

**United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service**

# National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

**1. Name of Property**

Historic name: Sutter Club

Other names/site number: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of related multiple property listing: \_\_\_\_\_

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

**2. Location**

Street & number: 1220 9th Street

City or town: Sacramento State: CA County: Sacramento

Not For Publication:  Vicinity:

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this \_\_\_ nomination \_\_\_ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property \_\_\_ meets \_\_\_ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

\_\_\_ national      \_\_\_ statewide      \_\_\_ local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

\_\_\_A      \_\_\_B      \_\_\_C      \_\_\_D

<p>_____  <b>Signature of certifying official/Title:</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____  <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>	

<p>In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>_____  <b>Signature of commenting official:</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>Date</b></p>
<p>_____  <b>Title :</b></p>	<p>_____  <b>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</b></p>

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#### 4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:) \_\_\_\_\_

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**Signature of the Keeper**

**Date of Action**

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#### 5. Classification

##### Ownership of Property

Private

Public – Local

Public – State

Public – Federal

##### Category of Property

Building(s)

District

Site

Structure

Object

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**Number of Resources within Property**

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	buildings
_____	_____	sites
_____	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>1</u>	<u>0</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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**6. Function or Use**

**Historic Functions**

SOCIAL/Clubhouse  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Current Functions**

SOCIAL/Clubhouse  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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## 7. Description

### Architectural Classification

Spanish Eclectic

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### Materials:

Principal exterior materials of the property: Stucco, concrete

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### Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

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### Summary Paragraph

Located at 1220 9th Street, near the State Capitol in Sacramento, the Sutter Club is a Mediterranean/Spanish Eclectic style building designed by the architectural firms of Dean & Dean and Starks & Flanders. The design for the building evolved over the course of two years before the clubhouse was construction in 1930. It was originally built as an irregularly massed, L-shaped building, varying from one to five stories tall with a basement. An addition was made in 1982, extending the south elevation of the west wing toward Capitol Mall and creating the building's current, nearly rectangular footprint. The Sutter Club is recognized as a Sacramento landmark, adopted by the City in 1982, and is within the bounds of the City's Capitol Historic District.

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## Narrative Description

### Setting

The Sutter Club is situated at the corner of 9th Street and Capital Mall in Downtown Sacramento. Previously known as M Street and Capitol Avenue, the Capitol Mall was designed as the main thoroughfare into Sacramento from the west. Historically, the 8th to 9th street block of M Street/Capitol Avenue was lined with single-family dwellings, flats, and rooming houses. The First Baptist Church was located on the Sutter Club property but in 1929 a new church was built and the Sutter Club purchased the old church lots. An aerial photograph taken circa 1929 shows the church on 9th Street and houses along Capitol Avenue, now Capitol Mall (Figure 1). By 1951, the State Highway Patrol had a large warehouse just west of the club, and the south side of the block included an apartment building, two parking facilities, and a gasoline station as shown on the 1951 Sanborn insurance map (Figure 2). Some of the homes along Capitol Avenue remained until the 1950s when the road was widened to the existing configuration and the adjacent homes were razed. The Capitol Mall corridor between 8th and 9th streets is now lined with multi-level office buildings. To the west and south of the of the clubhouse are government office buildings from the mid-20th century. To the north are two parking garages; one constructed in 1920 and the other in 1985. To the east, the clubhouse borders on the National Register-listed Capitol Mall Extension with its twin, Greek Revival state office buildings built in 1928 and 1929.

### Exterior

At present, the Sutter Club is a roughly rectangular, multi-level structure with complex massing and architectural styling. Originally, the clubhouse was L-shaped (Figure 3). Drawing from Mediterranean and Spanish architecture, the architects created a striking Spanish Eclectic building. The dominant east wing is four stories high plus two mezzanines and a basement. It has a five-story tower affixed to its west elevation, and a one-story section at the north end. The original portion of the west wing is two stories with a mezzanine and basement. A two-story addition was made to the south side in 1982. Stucco cladding is used on the entire building.

The east wing is oriented along 9th Street, and is the most elaborate portion of the clubhouse. It has a low-pitched, hipped roof covered with red clay barrel tiles. The eaves are minimal. The main entry to the clubhouse is on 9th Street through a one-story section of the east wing. The entry is marked by a recessed, round arch entry with an elaborate cast stone surround. The club's crest is presented in sunken relief in the center of the arch. The double wood doors leading into the building have 21-panels each.

The 9th Street (east) facade has five symmetrically placed windows at the first and second floors, five sets of paired windows at the third floor, and a continuous row of windows at the fourth floor. Small openings along the base of the wall are the basement windows. At the first floor, windows are 12-lights in metal sashes, over double, six-light casement windows that are deeply set into shouldered openings. A string course with dentil molding separates the first and second

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floors. There are five large, arched windows with decorative surrounds and hood molding at the second floor. These large windows are also metal sashed with multiple lights. Centrally placed at this level is a balconet with decorative brackets featuring robed, male figures either crouched or seated with their hands "holding up" the balconet. Third floor windows are grouped in threes, and are rectangular, four-light casement windows with metal sashes. The same dentil mold string course delineates the third and fourth floors. Windows of the fourth floor are tall, rectangular, casement windows set back from the wall plane and framed by rounded arches and columns. The scalloped motif of the fourth floor windows is copied at the roof/wall junction where a continuous band of arches and dentils circles the building.

The Capitol Mall (south) elevation of the east wing has the same detailing as the east elevation (including a balconet), except at the first floor where double, multi-light doors open on to a patio.

The original west wing is flat roofed, and lacks the ornamentation of the east wing. Presently, the lower portion of the original west wing is gone, and a two story addition extends the wing toward Capitol Mall. The addition features large, arched windows that mimic those on the second floor of the east wing with multi-light, steel-clad sashes, decorative surrounds and hood molding.

The north facade faces an alley and the rear of buildings on L Street. This elevation lacks ornamentation on the west wing while the east wing carries the same embellishments as the other elevations above the first floor. Windows on the west wing are rectangular, double casement and hopper windows. The first floor of the east elevation has plaster grilles instead of windows. A modest entry is located on the first floor of this elevation. A bridge and doorway have been added at the second level to link the clubhouse with the rear of the club's garage which fronts on L Street.

## **Interior**

The interior of the Sutter Club continues the Spanish motif with a combination of stucco and dark wood paneling on the walls. The same materials, along with heavy wood beams, are used on the ceilings as well. Glazed terracotta tile floors are found throughout the clubhouse.

The first story of the clubhouse includes a double-height library, lounge, and card room in the east wing. The grand entry hall, an office, billiards room, and tap room are in the original west wing. Also tucked into the northwest corner of the west wing are washrooms and various facilities such as a telephone hall, coat check room, pantry and service areas. The 1982 addition houses a large dining area known as the Grill Room.

The second floor includes the main dining hall which runs the length of the east wing. The dining hall's high ceiling extends into the third level of the building. Also on the second floor are a smaller dining room, the kitchen and bakery, and preparation and storage areas.

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A second floor mezzanine provides living space for the club manager, while the third floor and fourth floors were once devoted to living space for club members. Bedroom dimensions averaged about 11-by-16 feet, and each bedroom included a private bath and closet.

