SACRAMENTO AFRICAN AMERICAN EXPERIENCE HISTORY PROJECT
Survey Framework & Methodology

SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA
[22020]

PREPARED FOR

City of SACRAMENTO

December 16, 2022

FINAL
Cover image: May Russell with her grandmother in front of their home in Sacramento (ca. 1914). Source: Center for Sacramento History.
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INTRODUCTION
This Survey Methodology & Framework (SMF) has been produced for the City of Sacramento in conjunction with the Sacramento African American Experience History Project (Sacramento AAE History Project) Historic Context Statement (HCS). The SMF builds upon the HCS and is intended to be used as a guide for survey work to identify and evaluate historic places with important associations to the history of the local African American community. It provides direction and instruction in how to conduct a survey of properties associated with this history and establishes standards that may be used in the future to unify survey data and documentation work related to this history. Surveys tend to be academic exercises, utilizing knowledge of architecture and history, but they ultimately have practical uses as policy-shaping and community-building mechanisms. They can be used to promote and preserve local heritage and can also be used by local government to inform planning decisions and shape city development in ways that are appropriate and sensitive to historic and cultural resources.

HOW TO USE THIS DOCUMENT
The SMF is intended to be used in conjunction with the Sacramento AAE HCS when identifying and evaluating properties with a historic association to Sacramento’s African American community. The SMF references the themes identified in the Sacramento AAE HCS as the starting point for conducting this survey work. The themes included in the HCS include:

- Migration & Settlement, ca. 1839-1980
- Business & Commercial Development, ca. 1839-1980
- Religion & Spirituality, ca. 1839-1980
- Civic Engagement, Activism & The Fight for Civil Rights, ca. 1850-1980
- Arts, Culture & Recreation, ca. 1839-1980

It is important to note that while the HCS identifies key historical themes in the development of Sacramento’s African American community, it is not intended as a comprehensive history of the community, nor does it provide a definitive listing of the city’s significant historic resources. Instead, it provides a general discussion of the overarching forces that shaped African American

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1The National Register considers 50 years to be “a general estimate of the time needed to develop historical perspective and evaluate significance.” This is not the case with the California Register. According to the California Office of Historic Preservation: In order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. In order to align with the requirements of the National Register and California Register when evaluating properties for historic significance using the Sacramento HCS and SMF, the year 1980 has been selected as the end point for each theme.
life in Sacramento over time, why properties associated with that history are important, and what characteristics they need to qualify as potential historic resources.

This SMF also identifies various property types associated with the themes and discusses historic significance and integrity considerations for each property type. Together, this provides a framework for identifying and evaluating individual historic properties and neighborhoods for designation on the National Register of Historical Resources, California Register of Historical Resources, and Sacramento Register of Historic and Cultural Resources (Municipal Code Chapter 17.604.210).

Note: for the purpose of this document, the terms “African American” and “Black” are generally used interchangeably.

GUIDELINES FOR EVALUATION

The following discussion of significance and integrity guides the analysis of property types found in later chapters of this document and should be used to support future evaluation of historic resources in Sacramento. It is important to note that each property is unique; therefore, the evaluation of the significance and integrity of an individual property must be conducted on a case-by-case basis.

PREVIOUS HISTORIC DESIGNATIONS

Some properties associated with the history of Sacramento’s African American community have already been designated on the Sacramento Register (SR), California Register (CR), and/or National Register (NR). These properties include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Photograph</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Photograph</td>
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<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>-------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dunlap’s Dining Room</td>
<td>CR, NR</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Dunlap’s Dining Room" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flower Garden Restaurant/Nisei VFW Post-War Memorial, 1515 4th Street</td>
<td>SR, CR, NR</td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Flower Garden Restaurant/Nisei VFW Post-War Memorial, 1515 4th Street" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyles Temple AME Zion Church</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Kyles Temple AME Zion Church" /></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Property</td>
<td>Designation</td>
<td>Photograph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Morgan-Jones Mortuary</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Courtesy of Google Street View, 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Contributor to SR-listed 1200-1300 Q Street Historic District)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Colley and Associates Law Offices</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Courtesy of City of Sacramento</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathaniel Colley Residence</td>
<td>SR</td>
<td>Courtesy of City of Sacramento</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
National Register of Historic Places
The National Register of Historic Places (National Register, or NRHP) is the nation’s most comprehensive inventory of historic resources. The National Register is administered by the National Park Service and includes buildings, structures, sites, objects, and districts that possess historic, architectural, engineering, archaeological, or cultural significance at the national, state,
or local level. Typically, resources over fifty years of age are eligible for listing in the National Register if they meet any one of the four criteria of significance and if they sufficiently retain historic integrity. However, resources under fifty years of age can be determined eligible if it can be demonstrated that they are of “exceptional importance,” or if they are contributors to a potential historic district. National Register criteria are defined in depth in *National Register Bulletin Number 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*. There are four basic criteria under which a structure, site, building, district, or object can be considered eligible for listing in the National Register. These criteria are:

**Criterion A (Event):** Properties associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

**Criterion B (Person):** Properties associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;

**Criterion C (Design/Construction):** Properties that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction; and

**Criterion D (Information Potential):** Properties that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

A property can be considered significant to American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture on a national, state, or local level. Perhaps the most critical feature of applying the criteria for evaluation is establishing the relationship between a property and its historic context, which is defined as “those patterns or trends in history by which a specific occurrence, property, or site is understood and its meaning (and ultimately its significance) within history or prehistory is made clear.”

An extended discussion of archeological resources and their registration requirements under Criterion D is not included in this report, which primarily focuses on extant buildings and structures.

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CRITERIA CONSIDERATIONS

Certain types of properties are usually not considered for listing in the National Register. However, these properties can be eligible for listing if they meet special requirements, or Criteria Considerations. If working with one of these excluded property types, an evaluator must determine that a property meets the Criteria Considerations in addition to one of the four evaluation criteria described above in order to justify its inclusion in the National Register. These considerations are defined as follows:

Criteria Consideration A: Religious Properties: A religious property is eligible if it derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

Criteria Consideration B: Moved Properties: A property removed from its original or historically significant location can be eligible if it is significant primarily for architectural value or if it is the surviving property most importantly associated with a historic person or event.

Criteria Consideration C: Birthplaces & Graves: A birthplace or grave of a historical figure is eligible if the person is of outstanding importance and if there is no other appropriate site or building directly associated with his or her productive life.

Criteria Consideration D: Cemeteries: A cemetery is eligible if it derives its primary significance from graves of persons of transcendent importance, from age, from distinctive design features, or from association with historic events.

Criteria Consideration E: Reconstructed Properties: A reconstructed property is eligible when it is accurately executed in a suitable environment and presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan and when no other building or structure with the same associations has survived. All three of these requirements must be met.

Criteria Consideration F: Commemorative Properties: A property primarily commemorative in intent can be eligible if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value has invested it with its own historical significance.
Criteria Consideration G: Properties that Have Achieved Significance within the Past Fifty Years: A property achieving significance within the past fifty years is eligible if it is of exceptional importance.³

California Register of Historical Resources

The California Register of Historical Resources (California Register, or CRHR) is an inventory of significant architectural, archaeological, and historical resources in the State of California. Resources can be listed in the California Register through a number of methods. State Historical Landmarks and National Register-listed properties are automatically listed in the California Register. Properties can also be nominated to the California Register by local governments, private organizations, or citizens. The evaluative criteria used by the California Register for determining eligibility are closely based on those developed by the National Park Service for the National Register of Historic Places.

In order for a property to be eligible for listing in the California Register, it must be found significant under one or more of the following criteria:

Criterion 1 (Events): Resources that are 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.

Criterion 2 (Persons): Resources that are associated with the lives of persons important to local, California, or national history.

Criterion 3 (Architecture): Resources that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or represent the work of a master, or possess high artistic values.

Criterion 4 (Information Potential): Resources or sites that have yielded or have the potential to yield information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California, or the nation.

Resources listed in the National Register are automatically listed in the California Register.

³ National Park Service, National Register Bulletin Number 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, 7.
An extended discussion of archeological resources and their registration requirements under Criterion 4 is not included in this report, which primarily focuses on extant buildings and structures.

THE “FIFTY YEAR RULE”

In order to be determined eligible for listing in the National Register, resources less than fifty years of age must be shown to have “exceptional importance,” as the National Register considers fifty years to be “a general estimate of the time needed to develop historical perspective and evaluate significance.” This is not the case with the California Register. According to the California Office of Historic Preservation, in order to understand the historic importance of a resource, sufficient time must have passed to obtain a scholarly perspective on the events or individuals associated with the resource. A resource less than fifty years old may be considered for listing in the California Register if it can be demonstrated that sufficient time has passed to understand its historical importance.

