



COVER PHOTO CREDIT: CLAIRE FLYNN: PAGE & TURNBULL, 2024.

LAVENDER HEIGHTS

HISTORIC DISTRICT PLAN

Draft

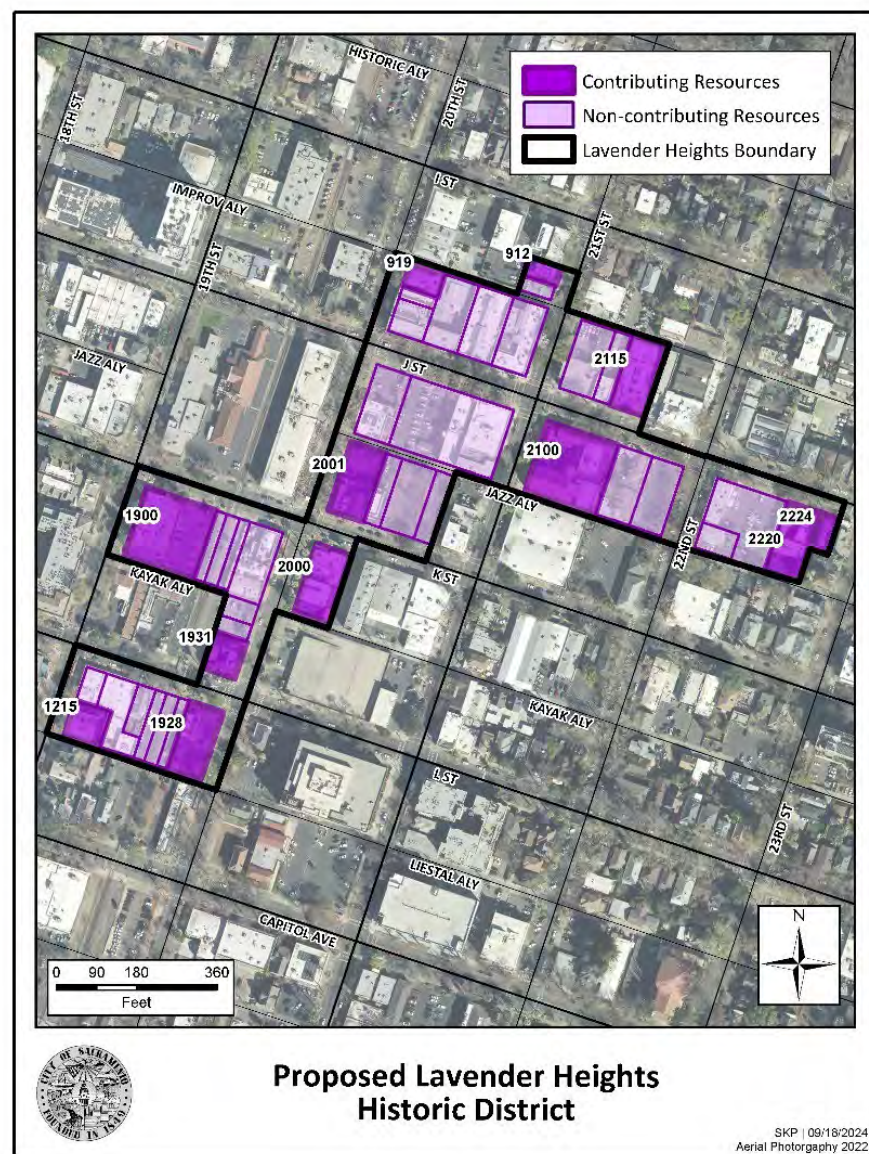
Physical Description

By the 1970s, the foundations of a clearly identifiable, vibrant, openly gay neighborhood began to emerge in Sacramento. Known as Lavender Heights, the neighborhood was centered around the intersection of 20th and K streets and the surrounding blocks, though its boundaries were not clearly defined and evolved over time with the growth of LGBTQ+-owned and LGBTQ+-friendly business establishments in the Midtown area. The boundaries of the Lavender Heights Historic District encapsulate the epicenter of the larger landscape of Midtown Sacramento within which many of Sacramento's LGBTQ+ residents lived, socialized, cared for one another, and coalesced into a visible, diverse, and tight-knit community between the late 1960s to around the year 2000. As several of the significant buildings that composed the broader Lavender Heights neighborhood are no longer extant, the historic district boundaries encompass the blocks where the highest concentration of extant LGBTQ+ properties is located.



Boundaries

The Lavender Heights Historic District is roughly bounded by I Street to the north between 20th and 21st Streets, 23rd Street to the east between Improv Alley and Jazz Alley, Liestal Alley to the south between 19th and 20th streets, and 19th Street to the west between Liestal Alley and K Street.



Brief Historic Context

Sacramento's LGBTQ+ community remained largely underground until the 1970s, due to widespread discrimination and legal barriers. The 1969 Stonewall uprising in New York and the 1975 repeal of California's anti-sodomy laws marked a turning point, catalyzing increased visibility and community formation nationwide.ⁱ In Sacramento, Midtown—particularly the area around 20th and K streets—emerged as the heart of a growing LGBTQ+ enclave in the 1970s, as LGBTQ-friendly businesses began to open.

The name “Lavender Heights,” referencing the symbolic association of lavender with the gay community, originated in the 1970s and gained public recognition in the early 1980s. Over time, the neighborhood evolved into a self-defined and self-sustaining LGBTQ+ community.ⁱⁱ By the 1990s, Lavender Heights supported not only nightlife but also a wide range of businesses and services, including health clinics, spiritual centers, bookstores, salons, legal and medical offices that served LGBTQ+ residents' everyday needs.ⁱⁱⁱ It became both a local refuge and



FIGURE 2: REV. JERRY SLOAN & LAWYER ROSEMARY METRAILER WITH CHECK FROM LAWSUIT V. REV. JERRY FALWELL AND THE MORAL MAJORITY. SOURCE: SACRAMENTO LGBTQ+ COMMUNITY CENTER.

a regional hub, offering visibility, support, and a sense of belonging for Sacramento's LGBTQ+ population.^{iv}

Community Centers & Services

Lambda Community Center / Sacramento LGBT Community Center

The most prominent and longstanding of Sacramento's LGBTQ+ community centers, the Lambda Community Center (later renamed the Sacramento LGBT Community Center) was established by

Reverend Jerry Sloan, founder of the Sacramento Metropolitan Community Church (MCC). In 1986, he used the

winnings from a lawsuit against his former Baptist Bible College classmate Rev. Jerry Falwell to open the Lambda Community Center at 1931 L Street (extant, contributing property to Lavender Heights Historic District).^v

The Lambda Community Center provided AIDS education, a youth program, health education, and a monthly newsletter, and conducted political lobbying and letter-writing campaigns.^{vi} From 1997 to 1999, the center was located at 919 20th Street (extant, contributing property to Lavender Heights Historic District). The center changed its name to the Sacramento Gay and Lesbian Center in 2006 and to the Sacramento LGBT Community Center in 2013. The center moved to 1015 20th Street in 2019 (extant, non-contributing property outside the period of significance of the Lavender Heights Historic District).^{vii}

HIV/AIDS Community Services

Lavendar Heights Historic District Plan

City of Sacramento

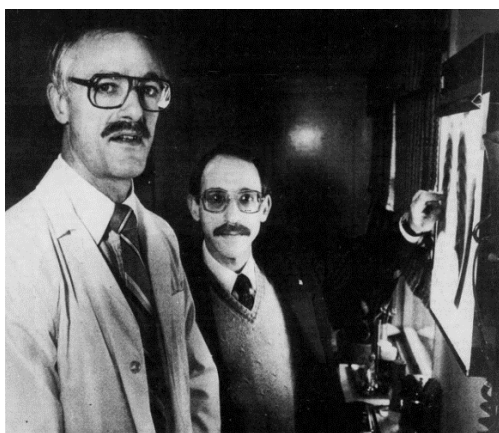


FIGURE 3: DR. HARVEY THOMPSON (LEFT) AND DR. SANDY POMERANTZ (RIGHT) IN 1983. SOURCE: SACRAMENTO BEE.

