State of California — The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION

# PRIMARY RECORD

Primary #_____
HRI #_____
Trinomial_____
NRHP Status Code _____
Other Listings_____
Review Code_____ Reviewer_____ Date_____

**Page** 1 **of** 11 ***Resource Name or #:** (Assigned by recorder) 729-731 J Street
**P1. Other Identifier:** The Windsor Bar

***P2. Location:** ☐ **Not for Publication** ☒ **Unrestricted**
***a. County** Sacramento **and** (P2c, P2e, and P2b or P2d. Attach a Location Map as necessary.)
***b. USGS 7.5' Quad** Sacramento East, CA. **Date** 2021 **T** 8N ; **R** 4E ; ☐ **of** Mt. Diablo ☐ **of Sec** __;__ **B.M.**
c. Address 729-731 J Street City Sacramento Zip 95814
d. UTM: (Give more than one for large and/or linear resources) Zone __, _____ mE/ _____mN
e. Other Locational Data: (e.g., parcel #, directions to resource, elevation, decimal degrees, etc., as appropriate)
Assessor Parcel Number: 006-0034-008-0000

***P3a. Description:** (Describe resource and its major elements. Include design, materials, condition, alterations, size, setting, and boundaries)
The Porter Building at 729–731 J Street is a two-story, 19,200-square-foot commercial building located on the northwest corner of J and 8th Streets in downtown Sacramento. Constructed circa 1860 and subsequently altered, the building occupies a rectangular footprint and is capped by a flat roof that appears to be concealed behind a parapet wall. The property is bounded by J Street to the south, 8th Street to the east, and Improv Alley to the north. The north, east, and south façades are visible from the public right-of-way, while the west façade is a shared party wall adjoining 727 J Street. The visible façades are clad in painted stucco and display an irregular combination of rough and smooth finishes, reflecting multiple alterations and repairs over time. The surfaces overall exhibit visible weathering, minor discoloration, and cracks (**Figure 1**). The south and east façades feature a varied paint scheme, including a muted pink line extending horizontally across the second story of the entire east façade and part of the south façade. The north façade features multiple two- and three-dimensional murals (**Figure 2**). *(See Continuation Sheet 3)*

***P3b. Resource Attributes:** (List attributes and codes) HP6; 1-3 story commercial building

P5a. Photograph or Drawing (Photograph required for buildings, structures, and objects.)




***P4. Resources Present:**
☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Object ☐ Site ☐ District ☐ Element of District ☐ Other (Isolates, etc.)

P5b. Description of Photo: (view, date, accession #) South and east façades of 729-731 J Street, camera facing northwest, May 7, 2026

***P6. Date Constructed/Age and Source:** ☒ Historic ☐ Prehistoric ☐ Both
ca. 1860; Sacramento City Directories

***P7. Owner and Address:**
Porter Family Trust
729 J St.,
Sacramento, CA 95814

***P8. Recorded by:** (Name, affiliation, and address) Zachary Vaccarezza
City of Sacramento, Historic Preservation
300 Richards Blvd #3,
Sacramento, CA 95811

***P9. Date Recorded:** May 7, 2026

**P10. Survey Type:** (Describe) Intensive

***P11. Report Citation**: (Cite survey report and other sources, or enter "none.")
*Sacramento LGBTQ+ Experience History Project Historic Context Statement (LGBTQ+ HCS)*

***Attachments:** ☐NONE ☐Location Map ☒Continuation Sheet ☒Building, Structure, and Object Record
☐Archaeological Record ☐District Record ☐Linear Feature Record ☐Milling Station Record ☐Rock Art Record
☐Artifact Record ☐Photograph Record ☐ Other (List): _____

 *NRHP Status Code 3CS, 5S3

*Resource Name or # 729-731 J Street

B1. Historic name: The Windsor Bar

B2. Common name: The Porter Building

B3. Original Use: Commercial

B4. Present use: Commercial

*B5. Architectural Style: Vernacular with modest elements of Streamline Moderne on 8th Street Façade