Sacramento Register of Historic & Cultural Resources

The Sacramento Register of Historic and Cultural Resources (Sacramento Register) is the City of Sacramento’s official inventory of historic and cultural resources. In order to be listed as a local landmark, historic district, or contributing resource to a historic district, a building, structure, site, or feature must meet the following criteria and requirements for listing on the Sacramento Register, as outlined in Chapter 17.604.210 of the City’s municipal code:

A. **Listing on the Sacramento Register—Landmarks.** A nominated resource shall be listed on the Sacramento register as a landmark if the city council finds, after holding the hearing required by this chapter, that all of the requirements set forth below are satisfied:

1. Requirements.
   a. The nominated resource meets one or more of the following criteria:
      i. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of the city, the region, the state or the nation;
      ii. It is associated with the lives of persons significant in the city's past;

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4 National Park Service, National Register Bulletin Number 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, 41.
iii. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction;
iv. It represents the work of an important creative individual or master;
v. It possesses high artistic values; or
vi. It has yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in the prehistory or history of the city, the region, the state or the nation;
b. The nominated resource has integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship and association. Integrity shall be judged with reference to the particular criterion or criteria specified in subsection A.1.a of this section;
c. The nominated resource has significant historic or architectural worth, and its designation as a landmark is reasonable, appropriate and necessary to promote, protect and further the goals and purposes of this chapter.

2. Factors to be considered. In determining whether to list a nominated resource on the Sacramento register as a landmark, the factors below shall be considered.

a. A structure removed from its original location is eligible if it is significant primarily for its architectural value or it is the most important surviving structure associated with a historic person or event.
b. A birthplace or grave is eligible if it is that of a historical figure of outstanding importance and there is no other appropriate site or structure directly associated with his or her productive life.
c. A reconstructed building is eligible if the reconstruction is historically accurate, if the structure is presented in a dignified manner as part of a restoration master plan, and if no other original structure survives that has the same association.
d. Properties that are primarily commemorative in intent are eligible if design, age, tradition, or symbolic value invests such properties with their own historical significance.
e. Properties achieving significance within the past 50 years are eligible if such properties are of exceptional importance.

B. Listing on the Sacramento Register—Historic districts. A geographic area nominated as a historic district shall be listed on the Sacramento register as a historic district if the city council finds, after holding the hearing required by this chapter, that all of the requirements set forth below are satisfied:

1. Requirements.
   a. The area is a geographically definable area; or
b. The area possesses either:
   i. A significant concentration or continuity of buildings unified by: (A) past events or (B) aesthetically by plan or physical development; or
   ii. The area is associated with an event, person, or period significant or important to city history; or

c. The designation of the geographic area as a historic district is reasonable, appropriate and necessary to protect, promote and further the goals and purposes of this chapter and is not inconsistent with other goals and policies of the city.

2. Factors to be considered. In determining whether to list a geographic area on the Sacramento register as a historic district, the following factors shall be considered:
   a. A historic district should have integrity of design, setting, materials, workmanship and association;
   b. The collective historic value of the buildings and structures in a historic district taken together may be greater than the historic value of each individual building or structure.

C. Listing on the Sacramento Register—Contributing resources. A nominated resource shall be listed on the Sacramento Register as a contributing resource if the council finds, after holding the hearing required by this chapter, that all of the following requirements are satisfied:

1. The nominated resource is within a historic district;
2. The nominated resource either embodies the significant features and characteristics of the historic district or adds to the historical associations, historical architectural qualities or archaeological values identified for the historic district;
3. The nominated resource was present during the period of historical significance of the historic district and relates to the documented historical significance of the historic district;
4. The nominated resource either possesses historic integrity or is capable of yielding important information about the period of historical significance of the historic district; and
5. The nominated resource has important historic or architectural worth, and its designation as a contributing resource is reasonable, appropriate and necessary to protect, promote and further the goals and purposes of this chapter.⁶

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF HISTORIC DESIGNATION CRITERIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Register/California Register</th>
<th>Sacramento Municipal Code 17.604.210</th>
<th>Significance</th>
<th>Discussion</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A/1</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>Events, Patterns &amp; Trends</td>
<td>Properties may be eligible if they are associated with trends or development patterns that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the city's history, or if they are the site of a significant historic event.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B/2</td>
<td>ii</td>
<td>Persons</td>
<td>Properties may be eligible if they are associated with the lives of persons or organizations who contributed to the history or culture of the city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C/3</td>
<td>iii, iv, v</td>
<td>Architecture/Design</td>
<td>Properties may be eligible if they embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; if they represent the work of a master architect or builder; or if they possess high artistic values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D/4</td>
<td>vi</td>
<td>Information Potential</td>
<td>Properties may be eligible if they have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.</td>
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</tbody>
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INTEGRITY

In addition to qualifying for listing under at least one of the National Register/California Register/Sacramento Register criteria, a property must be shown to have sufficient historic

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integrity to convey its significance. The concept of integrity is essential to identifying the important physical characteristics of historic resources and in evaluating adverse changes to them. Integrity is defined as “the authenticity of an historic resource’s physical identity evidenced by the survival of characteristics that existed during the resource’s period of significance.” The same seven variables or aspects that define integrity—location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association—are used to evaluate a resource’s eligibility for listing in the National Register and California Register. According to the National Register Bulletin: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, these seven characteristics are defined as follows:

- **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The original location of a property, complemented by its setting, is required to express the property’s integrity of location.

- **Design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plans, space, structure and style of the property. Features which must be in place to express a property’s integrity of design are its form, massing, construction method, architectural style, and architectural details (including fenestration pattern).

- **Setting** addresses the physical environment of the historic property inclusive of the landscape and spatial relationships of the building(s). Features which must be in place to express a property’s integrity of setting are its location, relationship to the street, and intact surroundings (e.g., neighborhood or rural).

- **Materials** refer to the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern of configuration to form the historic property. Features that must be in place to express a property’s integrity of materials are its construction method and architectural details.

- **Workmanship** is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history. Features that must be in place to express a property’s integrity of workmanship are its construction method and architectural details.

7 California Office of Historic Preservation, Technical Assistant Series No. 7, How to Nominate a Resource to the California Register of Historic Resources, 11.
• **Feeling** is the property’s expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Features that must be in place to express a property’s integrity of feeling are its overall design quality, which may include form, massing, architectural style, architectural details, and surroundings.

• **Association** is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. Features that must be in place to express a property’s integrity of association are its use and its overall design quality.

**Evaluating Integrity**

A historic property will possess several, and usually most, of the seven aspects of integrity. While it is understood that nearly all properties undergo change over time—and thus some alterations or changes are not uncommon—the resource must possess enough of its essential physical features to convey its historic identity. The essential physical features are those features that define both why a property is significant, including applicable criteria and area(s) of significance, and when it was significant, also known as the period(s) of significance. Some properties may change during the period of significance, such as expansion through additions or material replacement as resources become available; these changes may gain significance over time.

Determining which aspects are most important to a particular property requires an understanding of the property's significance and its essential physical features. Evaluators of potential historic resources should weigh the combination of characteristics such as massing; roof forms; arrangement of spaces; fenestration patterns; cladding materials; type, amount, and style of ornamental detailing; and other aspects when evaluating a property’s integrity. Changes to large-scale features, such as massing and roof form, will have a greater impact compared to smaller elements, such as ornamentation.

For a historic district to retain integrity as a whole, the majority of the components that make up the district’s historic character must possess integrity even if they are individually undistinguished. Contributors to a district may have a greater degree of acceptable alterations than properties deemed individually eligible. For example, in a residential historic district, properties with reversible exterior alterations, such as enclosed porches and replaced windows, should not automatically be excluded from consideration. Overall, the relationships among the district's components must be substantially unchanged since the period of significance.
The necessary aspects of integrity also depend on the reason the property is significant – the why, where, and when. High priority is typically placed on integrity of design, materials, and workmanship for properties significant under National Register/California Register/Sacramento Register Criterion C/3/iii-v (Architecture/Design), while for properties significant under Criterion A/1/i (Events) or B/2/ii (Persons), these aspects are only necessary to the extent that they help the property convey integrity of feeling and/or association. Similarly, integrity of location, feeling, association, and sometimes setting may be more important for properties significant under Criterion A/1/i (Events) and Criterion B/2/ii (Persons) than for properties significant under Criterion C/3/iii-v (Architecture/Design). For properties significant under any of these criteria, it is possible for some materials to be replaced without drastically affecting integrity of design, as long as these alterations are subordinate to the overall character of the building.

Evaluations of integrity should also include some basis of comparison. In other words, the evaluator should understand the relative levels of integrity associated with each property type. For instance, increased age and rarity of the property type may lower the threshold required for sufficient integrity. Conversely, some properties may rate exceptionally high in all aspects of integrity. Such properties should be given greater priority in preservation planning efforts and are more likely to be eligible for listing in the National Register. Generally, a property with exceptional integrity will have undergone few or no alterations since its original construction and will not have been moved from its original location.