### **Integrity**

A remarkably high degree of integrity has been maintained in the Sutter Club building in terms of location, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. With the exception of a few window sashes that have been replaced all exterior fabric appears to be original, as does most of the interior fabric. The most significant change occurred in 1982 when an addition was made to the west elevation compromising the building's integrity of design. The south wall of the west wing was removed to expand the billiard room (now the Grill Room). Additional exterior modifications include construction of a bridge and new second story doorway on the north elevation, installation of a fire escape on the west elevation of the east wing, and the addition of air and exhaust ducts on the roof of the west wing.

Interior modifications have been minimal. In 1993, a women's washroom was added to the first floor, and in 1995 rooms on the third floor were remodeled but the architectural detailing was retained.

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## 8. Statement of Significance

### Applicable National Register Criteria

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

### Criteria Considerations

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years



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**Areas of Significance**

(Enter categories from instructions.)

ARCHITECTURE

COMMERCE

SOCIAL HISTORY

ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Period of Significance**

1930 to 1965

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Dates**

1930 - Date completed

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Significant Person**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Cultural Affiliation**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Architect/Builder**

Dean & Dean Architects

Starks & Flanders Architects

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**Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph** (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Sutter Club is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places at the local level of significance under Criterion A for its association with commerce, social history, and entertainment and recreation. The Sutter Club was formed in 1889 to provide a social outlet for successful Sacramento merchants and professional men, and over the years its membership included a who's who of the City's movers and shakers, as well as many appointed and elected officials.

The clubhouse is also eligible at the local level under Criterion C as an architectural collaboration between two of Sacramento's most notable architectural firms. Dean & Dean and Starks & Flanders were responsible for some of the City's most iconic buildings, many of which still exist. The period of significance begins in 1930 when the current clubhouse was constructed, and ends in 1965, a time when social mores, values, and other societal forces were taking root that would eventually lead to poor management of the club and a drastic decline in membership over the following decade. The building retains sufficient integrity of setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association to be eligible under both Criterion A and C. In 1982, an addition was made to the west wing, the only significant modification made to the building.

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**Narrative Statement of Significance** (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

### **The Sutter Club**

The Sutter Club was founded in 1889 and is among the oldest men's social clubs in California. The club's founding members were a cross section of Sacramento's business and professional men, all with a profound interest in the City's development. By the time the club was chartered, Sacramento had weathered floods, fires, and cholera to become the state capital and a major transportation and trade center.

In the early 1850s, the city of Sacramento was in an enviable position near the confluence of the Sacramento and American rivers, and proved to be a successful commercial center from its inception. During the Gold Rush, rivers played a key role in mining operations as they linked the gold mining areas of the Sierran foothills with San Francisco, and Sacramento was strategically placed to facilitate the movement of miners and good to the gold fields. Some who arrived in California as incipient miners realized that they had more to gain as merchants as the price of tools and supplies were driven ever higher by demand. San Francisco and Sacramento were built on the entrepreneurial acumen of such men, and it was they and their children who helped establish the Sutter Club.

On the evening of January 22, 1889, a group of men met at the courthouse in Sacramento to formalize the constitution and by-laws of the newly formed Sutter Club, and on February 2,

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1889, articles of incorporation were filed. The Sutter Club began with 153 founders and charter members, who "were among the city's social and mercantile elite" (Comstock 1989:1). In addition to the many merchants on the rolls, charter members included representatives of the Central Pacific Railroad, California National Bank, Citizens Gas, Light, and Heat, and the Sacramento Transportation Company. One could also add political elite as the charter members included several appointed and elected state and local officials, including former governors, state legislators, and judges. Explicitly formed to promote social intercourse among its members, Article XXVII of the by-laws prohibited "demonstration in behalf of any political or sectarian party."

The foundation of the Sutter Club was rooted in the 18th and 19th century gentlemen's clubs of London, where club membership simplified the process of building up a circle of acquaintances, provided a place to exchange opinions, and conferred prestige (Taddei 1999). Gentlemen's clubs were well appointed premises offering a wide range of services including lodging, dining, reading, and game rooms. The Sutter Club sought to offer the same amenities.

The first Sutter Club quarters comprised the upper three floors of the California State Bank building at Fourth and J streets. Affectionately known as the "pink bank," the bank was constructed in 1890 using sandstone from the O'Neal Sandstone Quarry in Amador County. Sandstone from this quarry was described as being fine grained and having "a warm, rich, bright red color" giving rise to the building's nickname (California State Mining Bureau 1890). Photographs from the Sutter Club era show the upper floors as richly appointed with generous amounts of oak detailing.

In the first 10 years after the Club's founding, membership dwindled dramatically and operating costs were just barely being met. A vigorous membership drive was begun in the new century, and policy changes were made to entice members to use the club more frequently, including extending hours for the bar and setting time aside for women visitors to certain parts of the club. In 1907, at the behest of then president, William Devlin, the membership fee was cut in half and membership doubled. Devlin represented a relatively younger club faction and his ideas were not all met with agreement. He and his secretary-treasurer, Fred Kiesel (who would succeed him as president in 1912), were instrumental in establishing a vital club membership and gaining a solid financial base for the club. They would also prove influential in later years when the Club split on the decision to move from the bank building.

True to its stated mission, the Sutter Club provided ample entertainment for club members, especially during and after the Devlin and Kiesel presidencies. The clubhouse was always available for conversations, reading, games, and general relaxation, but more formal events were also part of the Sutter Club calendar. Among the first traditions established by the Club was an annual ball first hosted as a dinner in December 1892. A newspaper account the following year describes the second annual dinner as "... a splendid affair. The reception and reading rooms had been thrown into one and the tables placed in them. Plate-glass mirrors were laid in the center of the tables, running the whole length, and upon them were miniature incandescent electric lights

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of various colors, giving a most unique and beautiful effect. Bouquets of rare chrysanthemums adorned the center of each table" (*Sacramento Daily Union* 1893). Less formal activities were also sponsored by the Sutter Club, including domino tournaments, high and low jinks productions, and its annual golf tournament.

The Sutter Club occupied the upper floors of the bank from 1890 until 1930. By the 1920s, the Club had outgrown its first home and the Board of Directors began pursuing a location for a new clubhouse. Between December 1925 and March 1928, the Club took options on multiple downtown properties before settling for the parcel at the corner of 9th and M streets at a cost of \$19,000. The architectural firms of Dean & Dean and Starks & Flanders prepared plans for the new clubhouse that were approved initially in July of 1928. Originally conceived as a seven-story building with a two-story wing, the design was revised at least three times before the final drawings were accepted in April 1929. George D. Hudnutt, Inc. submitted the lowest construction bids but the cost was considerably more than anticipated by the Board of Directors.

Financing for the new building was one of the tasks of the Sutter Club Building Association, incorporated on May 22, 1928, to oversee the real estate acquisition, planning, and construction process. Procuring funds for the new clubhouse took many forms, not the least of which was the decision to raise \$250,000 by selling stock in the club, primarily to the membership. Later, additional shares would be sold, loans taken, and assessments levied on the membership to help offset costs. Construction began in January 1930 and was completed in December of that year.