*B6. Construction History: (Construction date, alterations, and date of alterations)

A two-story building at 729-731 J Street was constructed ca. 1860 by Nathanial "Nat" Bocce as the Union Hotel, (also called the Union House). Research could not precisely identify when the building was constructed. (See continuation sheet, Page 6)

*B7. Moved? ☒No ☐Yes ☐Unknown Date: _____ Original Location: _____

*B8. Related Features: None

B9a. Architect: Unknown b. Builder: Unknown

*B10. Significance: Theme Finding One Another: World War II & Postwar-era Sacramento Area Sacramento, California

Period of Significance 1953-1957 (1/i) Property Type Commercial Applicable Criteria 1/I

**Historic Context:**

*Early Gay Bars and Cruising in the City of Sacramento*

Prior to the 1970s, much of the gay community remained closeted, as being publicly "out" could lead to arrest, job loss, and ostracism from family, friends, and coworkers. As a result, gay and lesbian individuals often gathered in secret. Although a small number of gay bars operated within Sacramento's Central City grid before the late 1960s, California's anti-sodomy laws—used for more than a century to harass and imprison LGBTQ+ individuals—combined with the City of Sacramento's strict enforcement of those laws, prevented the emergence of any clearly recognizable concentration of gay-owned or gay-friendly establishments within city limits. It was not until those state laws were repealed in the 1970s that such visible community spaces could begin to take shape.[1] *(See Continuation Sheet 5)*

**B11. Additional Resource Attributes**: N/A

*B12. References: Refer to footnotes

B13. Remarks: N/A

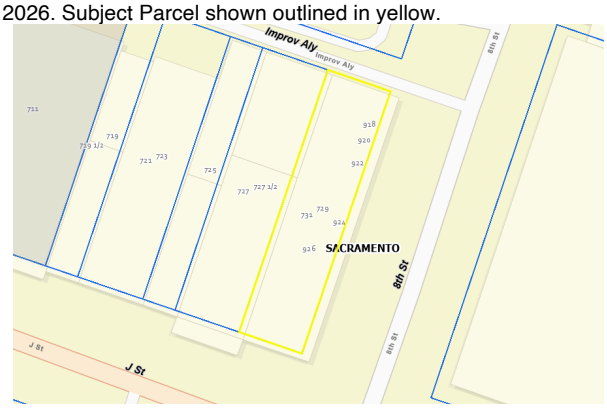
*B14. Evaluator: Zachary Vaccarezza

*Date of Evaluation: May 21, 2026

*P3a. Description (continued):

(This space reserved for official comments.)

Source: Sacramento County Assessor, Online Parcel Viewer, 2026. Subject Parcel shown outlined in yellow.




[1] Page & Turnbill, "Sacramento LBGTQ+ Historic Experience Project: Historic Context Statement," *LGBTQ+ Historic Experience Project* (City of Sacramento, December 2024).

**P3a. Description (continued):**

The ground floor features six modern commercial storefronts with a mix of wood and metal doors, metal-framed fixed windows, and recessed entrances. Two storefronts on 8th Street have awnings above their windows and doors, one of which includes wrought-iron security bars over the doors and windows (**Figure 3**). Contemporary tenant signage is present along the south and east façades. A seventh entrance along 8th Street that appears to provide access to second-story spaces. This entrance is defined by a recessed entry flanked by prominent rounded wall projections. These curved elements extend vertically through the second story, introducing modest Streamline Moderne styling. The entrance consists of a single, solid door set within a simple rectangular opening, surmounted by a multi-pane transom window. Above the entry is a projecting, semi-circular canopy with a smooth stucco finish and horizontal banding in muted pink tones. A second matching canopy is located directly above at the second-story level, aligned with a recessed opening. Together, these stacked canopy elements emphasize the vertical axis of the entrance while maintaining the building's overall horizontal design vocabulary (**Figure 4)**.

