

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Leland Stanford House

and or common

2. Location

street & number 800 N Street

not for publication

city, town Sacramento

vicinity of

state California

code 06

county Sacramento

code 067

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> educational	<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government	<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation

street & number

city, town Sacramento

vicinity of

state California 95814

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Sacramento County Courthouse

street & number 901 G Street

city, town Sacramento

state California 95814

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

Historic American Buildings Survey

title CAL-1709

has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date January 1961

federal state county local

depository for survey records Library of Congress

city, town Washington

state DC

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one	
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved	date 1857; enlarged and renovated, 1871
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed			

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

SUMMARY

The Stanford House as it exists today is essentially intact from 1871, when Mr. and Mrs. Leland Stanford transformed the 2-story Renaissance Revival brick house he had purchased in 1861 into an elaborate 4-story Second Empire mansion.¹ Its brick exterior was also treated with plaster scored to resemble stone. (Copies of measured drawings, prepared by the Historic American Buildings Survey in 1986, are appended to this nomination and make the additions and changes of that year more comprehensible than words alone can convey. They are also useful because heavy foliage makes photography of the house difficult.)

As built in 1857, for Shelton C. Fogus, a successful Sacramento merchant, the front facade of the square block house had 5 symmetrical bays. The architect was Seth Babson. Its plan was relatively simple: a central hall with parlors on the west side, a library and dining room on the east side, and four bedrooms on the second floor. On the southeast rear, it had a 2-story wood frame service wing. A glass-enclosed veranda was tucked in the southwest corner junction of the main block and the service wing.

In 1862, Governor Stanford had a 1-story 2-room detached brick office built to the east (left) rear of the house. It served as the Executive Office for him and his successor Frederick Low. In the extensive renovation of 1871, both the main house and the office were jacked up on-site. The present ground-floor level was inserted beneath them. The north, or front, entry of the office was bricked in when elevated and the whole office was joined to the eastern end of a wide cross section, built from east to west behind the elevated main portion of the original house; to erect the addition in that location the wood frame service wing was demolished.

Two bays facing north were added on the east side in the cross segment and one on the west side. A mansard-style roof capped the fourth floor, built atop the original two. To support the additional level, the projecting cornice of the original structure was enlarged and adorned with ornate brackets, modillions, and a decorative frieze. A 3-story flat-roofed brick service wing was added midway at the rear of the expanded structure. Finally, on the southeast in the angle created by the cross section and the service wing a 2-story L-shaped gallery was constructed. At ground level it provided protection for the entrances to the cardroom, ballroom, and service wing.

Two large bedrooms, one with a large dressing room, occupied the cross section on the third floor, in addition to a new bedroom above the office. The fourth floor had lesser sized bedrooms.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400–1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500–1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600–1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700–1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800–1899	<input type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900–	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1861-1893 **Builder/Architect** Seth Babson

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

SUMMARY

The Stanford House is notable as the only surviving structure significantly associated with Leland Stanford's career, and secondarily for its like association with Frederick Low, Stanford's friend and successor as Governor of California. Stanford made his mark in national affairs as a Civil War Governor (1861-63) and as one of the "Big Four," who completed the first transcontinental railroad in the 1860s and remained the principal railroad magnates in the West until their deaths. He was also the patron of Stanford University. Stanford was president of the Central Pacific Railroad from its incorporation in 1861 until 1890 and of the Southern Pacific in 1885-90; these two corporations and their multiple subsidiaries dominated the rail industry in the West. He closed out his career as U.S. Senator from California (1885-93). Low is a figure of importance for his service as U.S. Minister to China (1870-74), following his term as Governor (1863-67). In both capacities, he was a rare proponent of fair treatment of Chinese in the United States, in an era when discrimination against them was rampant in the West and the successful movement for their exclusion was gaining force.

Between July 10, 1861, when gubernatorial candidate Stanford purchased it, and 1873, when he moved his family and his company headquarters to San Francisco, this house was the Stanfords' principal private residence, except for the period when it was leased to Governor Frederick Low; in that period, the Stanfords stayed in hotels and with Leland's brother in San Francisco. Their only child, Leland, Jr., was born in the Sacramento house in 1868. As enlarged substantially in 1871, it remained their Sacramento residence until his death in 1893 and stayed in his wife's hands until 1900; in that year, she donated it to the Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Sacramento.

Because the State had no Executive Mansion in the 1860s, the house unofficially served that capacity during Stanford's and Low's terms in office. A 2-room structure Stanford had built on the grounds in 1861 was their gubernatorial office and, because Stanford was already the president of the Central Pacific Railroad when he became Governor, the site of his conduct of much railroad and State business. In 1871, the Stanfords greatly enlarged the residence and linked the "office" to it.

No other residences associated with Stanford survive. His homes in Sacramento before 1861 are long gone. His San Francisco mansion, the first house to be built on Nob Hill, in 1874-76, was destroyed by fire after the 1906 earthquake. His rural homes late in his career, at Palo Alto, in Santa Clara County (after 1876); at Vina in Tehama County; and near Fremont (1876-86), in Alameda County, at the latter of which he spent relatively little time, have all been demolished. His residence in Washington, D.C., during his service as U.S. Senator, is also gone.

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property 0.59

Quadrangle name Sacramento East

Quadrangle scale 1:24000

UTM References

A

1	0	6	3	0	9	6	0	4	2	7	0	6	3	0
Zone		Easting				Northing								

B

Zone		Easting				Northing								

C

Zone		Easting				Northing								

D

Zone		Easting				Northing								

E

Zone		Easting				Northing								

F

Zone		Easting				Northing								

G

Zone		Easting				Northing								

H

Zone		Easting				Northing								

Verbal boundary description and justification Lots 1 and 2 in Block 205, City of Sacramento. Corner of 8th and N Streets. On the west, or 8th Street, 160'; on the north, or N Street, 160'; on the east adjacent to Lot 3, 160'; and on the south (alley) 160'.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Dorothy F. Regnery, Historian; additional data by Jim Charleton, National Park Service

organization _____ date January 30, 1987

street & number 488 Westridge Drive telephone (415)854-5074

city or town Portola Valley state California 94205

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature _____

title _____ date _____

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I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

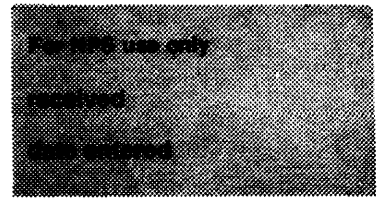
date _____

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

date _____

Chief of Registration

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DETAILED DESCRIPTIVE DATA

As enlarged in 1871, the most dramatic feature of the house was its main entry, reached by a double set of exterior stairs, baroque in character, that join to form a single central flight. The 1857 Classical entry with its overtones of Greek Revival style was suffused when it became the second-floor portico. The portico is constructed of wood with the exception of cast-iron Corinthian columns. The last step is of marble; colorful geometrically patterned tiles, placed in 1871, still cover the entry floor surfaces. Arched double mahogany doors give entry to the main hall. A column, a part of the left door, functions as an overlap weather edge. The antique brass hardware remains. The original glass insertions were etched in the same design used throughout in the interior. Concealed inconspicuously in the side archways under the portico is the exterior entry to the first floor and its ballroom hall.