The legacy of exclusion and discrimination for historically marginalized communities should also be taken into consideration in evaluating integrity. The ability of African American individuals to own and control real property were often limited by legal, social, and economic circumstances. As such, properties that were modest in the first place may have undergone physical changes during and/or following use by members of the African American community. Properties may still be eligible under Criterion A/1/i or B/2/ii on the strength of their association with historic events or people. A basic integrity test for a property associated with an important event or person is whether someone from the period of significance would recognize the property as it exists at the time of nomination.

Finally, it should be stressed that historic integrity and condition are not the same. Buildings with evident signs of deterioration can still retain eligibility for historic listing as long as it can be demonstrated that they retain enough character-defining features – those essential physical features – to convey their significance.
ELIGIBILITY STANDARDS AND CRITERIA

The following section provides guidance on the standards and criteria that properties associated with the history of African Americans in Sacramento should meet to be considered eligible historic resources. The information in this section is organized around the themes contained in the Sacramento African American Experience Historic Context Statement (HCS). The following information is provided for each theme: statements of significance that summarize the detailed history contained in the HCS, examples of property types associated with each theme, eligibility standards required for designating a property as a historic resource, additional eligibility and integrity considerations, and a sample of properties associated with each theme that merit further research.

MIGRATION & SETTLEMENT, 1839-1980

Summary Statement of Significance

The residential settlement and housing patterns of African American residents in Sacramento reflect both the discrimination they faced in obtaining housing, as well as their ability to transcend and flourish. African Americans were among the earliest non-indigenous settlers to arrive in the Sacramento area during the California Gold Rush in search of wealth and new economic opportunities. They built homes, started families, and established businesses, churches, and other institutions, contributing to Sacramento's transformation from a ramshackle mining settlement into a fledgling city.

Although African Americans made up a small proportion of Sacramento's overall population, the African American population continued to grow at a slow but steady rate until it began to decline in the 1880s due to increasing racial hostility and declining job prospects. By the early 1900s, discriminatory housing policies – such as the use of restrictive housing covenants, racist real estate industry policies, and federal redlining – concentrated the majority of Sacramento's ethnic and racial minority communities into the West End, a diverse neighborhood that once encompassed much of Sacramento's downtown, and excluded them from new residential neighborhoods that developed outside the original city boundaries. Exceptions included a small number of African American residents who began to settle in the few areas outside the Central City that were unrestricted, or where restrictive covenants were not uniformly enforced, such as Oak Park, Del Paso Heights, and the Highland Park subdivision.
The city's African American population grew rapidly during the First Great Migration of the early 1900s and again during the Second Great Migration from 1940 to 1960, as African Americans left the South in search of greater economic opportunities in cities in the Northeast and West. Despite continuing discrimination that impacted all facets of Black life, Sacramento's African American residents formed a thriving, vibrant community. The homes they owned and rented were points of pride and served as important places to socialize and gather for celebrations, clubs, and special events.

During World War II, the increasingly crowded West End remained the home of the majority of Sacramento's African American and minority residents. The redevelopment of the West End in the late 1950s and resulting destruction of the homes and businesses of its African American and minority residents forced African Americans to relocate to other neighborhoods. In spite of the explosion of new residential developments constructed in Sacramento during the postwar period, continuing enforcement of restrictive covenants, real estate racial steering practices, and flawed government policies resulted in the segregation of African Americans into specific neighborhoods, including Oak Park and Del Paso Heights, as well as Glen Elder, a rare explicitly integrated subdivision.

By 1960, the largest concentration of African Americans in Sacramento lived in Oak Park. The coinciding flight of white residents from the neighborhood transformed Oak Park into a predominantly non-white neighborhood by the 1970s. The annexation of other largely Black neighborhoods, such as Glen Elder, Del Paso Heights, and Meadowview, into the city’s boundaries in the 1950s and 1960s further increased the number of African American residents who were officially living within the City of Sacramento. In spite of the positive intentions of federal laws to increase homeownership among minority and low-income Americans, including the Fair Housing Act and Federal Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968, they often had the opposite effect, leading to high numbers of foreclosures and abandoned properties in Oak Park, Del Paso Heights, and Meadowview. By the early 1980s, greater access to well-paying jobs allowed members of the growing African American middle-class to establish residences in primarily all-white enclaves across Sacramento.
Associated Property Types

Many of the homes of African American residents who lived in Sacramento, particularly in the West End prior to redevelopment in the 1950s, appear to have been demolished over time. Houses owned or rented by individually notable African American residents that survive, thus, appear to be exceedingly rare. As such, the associated properties are broadly defined as:

- Individual single-family residences built or owned by African American homeowners before the 1968 Fair Housing Act.
- Individual single-family residences rented by African American tenants and with a significant association to the history of the African American community.
- Multi-family residences or mixed-use buildings where African American tenants or other tenants of color lived for a sustained period, in contrast to properties where owners or landlords refused to rent to such occupants.
- Collections of residences associated with the establishment and growth of the African American community in Sacramento.
- Properties located throughout the City of Sacramento, though most likely located in neighborhoods with a concentration of African American residents at certain periods of time prior to 1980, including, but not limited to the Central City, Oak Park, Del Paso Heights, Glen Elder, and Meadowview.
  - Properties associated with challenges to housing discrimination are likely to be in areas without a high concentration of African American residents at the time of the relevant event.

Eligibility Standards

To meet eligibility requirements for inclusion in the National Register/California Register/Sacramento Register, a property may be significant under this theme for:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Register / California Register / Sacramento Register</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| A / 1 / i - Events                                             | • Association with a significant event or movement in the social history of Sacramento.  
• Association with the early development of an African American or multiracial neighborhood, enclave, or residential community. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Register / California Register / Sacramento Register</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• Association with an active challenge against discriminatory housing practices.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| B / 2 / ii – Persons                                           | • Association with an African American individual who has made important contributions to the history of Sacramento and/or its African American community. That is, the person is recognized as a significant individual in history.  
• Association with numerous historic personages for the cumulative importance of those individuals to the community. |
| C / 3 / iii, iv, v – Architecture / Design                    | • Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, architectural style or method of construction. For example, the property was designed by or for African American residents and/or represents a particular era of their residence in Sacramento.  
• Represents the work of a recognized African American architect, builder, designer, or creative individual.  
• Possess high artistic or historic value.  
• Represents a significant and distinguishable collection whose individual components may lack distinction. |

**Additional Eligibility Considerations/Associative Features:**

- Under Criterion A/1/i, properties with a short association with an African American resident or owner (less than 3 years), or was the location of occasional gatherings would generally not be considered significant.
- Under Criterion B/2/2, properties should be directly related to the productive life of the significant person or persons.
  - The length of time and significance may be compared to other locations owned by or lived in by the significant individual(s).
  - If the property is the only remaining, intact residence associated with the significant individual, the associated length of time is less important.
  - While childhood homes are not usually considered historically significant, due to the loss of so many properties associated with local African American history,
childhood homes may be considered historic if no other property closely associated with the productive adult life of a particularly important individual survives.

- Properties owned by, constructed or remodeled for, or otherwise controlled by African American individuals, rather than rented or leased spaces, may be a consideration that increases historic significance.
- Residences constructed or designed by African American architects, builders, designers, or creative individuals are of increased historic significance.
- Residences where African Americans resided prior to World War II, particularly those located in the former West End neighborhood, are exceedingly rare. Such surviving residences should be considered in determining significance.
- For the National Register, properties associated with events that date from the last 50 years or less must possess exceptional importance.

**Integrity Considerations**

- Retains integrity of Location, Feeling, Association, and Design from the period of significance.
- Retains most of the essential character-defining features from the period of significance.
  - At a minimum, retains the overall form, massing, and general rhythm of window openings and entrances associated with the period of significance.
  - For historic districts, the majority of the components that make up the grouping's historic character should possess integrity even if they are individually undistinguished. Contributors to a district may have a greater degree of acceptable alterations than properties that are individually eligible. The relationships among the district's components should be substantially unchanged since the period of significance.
- Properties may be modest with some degree of altered or removed original materials.
  - Reversible alterations to the exterior, such as enclosed porches and replaced windows, should not automatically be excluded from consideration.
  - Covering original exterior cladding with new material, such as vinyl siding, is a common alteration that may be reversible and should not automatically exclude a property from consideration.
  - Replacement cladding of a similar material or character (i.e., rough stucco for smooth stucco) should not automatically exclude the property from consideration.
• Adjacent setting may have changed.
• Under Criteria A/1/i or B/2/ii, the basic integrity test is whether someone from the period of significance would recognize the property.
• Under Criterion A/1/i, altered properties that have the potential to be restored to be recognizable from the period of significance may be considered for eligibility.
• Under Criterion B/2/ii, integrity is based on the period during which the significant person occupied or was associated with the property.
• Those significant under Criterion C/3/iii, iv, v must also retain integrity of materials and workmanship through the presence of the majority of the features that illustrate its architectural distinction.