The AIDS outbreak in the 1980s and the subsequent global pandemic led to profound loss, stigmatization, and alienation for members of the LGBTQ+ community. Ostracized and lacking support from government institutions, Sacramento's LGBTQ+ population took on the responsibility of managing the spread of HIV and AIDS cases largely by itself through the mid-1980s.^{viii}

At the forefront of local efforts were Dr. Harvey Thompson and Dr. Sandy Pomerantz, two Sacramento-based physicians who focused on the treatment of AIDS. Dr. Thompson opened a clinic at

910-912 21st Street (extant, contributing property to the Lavender Heights Historic District) in 1978. Dr. Pomerantz authored a column on health issues facing the gay community. Eventually syndicated and distributed nationwide, it was originally printed in the local gay newspaper *Mom...Guess What...?!.* His August 1981 column "Gay Medical Symposium: Two New Gay Illnesses" was the first mention in Sacramento of the disease that became known as AIDS.^{ix} *The Sacramento Bee* did not step up its coverage until 1983.

Drs. Thompson and Pomerantz produced the early framework of what would become the AIDS/Kaposi's Sarcoma Foundation, later the Sacramento AIDS Foundation (SAF). SAF officially began operation at 2115 J Street (extant, contributing property to Lavender Heights Historic District) in the spring of 1983.^x Between 1984 and 1994, SAF was located 1900 K Street (extant, contributing property to Lavender Heights Historic District). Much of the initial funding for SAF came from gay bars, including the leather community's main hub, the Wreck Room, as well as the Sacramento County Public Health Department and various fundraisers and donations.^{xi}

Women's Organizations

Following the women's liberation movement, many lesbians took the lead in creating create a network of social services for local women in the 1970s. Among these was the Sacramento Women's Center, which provided temporary housing for women in need, a medical clinic, a children's day care, classes, workshops, a library and bookstore, and referrals to relevant community aid agencies.^{xii}



FIGURE 4: THERESA CORRIGAN ON THE PORCH OF THE FIRST WOMEN'S BUILDING AT 2224 J STREET (1983). SOURCE: SACRAMENTO BEE.

The SWC first opened in 1973 at the YWCA building at 1122 17th Street (extant but outside Lavender Heights Historic District), and relocated to its first standalone

Lavendar Heights Historic District Plan

City of Sacramento

location, a house at 1221 20th Street (demolished and outside the Lavender Heights Historic District), in 1974. From 1974 to 1979, the SWC expanded its services to include a Rape Crisis Center (RCC), Mothers Emergency Stress Service (MESS) to assist single mothers, Women Escaping A Violent Environment (WEAVE) to aid victims of domestic violence, and Women’s Employment Services Training (WEST) to provide training for women who were struggling to find long-term employment.^{xiii}

In 1980, Theresa Corrigan, who had been involved with the Women’s Center, purchased the stock of the Women’s Center’s bookstore. She and her partner reopened the business in 1982 in a converted Colonial Revival house at 2224 J Street (extant, contributor to the Lavender Heights Historic District) under the name Lioness Books. Lioness Books occupied the first floor, and the offices of the SWC’s programs – including RCC and WEST – were located on the second floor. In 1983, Mayor Anne Rudin participated in the official opening ceremony of the building at 2224 J Street, which she designated the First Sacramento Women’s Building. Closed in 2000, Lioness Books was the

longest continuously operating location of the Sacramento Women’s Center.^{xiv}

Gay Bars in Lavender Heights

Gay Bars – which served a vital role as some of the only spaces in which LGBTQ+ individuals could openly express their sexual identities—blossomed into the public center of LGBTQ+ life after the late 1960s. Gay bars were the de facto center of gay life, where people exchanged news, formed lasting friendships and romantic relationships, and organized social, professional, and political groups, clubs, and events.

While some gay bars existed in Sacramento’s Central City grid prior to the late 1960s, the impact of the repeal of state sodomy laws was visible in the growing number of these establishments in the 1970s and 1980s.

One of the first gay bars in Lavender Heights was the Mercantile Saloon, which opened in a converted Victorian house at 1928 L Street (extant, contributing property to Lavender Heights Historic District) in 1976.

The bar was owned by Bill Christie, also the owner of Christie’s Elbo Room at 2000

K Street (extant, contributing property to Lavender Heights Historic District). Along with the Rose Cocktail Lounge, a jazz bar at 2001 L Street (demolished), “The Merc” became the main social gathering place for gay Black men in Sacramento.^{xv}

Known today as The Depot, 2001 K Street (extant, contributor to the Lavender Heights Historic District) took the name The Western around 1953.^{xvi} By at least the 1990s, it had a reputation as a bar for older gay men.^{xvii} In 1997, TJ Bruce and his mother reopened it as a gay bar called The Western Pacific Depot.^{xviii}

In 1981, Club 21 opened at 1122 21st Street (demolished). Two years later, the owners closed Club 21 to open a larger bar, K Street Station, in the building formerly occupied by Christie’s Elbo Room at 2000 K Street. In 1985, K Street Station’s owners declared bankruptcy, and Terry Sidie, who owned a gay bar called Bo Jangles in East Sacramento, purchased the property and transformed it into a new bar called Faces.

Faces’ success brought a groundswell of energy to the intersection of 20th and K Streets, which would become the heart of Lavender Heights. Faces became a hub for

Lavendar Heights Historic District Plan

City of Sacramento

the community and arguably the most recognizable landmark for LGBTQ+ life in Sacramento, hosting Stonewall Democratic Club voter drives, fundraisers for LGBTQ+-friendly politicians, and the first meeting of the Sacramento Gay and Lesbian Softball League.^{xix} In 1987, Sidie assisted Richard Boriolo in starting the Rainbow Festival, a fundraiser for local LGBTQ+ causes.^{xx} By 1997, Sidie estimated he had given \$120,000 to local LGBTQ+ charities and organizations.^{xxi}

Social Infrastructure & Community Gathering Places

While gay bars were the earliest and most visible LGBTQ+ gathering spaces in Lavender Heights, the district also supported a broader network of social, spiritual, and cultural venues that provided meaningful alternatives for connection and community-building.

The earliest recorded LGBTQ+ event in the district occurred in 1967 at First United

Methodist Church (2100 J Street, extant, contributing property), when Americans for Responsible Citizenship (ARC), Sacramento's first known LGBTQ+ advocacy group, hosted a public forum titled "*The Homosexual 1967 Sacramento*."^{xxii} The church has maintained a reputation for welcoming LGBTQ+ individuals.