The house features seven different ornamental window styles; most are double-hung. In the mansard roof there is an assortment of window styles: oeil-de-boeuf, heavily framed arched dormers, and a Palladian motif arrangement for the center front. Although most windows in the house are original, the rear ones in the mansard, which had a treatment similar to those on the front, were destroyed by a minor fire in 1940, and six oeil-de-boeuf windows on the fourth level and a chimney on the easternmost wing were removed.

Few other exterior modifications have occurred since 1871. Large formal urns that accented the fourth-floor corners were removed before 1914. Lacy iron cresting roof balustrades were removed in the 1930s. The original wooden decorative urns, on the other hand, remain atop the central portico. An elevator was added inconspicuously on the rear in 1938, on the cross section near its southwest junction with the service wing. In 1959, the rear ground-level open gallery was incorporated into the east wing for staff quarters. The same year, the east-facing gallery on the second level was enclosed with glass to serve as an adjunct kitchen. The gallery at the same level facing south remained a glass-enclosed sun porch, the floor of which was originally surfaced like the front entry. A "fire escape," consisting of four flights of crude wooden stairs, was appended in 1959 and intrudes upon the gallery. Fire codes required the addition of exterior metal fire escapes for the third- and fourth-floor rooms.

The interior of the house is also relatively little changed from 1871. The floor plan of the original 1857 portion was slightly modified during the enlargement. The use of one room changed and the southeast bedroom was divided into a linen closet and a dressing room with entrances off the center hall; the same 8-foot-width center entrance hall was retained. The Stanfords' music room, the dining-room before 1871, still has the corner china cupboards with simple porcelain knobs from before the renovation. The 1857 portion of the house is otherwise little changed. The Stanfords' double parlor, used as a chapel after 1939, retains its original ceilings, dividing columns, and marble fireplace, although the Stanfords' furnishings were removed and the fireplace was used as a base for

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the altar. Although the 1871 enlargements rendered the south-facade fireplaces nonfunctional, their marble mantels were left undisturbed.

The ground floor of 1871 was designed to function primarily for entertaining. In the 1950s and later, the ballroom and cardroom on that level have been partitioned for bedrooms and other staff purposes. The main portion of the second floor cross-section was designed as a dining room with a "sitting room" at its west end; it retains that arrangement.

The only other structure on the Stanford House lot that contributes to the property's historic significance is a 2-story brick carriage house with a flat roof, to the rear of the service wing. It dates to 1857, and is architecturally similar to the "office" that was incorporated into the main house in 1871.

Footnote

¹ During the 1860s, photographs of the exterior, first-floor rooms, and northeast bedroom of the Stanford House were taken by Alfred Hart, the official photographer for the Central Pacific Railroad. In March 1872, Leland Stanford commissioned Eadweard Muybridge, the renowned early photographer of motion, to do an experimental series of views of a moving horse. Incidentally, Muybridge did a series of photographs of the renovated house. Both sets of superb studies of the house, now in the Stanford University Archives, provide distinct delineations of the modifications and additions. Later photographic documentation demonstrates the continuity of the structure.

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In Sacramento, the "Big Four" Building (actually, the Stanford and Huntington-Hopkins Stores as combined in 1880), the upstairs of the Stanford portion of which served as the general offices for the Central Pacific from 1862 to 1873, survives, but has been rebuilt and is drastically altered. It is within the Old Sacramento Historic District, a National Historic Landmark.

HISTORY

Leland Stanford's extraordinary rise to fame and riches in his 40 years in California encapsulates key events in the State's history that are strikingly tied to major events of national importance. His career must be viewed in the context of California's history during that period.

Possessed of fabulous wealth, for her gold fields produced more than any comparable area in the world, California in the 1850s had only weak links to the Eastern United States and was virtually self-sufficient. Yet she was mostly peopled by adventurous easterners, who brought their sectional antagonisms with them. Southerners who had migrated to the State were concentrated in Southern California; they were championed in the U.S. Senate from 1850 to 1861 by Democrat William McKendree Gwin, a proslavery former Congressman from Mississippi. Northern emigrants, on the other hand, had settled principally in northern California, and in greater numbers. Proposals surfaced to divide the State in two, motivated by sectional animosities and strengthened by geography. As in other western States, notably Texas somewhat earlier, and Alaska today, some in California in the mid-19th century also flirted with independence.

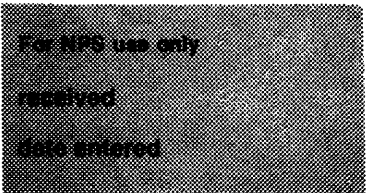
Leland Stanford, who hailed from New York, had come West to enter business with his five brothers in 1852. In 1856, he and his wife settled in Sacramento, then the State's second largest city (after San Francisco) and carried on the brothers' wholesale grocery business. He ran for State treasurer in 1857, but went down to defeat. In 1859, he lost the governorship to Milton S. Latham, a pro-Southern Democrat, by a decisive margin. In both years, the entire Republican slate was defeated.

Latham, days after his inauguration as Governor, in January 1860, maneuvered his own election to a vacant seat in the U.S. Senate. In the Senate, Latham joined Gwin in talk of a Pacific Republic; he declared that if civil war should break out, California would declare independence.

In the fall of 1860, Lincoln eked out a narrow victory in California, receiving only 32% of the votes. This victory was possible only because the Democratic Party had split in the State, as it did nationally in the election, into Northern and Southern factions. Southern Democrat Breckinridge ran a close second to Lincoln in California. In no other State outside the South did Breckinridge capture as high a proportion of the vote, and, alarmingly, he carried practically all of the State's southern counties.

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Early in 1861, a plot to seize Federal strongholds in California and raise Confederate forces there was frustrated. Although the gravity of the plot may have been exaggerated, it was regarded as a serious matter by many in the State. Pro-Union Californians breathed easier after Albert Sidney Johnston resigned from the command of the Department of the Pacific in San Francisco early in April and went east to join the Confederates. Faced with the news of Fort Sumter, the legislature pledged the State's loyalty to the Union, but the acting Governor, Latham's lieutenant, John Downey, was suspect.

Consequently, pro-Union forces took heart in Stanford's election to the governorship on September 4, though it was achieved, as Lincoln's victory the fall before had been, by the split of the Democratic Party into northern and southern factions. As the prospects for a long war became clear, Stanford's steadfastly pro-Union leadership in the State helped buttress the Union war effort and discouraged abortive Confederate adventures in that quarter.

Although few troops from the State did other than serve as a home guard, California's gold and Nevada's silver, the latter largely controlled by California investors, bolstered the badly strapped Federal currency as the war dragged on. California's citizens were also notably generous in their contributions to war relief efforts, such as the Sanitary Commission, to which they contributed 1/4 of the national total.

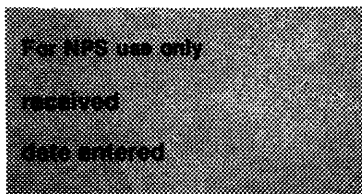
Simultaneous with his entry into office as Governor in 1861, the 37-year-old Stanford had become engaged in a business enterprise with quasi-public overtones -- one in which the Republican Administration in Washington became intensely interested and instrumental in assisting -- the completion of the first transcontinental railroad. This immensely important project would serve as the foundation of Stanford's vast personal fortune and the basis of the power he continued to wield in and out of political office until his death.