Acquiring a new home for the club was clearly the focal point of club business between 1928 and 1930, and as a result a rift was created in the membership. Timothy Comstock, a Sutter Club member and historian, reported that the club lost 59 members, roughly 10 percent of its membership, over the decision to move the club to a new building (Comstock 1989:115). After moving to the new clubhouse, there was a significant but temporary increase in membership. Once the effects of the Great Depression were felt in Sacramento the membership again declined.

Over the course of its 125-year history, the Sutter Club struggled to maintain its membership, often because of outside influences such as the depressions of 1893 and 1929. Comstock (1989:195-196) writes that "the period of 1970-1978 was the most difficult time faced by the Sutter Club in its first century" reporting that the club had lost more than 30 percent of its membership. He points to the club's inability to attract young members and a "loss of the differential gentility between and among the different generations," as key factors, and reflects that in hindsight it was a national phenomenon, "a period of widespread questioning of fundamental values which had been universally held in the country for many years." Then too, Comstock writes, "Starting in the 1960s, the entire fabric of the American family began to change radically. More and more women were graduating from college and were pursuing careers in every field of endeavor." Where the Club had previously drawn from the ranks of all-male professions, women were increasingly joining those professions. As a result of the social unrest of the 1960s and 1970s, "The Club like almost every institution in the country was

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buffeted around a great deal by the winds of social change." Though Comstock was speaking specifically of women, the same could be said of minorities and ethnic groups at the time. In the mid-1970s, the Sutter Club opened its membership to minority and ethnic groups but continued to exclude women. The issue was pressed by the Franchise Tax Board in 1987 when a regulation was passed that disallowed members of private clubs to deduct business expenses at such clubs from their state taxes if the club discriminated on the basis of race, sex, or religion. At its core, the question was whether a club or organization was "distinctly private." As determined by rulings in other states, a club was not considered "distinctly private" if a member's club expenses were paid by non-members in the furtherance of trade or business (i.e., a company paid for an employee's membership expenses). Covering membership dues was a common business practice that affected many, if not most, social club members. In May 1988, the City of Sacramento passed an ordinance prohibiting discrimination by organizations which are not distinctly private, listing the Sutter Club as the only such entity in Sacramento. In that year, the Sutter Club opened its doors to women members.

More than 125 years after its founding, the Sutter Club remains a vital part of Sacramento's social and civic scene, and is a focal point of the Capital district.

### **Architects**

The Sutter Club was designed by two of Sacramento's renowned architectural firms; Dean & Dean and Starks & Flanders. These two firms were responsible for some of the City's key buildings of the 1920s and 1930s.

The architectural firm of Dean & Dean was a prominent design firm in the early twentieth century in Sacramento. Charles and James Dean were born and raised in Texas, and both graduated from Texas A&M University. After graduation, Charles Dean practiced architecture in San Antonio for two years before moving to Chicago to work for the architectural firm of Englehart & Englehart. Charles then accepted a position with the California State Architect's office in 1908.

James Dean enrolled in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology after graduating from Texas A&M. He returned to Texas and was an instructor at Texas A&M for three years before joining his brother at the State Architect's office in 1912. James left the State office and was head of the drafting department for Hemmings, Petersen & Hudnutt in 1921 as Sacramento was embarking on a major school improvements project. Hemmings, Petersen & Hudnutt were the architects in charge of the project initially, but in 1922 their contract was transferred to the newly formed architectural firm of Dean & Dean. In years to come, Dean & Dean would design many of the City's finest civic, commercial, and residential designs. In addition to the Sutter Club they include:

Sacramento Memorial Auditorium  
Sutter Lawn and Tennis Club

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Sacramento Orphanage and Children's Home  
Golf Club House at Land Park  
Westminster Presbyterian Church  
YWCA Dean Apartments  
Sutter Maternity Hospital  
J.C. Carly House  
New Helvetia Defense Housing (with Starks & Flanders and Harry Devine, Sr.)

Charles Dean remained with Dean & Dean until his death in 1956. James left the firm shortly after the Sutter Club was completed. He accepted the office of Sacramento City Manager in 1930, and held the office for 12 years. In 1942, James was appointed State Director of Finance by Governor Earl Warren.

The work of Dean & Dean greatly influenced architectural design in Sacramento, and the firm is noted as a "significant, if not the most significant, architectural firm in the Sacramento area in the 1920's and 30's" (Roland 2003). Although their work included various architectural styles, the Dean brothers were especially well versed in the Spanish Eclectic style made popular at the 1915 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego.

Leonard F. Starks was born in Healdsburg, California but grew up in San Francisco. After high school he received training in architecture through a San Francisco Architectural Club program offered by the Society of Beaux-Arts Architects. Afterwards, he worked with architect Gustave Lansburgh, where he helped with designs for the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco. He later moved to New York where he worked with Thomas Lamb, an architect noted for his theater designs. In 1921, Starks moved to Sacramento. In 1923 he formed a partnership with E.C. Hemmings, but the firm of Hemmings & Starks was short lived as Hemmings died in 1924.

Edward F. Flanders was born in Montana in 1887. He was a member of the San Francisco Architectural Club at the same time as Starks, and was the club's vice president for several years. He served as head draftsman for Charles Peter Weeks in San Francisco until 1925 when he joined Starks as a partner in Sacramento. Starks & Flanders lasted until 1941 when Flanders died.

Among the numerous works of Leonard Starks and Edward Flanders are:

Fox Senator Theater (demolished)  
Alhambra Theater (demolished)  
Elk's Temple  
California Fruit Exchange  
McKinley Park Swimming Pool & Club House  
U.S. Post Office & Federal Building  
Frank Z. Ahl Building

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Clunie Memorial Swimming Pool at McKinley Park (with Harry Devine, Sr.)  
New Helvetia Defense Housing (with Dean & Dean and Harry Devine, Sr.)

Beginning in the 1920s, Dean & Dean and Starks & Flanders were part of an innovative group of architects bringing a fresh new look to Sacramento, and prompting one journal to state,

All the new buildings...tell the tale of a new and greater Sacramento. They represent the constructive idealism of a group of architects to which Sacramento acknowledges its indebtedness. Very largely this architectural group is Sacramentan, and therefore was inspired by an intimate knowledge of the civic personality belonging to the fine old California city [O'Day 1926:7]

The collaboration of these two firms on the Sutter Club design appears to be unique. With the exception of the New Helvetia Defense Housing project, where they teamed with Harry Devine, Sr., no other examples of a Dean & Dean and Starks & Flanders collaboration have been found. Nor have any records been found indicating which firm was responsible for the various design elements of the Sutter Club.

The result of their joint work was a modern (for the time) and attractive Spanish Eclectic clubhouse that provided, and still provides, a comfortable setting for Sacramento's most prominent business and civic leaders.