In the late 1980s and 1990s, Lavender Heights saw the emergence of LGBTQ+-owned bookstores, cafés, and specialty retail that contributed to the district's cultural vibrancy. These included *The Gifted Gardener* in 1989 at 2220 J Street (extant, contributing property), and a second gay and lesbian bookstore, The Open Book, at 910–912 21st Street (extant, contributing property).^{xxiii} The Open Book featured a café, hosted live music, and stayed open until midnight providing a late-night social space outside of the bar scene.^{xxiv} Locals also met at the New Helvetia café, located in the repurposed firehouse at 1215 19th Street (extant, contributing property).

These sites and social networks reflect the diverse and evolving nature of LGBTQ+ life in Lavender Heights, where community was formed not only through nightlife but also through bookstores, cafés, places of worship, and print media.

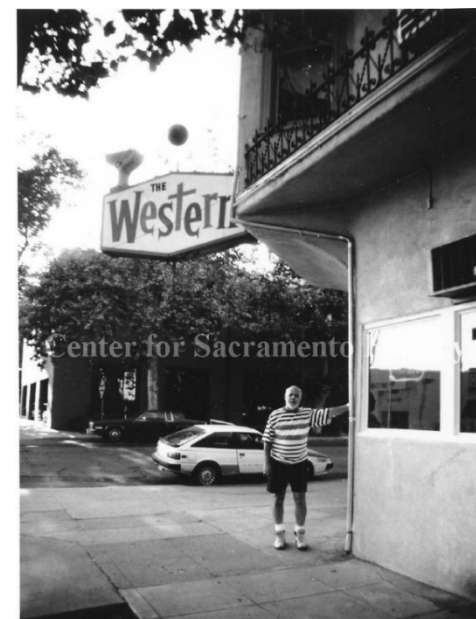


FIGURE 5: UNIDENTIFIED MAN IN FRONT OF THE WESTERN, CA. 1992. SOURCE: CENTER FOR SACRAMENTO HISTORY.

Period of Significance: 1967-2000

This period includes the emergence of Lavender Heights as a center of LGBTQ community life in Sacramento, beginning with the founding of early advocacy organizations and social spaces in the late 1960s. It encompasses the district's transformation into a visible and politically active hub during the 1970s and 1980s, shaped by both local and national LGBTQ rights movements. The period also reflects the impact of the HIV/AIDS crisis on the community and the district's role in response efforts, as well as the growing cultural, social, and economic presence of LGBTQ individuals and institutions through the 1990s. The end of the period marks a point where acceptance of the LGBTQ+ community began to allow for greater visibility in broader society.



Property Types from the Period of Significance

- Commercial
- Institutional/Civic
- Religious
- Residential (Adaptively Reused)

Recreational Architectural Styles from the Period of Significance

- Queen Anne
- River Delta
- Neoclassical
- Shingle Style
- Colonial Revival
- Vernacular

Historic District Plan

City of Sacramento

Character-Defining Features

The character-defining features are the essential physical elements from the period of significance that enable a historic district and its contributing resources to convey their collective historic identity and the historic district's significance. They must be evident for a historic district and its contributing resources to retain their status on the Sacramento Register.

Unlike many historic districts, this area does not derive its significance from a unified architectural style, period, or physical design vocabulary. Instead, its historic value is rooted primarily in its cultural associations and the long-standing role of this neighborhood in the history of the LGBTQ community. In culturally significant historic districts, character-defining features may consist not of architectural uniformity but of the collection of places that embody the community's lived experience. Here, the buildings and streetscapes derive their significance from their associations with LGBTQ history, social life, activism, and identity.

The National Park Service recognizes that districts may be eligible for their cultural and social significance even when architectural cohesion is limited. Consistent with this framework, the district's character-defining features are the contributing buildings themselves, whose collective presence reflects the historical patterns and cultural practices of the LGBTQ community.

Although individual buildings vary in age, design, and architectural integrity, their intact presence conveys the spatial and social context within which LGBTQ residents, businesses, and organizations formed a vibrant community. As such, the contributing buildings (listed below) *collectively* function as the district's primary character-defining features.

District-Specific Standards & Criteria

Design Principle: *Projects in the Lavender Heights Historic District must preserve the cultural identity and legacy of Lavender Heights as Sacramento's historically significant LGBTQ district by respecting the character-defining features of its contributing resources. Adaptive reuse, sensitive infill, and new development that reflects the community's inclusive and expressive character will be supported.*

Rationale: *Lavender Heights is significant for its role as a cultural and social center of LGBTQ life from 1967 to 2000. The area's identity is defined less by uniform design and more by its concentration of LGBTQ-owned businesses, gathering places, and advocacy organizations. This district played a central role in advancing LGBTQ visibility, rights, and community resilience in Sacramento. Design standards shall prioritize preservation of historically significant sites and support a vibrant, diverse streetscape that reflects the district's ongoing cultural relevance.*

In addition to the Standards & Criteria Common to Sacramento's Historic Districts in Section 1, the following district-specific standards and criteria apply when planning a project in the Lavender Heights Historic District.

Design Standards for Contributing Resources

In Lavender Heights, contributing resources are valued primarily for their cultural and historical associations rather than their architectural consistency. Accordingly, the primary goal of these standards is to preserve the integrity of each resource's form, appearance, and function as it relates to its period of cultural significance.

While architectural features are important, equal—if not greater—consideration is given to a property's use, community role, and symbolic importance within LGBTQ+ history. Design interventions should maintain the qualities that supported these cultural functions: visible public entrances, recognizable facades, gathering-friendly spatial layouts, and visual continuity with the building's historically significant appearance.

To account for the diversity of buildings within the district, tailored guidance is provided for each contributing property. These resource-specific design standards identify key characteristics and recommend appropriate treatments to ensure that preservation efforts support both the physical fabric and cultural legacy of Lavender Heights.



Fig. X: Example of visual throughline throughout building's alterations.

Guidelines for the Treatment of Contributing Resources

The following design guidelines allow for ongoing maintenance and operation in ways that accommodate reasonable changes while also preserving key design features that account for the properties' significance. Projects proposed for a contributing resource in Sacramento's historic districts may involve the construction of additions and accessory buildings. Additions shall be designed with the goal of minimizing their impact on the historic district's character-defining features.

Design Objective: *The preservation of architectural integrity of historically significant LGBTQ+ community spaces.*

1. Additions

- 1.1. Additions shall not obscure the character-defining features of buildings named in this plan.
- 1.2. The footprint of an addition shall not exceed 50 percent of the footprint of the existing building.
- 1.3. No addition shall obscure or remove existing architectural features on primary elevations, including but not limited to windows, doors, cornices, or decorative detailing.
- 1.4. Materials used for additions shall differ in type, texture, pattern, material, or finish from the original structure while remaining compatible in color and scale.
- 1.5. Window openings on additions shall align vertically and horizontally with existing window openings and shall maintain window height-to-width ratios within 10 percent of the original proportions.

2. Windows & Doors

- 2.1. Where possible, existing openings shall be maintained and the creation of new openings avoided. New openings shall align with existing horizontal and vertical lines and follow the pattern of existing openings in design, scale, placement, and materials.

3. Fencing & Screening

- 3.1. Fences and screens shall not exceed 4 feet on sidewalk-facing facades or 6 feet on rear elevations. A minimum of 50% visual transparency shall be maintained in fencing located along public frontages. The use of chain link, barbed wire, plastic, bamboo, and composite fencing is prohibited.

4. Landscaping

- 4.1. Existing street trees and sidewalk configurations shall be maintained. Landscaping within 5 feet of the primary elevation shall not obstruct architectural openings or signage.

5. Lighting

- 5.1. Exterior lighting fixtures shall not exceed the size of those dating from the period of significance. No new exposed wiring or conduits are permitted on building exteriors.