The second story of the south and east façades features evenly spaced rectangular window openings with a mix of vinyl and wood-frames set within shallow recessed surrounds. Most of these windows are casement, with one being single hung. These window frames exhibit visible weathering and deterioration, with some windowpanes cracked or broken (**Figure 5**). One window on the east façade near the northeast corner has a cylindrical decorative element, similar in form to the semi-circular canopy above the side entrance leading to the second floor. A series of projecting horizontal concrete bands extend from this feature and wrap around the northeast corner (**Figure 6)**. Fenestration along these façades is generally symmetrical, contributing to the building's horizontal rhythm. Windows on the first and second floors of the north façade are a mix of wood and vinyl frames, including casement, single-hung, and sliding types. Wooden windows on this façade exhibit major weather and deterioration. Fenestration is irregular in placement and configuration. One window is missing entirely (**Figure 7**). The building retains its overall massing and form; however, alterations to the ground-floor storefront systems, signage, ornamentation, and exterior finishes have occurred over time. The building is zoned HP-6 (1-3 story commercial building).




**Figure 1**. Minor weathering on the stucco
Camera facing north, May 7, 2026




**Figure 2.** Northeast corner with mural or north façade
Camera facing southwest, May 7, 2026



**Figure 3.** East façade
Camera facing west, May 7, 2026



**Figure 4.** Decorative entrance to second story
Camera facing west, May 7, 2026



**Figure 5.** Cracked and weather window on second story
Camera facing west, May 7, 2026




**Figure 6.** Decorative window near northeast corner
Camera facing west, May 7, 2026




**Figure 7.** A portion of the north façade showcasing windows
Camera facing south, May 7, 2026

***B6. Construction History (continued):**

The original Union House burned down in 1860 and Nat Bocce reconstructed it soon after.[2] Research could not identity evidence of another building being constructed at the site between 1860 and 1884, so it was likely built in 1860.[3] Between the 1860s and 1930s, the building was used as a hotel, with small retail spaces, such as a bar or the Ye Olde Music Store, on the first floor at the southeast corner. In 1884, the building was renamed the Windsor Hotel by John Q. Brown, and enlarged with a new exterior and a third story (**Figure 8**).[4] In 1913, the Windsor Hotel was again remodeled, likely removing ornamentation on the roof (**Figure 9**).[5] It continued to operate as a hotel until 1935, when it was remodeled for a third time, "modernizing" the building by removing ornamentation from the façades and deconstructing the third story.[6] The first floor was converted into retail space, and the second

[2] The Sacramento Bee, "Disastrous Fire," *The Sacramento Bee*, August 14, 1860.; The Sacramento Bee, "Luck for a Lady," *The Sacramento Bee*, August 15, 1860.
[3] The Sacramento Bee, "Union House," *The Sacramento Bee*, June 4, 1878.; The Sacramento Bee, "Union House: Northwest Corner Eighth and J Streets, Sacramento," *The Sacramento Bee*, January 10, 1880.; The Sacramento Union, "The Windsor Hotel, Formerly the Union House...," *The Sacramento Union*, September 1, 1884.
[4] The Sacramento Union, "The Windsor Hotel, Formerly the Union House...," *The Sacramento Union*, September 1, 1884.; The Sacramento Union, "Windsor Hotel (Formerly Union House)," *The Sacramento Union*, January 1, 1885.
[5] City of Sacramento, "Building Permit #4675," *City of Sacramento Records* (City of Sacramento, June 6, 1913).
[6] The Sacramento Bee, "Two More Jobs Prove Value of Modernizing," *The Sacramento Bee*, October 19, 1935.

floor became office space.[7] In 1960, a new entrance was constructed along J Street, separating 729 J Street from 731 J Street.[8] However, both units remained within the same building. Additional modifications in the 1980s and 2000s brought the building to its current state.[9]




