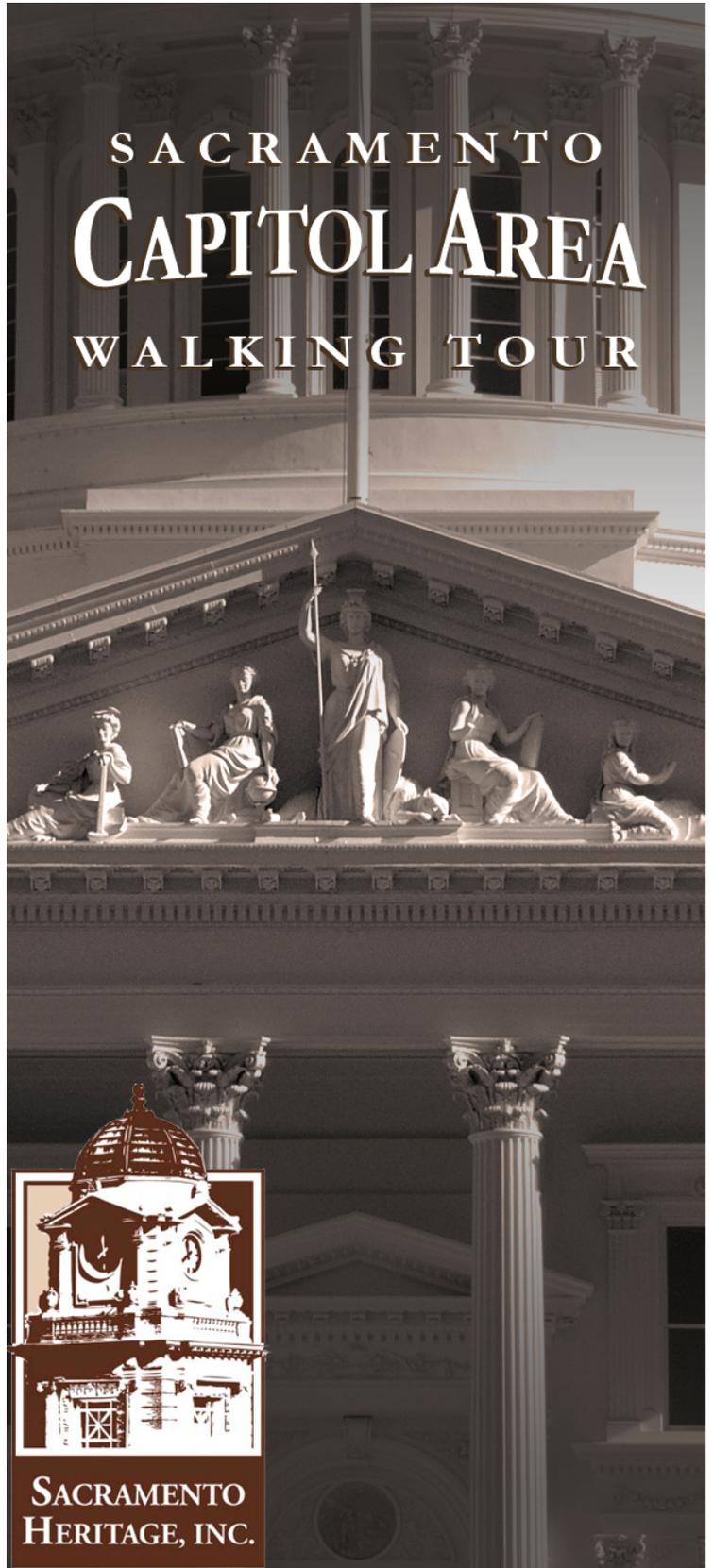


SACRAMENTO CAPITOL AREA WALKING TOUR

Sacramento Heritage was incorporated by the City of Sacramento in 1975 as a 501(c)3 not-for-profit corporation governed by a nine-member volunteer Board of Directors appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the City Council.

