State of California The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

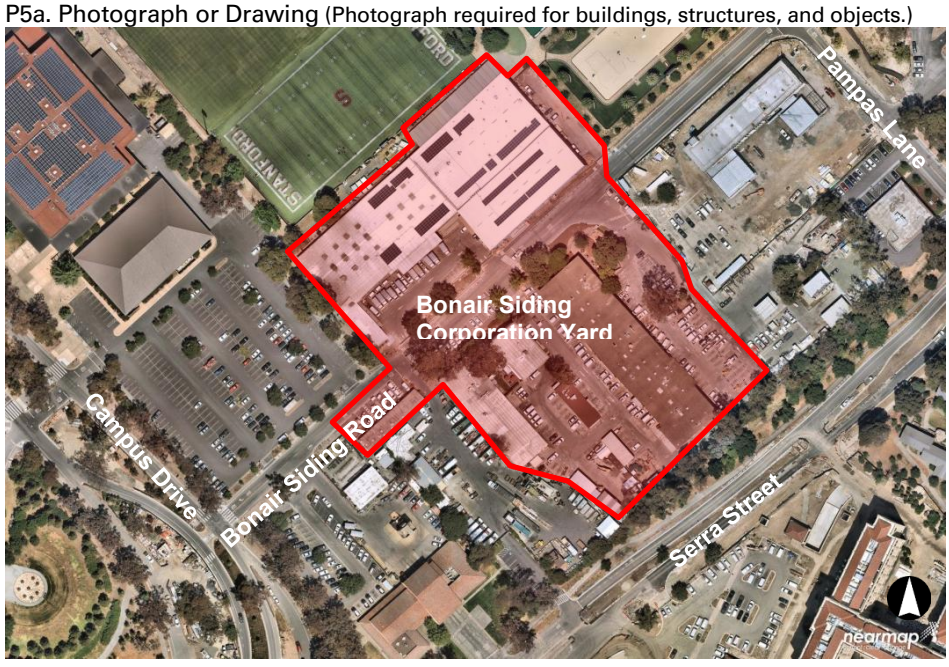
Other Listings
Review Code | Reviewer | Date

Page 1 **of** 34 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) Bonair Siding Corporation Yard
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 Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted**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, CA **Date** 1997 **T** 6S; **R** 3W ; Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito; Mount Diablo **B.M.**
c. Address 315, 319, 321, 327, 333, 340, 341, 357 Bonair Siding Road City Stanford Zip 94305
d. UTM:
Center: Zone 10S, 574514.06 mE/ 4142781.62 mN; East corner: Zone 10S, 574628.52 mE/ 4142741.46 mN;
North corner: Zone 10S, 574489.24 mE/ 442894.16 mN; West corner: Zone 10S,574390.72 mE/ 4142803.91 mN;
Southeast corner: Zone 10S,574422.43 mE/ 4142707.33 mN; Southwest corner: Zone 10S,574555.59 mE/ 4142672.30 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 the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard, which consists of eight (8) University-owned resources that form part of a corporation yard near the northwest corner of the Stanford University campus. The approximate center of the potential district is located at the west corner of the building addressed 315 Bonair Siding Road (09-100). The potential district is comprised of seven (7) one- and two-story buildings constructed between 1961 and 1982, and one (1) structure constructed in 1992 and altered ca. 2018. The following table of buildings in the complex provides the buildings' street address and University-assigned building code in parentheses. Buildings are listed in ascending order of their university-assigned building code. 315 Bonair Siding Road (09-100); 327 Bonair Siding Road (09-105); 340 Bonair Siding Road (09-110); 321 Bonair Siding Road (09-130); 319 Bonair Siding Road (09-135); 341 Bonair Siding Road (09-140); 357 Bonair Siding Road (09-150); 333 Bonair Siding Road (09-190).

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building; HP8. Industrial building.

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



***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☒ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)
P5b. Description of Photo: Aerial view of the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard, with potential district boundary in red. Source: Nearmap, 2020. Annotated by Page & Turnbull.
***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** 1961-2008. Plans on file at Stanford University Maps and Records, historic aerials. ☒ Historic
***P7. Owner and Address:**
Board of Trustees, 415 Broadway, Academy Hall, 3rd Floor, Redwood City, CA 94305
***P8. Recorded by:**
Josh Bevan, Page & Turnbull
170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94108
***P9. Date Recorded:** November 24, 2020
***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive level for California Register eligibility

***P11. Report Citation:** None
***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):

D1. Historic Name: Bonair Siding Corporation Yard **D2. Common Name:** Same or Bonair Siding
***D3. Detailed Description** (Discuss overall coherence of the district, its setting, visual characteristics, and minor features. List all elements

The building at 327 Bonair Siding Road was built in 1982 and the shed structure at 357 Bonair Siding Road was built in 1992; these buildings are not yet age-eligible for historic evaluation but are included in the potential district study area boundary in accordance with National Park Service guidelines for drawing potential district boundaries.

Resource Address (University-assigned building code)	Resource Type	Year built	Original Use	Current Use	Age-Eligible
315 Bonair Siding Road (09-100)	Building	1961	Maintenance Shops	Maintenance Shops	Yes
327 Bonair Siding Road (09-105)	Building	1982	Office Building	Original use	No
340 Bonair Siding Road (09-110)	Building	1962	Commissary and Warehouse	Warehouse Maps & Records Offices	Yes
321 Bonair Siding Road (09-130)	Building	1965	Steamfitters Shop	Maintenance Shops/Storage	Yes
319 Bonair Siding Road (09-135)	Building	1962	Carpenters Shop	Maintenance Shops/Storage	Yes
341 Bonair Siding Road (09-140)	Building	1962	Maintenance Shops/Storage	Maintenance Shops/Storage	Yes
357 Bonair Siding Road (09-150)	Structure	1992	Storage shed	Storage shed	No
333 Bonair Siding Road (09-190)	Building	1973	Telephone Systems Facility	IT Offices facility	Yes

The buildings are oriented to the northwest and southeast of Bonair Siding Road, which roughly bisects the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard from southwest to northeast and connects the corporation yard to Campus Drive at the southeast. Most of the ground area within the potential district is paved with asphalt, with very limited landscaping found at the perimeter of buildings along Bonair Siding Road. Open areas in the site are primarily used for vehicle parking and circulation.

Buildings and structures within the potential district share similar characteristics in terms of their basic rectangular or L-shaped footprints, one- to two-story heights, and flat or nearly flat roofs. Exterior materials seen throughout the potential district include concrete, plaster, and corrugated and standing seam metal. Windows are metal sash or vinyl-sash replacements. Doors are consistently flush steel or contemporary aluminum. Overall, the buildings and structures within the district can be described as vernacular mid-twentieth century or modest Midcentury Modern buildings.

The Bonair Siding Corporation Yard may be entered without barriers from the southeast along Bonair Siding Road; however, active construction to the north of the potential district's northeast boundary currently closes off Bonair Siding Road. The corporation yard is also separated from the University's athletic facilities to the west by fencing or gates along roadways. The southeast perimeter of the site, which is generally parallel to Serra Street, is enclosed by a fence. The corporation yard is also separated from the Stanford University Police Department Facility by several Police Department-operated buildings that stand to the immediate east (rear) of 341 Bonair Siding Road.

315 Bonair Siding Road (09-100) - #1
327 Bonair Siding Road (09-105) - #2
340 Bonair Siding Road (09-110) - #3
321 Bonair Siding Road (09-130) - #4
319 Bonair Siding Road (09-135) - #5
341 Bonair Siding Road (09-140) - #6
357 Bonair Siding Road (09-150) - #7
333 Bonair Siding Road (09-190) - #8

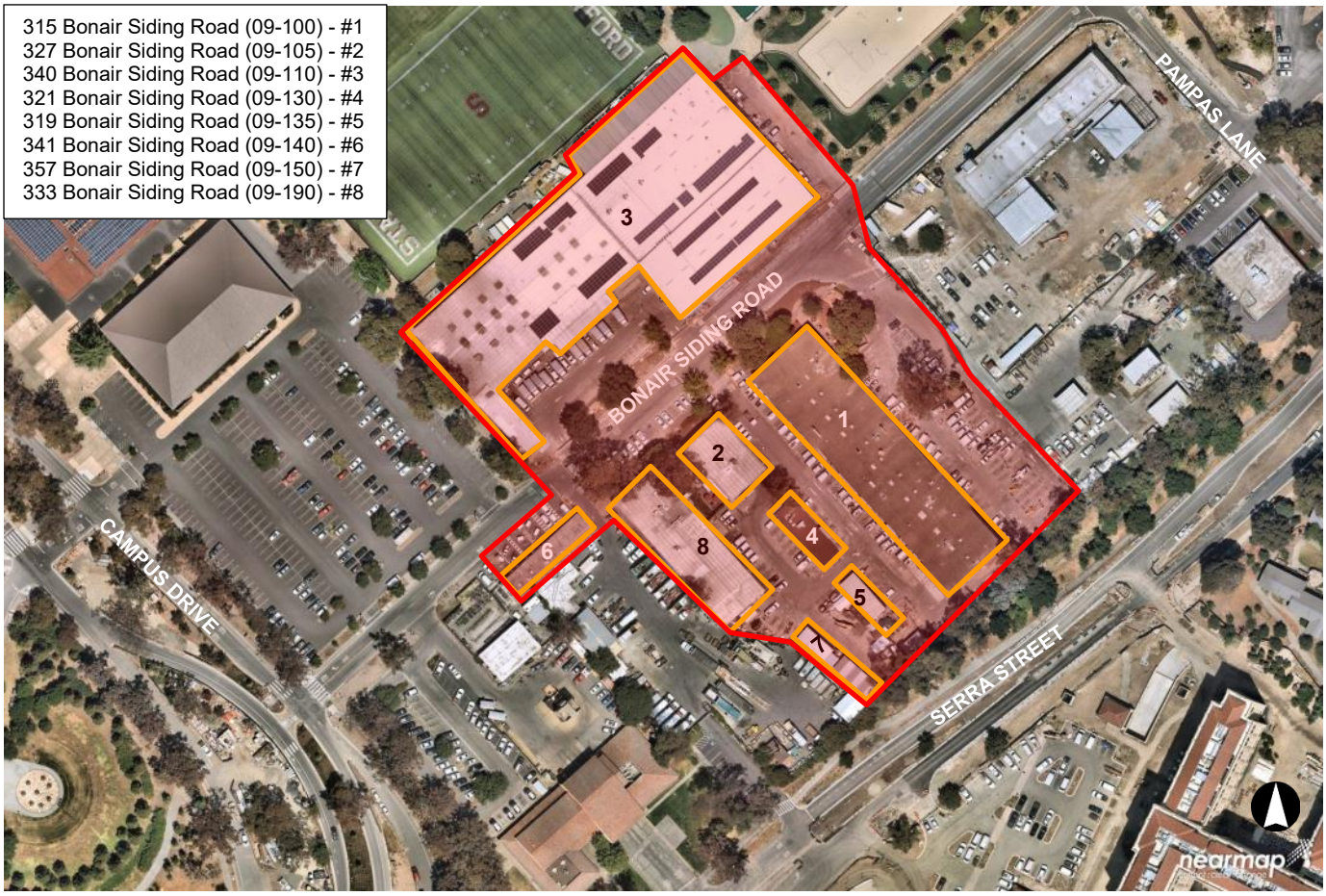


Figure 1: Aerial photograph illustrating location of resources within the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard. A red line represents the boundary of the potential district study area. Source: Nearmap, 2020. Annotated by Page & Turnbull.

***D4. Boundary Description** (Describe limits of district and attach map showing boundary and district elements.):
See Continuation Sheet, Page 5

***D5. Boundary Justification:**
See Continuation Sheet, Page 5-6

D6. Significance: Theme Collegiate Architecture in the San Francisco Bay Area during the Post-World War II Period
Area Stanford University, Santa Clara County, California
Period of Significance 1945-1975
Applicable Criteria None (Discuss district's importance in terms of its historical context as defined by theme, period of significance, and geographic scope. Also address the integrity of the district as a whole.)

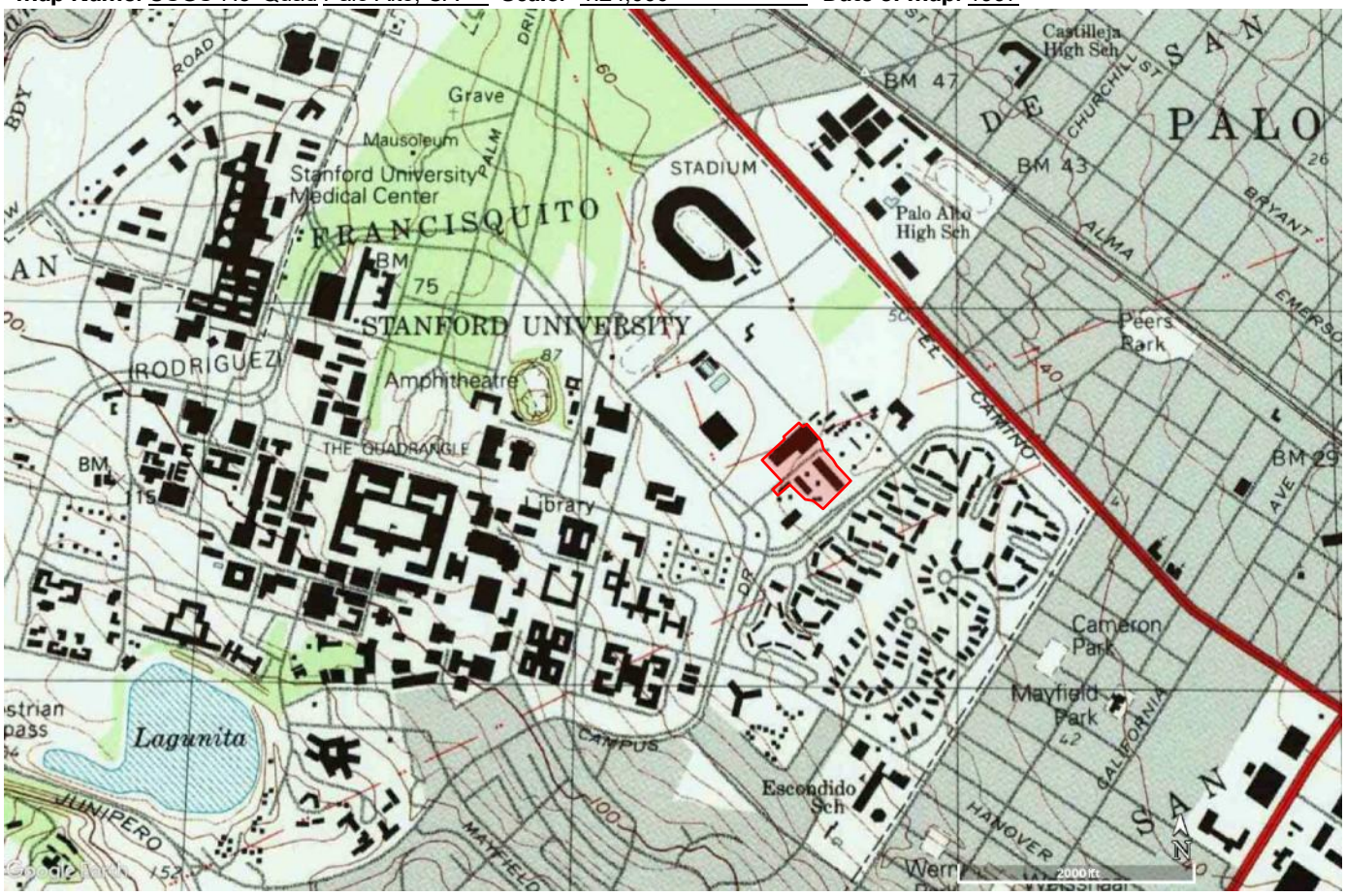
See Continuation Sheet, Page 6

***D7. References** (Give full citations including the names and addresses of any informants, where possible.):
See Continuation Sheet, Page 32

***D8. Evaluator:** Josh Bevan **Date:** January 25, 2021 **Affiliation and Address:** Page & Turnbull, 170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor, San Francisco, CA 94108

State of California - The Resources Agency Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#
LOCATION MAP
Trinomial

Page 4 **of** 34 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) Bonair Siding Corporation Yard
***Map Name:** USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1997



Location map with potential district study area shaded red and bounded by red line.

***D4. Boundary Description (Continued):**
As identified in this study, the potential district includes seven (7) buildings and one (1) structure within the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard, which are situated near the northeastern edge of the Stanford University campus. These buildings are located at 315, 319, 321, 327, 333, 340, 341, and 357 Bonair Siding Road.

Northeast: The northeast boundary of the district begins at the fence line at the east corner of the potential district at the southwest side of Serra Street and extends northwest along the northeast side of the parking lot between 315 Bonair Siding Road and the separate Codiga Resource Recovery Center facility. The northeast boundary terminates at a fence that separates the corporation yard from Stanford University athletic facilities at the north corner of the potential district.

Northwest: The northwest boundary begins at the north corner of the potential district and extends southwest along the northwest façade of 340 Bonair Siding Road, excluding Stanford University's athletic facilities, and terminates at the edge of, and excluding, the parking lot for Maples Pavilion near the west corner of 340 Bonair Siding Road, where its meets the southwest boundary.

Southwest: The southwest boundary of the potential district begins near the west corner of 340 Bonair Siding Road and extends southeast across Bonair Siding Road to the southeast side of Bonair Siding Road. The boundary then turns roughly 90 degrees south (parallel to the northwest façade of 341 Bonair Siding Road). The boundary then follows the southwest façade of 341 Bonair Siding Road and the rear southeast façade of 341 Bonair Siding Road, extending to the southwest façade of 333 Bonair Siding Road. The boundary then follows the southwest façade of 333 Bonair Siding Road northeast, continuing along the fence that separates the corporation yard from the PSSI recycling facility that is excluded from the potential district, until the boundary meets the southeast boundary at the fence line that runs parallel to Serra Street.

Southeast:
The southeast boundary of the potential district runs along the fence of the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard, which is parallel to Serra Street. The southeast boundary terminates at the east corner of the potential district, where it meets the northeast boundary.

D5. Boundary Justification (Continued):
The boundary encompasses eight (8) resources that share similar campus support uses within Stanford University's Bonair Siding Corporation Yard as well as generally similar original construction dates beginning in the early 1960s through 1973. The boundary captures all age-eligible buildings or buildings within five years of 50 years of age (333 Bonair Siding Road was built in 1973 and is 47 years old). The boundary additionally captures one building that is not age-eligible (327 Bonair Siding Road, which was built in 1982) and one structure that is not-age eligible (357 Bonair Siding Road, which was built in 1992), but leaves no holes within the potential district boundary. Resources within the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard share common utilitarian architectural features, rectilinear plans, flat roofs, similar one- to two-story massing. All buildings are clustered within an area at the northeast corner of the Stanford University campus.

The potential district boundary excludes buildings and facilities that were historically separated from the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard and are functionally and physically not related to the campus support facilities within the corporation yard. The following nearby resources (listed by official name, university assigned building number, and street address) are excluded from the potential district study area:

Excluded Facilities	Code on Map
Stanford Federal Credit Union building (09-120), 694 Pampas Lane	(09-120)
Codiga Resource Recovery Center (09-125), 692 Pampas Lane (located north of 315 Bonair Siding Road) and related support yard structures	(09-125)
Stanford University Fleet Service Station (09-095), not assigned a street address	(09-095)
Stanford University Beach Volleyball Stadium (09-359), 673 Nelson Mall	(09-359)
Stanford University Fire and Police Facility (09-200) and Fire Training Tower (09-210), 711 Serra Street	(09-200)/ (09-210)
Stanford University Public Safety Services Building (09-910T), 351 Bonair Siding Road	(09-910T)
Roscoe Maples Pavilion (09-300), 655 Campus Drive	(09-300)
Arrillaga Gymnasium and Weight Room (09-295) and its related parking lot located immediately southwest of Bonair Siding Road, 657 Campus Drive	(09-295)
Peninsula Sanitary Service Inc. (PSSI) (09-950), 343 Bonair Siding Road, and (09-945T), 339 Bonair Siding Road, located immediately south of 340 Bonair Siding Road	(09-950)/(09-945T)

The following annotated aerial photograph is included for reference in identifying the location of nearby campus facilities outside of the district boundary **(Figure 2)**.

Figure 2: Aerial photo showing boundary of potential district study area (red-shaded area) and nearby excluded University facilities. Source: Near Map, 2020, Stanford LBRE. Annotated by Page & Turnbull.

D6. Significance (Continued)

Stanford University Historic Context

The following historic context for the region of Stanford University prior to European colonization is excerpted from Stanford University's 2017 Campus Wide Historic Survey:

> The region in which Stanford University 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. Villages were located along freshwater streams, including Deer, Los Trancos, Matadero and San Francisquito creeks. [...] Native American settlement was severely affected by European colonization. However, the Muwekma Ohlone people continued to live on their ancestral lands for nearly a century after European contact. Early American era censuses include a number of "Indian" families living in or near the small farming towns of Mayfield, Portola Valley and Searsville, and archaeological remains associated with this later period may be present on Stanford University lands. 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. There are no buildings or structures known to be associated with the Muwekma Ohlone Tribe still standing on Stanford University's lands in unincorporated Santa Clara County, but the Tribe's marks on bedrock, including petroglyphs and bedrock mortars, have survived on the campus in areas outside the Academic Growth Boundary. [1]

[1] Stanford University, Community General Plan 2018 General Use Permit, (Stanford, CA: Stanford University, 2017), page 11.15.