Because Stanford and his associates, Mark Hopkins, Charles Crocker, and Collis P. Huntington (the "Big Four") profited fabulously from the construction of the Central Pacific, the Southern Pacific, and related rail lines, and because much of the profit derived from lands and financial concessions granted by the Federal, State, and local governments, all, notably Stanford because he held public office, have been roundly criticized, even in their own era. While their actions would not accord with present-day standards of conflict of interest, their initial risk taking and enterprising spirit were highly significant and perhaps worthy of a measure of envious admiration.

In terms of the effects of this remarkable endeavor on American history it is also significant that the "Big Four" planned, promoted, and completed a central transcontinental route first, instead of the southern one promoted and planned by Jefferson Davis, when he was Secretary of War in the mid-1850s. This feat would not have been possible had it not moved forward during the Civil War, for it was clearly a measure that would bind California firmly to the North, and the Federal

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legislation assisting it would surely have been blocked by the Southerners had they been in Congress at the time. The building of this central link first, spurred as it was by land grants and other governmental concessions, set a pattern for railroad development in the West, and because of the dominant role of the Central and Southern Pacific railroads, as well as others, in that regard, exerted a formative and lasting influence in economic and political issues into the 20th century. Throughout this period, the "Big Four" were figures to reckon with on the national scene, notably in relation to issues of interstate commerce, and were dominant players in many State and local legislative battles, especially those concerned with the regulation of railroads.

This phenomenal history began in Sacramento on June 28, 1861, when the "Big Four," all then Sacramento merchants of relatively modest means, incorporated the Central Pacific Railroad Company of California. A Federal law in 1862 selected the company to build the western portion of the first transcontinental railroad and offered generous grants of land along the route to it.

California laws, several of which Stanford signed as Governor, also afforded timely assistance to the railroad. Stanford did not run for reelection in 1863, preferring to devote himself to the railroad, an enterprise which at that point faced an uncertain future; the line was not yet even into the Sierras. Stanford was content to turn over the reins of the State to his friend Frederick Low, who was elected under the banner of the Union Party, a coalition of Republicans and pro-Union Democrats.

The significance of the vast enterprise to which Stanford then turned his energies has been characterized as follows:

The importance of the Central Pacific Railroad, the obvious difficulties of topography and of climate which it overcame, the dramatic speed at which the work was done, the picturesque personalities and subsequent great wealth of the promoters and their relations with national and local governments, have since attracted great attention to this particular exploit.... While the engineering difficulties were serious, the railroad was built almost entirely with or on the security of public funds, so that Stanford and his friends risked less of their own capital in the undertaking than has sometimes been supposed. Nevertheless, the associates risked their personal fortunes, whether large or small, in building a transcontinental railway, they assembled the force and created the organization with which the work was done, and they contributed energy and courage and assumed responsibility for decisions which determined the success of the undertaking.¹

Many of the decisions regarding the railroad were made in the Stanford House and office. Ground was broken on January 8, 1863, at Front and K Streets, in Sacramento, just a few blocks from the house. As Governor of the State and president of the railroad, Stanford officiated at the ceremony.

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In June 1864, the line reached Newcastle, a mere 31 miles east of Sacramento, where the great engineering feat of crossing the Sierras began. Only in June 1868 did the tracks reach Reno. From there the work progressed far more rapidly, as the Central Pacific raced to join the Union Pacific. On May 10, 1869, Leland Stanford helped hammer the "golden spike" into place at Promontory Summit, Utah, 690 miles east of Sacramento, marking the "marriage of the rails." (This site is now a unit of the National Park System, as the Golden Spike National Historic Site.)

The Central Pacific was only the foundation on which the railroad empire of the "Big Four" was built. Within Stanford's lifetime, they came to control all the major routes in California and the southern route from Los Angeles all the way to New Orleans.

OTHER ACHIEVEMENTS OF STANFORD AND LOW

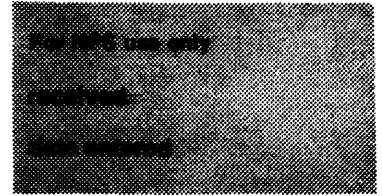
In the governorship, both Stanford and Low showed concern for education. During Stanford's administration, the first public college in the State, California State Normal School (now California State University at San Jose) was opened. Although the required State legislation did not pass until after his term in office, because of his efforts for all intents Low is the founder of the University of California. And, after the death of Leland Stanford, Jr., his parents established and endowed Stanford University in his memory.

During Low's term, the U.S. Congress passed an act donating Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Big Trees to the State for public recreation. Although not generally a conservationist, Low encouraged the legislature to accept the properties and to appropriate funds for them. Consequently, the areas were preserved as State parks, early in the history of that form of administration. (In 1906 the Yosemite grant was returned to the U.S. Government and became the nucleus of present Yosemite National Park.)

Low is conspicuous among California Governors of the late 19th and early 20th centuries for the courage he showed in defending racial minorities against bigotry and outrages and in attempting to protect their rights and privileges. Great moral conviction was demanded to run counter to popular prejudices in regard to Chinese and American Indians. Low denounced a law which excluded Oriental or Indian testimony from court cases if a Caucasian were a litigant. He demanded strict observance of treaty obligations and laws against discrimination. His reputation for statesmanlike prudence in defense of the Chinese made him an ideal selection for President U.S. Grant's appointment as Minister to China in 1869. Taking up the post the next year, he exerted great influence.

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LATER HISTORY OF THE STANFORD HOUSE

The completion of the Central Pacific Railroad assured the Stanfords high financial rank and international recognition. The demands of their status and the birth of their son led them to seek more suitable space for extensive entertaining. Consequently, they enlarged the Sacramento house in 1871. The renovation was accomplished and the interior was furnished in the latest Victorian style by February 1872, in time for a gala party hosted by the Stanfords.

In the fall of 1873, the Central Pacific decided to move its headquarters to San Francisco; this decision meant that the company's officials would need to move there as well. Although the Stanfords soon began a mansion in that city, they kept the Sacramento house and held it ready for occupancy. Political, business, and personal affairs frequently drew them to the State capital. For example, Leland Stanford entertained President Rutherford B. Hayes there in 1880, when the Chief Executive paid the first visit by any incumbent President to the West Coast.

Whenever they stopped over, Stanford emphasized that politics and business kept them from living in Sacramento. They retained the house because it was the place of "his early struggles and triumphs and the scene of many joys and pleasures," and "he felt he had reached home whenever he reached Sacramento."² They did visit less frequently after their son died, but this was partially occasioned by his service in the U.S. Senate.

In 1900, when she presented the house and its furnishings to the Bishop of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Sacramento, Mrs. Stanford designated it as the Stanford and Lathrop Memorial Home for Friendless Children, in memory of her and her husband's parents. She asked that it be used to shelter temporarily orphans and abandoned children without regard to creed, sex, or color. She arranged two very large trust funds: one to pay taxes and assessments levied on the house and the other for insurance. The Bishop placed the Sisters of Mercy in charge. The house was used as a Roman Catholic orphanage until 1932. After then, until the State's acquisition, it was known as the Stanford-Lathrop Memorial Home, serving primarily as a settlement house (community center) financed by the Community Chest, and secondarily as a residence for teen-age girls.