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## 9. Major Bibliographical References

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The Sutter Club

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**Previous documentation on file (NPS):**

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # \_\_\_\_\_

recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # \_\_\_\_\_

**Primary location of additional data:**

State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

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- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository: Center for Sacramento History

**Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned):** 5813-0893-0000

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### 10. Geographical Data

**Acreeage of Property** 0.33

#### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_  
(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Latitude: 38.344014 N | Longitude: 121.294706 W |
| 2. Latitude:             | Longitude:              |
| 3. Latitude:             | Longitude:              |
| 4. Latitude:             | Longitude:              |

**Or**

#### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or  NAD 1983

- |          |           |           |
|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 2. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting:  | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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### Verbal Boundary Description

APN 006-0155-012. This property is bound on the north by L Street Capital Mall Extension, on the east by Ninth Street, on the south by Capital Mall, and on the west by APN 006-0155-011.

### Boundary Justification

The building sits on one parcel.

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## 11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Vicki R. Beard  
organization: Tom Origer & Associates  
street & number: PO Box 1541  
city or town: Rohnert Park state: CA zip code: 94927  
e-mail: vbeard@origer.com  
telephone: (707) 584-8200  
date: July 2015

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## Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

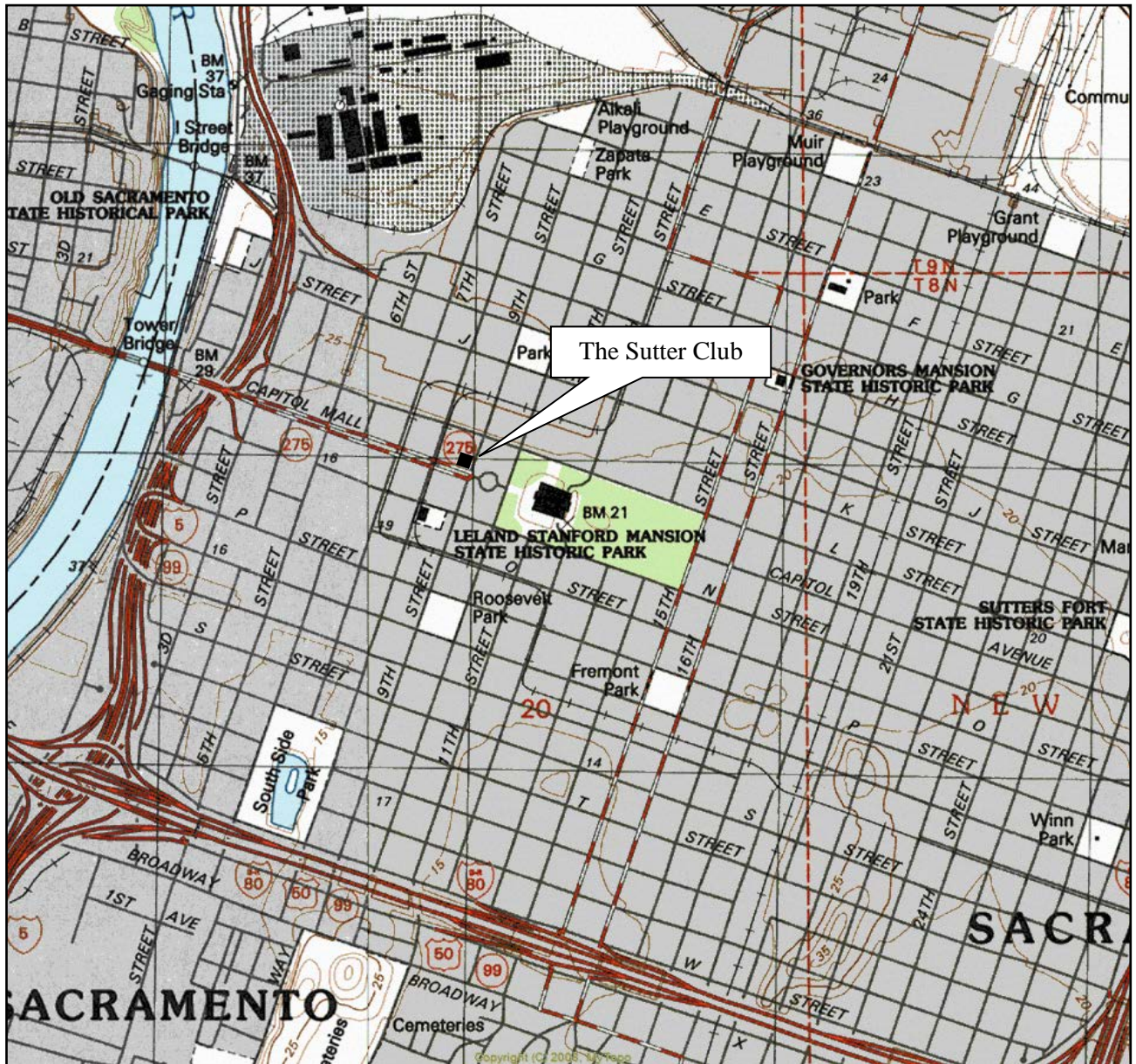
- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

## Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

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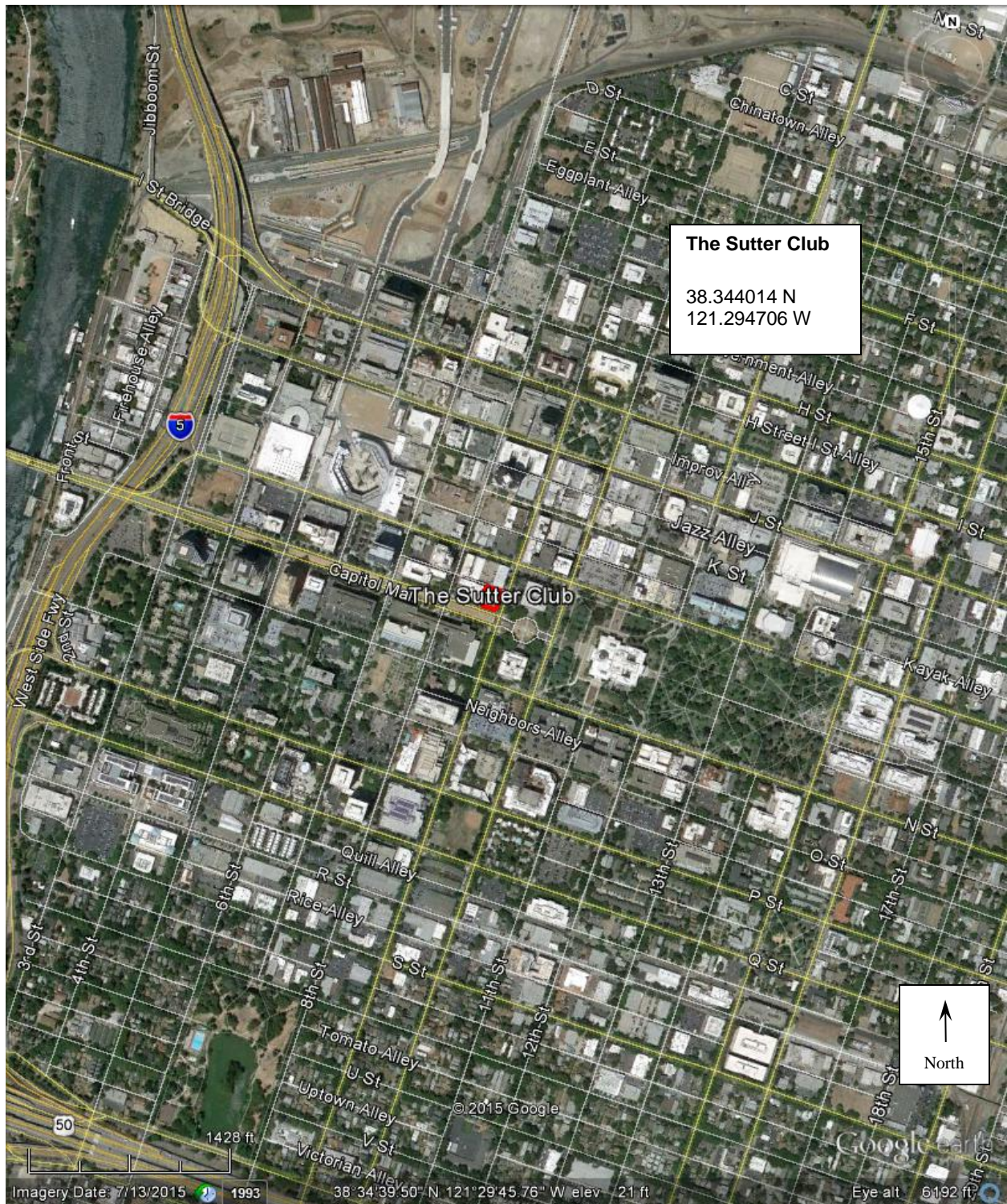