Prior to the arrival of the Spanish in the late eighteenth century, over 10,000 Native Americans of the Ohlone culture made their homes around San Francisco Bay and along the Pacific coast from Monterey to the Golden Gate.[2] Under colonial rule, the Spanish established the mission land system; following the overthrow of the Spanish government in California by Mexico in 1823 and secularization of the missions in 1830, unoccupied land was divided into *rancho* land grants and distributed to local citizens. Following the end of the Mexican-American War in 1848, Alta California was claimed as an American territory. As demand for property among new settlers intensified, the earlier land grants were broken up and sold.[3]

With the construction of the Southern Pacific Railroad down the San Francisco Peninsula, wealthy San Franciscans purchased land for large country estates. Among them was Leland Stanford. Stanford first came to California in 1852 to sell merchandise to miners involved in the Gold Rush. Three years later, he brought west his wife, Jane Lathrop Stanford, whom he had met in his home state of New York. In California, Stanford was accomplished both in business and in politics: he was elected to a two-year term as governor of California in 1861, and he was a principal investor in the Central Pacific Railroad Company. As president of that corporation, he drove the final spike at Promontory, Utah, to join the Central Pacific and Union Pacific as North America's first transcontinental railroad.[4]

Stanford was already a wealthy and influential figure in California by 1876, when he began acquiring land in northwestern Santa Clara County. His first purchase consisted of 650 acres from the former Rancho San Francisquito land grant, and he continued to add property until he had amassed over 8,000 acres of contiguous land. The Stanfords used their property to operate an experimental horse farm, which they named the Palo Alto Stock Farm.[5] A survey map entitled *Map of Lands Situated in Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties, Property of Leland Stanford*, dating from 1883-1885, divided the property into "First Quality Hill Land" and "Second Quality Hill Land." The survey was overseen by Ariel Lathrop, Jane Stanford's brother, who worked for the Stanfords at the time. The higher-quality land corresponds to the area north of current-day Junipero Serra Boulevard, where the Stanfords placed the original elements of their stock farm. The map indicates a racing track, stables, and water tank were in place by the mid-1880s. The lower-quality land, located immediately to the south, contained no developments apart from the path of a road that eventually became the driveway on the Alta Vista property (now Alta Road).[6] The Stanfords' intentions for their land changed drastically after 1884, when their only child, Leland Stanford Jr., died while the family traveled in Italy. To memorialize their son, the Stanfords decided to devote much of their wealth to the establishment of a co-educational university on a portion of their horse farm. Leland Stanford Junior University (referred to hereafter as Stanford University) opened in 1891 and initially enrolled 555 students.[7]

The Stanfords commissioned some of the nation's most revered designers—architect Henry Hobson Richardson and landscape architect Frederick Law Olmsted—to supervise the creation of a master plan for the university's buildings and grounds. Richardson, who was to design the campus buildings, died soon after receiving the commission, and his protégé Charles Coolidge took over.[8] Charles E. Hodges, a former draftsman for Coolidge, later became the university's resident architect.[9]

The relationship between Leland Stanford and his designers was contentious at best, especially with Olmsted, who adhered to naturalistic principles of planning which conflicted with Leland's vision of a flat site with a formal, monumental building arrangement. From the outset Leland forcefully inserted himself and his wishes into the design and planning process, and elements of the campus design, including the decision to link the buildings with arcades in order to form orderly quadrangles, can be attributed directly to him.[10] Throughout the long process of "give-and-take among Olmsted, Coolidge, and the Stanfords, the university's design became increasingly monumental," due in large part to the Stanfords' "memorial motive" for the university.[11]

After Leland Stanford's death in 1893, Jane Stanford assumed a principal role in the development of the university. Facing significant legal and financial problems, Jane Stanford adopted an ad-hoc approach to expanding the campus, approving new buildings wherever the need arose while also overseeing the construction of buildings integral to her and her husband's original

[2] Robert Cartier, "An Overview of Ohlone Culture," Santa Cruz Public Libraries, accessed December 14, 2020. https://history.santacruzpl.org/omeka/files/original/45b78e7b5309ee5dede50d1182ac03bf.pdf.
[3] Archives & Architecture, LLC, *County of Santa Clara Historic Context Statement*, (Prepared for the County of Santa Clara Department of Planning and Development, 2004), 19-40.
[4] Eugene T. Sawyer, *History of Santa Clara County, California*, (Los Angeles: Historic Record Co., 1922), accessed December 14, 2020, https://archive.org/details/historyofsantacl00sawy.
[5] "History of Stanford," Stanford University, accessed December 14, 2020. https://www.stanford.edu/about/history/.
[6] John Coombe, *Map of Lands Situated in Santa Clara and San Mateo Counties, Property of Leland Stanford, Surveyed at the Request of Ariel Lathrop*, 1883-1885.
[7] "History of Stanford," http://www.stanford.edu/about/history/.
[8] Richard Joncas, David J. Neuman, and Paul V. Turner, *Stanford University: The Campus Guide,* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999), 2-26.
[9] "Charles E. Hodges, Architect," Palo Alto Stanford Heritage, accessed December 14, 2020, http://www.pastheritage.org/Hodges.html.
[10] Paul V. Turner, *Campus: An American Planning Tradition*, (Cambridge: The MIT Press, 1987), 169.
[11] Richard Joncas, et. al, *Stanford University: The Campus Guide,* 3.

vision such as the Memorial Church.[12] She managed to keep part of the master plan for the Quad intact and the University running.[13] She also advocated for innovative architecture on the campus, and she oversaw the completion of some of the university's most important early buildings.[14] Under Jane's stewardship, the Stanford Museum, a structure architecturally significant for being "one of the first public buildings in the world constructed of reinforced concrete," was added to the campus.[15] Mrs. Stanford died in 1905.

The following year, the major earthquake of April 18, 1906 devastated much of the campus that the Stanfords had planned over the previous 20 years. Efforts to survey the damage and plan reconstruction began immediately and lasted into the next decade The Stanford Commission of Engineers, composed of Stanford University professors, Charles D. Marx, Charles B. Wing, William F. Durand, Arthur B. Clark, and the university's resident architect, Charles E. Hodges, was appointed by the Board of Trustees to survey the damage on campus.[16] Priority for repair and reconstruction was given to those buildings deemed critical to the university's academic programming and that would enable reopening of the university by late August 1906. Hodges resigned from his position at Stanford University in June of 1906 prior to the commencement of repairs.[17] Hodges, who supervised construction of several buildings, including the Memorial Arch and the Gymnasium that were destroyed by the earthquake, is believed to have resigned due the criticism he received after the earthquake. The reconstruction effort began immediately but reached a capstone 17 years later, when reconstruction of Memorial Church was completed.[18] Many of the campus's primary components were rebuilt, however, and the university added professional schools of law, medicine, business, and engineering.[19]

In the early 1940s, World War II saw the campus community become consumed with the war effort, as some students were drafted and others received training through cooperative programs. As described by the 2017 Campus-Wide Historic Survey:

> Accommodations were made for both men and women, with men falling into two categories of those below the draft age of twenty-one—the draft between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five had been instituted in 1940—and those already enlisted. This latter group was further divided into those assigned for undergraduate training and those undergoing advanced and graduate instruction.
>
> Men were encouraged to study mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology and engineering, in addition to one or more of eight specific foreign languages. The women were encouraged to study nursing, Red Cross, first aid, physical therapy and engineering that related to drafting and technical calculations. Students were also encouraged to study all four quarters, to complete their education as quickly as possible. In February 1942, in cooperation with the War Department's Civilian Defense School, a series of classes were offered repeatedly on handling incendiary bombs, gas bombs and other civilian menaces.
>
> 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.
>
> As the war progressed the Army began calling student soldiers to the two fronts; Army Specialized Training Program enrollments began to drop in March 1944 and by September 1944 overall enrollment had dropped down to 3,003 students. This comparative reduction prompted some to fear that Stanford might close for the duration of the war, but new university president Donald B. Tresidder, who assumed office on September 1, 1943, assured the community that the university would remain open. By the end of the war in June 1945, nearly 12,000 Army personnel—including sixty women—had been housed on campus and took part in the Army Specialized Training Program, the Civil Affairs Training School, the Women's Army Corps Physical Training School or the Civil Communications Intelligence School.[20]

[12] "History of Stanford," http://www.stanford.edu/about/history/.
[13] Richard Joncas, et al., *Stanford University: The Campus Guide,* 5.
[14] "History of Stanford," http://www.stanford.edu/about/history/.
[15] Richard Joncas, et al., *Stanford University: The Campus Guide,* 5.
[16] "Themes | Campus Reconstruction," Stanford University and the 1906 Earthquake, online. Accessed December 14, 2020. https://quake06.stanford.edu/centennial/themes/reconstruction.html.
[17] "Charles E. Hodges, Architect," Palo Alto Stanford Heritage, accessed December 14, 2020, http://www.pastheritage.org/Hodges.html; and, "Mr. Hodges Resigns," *Stockton Daily Evening Record*, June 11, 1906, 1. "Stanford University Architect Quits," *The Sun (New York),* June 10, 1906, 2.
[18] Ibid.
[19] Richard Joncas, et al., *Stanford University: The Campus Guide,* 5.
[20] 2017 Campus-Wide Survey, Chapter 11: Historic Resources, 11.67-11.68.

Following World War II, members of Stanford University's leadership recognized an opportunity to develop institutional strengths in science, engineering, and technology. Student enrollment was steadily on the rise, and respected scientists were lured to Stanford University to conduct cutting-edge research. Major developments in the postwar period facilitated innovation, attracted a larger student body, and fostered interaction among disciplines. The campus expanded further into the Stanfords' original stock farm, much of which was still in use at that time.[21]

This period of scientific progress was accompanied by a new architectural paradigm: campus Modernism. During the 1940s, the university established its first central planning office. In 1945, Tressider appointed architect Eldridge T. Spencer as Stanford University's first Director of Planning. Spencer pursued an architectural approach that broke from the design principles of the previous half century. New buildings were not to imitate the campus's historic context of arcades and red tile roofs. Spencer courted controversy after designing a starkly Modernist dormitory in the late 1940s, and was forced to revise his design to harmonize with Stanford's existing architectural palette of sandstone, massive walls, and sloped red tile roofs.[22] Following Tresidder's death in 1948, Spencer's position that architectural unity among the campus's existing and future buildings could be achieved regardless of the form of new buildings continued to lead to controversy and pushback, particularly from alumni and donors who favored university planning that was more in keeping with a preexisting architectural character of buff-colored masonry building often capped by tiled roofs. Spencer's three-phase design for the dormitory named Stern Hall was completed between 1949 and 1959. Again, presenting a clear contrast to the campus' earlier buildings, with the exception that the dormitory was designed with a quadrangular form that recalled that of Quad.[23]

The turmoil surrounding the dormitory's design led to the involvement of Stanford University alumni and architect, John Carl Warnecke, in determining an appropriate direction for future modern campus architecture. Warnecke, recognizing the sentiment of many alumni and donors who funded University projects, argued that red tile roofs and buff-colored walls were key elements that enabled the campus's early monumental buildings to harmonize with more recent buildings of the early twentieth century, and that these elements provided emotional connection for the campus community across generations. He advised, and 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."[24] This directive informed future planning of the campus's major academic and residential buildings, including the Warnecke-designed post office and bookstore buildings constructed in 1960 as part of the development of White Memorial Plaza, to the east and southeast of the main Quad.[25] These elements also appear to have informed the design of other campus facilities built during the late 1960s including the Maples Pavilion athletic facility and the Stanford University Police and Fire Facility, both located south of the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard. Collectively, the modern buildings on campus built during the 1960s featured in most cases buff-colored exteriors and hip or gable roofs with red tiles that recalled the architectural precedent brought to the campus between the early 1890s and 1930s. Modernism was expressed by the new buildings' fenestration, form, and interpretive elements, such as Warnecke's arcaded bookstore façade, that recalled the arcaded walls of the Quad, but rendered them in concrete rather than rusticated sandstone.

After Spencer's resignation in 1959, the University no longer relied on a consulting campus architect to design of the majority of its buildings, and instead hired independent firms. In 1961, the University formed an advisory council including architects John Carl Warnecke, Milton Pflueger, Gardner Dailey, Ernest Kump, and landscape architects Thomas Church and Robert Royston who selected the firms for proposed projects. During the 1960s and 1970s, most of the major buildings and landscapes on campus were completed by design professionals within this group, as well as Spencer's firms Spencer & Ambrose and Spencer, Lee & Busse.[26]

Over the second half of the twentieth century, Stanford University's reputation continued to grow. The University has encouraged strong relationships between its academic programs and the private sector, particularly high technology, and internet industries. As a result, numerous science and engineering companies have been drawn to the South Bay and Santa Clara Valley, transforming the region into the Silicon Valley tech incubator.[27]

[21] Richard Joncas, et al., *Stanford University: The Campus Guide,* 84-86.
[22] 2017 Campus-Wide Survey, Chapter 11: Historic Resources, (Stanford, CA: Stanford University, 2017), 11.70; and, Richard Joncas, et al., *Stanford University: The Campus Guide,* 84-86.
[23] 2017 Campus-Wide Survey, Chapter 11: Historic Resources, 11.70
[24] Bartholomew, *Chronology, 74*
[25] 2017 Campus-Wide Survey, Chapter 11: Historic Resources, 11.73.
[26] Ibid., 84.
[27] "Santa Clara County: California's Historic Silicon Valley, a National Register of Historic Places Travel Itinerary," National Park Service, accessed December 14, 2020, http://www.nps.gov/nr/travel/santaclara/.

The Bonair Siding Corporation Yard

The existing corporation yard area of the Stanford University campus is commonly known as Bonair Siding Corporation Yard or Bonair Siding. It is named after the Bonair railroad spur that was constructed ca. 1889 during the early stages of campus construction, and which traversed the area at the northeastern corner of the campus, connecting the campus to the Southern Pacific Railroad's San Francisco and San Jose Railway branch, which is today operated by CalTrain. The spur was built to transport heavy materials for the construction of the university and extended to the area where the Quad is located. The Bonair spur appeared on the 1899 USGS quadrangle map of Palo Alto **(Figure 3)**.

Figure 3: 1899 edition of the Palo Alto Quadrangle USGS topographic map, illustrating the railroad spur leading to the core of the Stanford University campus (indicated with a red arrow). Source: USGS TopoView, online. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

As the University grew during the early twentieth century, the Athletic Department (AD) expanded into the area located to the west of the existing Bonair Siding Corporation Yard. A series of maps prepared by Stanford University's Director of Planning, Eldridge T. Spencer, illustrate the early development of the athletic facilities and the future site of the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard between 1905 and the 1940. By 1905, the Athletic Department maintained two football fields, a baseball field, and a quarter-mile running track. These facilities were built in close proximity to the nearby Faculty Clubhouse and Gymnasium located further southwest. Spencer's map illustrated the Bonair railroad spur that generally followed the path of present-day Serra Street before curving southwestward toward the campus core **(Figure 4)**. Otherwise, the area now containing the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard was not developed with any buildings or structures. By the 1920s, the Athletic Department's footprint expanded to the east, closer toward the future site of the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard. Roads were laid to connect the preexisting facilities to the Board of Athletics Corporation Yard, and newer facilities including tennis courts, and Stanford Stadium. A polo field was also built further to the northeast. Of these facilities, the Board of Athletics Corporation Yard and an adjacent field labeled as "Palo Alto Horse Show Grounds" were located the furthest east, with the athletics corporation yard occupying a narrow portion of the land currently occupied by the building addressed 340 Bonair Siding Road, and the horse show grounds occupying what eventually became the northern half of the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard in 1961. Stables for the university's Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) were also constructed in 1919, roughly at the present-day location of Maples Pavilion. A rectangular riding pen of the ROTC was built to the east of the ROTC's stables, approximately at the present-day location of the Stanford University Police and Fire Facility, contemporaneously.[28] The previously recorded Bonair Siding railroad spur was not illustrated on the 1920 map, indicating it was removed by that year **(Figure 5)**. Similar conditions were illustrated for 1940 **(Figure 6)**.

[28] Eldridge T. Spencer, An Architectural and Historical Survey of Stanford University Buildings, February 1949. On file with Stanford University Special Collections.

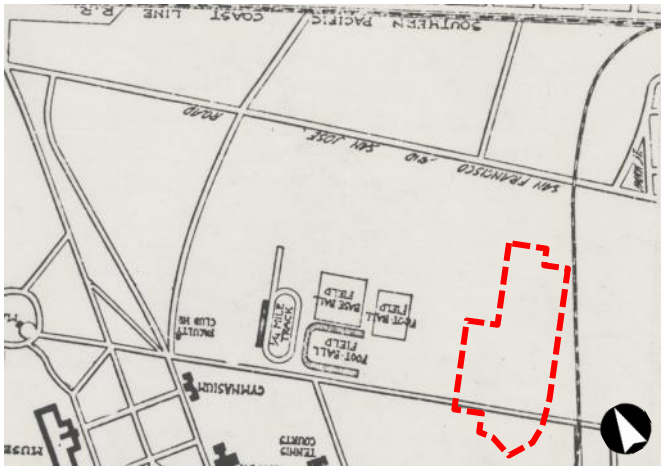


Figure 4: Map illustrating development in vicinity of future site of the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard as of 1905. A red dashed line outlines the approximate original area of the corporation yard. Map prepared by Eldridge T. Spencer, 1948. Source: Stanford University Special Collections. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

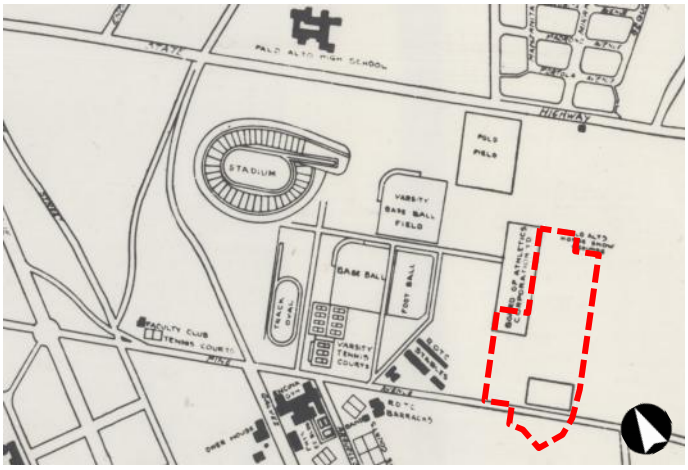


Figure 5: Map illustrating development in vicinity of future site of the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard as of 1920. A red dashed line outlines the approximate original area of the corporation yard. Map prepared by Eldridge T. Spencer, 1948. Source: Stanford University Special Collections. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

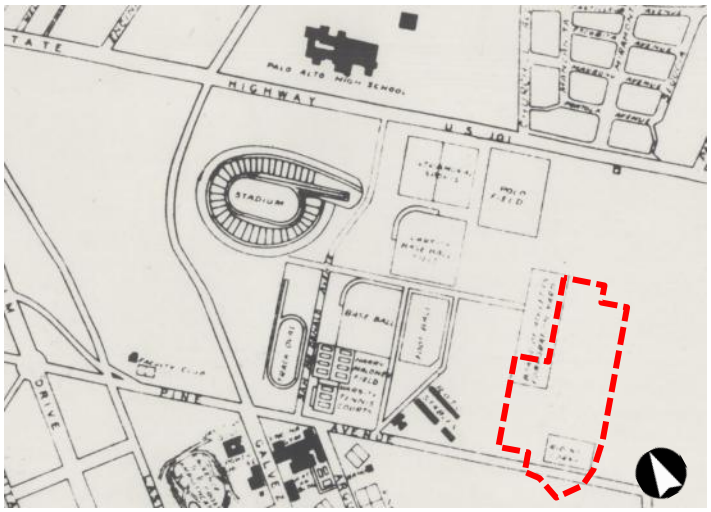


Figure 6: Map illustrating development in vicinity of future site of the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard as of 1940. A red dashed line outlines the approximate original area of the corporation yard. Map prepared by Eldridge T. Spencer, 1948. Source: Stanford University Special Collections. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

A 1941 aerial photograph captured the future site of the subject district and its immediate vicinity. The facilities of the ROTC occupied the southern one-third of the area and were separated from the area previously labeled as Palo Alto Horse Show Grounds by a small lagoon or drainage pond. Curvilinear pathways circulated throughout the area, which featured many trees and access to the fenced-in Board of Athletics Corporation Yard at the west, El Camino Real at the north, and an open field further east, where the Escondido Village student housing complex exists today **(Figure 7)**. The Board of Athletics Corporation Yard extended into land eventually occupied by 340 Bonair Siding Road, after expansion of that building between the 1970s and 1980s, as described further below, as illustrated further below.