In 1963, because of its location and fire hazards, the Bishop requested of Governor Edmund G. ("Pat") Brown that the State purchase the property and preserve it as an historic site. Brown heartily endorsed the idea, and the legislature also approved the concept. Not until 1974, however, was a Park Bond Act, which specified purchase and restoration of the house, passed by California's voters. Governor Ronald Reagan and his Director of Parks and Recreation William Penn Mott, Jr., vigorously supported the efforts to save the historic house. But the Bishop found the State's offer inadequate. It was not until a "friendly condemnation" decision in 1978 that the State purchased the house and its Stanford-era furnishings. Governor Edmund G. ("Jerry") Brown, Jr., however, deleted considera-

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tion of further funding for the house from his budgets and gave the Sisters of Social Service, who live in the house, rent-free occupancy as headquarters for their Stanford Homes Foundation, a program for delinquent adolescents. In 1983, Governor George Deukmejian classified the property as the Stanford House State Historical Park and the Foundation was asked to pay rent. In 1985 the legislature extended the lease until June 1987.

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FOOTNOTES

¹ Stuart Daggett, "Leland Stanford," Dictionary of American Biography (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1943), p. 503.

² Sacramento Bee, September 17, 1889; Sacramento Bee, Sacramento Union, and San Francisco Post, October 31, 1890.

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National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

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Page 2

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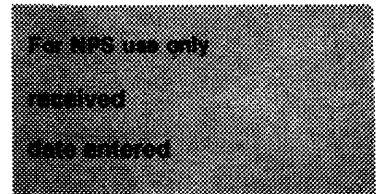
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Inventory—Nomination Form**



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LELAND STANFORD HOUSE

LELAND STANFORD, GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA AND PRESIDENT OF THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, ENLARGED THE BUILDING ALREADY ON THIS SITE INTO THE EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF THE SECOND EMPIRE STYLE THAT IS SEEN TODAY. THE ORIGINAL BUILDING WAS A TWO-STORY RENAISSANCE REVIVAL-STYLE HOUSE DESIGNED BY SETH BABSON FOR SHELTON C. FOGUS IN 1857. DURING THE 1861 GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN, LELAND STANFORD PURCHASED THE HOUSE. AFTER HIS VICTORY, IN 1862 HE HAD A ONE-STORY BRICK OFFICE BUILT EAST OF THE HOUSE FOR HIS STATE EXECUTIVE OFFICE. BOTH THE HOUSE AND THE OFFICE WERE LEASED BY THE SUCCEEDING GOVERNOR, FREDRICK F. LOW.

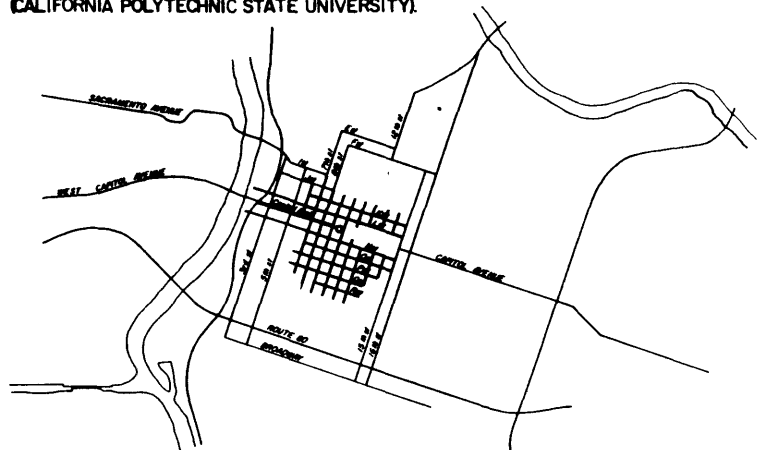
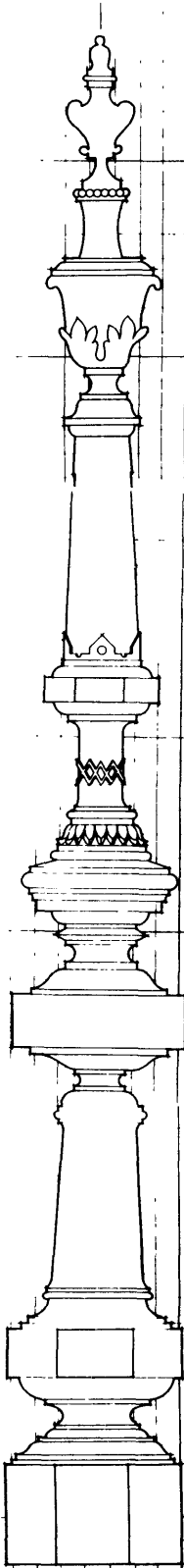
THE HOUSE WAS ENLARGED FOR THE STANFORDS IN 1871, USING THE POPULAR SECOND EMPIRE STYLE. THE HOUSE AND OFFICE WERE ELEVATED ON SITE, MAKING THE ORIGINAL FIRST FLOOR THE SECOND AND THE ORIGINAL SECOND FLOOR THE THIRD. THE OFFICE BECAME THE EASTERN END OF THE CROSS SECTION ADDED BEHIND THE ORIGINAL HOUSE. A MANSARD ROOF WAS ADDED TO CREATE A FOURTH FLOOR, AND A THREE STORY SERVICE WING WAS ADDED. ALTHOUGH THE STANFORDS MOVED TO SAN FRANCISCO IN 1873, THEY MAINTAINED THE SACRAMENTO HOUSE, WHERE SUCH NOTABLE GUESTS AS PRESIDENT RUTHERFORD B. HAYES WERE ENTERTAINED.