USGS 1992 West Sacramento and East Sacramento 7.5' quadrangles



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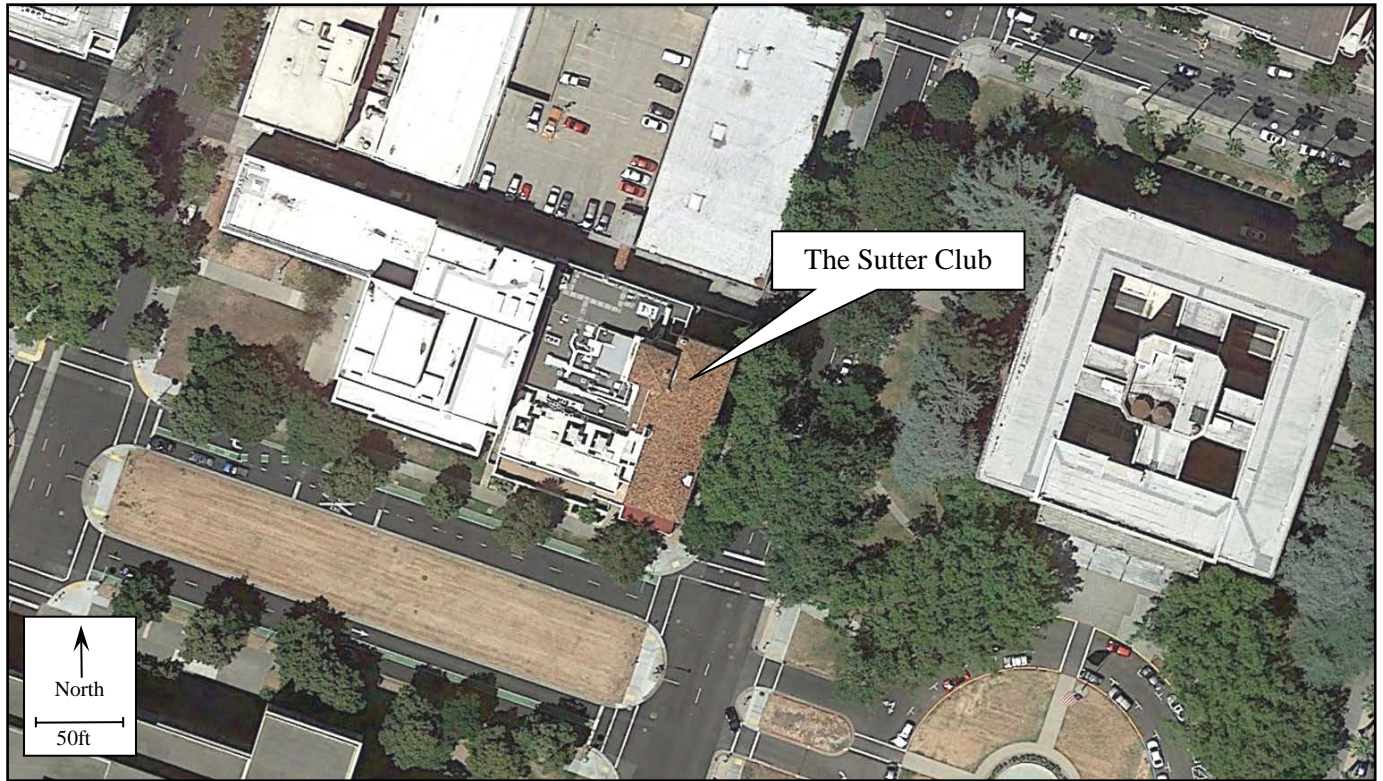
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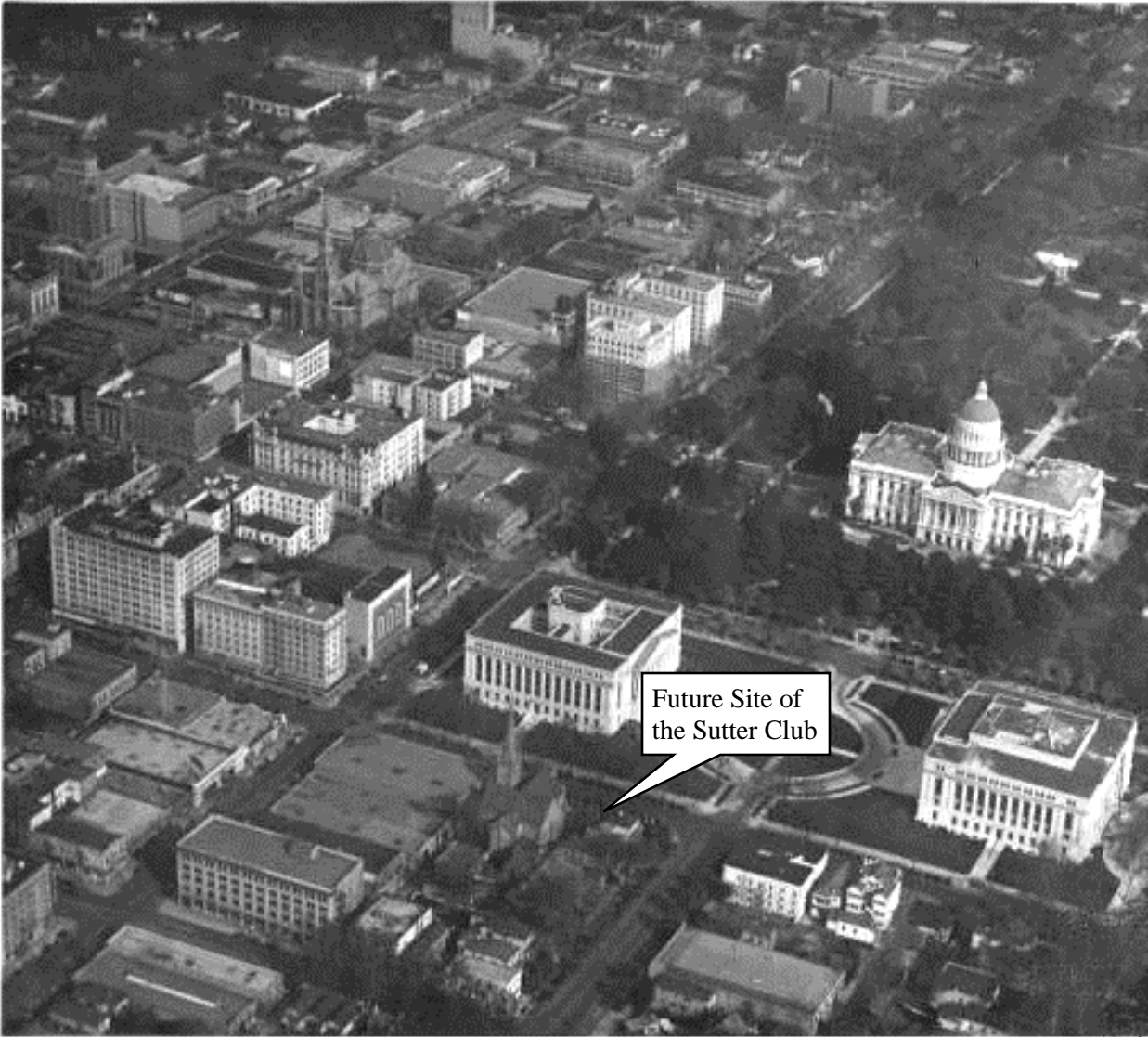
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**Figure 1. Aerial view of the Capitol, Capitol Extension, and the Capitol Avenue corridor, c. 1930 (Courtesy of the Sacramento Library).**

