reviewed the updated Statement of Compatibility (SOC) prepared by Stanford on October 21, 2020. The purpose of the review was to (1) assess the degree to which the conclusions of the SOC conform to *the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties*⁸ (Secretary's Standards) with respect to compatibility with identified historical resources near the Lou Henry Hoover Building; and (2) identify whether or not potential impacts to such resources would be reduced to a level of less than significant.

This section solely assesses the compatibility assessment's conformity with the Secretary's Standards. It does not itself constitute a new or separate Secretary's Standards analysis.

Results

Based on a review of the updated SOC and a pedestrian field review, LSA finds the conclusion in the SOC that the proposed Project conforms to the Secretary's Standards and would result in a less-than-significant impact to historical resources near the Project site, as currently presented, is adequately supported – provided that the evaluative findings in an accompanying DPR 523 form record reflect a status of non-eligibility for the LHHB and the District. If a finding of non-eligibility cannot be supported, then the Secretary's Standards analysis will need revising.

However, LSA identified the following item that should be resolved to clarify the analysis and aid the reader.

- 1) *The SOC should clearly reflect the status of the LHHB as an element of the District as identified and described in the revised DPR 523 form record.*

⁷ Sources:

<https://govt.westlaw.com/calregs/Document/IFFC7DA00D48511DEBC02831C6D6C108E?originationContext=document&transitionType=StatuteNavigator&needToInjectTerms=False&viewType=FullText&contextData=%28sc.Default%29> and <https://ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1054/files/ts06ca.pdf>.

⁸ Source: <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/treatment-guidelines-2017.pdf>

The SOC identifies and describes nearby historical resources (Hoover Tower, Encina Hall, and the Art Gallery) however, it does not mention or describes the District. Mentioning this fact reflects the analysis in the DPR 523 form record and summarizing the DPR 523 form record's evaluative findings, provides needed context for why the current Secretary of the Interior's Rehabilitation Standards analysis focuses on the effects to and design compatibility with Hoover Tower, Encina Hall, and the Art Gallery.

Recommendation: The SOC should include a discussion of the District, its elements, boundaries, and relationship to the identified historical resources nearby. A summary of the description in the final DPR 523 form record would suffice. Recommend adding it after "Project Summary" on page 4 of the revised SOC.⁹

Attachment: "CEQA and the California Register – Understanding the 50-year Threshold" *CEQA Case Studies*, Vol. IV, (September 2015). Electronic document, <http://www.ohp.parks.ca.gov/pages/1071/files/VI%20Understanding%20the%2050-year%20Threshold.pdf>, accessed July 7, 2020.

⁹ The revised SOC is unpaginated. Recommend adding page numbers to aid the reader.



CEQA and the California Register

Understanding the 50-year Threshold

CEQA is a California Statute, so logically the CEQA Guidelines rely on the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility criteria. It is important for Lead Agencies to understand the references made in the CEQA Guidelines as they pertain to the California Code of Regulations (CCR), Title 14, Chapter 11.5 which provides the California Register's criteria for significance and integrity. Understanding the California Register is integral to understanding identification and evaluation pursuant to the CEQA process.

There is a common misconception that resources of 50-years and older need to be evaluated, but anything younger cannot be considered significant. The 50-year threshold originally comes from *36 Code of Federal Regulations 60.4*, which pertains to the National Register. Those regulations require a resource to be "exceptionally important" to be considered eligible for listing. On the other hand, the California Register criteria (CCR § 4852) state that in order for a resource to achieve significance within the past 50-years, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. The language provided in CCR § 4852, is much broader than the National Register eligibility requirement for exceptional significance. Specifically, the California Register statute allows CEQA Lead Agencies a fair amount of flexibility in justifying that a resource is significant, even if that resource is less than 50-years old. This flexibility also puts greater responsibility on Lead Agencies to evaluate resources based on substantial evidence, rather than relying on the age of the resource alone. Finally, many local preservation ordinances do not include an age threshold, and a property listed on a local register is presumed to be a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

In this CEQA case study, a Lead Agency proposed to redevelop an existing civic center complex for use as a

THE CALIFORNIA OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION COMMENTS ON CEQA DOCUMENTS AS AN AUTHORITY ON HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES. THIS PUBLICATION USES CASE-STUDIES TAKEN FROM ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS PRODUCED IN CALIFORNIA TO HELP ENVIRONMENTAL ANALYSTS AND LEAD AGENCIES UNDERSTAND HISTORICAL AND CULTURAL RESOURCE IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION.

THIS IS NOT AN OFFICIAL POLICY DOCUMENT, BUT THE EXAMPLES INCLUDED CAN HELP PROFESSIONALS AND DECISION MAKERS UNDERSTAND HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCE EVALUATION AS AN INTEGRAL ELEMENT IN SUCCESSFUL COMPLETION OF THE CEQA PROCESS.

community college. The project site included a courthouse building, a public works office building, a public library, and a sheriff's substation. The majority of the buildings in the civic center would be reused for the new community college, except for the sheriff's substation, which would be demolished. The civic center buildings were all constructed in a mid-century architectural style known as New Formalism. This style of architecture was common in the post WWII-period and has received a fair amount of scholarly attention for its use on capital improvement projects, such as civic centers. The sheriff's substation building in our case study was the largest and most architecturally distinct resource in the civic center complex.

The historic resource evaluation determined that because the sheriff's substation building was 46-years old, rather than 50-years old, it did not need to be evaluated pursuant to the California Register eligibility criteria. The evaluation cited a "general rule" of eligibility for listing on the California Register. However, as we discussed above, the environmental document should first use the historic context to determine if enough time has passed to gain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. Second, the evaluation should determine if the civic center and the sheriff's substation are historically significant and contain sufficient integrity for listing on the California Register. By relying on the strict 50-year threshold established by the National Register regulations, the civic center complex was never evaluated to determine if it should be treated as a historical resource for the purposes of CEQA.

Reliance on the National Register criteria for eligibility is a common misstep in CEQA documents because the National Register and California Register are intentionally very similar. However, the California Register is more flexible and was intended to create a comprehensive list of historical resources in California. As demonstrated by our civic center case study, familiarity with the CCR Title 14, Chapter 11.5 is important when using the CEQA Statute and Guidelines to determine if a specific project may impact historical resources.



CEQA CASE STUDIES

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Requesting CEQA Comments from OHP

Requests for OHP comments from local agencies and concerned local citizens should be made at least two weeks prior to the end of the comment period for the CEQA document prepared for the project in question. Requests made any closer to the end of the comment period will generally not provide OHP with sufficient time to respond to the request. Requests must be made in writing (e-mail, fax, or mail) and should include as much information as possible about the project (name, location, and project description); historical resources information (name of property, location, property description and significance); lead agency information (contact person, contact information, other involved agencies); and CEQA process (document type, comment period).

OHP is occasionally contacted by members of the public who feel that a CEQA document should have been prepared for a

specific project, but one was not. When making a request for comments from OHP in such a circumstance, OHP should still be given at least two weeks prior to any final action on the project in question to respond. A shorter time frame will generally not provide OHP with sufficient time in which to do so. To the extent possible, the same information as described above should be provided.

OHP recognizes that there may be times when no CEQA document is prepared and it is not possible to provide OHP with sufficient information on which to act prior to a lead agency's final action on a project. In such circumstances, and subject to OHP commenting criteria listed below, OHP may request that the lead agency provide additional time in which OHP may provide further comments. The closer the request is made to anticipated final action by a lead agency, though, the less likely it is

that OHP will take any action.

OHP is also occasionally contacted by members of the public for advice and assistance with general CEQA questions not related to a specific project. OHP will attempt to respond to all written requests for advice and assistance with general CEQA questions within a timely manner. All requests should include the name and affiliation of the person making the request and contact information, including phone number, fax number, and email address. Please allow at least two weeks for OHP to respond.

THE OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION (OHP) MAY CHOOSE TO COMMENT ON THE CEQA COMPLIANCE PROCESS FOR SPECIFIC LOCAL GOVERNMENT PROJECTS. OHP HAS COMMENTED ON CEQA DOCUMENTS AND ADVISED LEAD AGENCIES SINCE THE 1970S. HOWEVER, IT WAS NOT UNTIL THE ADOPTION OF THE CALIFORNIA REGISTER OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES REGULATIONS IN 1992 AND THE 1998 AMENDMENTS TO CEQA THAT DEFINED HISTORICAL RESOURCES, THAT OHP INITIATED A SPECIFIC CEQA PROGRAM. BECAUSE OHP HAS NO FORMAL AUTHORITY OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES IN CALIFORNIA, THIS PROGRAM IS APPROACHED IN A MORE INFORMAL MANNER THAN OUR COMMENTING RESPONSIBILITIES UNDER SECTION 106 OF THE NATIONAL HISTORIC PRESERVATION ACT OR COMMENTS ON STATE PROJECTS UNDER PUBLIC RESOURCES CODE SECTION 5024.5, WHICH PERTAINS TO STATE OWNED HISTORIC PROPERTIES.

FOR QUESTIONS ABOUT CEQA AND HISTORIC AND CULTURAL RESOURCES, PLEASE CONTACT: SEAN DE COURCY, AT (916) 445-7042 OR AT SEAN.DECOURCY@PARKS.CA.GOV

CEQA RESOURCES

- ◆ [PRC Section 21083.2-21084.1](#)
- ◆ [CEQA Guidelines CCR Section 1500-15387](#)
- ◆ [Advocating for Historic Resources Under CEQA](#)



MEMORANDUM

Date: February 23, 2021
To: Charu Ahluwalia, Associate Planner, County of Santa Clara
From: Helena Cipres-Palacin, Project Executive,
Department of Project Management, Stanford University
Subject: George P. Shultz Building ASA Application: Response to Peer Review
Comments provided by LSA dated January 11, 2021

This memorandum presents Stanford University's responses to the recommendations provided by Michael Hibma, M.A., AICP, Architectural Historian, LSA on January 11, 2021.

In response to LSA's recommendations, Stanford University has submitted the following documentation:

- 1) 23Feb2021 DPR reduced LHH HHMB FINAL.pdf: This document is the revised DPR for the Lou Henry Hoover and Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District, including the responses to the recommendations provided in Part 1 of LSA's comments.
- 2) 23Feb2021 Compatibility Statement SOC SHULTZ FINAL.pdf: This document is the revised Statement of Compatibility for the new building addressing the recommendations provided in Part 2 of LSA's comments.