The board includes representatives from the City's Preservation Commission, Planning Commission, Housing Code Advisory and Appeals Board, and the Sacramento Housing and Redevelopment Commission, in addition to at-large members with expertise in preservation, history, housing, construction and finance.

www.SacramentoHeritage.org



The tour of the State Capitol Area highlights impressive State government buildings and surrounding office buildings, hotels and apartment buildings which support the active political and social sector of Sacramento. Originally, when the state government moved into the Capitol building in 1874, Capitol Park was edged by Victorian era homes. Over the 20th century buildings by Sacramento's most beloved architects were located here as the City and State government grew in size. These structures of various architectural styles depict the layered development and aesthetic of the City's historic core.

SR: Listed as a Sacramento Landmark

CR: Listed on the California Register of Historic Resources

NR: Listed on the National Register of Historic Places

46. Sutter Club, 1930

1220 Ninth Street



A collaboration between the architectural firms Dean & Dean and Starks & Flanders, the Sutter Club has provided a private meeting space for Sacramento's social elites. It is a free interpretation of the Spanish Colonial and Mediterranean Revival styles, with balconies, ornamented arches framing the doors and windows, and an

enclosed garden court. Pedestrians might notice the crouching male figures, known as atlantes, straining to support the balconies.

47. State Office Building One, 1925 [CR]

915 Capitol Mall



State Office Building One was constructed when the expanding state government could no longer be accommodated within the Capitol. The Classical Revival building includes an Ionic portico of monumental scale, with sculpted figures in the pediment that are up to twelve feet tall. It was designed by the prominent

San Francisco architectural firm of Weeks and Day. Over 674 tons of architectural terra cotta from Gladding McBean & Company were used on this building.

48. Library and Courts Building, 1928 [CR]

914 Capitol Mall



The Classical Revival Library and Courts Building, also designed by Weeks and Day, faces the slightly earlier State Office Building One (1925) across the axis of Capitol Mall, and completes the formal ensemble of the two buildings and the Capitol. The first floor lobby features a mural depicting the history of warfare, while the third floor reference room has a mural

by the California artist Maynard Dixon depicting the state's history. Over 745 tons of architectural terra cotta from Gladding McBean & Company were used on this building.

60. Dean Apartments, 1929

1400 N Street



The Dean Apartments is another example of the skillful blending of the Romanesque and Mediterranean Revival styles by Dean & Dean. The apartment building, with only two apartments per floor, was home to Jerry Brown when he served his first term as Governor of California during the mid 1970s.

61. State Capitol Park [CR, NR]



The Capitol is set within a 34-acre park with many varieties of trees and shrubs from all over the world. Extensive lawns and a botanical garden are located east of the Capitol Annex.

The Capitol Park is home to numerous monuments and memorials. The Indian

Grinding Rock and a neighboring oak tree honor the contributions indigenous peoples have made to the State's history, while the Pioneer Camellia Grove recognizes the contribution of the founders of California. The Civil War Memorial Grove was planted in 1897 with saplings from famous Civil War battlefields. A group of women who had lost their sons in World War II, commissioned the sculpture of "El Soldado," which serves as the centerpiece of the Mexican-American War Memorial.

62. Insectary, 1908 [CR]

1300 L Street (located within Capitol Park)



This Craftsman style building was constructed to house the Office of the State Horticultural Commission and the State Insectary. Activities within the so-called "bug house" included the collection and propagation of beneficial insects for distribution to farmers. The building also once contained a museum of insects and plant diseases.

63. Senator Hotel, 1924

1121 L Street



Now an office building, the Senator Hotel was once a haven for legislators and lobbyists who influenced considerable legislation from their suites in the hotel or from the elegant public rooms. The building was designed by architects Kenneth MacDonald and Albert Lansburgh. The arcade along L Street, clad in Gladding McBean architectural terra cotta scored to resemble stone blocks, served as a veranda shading guests from the Sacramento sun. The lobby has been restored to its historic appearance.

