

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

1106

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. 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. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Westminster Presbyterian Church

other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number 1300 N Street NA not for publication

city or town Sacramento NA vicinity

state California code CA county Sacramento code 067 zip code 95814

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, 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 nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

K. M. Miller

4/7/03

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

California Office of Historic Preservation
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined eligible for the National Register See continuation sheet.
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain): _____

Edson R. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

5/22/03

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply)

- private
- public-local
- public-State
- public-Federal

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

- building(s)
- district
- site
- structure
- object

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1	0	Total

Name of related multiple property listing

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion: religious facility

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Religion: religious facility

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th and 20th Century Revivals:

Spanish Eclectic

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation **concrete**

roof **ceramic tile**

walls **stucco**

other **iron, wood**

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

Westminster Presbyterian Church

Name of Property

Sacramento County, CA

County and State

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- 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

(Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

- A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- B removed from its original location.
- C a birthplace or a grave.
- D a cemetery.
- E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- F a commemorative property.
- G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance

(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

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 # _____

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Period of Significance

1927

Significant Dates

1927

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

na

Cultural Affiliation

na

Architect/Builder

Dean and Dean, Architects

Campbell, Walter, Construction Company

Primary Location of Additional Data

- State Historic Preservation Office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Name of repository:

Westminster Presbyterian Church

Westminster Presbyterian Church

Name of Property

Sacramento County, CA

County and State

10. Geographical DataAcreage of Property **.6 acres****UTM References**

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	631460	4270640	3		
2				4		

 See continuation sheet.**Verbal Boundary Description**

(Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification

(Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared Byname/title **Elizabeth Austing/Graduate Student, Public History**organization **California State University, Sacramento** date **7 May 2002**street & number **261 Audubon Street** telephone **916-395-9396**city or town **Sacramento** state **CA** zip code **95831****Additional Documentation**

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets**Maps**A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.**Photographs**Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.**Additional items**

(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name **Ms. Jane Cleveland, Westminster Presbyterian Church**street & number **1300 N Street** telephone **916-442-8939**city or town **Sacramento** state **CA** zip code **95818****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. 470 *et seq.*).**Estimated Burden Statement:** Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the 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 Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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Section 7 Page 1

Westminster Presbyterian Church
Sacramento, CA

Narrative Description

Westminster Presbyterian Church is located on the southeast corner of 13th and N Streets in Sacramento, the capital of California. The church was built in 1927 by the Campbell Construction Company of reinforced concrete surfaced with stucco and decorated with precast cement. Westminster was designed in the Spanish Eclectic style by the Sacramento architectural firm of Dean and Dean. The essentially square-shaped church fully occupies two city lots. After purchasing the two lots, the church demolished the small Queen Anne style residences that stood on these two lots to make way for the church. The exterior of the church is little changed from its original appearance in 1927.

Facing Capitol Park, the northern and western sides of the large church complex are clearly visible. Westminster has a frontage of 160 feet on both 13th and N Streets. An alley at the rear of the church separates it from a parking lot which is owned by the church. The eastern side of the church is obscured by an apartment building. Landscaping includes street trees and narrow planting areas on the street frontages between the church building and its property line. The neighborhood combines both residential and commercial uses. Nearby, new office buildings have recently replaced older buildings. Apartments and small businesses also occupy the area around the church. The one- and two-story houses that originally surrounded the church have disappeared. Balanced by the large adjacent buildings and Capitol Park, Westminster is well suited to its neighborhood.

As an example of Spanish Eclectic architecture inspired by the Byzantine Hagia Sophia in Istanbul with Romanesque and Gothic influences, Westminster Presbyterian Church is varied in form and height.¹ A square ten-story bell tower with a pyramidal roof and an approximately four-story bell-shaped dome rise above the two-story gabled wings that project from the north, south, east and west sides of the central dome forming a cross. An apse extends from the southern gabled wing. The Romanesque tiered tower with tall blank arches and arched openings reminiscent of St. Mark's Campanile in Venice is nestled at the intersection of the eastern and northern two-story gabled wings. In 1942, equipment was installed to broadcast chimes from the tower. The semi-circular dome derived from the Byzantine Hagia Sophia rests on a drum that sits on a square base. At 116 feet tall, the tower can be seen for some distance above the trees of Capitol Park

¹ The origin of the inspiration of the Hagia Sophia in the design of Westminster is explained in Section 8, Statement of Significance.