Responses to PART 1 – Peer Review

Stanford University has reviewed the following recommendations provided by LSA, and has revised the DPR Form to better support the conclusion that the District is not eligible for inclusion in the California Register:

- 1) *The DPR 523 form record continues to apply a specific year threshold to warrant evaluation.*



Recommendation: Please refer to item number six of this peer review and item eight in LSA's peer review dated July 16, 2020, for more discussion and recommendations.

Response: Endnote #77 has been corrected to provide the California Register criteria for a resource to achieve significance within the past 50 years. On page 29, in the first paragraph under the heading "Evaluation", the DPR has been revised to explain that, while the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building is less than 50 years old, it has been evaluated as a contributor to the potential district from a design perspective and it has been evaluated for association with individuals and events:

The Herbert Hoover Memorial Building has not reached 50 years of age (the threshold for evaluation of an individual building under the conditions of Stanford's General Use Permit with Santa Clara County).⁷⁶ The Herbert Hoover Building, completed in 1978, was only 42 years old in 2020. Nevertheless, the building was evaluated as a contributor to the potential district from a design perspective and, in the section titled "Special Considerations," this evaluation applies the California Register's criteria for association with individuals and events when a building is less than 50 years old.

- 2) *The California Register evaluative criteria are misquoted.*

Recommendation: Revise each criterion language to match statutory language.

Response: The criteria identified in the DPR form have been corrected to reflect the statutory language.

- 3) *Endnote #92 missing.*

Recommendation: Provide the endnote citation(s) or revise/remove the statement.

Response: Endnote #92 has been corrected. Please refer to page 50.

- 4) *The HRE and DPR 523 from record applies Stanford faculty significance to Hoover Fellows.*



Recommendation: Remove this context to prevent confusion or adapt the discussion using Hoover Institute-sourced criteria to keep the discussion focused on the Hoover Institute and not the host university.

Response: The identified portion of the context has been removed. Please refer to page 26

- 5) *The analysis for significance under California Register Criterion 3 appears incomplete. Recommendation: The evaluation should more thoroughly address potential significance for associations with architect Ernest Kump. Assessing the significance of Kump's association with HHMB and this stage (1) completes the analysis of the District's associations with "the work of an important creative individual" and (2) anticipates possible future needs to address possible significant impacts to the HHMB.*

Response: Stanford University has provided additional information regarding association with architect Ernest Kump, Jr. Please refer to page 41 and following pages.

- 6) *The HRE and DPR 523 from record rely on National Register-sourced criteria to address commemorative properties (Criteria Consideration F) and properties that have achieved significance in the last 50 years (Criteria Consideration G). Recommendation: Revise the Criteria Consideration language in the current HRE and DPR 523 from record to conform to the Special Considerations as described above and at Chapter 14, Section 4852(d)(1)(2)(3) of the California Code of Regulations. As Special Considerations do not address commemorative properties, this analysis in the DPR 523 form record may be removed and discussion linking either Herbert or Lou Henry Hoover to the District addressed in Criterion 2.*

Response: The DPR has been revised to address historical resources achieving significance within the past fifty (50) years under the heading "Special Considerations." Please refer to page 45 and the following page. Special Considerations evaluative criteria 1 and 3 are not applicable because the relevant structures have not been moved or reconstructed.



Response to PART 2 – Statement of Compatibility Assessment

LSA identified one item to be resolved to clarify the analysis and aid the reader.

- 1) *The SOC should clearly reflect the status of the LHHB as an element of the District as identified and described in the revise DPOR 523 form record*

Recommendation: *The SOC should include a discussion of the District, its elements, boundaries, and relationship to the identified historical resources nearby. A summary of the description in the final DPR 523 form record would suffice. Recommend adding it after "Project Summary" on page 4 of the revised SOC.*

Response: Stanford University has added a summary of the District discussion at page 4 of the Statement of Compatibility attached under section 5 of the Historic Status and in the last paragraph of the Project Summary section.

MEMORANDUM

DATE: March 22, 2021

To: Charu Ahluwalia, Associate Planner, County of Santa Clara, Department of Planning and Development

FROM: Michael Hibma, M.A., AICP, Associate/Architectural Historian, LSA

SUBJECT: Second Supplemental Peer Review for the George P. Shultz Project, Leland Stanford Junior University, unincorporated Santa Clara County, California (LSA Project No. SNC2002)

This memorandum presents the results of a second supplemental peer review of a California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) eligibility evaluation of the Lou Henry Hoover Building (LHHB) for the George P. Shultz Project (Project) on the campus of Leland Stanford Junior University in unincorporated Santa Clara County. LSA completed this peer review at the request of the Santa Clara County Department of Planning and Development (County) to assist the County in the Project's environmental review process. The analysis addressed the technical adequacy of the revised California Register evaluation of the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District (District) and an updated Statement of Compatibility (SOC) prepared for the proposed new construction.

To prepare the supplemental analysis, County staff provided LSA with the following documentation:

- Department of Parks and Recreation 523 [DPR 523] form record prepared July 12, 2019, and updated December 4, 2020, of the *Lou Henry Hoover Building and Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings Potential District* and an updated Stanford University-prepared SOC prepared February 23, 2021; and
- An accompanying memorandum prepared February 23, 2021, by Helena Cipres-Palacin, Project Executive, Department of Project Management, Stanford University, titled *George P. Shultz Building ASA Application: Response to Peer Review Comments provided by LSA dated January 11, 2021*.

The revised DPR 523 form record containing the California Register evaluation was jointly prepared by Julie Cain, a Fremont-based historian and preservation planner; Laura Jones, Ph.D., Director of Heritage Services and University Archaeologist for Stanford University; Sapna Marfatia, Director of Architecture, Stanford University; with further assistance from Lauren Conway, a doctoral candidate in archaeological conservation at the University of California, Los Angeles, and architecture graduate Naseem Baradaran Fallahkahir. Director Marfatia prepared the SOC document.

Michael Hibma, M.A., AICP, completed the analysis. Mr. Hibma is an architectural historian at LSA's Point Richmond office and has over 14 years of experience in cultural resources management. He holds an M.A. in History from California State University, Sacramento; meets the Secretary of the Interior's *Professional Qualifications Standards* as an architectural historian and historian (Title 36 Code of Federal Regulations Part 61); and is certified by the American Institute of Certified Planners (AICP #32009). Mr. Hibma currently serves on the Historic Preservation Commission for the City of Richmond.

SECOND SUPPLEMENTAL PEER REVIEW

The purpose of this supplemental peer review is to (1) assess the methodology and conclusions of the District evaluation as documented in the DPR 523 form record and (2) render an opinion as to the evaluation's conformity with professional standards and practices of cultural resources management. Recommendations follow the peer review findings, as warranted.

Results

LSA finds the revised evaluation responsive to several principal issues raised and recommendations provided in the previous peer review dated January 11, 2021. However, the conclusion that the District is not eligible for inclusion in the California Register, as currently presented, remains insufficiently supported. The current evaluation remains incomplete and requires additional analysis and fact-based justifications to support findings on non-eligibility.

LSA identified the following issues that should be resolved to strengthen the evaluation.

- 1) *The DPR 523 form record needs to include all elements of the District in the Primary Record.*

Section **P3a. Description** of the Primary Record does not mention West Pavilion, the East Pavilion, the sunken courtyard (dedicated in 1978 as the "Mark Hatfield Court"), and associated landscaping and hardscaping "added as part of the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building (HHMB) in 1978."¹ Including the District's secondary elements in the Primary Record informs readers unfamiliar with the resource of the various elements that compose the District.

Recommendation: Include the West Pavilion, the East Pavilion, the sunken courtyard, and associated landscaping and hardscaping elements in the Primary Record Form at **P3a. Description** in the Primary Record (DPR 523A). Descriptions need not be elaborate.

- 2) *The two pavilions need to be documented and described on individual Primary Record forms.*

In accordance with Office of Historic Preservation (OHP) guidance, following a Primary Record, Location Map, and District Record for the District as a whole, "every component or element of the district is then documented separately on a Primary Record."² As was done

¹ DPR 523 form record – District Record, section D3. Detailed Description, page 2 of 55.

² *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*, Office of Historic Preservation, 1995:15. Source: <http://scic.org/docs/OHP/manual95.pdf>

for the LHHMB and HHMB, each pavilion should have a Primary Record with a Location Map. The 1991 and 1997 editions of the *Palo Alto, CA* 7.5-minute USGS topographic quadrangle that depicts Stanford University does not show the building footprints of the two pavilions. In this case, a cropped aerial photograph with a north arrow and a call out box to each will suffice to demonstrate their location and spatial relationship within the District. Discussion of landscaping and hardscaping are adequately described and photo-documented in the DPR 523 form record.

Recommendation: Prepare a Primary Record and a Location Map for the West Pavilion and a Primary Record and a Location Map for the East Pavilion and repaginate the DPR record.

3) *The photograph in the Primary Record should accurately depict the resource it is evaluating.*

In accordance with OHP guidance, the Photograph or Drawing and Description in section **P5a**, “should provide an overview of the resource in its setting, or a detailed view of the resource itself where appropriate.” The guidance provides that, “one contemporary photograph showing the front and one side of the resource is usually sufficient.” However, in this case, an overview of the District afforded by Hoover Tower provides an opportunity to more accurately convey the nature and scope of the District as well as aid the reader in linking physical descriptions to the built environment and its spatial arrangement. The current photograph in **P5a** depicts the southeastern corner of the LHHMB with Hoover Tower in the background. This may give a false impression to a reader unfamiliar with the area that Hoover Tower itself is part of the District.

The photograph below was taken by LSA during the July 2, 2020, site visit. The view is to the south looking down from Hoover Tower. The LHHMB is at the left, the HHMB Building is at the right, and the centrally located West Pavilion (foreground) and East Pavilion (background) are separated by the sunken courtyard.



Recommendation: Remove current photograph at section **P5a** and insert the image above with appropriate descriptive caption. LSA will provide a copy of the photograph in appropriate digital file format upon request.

4) *The Special Consideration discussion focuses on the LHHMB and not the District as a whole.*

Page 26 of 55, first full paragraph, third sentence states the purpose of the LHHMB “was to provide additional space for the expanding Hoover Institution library collection and the growing number of research scholars.” The first sentence of the following paragraph states the HHMB was added, “to accommodate growing library collections and additional offices for staff and visiting scholars.” However, the Special Consideration discussion on page 45 of 55, citing earlier research of newspaper articles from 1967 and 1974, indicates “the building [i.e., the LHHMB] remained primarily an archive with office space for Hoover scholars and some rooms made available for modest campus or student events due to the relative lack of public space.”