BUSINESSES & COMMERCIAL DEVELOPMENT, 1839-1980

Summary Statement of Significance
Black Sacramentans contributed to the city's economy and commercial development as early as the 1850s—both as workers and by founding their own businesses. Many who initially arrived in the Sacramento area as gold miners, of their own free will or forcibly employed by white enslavers, later established businesses that provided essential services to Sacramento's pioneer settlers. Racial discrimination greatly limited the types of jobs available to African Americans through the middle of the 20th century and impeded their ability purchase property to establish businesses, depressing the economic growth and success of the local African American community. As a result, most African American residents were constrained to low paying jobs in the service, hospitality, and building trade industries for much of Sacramento's history.

In spite of these challenges, Black entrepreneurs and professionals found success, providing needed commercial goods and services to African American residents, as well as to the greater population of Sacramento. Patronage of African American-owned and operated businesses supported and strengthened the African American community and provided opportunities for meaningful employment. In addition, the ability of individuals to purchase property and open their own businesses in the face of discriminatory practices and other barriers represented a potent example of the community's capability to survive and uplift itself. Clusters of Black-owned businesses developed in the West End from the 1800s to the middle of the 20th century. In the same timeframe, a handful of Black-owned businesses were also established in smaller mixed-race enclaves outside the Central City, including Oak Park and Del Paso Heights. After
the redevelopment of the West End in the late 1950s and destruction of nearly all Black- and minority-owned businesses in the area, larger concentrations of Black-owned businesses emerged in the mixed-race neighborhoods outside the Central City to which the many African American residents relocated. While a small number of Black professionals had existed in Sacramento since the city's earliest years, a growing professional class emerged after World War II as a greater variety of employment opportunities opened up to African Americans nationwide. The infusion of this new class of Black professionals propelled the local African American community forward in the second half of the 20th century, providing essential services that had previously been unavailable and lending their voices to the fight for civil rights that provided Black individuals with access to more economic opportunities, both in Sacramento and further afield.

**Associated Property Types**

Due to exclusionary practices that limited where Black men and women could work, rent, and own property for much of the 19th and 20th centuries, the small size of Sacramento's Black population through the 1940s, and the demolition of many buildings in these neighborhoods, commercial buildings associated with Black-owned or operated businesses or businesses that made a significant contribution to the African American community are believed to be very rare, increasing the importance of those that survive. As such, the associated properties are broadly defined as:

- Commercial and mixed-use buildings that were owned, operated, or patronized by African Americans. Types may include, but are not limited to:
  - Restaurants, cafes, and catering businesses
  - Barber shops and salons
  - Retail stores
  - Nightclubs
  - Offices
  - Hotels and motels
  - Billiards or pool halls
- A collection of commercial properties associated with the establishment, growth, and development the African American community in Sacramento may also be eligible.
Properties may be located throughout Sacramento but are most frequently located along commercial corridors in or near Downtown, Southside Park, Oak Park, Del Paso Heights, Glen Elder, and Meadowview.

**Eligibility Standards**

To meet eligibility requirements for inclusion in the National Register/California Register/Sacramento Register, a property may be significant under this theme for:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Register / California Register / Sacramento Register</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
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</table>
| A / 1 / i - Events                                            | • Association with Black-owned or operated business that contributed to the commercial growth and development of Sacramento and/or its African American community.  
• Association with a business important to the African American community.  
• Association with one or more Black-owned or operated business for a significant period of time. |
| B / 2 / ii – Persons                                          | • Association with an African American individual who has made important contributions to Sacramento and/or its African American community in the realm of business or commerce. |
| C / 3 / iii, iv, v – Architecture / Design                    | • Embodies the distinctive characteristics of an architectural style, method of construction, period, or type of building/facility owned or operated by African Americans  
• Represents the work of a recognized African American architect, builder, designer, or creative individual.  
• Possesses high artistic or historic value.  
• Represents a significant and distinguishable collection whose individual components may lack distinction. |

**Additional Eligibility Considerations / Associative Features**

- Under Criterion A/1/i, properties that are the founding locations or long-term locations of Black-owned or operated businesses that served as popular gathering places for the
African American community or are recognized as being of particular importance to serving the community are more likely to be considered significant.

- Under Criterion A/1/i, Black-owned commercial properties are also significant in recognizing the barriers to property ownership.
- Under Criterion B/2/ii, properties should be directly related to the productive life of the person or persons.
  - While childhood homes are not usually considered historically significant, due to the loss of so many properties associated with local African American history, childhood homes may be considered historic if no other property closely associated with the productive adult life of a particularly important individual survives.
- The length of time and significance may be compared to other locations of the business.
  - If the property is the only remaining, intact commercial property associated with the significant business, the associated length of time is less important.
- Properties owned by, constructed or remodeled for, or otherwise controlled by African American individuals, rather than rented or leased spaces, may be a consideration in determining significance.

For the National Register, properties associated with events that date from the last 50 years must possess exceptional importance.

**Integrity Considerations**

- Retains integrity of Location, Feeling, Association, and Design from the period of significance.
- Retains most of the essential character-defining features from the period of significance.
  - At a minimum, retains the overall form, massing, and rhythm of window openings and entrances.
  - Very early individual examples may have a greater degree of alterations/lower level of integrity and remain eligible.
  - For historic districts, the majority of the components that make up the grouping's historic character should possess integrity even if they are individually undistinguished. Contributors to a district may have a greater degree of acceptable alterations than properties individually eligible. The relationships among the district's components should be substantially unchanged since the period of significance.
• Properties may be modest with some degree of altered or removed original materials.
  o Replacement of storefronts or covering original exterior cladding with new materials are common alterations and would not automatically exclude a commercial building from eligibility.
• Adjacent setting may have changed.
• Under Criteria A/1/i or B/2/2, the basic integrity test is whether someone from the period of significance would recognize the property.
• Under Criterion B, integrity is based on the period during which the significant person occupied or was associated with the property.
• Those significant under Criterion C/3/iii, iv, v must also retain integrity of materials and workmanship through the presence of the majority of the features that illustrate its architectural distinction.

RELIGION & SPIRITUALITY, 1839-1980

Summary Statement of Significance
Throughout the United States, churches have been central to the life of African American communities over the course of history. From the 1850s to the turn of the 20th century, Sacramento’s Black community was anchored by two of the oldest Black congregations on the West Coast: St. Andrews African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church and Shiloh Baptist Church (originally founded as Siloam Baptist Church). As Sacramento’s Black population grew, a greater range and variety of churches were established to meet the diverse spiritual and social needs of the community. Over the course of the 20th century, Black churches gradually expanded their presence outside the West End into other mixed-race neighborhoods of Sacramento where African American residents lived in large numbers. Even as Black churches faced many of the same devastating impacts of racial discrimination and urban redevelopment that affected Black residential and commercial development and were forced to reestablish themselves in new neighborhoods in the second half of the 20th century, their perseverance and longevity are evidence of their importance to the fabric of Sacramento’s African American community.

From the earliest years of Sacramento’s founding, churches played a fundamental role in the lives of the city’s African American residents. In addition to being places of spiritual worship, they also served as spaces of safety and refuge from racial injustices, as well as community uplift. Black churches performed an essential role as community gathering places, sometimes acting as performance halls or temporary school buildings until permanent buildings could be completed. They also frequently served as centers for social and political organization where
protests, marches, and rallies were organized. Black preachers were religious and community leaders, frequently leading a variety of organizations and efforts aimed at providing for the health, financial, social, and educational needs of the community. Many influential Black civic community leaders also facilitated events in these spaces, and Black churches played a major role in the movement for racial equality, both at the local and national scale. The influence of the Black church spread outside the walls of the church buildings and into the surrounding neighborhood and homes of parishioners, where meetings, gatherings, concerts, and other events sponsored by the churches were often held. In this way, Black churches influenced every aspect of Black life and were an essential part of the community.

Associated Property Types

- Properties may be individual houses of worship or campuses that include support buildings, such as parsonages, fellowship or social halls, administrative or office spaces, educational or other spaces.
- Properties may be purpose-built for the Black congregation or originally constructed by other religious organizations and subsequently used exclusively or shared by a predominately Black congregation.
- Properties may be residential, commercial, or mixed-use types, if they were where a congregation was first organized, the site of a significant event or period, or where services were held for a sustained period of time.
- More than one property may be associated with a specific religious or spiritual organization.
- Religious campuses may be expanded over time with new or larger buildings replacing the earlier ones. Size, massing, form, and architectural style vary over time.
- Properties may be located throughout the City of Sacramento, though most likely located in neighborhoods with a concentration of African American residents at the time of the organization's founding and/or active period.
Eligibility Standards

To meet eligibility requirements for inclusion in the National Register/California Register/Sacramento Register, a property may be significant under this theme for:

<table>
<thead>
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</table>
| A / 1 / i - Events                                             | - Association with a predominately Black congregation as the primary location of worship for a significant period of time during the period of significance, 1839 to 1980.\(^8\)  
- Association with a significant event or movement in the social history of Sacramento. |
| B / 2 / ii – Persons                                           | - Association with an individual who has made important contributions to Sacramento, its African American community, and/or to the history of religion. That is, the person is recognized as a significant individual in history.  
- Association with numerous historic personages for the cumulative importance of those individuals to the community. |
| C / 3 / iii – Architecture / Design                           | - Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, architectural style or method of construction.  
- Represents the work of a recognized African American architect, builder, designer, or creative individual.  
- Possess high artistic or historic value.  
- Represents a significant and distinguishable collection whose individual components may lack distinction. |

Additional Eligibility Considerations / Associative Features

- Under Criterion A/1/i, properties with a short association with a predominately Black congregation, was the location of occasional gatherings, or associated with a

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\(^8\) National Register Criteria Consideration A states that the significance of a religious property cannot be established on the merits of a religious doctrine but must instead be judged in purely secular terms. For the purposes of this document, African American religious properties may be considered historic under criteria A/1/i for their association with the settlement and development of the African American community in Sacramento or for their role in broader social history.
congregation that had a short tenure in Sacramento would generally not be considered significant.