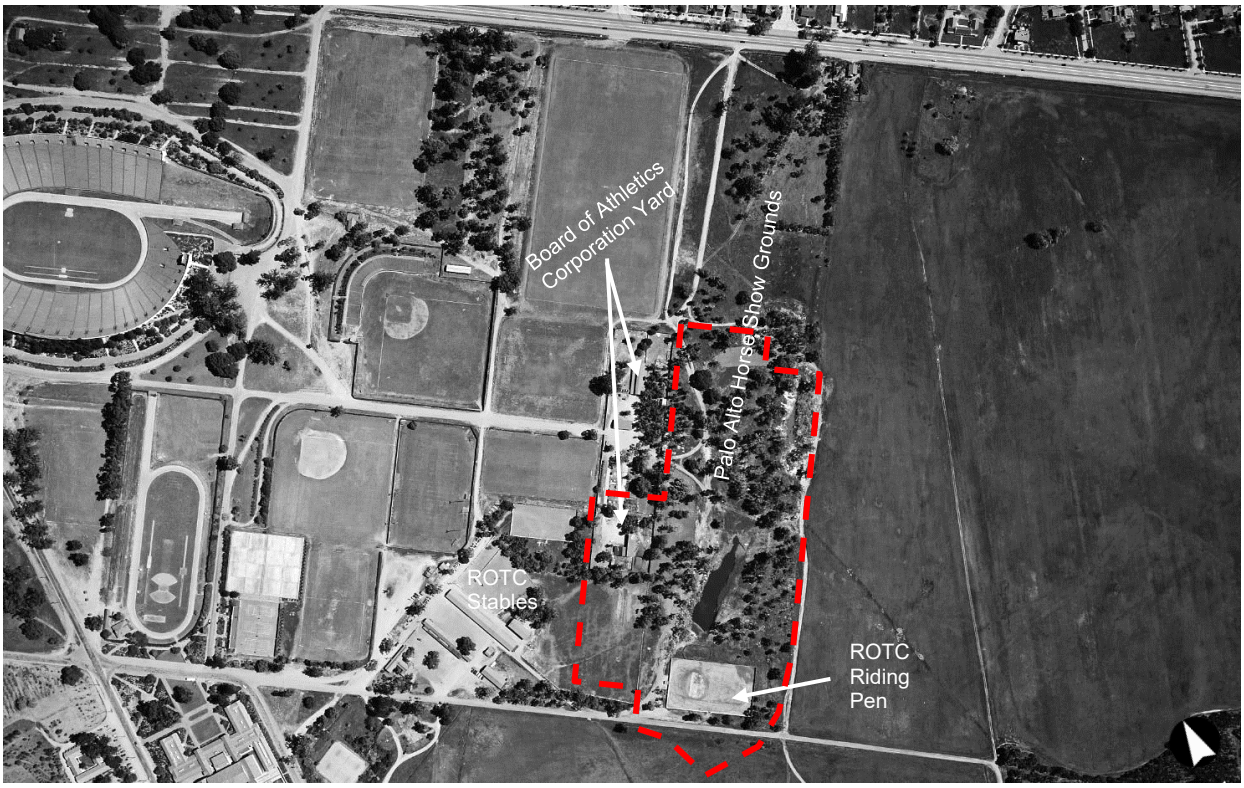


Figure 7: Aerial view of future site of Bonair Siding Corporation Yard, April 7, 1941. A red dash line indicates the approximate future area of the corporation yard when originally developed in 1961. Source: Fairchild Aerial Surveys, flight C_7065, Frame 56, via UC Santa Barbara Special Collections, FrameFinder Database. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

In 1961, the campus area formerly occupied by open pasture to the east of the Board of Athletics Corporation Yard was redeveloped as the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard. Research did not find a formal master plan for the corporation yard that illustrated proposed locations for buildings or any designed landscape elements. The earliest available plan for the corporation yard is a site plan prepared in 1961 for the 315 Bonair Siding Road project, which was referred to as project 'M' on plans prepared by Clark Stromquist Potter Ehrlich (CSPE), which appears to relate to the building's planned use as a maintenance facility **(Figure 8 to Figure 10)**. Those plans illustrated buildings in the vicinity of the proposed 315 Bonair Siding Road, including the Greenhouse with attached Nursery Office, and a Lathhouse located south of the project site, the building at 341 Bonair Siding Road, and a "relocated building" to the north immediately adjacent to Bonair Siding Road, which did not appear on a 1965 aerial photo of the corporation yard. No additional information relating to that building was found through review of available plans or aerial photos.

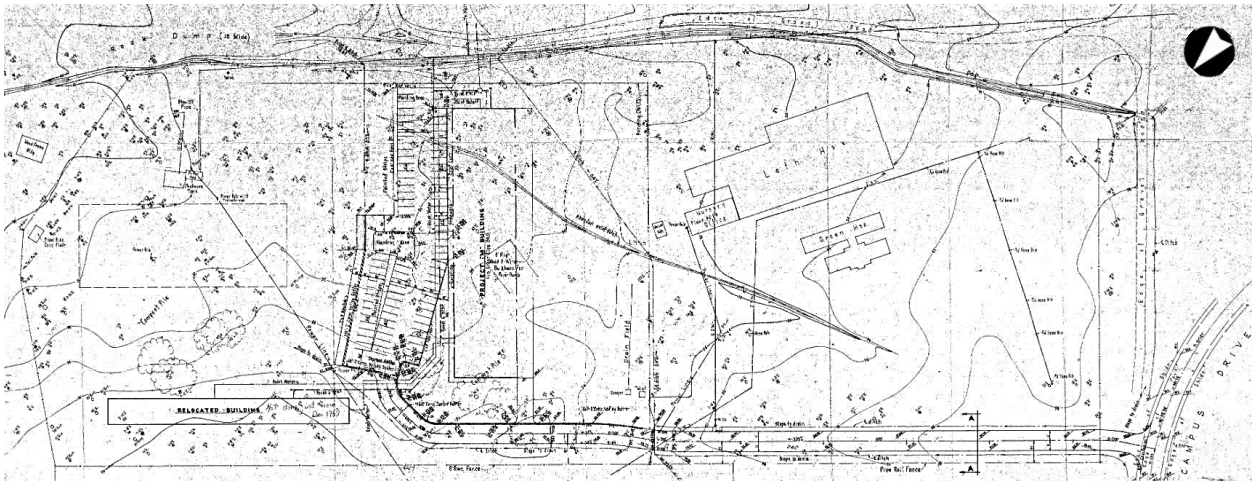


Figure 8: Site plan prepared in 1961 by CSPE, illustrating the proposed building at 315 Bonair Siding Road (left of center) and the preexisting Lath House and Greenhouse buildings to its south. Source: Stanford University LBRE.

Available site plans, aerial photographs and building plan records indicate subsequent development of the corporation yard was accomplished in a piecemeal fashion, placing most of the future buildings adjacent to Bonair Siding Road, with either a parking lot in front or adjacent to the building. Landscaping plans for the existing landscaped area between 315 Bonair Siding Road and the road itself were prepared in 1961 by the Stanford University Planning Office; however, plans did not name any individuals responsible for the design of the small, landscaped area. The grading for the fencing and redevelopment of the corporation yard site was planned by civil engineer Lawrence Brian; however, Brian was not identified as a designer of any other features of the corporation yard, such as landscaping or any buildings or structures.

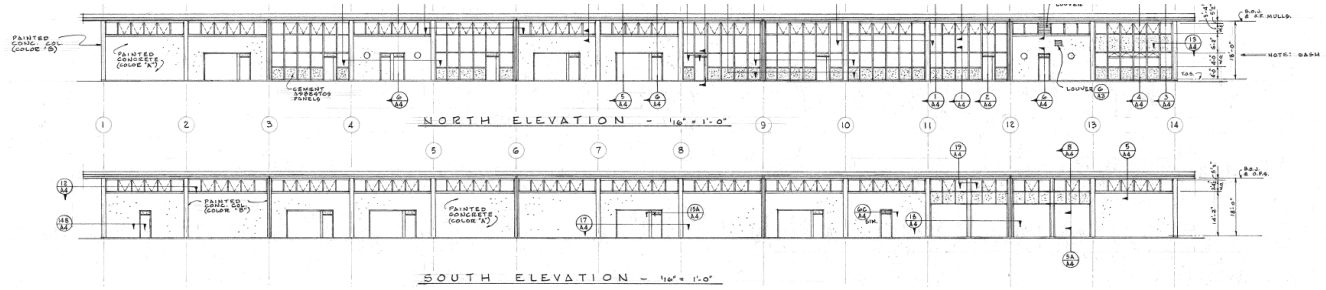


Figure 9: North and south elevations of 315 Bonair Siding Road, 1961. Prepared by CSPE. Source: Stanford University LBRE.

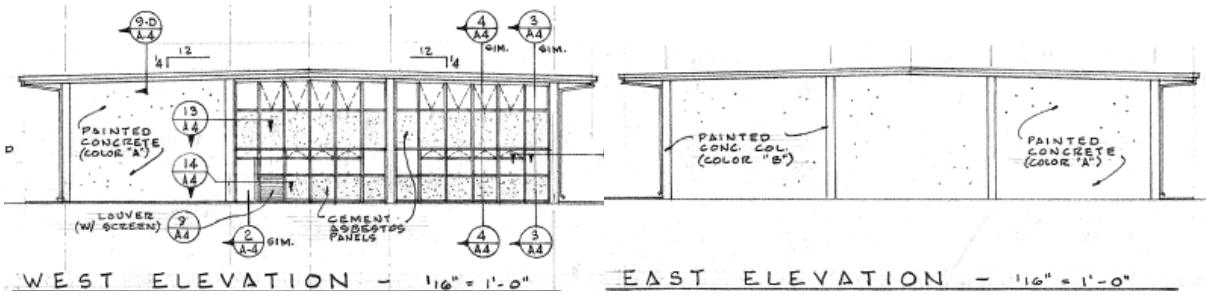


Figure 10: West and east elevations of 315 Bonair Siding Road, 1961. Prepared by CSPE. Source: Stanford University LBRE.

In 1962, buildings at 340 Bonair Siding Road (a commissary and warehouse) and 341 Bonair Siding Road (shops building) were constructed. Plans for 340 Bonair Siding Road were found through archival research; plans for 341 Bonair Siding Road were not found in any Stanford University repositories. Available plans and aerial photos indicate that 340 Bonair Siding Road's original rectangular footprint was much smaller than its existing C-shaped footprint, while 341 Bonair Siding Road has retained a similar rectangular footprint as when documented on site plans in the 1960s **(Figure 11)**.

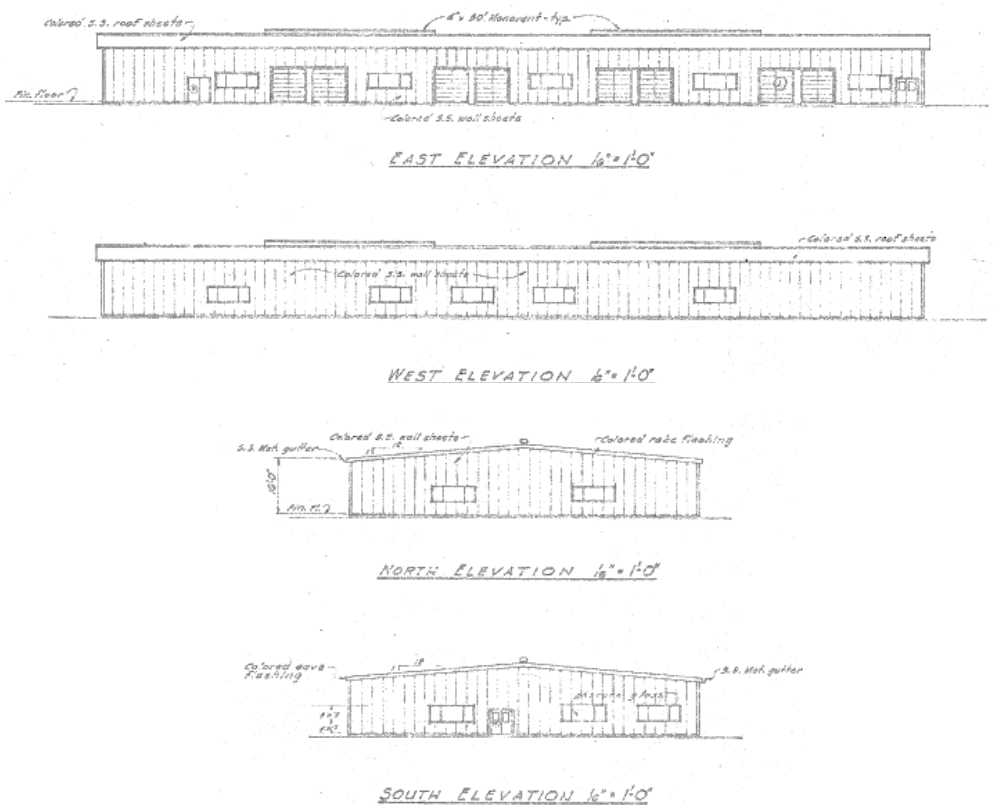


Figure 11: Original design of the commissary and warehouse building at 340 Bonair Siding Road, 1962. Robert Jones, Structural Engineer. Source: Stanford University LBRE.

A 1965 aerial photo of the site captured the early layout of the corporation yard and its facilities. In the vicinity of the corporation yard, Campus Drive (illustrated as Pine Avenue on earlier campus maps), was widened and paved, and connected to Serra Street, which was routed in rough alignment with the former Bonair Siding railroad spur. These major campus roads framed the southwest and southeast borders of the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard. Bonair Siding Road was laid out in a straight line running perpendicular to the northeast off of Campus Drive and extended into the corporation yard, with the corporation yard's facilities housed in buildings situated to the northwest and southeast, typically in perpendicular or parallel alignment.

Existing buildings identified on a 1965 aerial photo of the site include 315 Bonair Siding Road, 340 Bonair Siding Road, 341 Bonair Siding Road, 319 Bonair Siding Road (carpenters shop), and 321 Bonair Siding Road (steamfitters shop). Buildings captured on the aerial that have since demolished include the Auxiliary Shops Building (09-160),located near the east corner of 340 Bonair Siding Road, demolished in 2018; a group of six trailers that stood within the existing active construction site to the north of the district boundary, demolished in 2017; and a green house and lath house, located to the east of 341 Bonair Siding Road. The lath house was demolished by 1973 and the greenhouse was partially demolished by 1973 and fully demolished by the 1980s, according to original plans prepared for 333 Bonair Siding Road (a telephone systems facility) and available aerial photographs.[29] According to records of the Stanford University LBRE, the building at 321 Bonair Siding Road was constructed in 1965 as a steamfitters shop to the south of 315 Bonair Siding Road and the west of 319 Bonair Siding Road. No original plans for the building are on file with any of the University's repositories. The building does not appear on the 1965 aerial but does appear on a 1973 site plan, indicating it was built after the aerial photo was taken **(Figure 12 and Figure 13)**. The preexisting Board of Athletics Corporation Yard continued to occupy a rectangular area adjacent to the northwest side of the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard, but was reduced to roughly two-thirds its original size due to the construction of 340 Bonair Siding Road in 1962.

[29] The buildings demolished in 2018 were recorded and evaluated previously using State of California DPR Forms in 2017: State of California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 A and B Forms: Grounds Locker Room (09-172T), Grounds & Labor Breakroom(09-173T), Operations & Maintenance Storage (09-174T), Water Department's Office (09-175T) and Operations & Maintenance Storage (09-176), Stanford University, Stanford, Santa Clara County, CA. Recorded and Evaluated 5/20/2017; and, State of California Department of Parks and Recreation 523 A and B Forms: Auxiliary Shops (09-160), Stanford University, Stanford, Santa Clara County, CA. Recorded and Evaluated 5/20/2017. On file at Stanford University LBRE.

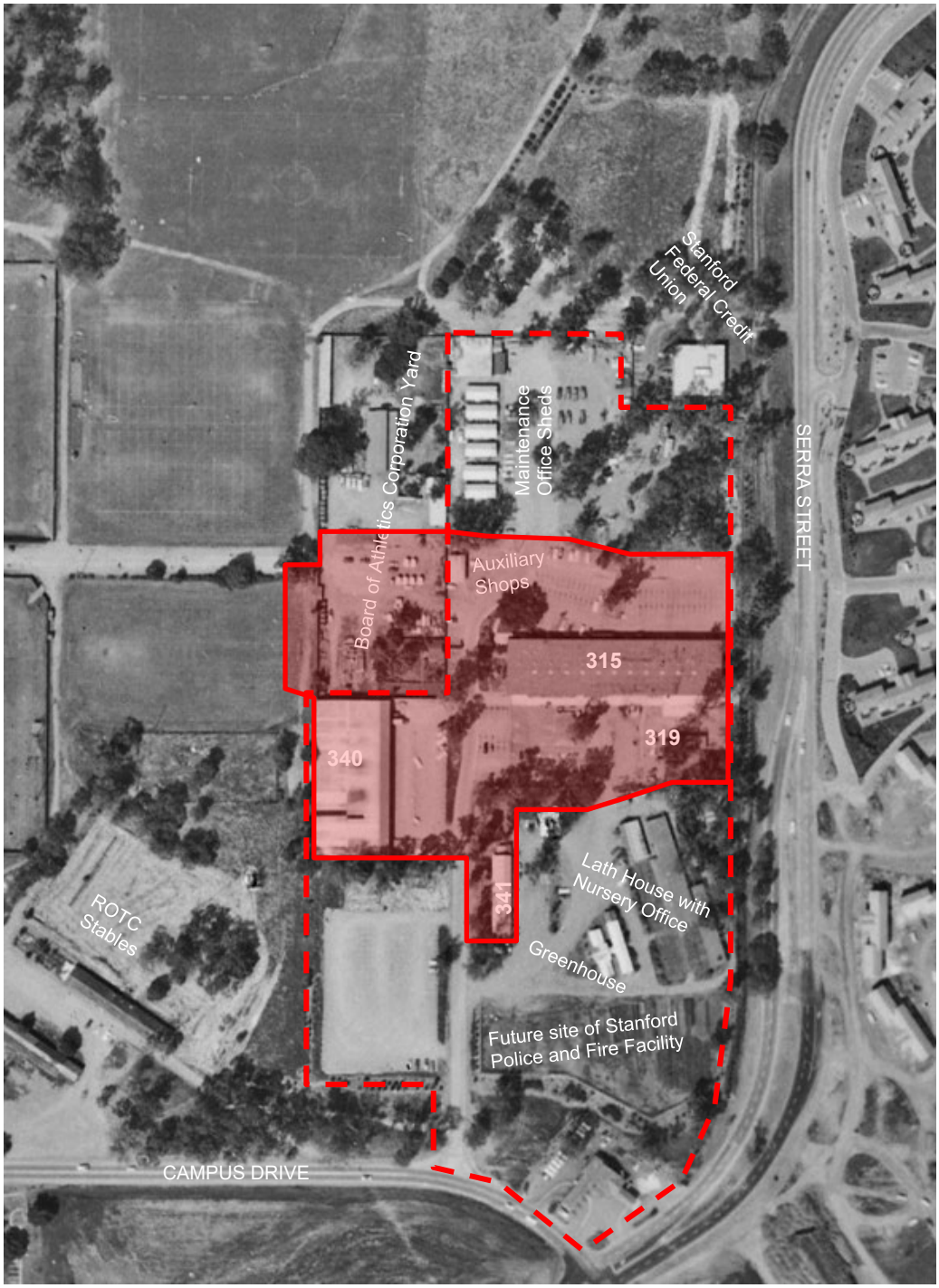


Figure 12: 1965 aerial photo of the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard, with original boundary indicated by a red dashed line. The solid red line and shaded area represents the potential district study area. Source: Cartwright Aerial Surveys, flight CAS-65-130_2-174, via UC Santa Barbara Special Collections, FrameFinder Database. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

The Board of Athletics Corporation Yard was further reduced in size in the 1970s and 1980s, due to expansion of the building at 340 Bonair Siding Road. In 1971, 340 Bonair Siding Road was expanded to the north to create a stores warehouse, expanding the building's original area by about one-third.[30] The building known since 1972 as Stanford Federal Credit Union was built in 1965 as a model modern classroom exhibit building, and also appears on the aerial photo. As is the case at present, that building was situated in a separated area to the northeast of the main corporation yard, and was accessed by Serra Street rather than through the corporation yard.

After the initial period of development occurred at the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard between 1961 and 1965, the building addressed 333 Bonair Siding Road was constructed in 1973, with design by the Menlo Park based firm of Keller & Daseking. It remains the most recently constructed age-eligible building within the potential district study area.[31] This building was constructed to house telephone communication systems for the University and was remodeled to contain offices in 1980 **(Figure 14)**.