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Westminster Presbyterian Church
Sacramento, CA

while the dome and the sanctuary take center stage within the immediate vicinity of the church.

A one and one-half story chapel wing with a combined hip-and-gable roof and an apse on the eastern end is connected to the eastern side of the north-facing entrance gable by a one-story passageway. A one-story half-gabled extension emerges from the northern side of the chapel. Another one-story half-gabled wing abuts the intersection of the northern and western two-story gables. A two-story rectangular wing with a hipped roof extends across the western half of the rear of the church. A three story rectangular wing with a very low-pitched roof extends across the eastern half of the rear of the church. A courtyard with landscaping and a wellhead stands between the eastern gable, the rear rectangular wing, the passageway to the chapel wing and a two-story wing with flat-topped hipped roof between the rear rectangular wing and the chapel wing. A fountain adjacent to the western wall was added in 2001.

The low-pitched roofs covered with regularly laid tapered mission tiles are characteristic of the Spanish Eclectic style. The very low-pitched roofs at the rear of the church are covered with composition shingles and feature tile coping at the roof-wall junction. The roof-wall junctions have no eave overhangs. The Romanesque corbelled band under the eaves is decorated with miniature blind arcades. The band below the dome's roof includes only a shallow row of miniature blind arcades. The walls are surfaced with stucco. The raised foundation is concrete. A small basement housing the heating system is located at the rear of the church. Two operational stucco chimneys with the decorative tops representative of the Spanish Eclectic style are also located at the rear of the church. A third working chimney is located in the interior of the eastern wing.

The entrance in the front gable is emphasized by Gothic-inspired compound arches with successive jamb columns and concentric archivolts that are ornamented with Byzantine-inspired intricately modeled moldings made from precast cement. The arches surround a pair of tall, brass-studded, paneled wooden doors. Directly behind these doors are two pairs of paneled wooden doors each glazed with six fixed rectangular panes that are approximately half the height of the first doors. A cast stone grille typical of the Spanish Eclectic style tops the second set of doors. Less elaborate compound arches surround the two smaller entrances on the western side of the church. A wrought iron gate provides access to the passageway between the entrance gable and the chapel. A stylistically appropriate ramp with wrought iron railings was added in front of the passageway in

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1983 to provide access for the disabled. The use of wrought iron in Spanish Eclectic designs is common. Simple compound arches leading to a single metal door glazed with ten rectangular fixed panes surround the rear entrance.

The fenestration includes bands of recessed arched windows separated by decorative columns topped with lightly ornamented Byzantine revival cushion capitals. Arched windows covered with decorative cast stone grilles separated by short ribbed buttresses topped with a row of tiles are spaced evenly around the drum of the dome. Large Gothic rose windows below the eastern and western gables filter the light entering the sanctuary. Reticulated tracery divides these windows into smaller circles which are subdivided into six wedges. Stained glass was planned for the two large rose windows in 1927 but was not installed then because of insufficient funding. Instead, these windows were clear glass until the hundredth anniversary of Westminster in 1956 when they were replaced with stained glass created by the Henry Willett Stained Glass Studios of Philadelphia. A small Gothic rose window is located below the northern gable. Additional stained glass windows line the aisles of the nave and the walls of the chapel. A large Tiffany stained glass "Easter Angel" window adorns the eastern wall of the Social Hall which is located on the second floor at the rear of the church. This window was originally located in Westminster's previous church building at 13th and K Streets (occupied from 1904 until 1926). Rectangular casement windows also penetrate the walls of the church. Other fixed round and rectangular windows complete the fenestration.

Additional exterior details characteristic of the Spanish Eclectic style include decorative iron sconces, wrought iron railings, decorative stucco vents and a balcony supported by scalloped stucco brackets. The courtyard is also representative of the Spanish Eclectic style. It is surrounded on three sides by arcades supported on double rows of columns topped with Byzantine revival cushion capitals. A balcony overlooks the southern end of the courtyard. The balcony supports are square posts topped with slightly curved brackets with plain square post balustrades.