6. Utilities

- 6.1. New utility connections, meters, and accessibility improvements shall be installed only on rear or side elevations. No utility equipment shall be visible from the primary public right-of-way.

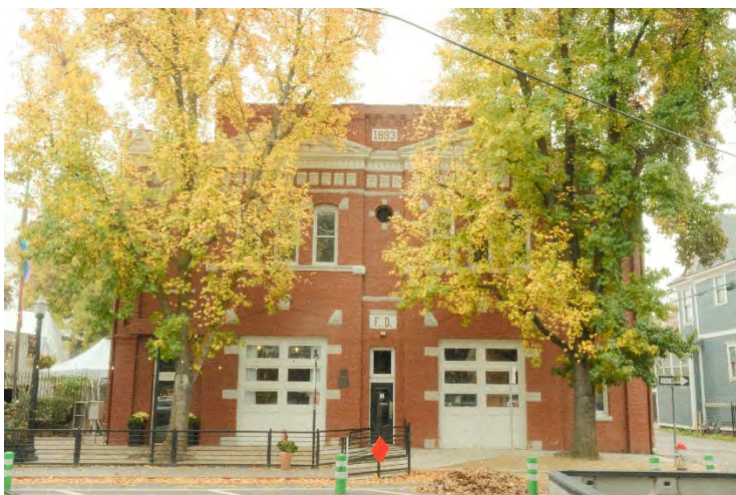
1215 19th Street

APN: 007-0143-001-0000

Historic Use: New Helvetia Roaster

Years of Association: 1991-2002

Architectural Style: Classical revival with
Romanesque Revival detailing



Element	Character Defining Features
Mass & Form	Nearly square in plan, the building stands over two stories tall. Its façade features two slightly projecting pedimented bays joined by a false parapet. Gabled piers and blind arches add vertical emphasis.
Cladding	Brick masonry.
Roofs	Flat
Entries & Doors	The ground floor contains two large fire truck doors. Pedestrian entry doors flank the fire truck doors on the left and in the center.
Windows	Rectangular windows have been inserted into the ground floor. Other elevations contain arched windows in vertically and horizontally divided surfaces.
Ornament/Design Features	A series of small recessed ornamented panels extend across the façade beneath a figured frieze and cornice molding. Small gables decorate the tops of the piers and the parapet is banded with square panels. Rusticated stone is used in the arches, some sills, a horizontal banding beneath the frieze area, and as a parapet capping. Carved stone accents the second-floor corners of the façade bays and figurative sculptures featuring firefighting themes are mounted in the pediments.
Landscape Characteristics	Building is flush with the sidewalk along 19th Street. Two mature city trees are located in front.
Streetscape	Located within a mixed-use block with both commercial and residential uses. Sited close to the street edge, adjacent to an east-west alley along the south side of the property.

Design Standards for 1215 19th Street

1. Additions

- 1.1 Rooftop additions shall be set back from the primary façade by at least 10 feet for every 10 feet of height.
- 1.2 Side additions shall be no taller than the existing cornice and constructed of transparent materials so that the original brick and window openings can be viewed from the street.
- 1.3 Rear additions shall be no taller than the existing cornice.

2. Architectural Elements

- 2.1 Do not obscure character defining features listed above.

3. Windows & Doors

- 3.1 Preserve window form, material, and features.
 - Do not alter original window opening sizes or configurations.
 - Any new windows shall be replica wood windows.
- 3.2 Fire doors on primary elevation shall be preserved or repaired in-kind.

4. Landscaping

- 4.1 Flagpole on north of lot shall be preserved.

910-912 21st Street

APN: 007-0016-010-0000

Historic Use: Offices of Dr. Harvey Thompson and Dr. Sandy Pomerantz/The Open Book bookstore

Years of Association: 1978-1987 (Office), 1996-2005 (Open Book)

Architectural Style: Commercial



Element	Character Defining Features
Mass & Form	Rectangular, single-story building with diagonally recessed entryway.
Cladding	Stucco.
Roofs	Flat.
Entries & Doors	Recessed entryway.
Windows	Two fixed horizontal rectangular metal windows on 21 st Street façade, double-hung windows on parking lot (south) façade.
Ornament/Design Features	None.
Landscape Characteristics	Building is flush with the sidewalk along 21st Street.
Streetscape	Located within a mixed-use block with both commercial and residential uses. Neighboring buildings are close in height. There is a small, enclosed backyard and a parking lot immediately to the building's south.

Design Standards for 910-912 21st Street

1. Additions

- 1.1 Rooftop additions shall be set back from the primary façade by at least 20 feet for the first story and at least 10 feet for every story after that.
- 1.2 Side additions are prohibited.

2. Architectural Elements

- 2.1 Building cladding shall remain stucco finish to match existing.

3. Windows & Doors

- 3.1 Recessed primary opening configuration shall not be altered.
- 3.2 Window openings on primary façade shall remain in size and configuration.
- 3.3 Window form on secondary elevations (side and rear) shall be preserved.

2115 J Street

APN: 007-0022-015-0000

Historic Use: Sacramento AIDS Foundation offices

Years of Association: 1985

Architectural Style: Contemporary



FIGURE 6: 2115 J STREET IS BUILT TO THE SIDEWALK AND INCORPORATES EXTENSIVE GLAZING AND VISUALLY TRANSPARENT FENCING, SUPPORTING VISIBILITY AND REINFORCING THE PEDESTRIAN-ORIENTED CHARACTER OF LAVENDER HEIGHTS.

Element	Character Defining Features
Mass & Form	Two story commercial building with two primary massings flanking a one-story corridor topped by an inset massing atop rounded columns. The building contains several commercial properties with corridor-facing entrances.
Cladding	Smooth brick.
Roofs	Flat.
Entries & Doors	The primary entry point is the entrance to the corridor which enters underneath a large glass pyramid that sits atop four two-story columns. The first-floor corridor contains several glass doors on either side.
Windows	The front (south) façade is predominantly comprised of a band of tall glass windows on both the first and second floors. The windows are bordered by a black steel sash.
Ornament/Design Features	The primary ornament is the large, two-story angular glass pergola. The front face features two shallow balconies that wrap the two massings and end at the central massing that floats over the central corridor. The balconies feature a thin convex iron balustrade.
Landscape Characteristics	Located on J Street in a commercial district, the building fronts onto the sidewalk with a shallow inset that serves as patio seating bordered with a thin iron railing.
Streetscape	The building is flanked directly on either side by other commercial buildings.

Design Standards for 2115 J Street

1. Additions

- 1.1 Roof top additions shall be set back from the primary façade by at least 10 feet for every 10 feet of height.
- 1.2 Additions shall preserve the central breezeway, including skylight openings.

2. Architectural Elements

- 2.1 Do not obscure or demolish character defining features listed above.
- 2.2 Original brick shall not be painted.
- 2.3 Original aluminum shall remain unpainted.

3. Windows & Doors

- 3.1 Recessed breezeway opening configuration shall not be altered.
- 3.2 Window openings on primary façade shall remain in size and configuration.
- 3.3 Glazing on primary elevation shall remain clear and not opaque or tinted.

2220 J Street

APN: 007-0093-007-0000

Historic Use: Sacramento Women's Center, Gifted Gardener

Years of Association: 1975-1976, 1989-2000

Architectural Style: Mid-Century Modern



FIGURE 8: CURVED LINES AND BANDED WINDOWS ARE CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES OF 2220 J STREET.



