

Herbert Hoover

National Historic Site
Iowa
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



“But I prefer to think of Iowa as I saw it through the eyes of a ten-year old boy...filled with the wonders of Iowa’s streams and woods, of the mystery of growing crops...days should be filled with adventure and great undertakings, with participation in good and comforting things.”

Herbert Hoover

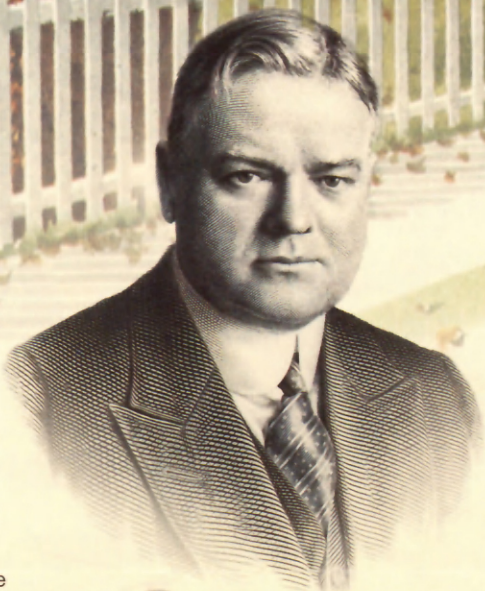
Herbert Hoover, mining engineer, humanitarian, statesman, and 31st President of the United States, was born August 10, 1874, in a simple two-room cottage in West Branch, Iowa. His Quaker family had helped settle the town, and their principles of honesty, hard work, simplicity, and generosity guided Hoover throughout his life of service to the Nation and the world.

Herbert was the second of three children born to Jesse and Hulda Hoover. Jesse, a blacksmith by trade, sold his blacksmith shop and opened a farm implement business in 1879. The Hoovers soon moved to a larger house on Downey Street, but they did not enjoy their new prosperity for very long. Jesse died in December 1880. By taking in sewing and economizing, Hulda was able to save the money from Jesse’s insurance policy for her children’s education. A noted speaker in the Quaker community, Hulda was often called to nearby Meetings. On one trip she caught a cold that developed into pneumonia and, later, typhoid fever. She died in 1884, and the children were sent to live with various relatives. Herbert went to his Aunt Millie and Uncle Allan Hoover on a farm near West Branch.

When he was 11, Herbert was sent to Newberg, Oregon to live with another uncle, Dr. Henry John Minthorn, and his family. Herbert

attended the Friends Pacific Academy, where Dr. Minthorn was superintendent. In 1888 the family moved to Salem, and Herbert worked in the office of his uncle’s Oregon Land Company. In 1891 Herbert entered the first class of Stanford University in Palo Alto, California. He graduated in 1895 with a degree in geology and went to work in the California gold mines. In 1897 he joined a British firm and worked as a mining engineer in Australia.

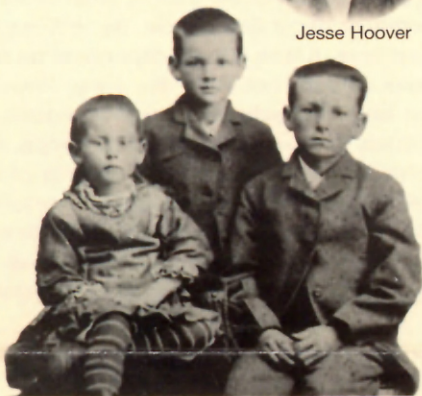
On February 10, 1899, Hoover married Lou Henry, whom he had met at Stanford. They had much in common: roots in Iowa, love of the outdoors, and a sense of adventure. They left immediately for China, where Hoover continued his career. There, in 1900, the Hoovers survived the Boxer Rebellion, an uprising of Chinese nationalists. Hoover became a partner in Bewick, Moreing and Co., in 1901. Known as the doctor of sick mines, he circled the globe several times accompanied by his wife and two young sons. Hoover retired from the company in 1908 and established his own international firm of engineering consultants based in London. In 1912, the Hoovers’ English translation of the 16th-century Latin treatise on mining, *De Re Metallica*, was published; it remains a standard reference work to this day.



Hulda Hoover



Jesse Hoover



Mary, Herbert, and Theodore Hoover, 1881

Birthplace Cottage watercolor is by Stan Haring and is used by permission of Barbara Haring. All other illustrations are from files of the National Park Service or National Archives. Bird’s-eye view of West Branch (side two) is by Rob Wood.