The interior elements of Westminster Presbyterian Church also reflect the Spanish Eclectic style with the Byzantine influences of the Hagia Sophia. The Greek cross plan church is entered through the narthex. The dome with a diameter of sixty feet rises eighty-seven feet over the center of the nave which has short barrel vaulted arms and an apse. Lines of gold paint accent the pendentives. Arcades and aisles flank the nave on the northern, eastern and western sides. Columns topped with decorated cushion capitals

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created from modeled cement and based on Byzantine precedents support the arcades. Although the columns are now plainly painted, they were originally painted with a faux marble finish reminiscent of the Hagia Sophia's marble columns. Balconies with parapets decorated with ornamented panels are located above the arcades.

The chancel includes a carved wooden pulpit, baptismal font, railings and panels designed by Charles Dean. By 1966, a lectern designed to match the pulpit had been added and some railings had been removed. Additional paneling on the left and right sides of the chancel were added by 1983 when the organ was enhanced. The Reuter Organ Company manufactured the original organ. In 1983, a Moller church-concert organ that combined thirty-two new ranks of pipes with eighteen ranks from the Reuter organ was installed. At this time, some of the organ pipes were placed on the right side of the chancel. Arcaded openings for the organ are located on either side of the apse. The openings were originally covered with decorative grilles which were replaced by acoustical screening in 1983. A brass cross by sculptor Norman Grag of Nevada City, California, that is fourteen feet tall and nine feet wide hangs at the center of the apse. The cross replaced a dossal in 1977. The eye is naturally drawn from the uplifting space of the dome forward to the apse where it focuses on the cross, the symbol of Christianity. Four brass chandeliers similar in style to the chandeliers in the Hagia Sophia hang from the dome. Two smaller brass chandeliers hang over the rear balcony. Another small chandelier hangs over the chancel. The sanctuary is furnished with pews designed by Charles Dean.

The remaining interiors include a chapel, classrooms, offices, social hall, club room, patio room, and kitchens (see attached floor plans). These interior spaces are treated simply. Exposed wooden rafters and wrought iron stair and balcony railings continue the Spanish Eclectic theme. Alterations to the classrooms and offices have included the addition and removal of walls dividing rooms. Alterations to the large public areas such as the Club Room, the Social Hall and Patio Room have been generally limited to painting and carpeting. An elevator was added between the office and the sanctuary in 1970.

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Sacramento, CA

Statement of Significance

Westminster Presbyterian Church is historically significant on a local level because it is an excellent example of the Spanish Eclectic style of architecture of the 1920s in Sacramento. It therefore satisfies National Register Criterion C. Westminster Presbyterian Church meets Criteria Consideration A because the property is significant for its architectural and design qualities, not for religious doctrine.

By the beginning of the twentieth century, Sacramento's architectural emphasis was shifting from the Queen Anne and Italianate styles that dominated the second half of the nineteenth century to the revival styles that characterized Sacramento's architecture prior to World War II. Following World War I, architecture based on traditional European styles, such as the Spanish Eclectic, English Tudor, Italian Renaissance and Norman Revival styles, emerged as the favored designs for many Sacramento commercial, residential and religious structures.

The 1915 Panama-California Exposition in San Diego had strongly promoted the Spanish Eclectic style. Designed by Bertram Grosvenor Goodhue, the exposition went beyond the previously prevalent Mission interpretations of Spanish architecture to incorporate the rich Spanish architectural traditions that encompass Byzantine, Romanesque and Gothic influences.¹ At the peak of its popularity in the 1920s and early 1930s, the Spanish Eclectic style was utilized by architect Charles Dean of the prominent Sacramento architectural firm of Dean and Dean in his design of Westminster Presbyterian Church which was constructed in 1927 by the Campbell Construction Company. Indicative of the new architectural trends in Sacramento, Westminster Presbyterian Church replaced two Queen Anne residences.

Both the exterior and the interior of Westminster clearly reveal the distinctive characteristics of the Spanish Eclectic style. Compound arches with Gothic jamb columns and concentric archivolt heavily ornamented with Byzantine decorations surrounding tall, paneled wooden doors mark the entrance to the multi-level church which is surfaced in stucco and roofed with ceramic tiles. A ten-story Romanesque bell

¹ Virginia McAlester and Lee McAlester, A Field Guide to American Houses (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1995), 418.