FIGURE 7: 2220 J STREET INCLUDES A WALKING PATH THAT CONNECTS DIRECTLY TO THE SIDEWALK, SUPPORTING PEDESTRIAN ACCESS AND REINFORCING THE DISTRICT'S STREET-ORIENTED CHARACTER.

Feature	Character of Historic District
Mass & Form	2220 J Street is arranged in a U shape that opens toward J Street. The eastern front massing is a single story, with a 45-degree angled front interior corner that creates an open walkway from the sidewalk into the courtyard. Directly behind it, a slightly taller massing projects forward with a façade that angles subtly inward. At the rear, a two-story rectangular mass features a centered public hallway that opens onto the rear parking lot. The western front massing is also single-story, characterized by a curved interior corner that extends into the courtyard before wrapping back to form a half circle. Behind this is a squared-off rectangular mass that connects the curved front portion to the two-story rear section.
Cladding	The building is primarily clad in stucco, accented with stone masonry along the base and in select full-height accent areas. Brick masonry walls mark the front exterior corners, angled inward to face oncoming foot traffic. The second story's interior (north) side features vertical wood paneling, while the rear remains stucco-clad.
Roofs	All roofs are flat.
Entries & Doors	Each distinct massing has its own entry door, serving individual businesses. Doors are primarily glass with painted wood frames.
Windows	The front businesses showcase bands of large glass windows that extend nearly the full width of their massings. Middle massings have banks of smaller, wood-framed windows. The rear two-story massing includes two bands of windows on the first floor flanking the central hallway, while the upper floor features two double-hung windows at the front and seven smaller windows along the rear.
Ornament/Design Features	A defining characteristic of 2220 J Street is the combination of its distinct massings and their spatial relationships to the interior courtyard. Each mass has a unique connection to the courtyard and neighboring buildings, highlighted by varied window arrangements. Additionally, the wide eaves of the front masses stand out as a notable design feature.

Landscape Characteristics	The courtyard features a large kidney shaped berm filled with low-laying shrubbery. The rest of the courtyard is paved.
Streetscape	The building straddles the sidewalk, fostering a seamless connection between the public walkway and the paved courtyard. A curved path meanders around the kidney-shaped berm, creating an inviting and dynamic pedestrian experience.

Design Standards for 2220 J Street

1. Additions

- 1.1. Rooftop additions are prohibited.
- 1.2. Rear additions shall be no taller than 200% of the tallest plate height of the existing building.
- 1.3. Additions within or into the courtyard are prohibited.

2. Architectural Elements

- 2.1. Character defining features listed above shall not be not obscured, altered, nor removed.
- 2.2. Original masonry shall not be painted.
- 2.3. Eaves shall remain unaltered.
- 2.4. Fascia gutters shall be preserved or replaced in-kind.
- 2.5. Window-sill ledge on western building shall be preserved.
- 2.6. Floating concrete stairs shall be preserved or replaced in-kind.

3. Windows & Doors

- 3.1 Storefront window pattern of the primary facade shall remain in size and configuration.
- 3.2 Glazing on storefronts and windows shall remain clear and not opaque or tinted.

4. Fencing & Screening

- 4.1 Fencing is not permitted along J Street property line or within the courtyard.
- 4.2 Maintain an open edge between the building frontage and the sidewalk.

5. Landscaping

- 5.1 Maintain the existing open sidewalk frontage and courtyard layout.
- 5.2 Planter brick perimeter curb and overall shape shall not be altered and shall be repaired in-kind if damaged.

6. Utilities

- 6.1 When installing new rooftop equipment, screen all roof-top mechanical equipment from views from J Street. Screening material shall not be lattice, vinyl, PVC, plastic, corrugated metal, pressure treated lumber, plywood, or lumber with a raised grain.

2224 J Street

APN: 007-0043-008

Historic Use: Lioness Books/Sacramento Women's Center

Years of Association: 1991-2002

Architectural Style: Colonial Revival



FIGURE 9: THE FLUTED GLASS FRONT DOOR AND SIDELIGHTS ARE CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES OF 2224 J ST.



Feature	Character of Historic District
Mass & Form	The building stands two stories tall with a rectangular plan. A flat-roofed porch extends across the first story of the symmetrical front elevation. Side stairways rise to second-story doorways. Second floor porch on rear (north) façade.
Cladding	Beveled drop wood siding.
Roofs	Hipped roof with overhanging eaves, exposed purlins, and a large gabled dormer with full pediment.
Entries & Doors	Centered wood front door with large window, additional second-floor entrances on each side. The front door has wide fluted-glass sidelights and an internal window, also with fluted glass.
Windows	On J Street façade, symmetrical double-hung rectangular windows on first and second floor. Two mulled double-hung rectangular windows in the top floor dormer. On portion of rear (north) façade visible from public pathway, a single double-hung second floor window and two mulled double-hung windows on top floor.
Ornament/Design Features	Tapering fluted square pillars with plain capitals and bases support the porch roof. Fluted Ionic pilasters appear on the corners of the facade. Plain, rectangular eve brackets.
Landscape Characteristics	Building is nearly flush with the sidewalk along J Street and extends nearly to edges of parcel on both sides.
Streetscape	Located within a mixed-use block and flanked on either side by commercial buildings. Sited close to the street edge. Neighboring buildings rise to similar or lower elevation.

Design Standards for 2224 J Street

1. Additions

- 1.1 Additions are only permitted on the rear elevation.
- 1.2 Additions shall not exceed the plate height of the historic building.
- 1.3 Additions shall be clad in wood lap (three tier) siding to match to match existing.
- 1.4 Windows on addition shall be wood or wood-clad in aluminum or fiberglass. Vinyl or metal windows are prohibited on additions.

2. Architectural Elements

- 2.1 Character defining features listed above shall not be removed nor altered.
- 2.2 Wood siding shall be repaired rather than replaced, and if deteriorated beyond repair shall be replaced in-kind, and only when rehabilitation is determined by a specialist to be impossible.

3. Windows & Doors

- 3.1 Window form, material, and features shall be preserved.
 - Do not alter original window opening sizes or configurations.
 - Any new windows shall be replica wood windows and match existing sill and trim profile in-kind.
- 3.2 Fluted glass internal window and sidelights on the front door shall be preserved or repaired in-kind.