Mention of the HHMB or the District comes near the end of the paragraph and seems an afterthought. Given that over 50% of the District’s built environment is 43 years old, discussion of significance within the last 50 years needs to include more discussion and analysis of the District’s history from this period (1975-present). The last sentence of the first paragraph on page 26 of 55 describes a pattern of events that caused “the Hoover Institution to gradually evolve from a campus library and archive in 1960 to a global think tank by the late 1980s.”³ Additional research and analysis should address whether or not the District’s involvement with this pattern of events is just *mere association* or if sufficient evidence supports a finding that the District’s *specific association* with this pattern of events is significant.⁴

Recommendation: Provide additional discussion of the District as a whole to support the conclusion of non-eligibility (or eligibility) for significance in the past 50 years. LSA also recommends expanding the body of materials to review from newspapers to conference addenda and related materials (via print and online) prepared by the Hoover Institution.

³ The Hoover Institution’s evolution from an archival library to the modern policy and research organization or “think tank” in 1959-1960 was perhaps spurred by the creation of the Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum that Hoover dedicated January 8, 1962, in his hometown of West Branch, Iowa. Hoover’s Presidential Library, administered by the National Archives and Records Administration, became the primary source for scholarly research of the Hoovers. Sources: Herbert Hoover Presidential Library and Museum Timeline: <https://hoover.archives.gov/#event/timeline/item/herbert-hoover-presidential-library-museum-dedication>; Hoover Institution Timeline: <https://www.hoover.org/about/timeline>.

⁴ Per National Register Bulletin 15, page 12, a section titled “Significance of the Association” states, “[m]ere association with historic events or trends is not enough, in and of itself, to qualify under Criterion A [events]: the property’s specific association must be considered important as well. For example, a building historically in commercial use must be shown to have been significant in commercial history.” Source: https://www.nps.gov/subjects/nationalregister/upload/NRB-15_web508.pdf



MEMORANDUM

Date: April 15, 2021

To: Charu Ahluwalia, Associate Planner, County of Santa Clara

From: Helena Cipres-Palacin, Project Executive,
Department of Project Management, Stanford University

Subject: George P. Schultz Building ASA Application: Response to Remaining Items to be
Addressed prior to the HHC Meeting and Zoning Administration Hearing

This memorandum presents Stanford University's responses to newly received comments provided by Michael Hibma, M.A., AICP, Architectural Historian, LSA in the memorandum dated March 22, 2021 titled Second Supplemental Peer Review for the George P. Shultz Project, Leland Stanford Junior University, unincorporated Santa Clara County.

To document the responses, Stanford University has submitted the following materials in addition to this memorandum:

- 1) 210415 LUEPD – 13APR_DPR_LHH_HHMB_reduced4.pdf

We appreciate the opportunity to address LSA's second supplemental set of comments prior to the HHC Meeting and Zoning Administration Hearing.

Second Supplemental Peer Review

Recommendation #1: *The DPR 523 form record needs to include all elements of the District in the Primary Record . . . Include the West Pavilion, the East Pavilion, the sunken courtyard, and associated landscaping and hardscaping elements in the Primary Record Form at P3a. Description in the Primary Record (DPR 523A). Descriptions need not be elaborate.*

The revised DPR 523 form record has been modified to include the requested elements in the Primary Record. Please refer to page 1. Inclusion of these features within the Primary Record does not change or otherwise affect the conclusion that the potential district is not eligible for listing on the state or national registers.

Recommendation #2: *The two pavilions need to be documented and described on individual Primary Record forms . . . Prepare a Primary Record and a Location Map for the West Pavilion and a Primary Record and a Location Map for the East Pavilion and repaginate the DPR record.*



The revised DPR 523 form record has been modified to include the requested Primary Record forms for each pavilion. Please Refer to pages 56-57 for the East Pavilion and 58-59 for the West Pavilion. Please note that the DPR 523 form generally is designed to document the determination that a property or district *is* eligible for listing on the national or state registers. Many public agencies use other types of evaluation reports to document determinations that a property or district *is not* eligible for listing on the national or state registers.

Recommendation #3: *The photograph in the Primary Record should accurately depict the resource it is evaluating . . . Remove current photograph at section **P5a** and insert the image above [a photo taken by LSA during LSA's July 2, 2020 site visit] with appropriate descriptive caption. LSA will provide a copy of the photograph in appropriate digital file format upon request.*

The revised DPR 523 form record has been modified to replace the identified photograph with the July 2020 photograph LSA recently provided. Please Refer to page 1.

Recommendation #4: *The Special Considerations discussion focuses on the LHHMB and not the District as a whole . . . Provide additional discussion of the District as a whole to support the conclusion of non-eligibility (or eligibility) for significance in the last 50 years. LSA also recommends expanding the body of materials to review from newspapers to conference addenda[sic] and related materials (via print and online) prepared by the Hoover Institution.*

The revised DPR 523 form record has been modified to expand the discussion of Special Considerations for buildings or potential district components that are less than 50 years old, or may have achieved significance within 50 years. The expanded analysis explains why the evolution of the Hoover Institution from a campus library to a national think tank does not appear to meet the requisite standards for a significant event or pattern of events in the history of the nation or state. The analysis further explains why the Lou Henry Hoover Memorial Building and Herbert Hoover Memorial Building are not specifically associated with that event and pattern of events. Rather, prominent Hoover Institution fellows performed their important work at other sites or prior to being appointed a fellow, and no significant events in the evolution of the Hoover Institution took place within these two buildings. The association between the Lou Henry Hoover Memorial Building and Herbert Hoover Memorial Building and events or significant figures in public policy development appears to have been, as the reviewer suggested, a “mere association” and not a strong and specific one. The expanded analysis is highlighted in yellow in the marked up DPR and can be found in pages 29, 31, and 44-47.

Ahluwalia, Charu

From: Ahluwalia, Charu
Sent: Tuesday, April 27, 2021 8:53 AM
To: Helena Cipres-Palacin
Subject: PLN19-0164_Stanford Shultz Project_Next Steps

Importance: High

Hi Helena,

Staff has reviewed the revised DPR for the Lou Henry Hoover – Herbert Hoover Memorial Buildings District (District), that was submitted on April 16, 2021 (Friday). The revised DPR record has sufficient information to present to the County Historic Heritage Commission (HHC) and the Zoning Administration Hearing Officer. We are in process of coordinating meeting dates/ time for HHC and ZA meetings (the HHC meeting would likely happen in the evening).

Let me know if you have questions.

Best,

Thank you for your inquiry. Due to the immediate need of the Department of Planning and Development staff to support the County-wide effort regarding the COVID-19 Pandemic; there will be a delay in our ability to respond to telephone calls and emails.



CHARU AHLUWALIA

Associate Planner

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County of Santa Clara**

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Phone: (408) 299-5740

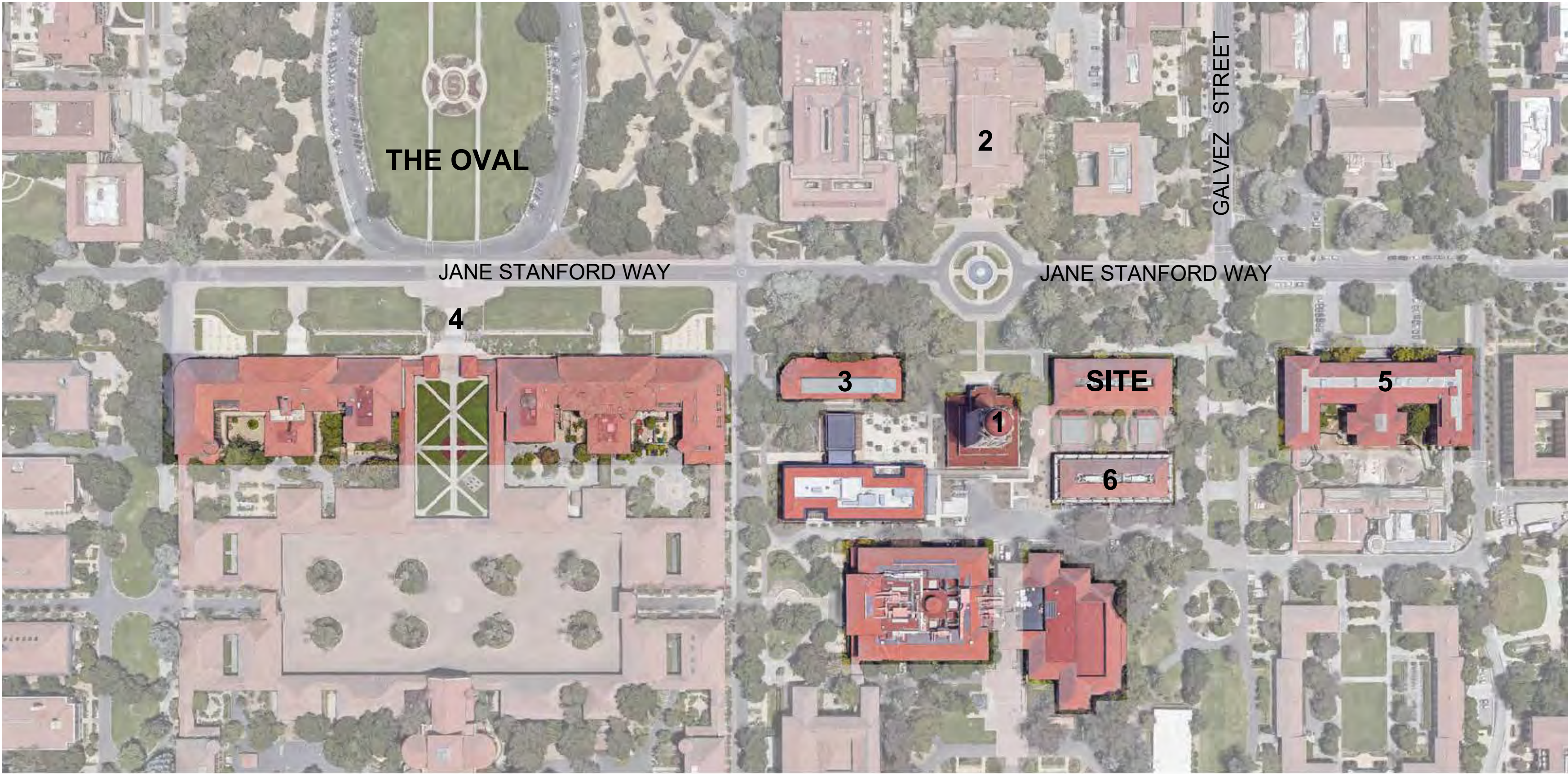
charu.ahluwalia@pln.sccgov.org

Attachment H

Visual Analysis of the Proposed Shultz Building
for Compatibility with the Neighborhood

Attachment H

Visual Analysis of the Shultz Building for compatibility with the **"immediate neighborhood"**, defined by significant historic resources and the formal and prominent pedestrian Jane Stanford Way and Galvez Street.