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tower and four-story bell-shaped dome rise over the church complex. The low-pitched roofs, arched windows, decorative iron sconces, wrought iron railings, decorative stucco vents and the balconies are all typical of the Spanish Eclectic style. The inspiration of the early Byzantine Church of Hagia Sophia in Istanbul is evident in the dome over the center of the nave. The Byzantine influences that characterize the Spanish Eclectic style are also evident in the sanctuary's brass chandeliers and the inscribed column capitals of the arcaded side aisles. Although the architect intended to include rose windows in the sanctuary that would recall the stained and painted windows of eleventh and twelfth century Gothic cathedrals, budgetary limitations necessitated using clear glass in these windows until 1956. The Romanesque influences of the Spanish Eclectic style are reflected in the bell tower inspired by St. Mark's Campanile in Venice and in the decorative, corbelled, blind arcades below the eaves. (See the Narrative Description, Section 7, for additional details on Westminster's Spanish Eclectic style.)

The impetus for building Westminster may be traced to the early settlement of Sacramento in 1849 when Presbyterians joined with Congregationalists to form the First Church of Christ. In 1856, the Presbyterians separated from the Congregationalists and established the First Presbyterian Church with thirty-eight members. Worship services were held at the Philharmonic Hall on J Street from 1858 to 1863. The congregation worshipped in the Senate chamber of the old State Capitol at the corner of 7th and I Streets in 1864 and 1865. In 1866, the church was unofficially renamed Westminster and a new church building was constructed at the corner of 6th and L Streets. By the beginning of the twentieth century the congregation decided that a new and more modern church in a better location was necessary to accommodate anticipated growth. The new church was completed at 13th and K streets in 1904 and the church was officially named Westminster. Between 1904 and 1925, Westminster's membership increased from 316 to over 1300. Once again, a new church building was needed.

Pastor Sherman L. Divine arrived at Westminster in 1926 with the expectation that his previous experience in building four churches would be a valuable asset. He immediately launched a new building program. Pastor Divine's influence extended to the design of the church. During his participation in "Around the World" tours when he was chairman of the Near East Commission for the Presbyterian Church, Divine had been very impressed by the Hagia Sophia in Istanbul. He encouraged Dean to draw inspiration for the design of Westminster from this magnificent church turned mosque. Governor C.C.

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Young assisted in the laying of the cornerstone on June 5, 1927. The church was completed by the end of 1927 at a cost of \$361,750.

According to Charles Dean's associates, Dean considered Westminster to be the finest of all the buildings that he designed.² Westminster's architectural merit has been widely recognized from the time of its original construction. It was featured on the cover of the August, 1928 issue of The Architect and Engineer which considered Westminster Presbyterian Church to be "one of the best things Dean and Dean have done." On July 8, 1929, the church was awarded a certificate of honor by the American Institute of Architects. In 1937, the Sacramento Union proclaimed that "Westminster is housed in one of the most artistic and serviceable buildings to be found anywhere in America." In 1994, it was placed on the American Presbyterian/Reformed Historical Sites Registry (Historical Site 393).

While other religious structures in Sacramento reflect some aspects of the Spanish Eclectic style, none exemplify its characteristics as fully as Westminster Presbyterian Church. St. Francis of Assisi at 26th and K Streets and St. Elizabeth's Church at 12th and S Streets both illustrate the California Mission architectural style which preceded the Spanish Eclectic style. Built in 1910 and 1913 respectively, these two churches include only the Romanesque arches, bell towers, stucco wall surfaces and red tile roofs that would later be featured in the Spanish Eclectic style. These two churches do not display the Byzantine and Gothic influences which are characteristic of Westminster and the range of the fully developed Spanish Eclectic Style which emerged by the 1920s. Neither of two other churches built in downtown Sacramento during the same decade as Westminster were designed in the Spanish Eclectic style. Both the First United Methodist Church at 2100 J Street built in 1925 and the First Baptist Church at 2324 L Street built in 1929 are brick structures with Gothic and Romanesque influences. Trinity Lutheran Church at 1500 27th Street appears to be the only other Spanish Eclectic style church in downtown Sacramento. Built in 1948, it was constructed two decades after Westminster and after the period of the style's peak popularity. Trinity Lutheran is a simple rendition of the Spanish Eclectic style which features the characteristic stucco walls, red tile roofs, arched windows and openings and a square tower. Among Sacramento churches, Westminster Presbyterian Church is the first and most fully realized example of the complex Spanish Eclectic style.