A Life of Public Service

“The great human advances have not been brought about by distinctly mediocre men and women. They were brought about by distinctly uncommon people with vital sparks of leadership.”



Flour sacks carried needed food to Europe. Hundreds of beautifully embroidered sacks were returned to Hoover in gratitude.

Herbert Hoover exemplified the ideal of individualism and the self-made man. His expertise as a mining engineer made him a millionaire by age 40. Having been raised in the Quaker traditions of humanity and generosity, Hoover then embarked on a course of public service for the rest of his life



1917
United States Food Administrator for President Wilson

1918-19
Director General of American Relief Administration; feeds 350 million people in 21 countries

1919
Founder of the Hoover Institution of War, Revolution, and Peace at Stanford University

1921-28
Secretary of Commerce for Presidents Warren G. Harding and Calvin Coolidge

1914
Helps Americans stranded in Europe return home at the outbreak of World War I; Chairman of Commission for Relief in Belgium

1928-1933
31st President of the United States. Practices Good Neighbor Policy towards Latin America; signs London Naval Treaty; reforms Federal courts; creates Federal Farm Board and Veterans Administration; regulates stocks and securities; convenes conference on child health; increases acreage of national forests; expands National Park System

1936-64
Chairman of the Boys Clubs of America

1946-47
Plays key role in founding children’s welfare organizations CARE and UNICEF

1947-49
Chairman of the Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government, first



Hoover Commission, for President Harry S Truman

1953-55
Chairman of the second Hoover Commission, for President Dwight Eisenhower

1955-64
Enjoys final years as a revered elder statesman; dies October 20, 1964

An Uncommon Partnership



Herbert Hoover, 1918



Herbert, Jr., Lou, and Allan, 1913



At Camp Rapidan, 1930



Lou Hoover, 1942

Hoover’s humanitarian efforts during and after World War I and service as Secretary of Commerce made him a highly respected figure. He easily won the Presidency in 1928; the bright prospect of his administration was soon overshadowed by economic disaster. On October 29, 1929, the stock market collapsed, triggering a depression that forced Hoover’s ideals into conflict; individualism demanded that private institutions provide relief; humanitarianism called for federal aid. As a result, Hoover did more than any previous President to relieve the widespread distress New Deal measures. He introduced banking reform legislation, created the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, developed an agricultural credit system, and convened an economic conference to promote trade and stabilize currencies. It was not enough. Hoover’s popularity evaporated, and

he lost to Franklin D. Roosevelt in the 1932 election. Hoover retired to his California home and devoted much time to the Hoover Institution. He maintained his interest in the welfare of young people and once again worked on food relief for European countries during and after World War II. His final acts of public service were to head two commissions to make the federal government more efficient.