- Under Criterion B/2/2, properties must be directly related to the productive life of the person or persons.
  - Long-term pastors or spiritual leaders who made significant contributions to the community typically would be the individual associated with a property under Criterion B for this theme.
  - While childhood homes are not usually considered historically significant, due to the loss of so many properties associated with local African American history, childhood homes may be considered historic if no other property closely associated with the productive adult life of a particularly important individual survives.

- The length of time and significance may be compared to other locations of the same congregation to identify resources that are most representative.

- Properties owned by, constructed or remodeled for, or otherwise controlled by African American individuals, rather than rented or leased spaces, may be a consideration in determining significance.

- For National Register, properties must meet Criteria Consideration A:
  - A religious property is eligible if it derives its primary significance from architectural or artistic distinction or historical importance.

- For National Register, properties associated with events that date from the last 50 years must possess exceptional importance (Criteria Consideration G).

**Integrity Considerations**

- Retains integrity of Location, Feeling, Association, and Design from the period of significance.

- Retains most of the essential character-defining features from the period of significance.
  - At a minimum, the primary building retains the overall form, massing, and rhythm of window openings and entrances.
  - Very early individual examples may have a greater degree of alterations/lower level of integrity and remain eligible.
  - For religious campuses, the majority of the components that make up the grouping's historic character should possess integrity even if they are individually undistinguished. The contributing buildings may have a greater degree of acceptable alterations than properties individually eligible. The relationships
among the district's components should be substantially unchanged since the period of significance.

• Properties may be modest with some degree of altered or removed original materials.
• Adjacent setting may have changed.
• Under Criteria A/1/i or B/2/2, the basic integrity test is whether someone from the period of significance would recognize the property.
• Under Criterion A/1/i, altered properties that are restored to be recognizable from the period of significance may be considered for eligibility.
• Under Criterion B/2/2, integrity is based on the period during which the significant person occupied or was associated with the property.
• Those significant under Criterion C/3/3 must also retain integrity of materials and workmanship through the presence of the majority of the features that illustrate its architectural distinction.

CIVIC ENGAGEMENT, ACTIVISM & THE FIGHT FOR CIVIL RIGHTS, 1839-1980

Summary Statement of Significance

Throughout its history, the responses of Sacramento’s African American community to racial discrimination both reflected and contributed to the broader fight for civil rights and racial equality nationwide. At the time of the city’s founding, Sacramento’s African American residents were part of a larger, active African American community in Northern California that worked together to address racial injustices. In the mid-19th century, Black activism in Sacramento corresponded with a period of growing anti-slavery activity across the country during the 1850s and 1860s in response to increasing racist federal and state policies leading up to the Civil War. During this period, Sacramento emerged as a hotbed for Black organizing, particularly around the issue of Black education, thanks to the relatively large size of its population compared to the Black populations of other cities in California, proximity to the state’s largest Black community in San Francisco, and access to state legislative bodies.

From the 1850s to the early 1900s, the leaders and congregations of the city’s first two Black churches, St. Andrews AME Church and Shiloh Baptist Church, were frequently at the forefront of local efforts to expand the rights of Black individuals. Lacking the numbers and economic and political power to build large, dedicated meeting halls of their own, local African American activists often used existing churches, private residences, or other Black- or minority-owned establishments to discuss issues facing the community. Starting in the early 1900s, leadership
in the local fight for civil rights shifted from Black churches to the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP). The impact of the NAACP increased with the influx of Black professionals into Sacramento during the 1940s and postwar period. Bolstered by this new class of professionals and greater coordination in the national office of the NAACP, the Sacramento NAACP achieved major victories in the fights for equal housing, education, and employment in the 1950s and 1960s that impacted not just Sacramentans, but African Americans across the nation. African American residents also worked to uplift the community through grassroots efforts, and organized to provide necessary services that local government officials refused or neglected to provide.

Reflecting growing frustration among African Americans nationwide with racial injustices they continued to face, local African Americans in Sacramento adopted more assertive forms of resistance and community uplift strategies in the 1960s and 1970s. Inspired by the example of non-violent civil disobedience set by Martin Luther King, Jr. and the ideals of Black self-determination, Black self-reliance, and Black pride popularized by the national Black Power and Black Consciousness movements, many new community groups, branches of national organizations, bookstores, schools, clinics, and other institutions were founded in the 1960s and 1970s to address the needs of Black residents. African American residents began to enjoy greater political representation and full access to the levers of government with the election of the first African Americans to local political office in the late 1960s, offering the local African American community the first chance in its history to directly influence City policy and government, paving the way for future generations of Black community leaders.

**Associated Property Types**

- Properties may be purpose-built, purchased and re-used, or leased by a civil rights leader, organization, or group.
- Properties may be residential, commercial, institutional, or mixed-use properties, or public spaces:
  - Where a significant civil rights event or events occurred
  - Where a civil rights group or organization was first organized
  - Where a civil rights group or organization was headquartered or held meetings or gatherings
  - That were built, developed, or leased by civil rights organizations or community groups to provide services to the African American community.
- More than one property may be associated with a specific organization or group.
• Properties may be located throughout the City of Sacramento, though most likely located in neighborhoods with a concentration of African American residents at the time of the organization's founding and/or active period.

**Eligibility Standards**

To meet eligibility requirements for inclusion in the National Register/California Register/Sacramento Register, a property may be significant under this theme for:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Register / California Register / Sacramento Register</th>
<th>Significance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A / 1 / i - Events</td>
<td>• Association with events, activities, or movements to address racial discrimination or expand the rights of African Americans.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Association with a civil rights organization or group that contributed to the fight for civil rights and advancement of the African American community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Association with one or more civil rights leader, organization, or group for a sustained period of time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B / 2 / ii – Persons</td>
<td>• Association with an African American individual who has made important contributions to Sacramento's African American community, the city, state, or nation in the realm of civil rights and African American community uplift.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Association with a significant African American community or political leader who made important contributions to Sacramento's African American community, the city, state, or nation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C / 3 / iii, iv, v – Architecture / Design</td>
<td>• Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, architectural style or method of construction of African American civic gathering places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Represents the work of a recognized African American architect, builder, designer, or creative individual.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Possess high artistic or historic value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Represents a significant and distinguishable collection whose individual components may lack distinction.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional Eligibility Considerations/Associative Features

- Under Criterion A/1/i, properties with a short association with civil rights organization or group, that was the location of occasional gatherings, or associated with an organization, club, or group that had a short tenure in Sacramento would generally not be considered significant.

- Under Criterion B/2/ii:
  - Individual must be proven to have played a significant and influential role in the African American Civil Rights movement
  - Property should be directly associated with the productive life of the person who made important contributions to the history of the African American Civil Rights movement. However, due to the loss of so many properties associated with local African American history, childhood homes may be considered historic if no other property closely associated with the productive adult life of a particularly important individual survives.
  - For single-family residences, the individual should have resided in the property during the period in which he or she achieved significance.
  - For multi-family properties, the apartment or room occupied by the person must be readable from the period of significance.

- The length of time and significance may be compared to other locations associated with the same individual, organization, club, or group to identify resources that are most representative.

- Properties owned by, developed, constructed or remodeled for, or otherwise controlled by African American individuals, rather than rented or leased spaces, may be a consideration in determining significance.

- For the National Register, properties associated with events that date from the last 50 years must possess exceptional importance (Criteria Consideration G).

Integrity Considerations

- Retains integrity of Location, Feeling, Association, and Design from the period of significance.

- Retains most of the essential character-defining features from the period of significance.
  - At a minimum, retains the overall form, massing, type of exterior cladding associated with the period of significance, and general rhythm of window openings and entrances.
Very early individual examples may have a greater degree of alterations/lower level of integrity and remain eligible.