64. Capitol Park Hotel, 1912

1117-1131 9th Street



The Capitol Park Hotel is actually two buildings with different floor levels, as can be seen on the Ninth Street façade. The two buildings were incorporated into a single hotel and visually unified by a continuous cornice. It is one of the city's largest commercial structures remaining from the pre-World War I period.

55. Public Works Office Building,
Department of Transportation, 1937 [CR]
 1120 N Street



This 1937 state office building was designed by California State Architect George B. MacDougall, and constructed by John Azevedo. Like its neighbors the Business & Professional Building and the Motor Vehicle Building, the Public Works building was a departure from earlier state and federal buildings

constructed in Classical Revival styles, adopting the Art Deco and Streamline Moderne styles, and sharing their use of Gladding-McBean terra cotta tile. Public buildings constructed during the Great Depression often utilized these styles, both due to their contemporary popularity and their relative simplicity of construction.

56. Motor Vehicle Building,
Department of Food and Agriculture, 1936 [CR]
 1220 N Street



Constructed 1936 and designed by California State Architect George B. MacDougall, this building was originally built to house the State Motor Vehicles Department, including the California Highway Patrol, and the Department of Food & Agriculture.

Decorative murals in

Gladding McBean tile around the building entrance show automobile scenes, the duties of California Highway Patrol officers, and agricultural workers.

57. The Thayer Apartments, 1914
 1228 N Street



This building is typical of the many elegant apartment buildings and hotels constructed around the perimeter of Capitol Park in the early 20th century. Constructed in 1914, the Thayer Apartment Building combines eclectic design elements from Mission,

Mediterranean and Classical Revival styles. Angled three-story bays flank a central section with an arched loggia on the third story. A band of molding suggests a belt course below the first floor façade windows and between the second and third floors.

58. Westminster Presbyterian Church, 1927 [CR, NR]
 1300 N Street



Constructed in 1927, architects Charles and James Dean designed this church, built by Campbell Construction, in the Spanish Eclectic style, featuring extensive use of terra cotta tile. The four-story bell-shaped dome is overshadowed only by the ten-story bell tower.

59. El Mirador Hotel, 1957
 1230 N Street



Opening on December 5, 1957, the El Mirador Hotel offered spectacular views across Capitol Park from its fourteenth floor Sky Room. The \$1.8 million, 15-story hotel also featured Sacramento's original "mermaid bar": the swimming pool featured windows into the hotel's

main bar and lounge, with underwater ballet performances twice a week. Constructed by builder-investor Fred Kaiser, the building was sold to the Cosmopolitan Hotel Corporation and converted to senior housing apartments in 1975. It is currently known as the Park Place Apartments.

49. State Capitol, 1860-74, Annex 1952 [CR, NR]
 Capitol Mall at 11th Street



Designed by the architect Reuben Clark in the Classical Revival style, with Greek and Roman influences idealized by many state capitols, this building has been the home of the California state legislature since 1869. Capped with a dome reaching 237 feet, the building would have towered over

Sacramento through the early 20th century with few buildings over three stories.

The Capitol has a U-shaped plan with the Senate housed in the south wing and the Assembly in the north wing. Raised on a landscaped plinth, the Capitol Building follows a tripartite organizational scheme – base, middle and dome – with bays at either side of a projecting temple front bay. The west façade facing Capitol Mall presents a central pedimented portico embellished with cast figures originally crafted by sculptor Pietro Mezzara.

Minerva, the symbol of California, is centermost with Mining, Justice, Education and Industry flanking each side. Corinthian columns in cast iron, decorative cast entablatures, regular-coursed granite, painted smooth plaster, and arched or pedimented fenestration are features of all facades. Surmounting the Capitol is a ribbed cast iron dome surmounted by a lantern and gilded cupola. An extensive restoration of the historic building was carried out from 1975 to 1982, with many interior and exterior details reproduced to match the 1900-1910 condition.