**Figure 8.** Windsor Hotel, date unknown.
Source: The California History Room, California State Library




**Figure 9.** Windsor Hotel, 1923.
Source: The California History Room, California State Library

***B10. Significance:**
**Historic Context (continued):**

*Early Gay Bars and Cruising in the City of Sacramento (Continued)*
Despite these risks, certain bars—such as The Windsor Bar—emerged as some of the few secret or underground spaces where LGBTQ+ individuals could gather. Although they were not openly advertised as "gay bars," informal networks identified them as welcoming to gay men, women, and transgender people. Within these spaces, patrons formed social and romantic connections, exchanged news, shared experiences, and found rare opportunities for open self-expression. For those seeking an alternative to gay bars, public spaces offered a vital, yet risky, option for gay men and women hoping to meet anonymously and discreetly. Parks, beaches, public restrooms, and certain streets became known as places to "cruise," particularly for individuals who did not feel comfortable in bar or bathhouse settings, were underage, lacked the financial means to participate in those scenes, or had families at home and no private place to meet. These locations were rarely permanent; police raids and periodic crackdowns frequently forced participants to relocate. People hoping to meet others at these location were usually arrested for vagrancy or loitering.[10]

*729-731 J Street*
The building at 729–731 J Street was originally constructed circa 1861–1878 as the Union Hotel by Nat Brown.[11] In 1884, the property was remodeled and renamed the Windsor Hotel by John Q. Brown. By 1935, it had been converted to commercial office and retail use by the California Western States Life Insurance Company, which retained ownership until 1944 when Joe Marty

[7] The Sacramento Bee, "Two More Jobs Prove Value of Modernizing," *The Sacramento Bee*, October 19, 1935.; City of Sacramento, "Building Permit #4675," *City of Sacramento Records* (City of Sacramento, June 6, 1913).
[8] City of Sacramento, "Building Permit #D-7017," *City of Sacramento Records* (City of Sacramento, October 11, 1960).
[9] City of Sacramento, "Building Permit #I-11325C," *City of Sacramento Records* (City of Sacramento, March 15, 1982).; City of Sacramento, "Building Permit #0100504," *City of Sacramento Records* (City of Sacramento, January 11, 2001).; City of Sacramento, "Building Permit #0500260," *City of Sacramento Records* (City of Sacramento, October 1, 2005).
[10] Page & Turnbill, "Sacramento LBGTQ+ Historic Experience Project: Historic Context Statement," 48–53.
[11] The Sacramento Bee, "Disastrous Fire," *The Sacramento Bee*, August 14, 1860.; The Sacramento Bee, "Luck for a Lady," *The Sacramento Bee*, August 15, 1860.; The Sacramento Bee, "Union House," *The Sacramento Bee*, June 4, 1878.; The Sacramento Bee, "Union House: Northwest Corner Eighth and J Streets, Sacramento," *The Sacramento Bee*, January 10, 1880.; The Sacramento Union, "The Windsor Hotel, Formerly the Union House...," *The Sacramento Union*, September 1, 1884.; The Sacramento Union, "The Windsor Hotel, Formerly the Union House...," *The Sacramento Union*, September 1, 1884.; The Sacramento Union, "Windsor Hotel (Formerly Union House)," *The Sacramento Union*, January 1, 1885.

became the owner.[12] By 1960, ownership had transferred to North American Title Company.[13] In 1963, permit records list Title Insurance & Trust Company as the property owner.[14] Sometime between 1963 and 2001, William and Sonja Porter acquired the building.[15] The property is currently owned by the Porter Family Trust.

Between 1935 and 1953, the lower unit at the corner of 8th and J Streets changed hands several times, with each proprietor retaining the "Windsor" name in some form—appearing as the Windsor Café, Windsor Buffet, Windsor Club, Marty's Windsor Buffet, Windsor Tavern, and Windsor Bar. In 1953, the Windsor Bar unit was leased to Louise and George E. "Eddie" Medaris, who purchased the business from Frank and Mary Giordano.[16] In 1957, the Windsor Bar closed. Frank and Alex Korunich purchased the business and opened The Corner bar. As of today, the building is home to a diverse mix of businesses, including Cariño Mexican Cuisine, Subway, Break Time Mini Mart, 8th Street Pizza, and Sacramento Bail Bonds Incorporated. [17]

*The Windsor Bar (1953-1957)*
The Windsor Bar, owned by Louise and George E. "Eddie" Medaris, operated covertly as a gay bar at 731 J Street in downtown Sacramento from approximately 1953 to 1957.[18] It was roughly one block west of Plaza Park (now César Chavez Plaza), a popular local cruising spot for gay men.[19] During the time the Medaris couple owned The Windsor Bar, multiple men were arrested in and around the establishment. Many of these arrests occurred at Plaza Park, where individuals were frequently charged with vagrancy, loitering, or soliciting immoral acts.