- Properties may be modest with some degree of altered or removed original materials.
  - Reversible alterations to the exterior, such as enclosed porches and replaced windows or doors, should not automatically be excluded from consideration.
  - Replacement cladding of a similar material or character (i.e., rough stucco for smooth stucco) should not automatically exclude the property from consideration.
  - Replacement of storefronts is a common alteration and would not automatically exclude a commercial building from eligibility.
  - Removal of historic signs should not automatically exclude a property from eligibility.
  - In outdoor public spaces, the removal, replacement, or alteration of plantings, landscaping, outdoor furniture, and other features may not exclude a property from eligibility if the general spatial relationships and site organization of areas where significant events occurred remain legible.

- Primary interior spaces where gatherings occurred – such as assembly halls, meeting rooms, or living rooms – should remain as readable spaces, though finishes may have changed.

- Adjacent setting may have changed.

- Under Criteria A/1/i or B/2/2, the basic integrity test is whether someone from the period of significance would recognize the property.

- Under Criterion A/1/i, altered properties that are restored to be recognizable from the period of significance may be considered for eligibility.

- Under Criterion B/2/2, integrity is based on the period during which the significant person or persons occupied or was associated with the property.

- Those significant under Criterion C/3/3 must also retain integrity of materials and workmanship through the presence of the majority of the features that illustrate its architectural distinction.

**ARTS, CULTURE & RECREATION, 1839-1980**

**Summary Statement of Significance**

Throughout the city's history, Sacramento's dynamic African American community has enjoyed and excelled in an array of artistic and cultural expressions, social activities, and other recreational pursuits. These activities provided a social and cultural outlet for Black residents
and fostered opportunities for strengthening interpersonal connections both within the African American community and with the wider population of Sacramento and beyond. Black residents expressed themselves artistically and gained recognition in all facets of music, theater, and the fine arts. Newspapers owned, operated, and written by African American men and women provided Black residents with a voice on important issues facing the community and served as a vital force for communicating information, supporting Black businesses, airing grievances, and organizing community members around important causes. The owners and publishers of these newspapers played a direct role in shaping the philanthropic mission of these newspapers. African American journalists, meanwhile, were skilled writers and experts in their chosen fields of expertise, who shared their knowledge of music, art, culture, and athletics with readers.

Often excluded from predominately white clubs and organizations, the local African American community established its own social clubs, fraternities, and sororities for socializing, self-improvement, mutual support, charitable purposes, recreation, and other purposes. These institutions provided invaluable reinforcement to the community and helped foster a sense of racial pride and identity. They also provided a critical method of civic engagement and improving the conditions for African American community.

Athletics brought community members together and offered an important foundation and outlet for many young Black men and women, several of whom went on to have successful careers in professional sports leagues. The wide variety of contributions by local African American residents to the arts, culture, athletics, and other recreational activities have been integral to enhancing the richness and vibrancy of life for all Sacramentans, as well as people around the world, and have in many instances influenced broader state and national achievements in arts and culture.

**Associated Property Types**

Associated with African American participation in and contributions to arts, culture, and recreation are believed to be relatively rare due to exclusionary practices that limited African American access to and participation in artistic, cultural, and recreational activities for much of the 19th and 20th centuries, the small size of Sacramento’s Black population through the 1940s, the demolition of many locations in the West End where African Americans gathered and recreated through the mid-20th century, redevelopment of portions of Oak Park, and demolitions in Del Paso Heights. Properties that survive are of increased importance due to
their rarity. As such, the associated properties are broadly defined as institutional, commercial, residential, or mixed-use buildings, and public places that were constructed, owned, operated, or used by African Americans for artistic, cultural, or recreational purposes. Property types may include, but are not limited to:

- Properties that functioned as an important place for the production, display, appreciation of, or education in the visual or performing arts, journalism, athletics, or other artistic or recreational pursuits.
- Properties may be purpose-built, purchased and re-used, or rented for artistic, cultural, or recreational use.
- More than one property may be associated with a specific individual, club, organization, or group.
- Properties may be located throughout the City of Sacramento, though most likely located in neighborhoods with a concentration of African American residents.

**Music, Theater & Fine Art**
- Freestanding theaters, auditoriums, performing arts venues, and music venues
- Nightclubs, hotels, restaurants, and bars that featured live music
- Auditoriums, theaters, or exhibition spaces located in multi-purpose buildings such as schools, churches, or libraries
- Retail stores, galleries, studios, exhibition halls, offices, public spaces, or residences where artists exhibited their work
- Art schools or foundations
- Record stores
- Recording studios
- Community or cultural centers
- Single- or multi-family residences where visual or performing artists or musicians lived, practiced, honed their crafts, or completed significant artistic or cultural work

**Black Journalism**
- The founding or long-term location of a Black newspaper or media publication
- Single- or multi-family residences or offices of prominent members of the Black press

**Social Clubs, Fraternities, and Sororities**
- Purpose-built institutional buildings constructed for African American community organizations and/or clubs.
- Residential, commercial, institutional, or mixed-use buildings where African American social clubs or groups were formed or met regularly.
- Fraternal or sorority chapter houses

**Athletics**
- Athletic fields, courts, gymnasiums, swimming pools, arenas, or other public or private locations or facilities where sporting events, competitions, or practices were held
- Athletic facilities associated with African American Pop Warner football leagues, boxing, Little League, and other youth sports leagues
- Single- or multi-family residences of significant African Americans who made contributions to the field of athletics

**Other**
- Locations associated with children's activities, such as teen recreation centers and the local Jack and Jill Club
- Churches or schools that served as venues for musical, dance, theatrical, and other African American cultural, social, or recreational events
Eligibility Standards

To meet eligibility requirements for inclusion in the National Register/California Register/Sacramento Register, a property may be significant under this theme for:

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</table>
| A / 1 / i - Events                                               | • Association with important developments in the history of arts, culture, athletics, or recreation in Sacramento, either as the location of discrete events or cumulative activities over time.  
  • Association as the founding location, primary meeting place, office location, or place of activity for a predominately Black social club, organization, or group that made a significant contribution to Sacramento and/or its African American community.  
  • Association as the primary practice facility, performance space, or exhibition location for African American arts or cultural groups, organizations, schools, or collectives.  
  • Association with the prolonged, collective participation of the African American community in artistic, cultural, or recreational pursuits.  
  • Association as the founding location, primary practice, or competition ground of an athletic club or organization that made a significant contribution to Sacramento and/or its African American community.  
  • Association with a significant event or movement in the social history of Sacramento. |
| B / 2 / ii – Persons                                            | • Association with African American persons who played an important role in the history of the arts, culture, journalism, athletics, or recreational activities. |
| C / 3 / iii, iv, v – Architecture / Design                     | • Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, architectural style or method of construction.  
  • Represents the work of a recognized African American architect, builder, designer, or creative individual. |
National Register / California Register / Sacramento Register | Significance
--- | ---
 | • Possess high artistic or historic value.
 | • Represents a significant and distinguishable collection whose individual components may lack distinction.

Additional Eligibility Considerations / Associative Features

- Eligible properties that were constructed or used by African Americans during the period of significance
- Under Criterion A/1/i:
  - African American clubs, groups, organizations must have occupied the property for a significant period in its history, if it is not the founding location.
  - Properties with a short association with African American artistic, cultural, or recreational activity, that were the location of occasional gatherings, or that are associated with an African American organization, club, group, or publication that had a short tenure (one year or less) in Sacramento would generally not be considered significant.
- Under Criterion B/2/ii:
  - The individual must be proven to have made an important contribution to African American arts, culture, or recreation.
  - The property should be directly associated with the productive life of the person who made important contributions to the history of African American arts, culture, or recreation. However, due to the loss of so many properties associated with local African American history, childhood homes may be considered historic if no other property closely associated with the productive adult life of a particularly important individual survives.
- Locations used by African Americans for artistic, cultural, or recreational activities may be located in a building designed for another use
- The length of time and significance may be compared to other locations of the same organization, club, or group to identify resources that are most representative.
- Properties own by, constructed or remodeled for, or otherwise controlled by African American individuals, rather than rented or leased spaces, may be a consideration in determining significance.
• For National Register, properties associated with events that date from the last 50 years must possess exceptional importance.

**Integrity Considerations**

• Retains integrity of Location, Feeling, Association, and Design from the period of significance.

• Retains most of the essential character-defining features from the period of significance.
  o At a minimum, retains the overall form, massing, type of exterior cladding associated with the period of significance, and general rhythm of window openings and entrances.
  o Very early individual examples may have a greater degree of alterations/lower level of integrity and remain eligible.

• Properties may be modest with some degree of altered or removed original materials.
  o Reversible alterations to the exterior, such as replaced doors or windows, should not automatically be excluded from consideration.
  o Replacement cladding of a similar material or character (i.e., rough stucco for smooth stucco) should not automatically exclude the property from consideration.
  o Replacement of storefronts is a common alteration and would not automatically exclude a commercial building from eligibility.
  o Removal of historic signs should not automatically exclude a property from eligibility.
  o In outdoor public spaces, the removal, replacement, or alteration of plantings, landscaping, outdoor furniture, and other features may not exclude a property from eligibility if the general spatial relationships and site organization of areas where significant events occurred remain legible.