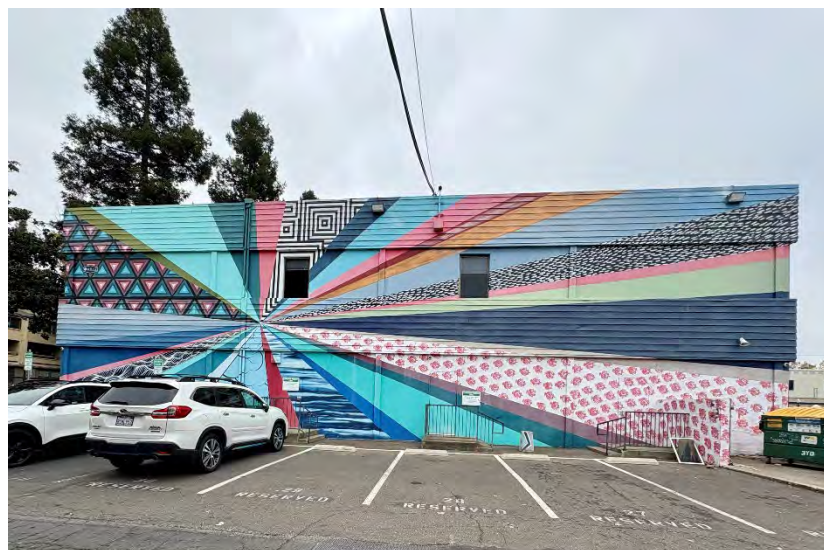
1900 K Street

APN: 007-0084-023-0000

Historic Use: Sacramento AIDS Foundation offices

Years of Association: 1986-1994

Architectural Style: Commercial



Feature	Character of Historic District
Mass & Form	Two-story building, rectangular with a square protrusion on the K Street façade. Two cement steps lead to low cement platform around entryway.
Cladding	Wood lap siding, cement with stone masonry details.
Roofs	Flat.
Entries & Doors	The main pedestrian entry doors on each side of the corner at K & 19 th are glass and metal with wide sidelights. A secondary entrance from the parking lot is a glass and metal double door recessed approximately six feet.
Windows	First and second floor windows are rectangular, fixed, metal, and vertically oriented.
Ornament/Design Features	The building's ornamentation was added after its period of significance and is not character-defining.
Landscape Characteristics	Several mature city trees are located along both street-facing facades.
Streetscape	Located on a block with primarily commercial uses. Parking lot is situated to the east of the building, along K Street. Sited close to the street edge on the corner of K & 19th.

Design Standards for 1900 K Street

1. Additions

- 1.1 Roof top additions shall be set back from the primary (K or 19th Street) façades by at least 10 feet for every 10 feet of height.
- 1.2 Side and rear additions shall be no taller than 200% of the tallest plate height of the existing building.

2. Architectural Elements

- 2.1 The protruding massing on the K Street façade shall not be altered.
- 2.2 Original unpainted masonry shall not be painted.
- 2.3 Character defining features listed above shall not be removed nor altered.

3. Windows & Doors

- 3.1 Original window opening sizes and configurations shall not be altered.
- 3.2 New openings shall follow the pattern of existing openings.

2000 K Street

APN: 007-0086-020-0000

Historic Use: K Street Station/Faces gay bar

Years of Association: 1983-2000

Architectural Style: Late modern



FIGURE 10: 2000 K STREET'S CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES SUCH AS THE PITCHED ROOF LINES AND IRREGULAR WINDOW SHOULD BE MAINTAINED.

Feature	Character of Historic District
Mass & Form	A two-story commercial building with low horizontal massing. The asymmetrical composition of the massing with various pitched roofing and diagonal windows instill a sense of energy. The tall glass vestibule centered on the stucco front façade, as well as the thick metal trim of the glass and metal elements provide strong visual contrast.
Cladding	Stucco.
Roofs	Dramatic angular pitches visible from both street views are part of the aesthetic expression of the building.
Entries & Doors	The primary entrance is centered within a tall glass vestibule on the north façade. An additional pedestrian entrance is located at the south end of the west façade, beneath a shallow, projecting metal balcony on the second floor.
Windows	The building features asymmetrical window placement with a higher concentration of placement on the western (street-facing) facade. The west façade features a large, irregular window spanning both first and second floors. Windows are framed in dark metal (likely steel) with narrow mullions that emphasize horizontality and are glazed with a darkened, reflective tint, adding a contemporary finish that contrasts with the matte stucco walls.
Ornament/Design Features	The building features a decorative orange squiggle that projects from the horizontal center of the building on the left side of the front façade as well as the left side of the western façade. The east side of the building is attached to a cement block wall facing the public parking lot that features a colorful Spanish tile mural. An iron lamp/signpost from the period of significance stands at the northwest corner, supporting a hanging business sign.
Landscape Characteristics	The rear façade is enclosed by a concrete wall with a visible metal balcony above. The enclosed rear yard contains a small rectangular pool. At the front of the building, a small, narrow seating area is located on the

	right (east) side, nestled between a low concrete wall and the building's exterior wall. This area contributes to the building's street-level activity and offers a semi-private space along the otherwise urban frontage.
Streetscape	Located at the corner of 20th and K Streets, in a commercial district, the building fronts directly onto the sidewalk. The east side borders a public parking lot, and the south abuts an alley. The north (front) façade includes two street trees, while the west sidewalk features several tall palm trees.

Design Standards for 2000 K Street

1. Additions

- 1.1 Roof top additions shall be set back from the primary façade by at least 10 feet for every 10 feet of height.
- 1.2 Additions shall follow the existing angular roof form.

2. Architectural Elements

- 2.1 The glass vestibule shall not be altered.
- 2.2 Character defining features listed above shall not be removed nor altered.

3. Windows & Doors

- 3.3 Original window opening sizes and configurations shall not be altered.
- 3.4 New openings shall follow the pattern of existing openings.

4. Landscape

- 4.1 The corner signpost shall not be removed.

2001 K Street

APN: 007-0085-012-0000

Historic Use: The Western/The Depot bar

Years of Association: 1997-Present

Architectural Style: Queen Anne/Eastlake



Feature	Character of Historic District
Mass & Form	Two story rectangular massing with two square bays on the K Street (south) facade and two on the 20 th Street facade.
Cladding	Stucco.
Roofs	Low pitched roof with a wide gable facing K Street and additional small gables over each bay. Gables are clad in scalloped shingles; roof is asphalt shingle.
Entries & Doors	The main pedestrian entrance is at the corner of K Street & 20 th Street, situated below a square bay, angled diagonally across the corner of the sidewalk. An additional door on K Street is also centered below a second-story window.
Windows	The 20 th Street (west) façade has a standalone double-hung window at the north end, while the two bays each have three double-hung windows. The projecting corner bay above the main entrance has a large, fixed window at the center and smaller double-hung windows on each side. The K Street elevation has an additional bay with three double-hung windows and an additional standalone window centered between the K Street and corner bays.
Ornament/Design Features	An upper story balcony facing K Street has a decorative wrought iron railing. Each shingled gable has an eve vent with scalloped edges on each slat. Fascia, weatherboard, and brackets are ornamented, with the brackets bearing a botanical design.
Landscape Characteristics	Building is located prominently at a corner, flush with the sidewalk along K & 20th Streets.
Streetscape	Located on a block with primarily commercial use; many of its neighbors are other bars and nightclubs.

Design Standards for 2001 K Street

1. Additions

- 1.1 Rooftop and side additions are prohibited.
- 1.2 Rear additions shall be no taller than existing eavesbuilding's plate height and shall not obscure decorative brackets.

2. Architectural Elements

- 2.1 Character defining features listed above shall not be obscured, altered, nor removed.
- 2.2 Bay window forms shall not be altered.
- 2.3 Building cladding shall remain stucco.
- 2.4 Unpainted brick wainscotting on primary façade shall not be painted or removed.

3. Windows & Doors

- 3.1 Window form, material, and features shall be preserved. or replaced in-kind if damaged beyond repair.
 - Original window opening sizes and configurations shall not be altered.
 - Any new windows shall be replica wood windows.

1928 L Street

APN: 007-0143-007-0000

Historic Use: Mercantile Saloon gay bar

Years of Association: 1976-2000

Architectural Style: Eastlake/River Delta



FIGURE 11: 1928 L STREET'S CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES INCLUDE THE TEXTURED GABLES, DECORATIVE BRACKETS, AND DETAILED WINDOW FRAMES.