KEY PLAN

SITE - LOU HENRY HOOVER BUILDING (1967)

1 - HOOVER TOWER (1940)

2 - MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM

3 - ART GALLERY (1917)

4 - MAIN QUAD (1891-1906)

5 - ENCINA HALL (1891)

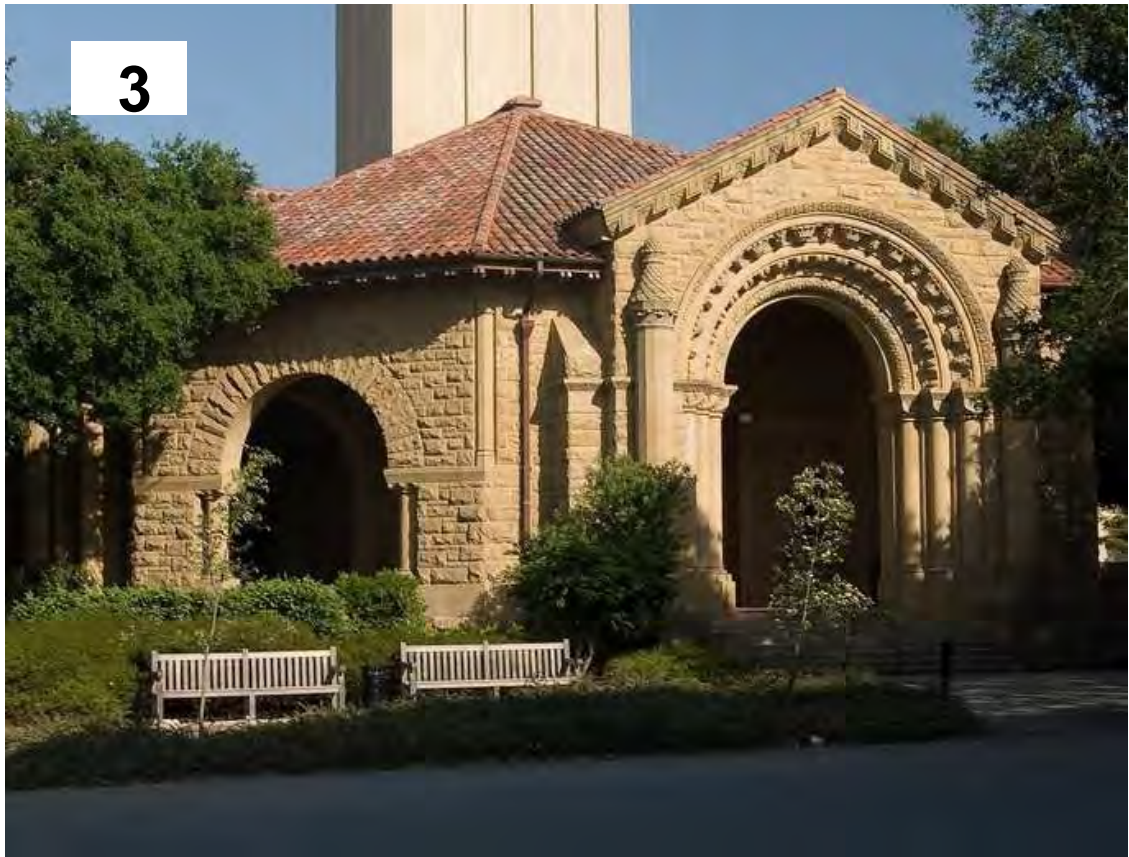
6 - HERBERT HOOVER MEMORIAL BUILDING



EXISTING LHH BUILDING (same design as the Herbert Hoover Memorial Building #6)



PROPOSED SHULTZ BUILDING



Attachment I

Guideline for Architecture and Site Approval

*emphasis added to highlighted sections in attachment

PLANNING COMMISSION RESOLUTION NO. 9494

County of Santa Clara, State of California

**GUIDELINES FOR
ARCHITECTURE AND SITE APPROVAL**

Adopted March 19, 1981

Printed 3/07

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INTRODUCTION

A. WHAT IS ARCHITECTURE AND SITE APPROVAL?

Architecture and Site Approval (ASA) is a procedure established by the County of Santa Clara Zoning Ordinance to review the quality of site and architectural design associated with proposed projects. ASA frequently results in conditions of approval being established which change and improve development design.

B. ASA COMMITTEE

In order to promote excellence of development, the Zoning Ordinance establishes a five-member committee, including one Planning Commissioner, to review each project proposal and establish conditions of approval. In carrying out this task, the committee examines numerous factors affecting development excellence, including: design, environmental impacts, landscaping, signs, traffic safety, drainage, fire protection, noise and energy.

C. INTENT OF ASA

Specifically, the County Zoning Ordinance provides that it is the intent of ASA to “secure the general purposes of this ordinance and the General Plan and to maintain the character and integrity of the neighborhood by promoting excellence of development, preventing undue traffic hazards or congestion, and encouraging the most appropriate development and use of land in harmony with the neighborhood.” (Sec. 51-1, emphasis added)

D. DEVELOPMENT REQUIRING ASA

ASA is required in all industrial, commercial, professional office, historic and scenic zoning districts. It is also required in certain multiple residential zoning districts and other designated zoning districts. In addition to the specific requirements of individual zoning districts, the requirements for ASA may arise as a condition of a variance, special permit, or a use permit.

E. STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

There are three principal sources for the policy framework within which the ASA establishes the conditions of approval for individual development projects. First are the uniform standards, ordinances and resolutions adopted by the County Board of Supervisors and Planning Commission. These standards leave little room for interpretation in their application to individual projects. Requirements regarding setbacks, parking spaces, and maximum building height must either be satisfied, or a variance from these standards justified in a public hearing.

A second policy source is the County General Plan. The Plan establishes desired community conditions, goals and policies. It also contains certain criteria for

evaluating the merit of specific development proposals.

The third source for the ASA policy framework has arisen from recent experience with the functioning of various land uses both here and elsewhere in the nation. Policies toward these land uses have been developed based on both successful land development projects and problems associated with past failure to require adequate conditions of a development project.

In practice, these latter policy sources have been more akin to guidelines to reaching a goal of development excellence in the County of Santa Clara, rather than formal inflexible standards.

The guidelines approach attempts to integrate into project design an awareness of potential impacts of the proposed development, so as to bring about a better use of the land.

F. FLEXIBILITY

A key advantage of the development guidelines over standards has been their flexibility. The guidelines merely represent the most current knowledge regarding the reasons for the success or failure of land development. Unforeseen circumstances or an innovative approach may result in an approval design and site plan at variance with the guidelines. As we learn through the evaluation of different projects and designs, new guidelines may be added and former guidelines modified or removed. Nevertheless, throughout the process the basic goal of development excellence remains unchanged.

G. WHY WRITTEN GUIDELINES?

One danger of such flexible guidelines is that their implementation tends to be rather significantly affected by the attitudes and personal experiences of those who are responsible for enforcing them. Unless they are well thought out, clearly written down, and carried out in an intelligent manner, guidelines' vaunted flexibility can degenerate into inconsistency, arbitrariness and lack of fairness. This is why some jurisdictions tend to rely heavily on simplistic and inflexible written standards that are insensitive to the dynamics of new design ideas and building techniques.

These Guidelines for Architecture and Site Approval represent an attempt on the part of the County of Santa Clara to overcome the weaknesses of traditional approaches to design review. By emphasizing that they are but the current means to a goal, avoidance of simplistic implementation may be avoided. Most important, they can be easily updated and changed, based on actual experience with them.

H. HOW TO USE THE GUIDELINES

1. The first step in reviewing a submitted development proposal is reference to

the General Plan and the Zoning Ordinance. The project should be examined for its conformance with the minimal standards established for the zoning district in which it is located. If it is outside an urban service area, it should conform to the development policies and allowable uses stated in the General Plan. Items to look for regarding zoning are the building setback, height, lot coverage, etc. Staff should be aware of certain exceptions in the zoning ordinance which may be used to produce a better project. One example is the exception to residential setback requirements (Sec. 41-3) which facilitates greater compatibility with the neighborhood.

2. Secondly, standards and special ordinances have been adopted or drafted for certain special uses/areas of the County. These standards have been adopted for guidance to the staff and public. These “uses/areas” are listed below and the relevant standards and ordinances are available to the public and have been gathered together in a compendium for staff use. Should a proposed development fall within one of these use categories or geographic areas, reference should be made to the appropriate document for the preparation of possible conditions of development.

County Resolutions, Policies, Ordinances, etc., which should be employed in certain cases during ASA review:

- a. Agricultural Stand Signs
 - b. Billboards
 - c. Cluster Permits
 - d. Farmer’s Market Standards
 - e. Fire Access
 - f. Historical Districts
 - g. Horses
 - h. Mobile Homes
 - i. Off-Street Parking Standards
 - j. Preschools
 - k. Quarries
 - l. Service Station Standards
 - m. Standards for Redevelopment of Previously Approved Service Station to Convenience Commercial with Gas Service
 - n. Solar Access for New Subdivision Development
 - o. Timber Harvesting
 - p. Summary of Zoning Regulations
3. Thirdly, staff should review the guidelines which follow in this document. Where particular guidelines are determined to be relevant to a specific development proposal, they should be translated into appropriate conditions of development. When in doubt about how to apply guidelines to a particular project, check recent ASA actions for similar projects.

The guidelines may be reviewed as containing a series of

objectives for achieving development excellence in the County of Santa Clara. It is not the County's purpose to require each development to satisfy every applicable objective. Because of site restrictions or an innovative approach, some individual objectives may not be met. The ultimate test is whether overall, balancing very successful attainment of some objectives with not fully reaching others, the guidelines may have been satisfied by the proposed project.

4. The last step is to review any environmental assessment which may be required for the proposed project. Assessments may point out problems which could have been overlooked during the normal architecture and site approval procedure. Any such adverse impacts discovered through the assessment process would be mitigated by additional conditions imposed by ASA.
5. It should be noted that during the approval process, several additional plans may be required besides the initial site plan or building elevations/floor plan. Most commonly required is the landscape plan. Sign plans are most frequently required of commercial developments. Recently, the County has begun requiring energy conservation plans in certain cases.
6. When reviewing development proposals, staff time should not be wasted in conditioning inadequate development applications. No application should be considered complete which is in conflict with the General Plan or the Zoning Ordinance. Applications which in general fail to satisfy the guidelines or special ordinances or major aspects of them should also not be considered complete for the purpose of formal review and conditioning by the ASA Committee. In refusing to certify the application as complete, staff should make applicants aware of the specific inadequacies of their application.