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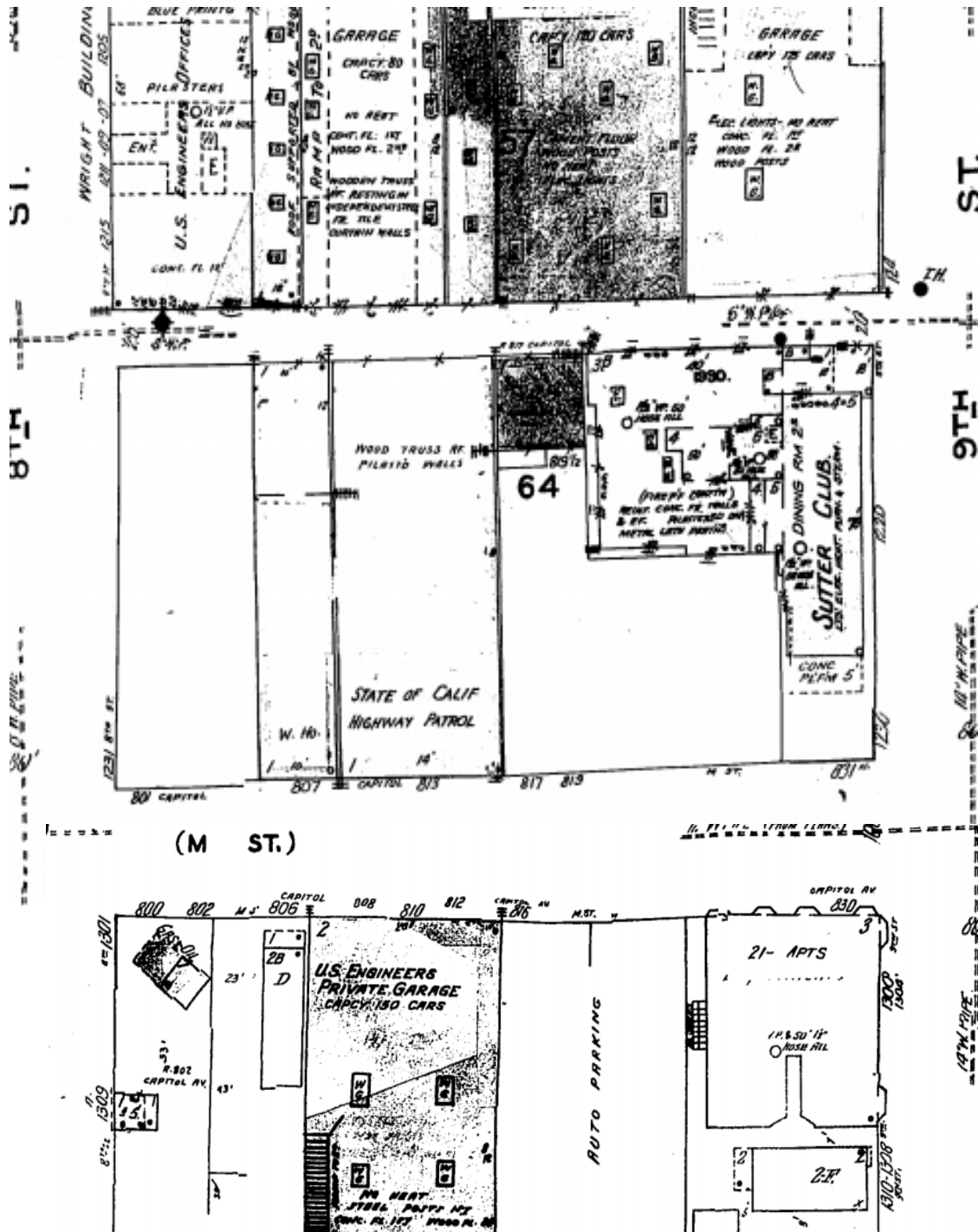
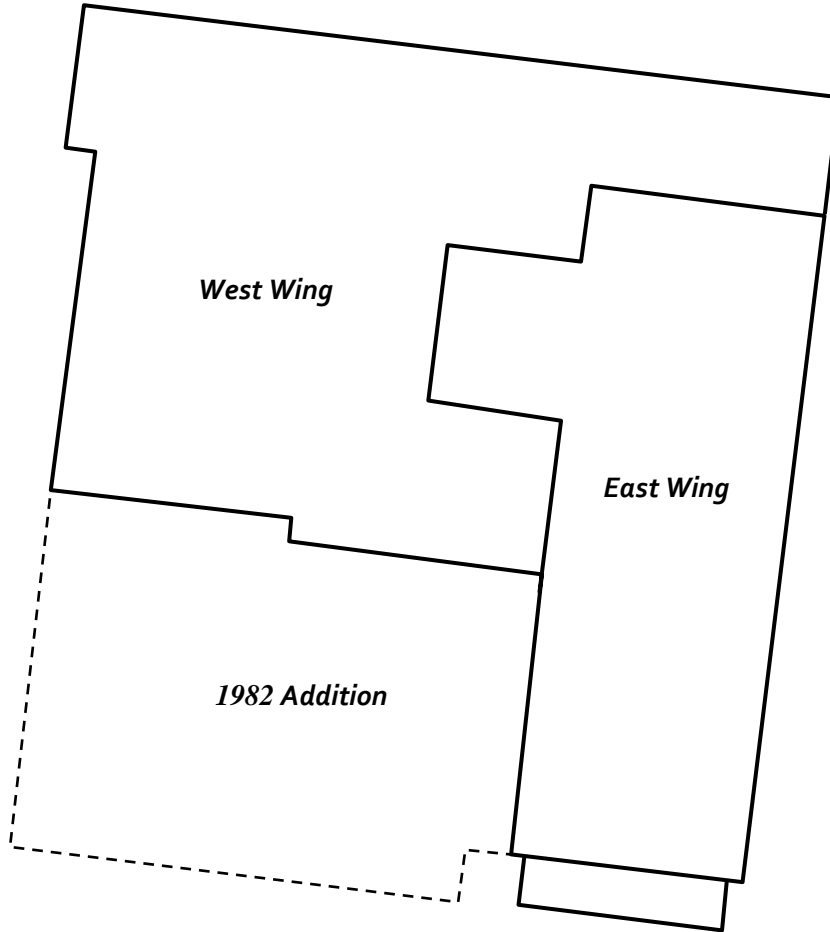