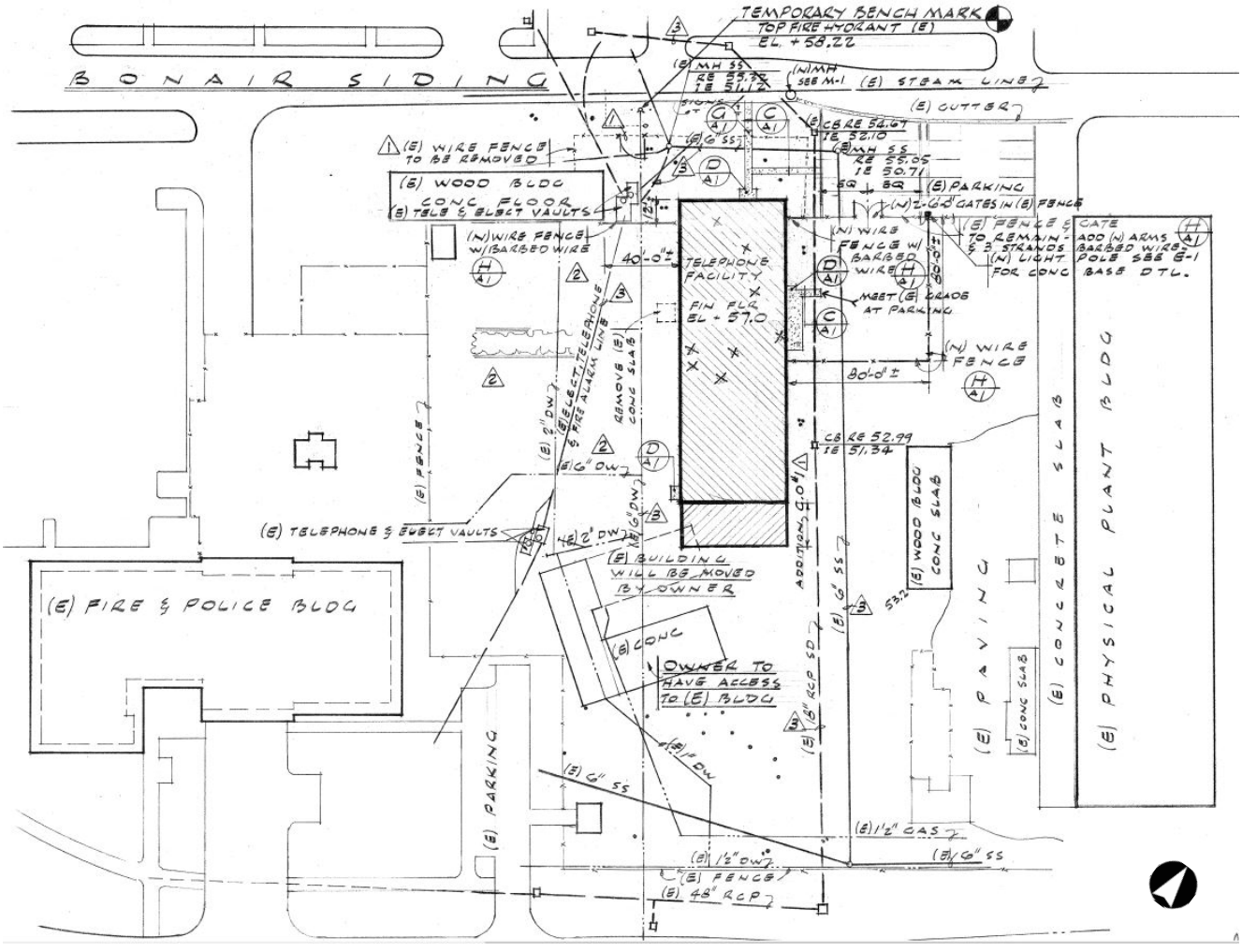


Figure 13: 1973 site plan prepared for 333 Bonair Siding Road project labeled as the Telephone Facility by Keller & Daseking. The site plan shows that the preexisting greenhouse building, located to the immediate southeast of 333 Bonair Siding Road had been partially demolished between 1965 and 1973. Source: Stanford University LBRE.

[30] Project Plans 0383B, on file with Stanford University Maps & Records, LBRE.
[31] Conditions 0.1 and 0.2 of Stanford's General Use Permit require an assessment of a structure regarding its eligibility for listing if the structure to be demolished, remodeled or altered is 50 years old or more. 333 Bonair is not yet 50 years old. However, it is included in this evaluation, and Stanford seeks confirmation that the building is not eligible for listing, because it is possible that demolition would occur after the structure has reached the 50-year age requirement specified by the General Use Permit.

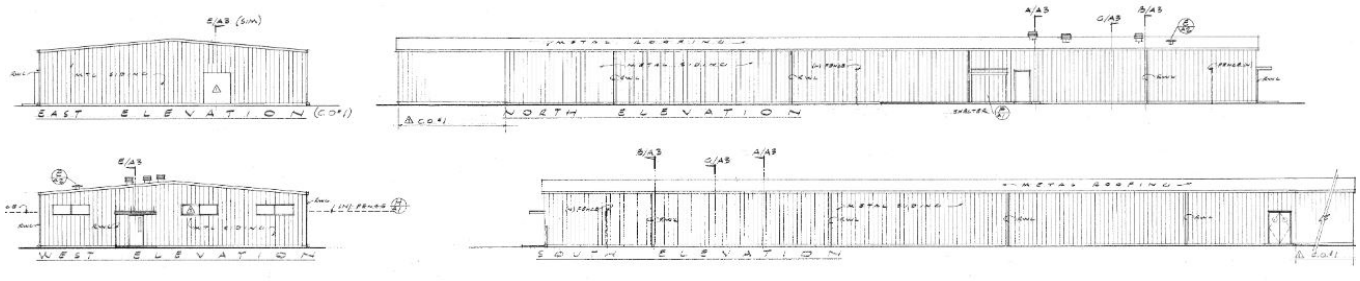


Figure 14: Original elevations of 333 Bonair Siding Road, 1973. Prepared by Keller & Daseking. Source: Source: Stanford University LBRE.

In 1982, 327 Bonair Siding Road was built directly south of 333 Bonair Siding Road as a utility office building within the complex. Raiser Architectural Group (now known as The Raiser Organization) designed the steel-frame building. The building continues to have a similar office use as of 2020. A walkway with metal-frame canopy set between 327 Bonair Siding Road and 333 Bonair Siding Road was built ca. 1982 or later; these adjacent buildings are not otherwise physically connected **(Figure 15 and Figure 16)**.

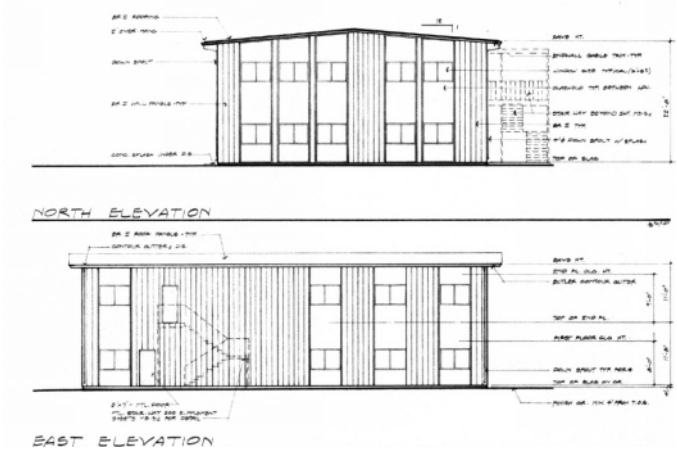


Figure 15: North[west] and [north]east elevations of 327 Bonair Siding Road, 1982. Prepared by Raiser Architectural Group. Source: Stanford LBRE.

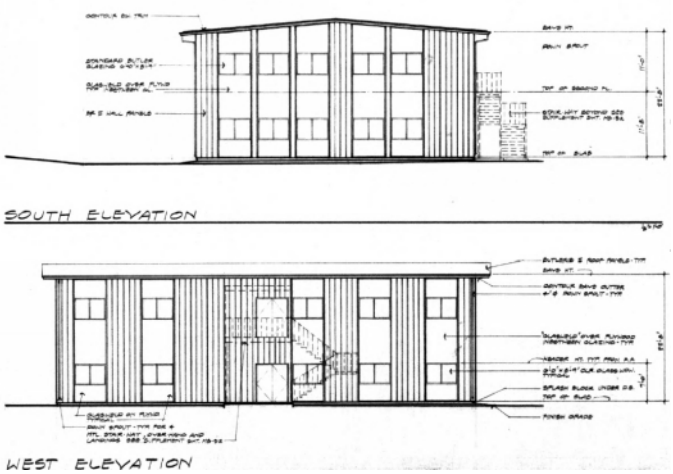


Figure 16: South[east] and [south]west elevations of 327 Bonair Siding Road, 1982. Prepared by Raiser Architectural Group. Source: Stanford LBRE.

In 1985, the building at 340 Bonair Siding Road was again expanded when a northeast addition was built to enlarge the previously added stores warehouse **(Figure 17)**.[32] As part of the project, a small unidentified ancillary building was demolished. Additional building footprints of nearby buildings within the Board of Athletics Corporation Yard illustrated on the site plan were not labeled and are no longer extant. The existing loading dock at the primary façade of 340 Bonair Siding Road was added in 1987.

[32] Project plans 2152 from 1985, LBRE; and Project plans 2938 from 1987, on file with on file with Stanford University Maps & Records.

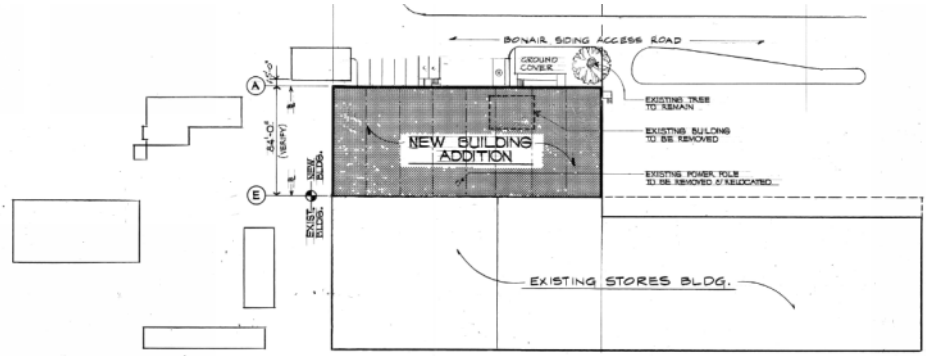


Figure 17: 1985 site plan illustrating the northeast addition to the building at 340 Bonair Siding Road. Source: Stanford University LBRE.

During the 1980s, the area immediately south of the building at 333 Bonair Siding Road, consisting of a parking lot and asphalt paved staging area, was redeveloped by PSSI for uses a recycling facility. The addition of Public Safety- and Police Department-operated structures to this area, and immediately east of the building at 341 Bonair Siding Road, removed this portion of the original Bonair Siding Corporation Yard from its original maintenance and operations corporation yard use. In 1992, the shed structure addressed 357 Bonair Siding Road was constructed along the southern boundary of the potential district study area, according to University building records.[33] A three-bay steel shed was built ca. 2018, based upon available aerial photography, has since been added immediately east of the 1992 shed. Thus, 357 Bonair Siding Road is of recent origin, less than 50 years old, and is not considered age-eligible for historic evaluation.

In early 2014, the University replaced the former Board of Athletics Corporation yard with the existing Beach Volleyball Stadium.[34] The area of the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard to the immediate east of that stadium began to be redeveloped in 2017. As part of this ongoing project, a group of maintenance office buildings and trailers originally erected at the northernmost section the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard were demolished to accommodate the "Future Public Safety Complex," as noted on the attached District Record. The redevelopment of this area greatly reduced the northern area of the corporation yard and resulted in the northeastern boundary of the potential district study area running along the southwest boundary of these areas of more recent development **(Figure 18 and Figure 19)**.

Figure 18: Aerial photos of former Board of Athletics Corporation Yard and the former northernmost section of Bonair Siding Corporation Yard, February 24, 2014. Source: Google Earth.

Figure 19: Aerial photo showing former northernmost section of Bonair Siding Corporation Yard cleared for redevelopment, September 1, 2017. Source: Google Earth.

[33] Reference to year of construction on file with Stanford University LBRE.
[34] See, Anthony J. Kirk, State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 A and B Forms: DAPER Barn, Stanford University, Santa Clara County, California, recorded and evaluation February 18, 2008. On file with Stanford University LBRE.

As of 2020, Bonair Siding Corporation Yard continues to serve the University's facilities maintenance and operations, houses the Maps and Records department, and contains various maintenance and storage uses. In this respect, the corporation yard has retained some of its original uses, yet the area of the corporation yard has been greatly reduced by redevelopment in the more recent past, between the late 1960s and 2018.

Collegiate Architecture in the Bay Area During the Post-World War II Period
The following historic context is excerpted from Stanford University's 2017 Campus-Wide Historic Survey, which identifies the period between 1950 and 1974 as a time during which regional modernism was brought to college and university campuses.

> 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. The State government invested heavily in expanding access to public colleges and universities to reduce unemployment numbers and take advantage of the G.I. Bill. Enrollment tripled between 1945 and 1950. By 1950 the state's economy was growing again and the "Cold War" 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, religious institutions for example 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 Post War period took a turn towards Modernism as a new generation of architects entered the profession. On many campuses this style was simply added to a collection of campus buildings of various periods and styles without much attention. On other campuses, including Stanford and UC Berkeley, students and alumni protested the addition of starkly modern buildings to their picturesque historic campuses. 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 distinctions are useful. 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 is a well-known example of this type. Second, there are examples of 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, or the round library at Chabot College. And third, a variant of Modernism known as California Regionalism that adapted the functionality of Modernism to the California climate and culture. Sloping roofs – rather than flat roofs -- and wide overhanging eaves are two characteristics of this style. Foothill College and the College of San Mateo both have award-winning examples of California Regionalism on their campuses. Blurring the boundary between indoors and outdoors is also a signature feature of California Regionalism.[35]

Stanford University's 2017 Campus-Wide Survey findings did not identify any Mid-Century Modern buildings within the Stanford University campus that appeared to provide distinct examples of Mid-Century Modern architecture when compared to examples of Mid-Century Modern collegiate architecture throughout the Bay Area region. Among the examples of Mid-Century Modern buildings identified within the Stanford University campus is Florence Moore Hall, a dormitory featuring a three-story height, modestly adorned exteriors fenestrated with horizontal windows and stucco-covered spandrels, and a low-wide roof covered with red roof tiles; a common adoption of roof form and roof tiles seen on earlier Stanford University buildings that was applied to Modern architecture on the campus **(Figure 20)**. Florence Moore Hall also features concrete columns that stand proud of the façade plane and divided the façade into bays, in similarity to the building at 315 Bonair Siding Road.

[35] Stanford University, 2017 Campus-Wide Historic Survey, 11.155

Figure 20: Florence Moore Hall, Stanford University. Source: Stanford University, R&DE, online.

Within the Bay Area region, examples of collegiate Mid-Century Modern architecture that did appear to provide distinct examples of the Mid-Century Modern style, based upon prior evaluations noted in the 2017 Campus-Wide Survey, include Toler (formerly Phelan) Hall at University of San Francisco and the Engineering Building (Charles W. Davidson College of Engineering) at San Jose State University **(Figure 21 and Figure 22)**. Each of these buildings features a relatively large footprint, height of three or more stories, and embodies most distinctive characteristics of Mid-Century Modern architecture as applied to collegiate buildings. Rather than a basic rectangular footprint and massing, the buildings are further distinguished by asymmetrical composition and features such as entrance canopies, projecting volumes, and uniform ribbons of windows and contrasting spandrel panels.

Figure 21: Toler (formerly Phelan) Hall, University of San Francisco. Source: myUSF, online (myUSF.usfca.edu).

Figure 22: Charles W. Davidson College of Engineering (Engineering Building), San Jose State University. Source: San Jose State Newsroom Online.

The following distinctive characteristics [also commonly referred to as character-defining features] of Mid-Century Modern style architecture are identified in Stanford University's 2017 Campus-Wide Survey:

- Flat roof
- Thin roof edge
- Horizontal bands of windows
- Metal windows
- Corner windows
- Masonry exterior (brick, concrete, stucco)
- Lack of applied ornament
- Painted white or light color
- Asymmetrical façade
- Stress on volume rather than mass

In comparison to identified prominent works of collegiate architecture, as studied in the 2017 Campus-Wide Survey, 315 Bonair Siding Road's design provides a modest example of Mid-Century Modern architecture. The building features rectangular massing, a nearly flat roof with overhanging/projecting eaves and narrow edge, and a material palette consistent with most Mid-Century Modern buildings. The building's fenestration, although abundant towards its northwest end, is not entirely consistent with the expansive glazing akin to the Mid-Century Modern style, with the exception of its clerestory windows. The building's fenestration systems nonetheless do feature a combination of contrasting glass and spandrel panels, and the building's structural and form expresses repetition and standardization.

321 Bonair Siding Road embodies rectangular massing; a flat overhanging roof; a combination of concrete, stucco, and metal materials; and a repetition of structure in its somewhat standardized bay divisions. However, the building lacks abundant fenestration, a narrow roof edge, a combination of glass and spandrels, and generally does not feature any particularly distinctive architectural features.

Vernacular Architecture
With the exception of the buildings at 315 and 327 Bonair Siding Road, the remaining five buildings and one structure within the Bonair Siding District embody characteristics of vernacular architecture applied to typologies including warehouses, shops, and commercial-office buildings that are common to buildings of similar uses and periods of construction in the Bay Area. Typically, vernacular buildings are not designed by professional architects and are developed with forms that respond to the requirements of their use, rather than to express a particular style. As noted by historians Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, "the final appearance and character of a building may be more easily influenced by the availability of local materials, than by current trend."[36] Additionally, Gottfried and Jennings argue, "the rules of composition and use of materials were open to interpretation by owner-builders, carpenters, and construction companies," and a balance of the influence of tradition, availability of materials, and preference for function informed the design of vernacular buildings of various typologies.[37] Thus, vernacular architecture is not easily defined by a particular appearance or material palette across broad periods of time. Rather, changes in availability of materials, building technology, and the need to adapt buildings to regional climates and cost constraints all inform the design of vernacular buildings. The vernacular buildings constructed ca. 1962-1992 that are present within the Bonair Siding District feature similar materials and are generally utilitarian in their overall form and lack of stylistic expression.

Two of the buildings within the Bonair Siding District, 327 Bonair Siding Road and 340 Bonair Siding Road, were designed by architects. These buildings exemplify vernacular architecture in that they use mass-produced materials and simple floorplans, roof forms, and construction techniques, resulting in building forms featuring moderate massing, minimal ornamentation, and overall utilitarian design.

Design Professionals
Spencer, Lee, and Busse, Designer of 321 Bonair Siding Road, 1965
The Palo Alto-based firm Spencer, Lee, and Busse was established in the 1950s when architects Eldridge T. Spencer, Alton Salisbury Lee, and William Hoff Busse established a partnership practice. Of the firm's three principal architects, Spencer had by the 1950s established a long-term professional relationship with Stanford University president Donald Tressider, who was president of the Yosemite Park & Curry Company, and became president of Stanford University in 1945. Tressider appointed Spencer as the University's first planning director shortly thereafter. Spencer maintained that role with the University, and was a lecturer in architecture, until he resigned in 1960 and returned full-time to his architectural practice.

Spencer was born in Woodland, California in 1892, and lived most of his life in the San Francisco Bay Area. He graduated from the University of California, Berkeley in 1917, and between 1920 and 1926 worked in architectural offices in New York and San Francisco, including that of Bernard Maybeck. During this period, Spencer also attended the Ecole de Beaux Arts in France, graduating in 1925. Spencer established his own San Francisco-based private practice in 1927.[38] During his career, Spencer was involved with several partnerships, including Spencer & Ambrose (ca. 1947-1955); Spencer & Lee (ca. 1955-57); and Spencer, Lee and Busse (ca. 1957-1968). His practice spanned the popularization of modern architecture; his early career was focused on historicist buildings while his later career was spent introducing modern planning to the architecturally traditional Stanford University campus.

Spencer's time at Stanford University was a period marked by substantial architectural debate and change at the University. Spencer, though he was a Beaux-Arts trained architect, shunned Stanford University's historic approach to planning around quadrangles, and many of his building designs attempted to abandon the University's most familiar architectural ingredients – the red-tile roof and arches

[36] Herbert Gottfried and Jan Jennings, *American Vernacular Buildings and* Interiors, *1870-1960*, (New York: W.W. Norton & Company, Inc., 2009), 11.
[37] Ibid., 10-11.
[38] Ed. George S. Koyl, American Architects Directory, Second edition, 1962, (New York: R.R Bowker Company, 1962), 664.

– and instead opted for modern designs. Spencer believed that modern buildings for modern needs should not rely on historic designs. Spencer introduced modern architecture to the Stanford University campus in a variety of roles: as Director of Planning, Executive Architect (with his firms of Spencer & Ambrose, and Spencer, Lee & Busse), and as Supervising Architect. Many influential alumni, including Herbert Hoover, disapproved of Spencer's modern designs. By 1959, Spencer resigned from the position of Planning Director.[39]

Spencer worked extensively in Yosemite National Park and maintained a close personal and working relationship with Don and Mary Curry Tresidder of the Yosemite Park & Curry Company. Spencer's designs at Yosemite National Park include Big Trees Lodge at Mariposa Grove (1932, demolished ca. 1982), a twelve-room hotel containing an office, store, studio, employee's quarters, dining alcove, and guest rooms. Spencer also influenced the site surrounding the Ahwahnee Hotel, designing the Reflection Pool with the Olmsted brothers and designing Ahwahnee Cottages (1928-1929), eight simple wood frame rustic style buildings to the southeast of the Ahwahnee Hotel, The Snow Creek Cabin (1930) and Badger Pass Ski Lodge (1935). Spencer remained involved in the development of the Badger Pass Ski Lodge and guided all later additions to the building. In 1951, Spencer designed alterations and additions to the Ahwahnee Bar, and in 1964 he designed the Ahwahnee swimming pool and exit stairs. Spencer remained the *de facto* company architect for the Yosemite Park & Curry Company, and was involved in a number of alterations and additions to Yosemite buildings until 1972.[40]

Spencer's designs at Stanford University included Stern Hall (Spencer, 1948), a dormitory which was the first International Style building on campus; the Organic Chemistry Building (Spencer & Ambrose, 1948-1950); W.W. Hansen Laboratories (Spencer & Ambrose, 1949-1954); Ginzton Laboratory (Spencer & Ambrose, 1953); Crothers Hall (Spencer & Ambrose, 1948); Florence Hellman Dinkelspiel Memorial Auditorium (Milton Pflueger with Spencer & Ambrose, 1955-1957); Wilbur Hall (Spencer & Ambrose, 1956); Donald Tresidder Memorial Union (Spencer, Lee, and Busse, 1962); Varian Physics Laboratory and McCullough Building (Gardner Dailey, with Spencer as supervising architect); William F. Durand Building and Hildreth Skilling Building (Spencer, Lee, and Busse, 1967-1969); and Ruth Wattis Mitchell Earth Sciences Building (Spencer, Lee, and Busse, 1968-1970).[41] Spencer retired from professional practice in 1972, and he died in 1978 at the age of 86.