I. UPDATING THE GUIDELINES

Following approval of these initial guidelines by the Planning Commission, they may be formally updated at the request of staff or individual commissioners. Deletions, changes and additions would be presented to the Planning Commission for its approval.

GUIDELINES FOR ARCHITECTURE AND SITE APPROVAL

I. DESIGN

The appearance of spaces, buildings, and other structures has a material and substantial relationship to property values. In the past, many communities and neighborhoods have deteriorated through poor planning, a haphazard development approach, neglect of proper design standards, and the erection of buildings and structures unrelated to the sites and incompatible with the character of the neighborhood. This has resulted in such problems as the destruction of desirable natural land and vegetative forms, the creation of drainage and erosion problems on adjacent property, and the construction of structures out of scale and harmony with their neighborhoods. An objective of the design guidelines is to help alleviate these and other problems associated with poor design.

A. ARCHITECTURE

Structures should create an attractive and interesting exterior form through variation in surface, colors, textures and materials which carry through on all sides. For example, is sun and shade created through multiple outside surfaces? A change in level? Or does the project offer only expanses of blank wall completely incompatible with its surroundings? The architecture should create an enjoyable environment for those who will be working, shopping, or living in the proposed development.

1. Excellence of Design

Excellence of design is the most important architectural element making for a positive evaluation of a proposed project. A failure to achieve all the objectives suggested by the various guidelines is most likely to be accepted if all structures are of superior design and tied together with hard surfaces of quality material such as brick or tile. A key question would be whether the proposed project represents a clear improvement of the site's and neighborhood's aesthetic environment.

2. Scale

Structures should be designed to reflect a pleasing sense of scale with the neighborhood. Where massive structures out of scale with surrounding land uses are unavoidable, it is preferable that some landscaping/parking be eliminated so as to reduce building height to a scale more compatible with the neighbors. Alternately, taller buildings could be stepped down to lower buildings along the property periphery. A tall building separated from its neighbors by substantial landscaping and parking is not preferred. The result is frequently building isolation and breakup of the surrounding neighborhood. Conversely, in some more urbanized areas or

neighborhoods undergoing transition toward higher density, taller structures may be preferred over more suburban type structures.

3. Colors and Materials

Exterior colors and materials should blend with the natural setting, surrounding neighborhood and positive trends of the area. The use of natural materials and earth tones are encouraged. In some cases, such as structures built in certain cultural or architectural traditions, bright colors may be appropriate. Highly reflective surfaces and colors are discouraged. Materials should be selected for durability and ease of maintenance, as well as initial beauty. Artificial, composition type materials (including simulated wood or masonry) lacking strong evidence of durability and compatibility with traditional types of building materials are discouraged.

4. Roofs

Flat roofed box-like structures are not approved unless part of an exceptional design. Hip, gable, shed and mansard (which wrap around front and sides of the structure) roofs are usually preferred. Encouraged roofing materials include concrete tile, terra cotta tile, wood shingles and shakes (last two are not recommended in high fire hazard zones). Composition roofing may be satisfactory behind mansard roofs or on single family, duplex and triplexes. Machinery on the roof (except solar) should be screened from ground view and from neighboring buildings by projections which appear to be part of the roof.

5. Lighting

External lighting, when used, should be subdued. It should enhance building design and landscaping, as well as provide for safety and security. It should not create glare for occupants, neighboring properties or streets. Lighting fixtures should be durable and compatible with building design and landscaping. Tall fixtures that illuminate large areas should be avoided. Not allowed are festooned or naked bulb lighting, or flashing bulb lighting. Energy conservation should be given consideration when planning the amount and type of lighting. High crime areas should be well lit.

6. Compatibility With Neighbors

Structures should relate in size and general appearance to adjacent buildings and to the neighborhood in which they are located. No structures will be approved which is aesthetically incompatible with the best neighboring structures. Site design, arch architecture and landscaping; use of similar roofing, wall material and complementary colors are means by which a proposed project can be made compatible with its neighbors.

Attachment J

2000 Stanford General Use Permit EIR Excerpt (Historical Resources)

*emphasis added to highlighted sections in attachment

4.9 HISTORIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES

This section identifies potential project impacts to historic and archaeological resources. The potential to affect paleontological resources and human remains is also evaluated. Analysis includes potential effects both to known sites and previously undiscovered resources.

4.9.A SETTING

4.9.A.1 Studies of Area

The project area falls within the San Francisco Bay archaeological region as described by Moratto (1984). The prehistory of this region is not well established. Urban sprawl and unpublished data from "salvage archaeology" activities have led to a paucity of information (Moratto 1984:218, Allen et al. 1999:29). Early San Francisco Bay area archaeological field studies focused on data retrieval in advance of construction activities. "In many cases, only large sites producing showy artifacts were so recognized...[and even] these sites for the most part escaped systematic investigation or analysis" (Allen et al. 1999:29).

N.C. Nelson conducted the first intensive survey of archaeological sites in the San Francisco Bay region between 1906 and 1908. He documented more than 425 "earth mounds and shell heaps" between the Russian River and Half Moon Bay (Moratto 1984:227). In recent years, several overviews of the archaeology of the Santa Clara Valley and Central California have been attempted. A more detailed discussion and overview of the archaeology of the Santa Clara Valley is contained in Allen et al. (1999) and the reports cited therein (Bergthold [1982], Elsasser [1986], and Hylkema [1998b]).

Beginning in the 1920s, archaeological sites located on Stanford lands have been evaluated by the faculty and students (Stanford University Community Plan 1999:74). The first systematic investigation of the 8,180-acre campus was conducted in 1986 by the Campus Archaeology program. In total, 65 prehistoric archaeological sites have been identified on Stanford Campus.

4.9.A.2 Prehistory and Ethnography

The project area occurs within the territory of the Tamyen, or Santa Clara Costanoan, language group (Levy 1978; Moratto 1984), one of the Ohlone-speaking groups that inhabited the area from central San Francisco Bay to Monterey Bay and east to the crest of the Coast ranges (Allen et al. 1999:48). Today, Native Americans from this region identify themselves as Ohlone and have contributed important texts to the literature on Ohlone culture and history (Hylkema 1998a and Kehl and Yamana 1995 in Allen et al. 1999:48). A detailed discussion and overview of the ethnography of the region is contained in Allen et al. (1999), Hylkema in Allen et al. (1999), Moratto (1984), and Levy (1978) for. The following brief synthesis is distilled from those reports.

Archaeological evidence at various sites indicate that the ancestral Ohlone may have inhabited the region as recently as 9000 years ago. Levy (1978:486) dates the "arrival" of the present day Ohlone at approximately 500 A.D. The total Ohlone population just prior to and at the point of European contact is unknown. Kroeber has estimated the total Ohlone population to have been about 7,000, with an average of 1,000 individuals in each language group such as the Santa Clara Costanoan (Kroeber in Allen et al. 1999:48). Levy (1978) has placed the Ohlone population at the time of Euro-contact as being closer to 10,000, with from 200 to 2,700 individuals in each language group.

In 1770 the Ohlones lived in approximately 50 separate and politically autonomous nations or tribelets (Levy 1978:485). Each tribelet had one or more permanent village sites, as well as various seasonal, temporary camps at scattered locations within their territory. Groups of individuals periodically utilized these temporary camps to fish, hunt, and collect plant foods. Each tribelet averaged 200 individuals, with ranges from 50 to 500 persons not unheard of. Milliken has estimated population densities at this time to have been an average of 2.5 persons per square mile (Milliken in Allen et al. 1999:51).

The introduction of the Mission system to the San Francisco Bay region in the 1770s initiated a rapid and devastating population decline among the Costanoans. Mission baptismal records demonstrate that the last Costanoan tribelets living an aboriginal existence had disappeared by 1810. The people experienced cataclysmic changes in almost all areas of their life as a result of introduced diseases and declining birth rates. Their population declined from 10,000 or more in 1770 to less than 2,000 in 1832. Following secularization of the Missions by the Mexican Government, most Costanoans left the Missions to find employment at local ranches as manual laborers. Costanoan languages were considered extinct by 1935, although some families continued to retain the usage of phrases and other words until recent times.

As of 1973, only an estimated 130 to 200 people of Costanoan descent remained in the San Francisco Bay area (Levy 1978:486); however, this estimate was not based on actual U.S. Census information and many more may have been present.

4.9.A.3 History

In 1769 Gaspar de Portolá, a Spanish explorer searching for Monterey Bay, pitched camp on the northwest bank of the San Francisquito Creek (Hoover 1990:398). Father Juan Crespí, accompanying Portolá, wrote:

We pitched camp in a plain some six leagues long, grown with good oaks and live oaks, and with much other timber in the neighborhood. This plain has two good arroyos with a good flow of water, and at the southern end of the estuary there is a good river, with plenty of water, which passes through the plain mentioned, well wooded on its banks [Guadalupe River]. This entire port is surrounded by many and large villages of barbarous heathen who are very affable, mild, and docile, and very generous.

Hoover states that "the site of the camp under a tall redwood is generally thought to be across the creek from the lone redwood tree that still stands beside the Southern Pacific railroad tracks at Palo Alto" (1990:398). The tree, called the *Palo Alto* (tall tree) by the Spaniards, was a

landmark for all: local Indians, Spanish explorers, missionaries, soldiers, and travelers along the peninsula between San Francisco and the missions of Santa Clara and San José.

During the mission period, the boundary between the pasturelands of Mission San Francisco de Asis (Mission Dolores) to the north and Mission Santa Clara to the south was defined by the San Francisquito Creek drainage (EIP 1998: 4.3-6). Following secularization of the missions, the mission lands were distributed to the "Californios" as large land grants.

The project area is partially located within the boundaries of the land grant Rancho San Francisquito, an area of 1,500 acres granted to Don Antonino Buelna by Governor Alvarado in the 1830s. The grant is bounded to the north by Rancho Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito, to the west by the San Francisquito Creek, and to the south and east by the Rancho Rincón de San Francisquito. Don Antonio's adobe, which was built near the northern edge of the present day Stanford University Golf Course is no longer extant. Following the Don's death in 1853, numerous squatters laid claim to the land. By 1863, many of these claims had been bought out by George Gordon, a wealthy San Francisco businessman who had secured title to most of the original land grant (Hoover 1990:407; Winslow 1993:18). Leland Stanford, a New York native, came to California in 1852. Upon settling in Sacramento, he and his brothers built their fortune dealing in the mercantile trade during the gold rush (Hoover 1990:418). As a prominent businessman, Leland Stanford became the first Republican governor in California in 1862. Along with Charles Crocker, Mark Hopkins, and Collis P. Huntington, (the Big Four), Stanford built and co-owned the Central Pacific Railroad (later merged with the Southern Pacific Railroad) an economic entity that monopolized rail transportation on the west coast into the 20th century.