The Annex on the east side of the building was designed by Alfred Eichler and completed in 1952 in a late Moderne architectural style. The striped classical influences respects the original Classical Revival building, yet is executed to fulfill the need for efficient, durable and low-maintenance materials. Cast aluminum panels on the east façade depict California flora and fauna, and panels around the doorways feature images of industry and the seal of California. Within the first floor corridors are sixty display cases framed in black marble, one for each of the 58 counties, and two for the State of California.

50. Leland Stanford Mansion, 1857 [CR, NR]
 800 N Street



Originally built in 1856 for the merchant Shelton Fogus, the two-story brick house was purchased by Leland Stanford in 1861, the same year that he co-founded the Central Pacific Railroad and became governor of California. An office wing was added in 1862 to serve Governor Stanford and was utilized by Governor Frederick Low and

Governor Henry H. Haight through 1869 when construction of the State Capitol was completed.

To complement the enhanced social status of the Stanford family and address the continual flooding that plagued Sacramento, the home was raised a full story and transformed with Second Empire detailing by architect Seth Babson, who is attributed to the design of the original building. Exterior additions included a curving Baroque styled entry stair, a cross wing including large entertaining rooms and service spaces at the rear façade, and a mansard roof with iron cresting surmounting the mansion.

In 1900 after the death of Leland Stanford and their only son Leland Jr., Jane Stanford turned over the residence to the Catholic Diocese for use as an orphanage. In 1978 the State of California acquired the property. California State Parks, with the assistance of private funds through the Stanford Mansion Foundation, completed an extensive restoration in 2005. The building now serves as both a protocol center for the Governor's Office and a California State Park Museum. Tours of the property are given regularly and leave from the building's Visitor Center and Gift Shop located in the garden.

51. Heilbron House, 1881 [CR, NR]

704 O Street



This Italianate style mansion was the home of the August Heilbron family, who were merchants, butchers, and livestock ranchers. Architect Nathaniel Goodell designed the grand home in a manner similar to his slightly earlier design for the Governor's Mansion. The Heilbron House

and nearby Stanford Mansion are the last remaining examples of the stately homes that once filled the blocks in this area. The three-story structure is capped with a mansard roof with alternating rows of square, fishscale and diamond wood shingles. Bracketed cornices, deep hood moldings, arched wood windows and dormers, and carved woodwork are featured on the exterior.

52. California Fruit Exchange, 1932 [CR, NR]

1400 Tenth Street

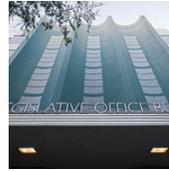


The California Fruit Exchange, a cooperative fruit marketing association founded in 1901, had its offices in the building at 1000 Fourth Street prior to the construction of this building. The current Fruit Exchange building, designed in the Spanish Colonial Revival style by the local architectural firm

of Starks & Flanders, is similar to the nearby Sutter Club, by the same firm (see #46). The prominent entrance on the Tenth Street façade is topped by a pair of cornucopias overflowing with fruit. This building was originally named the Blue Anchor Building, as the Blue Anchor was the logo of the California Fruit Exchange.

53. Business and Professional Building, Legislative Office Building, 1939 [CR]

1020 N Street



Constructed 1939 by Campbell Construction of reinforced concrete with decorative terra cotta by Gladding McBean, this Streamline Moderne office building was built to resist fire and earthquakes. It was designed by the Office of the State Architect during the tenure of W.K. Daniels, and intended to

Complement the two office buildings to the east. The building originally housed the offices of six state departments, and today serves as the Legislative Office Building for the State of California.

54. Lewis Apartments, 1925

1100 N Street



With Italian Renaissance accents and French-style windows, the Lewis Apartments set a new standard of luxury for apartment living near the Capitol Park. Built for Manuel and Anna Lewis, the seven-floor, 38-unit building was designed by George Sellon and constructed by the William C. Keating Construction Company.

Sellon, who served as the first State Architect, is better known for design of the Cal-West Building (currently the Citizen Hotel).