Spencer's partner, Alton Salisbury Lee, was born in Alameda, California in 1912 and studied architecture at University of California, Berkeley, graduating in 1934. After serving briefly as a teaching assistant, Lee began work as a draftsman for architect William Corlett in San Francisco in 1936. Lee first worked as a draftsman for Spencer between 1937 and 1941, before joining the San Francisco firm of Masten & Hurd between 1938 and 1939. After serving in the U.S. Naval Reserve during World War II, Lee joined Spencer's in the firm of Spencer, Ambrose, Lee, which became Spencer, Lee, Busse in 1957. Lee left the partnership and established an architectural firm with his son David A. Lee in 1974, which appears to have remained active until 1994.[42]

Spencer's other partner, William Hoff Busse, was born in Prescott, Arizona in 1927 and earned a Master of Architecture from Stanford University in 1958. Busse joined Spencer and Lee as a project architect in 1958 and appears to have been a partner in the firm by the early 1960s.

Clark Stromquist Potter Ehrlich, Designer of 315 Bonair Siding Road, 1961
The Palo Alto-based firm of Clark Stromquist Potter Ehrlich (CSPE) was established in 1957 by prominent architect Birge Clark (1893-1989) and partners Walter Stromquist, David Potter, and Joseph Ehrlich. The firm expanded a previously established partnership between Clark & Stromquist that began in 1945.[43]

Birge Clark (1896-1989) is considered a highly influential architect in Palo Alto's history. Birge Clark was born April 16, 1893 in San Francisco. His father, Arthur B. Clark, had moved the family west the year before from Syracuse, New York to take a position as the first chairman of the Art and Architecture Department at Stanford University. Arthur Clark would later serve as the first mayor of Palo Alto (then, Mayfield).[44] Birge Clark graduated from Palo Alto High School in 1910. He the studied art and engineering at Stanford University, where he graduated in 1914. Clark received his graduate degree in architecture from Columbia University in 1917. After serving in the U.S. Army in 1919, Clark returned to Palo Alto in 1919.

[39] Richard Joncas, David J. Neuman, and Paul V. Turner. *The Campus Guide: Stanford University,* (New York: Princeton Architectural Press, 1999), 82-84.
[40] Page & Turnbull, Yosemite National Park: Badger Pass Ski Lodge Historic Structures Report, (San Francisco, CA: Page & Turnbull for National Park Service, 2015).
[41] Projects designed by firms of Spencer at Stanford University were provided by Stanford University Land, Buildings and Real Estate division.
[42] "Alton Salisbury Lee," Pacific Coast Architectural Database, online. Accessed December 9, 2020. http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/person/364/.
[43] Ed. George S. Koyl, American Institute of Architects Directory, Second edition, 1962, (New York: R.R Bowker Company, 1962), 119.
[44] Peter Gauvin, "Arthur B. Clark (1866-1949), *Palo Alto Centennial* (October 21, 1994).

Clark was active during much of the twentieth century, but was most prolific between the 1920s and 1930s, when he was a proponent of the Spanish Colonial Revival style, which he called "Early California." Clark's output and stylistic consistency greatly contributed to Palo Alto's current character. Clark designed a variety of commercial, residential and industrial buildings, including 98 residences in Palo Alto and 39 on the Stanford University campus. Some of Clark's most prominent residential commissions in Palo Alto include all the houses on Coleridge Avenue between Cowper and Webster Streets, the Dunker House at 420 Maple Street (1926) and the Lucie Stern residence at 1990 Cowper Street. Other well-known non-residential commissions of Clark's include the former Palo Alto Police and Fire Station at 450 Bryant Street (now the Palo Alto Senior Center) (1927), the Post Office at 380 Hamilton Avenue (1932), and the Lucie Stern Community Center at 1305 Middlefield Road (1932).[45] After the 1930s, Clark's work shifted toward the design of medical buildings, schools, and corporate offices as he entered into several partnerships involving his one-time draftsman, architect Walter Stromquist.

Walter Stromquist (1912-1980) graduated from the University of California, Berkeley with a degree in architecture in 1937. Between 1937 and 1942, Stromquist worked as a draftsman for Birge Clark and Clark's brother, fellow architect David. Between 1942 and 1944, Stromquist worked for the firm of Blanchard & Maher in San Francisco before rejoining Birge Clark as partner in the firm of Clark & Stromquist in 1945.[46] David Potter (1926-unknown) was born in East Rochester, New York in 1926 and received a bachelor's in architecture from Cornell University in 1948. Potter worked as a draftsman for the firm Stone & Mulloy and later Clark & Stromquist before becoming at partner in CSPE in 1957.[47]

Joseph Ehrlich, FAIA (1920-2010) was born in New York City in 1920 and graduated from the City College of New York in 1941. During World War II, Ehrlich served in the U.S. Army in Europe and received both the Purple Heart and Bronze Star. In 1946, Ehrlich began attending the Illinois Institute of Technology (IIT), where he studied the theories of influential modernist Ludwig Mies Van Der Rohe. In 1957, Ehrlich became a licensed architect and joined the firm of Clark Stromquist Potter & Ehrlich as partner. In 1966, Clark Stromquist Potter & Ehrlich, along with landscape architecture firm Royston Hanamoto Hayes & Beck, designed the Wall Street Journal Building and campus at 1450 Page Mill Road (no longer extant).[48] In 1967, Ehrlich and associates Rodney Heft and J.R. Rominger founded EHR. The firm became known as Ehrlich Rominger after Heft's departure in 1977. Between 1967 and the early 1980s, EHR/Ehrlich Rominger were commissioned to design an addition to Hewlett-Packard's Palo Alto Headquarters (1969); served as associated architect of Hewlett Packard's Engineering, Administration, and Integrated Circuit Production building in Fort Collins, Colorado (1977-78); and designed an office building for Hewlett-Packard in Cupertino, California (1979).

Ehrlich continued to lead the firm until around 1999, when Ehrlich Rominger merged with Henningson, Durham and Richardson, Inc. of Omaha, Nebraska.[49] In 2010, Ehrlich was posthumously awarded a Lifetime Achievement Award by the Santa Clara Valley Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (now known as the Silicon Valley Chapter) "in recognition of his passionate commitment to architecture and design, strong contributions to the evolution of creative corporate campus building and campus design, and guidance and mentorship of young professionals, being the co-founder of the Ehrlich Rominger Scholarship Fund."[50]

During the 10-year period of the CSPE partnership, the firm was commissioned to design several buildings in Palo Alto, Stanford, San Jose, and Menlo Park. Brief biographical information for each of the firm's partners is listed in the American Institute of Architect's Directory for 1962, along with the following principal works of the firm, as identified by its partners, completed between 1957 and 1962:

- Palo Alto Medical Research Foundation Building, 1958
- John Muir High School, San Jose, 1958
- Camden High School, San Jose, 1959
- John Stauffer Chemical Building, Stanford University, 1959
- Hewlett Packard Co., Palo Alto, 1960
- Palo Alto Medical Clinic, 1960-61
- Shell Oil Co. Accounting Center, Menlo Park, 1961
- White Office Building Palo Alto, 1961

[45] Peter Gauvin, "Birge Clark (1893-1989)," *Palo Alto Centennial* (May 25, 1994).
[46] Ed. George S. Koyl, American Architects Directory, Second edition, 1962, (New York: R.R Bowker Company, 1962), 683.
[47] Ed. George S. Koyl, American Architects Directory, Second edition, 1962, (New York: R.R Bowker Company, 1962), 561.
[48] This location is currently occupied by a two-story commercial building constructed in 2017 by Stanford Real Estate. See, "1450 Page Mill Road," Stanford Research Park website. Accessed September 27, 2019. https://stanfordresearchpark.com/projects/1450-page-mill-road.
[49] "Ehrlich Rominger," Pacific Coast Architectural Database website. Accessed September 27, 2019. http://pcad.lib.washington.edu/firm/501/
[50] "Stanford receives award for design, 'stewardship'," *PaloAlto Online* website, November 29, 2010. Accessed September 27, 2019. https://www.paloaltoonline.com/news/2010/11/27/stanford-receives-award-for-design-stewardship.

In 1961, the firm designed the maintenance shops building at 315 Bonair Siding Road. The firm's work at Stanford University began during a period in which Clark and Stromquist also worked as professor and lecturer, respectively, at the University.

Keller & Daseking, Designer of 333 Bonair Siding Road, 1973

The Menlo Park-based firm of Keller & Daseking designed the telephone facility at 333 Bonair Siding Road in 1973. In 1964, the firm succeeded Janssen, Keller & Daseking, a firm established in 1952 and led by architect Arthur D. Janssen. Walter L. "Pat" Keller (1918-2017) was born in Washington, D.C. and relocated to the U.S. Territory of Hawaii with his parents in the 1920s. He attended high school in Honolulu and earned a degree in architecture from the University of Washington in 1946. Keller moved to Palo Alto in 1952 and began work with Janssen Daseking.[51] William Henry Daseking (1913-1996) was born in Modesto, California in 1913 and moved to Atherton, California with his family around 1918. He graduated from Sequoia High School and studied architecture at the University of California, Berkeley, graduating in 1937. Like his partner Keller, Daseking was a World War II veteran; he served until 1945 when he began working with architect Arthur D. Janssen. An obituary for Daseking notes that he was an influential designer of contemporary California Ranch Style homes in communities along the San Francisco Peninsula including Woodside, Atherton, and Palo Alto. He also worked on projects for public and private schools, Stanford University, and commercial buildings, and served as an expert witness for cases relating to construction defects and failures.[52] After Daseking's death in 1996, Keller continued to practice architecture until he was 95 in 2013. Identified Stanford University projects of Keller & Daseking include the building at 333 Bonair Siding Road, an alteration project for an arcade enclosure at the John C. Warnecke-designed Stanford Bookstore, and another for interior alterations in 1965 to the Earth Sciences Building.[53] The firm's body of work after 1970 does appear to be well studied as of 2020. Projects begun in 1970 or later will gradually become age-eligible for historic evaluation in future years.
Research identified the following institutional projects of the firm: the Hall of Flowers in San Mateo, California (1965); and two buildings at Palo Alto's Castilleja School, namely, Rhoades Hall/Middle School Classrooms at 1310 Bryant Street in Palo Alto (1967), and the Leonard Ely Fine Arts Center at the same property (1980).[54]

CRHP Evaluation of Significance

In order for a property to be considered eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), the property must possess significance and retain integrity to convey that significance. The criteria for designation are:

1. (Events): 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.

2. (Persons): Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.

3. (Architecture): Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.

4. (Information Potential): Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

Evaluation of Potential Bonair Siding District

The following evaluation discusses the potential eligibility of the Potential Bonair Siding District under each of the evaluative criteria of the California Register of Historical Resources. A discussion of the eligibility of the individual resources within the district follows.

[51] "Walter L. "Pat" Keller," *San Francisco Chronicle*, September 29, 2018.
[52] "William Henry Daseking," *Palo Alto Times*, September 4, 1996.
[53] "Bookstore, Stanford University," A Stanford Atlas, online. Accessed December 11, 2020. https://exhibits.stanford.edu/ua-maps-drawings/catalog/mm534zn1762; and, "Earth Sciences, Stanford University, 1965," A Stanford Atlas, online. https://exhibits.stanford.edu/ua-maps-drawings/catalog/hm686tv4267. Accessed December 11, 2020.
[54] American Institute of Architects Directory, Third edition, 1970; and, Dudek, Cultural Resources Study for the Castilleja School Project, City of Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, California Prepared for: City of Palo Alto 250 Hamilton Avenue Palo Alto, California 94301, March 2019. Accessed online December 11, 2020. https://files.ceqanet.opr.ca.gov/223476-2/attachment/F4Ko_gKg2m2DO6Ak2pysK3X-oYsA3W6Yfljw7M4Q93sD2I7wX67TxlZBRLDxOITxx376c1RRETkTD3-q0.

Criterion 1 (Events):
The Bonair Siding Corporation Yard does not appear to be an eligible historic district under Criterion 1. The Bonair Siding Corporation Yard is associated with a broad pattern of the continued development and establishment of college and university campuses during the post-World War II period, which occurred between 1945 and the mid-1970s. At Stanford University, post-war planning commenced during the tenure of President Donald Tressider, which included Tressider's appointment of architect Eldridge Ted Spencer as the University's first Director of Planning. Following statewide and trends that saw student enrollments increase after the war, Stanford University continued to expand and fill out its lands with additional dormitories and facilities for academics, athletics, and research. Within this context, the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard began to be developed in 1961 on the northeastern outskirts of the campus, to the east of the University's athletic facilities. The corporation yard was placed beyond the core of the campus, where space for academic and research buildings was prioritized, and initially contained uses including warehouses, shops, storage sheds, and a greenhouse initially; all of which were considered support facilities for the campus. Archival research of campus maps, aerial photographs, and available plans indicates that the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard was built out by 1965, with two additional buildings constructed in 1973 and 1982. Since 1982, the original corporation yard area present between 1961 to 1965 has been greatly reduced in area by more recent development as additional facilities not associated with the corporate yard were developed, including the Stanford Police and Fire Facility built in 1968, PSSI's facility built ca. 1980s, and the Codiga facility built in the late 1980s.

In consideration of the broader pattern of campus development during the post-World War II period in the Bay Area region, the existing Bonair Siding Corporation Yard facilities do not appear to rise to a level of significance such that they would support eligibility as a historic district under Criterion 1. Archival research of primary records held by Stanford University repositories and available historic contexts does not indicate that the development of the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard was significant. Research of historic newspapers, historic University publications such as the *Stanford Daily*, and the available contexts did not find evidence that the Bonair Siding Corporation Yard was the location of any singular events of historic significance.

Criterion 2 (Persons):
The Bonair Siding District does not appear to be an eligible historic district under Criterion 2. Archival research of the subject buildings, structures, and site did not identify any individuals of historic importance. The corporation yard houses shop warehouses and related offices for University maintenance, operations, and project management staff. Although the work based out of the corporation yard is integral to the day-to-day operations of the University, the District is not known to be associated with any particular individuals. Research also did not find evidence that any significant research was completed, or technological innovations created, by any individuals who worked in any of the subject district's buildings.

Criterion 3 (Architecture):
The Bonair Siding Corporation Yard does not appear to be an eligible historic district under Criterion 3. The corporation yard is located near the northeastern edge of the Stanford University campus to the immediate east of the University's athletic facilities. Development of the corporation yard began in 1961 and was completed by 1965, at which time the district consisted of a maintenance shops building (315 Bonair Siding Road), a warehouse (340 Bonair Siding Road), a steamfitters shop (321 Bonair Siding Road), the shops building at 341 Bonair Siding Road, several non-extant ancillary facilities, among them a greenhouse, lathhouse, and several maintenance sheds. Between the mid-1970s and 2018, additional buildings and structures were built within the corporation yard and several demolished to accommodate development of non-related University facilties. The corporation yard contains several architect-designed buildings but is not identified in existing scholarship of Modern collegiate architecture in the Bay Area or Modern regional architecture more generally as representing significant architectural design or the work of a prominent or master design professional.

The corporation yard was initially developed during a period of widespread adoption of Modern architecture at campuses in the Bay Area, which included both the gradual addition of individual Modern buildings to campuses and, in some cases, the complete master planning of Modern campuses. Research did not find evidence that the corporation yard received awards or other recognition based upon architectural merit and/or design, planning, or for association with any design professionals. This indicates that it does not bear significance when compared to identified important works of collegiate architecture such as San Francisco architect Ernest Kump's design for the campus of Foothill College (1962). Additionally, review of scholarship on Modernism and common styles applied to buildings in the Bay Area indicates that the corporation yard and the resources that comprise it are not among important examples of regional modernism. Most of the buildings within the district are utilitarian and represent vernacular building approaches, utilizing economical materials, modest ornamentation, and construction methods. Architect-designed buildings in the district are similarly modest examples of the application of Mid-Century Modern architecture and do not appear to be important works of their designers.

Overall, the buildings within the corporation yard lack a cohesive architectural style and do not strongly represent a period or method of construction beyond general characteristics such as rectangular massing, footprint, and their proximity or adjacency to Bonair Siding Road. Although historic districts may be comprised of components that lack individual distinction, yet create a significant distinguishable entity, the Bonair Siding Corporation does not possess a high degree of architectural cohesion and continuation of historic setting that creates a distinct grouping of buildings.

Criterion 4 (Information Potential)
The "potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of California" typically relates to archeological resources, rather than built resources. When California Register Criterion 4 (Information Potential) does relate to built resources, it is relevant for cases when the building itself is the principal source of important construction-related information. The analysis of the Bonair Siding District for eligibility under Criterion 4 is beyond the scope of this report.

Evaluation of Potential Individual Resources

Resource	Discussion
315 Bonair Siding Road (09-100) 1961	Criterion 1 315 Bonair Siding Road does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion 1. 315 Bonair Siding Road was built in 1961 as a maintenance shops facility within Stanford University's Bonair Siding Corporation Yard. The subject building is associated with a broad pattern of continued development and establishment of college and university campuses during the post-World War II period, which occurred between 1945 and the mid-1970s. Within this context, many facilities ranging from dormitories, academic and research buildings, and even entire master planned campuses, were constructed. Individually, the subject building does not stand out within that context. The building does not individually represent the broader pattern of campus planning and development, as the pattern involves numerous buildings constructed over several decades at many institutions. Research of the *Stanford Daily* campus newspaper and regional newspapers did not identify any singular events of historic significance that occurred within the building. Similarly, research did not identify the building as the location where significant research, studies, or technological innovations were performed or invented. Criterion 2 315 Bonair Siding Road does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion 2. Research did not find that the subject building is associated with the lives of any significant persons. This maintenance facility has served as a place of work for numerous University maintenance and facilities employees since 1961 but is not associated with any identified individuals. Rather, the combined efforts of the numerous employees who have occupied the building are associated with the building. Criterion 3 315 Bonair Siding Road does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion 3. 315 Bonair Siding was designed by the Palo Alto-based firm of Clark Stromquist Potter Ehrlich (CSPE) in 1961 as a maintenance shops facility rendered in a modest interpretation of the Mid-Century Modern style. It is generally representative of Mid-Century Modern architecture as built in the Bay Area during the post-World War II period. CSPE was a decade-long partnership comprised of master architect Birge Clark and prominent partner architect Walter Stromquist, as well as emergent partner architects David Potter and Joseph Ehrlich. Based upon available scholarship relating to the firm's body of work, and the careers of each of its partners, the firm's most notable works were Mid-Century Modern corporate campuses and buildings designed for Hewlett Packard (extant) and the Wall Street Journal (non-extant) in Stanford Research Park, as well as several medical buildings and office buildings in Palo Alto built during late 1950s through early 1960s. 315 Bonair Siding Road does not appear to be of high importance relative to the firm's other works, which were primarily major corporate headquarters or medical and office buildings in Palo Alto. Although the firm was led by Clark, who is a recognized master architect locally, the building does not provide a strong connection to Clark's overall career and primary significance as a

	designer of Spanish Colonial Revival style buildings in Palo Alto between the 1920s and 1930s. In terms of the architecture and design of 315 Bonair Siding Road, the building features a rectilinear plan, nearly flat, overhanging roof, and a standardized system of bays filled with either concrete walls containing garage bays and single-entry doors, or glass curtain walls with contrasting spandrel panels. The building also features a clerestory level band of windows that is visible around the building but is interrupted by the building's structural columns. These features enable the building to express some features of Mid-Century Modern architecture, but do not enable it to rise to a level of individual significance when compared to highly representative examples that feature a greater use of ribbon windows, distinctive masonry exterior elements, and which are considered early works of Mid-Century Modern architecture or principal works of very prominent or master designers. The building does not possess high artistic values. Criterion 4 The "potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of California" typically relates to archeological resources, rather than built resources. When California Register Criterion 4 (Information Potential) does relate to built resources, it is relevant for cases when the building itself is the principal source of important construction-related information. The analysis of the 315 Bonair Siding Road for eligibility under Criterion 4 is beyond the scope of this report.
327 Bonair Siding Road (09-105) 1982	327 Bonair Siding Road is currently 38 years old and is not yet age-eligible for historic evaluation. Therefore, the building has not been evaluated.
340 Bonair Siding Road (09-110) 1962	Criterion 1 340 Bonair Siding Road does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion 1. 340 Bonair Siding Road was built in 1962 as a commissary and warehouse within Stanford University's Bonair Siding Corporation Yard. The subject building is associated with a broad pattern of continued development and establishment of college and university campuses during the post-World War II period, which occurred between 1945 and the mid-1970s. Within this context, many facilities ranging from dormitories, academic and research buildings, and even entire master planned campuses, were constructed. Individually, the subject building does not stand out within that context. The building does not individually represent the broader pattern of campus planning and development, as the pattern involves numerous buildings constructed over several decades at many institutions. Research of the *Stanford Daily* campus newspaper and regional newspapers did not identify any singular events of historic significance that occurred within the building. Similarly, research did not identify the building as the location where significant research, studies, or technological innovations were performed or invented. Criterion 2 340 Bonair Siding Road does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion 2. Research did not find that the subject building is associated with the lives of any significant persons. This maintenance facility has served as a place of work for numerous University maintenance and facilities employees since 1961 but is not associated with any individuals of identified importance. Rather, the combined efforts of the numerous employees who have occupied the building are associated with the building and research did not identify any individuals in association with the building. Criterion 3 340 Bonair Siding Road does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion 3. The building was originally constructed in 1962 as a commissary and warehouse building and was designed by structural engineer Robert E. Jones. Archival and online research was unable to find information relating to Jones' career and body of work. The building was subsequently expanded in several campaigns between the 1970s and