In 1876, Leland Stanford purchased 650 acres of Gordon's Rancho San Francisquito, including the country home. He later expanded his holdings by acquiring title to 8,000 acres of adjoining lands. On these lands, Stanford built a stock farm where he spent much of his time breeding and training pedigree race horses (Davis and Nilan 1989:9). The Palo Alto Stock Farm as it was known, was named for the landmark *Palo Alto* tree which still stands today.

In 1884, the Stanfords experienced a family tragedy when their beloved 15-year-old son died unexpectedly in Florence, Italy following a bout of typhoid fever. Committed to building a memorial to their son, and a gift to humanity, the Stanfords founded the Leland Stanford Junior University in his honor. The University cornerstone was laid in the center of the Stanford lands on May 14, 1887, the anniversary of Leland Jr.'s birth. Classes began in October 1891 with a student body of 559 freshman, upperclassmen transfers, graduate students and "special" students, and a faculty of 15 (Stanford University 1999).

The campus grounds encompass several tracts including Ayrshire Farm, Hoag Farm, Coon Farm (located between San Francisquito and Los Trancos creeks), and Felt Farm (Rancho de los Trancos). Ayrshire Farm was owned by Peter Coutts, better known to locals as "the Frenchman." Coutts, whose real name was Jean-Baptiste Paulin Caperon, was a wealthy and educated French banker and publisher of *La Liberte*, a Royalist French newspaper (Davis and Nilan 1989:44; Hoover 1990:418). As a political exile, Coutts and his family arrived in America in 1874 and settled in the vicinity of Mayfield. Ayrshire Farm soon became a showplace for his prize winning Ayrshire and Holstein-Friesian dairy cattle and his orchards. In the early 1880s,

the political climate in France began to shift in his favor. Feeling safe to return to his homeland, Coutts returned to France where he remained until his death in 1890. In 1891, Coutts' home, located at 859 Escondido Road, became the residence of Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of the newly founded Stanford University. Dr. Jordan named the place *Escondite*, or "hiding place." Several other buildings and structures remain extant from the period of Coutts' ownership including the Frenchman's Tower, a two-story brick structure located on Old Page Mill Road. Coutts built the tower to house a tank for the underground water supply he vainly hoped he would find in the nearby hillsides but never did. Today the Ayrshire Farm tract and Escondite are located within Escondido Village, Stanford University, just east of Campus Drive.

The Campus Plan

Frederick Law Olmsted, a prominent landscape architect in America during the late 19th and early 20th century, was hired to design the University buildings and grounds. The task of actually drawing the plans and overseeing construction however, was given to Charles Allerton Coolidge, the youngest member of the prominent Boston architectural firm of Shepley, Rutan and Coolidge. Coolidge and his Boston partners were known for their work in the style of their late mentor, H.H. Richardson, founder of the Richardsonian Romanesque building style. Initial designs for the University were submitted to the Stanfords in April 1887, barely one month before the cornerstone was laid in May of that same year.

From the beginning, Stanford maintained a controlling hand in the design of the University, resulting in a tumultuous relationship with Olmsted, who envisioned a more naturalistic plan for the buildings. Rather than constructing University buildings nestled among the foothills as was Olmsted's preference, a flat site was chosen to allow for the expansion of the university through a series of quadrangles extending laterally from the original main quadrangle. Lending to the formal arrangement of the buildings and the imposing nature of the structures on the environment, a mile long approach to the campus was designed as the major north/south axis. Palm Drive as it is known is lined with palm trees, adding to the sense of transition from the less formal to the formal. The main quadrangle is also defined with a secondary east/west axis, which was to be extended in both directions by additional quadrangles to be built as the University expanded. The architectural style of the original buildings is a combination of Romanesque and California Mission, built of local sandstone with red tile roofs, laid out in a rectilinear pattern around a central quad. The buildings are connected by long covered arcades repeating the Romanesque arch pattern along their length. The main axis/approach was designed to pass through the Memorial Arch (which collapsed in the 1906 San Francisco earthquake and has not been rebuilt), culminating at the Memorial Church, Mrs. Stanford's memorial to her late husband who died in 1893.

Building activity following the 1906 earthquake and prior to World War II included a series of buildings designed by the San Francisco architecture firm of Bakewell and Brown. These buildings, located to the east of the main quadrangle, include Green Library West, Education Building, the Art Gallery, and the Hoover Tower. Post-war architecture attempted to mimic the historical plans while taking on more modern designs and materials.

Today, the 2,300-acre central campus includes the Quad and other classroom buildings, laboratories, libraries, residence halls, golf course, athletic facilities, the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center and faculty-staff housing subdivisions.

Historic Sites on the Stanford Campus

The Santa Clara County Historical Heritage Commission (HHC) is responsible for overseeing the protection of historical resources throughout the unincorporated areas of the County. The Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory (County Inventory) is the official listing of historic sites and is maintained by the Commission. The County Inventory was first published in 1979 and is updated as new sites are approved by the Santa Clara County Board of Supervisors.

The County Inventory consists entirely of sites that have been listed, or determined to be eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places and/or the California Register of Historical Resources. As of May 2000, the Inventory includes the following 21 resources located on Stanford lands within Santa Clara County:

1. Stanford University Main Quadrangle and Memorial Church
2. Cecil H. Green Library West
3. Cooksey (Synergy) House
4. Dunn - Bacon House
5. Durand - Kirkman House
6. Electioneer Statue
7. Encina Hall
8. Escondite Cottage/Remains of Ayrshire Farm
9. Fire Truck House
10. Frenchman's Tower
11. Griffen-Drell House
12. Hanna House
13. Hesperides
14. Hoover Tower
15. The Knoll
16. Leland Stanford Junior Museum/Cantor Center for Visual Arts
17. Lou Henry Hoover House
18. Owen House
19. Red Barn/Palo Alto Stock Farm Horse Barn
20. Thomas Weiton Stanford Art Gallery
21. Tower House (Frenchman's Library)/Remains of Ayrshire Farm

In addition to its responsibility for proposing additions to the County Inventory, the Santa Clara County HHC is asked by County planning staff to make recommendations to the County Planning Commission regarding proposed projects that might affect historical resources included on the County Inventory.

In 1986, Stanford created an internal planning mechanism called the Stanford University Historic Values Index (HVI) to identify historic structures and sites on Stanford lands

that are of particular significance to the community at large. Using criteria that overlap somewhat with the criteria of the National Register and California Register, but also including new “themes” such as “features which relate to University lore and humor”, Stanford’s Historic Values Subcommittee assigns a numerical ranking to each structure and site it reviews. Recently the Subcommittee has decided that in addition to providing an HVI ranking, the Subcommittee will also complete an informational State Record Form to record each site and structure reviewed pursuant to National Register and California Register criteria.

To date, 94 buildings and campus features have been evaluated for placement on the HVI Cumulative Evaluation Index. This number represents all Campus structures which will be at least 50 years old by 2010 and many of the landscape features, e.g., Palm Drive and the Arboretum. However, many of the structures on the HVI Cumulative Evaluation Index have not been systematically evaluated for inclusion in Santa Clara County’s Heritage Resources Inventory. The HVI Cumulative Evaluation Index is available for viewing at the Santa Clara County Planning Office.

All surface areas of Stanford University have been surveyed for archaeological sites. As of August 1999, 65 prehistoric archaeological sites (including isolates, lithic scatters, millingstone/petroglyphs, and occupation sites) have been identified and mapped. A comprehensive inventory of these sites is maintained by the Campus Archaeologist. The precise locations of the sites are not set forth in this EIR to avoid public disclosure that would raise the potential for vandalism of the sites.

4.9.A.4 Paleontology

The 1989 Santa Clara County General Use Permit for Stanford University EIR (EIP 1989:15-7) states that the Berkeley Museum has recorded four paleontological sites on or near Stanford lands. The most important of these is a site near the Stanford Linear Accelerator where a *Paleoparadoxia* (“sea cow”) was uncovered during excavation. This is the best-preserved and most complete *Paleoparadoxia* skeleton found outside of China. Of the other three sites, one contained the upper leg bone of a seal, one contained an *Allodemus* hip bone, and one contained the remains of other marine mammals.

The United States Geological Survey (USGS) has recorded three fossil discoveries in addition to the *Paleoparadoxia* (EIP 1989:15-7). The first was a large mastodon tusk found in the bank of San Francisquito Creek. The second and third were fragments of petrified mastodon and/or dinosaur bone. One of these locations is near the Veterans’ Administration Hospital in Palo Alto; the other is on Junipero Serra Boulevard west of Page Mill Road.

Other paleontological artifacts have been uncovered, collected, and catalogued by Stanford University (EIP 1989:15-8). Isolated fragments of fossil ribs and lower limbs, from late Pleistocene mammals, have also been discovered in various locations.

Most of the paleontological remains to be found in the Stanford area are marine fossils such as the remains of clams and snails (EIP 1989:15-11). In addition, Stanford lands contain old

quarries, creek beds, cut slopes and rock outcroppings which are of geological interest and educational value. The best exposed rock formations are along Arastradero Road.

4.9.B EVALUATION CRITERIA WITH POINTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

The California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) Guidelines Section 15064.5 includes provisions for significance criteria related to archaeological and historical resources. A significant archaeological or historical resource is defined as one which meets the criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources, is included in a local register of historic resources, or is determined by the lead agency to be historically significant. A significant impact is characterized as a "substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource."

Public Resource Code Section 5024.1 authorizes the establishment of the California Register of Historical Resources. Any identified cultural resources must, therefore, be evaluated against the California Register criteria. In order to be determined eligible for the California Register, a property must be significant at the local, state, or national level under one or more of the following four criteria, modeled on the National Register criteria:

1. It is associated with events or patterns of events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history and cultural heritage of California and the United States;
2. It is associated with the lives of persons important to the nation or to California's past;
3. It 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. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the state and the nation.

In addition to meeting one of the above criteria, a significant property must exhibit a measure of integrity. Properties eligible for listing in the California Register must retain enough of their historic character or appearance to be recognizable as historic properties and to convey the reasons for their significance. Integrity is judged in relation to location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It must also be judged with reference to the particular criteria under which a property is thought to be eligible.