Feature	Character of Historic District
Mass & Form	One-story wood-frame house with a raised basement. Compact, horizontal form typical of River Delta style.
Cladding	Wood clapboard siding.
Roofs	Hipped and gabled roof clad in shingles.
Entries & Doors	The original residential entrance is on the north façade, accessed via front porch steps; it is currently gated and used privately. The main pedestrian entrance for the bar is on the east façade, facing the parking lot.
Windows	Vertically proportioned wood-frame windows. The front façade includes a projecting angled bay window to the left of the entrance.
Ornament/Design Features	Decorative woodwork includes: patterned shingles in the gable, ornate porch brackets, scrollwork around windows, original newel posts, and an elaborate pedimented entrance canopy.
Landscape Characteristics	Minimal landscaping. Structure sits close to the sidewalk with adjacent surface parking to the east.
Streetscape	Located within a mixed-use area, the building is set near the street and the railroad tracks, with an active pedestrian environment and nearby LGBTQ+-oriented businesses.

Design Standards for 1928 L Street

1. Additions

- 1.1 Additions are only permitted. on the rear elevation.
- 1.2 Additions shall not exceed the plate height of the historic building.
- 1.3 Additions shall be clad in wood lap siding to match existing.
- 1.4 Windows on addition shall be wood or wood-clad in aluminum or fiberglass. Vinyl or metal windows are prohibited on additions.
- 1.5 Sleeping porch may be demolished to accommodate an addition, but primary footprint may not be altered.

2. Architectural Elements

- 2.1 Character defining features listed above shall not be obscured, altered, nor removed.
- 2.2 Bay window forms shall not be altered.
- 2.3 Decorative woodwork, posts, and entrance canopy shall not be removed nor altered.
- 2.4 Wood siding shall be repaired rather than replaced and if damaged beyond repair shall be replaced in-kind.

3. Windows & Doors

- 3.1 Window form, material, and features shall be preserved, or replaced in-kind if damaged beyond repair.
 - Original window opening sizes and configurations shall not be altered.
 - Any new windows shall be replica wood windows.

1931 L Street

APN: 007-0084-013

Historic Use: Lambda Community Center

Years of Association: 1987-1998

Architectural Style: Shingle Style/Colonial Revival/Queen Anne



Feature	Character of Historic District
Mass & Form	Two story wood frame building with steep gabled roofs, corner turret, and a round porch with a square-spindled balustrade. The gabled portion of the roof protrudes on the primary (south) façade. The gable on the 20 th Street (east) façade has a square excision on the south end.
Cladding	Narrow drop siding, shingles.
Roofs	Prominent, steeply pitched, shingled gables that resemble Shingle Style work of the same period in San Francisco. Corner turret with conical roof capped with a small finial.
Entries & Doors	Front entrance is a paneled wood double door with a large integrated glass pane on each side and a transom window above. It is centered at the top of the porch stairs. The back door is accessible by a short stairway with horizontal railings. There is a transom window above the door. The basement door, a narrow, paneled wood door, is located directly to left of the steps to front porch.
Windows	Oval attic vents. Rectangular wooden-framed double-hung windows on first and second floors, as well as small, horizontal fixed basement windows and a mullioned horizontal window on the second floor. Windows wrap around turret on first and second floors.
Ornament/Design Features	Small spire with finial on turret. Porch supported by Tuscan columns and enclosed by balustrade. Cross-shaped ornaments surround attic vents.
Landscape Characteristics	Building is located prominently at a corner, flush with the sidewalk along L & 20th Streets. It is fronted by three mature palms.
Streetscape	Located within a mixed-use block with both commercial and residential uses. Sited close to the street edge.

Design Standards for 1931 L Street

1. Additions

- 1.1 Additions are only permitted on the rear elevation.
- 1.2 Additions shall not exceed the plate height of the historic building.
- 1.3 Additions shall be clad in wood lap (three tier) siding to match to match existing.
- 1.4 Windows on addition shall be wood or wood-clad in aluminum or fiberglass. Vinyl or metal windows are prohibited on additions.

2. Architectural Elements

- 2.1 Character defining features listed above shall not be obscured, altered, nor removed.
- 2.2 Rooflines, including turret, shall be preserved.
- 2.3 Wood siding shall be repaired rather than replaced and, if damaged beyond repair, shall be replaced in-kind.

3. Windows & Doors

- 3.1 Window form, material, and features shall be preserved.
 - Original window opening sizes and configurations shall not be altered.
 - Any new windows shall be replica wood windows.

919 20th Street

APN: 007-0016-017-0000

Historic Use: Lambda Center/ Sacramento Gay and Lesbian Center/ Sacramento LGBT Community Center

Years of Association: 1997-1999

Architectural Style: Industrial



Feature	Character of Historic District
Mass & Form	Rectangular, single-story building with shallowly recessed entryways.
Cladding	Brick masonry.
Roofs	Flat.
Entries & Doors	Pedestrian entry is glass and metal double door with wide sidelights and transom window. The doorway is recessed approximately eight inches, recess is wood-clad. Side entrance is glass and metal door in vertical wood-paneled wall constructed in the frame of a former garage/warehouse door.
Windows	Fixed metal windows on 20 th Street-facing façade. Four and six-light original fixed wood windows on north façade.
Ornament/Design Features	Colored brick pattern on 20 th Street-facing façade.
Landscape Characteristics	Building is flush with the sidewalk along 20th Street with mature street tree in front.
Streetscape	Located within a block with primarily commercial uses. Sited close to the street edge, adjacent to an east-west alley along the north side of the property.

Design Standards for 919 20th Street

1. Additions

- 1.1 Rooftop additions shall be set back from the primary façade by at least 20 feet for the first story and 10 feet for every story after that.
- 1.2 Rear and side additions are prohibited.

2. Architectural Elements

- 2.1 Character defining features listed above shall not be obscured, altered, nor removed.
- 2.2 Building cladding shall remain unpainted brick to match existing.
- 2.3 Masonry shall not be painted.

3. Windows & Doors

- 3.1 Window form, material, and features on secondary elevation shall be preserved.
 - Recessed opening configurations shall not be altered.
 - Window openings on primary façade shall remain in size and configuration.

2100 J Street

APN: 007-0091-001-0000

Historic Use: First United Methodist Church

Years of Association: 1967-2000

Architectural Style: Romanesque revival



FIGURE 13: 2100 J STREET FEATURES INCLUSIVE SIGNAGE THAT CONTRIBUTES TO LAVENDER HEIGHTS' CULTURAL CHARACTER.



FIGURE 12: 2100 J STREET'S CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES INCLUDE LARGE CARVED WOOD DOORS AND STAINED-GLASS WINDOWS.

Feature	Character of Historic District
Mass & Form	The church complex is a composition of several rectangular gabled forms of brick whose focal point is the taller central campanile tower. The two-story buildings and a one-story corner addition built during the period of significance are arranged around a courtyard. The structure dominates the corner and side streets in mass and design.
Cladding	Primarily clad in brick, with the rear eastern façade clad in stucco.
Roofs	Barrel style terra cotta clay tile.
Entries & Doors	The front façade features three large, wooden double doors elevated up five steps. Each door contains 14 square panels. The north façade contains another of these doors, set back from the brick façade. Between the primary church façade and the later one-story addition building on the left, there is a flat overhang connecting the buildings that serves as an entry point to the courtyard.
Windows	The buildings feature dramatic stained-glass windows. The west façade features a trio of arched windows.
Ornament/Design Features	A principal and repetitive decorative motif is the arch, used in windows, arcades, tower fenestration, the corbelled frieze that encircles all buildings, and the “blind” arches on several façade surfaces. The corner building addition has employed the blind arch motif, contrasting brick and concrete materials and a version of the corbelled frieze in an attempt to relate to the existing complex.
Landscape Characteristics	The building features a courtyard. The buildings extend from the northern sidewalk to the southern alley, leaving little room for landscaping. The façades that run parallel to the streets feature city trees, with older growth on the north side, and newer growth on the west.
Streetscape	The church sits upon the corner of 21 st and J in a commercial district.