Figure 2. 1951 Sanborn insurance map showing the Sutter Club at 9th and M street (Sanborn Map Company).



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**Figure 3. Footprint of the Sutter Club in 2015.**

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**Figure 4. The Sutter Club c. 1939. (Center for Sacramento History, Ernest W. Myers, Collection, 1989/041/1876)**

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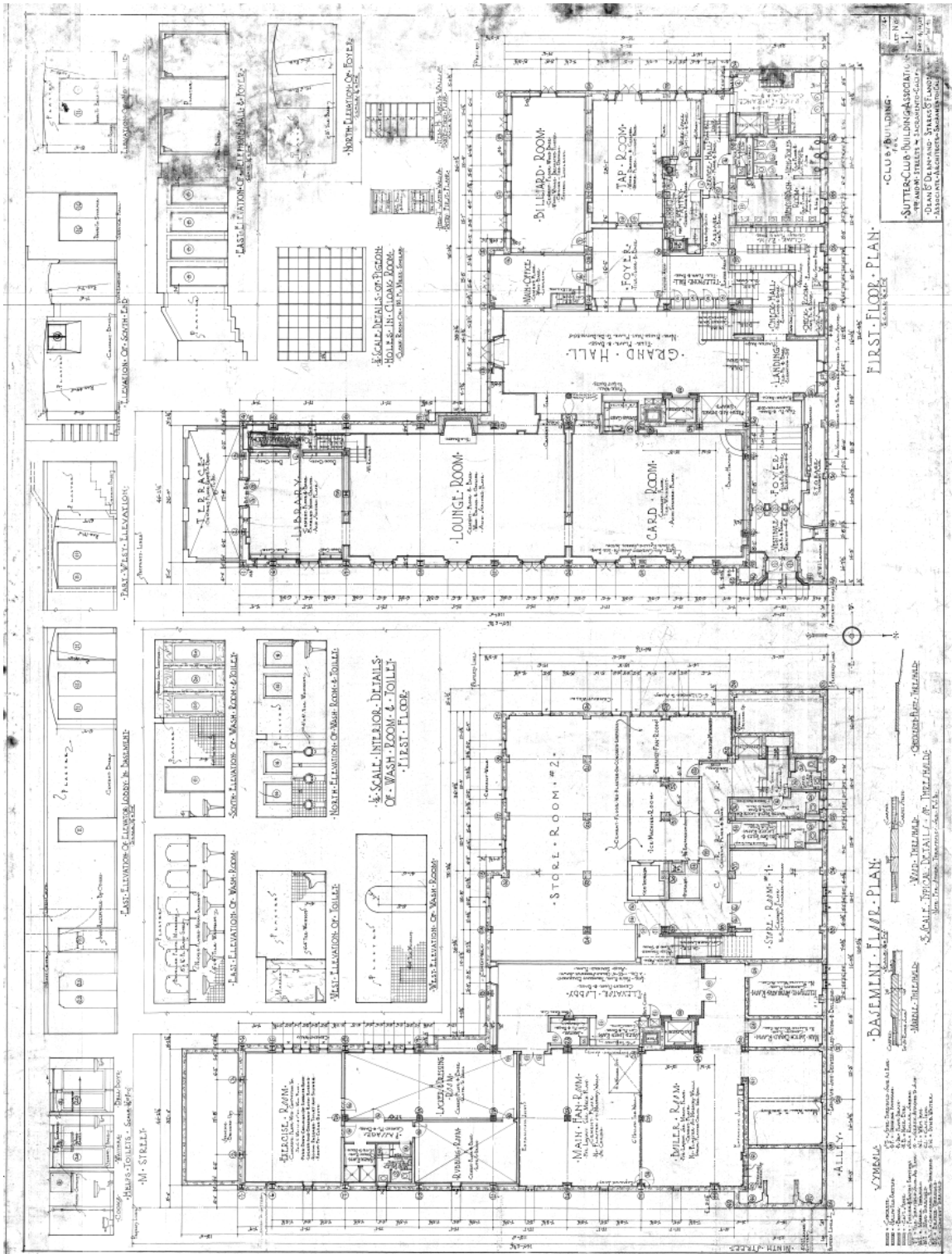
**Figure 5. Photograph of an event in the main dining room (Center for Sacramento History, Ernest W. Myers, Collection, 1973/0003/1899)**