Public Resource Code Section 21083.2 governs the treatment of unique archaeological resources, defined as "an archaeological artifact, object, or site about which it can be clearly demonstrated" as meeting any of the following criteria:

1. Contains information needed to answer important scientific research questions and that there is a demonstrable public interest in that information;
2. Has a special and particular quality such as being the oldest of its type or the best available example of its type; or
3. Is directly associated with a scientifically recognized important prehistoric or historic event or person.

If it can be demonstrated that a project will cause damage to a unique archaeological resource, appropriate mitigation measures shall be required to preserve the resource in-place, in an undisturbed state. Mitigation measures may include, but are not limited to 1) planning construction to avoid the site, 2) deeding conservation easements, or 3) capping the site prior to construction. If a resource is determined to be a “non-unique archaeological resource” no further consideration of the resource by the lead agency is necessary.

Table 4.9-1

**Evaluation Criteria with Points of Significance - Historic
and Archaeological Resources**

Evaluation Criteria	As Measured by	Point of Significance	Justification
1. Will the project cause a substantial adverse change (including demolition) in the significance of an historical resource as defined in CEQA Guidelines Section 15064.5?	Number of historical resources affected by project activities	Greater than 0 resources	CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5 Public Resources Code § 5024.1 and § 21084.1 Santa Clara County General Plan, Rural Unincorporated Area Issues & Policies, Section O Santa Clara County Heritage Resources Inventory Santa Clara County Environmental Evaluation Checklist Item E(a) and (e)
2. Will the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a unique archaeological resource as defined in Public Resources Code Section 21083.2?	Number of archaeological resources affected by project activities	Greater than 0 resources	CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5 Public Resources Code § 5024.1, § 21083.2, and § 21084.1 Santa Clara County General Plan, Rural Unincorporated Area Issues & Policies, Section O Santa Clara County Environmental Evaluation Checklist Item E(b)
3. Will the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?	Number of unique resources, sites, or features destroyed	Greater than 0 unique resources, sites, or features destroyed	Public Resources Code § 5097.5 Santa Clara County Environmental Evaluation Checklist Item E(c)
4. Will the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?	Number of disturbances of remains	Greater than 0 disturbances	CEQA Guidelines § 15064.5(d) Santa Clara County Environmental Evaluation Checklist Item E(d)

4.9.C IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

IMPACT: HA-1: Will the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of a historical resource as defined in Section 15064.5?

Analysis: *Significant*

As described above, 21 Stanford structures and sites are currently included in the Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory, and it is possible that other Stanford structures and sites will be added to that County Inventory in the future. The General Use Permit proposes 2,035,000 gross square feet of academic development and up to 3,018 housing units in specified development districts, but does not identify the precise locations within particular development districts where construction will occur. Those locations are not known at this time. If the General Use Permit is approved, it is possible that specific building projects would be proposed that would either remodel or demolish resources that are either currently included in the County Inventory or that are determined by the County to be historical resources.

Construction of an underground parking structure is proposed for the area beneath the “Oval” at the southern end of Palm Drive. The Oval is listed in the HVI Cumulative Evaluation Index as the “Palm Drive Open Space.” Palm Drive, in its entirety, is considered a historical landscape feature with strong visual integrity. This area is also included in the proposed Campus Open Space designation. The Oval itself was an important defining element to the original campus plan. Access ramps, elevators, and ventilation equipment for the parking structure could alter the character of the Oval. In addition, sub-surface construction activities may encounter unknown archaeological resources, which should be addressed pursuant to Impact HA-2.

Remodeling

If a particular project to be developed under the General Use Permit would include remodeling an existing structure, the first inquiry would be whether the existing structure is included in the County Inventory. If the structure is included in the County Inventory, remodeling it would cause a potentially significant impact requiring mitigation.

If the structure is not on the County Inventory, the next inquiry is whether the structure is 50 or more years old. If the existing structure is not at least 50 years old, it is not generally considered by the County to be a historical resource and remodeling would cause no impact.

Demolition

If a particular project to be developed under the General Use Permit would require demolition of an existing structure, the first inquiry would be whether the

existing structure is included in the County Inventory. This is a potentially significant impact that would require mitigation. If the structure to be demolished is not included in the County Inventory, the next question is whether the structure is 50 or more years old. If not, demolition would likely cause no impact.

Mitigation:

HA-1: Protection of Historic Resources

(a) If a construction project to be carried out pursuant to the General Use Permit includes remodeling of, or development that could physically affect, a structure that is included in the Santa Clara County Heritage Resource Inventory, the California Register of Historical Resources, or the National Register of Historic Places, or that County planning staff determines is eligible for listing or is a potential historic resource, the following shall apply:

1. *Remodeling:* The remodeling shall be conducted following 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).

If the structure to be remodeled is not on the County Inventory, but is 50 or more years old, Stanford will assess the structure to evaluate whether it appears eligible for inclusion in the County Inventory, and will submit its assessment to County planning staff for independent review. If County planning staff determines that the structure is potentially eligible for the Inventory, or is a potential historic resource, planning staff will submit the assessment to the Santa Clara County HHC for review. If the structure is determined to be eligible, then the mitigation described above shall be required.

2. *New Development:* New development plans shall be reviewed by the Santa Clara County HHC for appropriateness of design and siting to ensure that the historical significance of the structure is not adversely affected. If the structure is listed on the California Register or the National Register, the HHC shall request SHPO comment prior to approving the proposed project.

(b) Prior to demolishing any structure that is 50 or more years old, Stanford shall submit an assessment of the structure regarding its eligibility for listing to the County planning staff. If the planning staff determines that the structure is potentially eligible for listing, or is a potential historic resource, then a site-specific analysis of the impact and any feasible mitigation measures, including avoidance of the resource, shall be prepared as part of the environmental review of the project and the demolition will be referred to the Santa Clara County HHC for its recommendation prior to County approval of a demolition permit.

(c) Mitigation measures to protect The Oval from significant impacts during construction and operation of the proposed parking structure shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following.

- The parking structure shall be designed so that entrance ramps for both vehicular and pedestrian traffic are located far enough to the east and west sides of the Oval, or potentially outside the Oval itself (on the existing roadway or in the “ears” east and west of the Oval), as to not be noticeable by traffic approaching the main Campus on Palm Drive.
- Above ground ventilation systems, and other necessary structures shall be designed in a manner compatible with a park-like setting (i.e. installing the ventilation ducts below/as part of park benches). Structures will not exceed a ground height of two feet and will be placed to the east and west of the main view corridor so as not to detract the eye from the intended approach to the main Campus.
- During all construction activities, heavy equipment and earth-disturbing activities shall be screened from view by temporary construction fencing.
- Following completion of the proposed parking structure, the Oval will be returned to its pre-construction appearance and opened to public access.

After

Mitigation:

Significant

Implementation of Measure HA-1: Protection of Historic Resources would reduce significant impacts to historic resources by requiring that the County conduct a site specific analysis of any potential impacts to historic resources and identify any feasible mitigation measures for those impacts before approving any project with the potential to significantly impact historic resources. Although all feasible mitigation measures would be required for such projects, it is not possible at this time to determine whether the measures would reduce the impacts to less than significant levels because the evaluation of impacts to historic resources and corresponding mitigation is inherently site specific. Therefore, the impact is considered to be significant and unavoidable.

IMPACT: HA-2: Will the project cause a substantial adverse change in the significance of an archaeological resource as defined in Public Resources Code 21083.2?

Analysis: *Significant*

Prehistoric Archaeological Sites

All surface areas of Stanford University have been surveyed for archaeological sites. As of August 1999, 65 prehistoric archaeological sites (including isolates, lithic scatters, millingstone/petroglyphs, and occupation sites) have been identified and mapped. Of these, five sites are located in two Planning Districts where development is contemplated under the General Use Permit (Lathrop and West Campus). As is described under Impact HA-1 above, specific sites for development under the General Use Permit have not been identified, and it is possible that all five of the mapped prehistoric archaeological sites would be avoided. If, however, construction were proposed at one of the five mapped sites, a site-specific analysis would be required to determine whether the site

constituted a “unique archaeological resource” within the meaning of Public Resources Code section 21083.2 or a historical resource within the meaning of Public Resources Code 21084.1, and if so, whether the site would be adversely affected, thus resulting in a significant impact.

In addition, it is possible that previously unknown prehistoric archaeological sites could be unearthed during excavation or earthmoving activities for a particular project. This could cause a significant impact to a unique archaeological resource or a historical resource.

Historic Period Archaeological Sites

Stanford University has conducted a survey of potential archaeological sites on Stanford University lands dating from the “historic” period, beginning in 1769. Using county records, insurance records, and other documents, Stanford has generated maps of possible locations of archaeological sites (e.g. remains of buildings, privies, trash pits) from the historic period. Using these maps, Stanford has monitored construction activities and excavated several archaeological sites from the historic period.

It is possible that development under the General Use Permit could adversely affect one or more of the mapped sites. If an adversely affected site were determined to constitute a “unique archaeological resource” within the meaning of Public Resources Code section 21083.2(g) or a historical resource within the meaning of Public Resources Code 21084.1, the adverse effect would be considered significant.

In addition, as for prehistoric sites, it is possible that earthmoving activities outside mapped sites could result in unanticipated discoveries of sites that could result in significant impacts to unique archaeological resources or historical resources.

Mitigation: **HA-2: Protection of Archaeological Resources**

(a) Stanford shall provide a map to the County Planning Office, to be maintained as a confidential record, that shows the location of all known prehistoric and historic archaeological resources in the unincorporated Santa Clara County portion of Stanford lands. If a project proposed pursuant to the General Use Permit were sited on a mapped prehistoric archaeological site, further site-specific analysis will be required to determine whether a significant impact would occur. Site-specific mitigation shall be identified by the County in accordance with the provisions of Section 21083.2 of the Public Resources Code.

(b) Should previously unidentified historic or prehistoric archaeological resources be discovered during construction, the contractor shall cease work in the immediate area and the County and Campus Archaeologist shall be contacted. The County may choose to retain an independent archaeologist to evaluate the site. Stanford’s archaeologist shall assess the significance of the find and make mitigation recommendations (e.g., manual excavation of the immediate area), if warranted. If performed by Stanford’s archaeologist, the assessment shall be forwarded to County planning staff for independent review. If the County deems

it appropriate, the County may hire an independent archaeologist to review the finds, proposed treatment plans, and reports prepared by the Campus Archaeologist.