In April 1956, a large-scale "crackdown" led to a dozen arrests at Plaza Park, where gay men were accused of soliciting "immoral acts."[20] In January 1957, a man named Charles H. Reynolds was arrested for allegedly soliciting an undercover officer at the Windsor Bar.[21] This incident prompted an investigation into the Windsor. The State Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control indefinitely suspended the liquor license of The Windsor in April 1957 and labeled it a "hangout for homosexuals."[22] The arrest at The Windsor appears to have prompted "a police raid of the park in June 1957, in which 26 men were arrested and charged for soliciting 'immoral acts' after police officers disguised in plainclothes caught the men in the act."[23] The bar was then renamed The Corner under new owners.[24]

**Statement of Significance:**
In order for a property to be considered eligible for the California Register of Historical Resources (California Register), or the Sacramento Register as a landmark, the property must possess significance and retain integrity to convey that significance. Refer to the *Sacramento LGBTQ+ Experience History Project Historic Context Statement (LGBTQ+ HCS)* and *Survey Methodology & Framework* for evaluative criteria of each theme.

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[12] The Sacramento Bee, "Two More Jobs Prove Value of Modernizing," *The Sacramento Bee*, October 19, 1935.; City of Sacramento, "Building Permit #4675," *City of Sacramento Records* (City of Sacramento, June 6, 1913).; City of Sacramento, "Building Permit #B-M481," *City of Sacramento Records* (City of Sacramento, February 2, 1948).
[13] City of Sacramento, "Building Permit #D-7017," *City of Sacramento Records* (City of Sacramento, October 11, 1960).
[14] City of Sacramento, "Building Permit #E-4836," *City of Sacramento Records* (City of Sacramento, September 1963).
[15] City of Sacramento, "Building Permit #0100504," *City of Sacramento Records* (City of Sacramento, January 11, 2001).; City of Sacramento, "Building Permit #0500260," *City of Sacramento Records* (City of Sacramento, October 1, 2005).
[16] Sacramento Legal Press, "Notice of Intended Sales," *Sacramento Legal Press*, October 16, 1953.
[17] The Sacramento Bee, "Leo and George Micheli Extend Season's Greetings," *The Sacramento Bee*, December 23, 1936, 2.; The Sacramento Bee, "Café Burglarized," *The Sacramento Bee*, August 28, 1939, 4.; The Sacramento Bee, "Windsor Buffet," *The Sacramento Bee*, January 1, 1940, 12.; The Sacramento Bee, "James Radich…," *The Sacramento Bee*, November 5, 1946, 7.; The Sacramento Bee, "Firemen Extinguish Six Small Blazes," *The Sacramento Bee*, February 16, 1948, 22.; The Sacramento Bee, "More Than $3,000 Is Taken In Burglaries," *The Sacramento Bee*, October 17, 1949, 21.; The Sacramento Bee, "Here's To A Winning Year," *The Sacramento Bee*, March 26, 1951, 37.; The Sacramento Union, "Two Given Jail Terms for Immoral Conduct," *The Sacramento Union*, April 5, 1956.
[18] Sacramento Legal Press, "Notice of Intended Sales," *Sacramento Legal Press*, October 16, 1953.; Sacramento Directory Co., *Sacramento City Directory: 1955* (Sacramento Directory Co., 1955).; The Sacramento Bee, "State Suspends License of J Street Tavern," *The Sacramento Bee*, April 15, 1957.; The Sacramento Union, "Presenting...Sacramento's Newest, Smartest Cocktail Lounge...'the Corner'," *The Sacramento Union*, June 6, 1957.
[19] Page & Turnbill, "Sacramento LBGTQ+ Historic Experience Project: Historic Context Statement," 48.
[20] The Sacramento Union, "Two Given Jail Terms for Immoral Conduct," *The Sacramento Union*, April 5, 1956.; The Sacramento Bee, "Yoloan Pleads Guilty of Soliciting," *The Sacramento Bee*, April 19, 1956.; The Sacramento Bee, "Police Pursue Drive Against Degenerates Mingling With Public," *The Sacramento Bee*, April 5, 1956.; The Sacramento Bee, "Man Is Jailed," *The Sacramento Bee*, April 10, 1956.; The Sacramento Bee, "Man Gets Sentenced in Morals Case," *The Sacramento Bee*, April 24, 1956.; The Sacramento Bee, "Immoral Solicitation Results in $100 Fine," *The Sacramento Bee*, April 17, 1956.; The Sacramento Bee, "Four Are Jailed as Restroom Loiterers," *The Sacramento Bee*, April 7, 1956.; The Sacramento Bee, "Four Are Jailed as Park Loiterers," *The Sacramento Bee*, April 16, 1956.
[21] The Sacramento Bee, "Morals Charge Faces Man Nabbed In Bar," *The Sacramento Bee*, January 24, 1957.
[22] The Sacramento Bee, "State Suspends License of J Street Tavern," *The Sacramento Bee*, April 15, 1957.
[23] Page & Turnbill, "Sacramento LBGTQ+ Historic Experience Project: Historic Context Statement," 48.
[24] The Sacramento Union, "Presenting...Sacramento's Newest, Smartest Cocktail Lounge...'the Corner'," *The Sacramento Union*, June 6, 1957.