	2000s resulting in its much larger existing footprint. The building does not possess an individually distinctive design and is not highly representative of a particular period of construction given its multiple expansions. Research did not find that the building's original design was considered innovative or that its designer, Jones, was considered a master design professional. The building does not possess high artistic values. Criterion 4 The "potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of California" typically relates to archeological resources, rather than built resources. When California Register Criterion 4 (Information Potential) does relate to built resources, it is relevant for cases when the building itself is the principal source of important construction-related information. The analysis of the subject building for eligibility under Criterion 4 is beyond the scope of this report.
321 Bonair Siding Road (09-130) 1965	Criterion 1 321 Bonair Siding Road does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion 1. 321 Bonair Siding Road was built in 1965 as a steamfitters shop within Stanford University's Bonair Siding Corporation Yard. The subject building is associated with a broad pattern of continued development and establishment of college and university campuses during the post-World War II period, which occurred between 1945 and the mid-1970s. Within this context, many facilities ranging from dormitories, academic and research buildings, and even entire master planned campuses, were constructed. Individually, the subject building does not stand out within that context. The building does not individually represent the broader pattern of campus planning and development, as the pattern involves numerous buildings constructed over several decades at many institutions. Research of the *Stanford Daily* campus newspaper and regional newspapers did not identify any singular events of historic significance that occurred within the building. Similarly, research did not identify the building as the location where significant research, studies, or technological innovations were performed or invented. Criterion 2 321 Bonair Siding Road does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion 2. Research did not find that the subject building is associated with the lives of any significant persons. This steamfitters shop facility has served as a place of work for numerous University maintenance and facilities employees since 1965 but is not associated with any individuals of identified importance. Rather, the combined efforts of the numerous employees who have occupied the building are associated with the building and research did not identify any individuals noted for making significant contributions to history. Criterion 3 321 Bonair Siding Road does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion 3. According to Stanford University Land, Buildings and Real Estate department records, this modest one-story building, constructed in 1965 as a steamfitter's shop, was designed by the architecture firm of Spencer, Lee and Busse, headed by former Stanford University planning director and supervising architect, Eldridge T. Spencer, who formed the partnership with architects Ambrose Lee and William Busse in the mid-1950s. Spencer was responsible for developing the campus' Master Plan and is identified as an important figure in during the era of modern campus planning at the university. Spencer's architectural practice and several partnerships continued between 1945 and 1959, the period he served as planning director. Afterward, Spencer, Lee and Busse were among a core group of Bay Area-based architecture firms who won contracts to construct buildings at Stanford University. Spencer's starkly modern designs for campus dormitories were met with controversy in the 1940s, and into the 1950s he served as Stanford University's director of planning. The subject building, however, does not appear to have been among Spencer's or the firm Spencer, Lee and Busse's principal works. It lacks distinctive features of Mid-Century Modern architecture

	and high artistic values that would enable it to rise to a level of individual significance. In consideration of Spencer's long career and role as the primary designer of buildings at Yosemite National Park, Stanford University, and other places in the Bay Area region, 321 Bonair Siding Road appears to have been a minor commission. The building does not possess high artistic values. Criterion 4 The "potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of California" typically relates to archeological resources, rather than built resources. When California Register Criterion 4 (Information Potential) does relate to built resources, it is relevant for cases when the building itself is the principal source of important construction-related information. The analysis of the subject building for eligibility under Criterion 4 is beyond the scope of this report.
319 Bonair Siding Road (09-135) 1962	Criterion 1 319 Bonair Siding Road does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion 1. 319 Bonair Siding Road was built in 1962 as a carpenters shop building within Stanford University's Bonair Siding Corporation Yard. The subject building is associated with a broad pattern of continued development and establishment of college and university campuses during the post-World War II period, which occurred between 1945 and the mid-1970s. Within this context, many facilities ranging from dormitories, academic and research buildings, and even entire master planned campuses, were constructed. Individually, the subject building does not stand out within that context. The building does not individually represent the broader pattern of campus planning and development, as the pattern involves numerous buildings constructed over several decades at many institutions. Research of the *Stanford Daily* campus newspaper and regional newspapers did not identify any singular events of historic significance that occurred within the building. Similarly, research did not identify the building as the location where significant research, studies, or technological innovations were performed or invented. Criterion 2 319 Bonair Siding Road does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion 2. Research did not find that the subject building is associated with the lives of any significant persons. This maintenance facility has served as a place of work for numerous University maintenance and facilities employees since 1962 but is not associated with any individuals identified as important. Rather, the combined efforts of the numerous employees who have occupied the building are associated with the building and research did not identify any individuals in association with the building. Criterion 3 319 Bonair Siding Road does not appear to be eligible under Criterion 3. The building was originally constructed in 1962 by an unknown builder. The building does not feature characteristics of a particular architectural style and is a modest wood-frame vernacular building with a rectangular footprint, materials including wood roof trim, vinyl windows, and a stucco exterior, and roof form represented of common vernacular design for utilitarian shops buildings. The building does not possess features that are individually distinctive and does not possess high artistic values. Criterion 4 The "potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of California" typically relates to archeological resources, rather than built resources. When California Register Criterion 4 (Information Potential) does relate to built resources, it is relevant for cases when the building itself is the principal source of important construction-related information. The analysis of the subject building for eligibility under Criterion 4 is beyond the scope of this report.

341 Bonair Siding Road (09-140) 1962	Criterion 1 341 Bonair Siding Road does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion 1. 341 Bonair Siding Road was built in 1962 as a shops building within Stanford University's Bonair Siding Corporation Yard. The subject building is associated with a broad pattern of continued development and establishment of college and university campuses during the post-World War II period, which occurred between 1945 and the mid-1970s. Within this context, many facilities ranging from dormitories, academic and research buildings, and even entire master planned campuses, were constructed. Individually, the subject building does not stand out within that context. The building does not individually represent the broader pattern of campus planning and development, as the pattern involves numerous buildings constructed over several decades at many institutions. Research of the *Stanford Daily* campus newspaper and regional newspapers did not identify any singular events of historic significance that occurred within the building. Similarly, research did not identify the building as the location where significant research, studies, or technological innovations were performed or invented. Criterion 2 341 Bonair Siding Road does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion 2. Research did not find that the subject building is associated with the lives of any significant persons. This maintenance facility has served as a place of work for numerous University maintenance and facilities employees since 1962 but is not associated with any individuals identified as important. Rather, the combined efforts of the numerous employees who have occupied the building are associated with the building and research did not identify any individuals in association with the building. Criterion 3 341 Bonair Siding Road does not appear to be eligible under Criterion 3. The structure was originally constructed in 1962 by an unknown builder. The building does not feature characteristics of a particular architectural style and is a modest wood-frame vernacular building with a rectangular footprint, basic materials, and roof form representative of common vernacular design for utilitarian shops buildings. The building does not possess features that are individually distinctive and does not possess high artistic values. Criterion 4 The "potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of California" typically relates to archeological resources, rather than built resources. When California Register Criterion 4 (Information Potential) does relate to built resources, it is relevant for cases when the building itself is the principal source of important construction-related information. The analysis of the subject building for eligibility under Criterion 4 is beyond the scope of this report.
357 Bonair Siding Road (09-150) 1992	357 Bonair Siding Road is currently 28 years old and is not yet age-eligible for historic evaluation. Therefore, the building has not been evaluated.
333 Bonair Siding Road (09-190) 1973	Criterion 1 333 Bonair Siding Road does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion 1. 333 Bonair Siding Road was built in 1973 as a telephone systems facility within Stanford University's Bonair Siding Corporation Yard. The subject building is associated with a broad pattern of continued development and establishment of college and university campuses during the post-World War II period, which occurred between 1945 and the mid-1970s. Within this context, many facilities ranging from dormitories, academic and research buildings, and even entire master planned campuses, were constructed. Individually, the subject building does not stand out within that context. The building does not individually represent the broader pattern of campus planning and development, as the pattern involves numerous buildings constructed over several decades at many institutions. Research of the *Stanford Daily* campus newspaper and

	regional newspapers did not identify any singular events of historic significance that occurred within the building. Similarly, research did not identify the building as the location where significant research, studies, or technological innovations were performed or invented. Criterion 2 333 Bonair Siding Road does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion 2. Research did not find that the subject building is associated with the lives of any significant persons. This facility has served as a place of work for numerous University maintenance and facilities employees since 1973 but is not associated with any individuals identified as significant. Rather, the combined efforts of the numerous employees who have occupied the building are associated with the building and research did not identify any individuals in association with the building. Criterion 3 333 Bonair Siding Road does not appear to be eligible under Criterion 3. The building was originally built in 1973 as a telephone facility and was designed by the architecture firm of Keller & Daseking. It is rendered is a modest vernacular style that, although architect designed, features a basic plan, massing, roof form, and materiality common to vernacular office buildings. Research did not find information to support an argument that the building's designers were master architects, and found that the subject building was not considered to be among the firm's principal or most important works, given their apparent success as designers of residences and schools, or that the building represents an exceptionally significant example of a vernacular architecture building. The building does not appear to possess high artistic values. Criterion 4 The "potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of California" typically relates to archeological resources, rather than built resources. When California Register Criterion 4 (Information Potential) does relate to built resources, it is relevant for cases when the building itself is the principal source of important construction-related information. The analysis of the subject building for eligibility under Criterion 4 is beyond the scope of this report.

Integrity
In order to qualify for listing in any local, state, or national historic register, a property or landscape must possess significance under at least one evaluative criterion as described above and retain integrity. Integrity is defined by the California Office of Historic Preservation as "the authenticity of an historical resource's physical identity by the survival of certain characteristics that existing during the resource's period of significance," or more simply defined as "the ability of a property to convey its significance."

As the property has not been found to appear to be individually eligible under any of the criteria above, analysis of its historic integrity is not included in the evaluation.

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State of California The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 4 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 315 Bonair Siding Road (09-100)
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, CA **Date** 1997 **T** 6S ; **R** 3W ; Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito; Mount Diablo **B.M.**
c. Address 315 Bonair Siding Road City Stanford Zip 94305
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S , 574561.65 mE / 4142752.90 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)
315 Bonair Siding Road is a one-story, reinforced concrete frame maintenance shops building with a rectangular plan and nearly flat roof that overhangs each perimeter wall. The building is situated to the east and perpendicular to Bonair Siding Road. The building is designed in a Midcentury Modern architectural style. 315 Bonair Siding Road was built in 1961 and designed by the Palo Alto-based firm of Clark, Stromquist, Potter, Ehrlich. This building features long north and south façades, each with 13 bays of similar width containing either a concrete wall with a garage bay and adjacent single-entry door set within a shared frame, or an aluminum-frame curtain wall consisting of cement asbestos spandrel panels and single-lite windows with aluminum-sash. The much shorter east and west façades are three bays wide. The west elevation is oriented to Bonair Siding Road and features a blank concrete wall in the north bay, while the central and south bays contain curtain wall systems similar to those at the north and south façades. The east façade features three unfenestrated bays with concrete walls. Each of the bays within each wall are divided by square concrete columns that project slightly from the façade wall and extend from the ground to the overhanging roof above. The building is surrounded by asphalt paved parking lots at north and south, and a narrow driveway at east. A landscaped area with grass and concrete pathways is located along the northwest corner and extends southward along the west façade at Bonair Siding Road. Alterations to the exterior have been generally minor, with insertion of a single-entry door in the second to westernmost bay of the rear façade and in the first bay left of center, and infilling of a former garage bay at the center of the same façade with a modern steel door. Two shed enclosures have also been built adjacent to the rear façade. (See continuation sheet)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP8. Industrial Building

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

***P4. Resources Present:**
☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)
P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Northeast façade, looking west.
***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** 1961, architectural plans on file at Stanford University. ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
***P7. Owner and Address:**
Board of Trustees, 415 Broadway, Academy Hall, 3rd Floor, Redwood City, CA 94305
***P8. Recorded by:**
Josh Bevan, Page & Turnbull
170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94108
***P9. Date Recorded:** November 24, 2020
***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive Level for California Register eligibility

***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
***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 Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#

LOCATION MAP

Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 4 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 315 Bonair Siding Road (09-100)
***Map Name:** USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1997

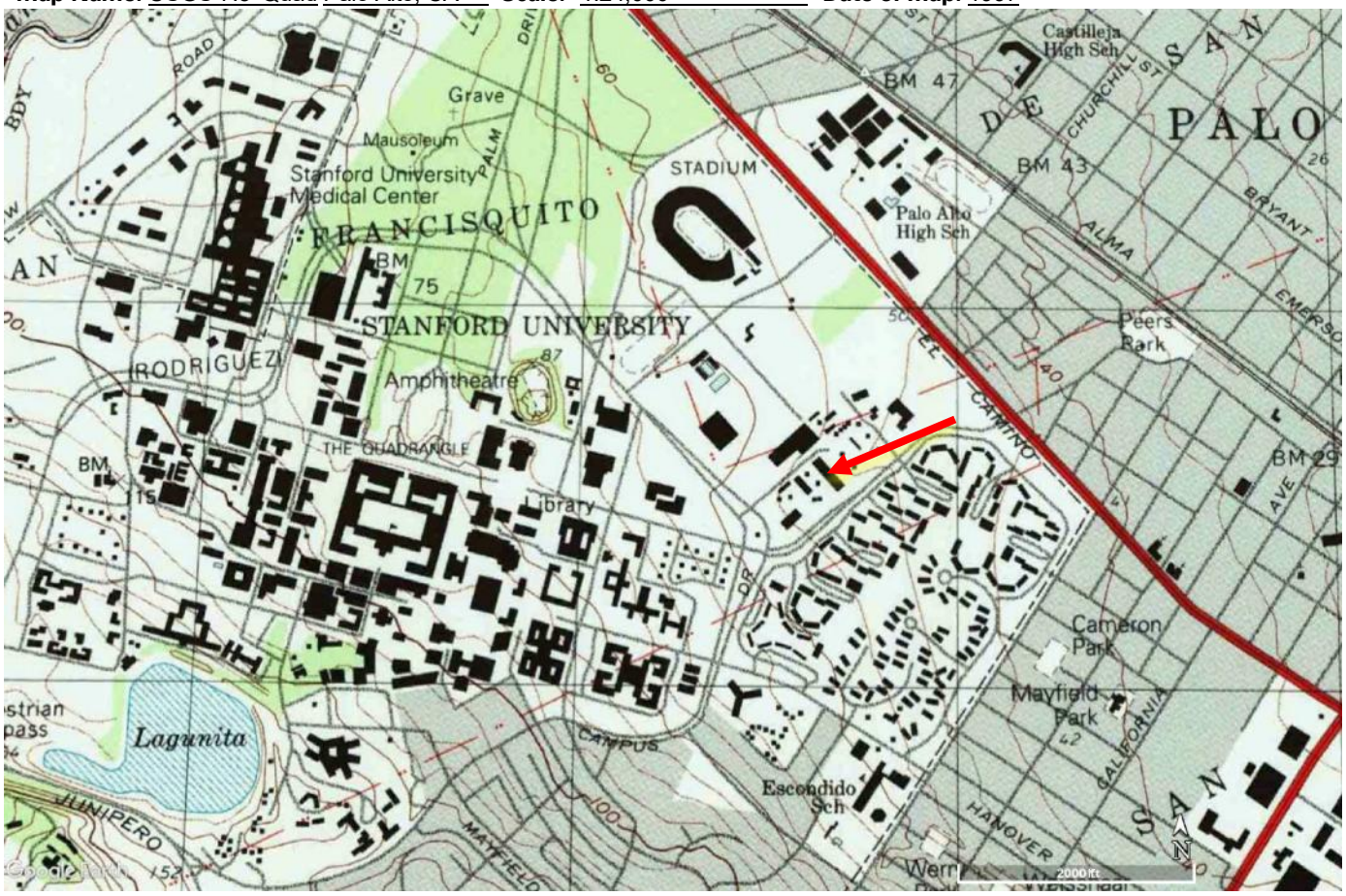


Figure 1: Aerial view of 315 Bonair Siding Road. Source: Microsoft, Bing Maps, 2020. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

Figure 2: Southeast façade, looking north.

Figure 3: Looking northwest along southwest façade.

Figure 4: Rear southwest façade, looking north. Source: Google Street View, May 2019.

Figure 5: Rear southwest façade, looking east. Source: Google Street View, May 2019.

Figure 6: View of northwest façade from Bonair Siding Road, facing southeast.

Figure 7: Entrance to 315 Bonair Siding along Bonair Siding Road, looking south.

State of California The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

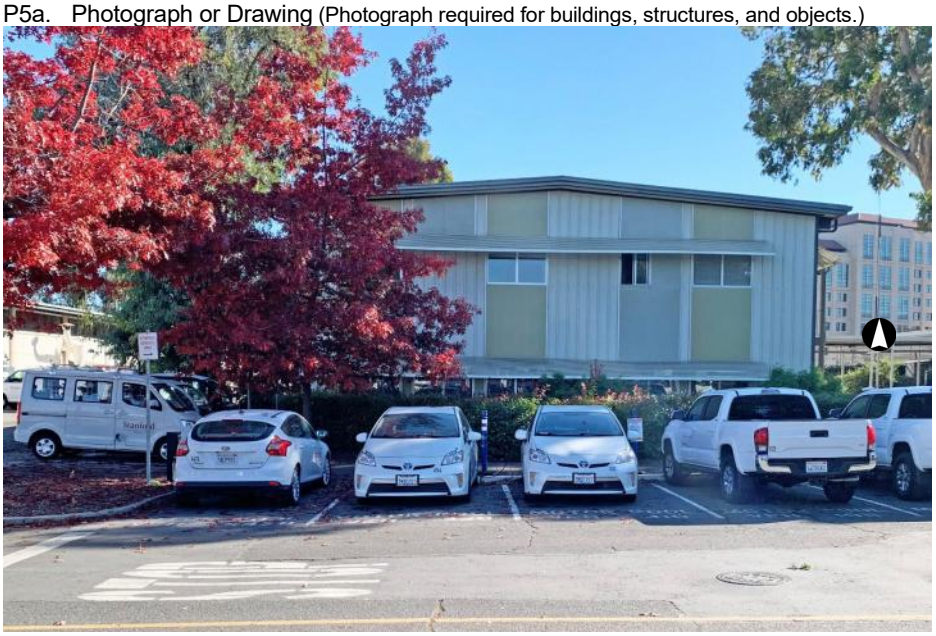
Page 1 **of** 3 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 327 Bonair Siding Road (09-105)
P1. Other Identifier:
***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted**
***a. County** Santa Clara **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Palo Alto **Date** 1997 **T** 6S ; **R** 3W ; Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito; Mount Diablo **B.M.**
c. Address 327 Bonair Siding Road City Stanford Zip 94305
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S ,574504.76 mE/ 4142753.24 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)
327 Bonair Siding Road is a two-story steel-frame office building designed in a contemporary modern style by Raiser Architectural Group and built in 1982. The building is a two-story block mass with a low and wide gable roof with overhanging eaves that is covered with corrugated metal. The exterior of the building is primarily clad with vertically oriented standing seam metal sheeting, but also features flat sheet metal siding aligned in columns where the building's windows are located. This gives the building the appearance of having vertical stripes. Rectangular windows, described as "Butler type" on original plans, consist of horizontal paired aluminum sash, which are set nearly flush with the exterior walls at the first and second story. Louvered awnings are mounted over the windows to provide shading. Alterations include installation of an ADA entrance door in 2009. This building appears to be in good condition.
(See continuation sheet for additional photographs)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building.
***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Looking southeast at primary northwest façade, from Bonair Siding Road. November 24, 2002.

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



***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** 1982, plans on file at Stanford University ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
***P7. Owner and Address:**
Board of Trustees, 415 Broadway, Academy Hall, 3rd Floor, Redwood City, CA 94305
***P8. Recorded by:**
Josh Bevan, Page & Turnbull
170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:** November 24, 2020
***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive Level for California Register eligibility.
***P11. Report Citation**: None.