• Primary interior spaces where gatherings occurred, such as assembly halls, large meeting rooms, or living rooms, should remain as readable spaces, though finishes may have changed.

• Adjacent setting may have changed.

• Under Criteria A/1/i or B/2/2, the basic integrity test is whether someone from the period of significance would recognize the property.

• Under Criterion A/1/i, altered properties that are restored to be recognizable from the period of significance may be considered for eligibility.
• Under Criterion B/2/2, integrity is based on the period during which the significant person or persons occupied or was associated with the property.
• Those significant under Criterion C/3/3 must also retain integrity of materials and workmanship through the presence of the majority of the features that illustrate its architectural distinction.

SURVEY METHODOLOGY

A variety of survey techniques are used to identify places associated with specific areas of history. According to the National Park Service, a survey is “a process of identifying and gathering data on a community's historic resources.” Surveys typically include three main steps: field survey to physically search for and record historic resources; planning and background research to prepare for a field survey; and organization and presentation of survey data.

Two types of surveys are commonly employed to identify historic resources: reconnaissance surveys and intensive surveys.

Reconnaissance surveys are high-level surveys typically used to gather general information about the characteristics of resources related to a specific area of history – such as the distribution, type, and variety of resources that exist in a particular geographic area. Reconnaissance surveys are often used to aid future planning efforts or to develop a basis for more detailed survey efforts. Reconnaissance surveys usually require limited archival research and are most commonly based on observing physical attributes that can be easily viewed from the public right-of-way to identify the type, age, and architectural style of a property.

Intensive surveys are more detailed than reconnaissance surveys and are designed to produce all of the information needed to evaluate an individual property for historic designation. This typically requires in-depth historic research and thorough documentation of a property's exterior and any publicly accessible interior spaces.

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RECONNAISSANCE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Because important places associated with cultural or ethnic history, such as the history of the African American community in Sacramento, are often intangible and cannot be identified by simply observing their exterior physical attributes, reconnaissance surveys conducted for the Sacramento AAE project must be completed using a different approach that focuses more heavily on background research.

For the Sacramento AAE History Project, the recommended primary tasks of reconnaissance survey efforts include:

1. Background Research
   - Use the Sacramento AAE Historic Context Statement and Eligibility Standards and Criteria outlined in the previous section of this document to identify a list of potentially eligible resources associated with local African American history.
   - Create a database to record and track addresses, current photographs, and research findings about individual potentially eligible properties related to local African American history.
   - Conduct high-level background research.

2. Fieldwork
   - Conduct fieldwork to photograph a sample of existing properties to identify the general characteristics of extant places associated with local African American history.

1. Background Research

The first step in completing a reconnaissance survey for the Sacramento AAE History Project is background research to determine how, by whom, and for how long a property was used by the African American community.

1.1 REFERENCE THE SACRAMENTO AAE HISTORIC CONTEXT STATEMENT

The Sacramento AAE HCS should be used as a starting point for identifying potential historic resources associated with the African American community.

- Identify the geographic area (such as a neighborhood, street, or series of blocks) for the reconnaissance survey. Begin by focusing on neighborhoods and areas identified in the HCS in which concentrations of African Americans lived historically from the 1980s through
approximately 1980. Neighborhoods with historic concentrations of African American residents include, but are not limited to:

a. The Central City
b. Oak Park
c. Del Paso Heights
d. Meadowview
e. Subdivisions marketed to African American residents, including the Glen Elder Tract and Eichler Tract in South Land Park Hills
f. Smaller African American enclaves, such as 41st Street in East Sacramento

- Read through the HCS and make a list of African American individuals, businesses, organizations, clubs, institutions, events, and other important topics or places that are identified in the document located in the chosen geographic area
- Use this list as a starting point to identify potential locations (preferably with addresses) associated with these places, events, topics, individuals, businesses, and others that require further background research.
- Review the Eligibility Standards and Criteria contained in this document and preliminarily identify the standards and criteria each property appears to meet.

1.2 CONDUCT BACKGROUND RESEARCH

The method for conducting property research will vary depending on whether the property is assumed to be associated with: a significant event, pattern, or trend in African American history; an African American individual, business, organization, or group; or is a representative example of an important property type, period, or architectural design.

1.2.1 PROPERTIES ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS, PATTERNS, OR TRENDS IN HISTORY

Background research is necessary to preliminarily identify properties or locations associated with important events, patterns, or trends in local African American history. These properties or locations may be associated with any of the five themes outlined in the previous section.

- Review the HCS to list important historic events in local African American history, prior to 1980.
- Review the HCS to list particular streets or blocks where there are likely to be a large number of existing houses or businesses associated with the African American community, prior to 1980. Examples may include but are not limited to the Glen Elder Tract...
subdivision, blocks of 41st Street in East Sacramento, and Rio Linda Boulevard in Del Paso Heights.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Association</th>
<th>Conduct Research to Identify</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Event</td>
<td>▪ Location where the event took place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattern/Trend</td>
<td>▪ Streets or blocks where concentrations of properties (such as Black residences or businesses) were located</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommended Research Resources**
The following resources are recommended to identify locations associated with a significant event. Other available resources may be used as needed.

- Historic newspaper articles
- Historic television or radio news reports
- Newsletters, flyers, or other archival documentation
- Oral histories (if available)

**1.2.2 PROPERTIES ASSOCIATED WITH INDIVIDUALS, BUSINESSES, ORGANIZATIONS, CLUBS, OR OTHER GROUPS**
For significant individuals, businesses, organizations, clubs, or other groups, background research should be conducted to identify properties (preferably with addresses) related to the period during which they made significant contributions to local African American history. These properties or locations may be associated with any of the five themes outlined in the previous section.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Historic Association</th>
<th>Conduct Research to Identify</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>Locations associated with the individual during the period when they were making significant contributions to the African American community. ▪ Primary residences^{11} ▪ Places of work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business</td>
<td>▪ Locations where normal business took place</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

^{11} While childhood homes are not usually considered historically significant, due to the loss of so many properties associated with local African American history, childhood homes may be considered historic if no other property closely associated with the productive adult life of a particularly important individual survives.
Organization, club, or group
- Meeting or gathering places
- Locations where important events were hosted

**Recommended Research Resources**

The following resources are recommended to identify addresses and the length of a property’s association with a significant individual, business, organization, club, or group. Other available resources may be used as needed.

- United States federal census records
- City directories
- Obituaries
- Voter registration records
- World War I and World War II Draft Cards
- Historic newspaper articles
- Oral histories (if available)

**1.3 TRACK AND RECORD RESEARCH**

Use a uniform method and format, such as a database, to collect and keep track of information and historic research about individual properties. Information to record in a reconnaissance survey may include the following:

- Property Address
- Assessor Parcel Number (APN)
- Historic name/use of property
- Current name/use of property (if different from historic name)
- Applicable National Register/California Register/Sacramento Register criteria
- Years of African American ownership or use
- At least one current photograph taken from the public right-of-way
- Sources of information that indicate a significant historic association with the local African American community
- Whether or not the property appears to be extant

**EXAMPLE TABLE FOR TRACKING SURVEY RESEARCH**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Current Photograph</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>APN</th>
<th>Historic Name/Use</th>
<th>Current Name/Use</th>
<th>Applicable NR/CR/SR Criteria</th>
<th>Years of AA Ownership/Use</th>
<th>Research Sources</th>
<th>Extant?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
2. Fieldwork

2.1 DETERMINE IF PROPERTIES ARE EXTANT

Prior to going out in the field, determine the likelihood that the properties identified during the background research phase are extant:

- Use satellite and street-view imagery available from online mapping tools, such as Google Maps or Bing Maps, or historic Sanborn fire insurance maps to make an initial assessment of whether a property survives. (For example, if Google Maps shows that the address is now the location of a parking lot or vacant lot, the property likely no longer survives. If an address historically occupied by a residence or business is now occupied by a large State-owned building, the property likely no longer survives.)
- If a building survives at the location, ask whether it appears to be the right age and building type. If so, record it in the spreadsheet as a potentially eligible property.

2.2 IDENTIFY PROPERTIES TO DOCUMENT

- Identify a selection of properties to photograph as part of the reconnaissance survey. The properties should represent a range of property types (residential, commercial, institutional, etc.) and neighborhoods.
- Keep in mind, the photographs will be used to gather general information about the physical characteristics of extant properties associated with local African American history, such as common alterations.

2.3 PHOTOGRAPH A SELECTION OF PROPERTIES

- Take at least one photograph of the exterior of each property from the public right-of-way, such as the street or sidewalk.
- Attempt to photograph the entire front façade and avoid obstructions that may block views, such as trash cans, cars, and trees, to the extent possible.
- Save photographs using a uniform file naming system that includes the street address to make it easy to locate and identify photographs of specific properties. For example: Street Name_Property Number.jpg.
INTENSIVE SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Intensive-level surveys should aim to produce sufficient historic research and documentation of the existing physical characteristics of an individual property necessary to formally evaluate the property for designation as a historic resources. The evaluation should be completed in the form of a State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) Primary Record (523A) form, plus either a Building, Structure, and Object Record (523B) form or District Record (523D) form.