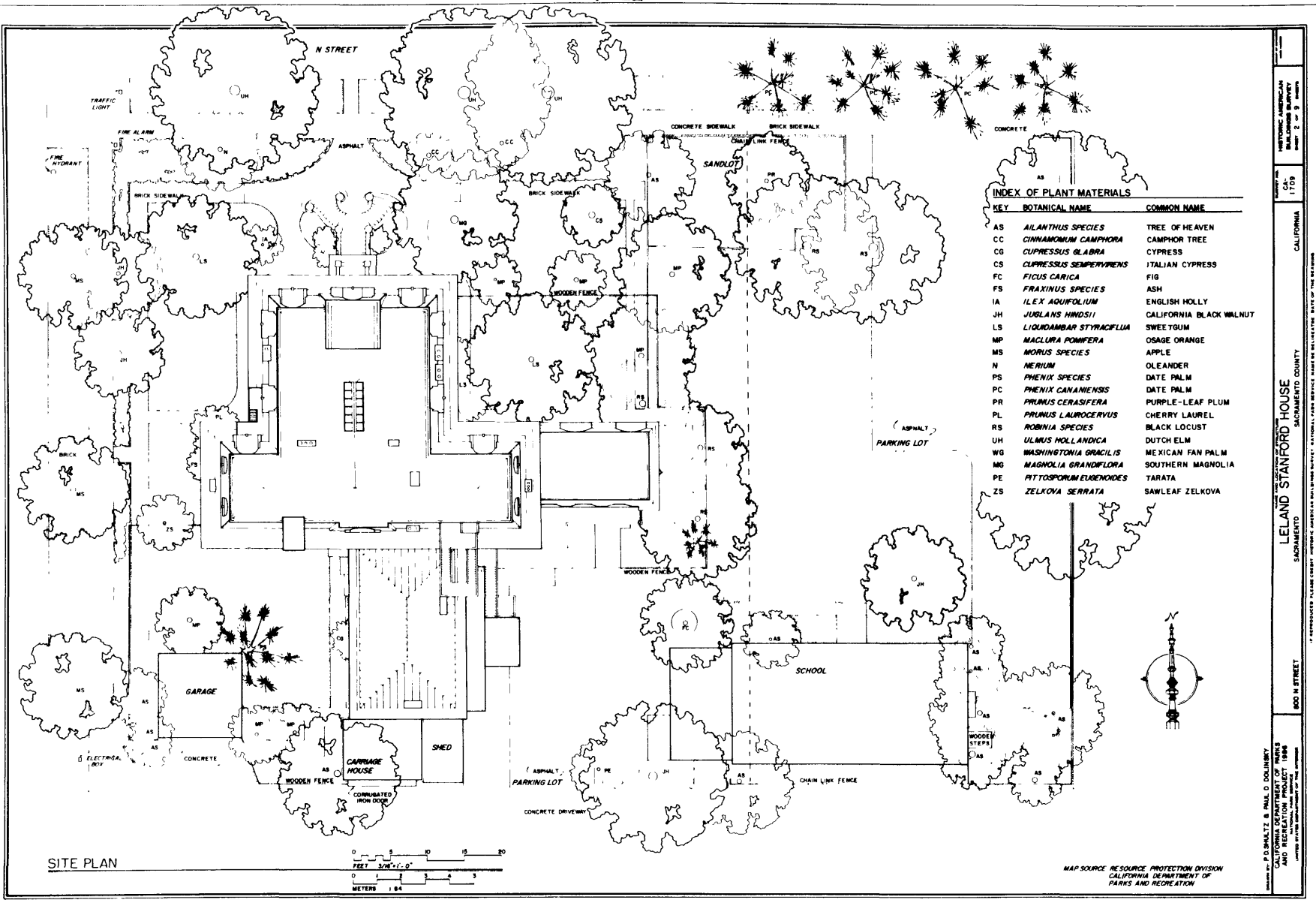
TO BE A MEMORIAL TO HER AND HER HUSBAND'S PARENTS, JANE LATHROP STANFORD GAVE THE HOUSE TO THE BISHOP OF SACRAMENTO DIOCESE IN 1900. THE ONLY MAJOR MODIFICATION MADE IN THE TWENTIETH CENTURY WAS THE ADDITION OF AN ELEVATOR. THE HOUSE SERVED AS AN ORPHANAGE UNTIL 1932 AND AS A COMMUNITY SETTLEMENT HOUSE UNTIL 1963. PRESENTLY, IT FUNCTIONS AS A HEADQUARTERS FOR A DELINQUENT CHILDRENS PROGRAM. THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA PURCHASED THE HOUSE IN 1978.

THE LELAND STANFORD HOUSE DOCUMENTATION PROJECT WAS UNDERTAKEN BY THE WASHINGTON, D.C. OFFICE OF THE HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY (HABS) AND WAS SPONSORED BY THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION, THE STATE OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION AND THE STANFORD HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE 1986 SUMMER RECORDING WAS CONDUCTED BY THE HABS/HAER DIVISION, ROBERT J. KAPSCH, CHIEF AND WAS ORGANIZED AND DIRECTED BY KENNETH L. ANDERSON, AIA, CHIEF, HABS, IN CONJUNCTION WITH KATHRYN GUALTIERI, CALIFORNIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER, AND DICK TROY, SUPERINTENDENT, SACRAMENTO DISTRICT, CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION.

THE 1986 SUMMER DOCUMENTATION OF THE LELAND STANFORD HOUSE WAS PRODUCED BY HABS PROJECT SUPERVISOR: KAREN S. CORMIER (TEMPLE UNIVERSITY), ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN DOROTHY F. REGNERY, AND ARCHITECTURE TECHNICIANS: KATRINKA BOURNE (NORTH DAKOTA STATE UNIVERSITY) AND JONATHAN C. McMURTRY (CALIFORNIA POLYTECHNIC STATE UNIVERSITY).

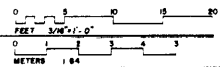




INDEX OF PLANT MATERIALS

KEY	BOTANICAL NAME	COMMON NAME
AS	<i>AILANTHUS SPECIES</i>	TREE OF HEAVEN
CC	<i>CINNAMOMUM CAMPHORA</i>	CAMPHOR TREE
CG	<i>CUPRESSUS LABRA</i>	CYPRESS
CS	<i>CUPRESSUS SEMPERVIRENS</i>	ITALIAN CYPRESS
FC	<i>FIGUS CARICA</i>	FIG
FS	<i>FRAXINUS SPECIES</i>	ASH
IA	<i>ILEX AQUIFOLIUM</i>	ENGLISH HOLLY
JH	<i>JUGLANS HINDSII</i>	CALIFORNIA BLACK WALNUT
LS	<i>LIQUIDAMBAR STYRACIFLUA</i>	SWEET GUM
MP	<i>MAELURA POMIFERA</i>	OSAGE ORANGE
MS	<i>MORUS SPECIES</i>	APPLE
N	<i>NERIUM</i>	OLEANDER
PS	<i>PHENIX SPECIES</i>	DATE PALM
PC	<i>PHENIX CANARIENSIS</i>	DATE PALM
PR	<i>PRUNUS Cerasifera</i>	PURPLE-LEAF PLUM
PL	<i>PRUNUS LAUROCERFUS</i>	CHERRY LAUREL
RS	<i>ROBINIA SPECIES</i>	BLACK LOCUST
UH	<i>ULMUS HOLLANDICA</i>	DUTCH ELM
WG	<i>WASHINGTONIA GRACILIS</i>	MEXICAN FAN PALM
MG	<i>MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA</i>	SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA
PE	<i>PITTOSPORUM EUGENIODES</i>	TARATA
ZS	<i>ZELKOVA SERRATA</i>	SAWLEAF ZELKOVA