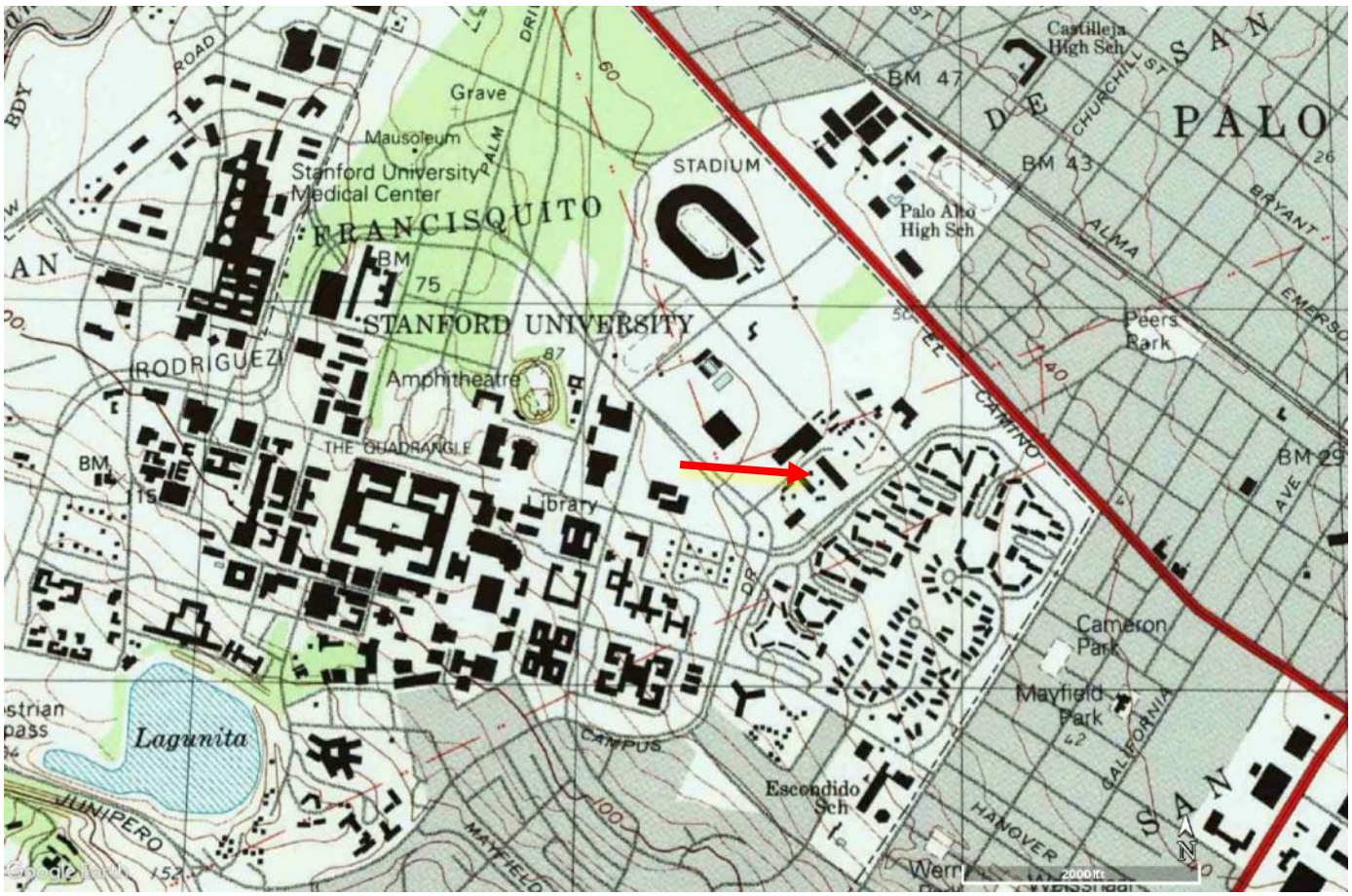
***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒ Location Map ☒ Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California - The Resources Agency Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#

LOCATION MAP

Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 3 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 327 Bonair Siding Road (09-105)
***Map Name:** USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1997



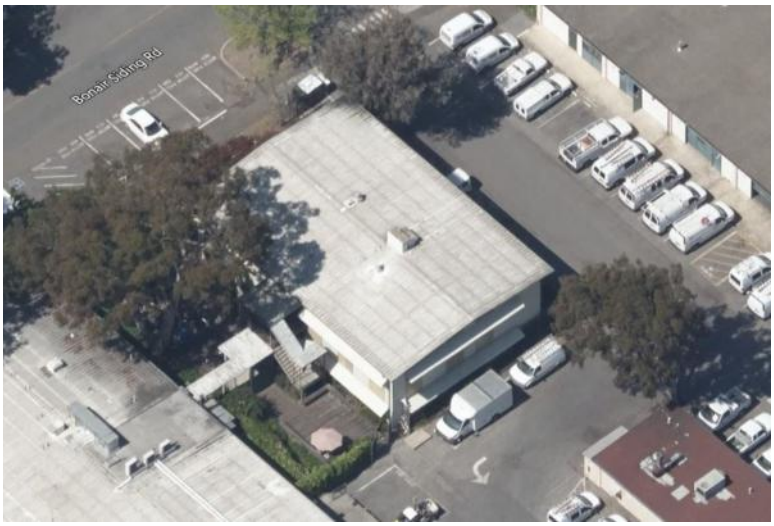


Figure 1: Aerial view of 327 Bonair Siding Road. Source: Bing Maps, 2020. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

Figure 2: View of northeast façade, looking southwest.

Figure 3: Southwest façade, looking northeast.

Figure 4: Southeast façade, looking northwest.

State of California The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 7 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 340 Bonair Siding Road (09-110)
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** 6S ; **R** 3W ; Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito; Mount Diablo **B.M.**
c. Address 340 Bonair Siding Road City Stanford Zip 94305
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S , 574463.15 mE/ 4142820.28 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)
340 Bonair Siding is a one-story, steel-frame building with a primary L-shaped plan and narrow southeast wing. The building was constructed in 1962 as a Commissary and Purchasing Warehouse with a rectangular plan. Original plans for the building were prepared by Robert E. Jones, Structural Engineer, and list O.E. Anderson, Inc. as General Contractor. The original one-story block was expanded with additions in 1971, 1985, and 1987. The floor level of the loading dock area and the store's warehouse to its north are elevated above grade to accommodate deliveries from large trucks, aligning the floor level with the truck's bed level. The exterior walls of the building are covered with standing seam metal, except at the loading dock area. The building's loading dock, added in 1987, features steel overhead garage doors, modern aluminum doors, and a concrete dock. Similar garage doors are present in the building's stores warehouse section at the northeast end of the building. Windows are primarily aluminum-sash sliding windows as seen along the southwest façade and in the non-original sections of the building. The rear (northwest) façade features fixed steel-sash windows within the original section of the building. A landscaped area with mulch and mature trees buffers the southwest façade from an adjacent parking lot. The southwest façade also features a passthrough or breezeway between the main section of the building and the southeast wing. Vehicle access for deliveries is provided by a C-shaped driveway along the northwest side of Bonair Siding Road. Beyond expansion of the building's original footprint, alterations include replacement of the original garage bay doors with double doors in the same openings, ca. 1987, and reroofing and installation of photovoltaic solar panels installed on roof in 2017. (See continuation sheet for additional photographs)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building.
***P4. Resources Present:** Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View of primary façade, facing north on Bonair Siding Road.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** 1962 (additions 1971, 1985, 1987, 1998). Plans on file at Stanford University. ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Board of Trustees, 415 Broadway, Academy Hall, 3rd Floor, Redwood City, CA 94305

***P8. Recorded by:**
Josh Bevan, Page & Turnbull
170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:** November 24, 2020

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive level for California Register eligibility

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

***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 Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#

LOCATION MAP

Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 7 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 340 Bonair Siding Road (09-110)
***Map Name:** USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1997

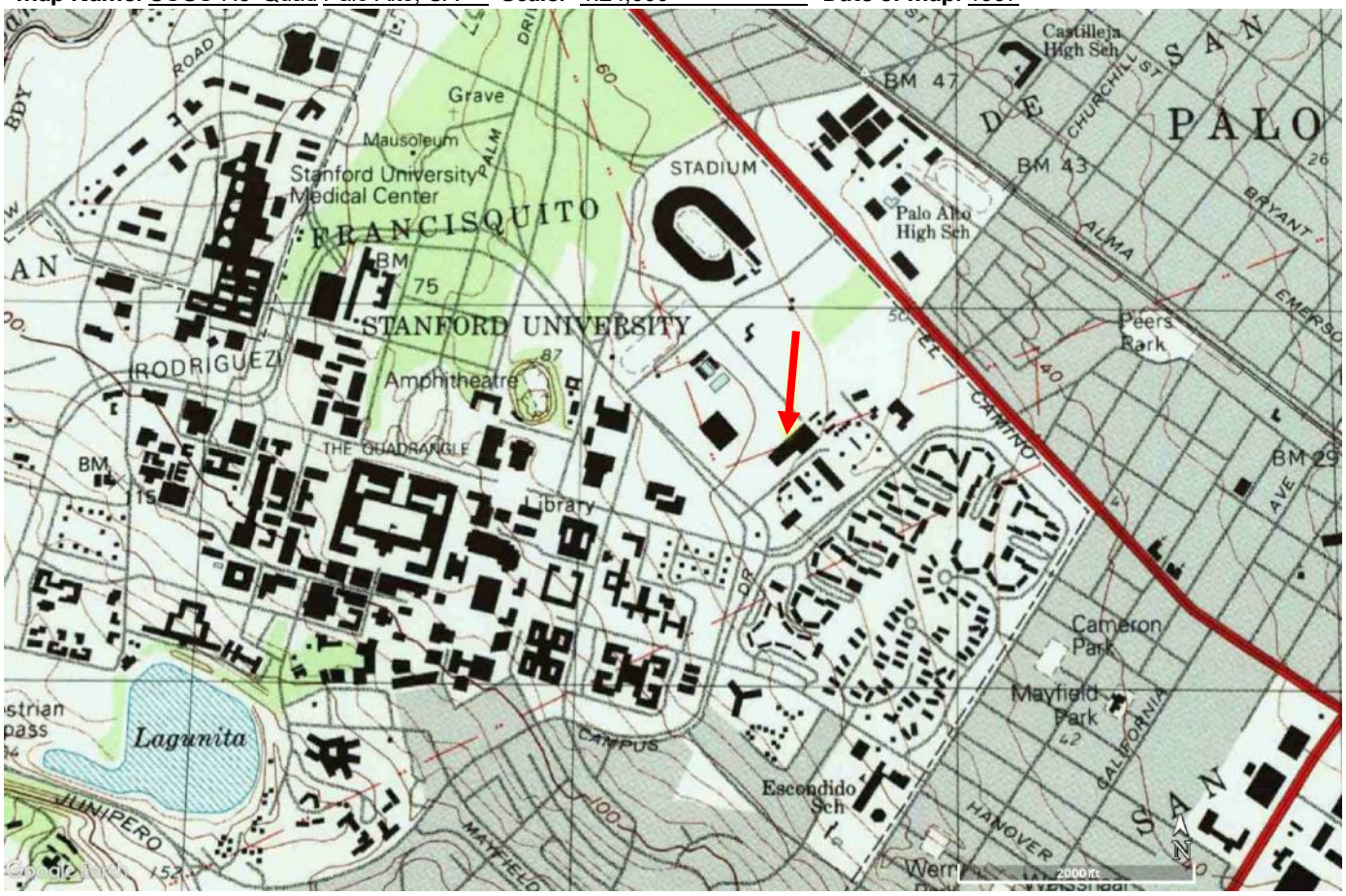


Figure 2: Aerial view of 340 Bonair Siding Road. Source: Microsoft Bing Maps, 2020.

Figure 3: View of (primary) southeast façade at south end of building, looking northwest. Source: Google Street View, May 2019.

Figure 4: View of south half of the original section of the building, with 1987 loading dock and altered garage bays, looking northwest. Source: Google Street View, May 2019.

Figure 5: View of north half of the north half of the original section of the building, with loading dock, ramps, and altered garage bays, looking west. Source: Google Street View, May 2019.

Figure 6: Looking north toward the 1987 stores warehouse addition. Source: Google Street View, May 2019.

Figure 7: Looking northwest toward south half of the southeast façade of the stores warehouse addition.

Figure 8: Looking northwest toward north half of the southeast façade of the stores warehouse addition.

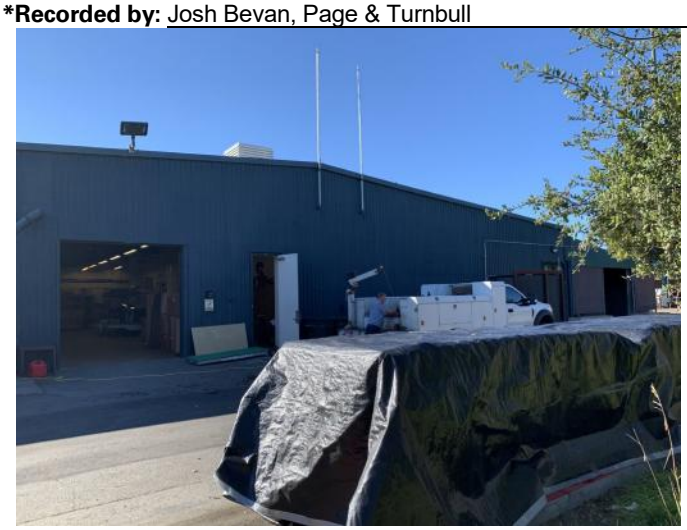


Figure 9: Northeast façade, looking west.

Figure 10: North end of rear facade, looking northeast.

Figure 11: Steel-sash window in rear façade, looking northeast.

Figure 12: Fence separating rear façade from athletic facilities to the west, looking northwest.

Figure 13: West half of the southwest façade, looking northeast. Source: Google Street View, May 2019.

Figure 14: East half of the southwest façade, looking northeast.

State of California The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 3 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 321 Bonair Siding Road (09-130)
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** 6S ; **R** 3W ; Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito; Mount Diablo **B.M.**
c. Address 321 Bonair Siding Road City Stanford Zip 94305
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S , 574531.63 mE/ 4142728.61 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)
321 Bonair Siding Road is a one-story, utilitarian shops building designed in 1965 as a steamfitters shop by Clark, Stromquist, Potter, Ehrlich. The building does not express characteristics of a particular architectural style and may be classified as a vernacular building. The building has a simple rectangular plan, wood frame, and appears to rest on a concrete slab foundation. is the building has a flat roof with a slight pitch, moderate overhang, composition covering, and wood fascia trim. The exterior is finished with stucco. The building's structural columns are visible at the exterior of the primary northeast façade but not at the rear façade or side façades. Windows are set in rectangular openings with modest wood surrounds and are a mix of aluminum-sash sliding and replacement vinyl-sash sliding types. A wood-frame shed is built along the east side of the building and has plywood doors. The main entrance is set beneath a steel canopy with a concrete ramp. The building is surrounded by parking lots. Alterations include vinyl replacement windows installed ca. 1970s or later, the shed at the southeast façade, and entrance door with tall kickplate installed ca. 1990s or later. This building appears to be in good condition.
(See continuation sheet for additional photographs)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6. 1-3 story commercial building; HP8. Industrial building.
***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

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

P5b. Description of Photo: View of primary northeast façade, looking southwest, November 24, 2020.
***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** 1965 Stanford University LBRE records. ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
1965. Stanford University Land, Buildings, and Real Estate records.
***P7. Owner and Address:**
Board of Trustees, 415 Broadway, Academy Hall, 3rd Floor, Redwood City, CA 94305
***P8. Recorded by:**
Josh Bevan, Page & Turnbull
170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:** November 24, 2020
***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive level for California Register eligibility.
***P11. Report Citation:** (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")

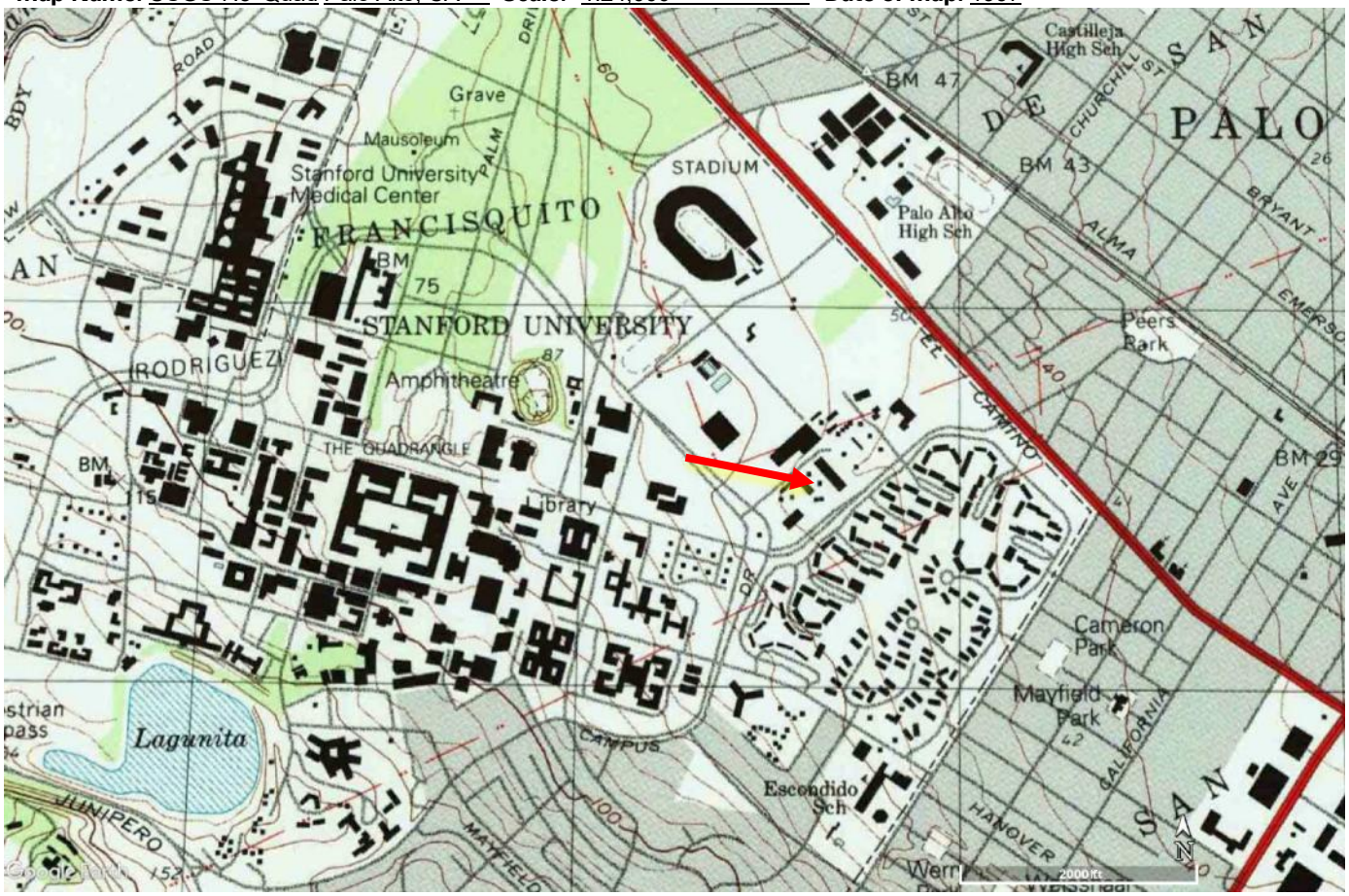
***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☒Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☐Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List):

State of California - The Resources Agency Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#

LOCATION MAP

Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 3 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 321 Bonair Siding Road (09-130)
***Map Name:** USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1997



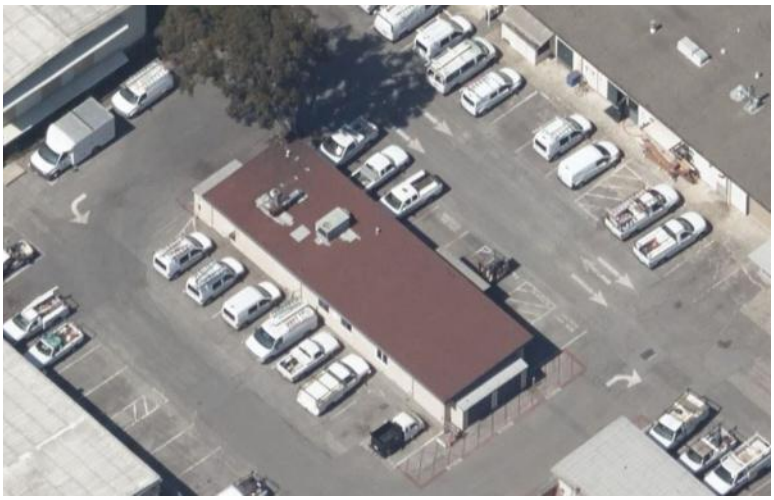


Figure 1: Aerial view of 321 Bonair Siding Road. Source: Microsoft Bing Maps, 2020.

Figure 2: Southwest facade, looking northeast.

Figure 3: Southeast façade, looking northwest.

Figure 4: Northwest façade, looking southwest.