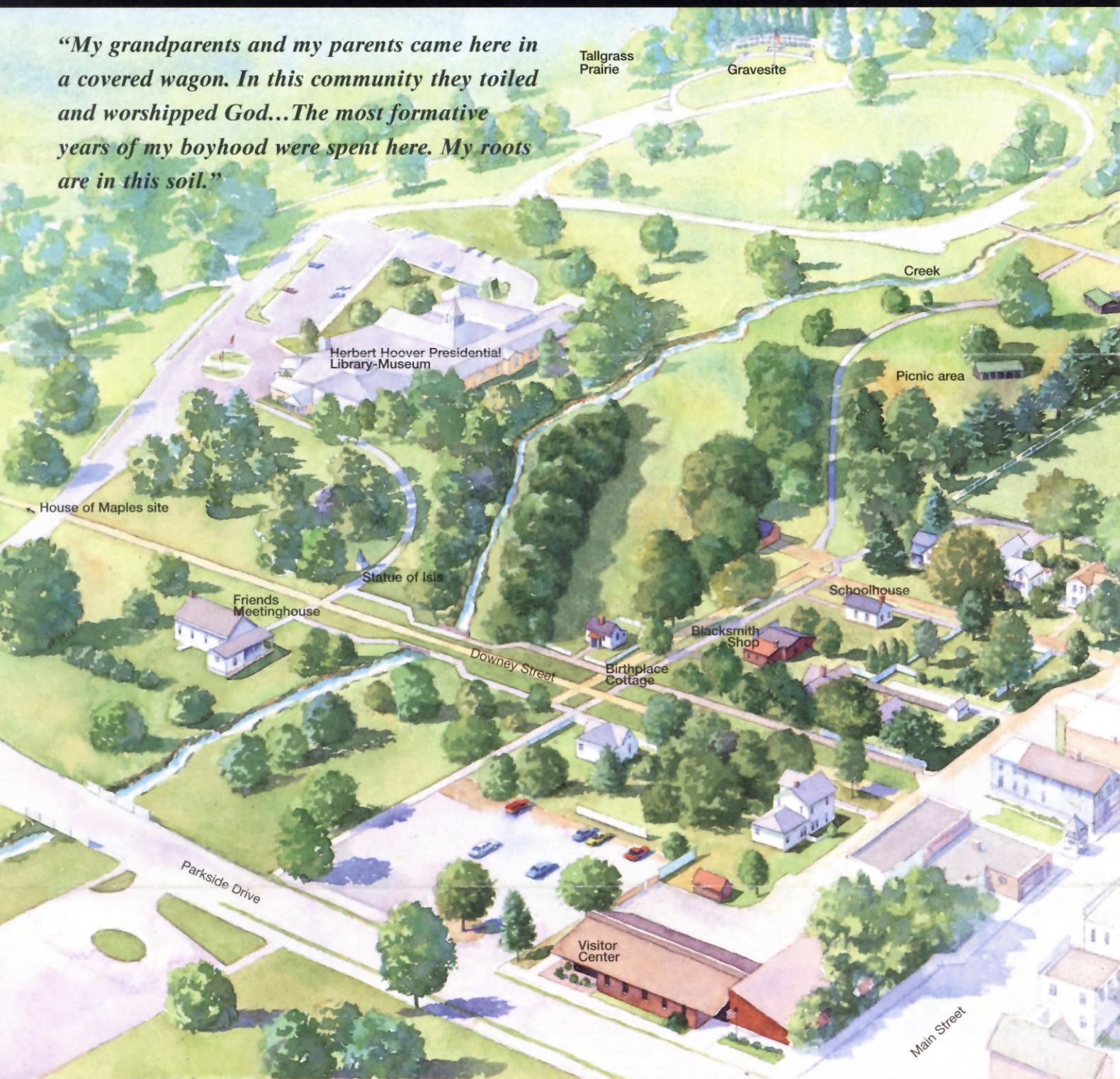
Hoover’s journey along what he called the “slippery road of public life” was not traveled alone. At his side was his wife, Lou, March 28, 1874, Lou Henry was born in Waterloo, Iowa, to banker Charles Henry and his wife, Florence; the family moved to California ten years later. Lou was skilled in athletics and possessed an analytical mind and an independent spirit. She was the first woman to graduate from Stanford with a geology degree. Her

marriage to Herbert Hoover, in 1899, began an adventure that took them around the world and to the White House. Their sons, Herbert Jr., born in 1903, and Allan, born in 1907, traveled with them.

Lou shared with her husband the belief in the equality of all people and the desire to help those in need, especially children. She was active in humanitarian causes from food relief to the Girl Scouts. She designed the Hoovers’ home in California on the Stanford campus, as well as Camp Rapidan, the presidential retreat in what is now Shenandoah National Park. In the 1930s, she directed the restoration of the birthplace cottage. After 1940, the Hoovers lived at the Waldorf Towers in New York City. Their partnership of nearly 45 years ended when Lou died on January 7, 1944, of a heart attack.

Visiting West Branch

"My grandparents and my parents came here in a covered wagon. In this community they toiled and worshipped God...The most formative years of my boyhood were spent here. My roots are in this soil."



At the time of Hoover's birth, West Branch was a growing community of about 350 people. By 1880 more than 500 people lived here. It was a town dependent on farming, and even those who did not farm, like Jesse Hoover, supported farming. The town had schools, churches, hotels, general stores, livery stables, dress making and shoe shops, and other businesses reflective of the economic prosperity of the era. Today the buildings of the town and site help recall that historic setting. The birthplace cottage, the blacksmith shop, the Friends Meetinghouse, and the schoolhouse, all open to the public, are typical of a midwestern farm community of that time.



Blacksmith shop and hammer

Walking Tour

Please be alert for posted safety messages. Boardwalks may be slippery when wet. Stay on established walks and trails. Do not climb trees and fences. Avoid creek banks which are steep and unstable. Be watchful for poison ivy and ticks. Do not disturb animals or plants. Keep pets leashed at all times. Use designated crosswalks.

Herbert Hoover's long public career was preceded by an upbringing in this small farm town. Both periods of his life are represented on the walking tour through Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, which was authorized August 12, 1965, to preserve historical properties associated with his life.