**Figures 6-8. Plans for the Sutter Club (courtesy of the Sutter Club).**

**See following pages**

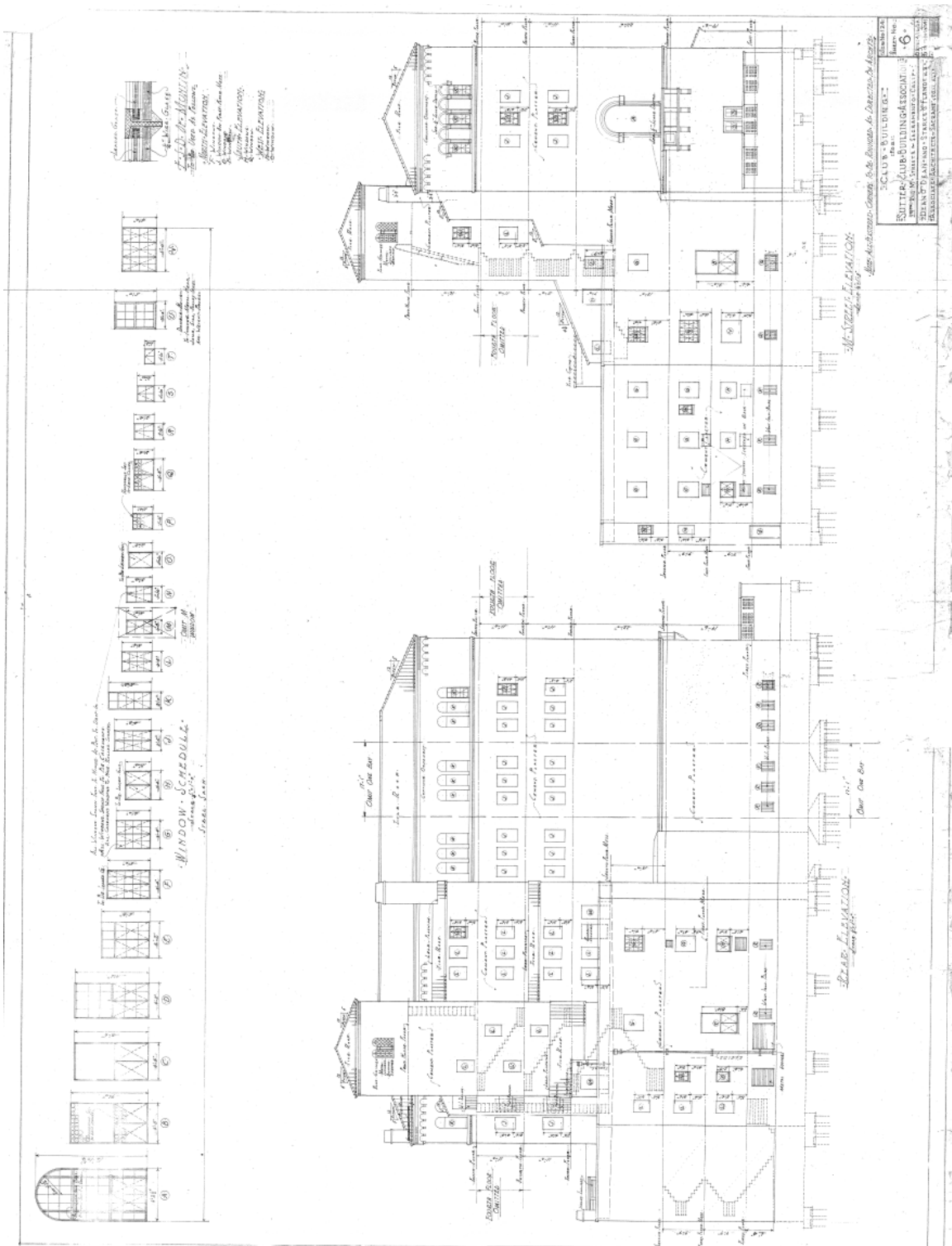
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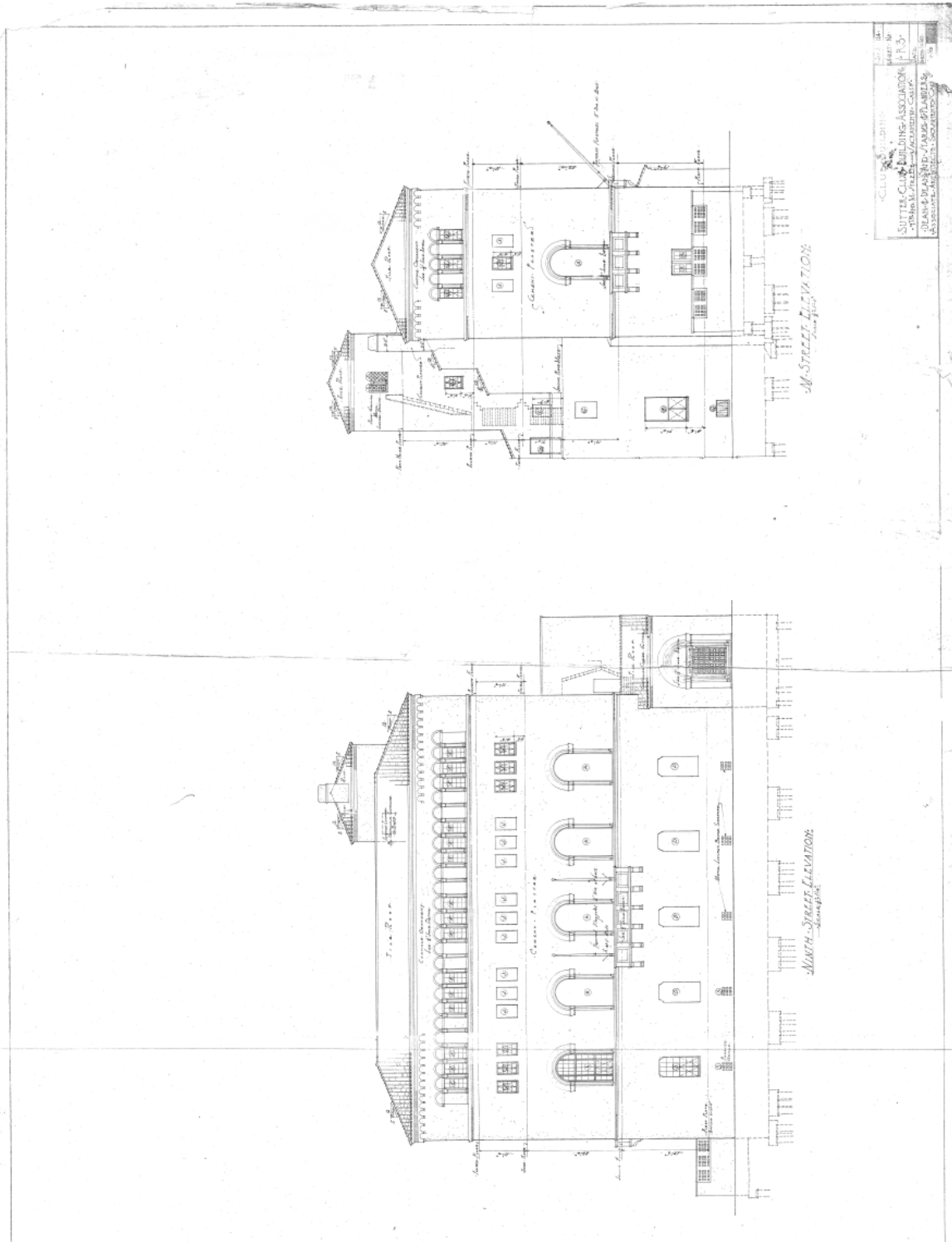
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### Photo Log

Name of Property: The Sutter Club

City or Vicinity: Sacramento

County: Sacramento State: California

Photographer: Vicki Beard

Date Photographed: 4/27/15

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1 of 4 South elevation, view northeast from Capital Mall.

2 of 4 South elevation, view north from Capital Mall.

3 of 4 East elevation, view south from 9th Street.

4 of 4 North elevation, view southeast from the alley.

**Paperwork Reduction Act Statement:** This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.



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**Photograph 1 of 4 – South elevation, view northeast from Capital Mall.**



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**Photograph 2 of 4 - East wing of the Sutter Club, view northwest from Capital Mall and 9th Street intersection.**

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**Photograph 3 of 4 – East elevation, view south from 9th Street.**

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**Photograph 4 of 4 – North elevation, view southeast from the alley.**