Design Standards for 2100 J Street

1. Additions

1.1 Additions are not permitted, including infill of the courtyard.

2. Architectural Elements

2.1 Character defining features listed above shall not be obscured, altered, nor removed.

2.2 Roof tile shall be repaired or replaced in-kind.

2.3 Masonry shall not be painted.

3. Windows & Doors

3.1 Window form, material, and features shall be preserved.

- Original window opening sizes and configurations shall not be altered.
- Any new windows shall be replica wood windows.

3.2 Doors and stained-glass windows on primary elevation shall be preserved or repaired in-kind.

3. New (Infill) Construction & Alterations to Non-Contributing Resources

Non-contributing resources are those buildings that were constructed after the period of significance, have been significantly altered, or do not have documented cultural significance in context of the Lavender Heights Historic District. According to City Code, only historic landmarks, contributing resources, and historic districts are listed in the Sacramento Register of Historic and Cultural Resources. Therefore, since non-contributing resources are not listed historic buildings, they will be treated differently than contributing resources. Typically, historic preservation review for non-contributing resources will be less restrictive than the design regulations although some level of review will be necessary because Sacramento has a City-wide design review process.

In addition to the Standards & Criteria Common to Sacramento's Historic Districts in Section 1, the following district-specific standards and criteria apply when planning a project in the Lavender Heights Historic District.

3.1 Provide a building setback that aligns with and is reflective of the existing pattern of setbacks in front of contributing commercial and residential buildings in the district.

3.2 Design new commercial construction to be as compatible with the scale, height, massing, orientation, materials, architectural character, and pedestrian-oriented landscaping of the historic district as possible.

- For buildings proposed at heights greater than adjacent contributing buildings, include stepbacks so the street-facing façade aligns with the established adjacent façade height.
- Increased height and massing are permissible for buildings located at street corners.
- When adjacent to lower-scale contributing structures, incorporate transition elements (e.g., façade modulation, setbacks) to reduce the perceptual change in scale.

3.3 Base the design of new commercial and mixed-use properties on established characteristics of contributing commercial and mixed-use properties within the district.

3.4 Provide ground-floor transparency, active storefronts, and pedestrian-scale detailing to support the district's established pattern of street-level engagement. Entrances should be clearly identifiable and oriented toward the sidewalk. Avoid large blank walls and extensive areas of opaque material at the ground floor.

4. District Streetscape

4.1 Preserve and maintain culturally significant nonhistorical features of the streetscape that contribute to the identity of Lavender Heights, including the rainbow-painted crosswalks and other LGBTQ-themed public art. While not historic, these elements help interpret the district's significance to the LGBTQ+ community.

4.2 Encourage the installation and upkeep of inclusive, pedestrian-friendly elements such as decorative lighting, sidewalk seating, and street trees that support the district's active nightlife and social character.

4.3 Support the continued use of murals and banners that celebrate LGBTQ history, culture, and figures, especially on commercial façades and highly visible public-facing walls.

4.4 Where new signage or public elements are introduced, encourage designs that reflect the expressive, diverse, and community-oriented identity of the district.

4.5 Maintain accessibility and visibility of gathering spaces that foster community interaction and cultural expression.

4.6 Allow for temporary or seasonal installations (e.g., Pride Month decorations, flags, or lighting) that reinforce the district's role as Sacramento's LGBTQ cultural hub.



FIGURE 14: LGBTQ-RELATED SIGNAGE AND COLOR PALETTES CONTRIBUTE TO THE DISTRICT'S VISUAL AND CULTURAL IDENTITY.

ⁱ Michael Andrew Claussen, "Lavender Heights: The Emerging Gay Community in Downtown Sacramento, California," (M.A. thesis, California State University, Chico, 1998,), 140.

ⁱⁱ Claussen, "Lavender Heights," 84, 164.

ⁱⁱⁱ Conversation between Tina Reynolds, Clare Flynn, and Henry Feuss, May 22, 2024, Sacramento, CA.

- ^{iv} Conversation between Tina Reynolds, Clare Flynn, and Henry Feuss, May 22, 2024, Sacramento, CA.
- ^v “History,” Sacramento LGBT Community Center, accessed April 11, 2024, <https://saccenter.org/history>. CGNIE is a continuously operating drag queen and drag king club and charitable organization with a hierarchy of officers, including an Emperor, Empress, Duchess, Lord, and Princess Royal.
- ^{vi} Claussen, 142.
- ^{vii} “History,” Sacramento LGBT Community Center, accessed April 11, 2024, <https://saccenter.org/history>.
- ^{viii} Amber Elena Piona, “How To Create Policy in an Epidemic: Aids in Sacramento, 1981-1989” (California State University, Sacramento, 2010), 28-29, Sacramento State University Library, 2–3.
- ^{ix} Piona, “How To Create Policy in an Epidemic,” 24.
- ^x Piona, “How To Create Policy in an Epidemic,” 29.
- ^{xi} Piona, “How To Create Policy in an Epidemic,” 29-30.
- ^{xii} Jan May Bassett, “Women’s Center Will Have ‘Feminist Perspective,’” *Sacramento Bee*, 29 November 1972: 67.
- ^{xiii} Nurk Franklin, conversation with Clare Flynn and Henry Feuss, August 8, 2024, Sacramento, CA; Theresa Corrigan, conversation with Clare Flynn and Henry Feuss, July 25, 2024.
- ^{xiv} Haines Criss-Cross directories, Sacramento, 1982-1999; Theresa Corrigan, conversation with Clare Flynn, August 27, 2024.
- ^{xv} John Bennett, conversation with Clare Flynn and Henry Feuss, August 26, 2024, Sacramento, CA; Clarmundo Sullivan, conversation with Carson Anderson, August 9, 2024, Sacramento, CA.
- ^{xvi} Sacramento city directories, 1938-1982, Ancestry.com; “Genevieve Mary ‘Gen’ (Domich) Dallosta,” *Sacramento Bee*, 27 November 2018.
- ^{xvii} Taylor Facha, text conversation with Clare Flynn, August 30, 2024, Sacramento, CA.
- ^{xviii} Cameron Jahn, “Club Plan Ignites Dispute,” *Sacramento Bee*, 20 June 2002: D1.
- ^{xix} Macias, “Celebrating Inclusion.”
- ^{xx} Jolanne Tierney, conversation with Clare Flynn and Henry Feuss, August 2, 2024, Sacramento, CA.
- ^{xxi} Macias, “Celebrating Inclusion.”
- ^{xxii} William Burg, *Sacramento Renaissance: Art, Music & Activism in California’s Capital City* (Charleston, SC: The History Press, 2013), 113.
- ^{xxiii} Cathie Anderson, “Midtown Sacramento’s Gifted Gardener Will Close,” *Sacramento Bee*, 28 March 2017: A2.
- ^{xxiv} Walt Yost, “Booksellers Provide Rare, Eclectic Works,” *Sacramento Bee*, 13 June 1996: 2A.