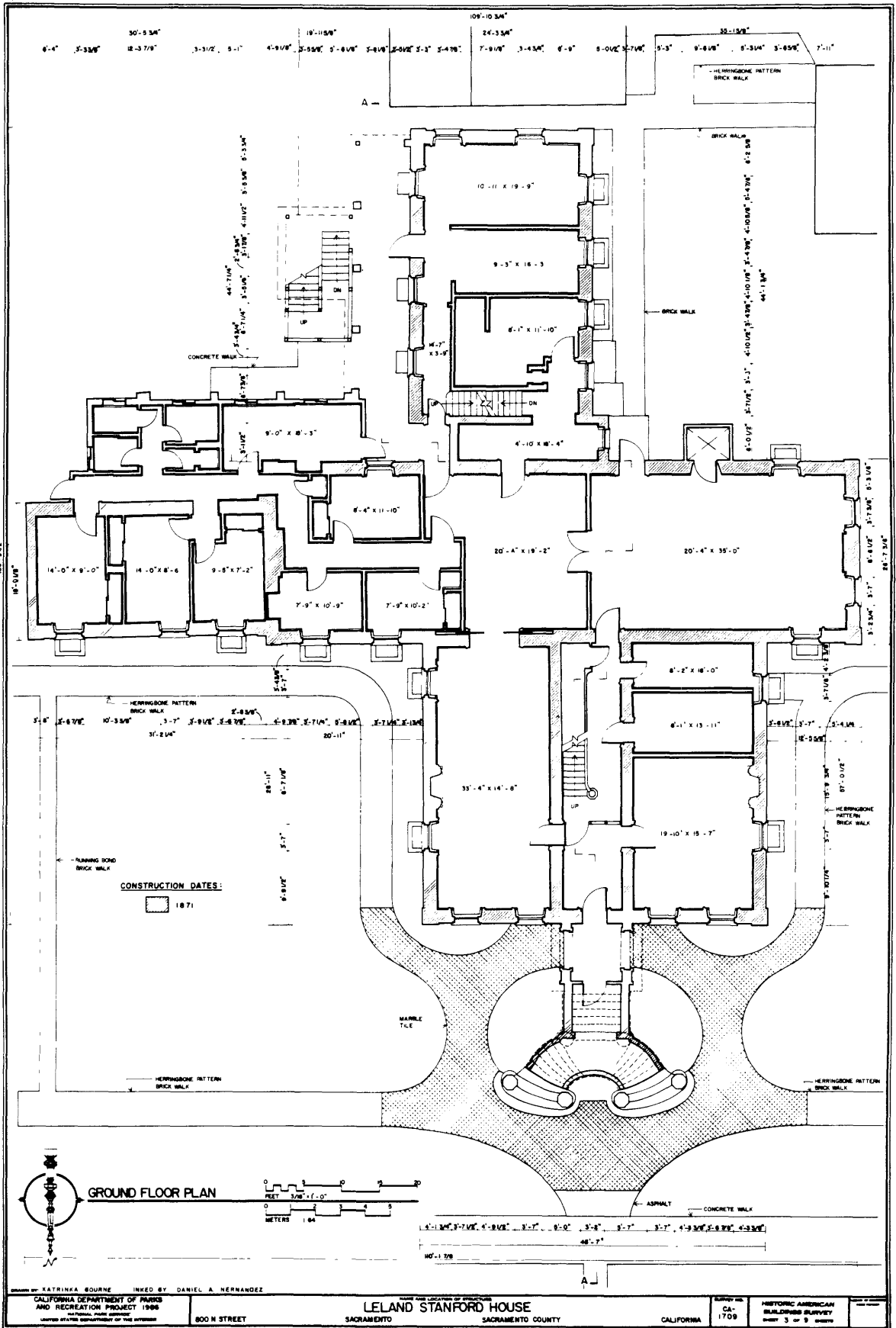
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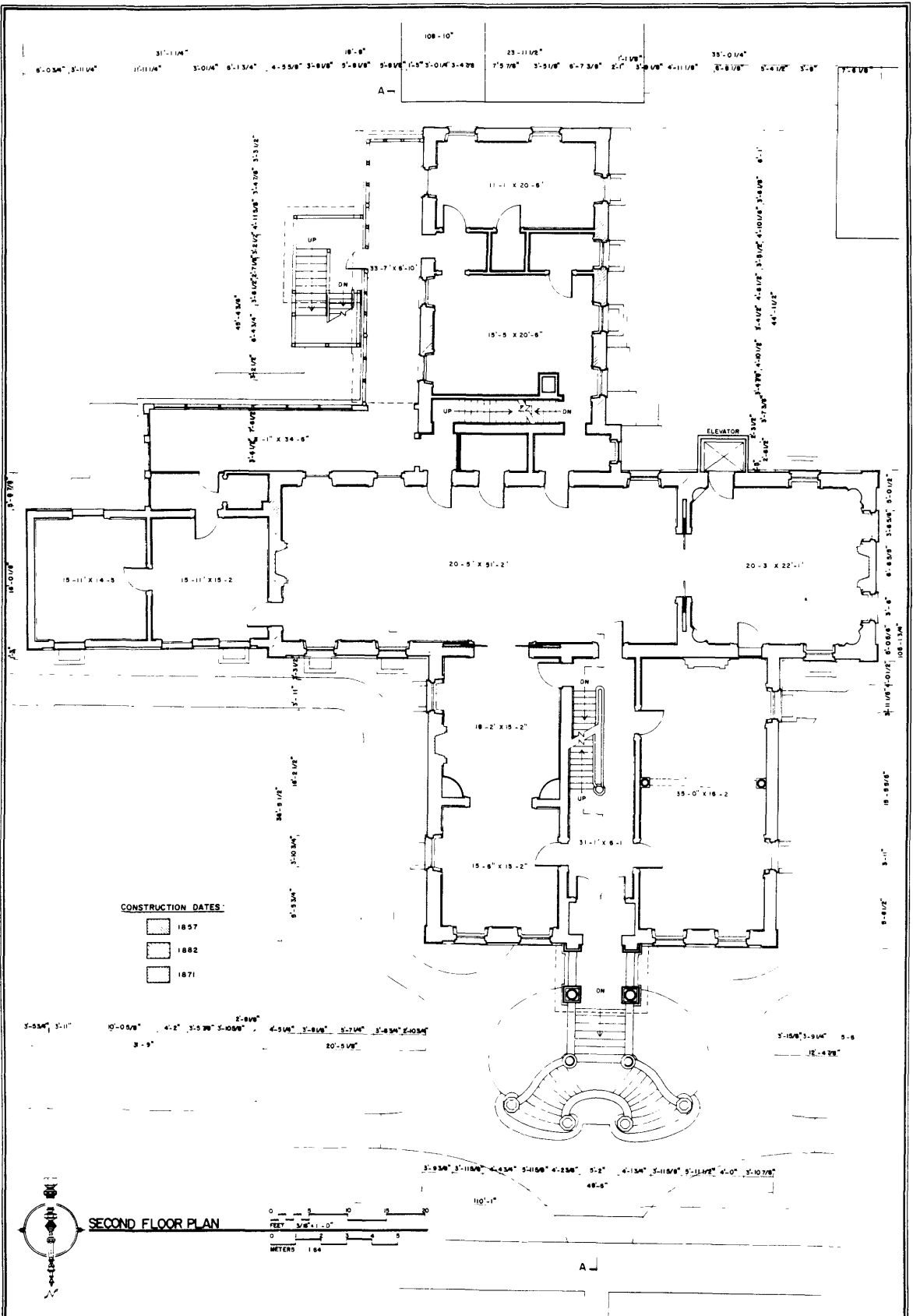