² "Charles F. Dean, Capital Architect, Is Dead at 72," Sacramento Bee, 2 July 1956, A4.

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There are also commercial and residential examples of Spanish Eclectic architecture in Sacramento. The architectural firm of Dean and Dean capitalized on its popularity in the 1920s and 1930s and featured the Spanish Eclectic style in the designs of the Dean Apartments at 1400 N Street (1929) and the Sutter Club at 1220 9th Street (1930). The Blue Anchor Building that currently houses the California State Office of Planning and Research at 1400 10th Street includes many Spanish Eclectic characteristics such as a round tower with arched windows, a red tile roof and stucco walls perforated by decorative vents. None of these structures, however, include the elaborate Byzantine and Gothic decorative elements found at Westminster.

Elements of the Spanish Eclectic style also appear in individual Sacramento residences constructed during the 1920s and 1930s. Several good examples may be found in the Wright and Kimbrough Tract 24. Built in the same year as Westminster, the residence at 1225 45th Street has been described as “one of the best examples of Spanish-style [residential] architecture in Sacramento.”³ Other residences which feature characteristics of the Spanish Eclectic style are located at 1400 40th Street; 1332 41st Street; 1331 and 1440 44th Street; 1069 45th Street; and 1371, 1425 and 1455 46th Street. All of these residences have red tile roofs and stucco walls along with one or more of the following features: wrought iron window grilles and balconies, arched windows, towers and decorative vents. Residences that include at least some of the characteristics of the Spanish Eclectic style may also be found in Land Park and other Sacramento neighborhoods.

Although other buildings in Sacramento incorporate many of the elements of the Spanish Eclectic style which was popular during the 1920s and 1930s, the size and scope of Westminster Presbyterian Church permits the display of a wide range of Spanish Eclectic features from the Byzantine to the Gothic. It is one of the first buildings and the first church in Sacramento designed in the Spanish Eclectic style popularized by the 1915 Panama-California Exposition. In its original location, the church is in excellent condition and would be easily recognized by the congregation that attended the church’s dedication service on 27 December 1927. Westminster Presbyterian Church is a unique manifestation of the Spanish Eclectic style in Sacramento that clearly retains the physical characteristics that existed during its period of significance.

³ Amanda Meeker, “Wright and Kimbrough Tract 24: Review of National Register Eligibility” (M.A. thesis, California State University, Sacramento, 2000), 36.

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Westminster Presbyterian Church
Sacramento, CA