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DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 3 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 319 Bonair Siding Road (09-135)
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** 6S ; **R** 3W ; Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito; Mount Diablo **B.M.**
c. Address 319 Bonair Siding Road City Stanford Zip 94305
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 574553.11 mE/ 4142705.92 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)
319 Bonair Siding Road is a one-story, wood-frame ancillary storage building that was built in 1962. The building does not express characteristics of a particular architectural style and may be classified as a vernacular building. A design professional has not been identified through available plan records on file at Stanford University. This building has a rectangular footprint, stucco exterior walls and a shed roof with moderate overhang covered with built up roofing materials. The building is fenestrated with vinyl-sash windows and doors which may be replacements, and features flush steel double doors. One former window at the north façade has been infilled with plywood and contains a window air conditioning unit. The primary north façade has a bank of three glazed windows at the east, a set of flush steel double-doors at center, and a narrower set of flush steel doors at west. The rear façade backs up to a fence and was not accessible. The east and west facades of the building each have one vinyl-sash sliding window. Three formerly open storage bays on the south side of building were enclosed with plywood sheets in 1999. Overall, this building appears to be in fair to good condition.
(See continuation sheet for additional photographs)
***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary Building.
***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

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

P5b. Description of Photo: View of north façade, looking south. November 24, 2020.
***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:** Board of Trustees, 415 Broadway, Academy Hall, 3rd Floor, Redwood City, CA 94305

***P8. Recorded by:**
Josh Bevan, Page & Turnbull
170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
November 24, 2020

***P10. Survey Type:** (Describe)
Intensive level for California Register eligibility

***P11. Report Citation**: None.
***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 Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#

LOCATION MAP

Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 3 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 319 Bonair Siding Road (09-135)
***Map Name:** USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1997

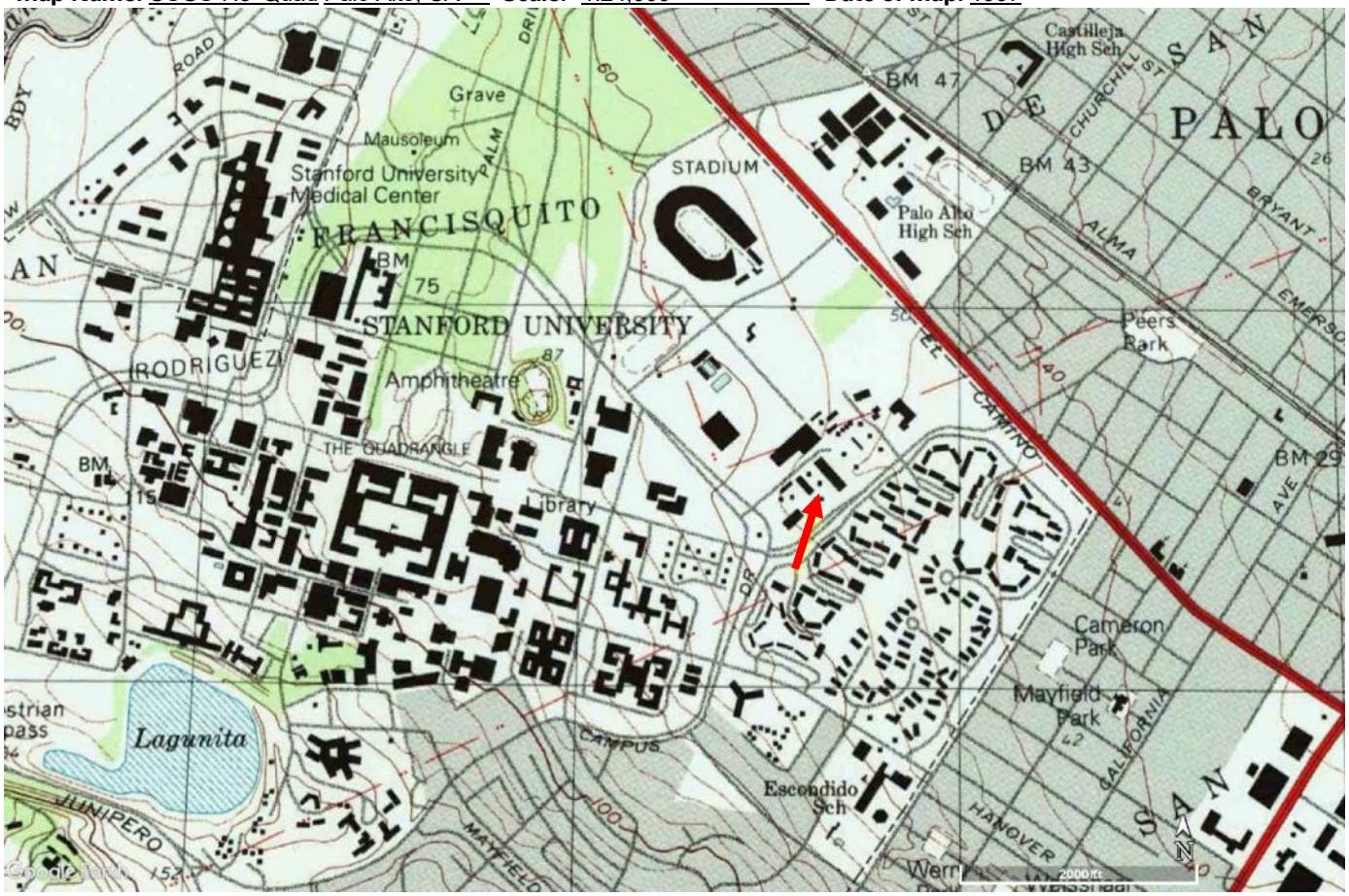

Figure 1: Aerial view of 319 Bonair Siding Road. Source: Microsoft Bing Maps, 2020.

Figure 2: Northwest façade, looking southeast.

State of California The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 3 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 341 Bonair Siding Road (09-140)
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** 6S ; **R** 3W ; Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito; Mount Diablo **B.M.**

c. Address 341 Bonair Siding Road City Stanford Zip 94305

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 574440.85 mE/ 4142718.05 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)
341 Bonair Siding Road was originally constructed in 1962 as an ancillary storage or shops building. The building presently houses maintenance shops. A builder or designer of this vernacular building was not able to be identified through review of available University records. The building has a rectangular plan with wide northwest and southeast (front and rear) façades, and much narrower northeast and southwest façades. The building is capped with a side gable roof that is covered with corrugated metal, and the exterior is finished with wood v-groove siding. The primary façade overlooks Bonair Siding Road and features several single-entry doors, garage bays of varying width, and a set of replacement doors just north of center that serves as the primary entrance. Two movable prefabricated storage sheds are situated near the south end of the building and do not date to the subject building's original construction. The rear façade of this building is not accessible as this building backs up to buildings with the unrelated PSSI recycling center to the east and the unrelated Stanford Police and Fire Facility to the southeast. This building appears to be in good condition overall. (See continuation sheet for additional photographs)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP8. Industrial building.
***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View of northwest façade from Bonair Siding Road, looking southeast.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Board of Trustees, 415 Broadway, Academy Hall, 3rd Floor, Redwood City, CA 94305

***P8. Recorded by:**
Josh Bevan, Page & Turnbull
170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:**
November 24, 2020

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive for California Register Eligibility

***P11. Report Citation**: None

***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 Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#
LOCATION MAP
Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 3 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 341 Bonair Siding Road (09-140)
***Map Name:** USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1997

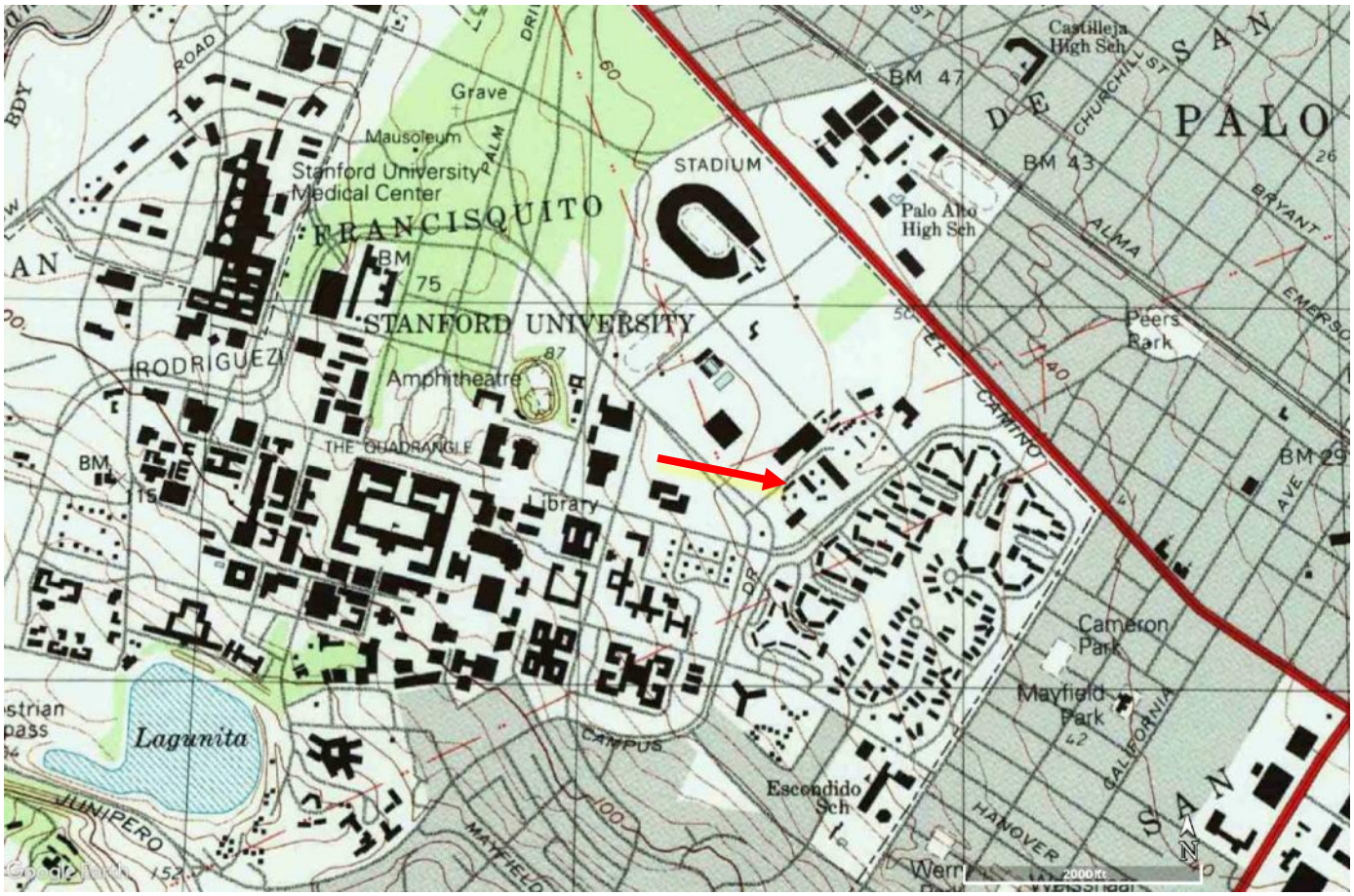

Figure 1: 341 Bonair Siding Road (outlined with red dashed line. Source: Microsoft Bing Maps, 2020. Edited by Page & Turnbull.

Figure 2: View of garage bays an replacement double-doors at southwest façade, looking northeast. Source: Google Street View, 2019.

Figure 3: View of single-entry door within southern one-third of southwest façade, looking northeast. Source: Google Street View, 2019.

Figure 4: Roll up steel door at garage bay at south end of southwest façade, looking northeast.

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PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 3 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 357 Bonair Siding Road (09-150)
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** 6S ; **R** 3W ; Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito; Mount Diablo **B.M.**

c. Address 357 Bonair Siding Road City Stanford Zip 94305

d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone 10S, 574537.11 mE/ 4142688.77 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)
357 Bonair Siding Road (09-150) is a two-structure facility comprised of an original unenclosed shed structure built in 1992 and an adjacent, pre-fabricated enclosed shed structure built ca. 2018, according to aerial photography. Manufacturers of the sheds are unknown. The original shed structure has a rectangular footprint, concrete walls at north, south, and east, and two similar open bays with modern chain-link fence gates at west. The shed has a utilitarian steel structure and flat, metal-covered roof with short overhangs at the south and north facades. A storage cabinet is installed at the south façade. The detached but related ca. 2018 pre-fabricated steel shed structure stands to the north. This structure of more recent origin features three similar bays and a tall one-story story height. The outer corrugated metal-covered walls are seamless with the roof above. Each structure appears to be in good overall condition and does not appear to have bene altered, beyond the chain-link fencing in front of the older structure, which appears to be of more recent installation.
(See continuation sheet for additional photographs)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP4. Ancillary Building.
***P4. Resources Present:** ☐ Building ☒ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) View of primary façade, looking east, Google Street View, May 2019.

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Board of Trustees, 415 Broadway, Academy Hall, 3rd Floor, Redwood City, CA 94305

***P8. Recorded by:**
Josh Bevan, Page & Turnbull
170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:** November 24, 2020

***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive for California Register eligibility.

***P11. Report Citation:** None

***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 Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#

LOCATION MAP

Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 3 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 357 Bonair Siding Road (09-150)
***Map Name:** USGS 7.5' Quad Palo Alto, CA ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1997

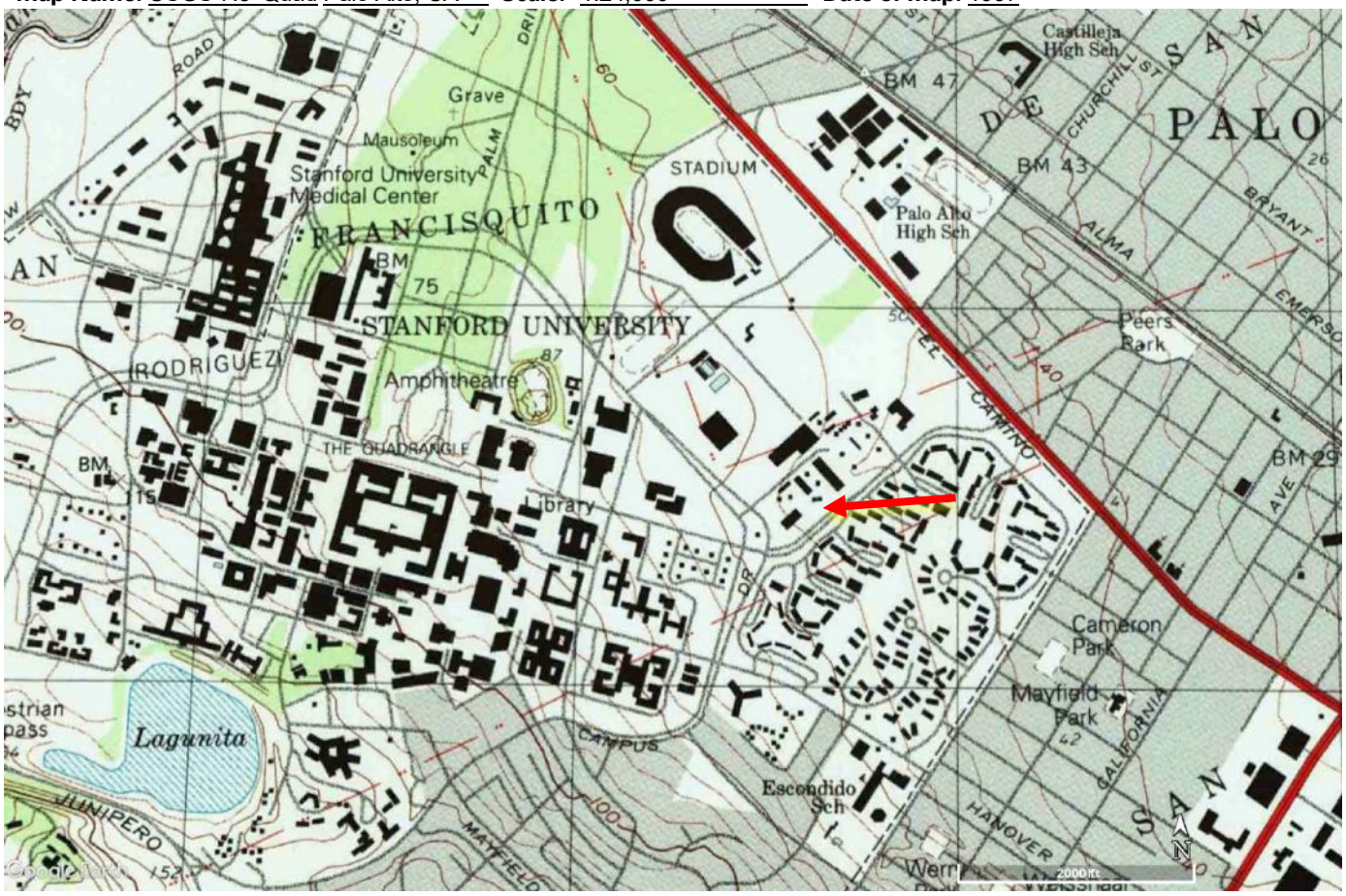

Figure 1: Three-bay steel-frame shed added ca. 2018.

Figure 2: Steel-frame shed that was built in 1992.

Figure 3: View of west side of 1992 steel-frame shed.

State of California The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #
HRI #
Trinomial
NRHP Status Code 6Z

Other Listings
Review Code Reviewer Date

Page 1 **of** 3 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 333 Bonair Siding Road (09-190)
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** 6S; **R** 3W; Rinconada del Arroyo de San Francisquito; Mount Diablo **B.M.**
c. Address 333 Bonair Siding Road City Stanford Zip 94305
d. UTM: Zone 10S, 574475.22 mE/ 4142738.56 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)
333 Bonair Siding Road is a one-story, steel-frame commercial office building, originally designed as a telecommunications facility building in 1973 by Keller & Daseking. The building has a rectangular footprint, a low and wide gable roof covered with standing seam metal, and vertical, standing seam metal siding at all façades. Fenestration at the building is limited to three aluminum-sash sliding windows at the front façade, which have been altered by the insertion of transoms above the original opening locations, and two similar windows at the northeast façade that do not appear on original plans. The building has a main single-entry steel door at the primary façade, similar secondary entrances at the side façades, and a rear entrance with flush steel double-doors. A small cubic addition is built off of the rear façade and appears to be of similar age to the main section of the building. The covered walkway between this building and the neighboring building at 327 Bonair Siding Road was constructed in 1982, when 327 Bonair Siding Road was constructed. The building appears to be in good condition overall. (See continuation sheet for additional photographs)

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** HP6.1-3 story commercial building
***P4. Resources Present:** ☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☒Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

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

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) Northwest façade, looking southeast from Bonair Siding Road
***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** 1973, Stanford University records, and original plans.
☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Board of Trustees, 415 Broadway, Academy Hall, 3rd Floor, Redwood City, CA 94305
***P8. Recorded by:**
Josh Bevan, Page & Turnbull
170 Maiden Lane, 5th Floor
San Francisco, CA 94108

***P9. Date Recorded:** November 24, 2020
***P10. Survey Type:** Intensive for California Register eligibility.
***P11. Report Citation**: None.

***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 Primary #
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION HRI#

LOCATION MAP

Trinomial

Page 2 **of** 3 ***Resource Name or #** (Assigned by recorder) 333 Bonair Siding Road (09-190)
***Map Name: USGS 7.5' Quad** Palo Alto ***Scale:** 1:24,000 ***Date of map:** 1997

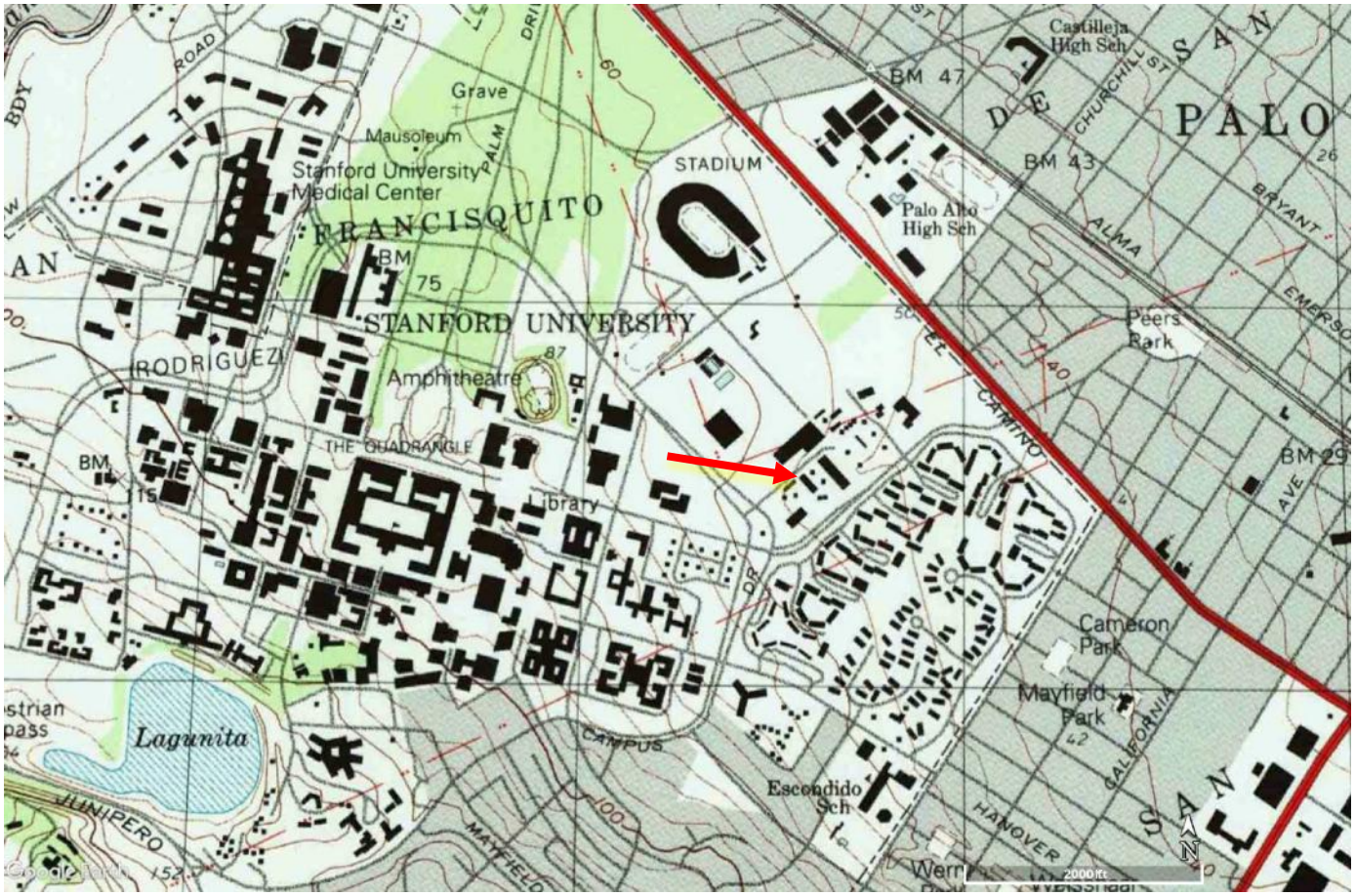

Figure 1: Aerial view of 333 Bonair Siding Road. Source: Microsoft Bing Maps, 2020.

Figure 2: West end of northeast façade, looking southwest.

Figure 3: View of covered walkway and rear portion of northeast facade of 333 Bonair Siding Road from landing located at 327 Bonair Siding Road's southwest façade.

Figure 4: Rear portion of northeast façade, looking southwest.

Figure 5: Rear (southeast) façade with flush steel double doors, shed addition and separate electrical equipment structure, looking northwest.