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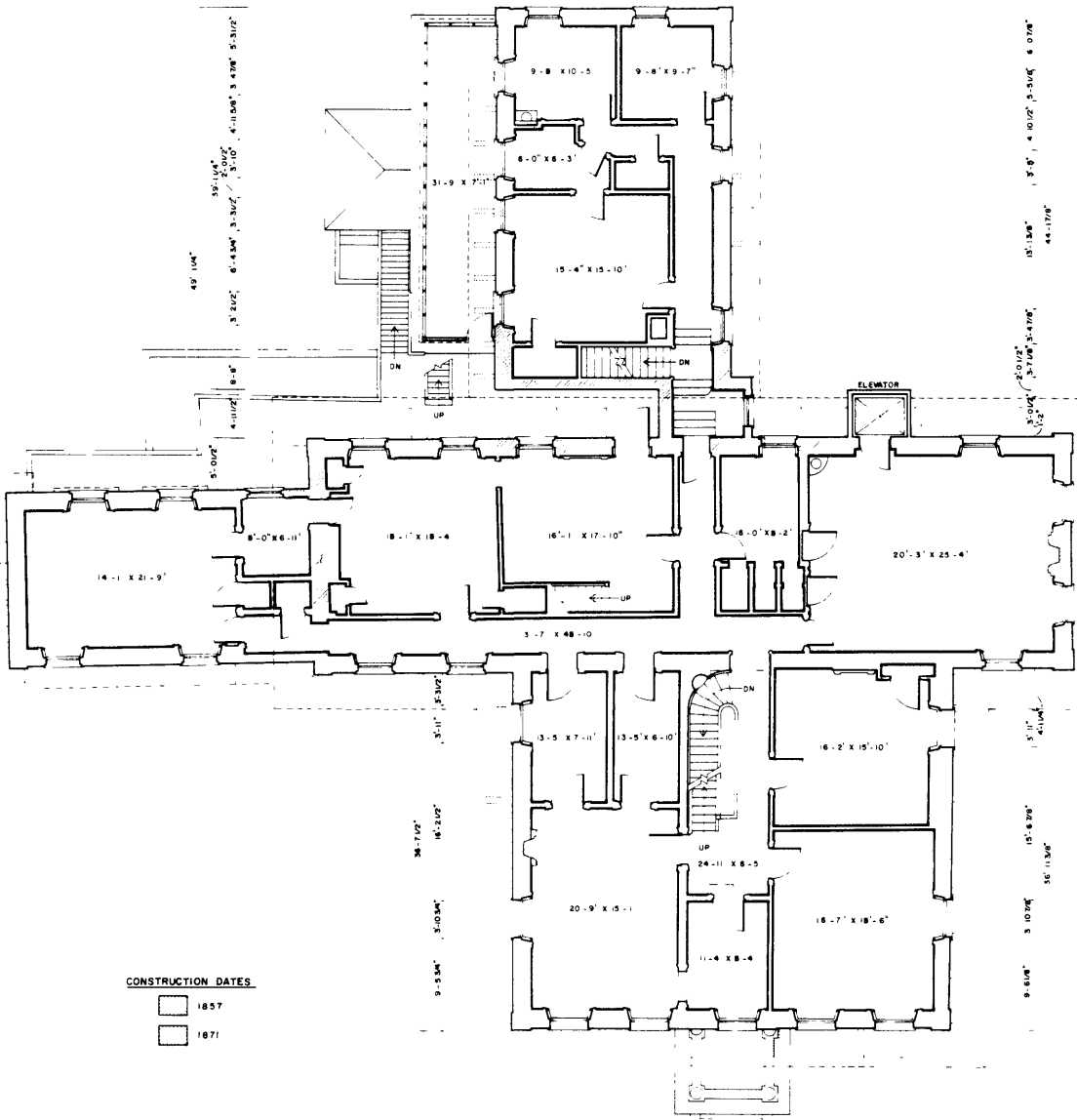
- 1857
- 1882
- 1871

SECOND FLOOR PLAN



31'-0.34" 19'-3.58" 109'-8.14" 25'-11.12" 38'-0.34"
 6'-8.18" 3'-6" 3'-5.12" 3'-6.34" 3'-4.12" 3'-1.12" 2'-7" 4'-6.12" 5'-8.12" 5'-8.14" 2'-0.12" 2'-5.12" 3'-0.34" 3'-4.78" 7'-5.34" 5'-5.18" 6'-7.18" 5'-2.34" 5'-9.18" 4'-11.18" 8'-8.18" 5'-4.12" 3'-9" 7'-6.18"

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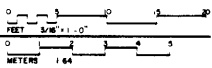
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THIRD FLOOR PLAN



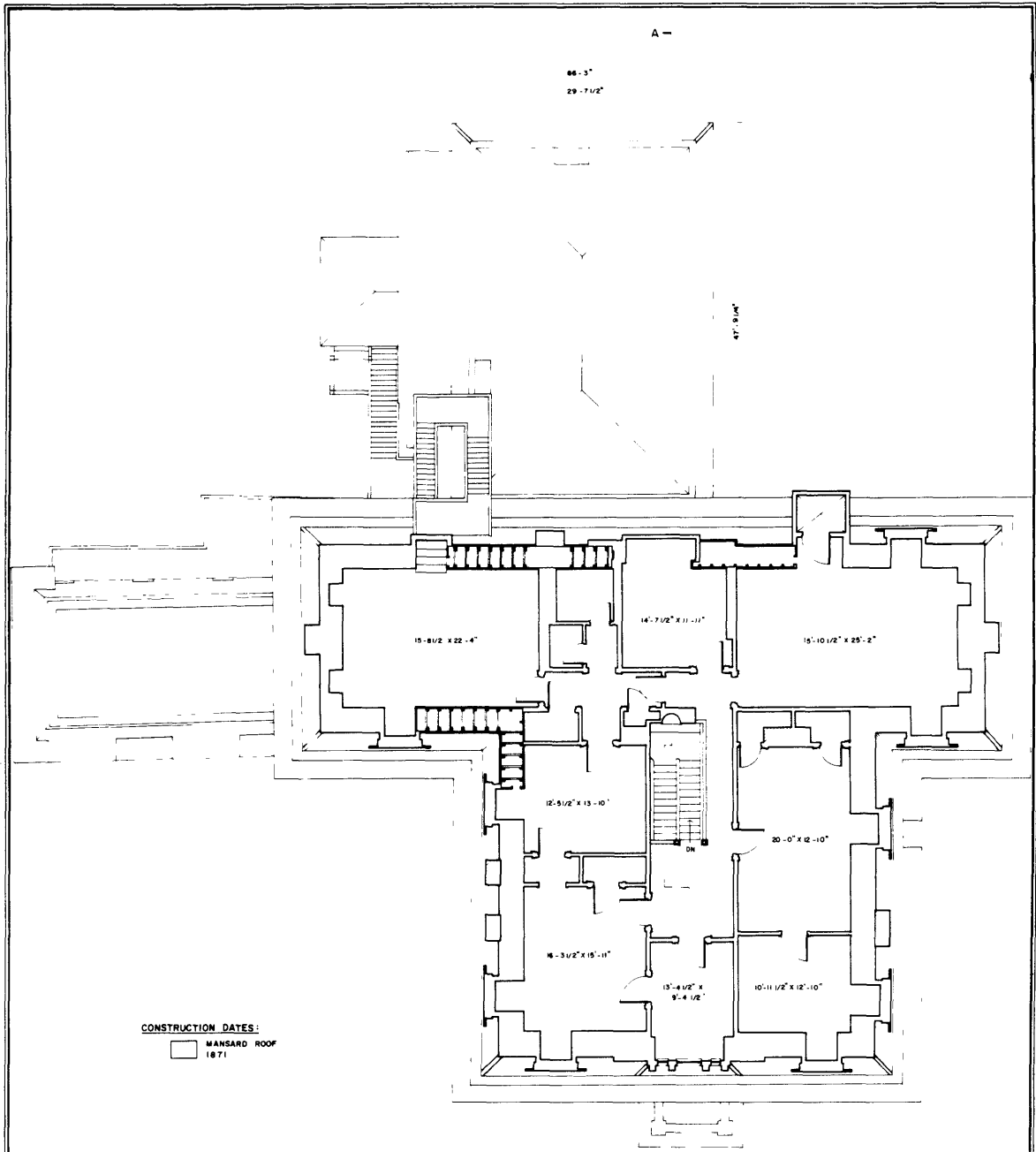
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800 N STREET