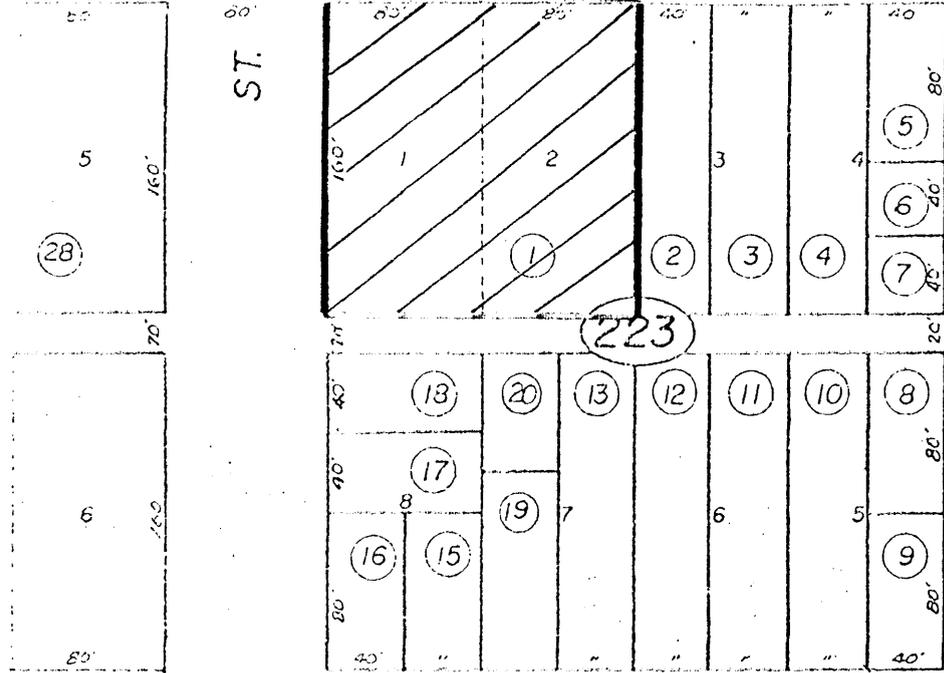
Verbal Boundary Description

Westminster Presbyterian Church occupies all of Lots 1 and 2 in Assessor's Block 223 bounded by N and O Streets and 13th and 14th Streets in the City of Sacramento, County of Sacramento, State of California. Assessor's Parcel Number 006-223-01.

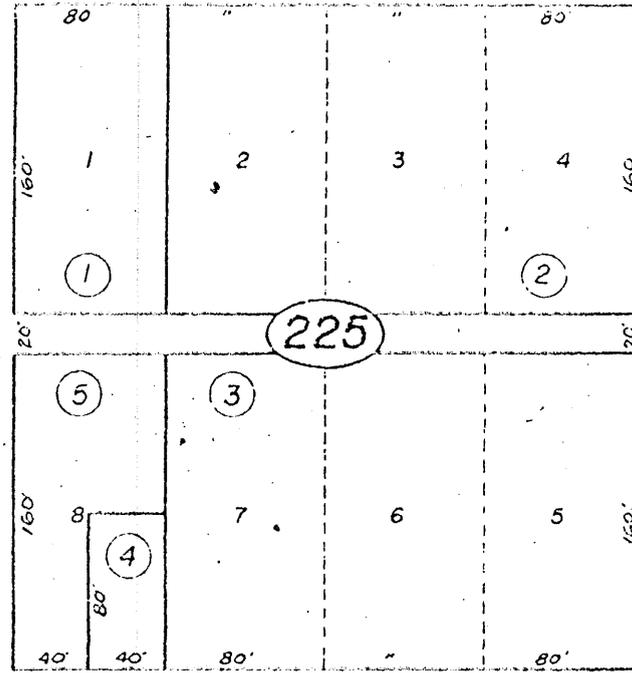
Boundary Justification

These are the legally recorded boundaries.

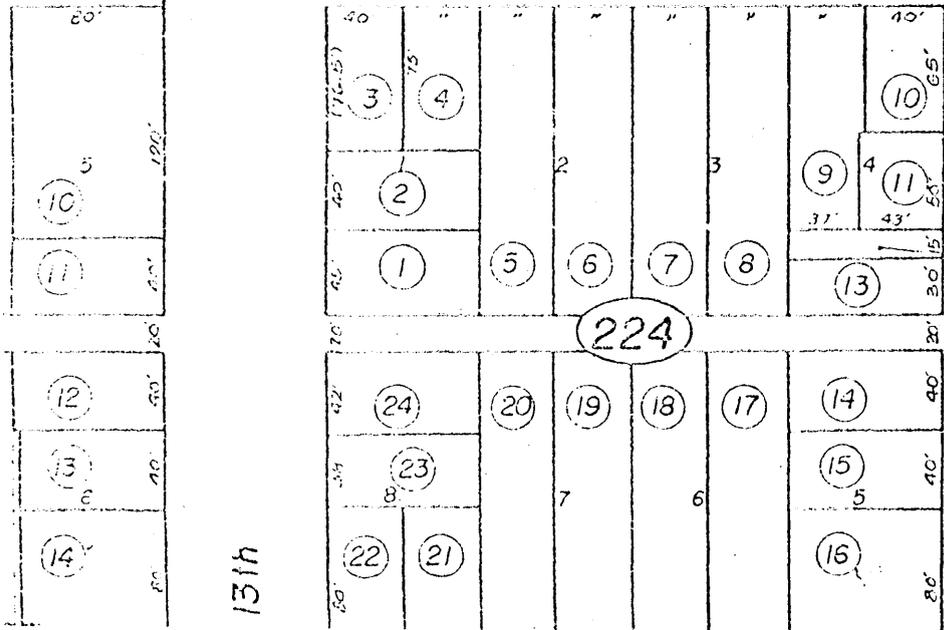
N ST.