The 14-by-20-foot **Birthplace Cottage** was built by Jesse Hoover and his father Eli in 1871. After the Hoovers sold the cottage, it had several owners until it was purchased in 1935 by President and Mrs. Hoover and restored. To President Hoover, the cottage was "physical proof of the unbounded opportunity of American life." A private organization operated the site as a memorial and public park until it entered the National Park System in 1965.

The **Blacksmith Shop**, northwest of the birthplace cottage, is similar to the one operated by Jesse Hoover from 1871 to 1879, where young Herbert Hoover learned the work ethic that prevailed in this community.

Quakers believed strongly in educating both boys and girls. This one-story frame **Schoolhouse** was built in 1853 and was first used as a meetinghouse. This building originally stood

two blocks from here at the corner of Downey and Main streets and was moved several times. It served as the primary school for the West Branch community when Hoover was a boy. The building was placed in this location in 1971.

A tributary of the West Branch Wapsinonoc **Creek** running through West Branch was central to young Herbert Hoover's environment. Here he swam, fished, and learned the pleasures of the outdoors, which stayed with him throughout his life.

The **Friends Meetinghouse** was completed in 1857. The Religious Society of Friends, or Quakers, held services of silent meditation in this building. Anyone who had an insight or a spiritual message could stand and speak before the congregation. Young Herbert worshipped here with his family. His mother spoke often at Meeting; she worked for temperance and other causes. The building has been moved two blocks from its original site.

The **Statue of Isis**, Egyptian goddess of Life, was a gift to Herbert Hoover from the people of Belgium in gratitude for his work on their behalf during and after World War I. Sculpted by Auguste Puttmans, the statue was located on the Stanford University campus from 1921 until the Hoovers placed it here in 1939 to overlook the birthplace cottage.

The "House of the Maples" where the Hoover family lived from 1879 to 1884 no longer exists, but the site is marked. The P.T. Smith House, next door, is the only house that Hoover remembered when he visited West Branch many years later. The Hoover children and their neighbors enjoyed sledding down nearby Cook's Hill in the winter.

The **Herbert Hoover Presidential Library-Museum** houses papers and collections relating to both President and Mrs. Hoover. It was built by the Herbert Hoover Birthplace Foundation and dedicated by former Presidents Hoover and Truman August 10, 1962.

Herbert Hoover died October 20, 1964, and was laid to rest five days later in this hillside **Gravesite** overlooking the cottage where he was born. His wife is buried beside him. The simple stones of Vermont marble are in keeping with the Quaker ideal of simplicity.

The 76-acre **Tallgrass Prairie** beyond the gravesite was restored by the National Park Service in 1971 to represent the landscape that covered most of Iowa until the land was settled in the second half of the 19th century. This fertile land was farmed by the time Herbert Hoover was born. The Isaac Miles Farmstead at the top of Cook's Hill, is typical of the 1870s-1880s, when Hoover was a child. Isaac Miles was a relative of the Hoovers.



The Quaker approach to life, which emphasized family, faith, work, education, and service to others, was central to young Herbert Hoover's world. Above: Hoover family bible and Quaker woman's bonnet.

Information for the Visitor and Researcher

Start at the visitor center, where you will find exhibits, publications, and a short video. Uniformed park rangers can answer your questions and give directions. The illustration, above, can help you find your way around the park. Keep in mind that the neighborhood you pass through is reminiscent of the one young Herbert Hoover knew.

Safety
Please be careful and do not allow your visit to be spoiled by an accident. Efforts have been made to provide for your safety, but hazards that require

your attention may still exist.

Accessibility

The visitor center, restrooms, and most historic structures are wheelchair accessible. The video is closed captioned. Audio stations are available throughout the site, and the text is available at the visitor center desk.

Administration

Herbert Hoover National Historic Site is part of the National Park System, one of more than 370 parks that preserve important examples of our nation's natural and cul-

tural heritage. The visitor center is located at the corner of Parkside Drive and Main Street, one-half mile north of exit 254 on I-80 in West Branch, Iowa. The site is open daily except Thanksgiving, December 25, and January 1. More information write: Superintendent, Herbert Hoover National Historic Site, P.O. Box 607, West Branch, IA 52358; call: 319-643-2541; internet: www.nps.gov/heho.

The **Herbert Hoover Presidential Library-Museum** is administered by the National Archives and Records Administration. It is

open daily except for Thanksgiving, December 25, and January 1. Besides permanent galleries, there are temporary exhibits throughout the year. For more information, contact: Director, Herbert Hoover Presidential Library-Museum, P.O. Box 488, West Branch, IA; 319-643-5301; on the Internet www.hoover.nara.gov.

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