1. Identify Properties for Intensive-Level Survey
   - Determine individual properties that merit in-depth research and potential historic designation in an intensive-level survey.

2. Conduct Detailed Historic Research
   - Identify owners and occupants over time
   - Research the physical development of the property over time

3. Complete Intensive Photo Documentation

4. Evaluate Property for Historic Register Eligibility in DPR 523A and 523B Forms

1. Identify Properties for Intensive-Level Survey

Out of the properties identified in the reconnaissance survey that appear to have a significant association with the African American community and are determined to be extant, select properties that merit an intensive-level survey. Considerations for selecting the properties for intensive-level survey may include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Properties associated with a particularly significant individual, group, or organization for which no other known extant property survives or has already been historically designated. (For instance, two properties associated with Nathaniel Colley – his law offices and residence – have already been intensively surveyed, evaluated, and listed as local landmarks. As such, intensive surveys of additional properties associated with Colley would not be of the highest priority. Properties related to individuals or groups that have not previously been extensively researched, documented, or designated should be prioritized for intensive-level survey.)

- Properties that represent a rare typology of which few known examples survive. Examples include a residence or commercial building used by the African American community in the 19th or early 20th centuries, particularly in the West End (Downtown) area.
• The properties selected for intensive survey as part of the Sacramento AAE project should represent a variety of property types (residential, commercial, institutional, religious, community/social centers, etc.) and the range of neighborhoods throughout the City of Sacramento where African Americans have lived historically.

2. Conduct Detailed Historic Research

2.1 Identify Owners and Occupants

Conduct research to identify owners and occupants of the property, confirm if they were African American, and how long they owned or used the property.

Create a uniform method to track and record information about owners and occupants over time, including:

- Names
- Gender
- Marital or family relationships
- Race
- Occupation
- Duration of ownership/occupation
- Research sources
- Clippings of important files or background archival findings (such as census pages), labeled by address and date of reference (Street Name_Property Number_YYYY census.jpg), for ease of fact-checking

Recommended Research Resources

- Building permit records on file with the City of Sacramento and Center for Sacramento History
- Deed records on file with the County of Sacramento Clerk/Assessor's Office
- Reverse city directories with listings organized by street name and address
- United States federal census records (can often be used to confirm an individual's race)
- Historic newspaper articles

2.2 Research Property Development History

Conduct research to understand how the property has changed physically over time, focusing on alterations to the exterior and any interior publicly accessible spaces. Use research to determine when the existing building was constructed, when physical alterations were made,
and whether any of these alterations have been made since the period of its historic
association with the African American community that impair the property's overall historic
integrity.

**Recommended Research Resources**

- Building permit records on file with the City of Sacramento and Center for Sacramento History
- Sanborn fire insurance maps
- Historic newspaper articles
- Historic photographs or architectural drawings from the Calisphere, the Center for Sacramento History, historic newspaper articles, members of the public, or other archival sources

**3. Complete Intensive Photo Documentation**

**3.1 PHOTOGRAPH THE PROPERTY**

- Photograph each façade of the building(s). Attempt to capture the entirety of each façade and avoid obstructions that may block views, such as trash cans, cars, and trees, to the extent possible.
- Photograph any publicly accessible interior spaces (such as a church sanctuary or auditorium).

**3.2 RECORD PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS**

- While at the property, record physical characteristics and any visible alterations (such as replaced or removed windows or doors) and make an initial assessment of whether the property appears to retain integrity. Web applications or a templatized survey form can be used to record this information in the field (Refer to example field survey form in Appendix A).
- Save photographs using a uniform file naming system that includes the address to make it easy to locate and identify photographs of specific properties. For example: Street Name_Property Number.jpg.

**4. Evaluate Properties**

Use the research and documentation gathered during the intensive survey research and photographic documentation work to evaluate the property for listing as a historic resource on the Sacramento Register/California Register/National Register. The City of Sacramento uses
State of California Department of Parks and Recreation (DPR) 523 forms to record and evaluate properties for historic designation.

4.1. RECORD THE PROPERTY IN A DPR 523A FORM

The 523A form provides the minimum level of information needed to provide an initial record of all types of historical resources including buildings, structures, objects, sites, and districts, as well as cultural landscapes (sites) and traditional cultural properties (many of which are classified as sites). For each property, a Primary Record (DPR 523A) form, documenting the location and existing physical characteristics of the property, must be completed.

- Follow the detailed directions and guidance provided by the *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (1995), prepared by the California State Office of Historic Preservation, to complete the forms.
- For individual properties, one (1) 523A form must be completed.
- For historic districts, separate 523A forms must be completed for all individual properties located within the boundaries of the historic district.
- Use Continuation Sheet (523L), Location Map (523J), and Sketch Map (523K) forms as needed to provide sufficient documentation.

4.2. EVALUATE THE PROPERTY IN A DPR 523B OR 523D FORM

The 523B and 523D forms build on the basic information gathered on the 523A form to provide a detailed description and evaluation of all types of historical resources.

- Follow the detailed directions and guidance provided by the *Instructions for Recording Historical Resources* (1995), prepared by the California State Office of Historic Preservation, to complete the forms.
- For individual properties, one (1) Building, Structure, Object Record (523B) form must be completed to evaluate the property for designation as a historic resource.
- For historic districts, one (1) District Record (523D) form must be completed.
- Use Continuation Sheet (523L), Location Map (523J), and Sketch Map (523K) forms as needed to provide sufficient documentation.
APPENDIX A: INTENSIVE FIELD SURVEY FORM
**INTENSIVE SURVEY**

**Project:**

**Date:**

**Surveyor Name:**

**Page:**

**Municipality:**

**County:**

**Name/Address:**

**Parcel #:**

**Photo(s) #:**

**Municipality:**

**County:**

**Type of Resource:**

- [ ] Building
- [ ] Structure
- [ ] Object
- [ ] Site
- [ ] District
- [ ] Landscape

**Function:**

- [ ] H/C Residential
- [ ] H/C Commercial
- [ ] H/C Industrial
- [ ] H/C Agricultural
- [ ] H/C Institutional
- [ ] H/C No Activity
- [ ] H/C Other

**Use (storage, garage, store, etc.):**

**Total Number of Resources:**

**Total Number of Contributing:**

**Total Number of Non-Contributing:**

**DOC:**

- [ ] Known
- [ ] Circa

**Style:**

**Stories:**

**Bays:**

**Condition:**

- [ ] Excellent
- [ ] Good
- [ ] Fair
- [ ] Poor

**Roof**

- [ ] Front Gable
- [ ] Side Gable
- [ ] Cross Gable
- [ ] Flat
- [ ] Hipped
- [ ] Gambrel
- [ ] Other

**Material:**

- [ ] Asphalt
- [ ] Asbestos
- [ ] Standing Seam
- [ ] Slate
- [ ] Tar
- [ ] Other

**Chimney(s):**

- [ ] Interior
- [ ] Exterior

**How Many:**

**Details:**

**Other Roof Details (dormers, brackets, parapet, etc...):**

**Exterior Materials**

- [ ] Vinyl
- [ ] Aluminum
- [ ] Stone
- [ ] Brick
- [ ] Stucco
- [ ] Corrugated Metal
- [ ] Clapboard
- [ ] Wood Clapboard
- [ ] Other

**Foundation:**

- [ ] Brick
- [ ] Stone
- [ ] Poured Conc.
- [ ] CMU
- [ ] Not Visible
- [ ] Other

**Other/Details:**

**Windows / Doors**

**Window Types:**

- [ ] Double-Hung
- [ ] Casement
- [ ] Awning
- [ ] Hopper
- [ ] Fixed
- [ ] Other

**Window Type:**

- [ ] Original
- [ ] Replacement

**Window Material(s):**

- [ ] Wood
- [ ] Vinyl
- [ ] Aluminum
- [ ] Other

**Other/Details (stained, leaded, etc.):**

**Door Type:**

- [ ] Original
- [ ] Replacement

**Door Material:**

- [ ] Wood
- [ ] Metal
- [ ] Vinyl
- [ ] Other

**Other/Details (transom, sidelights, paneled, etc.):**
Porches

Types: □ Full-Length  □ Portico  □ Other  □ Other

Roof: □ Gable  □ Hipped  □ Shed  □ Other  □ Asphalt  □ Asbestos  □ Standing Seam  □ Slate  □ Tar

Other/Details (balustrade, railing, supports):

Alterations / Additions


Integrity / Eligibility

Retains integrity of: □ Location  □ Design  □ Setting  □ Workmanship  □ Feeling  □ Association  □ Materials

NR Recommendation: □ Eligible  □ Potentially Eligible  □ Not Eligible

Sketch Plan