**California Register of Historical Resources Evaluation**

The California Register of Historical Resources (California Register) is an inventory of significant architectural, archaeological, and historical resources in the State of California. 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:

1. (Events): 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.
2. (Persons): Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.
3. (Architecture): Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.
4. (Information Potential): Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.

**Sacramento Register of Historic and 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;
         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.

***California Register Criterion 1/Sacramento Register Criterion i (Events): 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.***

The property at 729–731 J Street appears eligible under Criterion 1/i as the location of The Windsor Bar, a site associated with the early and covert operation of LGBTQ+ social life in downtown Sacramento. Owned by Louise and George E. "Eddie" Medaris from

approximately 1953 to 1957, The Windsor functioned during a period when same-sex socialization was heavily policed and often framed as criminal activity. Situated roughly one block west of Plaza Park (now César Chavez Plaza), the bar existed within a concentrated geographic area where gay men both gathered and were actively surveilled.[25]

Contemporary records indicate that The Windsor and the adjacent Plaza Park were not isolated sites of activity but part of an interconnected social and enforcement landscape. Plaza Park, in particular, was a known cruising area where men were frequently arrested on charges such as vagrancy, loitering, or soliciting "immoral acts."

By early 1957, enforcement activity explicitly linked The Windsor to this broader pattern of surveillance. In January of that year, Charles H. Reynolds was arrested at the bar for allegedly soliciting an undercover officer.[26] Following this arrest, the California Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control indefinitely suspended The Windsor's liquor license and publicly characterized it as a "hangout for homosexuals."[27] This action, in turn, appears to have contributed to a subsequent large-scale police operation in June 1957 at Plaza Park, during which 26 men were arrested in another targeted enforcement action.[28]

Taken together, these events appear to demonstrate a clear relationship between The Windsor Bar and Plaza Park as part of a closely linked social and enforcement area. Their physical proximity—approximately one city block apart—further reinforces the interpretation that they operated within the same localized network of queer social life and police surveillance. Within this context, The Windsor Bar holds significance not only as an early covert gay bar in Sacramento, but also as a focal point within a broader system of mid-century LGBTQ+ gathering spaces shaped by ongoing criminalization and coordinated enforcement activity.