LELAND STANFORD HOUSE
 SACRAMENTO SACRAMENTO COUNTY CALIFORNIA

SURVEY NO.
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HISTORIC AMERICAN
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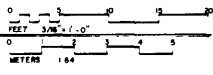


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 □ MANSARD ROOF 1871

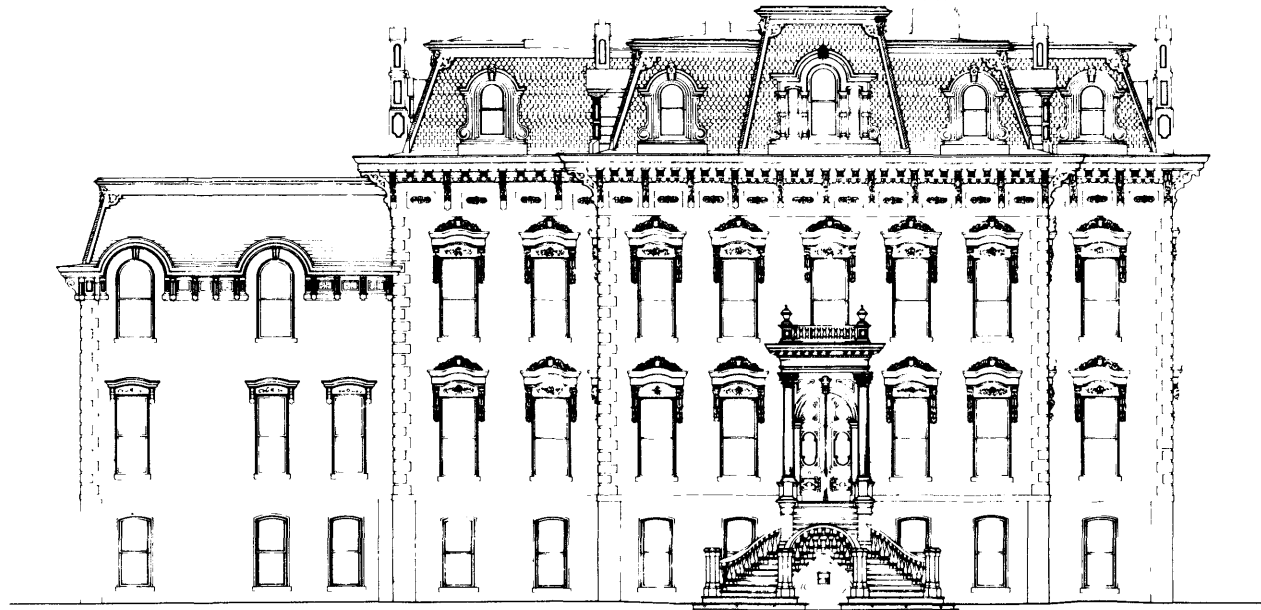
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 29'-5" 20'-4 1/2" 19'-6 3/4" 53'-5 1/2" 12'-5"



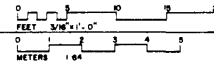
FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



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NORTH ELEVATION



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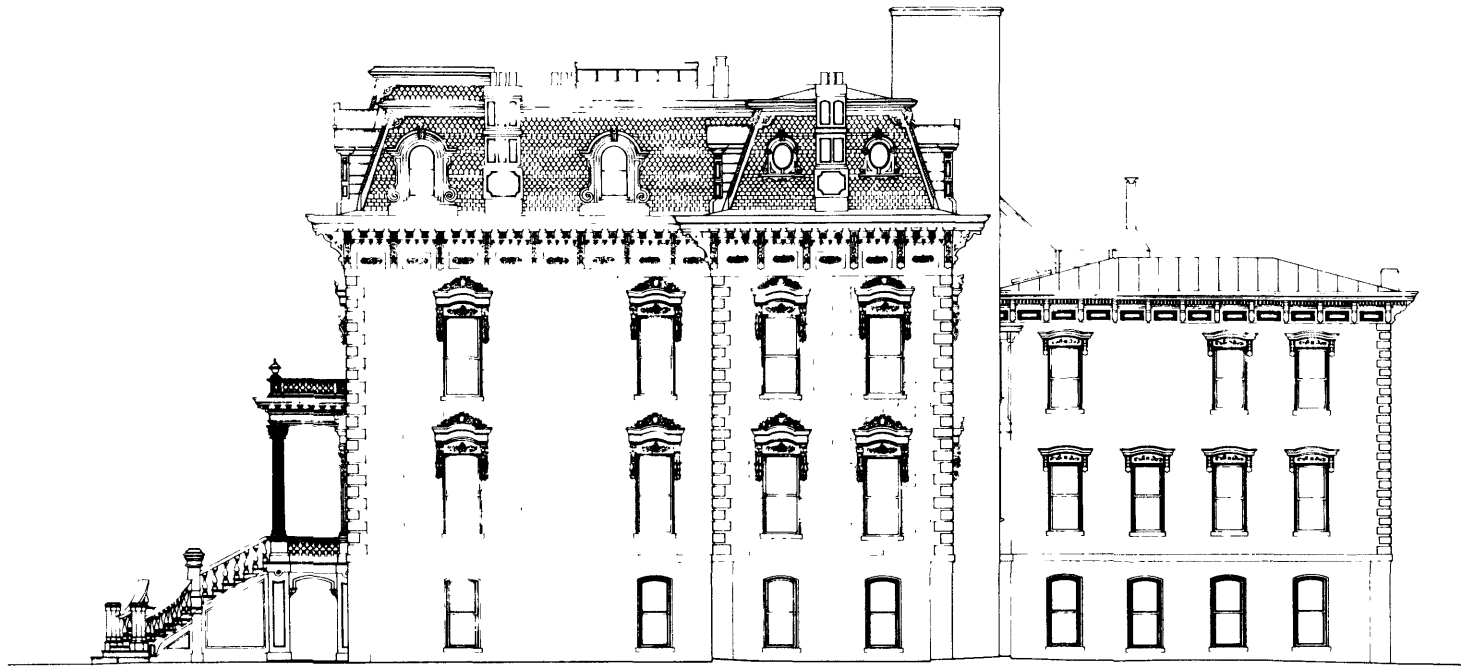
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SACRAMENTO
SACRAMENTO COUNTY

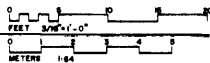
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WEST ELEVATION



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 UNITS: METERS (1:64), FEET (1:32)

LELAND STANFORD HOUSE
 SACRAMENTO COUNTY
 SACRAMENTO

CALIFORNIA
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DELINEATED STUDIO STONE PATTERN BASED
 ON REMNANTS OF EXISTANT SCORING PAT TERN

60 B 1/4 ROOF

15'-9 1/2"

FINISHED FOURTH FLOOR

18'-3"

FINISHED THIRD FLOOR

13'-10 3/4"

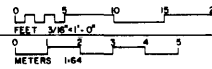
FINISHED SECOND FLOOR

11'-7"

0'-0" FINISHED GROUND FLOOR



TRANSVERSE SECTION A-A



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 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS
 AND RECREATION, PROJECT 1819
 CONSULTING ARCHITECTS FOR THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

800 N. STREET
 SACRAMENTO

LELAND STANFORD HOUSE
 SACRAMENTO
 SACRAMENTO COUNTY

CALIFORNIA

RECORD NO. 1706
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