Construction monitoring shall be conducted at any time ground-disturbing activities (greater than 12 inches in depth) are taking place in the immediate vicinity of archaeological resources discovered as described above. This includes building foundation demolition and construction, tree or tree-root removal, landscape irrigation installation, and utility line excavation.

If data recovery does not produce evidence of significant archaeological resources within the project area, further mitigation shall be limited to construction monitoring, unless additional testing or other specific mitigation measures are determined by a qualified archaeologist (Stanford's archaeologist or an independent archaeologist retained by the County) to be necessary to ensure avoidance of damage to significant archaeological resources. A technical report of findings describing the results of all monitoring shall be prepared in accordance with professional standards. The archaeological monitoring program shall be implemented by an individual meeting the Secretary of Interior Professional Qualifications Standards in Archaeology (36 CFR 61); individual field monitors shall be qualified in the recognition of archaeological resources of both the historic and/or prehistoric periods and possess sufficient academic and field training as required to conduct the work effectively and without undue delay.

(c) In the event that human skeletal remains are encountered, the applicant is required by County Ordinance No. B6-18 to immediately notify the County Coroner. Upon determination by the County Coroner that the remains are Native American, the coroner shall contact the California Native American Heritage Commission, pursuant to subdivision (c) of section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code and the County Coordinator of Indian affairs. No further disturbance of the site may be made except in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws regarding Native American burials and artifacts. If artifacts are found on the site the Campus Archaeologist shall be contacted along with the County Planning Office. No further disturbance of the artifacts may be made except in compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local laws regarding Native American burials and artifacts.

After

Mitigation: *Less than Significant*

Implementation of Measure HA-2: Protection of Archaeological Resources, would ensure protection of archaeological resources, and appropriate data recovery if resources are affected by future construction. This measure would reduce impacts to less than significant.

IMPACT: HA-3: Will the project directly or indirectly destroy a unique paleontological resource or site or unique geologic feature?

Analysis: *Significant*

Only one fossil find has been recorded near the project area: a bison humerus recovered from a deep basement excavation at the Medical Center. However, it is possible that excavation would uncover unique paleontological resources. This impact is therefore considered significant.

Mitigation: **HA-3: Protection of Undiscovered Paleontological Materials**

In the event that fossilized or unfossilized shell or bone is uncovered during any earth-disturbing operation resulting from development under the proposed project, contractors shall stop work in the immediate area of the find and notify the Campus Archaeologist and the County Building Inspector assigned to the project. The Campus Archaeologist shall visit the site and make recommendations for treatment of the find (including consultation with a paleontologist and excavation, if warranted), which would be sent to the County Building Inspection Office and the County Planning Office. If a fossil find is confirmed, it will be recorded with the USGS and curated in an appropriate repository.

After

Mitigation: *Less than Significant*

Implementation of Measure HA-3: Protection of Undiscovered Paleontological Materials, would ensure protection of paleontological resources, and appropriate data recovery if resources are affected by future construction. This measure would reduce impacts to less than significant.

IMPACT: HA-4: Will the project disturb any human remains, including those interred outside of formal cemeteries?

Analysis: *Significant*

Although highly unlikely, there is the possibility that human remains, including Native American burials, will be encountered during ground disturbing activities. This impact is therefore considered significant.

Mitigation: **HA-2: Protection of Archaeological Resources**

See Mitigation Measure HA-2(c) above.

After

Mitigation: *Less than Significant*

Implementation of Measure HA-2(c): Protection of Archaeological Resources, would ensure that appropriate treatment of any human remains encountered during construction will be required. This measure would reduce impacts to less than significant.

4.9.D CUMULATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

Existing and probable future projects within the project vicinity include the Stanford University Medical Center, Center for Cancer Treatment and Prevention/Ambulatory Care Pavilion and Parking Structure IV, Stanford Sand Hill Road Corridor, and Carnegie Foundation Research/Office Facility. All of these projects have the potential to further affect historic and archaeological resources within Stanford owned lands.

IMPACT: HA-C1: Will the project combined with cumulative projects have a potential to disturb historical resources?

Analysis: *Significant*

As is described above, any impacts to historical resources will require analysis on a site-specific basis. The same is true for cumulative analysis of these impacts.

The Sand Hill Road Corridor Project EIR has identified that there are a significant number of known historical resources within that project area that may be impacted by project activities. Cumulatively, this project, together with the projects proposed as part of the Stanford GUP, could create a significant impact to the historical resources within Santa Clara County if effects to historic structures cannot be avoided.

Because it is unknown at this time whether historical resources can be adequately protected, even with future site-specific analysis, this impact is considered significant and unavoidable.

Mitigation: Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce the project's incremental contribution to cumulative impacts to historical resources, but it cannot be determined at this time whether feasible mitigation exists to reduce these impacts to a level that is less than significant.

HA-1: Protection of Historic Resources

After

Mitigation: *Significant*

Impact: HA-C2-4: Will the project combined with cumulative projects have a potential to disturb archaeological, unique geological, or paleontological resources, or human remains?

Analysis: *Significant*

As is described above, any impacts to archaeological resources will require analysis on a site-specific basis. The same is true for cumulative analysis of these impacts.

The project's incremental contribution to cumulative impacts would be significant prior to mitigation. However, impacts to geological and paleontological resources, as well as to human remains, would be mitigated to a less-than-significant level.

Mitigation: *Archaeological Resources:* Implementation of the following mitigation measures would reduce the impacts of the project to archaeological resources.

HA-2: Protection of Archaeological Resources

Other projects within Stanford lands also include mitigation, which will reduce their impacts to less than significant. The Sand Hill Road Project includes extensive mitigation to avoid resources where feasible and conduct data recovery at sites where archaeological resources would be affected.

Unique Geologic, Paleontological Resources and Human Remains: No mitigation is necessary.

After

Mitigation: *Less than Significant*

Attachment K

Public Comments

From: [Pria Graves](#)
To: [Ahluwalia, Charu](#); [Sumoba, Charisse](#)
Cc: [Debbie Shepherd](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] 2021-05-18 Historical HeritageCommission
Date: Monday, May 17, 2021 12:31:21 PM

Commissioners:

I strongly urge you to oppose the proposed Shultz building as designed.

One of the requirements for a new building in this location is that it must be compatible with neighboring buildings. This proposal is most decidedly **not compatible!**

The first problem with the proposed structure is one of height and massing. The existing buildings (Lou Henry Hoover and Herbert Hoover Memorial Building), we are told, were designed to be “low in massing”, intentionally avoiding competing with their landmark neighbor, the Hoover Tower. This proposed, much larger, more imposing structure, will detract from the Tower’s prominence. In addition, being so much taller than the Art Building to the west of the Tower, this proposed structure would unbalance the feeling of symmetry around the Tower.

We are also told that the “facades of the proposed building would incorporate common and noticable architectural proportions and elements that respond to Hoover Tower and adjacent/neighboring buildings” and that the proposed structure will feature a “continuous row of arched features”. Unfortunately, these squashed-looking “arched features” do not in any way reflect or respond to the arches on nearby buildings which are graceful, rising from the side columns in a continuous curve. The other arches in the area also have depth to them, leading either into a doorway or to a covered walkway area. Instead, these are flattened/truncated and do not appear to have much depth to them. They look like stuck-on afterthoughts that bear no connection to surrounding structures.

Attachment G, Visual Analysis of the Proposed Shultz Building for Compatibility with the Neighborhood, clearly shows that the colonnades of the LHH and HHMB buildings, while not imitative of the arches on the older buildings, at least have a grace to them which responds to their surroundings. The proposed Shultz building lacks this.

I am very concerned that if this building is allowed to move forward as designed, it will begin to degrade the look and feel of Jane Stanford Way, the main street of the campus.

Again, please send this back to the drawing board!

Regards,

Pria Graves

From: [Karen Hong](#)
To: [Ahluwalia, Charu](#); [Sandhir, Manira](#)
Cc: [Helena Cipres-Palacin](#)
Subject: [EXTERNAL] Materials delivery condition - Shultz PLN19-0164
Date: Tuesday, May 18, 2021 4:20:07 PM

Dear Manira and Charu,

Thank you for the opportunity to respond on the materials delivery condition. For reference, this is part of Condition G.12.d in the 2000 GUP which states: **“Stanford shall make feasible attempts to limit the number of construction material deliveries from 7:00 AM to 9:00 AM and from 4:00 PM to 6:00 PM on weekdays.”**

In the last couple of years, we noticed that this condition had morphed over time to **“Construction materials delivered from off campus shall not be delivered between the hours of 7:00 am to 9:00 am, and 4:00 to 6:00 PM on weekdays.”** We had approached County Planning in 2019 and 2020 to understand the reasons for changing this condition, but no documented reason has been provided to us yet.

As previously described to County Planning staff, the material delivery prohibition is especially problematic for large deliveries (e.g. steel, pre-cast panels) that need to be maneuvered to the construction site. It is more sensible to conduct such deliveries before regular class and work hours, to avoid pedestrian and bicycle traffic on campus. Second, certain deliveries are time-based, such as hot asphalt and concrete pours. Concrete pours can last 10-12 hours and must continuously receive pours until “structural shut-off”.

Our project managers have provided further feedback that there are many unknowns at the ASA stage. At this stage, no subcontractors have been hired, it is unknown where some materials will be coming from, and it is not possible to predict how the weather, schedule, or logistical constraints may affect day-to-day material deliveries.

Construction traffic is a baseline condition that existed before the 2000 GUP was approved. It was also analyzed in the 2000 GUP EIR, and there is no new impact today beyond what was analyzed in the EIR. Traffic monitoring continues to be conducted, which includes construction traffic, and Stanford is in compliance with the GUP requirements.

Stanford would like to find a way to address the County’s concerns, while committing to a feasible condition that we are able to implement. **We would like to request to revert to the original GUP language, as a pilot for the next one year, after which we revisit this condition to see whether any complaints have surfaced during that period.**

Hence, we propose expanding the typical condition in ASAs for the next one year (June 2021-2022) to read as follows:

“Stanford shall make feasible attempts to limit the number of construction material deliveries from 7:00 AM to 9:00 AM and from 4:00 PM to 6:00 PM on weekdays. If there are complaints received by the County regarding the hours of construction material delivery, Stanford shall work

with the County immediately to resolve such complaints.”

If there are no complaints between June 2021 to June 2022 regarding this condition, we propose returning the entire condition to the original GUP condition wording.

Let us know next steps regarding the wording of this typical ASA condition. Thank you for your time and consideration!

Karen Hong, AICP | Planning Manager

Stanford University | Land Use and Environmental Planning

[REDACTED]