***California Register Criterion 2/Sacramento Register Criterion ii (Persons): Associated with the lives of persons important to local, California or national history.***
The property at 729-731 J Street does not appear to be eligible under Criterion 2/ii.

***California Register Criterion 3/Sacramento Register Criteria iii-v (Architecture): Embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region or method of construction or represents the work of a master or possesses high artistic values.***
The property at 729-731 J Street does not appear to be individually eligible under Criterion 3/iii-v.

***California Register Criterion 4/Sacramento Register Criterion vi (Information Potential): Has yielded, or has the potential to yield, information important to the prehistory or history of the local area, California or the nation.***
The property at 729-731 J Street does not appear to be individually eligible for listing in the California Register or Sacramento Register under Criterion 4/vi as a building or property that has the potential to provide information important to the prehistory or history of the City of Sacramento, state, or nation. It does not feature construction or material types, or embody engineering practices that would, with additional study, provide important information. Evaluation of this property was limited to age-eligible resources above ground and did not involve survey or evaluation of the subject property for the purposes of archaeological information.

**Sacramento Register Factor e**.: Factor e. for consideration of properties for listing on the Sacramento Register states that properties that achieved their historic significance less than 50 years ago should be of exceptional significance. The subject property was constructed ca. 1861-1878 and was therefore built over 50 years ago.

**Integrity**
The property at 729–731 J Street retains a high level of integrity from its period of significance (1953–1957), allowing it to clearly convey its association with The Windsor Bar and its role in Sacramento's mid-century social environment. The building has remained in continuous commercial use since the period of significance, and its overall form continues to reflect its historic commercial design dating to the early 20th century, with only minor exterior modifications completed in the 1960s.

Key exterior features from the period of significance remain intact. The building continues to exhibit its historic massing, street-facing orientation, and multi-story storefront configuration typical of downtown commercial architecture. The primary façade organization and window pattern are still legible, preserving the building's traditional commercial rhythm along J Street. Ground-floor storefront transparency and upper-story window openings also remain present, helping to convey its historic function as a place of public activity and social interaction.

[25] Page & Turnbill, "Sacramento LBGTQ+ Historic Experience Project: Historic Context Statement," 48-53.
[26] The Sacramento Bee, "Morals Charge Faces Man Nabbed In Bar," *The Sacramento Bee*, January 24, 1957.
[27] The Sacramento Bee, "State Suspends License of J Street Tavern," *The Sacramento Bee*, April 15, 1957.
[28] Page & Turnbill, "Sacramento LBGTQ+ Historic Experience Project: Historic Context Statement," 48.

Although the exterior received limited alterations in the 1960s, these changes have not substantially altered the building's overall form or its ability to communicate its historic appearance. The structure's relationship to the sidewalk and adjacent buildings also remains unchanged, preserving its historic urban context within a dense downtown block.

Overall, the property retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, as well as key aspects of design, materials, and workmanship, sufficient to convey its significance during the 1953–1957 period of significance.

**Character-defining Features of 729–731 J Street**
Character-defining features of 729–731 J Street that reflect its period of significance (1953-1957) include but are not limited to the following features:

- Two story height
- Flat roof
- Uniform fenestration along south and east façades

**Conclusion**
The property at 729-731 J Street appears to be individually eligible for listing in the California Register and the Sacramento Register under Criteria 1/i (Events) for its association with The Windsor Bar, an early gay bar within the boundaries of the City of Sacramento. California Historical Resource Status Code (CHRSC) of "3CS, 5S3" has been assigned to the property, meaning "Appears eligible for CR as an individual property through survey evaluation" and "Appears to be individually eligible for local listing or designation through survey evaluation."

**References**
City of Sacramento. "Building Permit #4675." *City of Sacramento Records*. City of Sacramento, June 6, 1913.

https://records.cityofsacramento.org/ViewDoc.aspx?ID=s6tFBnt4W+LcHGi7aMwat3xkhNKC1mhK.

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