ST.



ST.



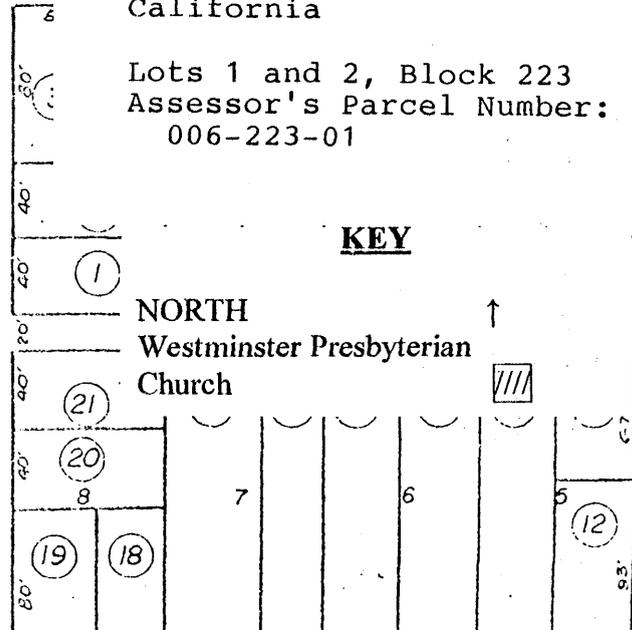
13th

14th

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Sacramento, Sacramento County,
California

Lots 1 and 2, Block 223
Assessor's Parcel Number:
006-223-01

KEY



NORTH
Westminister Presbyterian
Church

15th

23

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Section Photographs Page 1

Westminster Presbyterian Church
Sacramento, CA

PHOTOGRAPHS

With the exception of historic photographs in the archives of Westminster Presbyterian Church, which are designated with an H preceding the number, all photographs were taken in March and April, 2002, by Elizabeth Austin. The negatives are located in the Westminster Presbyterian Church archives. Each photograph is described below.

1. Northern and western facades and tower photographed from the northwest.
2. Northern façade and tower photographed from the north.
3. Western end of the chapel; passageway between chapel and sanctuary showing handicapped ramp added in 1983 photographed from the northeast.
4. Northern façade photographed from the northeast.
5. Main entrance showing the second set of doors photographed from the north.
6. Western and southern facades photographed from the southwest.
- H7. Laying of the cornerstone on June 5, 1927. James Dean is on the left of the Cornerstone, Governor C.C. Young is on the right; Pastor Sherman Divine stands on the left behind the cornerstone and builder Walter Campbell stands on the right behind the cornerstone.
- H8. Aerial view in November 1968. The surrounding neighborhood in 2002 is largely unchanged from the neighborhood shown in this photograph.
9. Cornerstone, northwest corner of church photographed from the north.
10. Detail of corbelled miniature arcades beneath the eaves, western façade, photographed from the west.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Westminster Presbyterian Church
Sacramento, CA

11. Western façade photographed from the west.
12. Detail of recessed windows separated by a decorative column topped by a lightly ornamented cushion capital and detail of decorative vent photographed from the west.
13. Detail of iron sconce mounted to the right of the main entrance photographed from the north.
14. Tall paneled wooden doors at northern main entrance photographed from the north.
15. Detail of ornamented corbelled arches surrounding the northern entrance on the western side photographed from the west.
16. Northern entrance on the western side photographed from the west.
17. Courtyard photographed from the north.
18. Arcade on eastern side of courtyard photographed from the northwest.
19. Detail of column capital of courtyard arcade photographed from the south.
20. Sanctuary facing towards the chancel photographed from the northeast.
21. Eastern balcony and rose window in sanctuary photographed from the west.
22. Arcade and detail of brass sconce on western side of sanctuary photographed from the northeast.
23. Detail of column capital of sanctuary arcade photographed from the northeast.
24. Detail of stained glass window in the western aisle of the sanctuary photographed from the east.
25. Detail of sanctuary chandelier photographed from the northeast.

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Section Photographs Page 3

Westminster Presbyterian Church
Sacramento, CA

26. Pulpit in the southeastern area of the chancel photographed from the northwest.
27. Detail of the carving on the front of the pulpit photographed from the north.

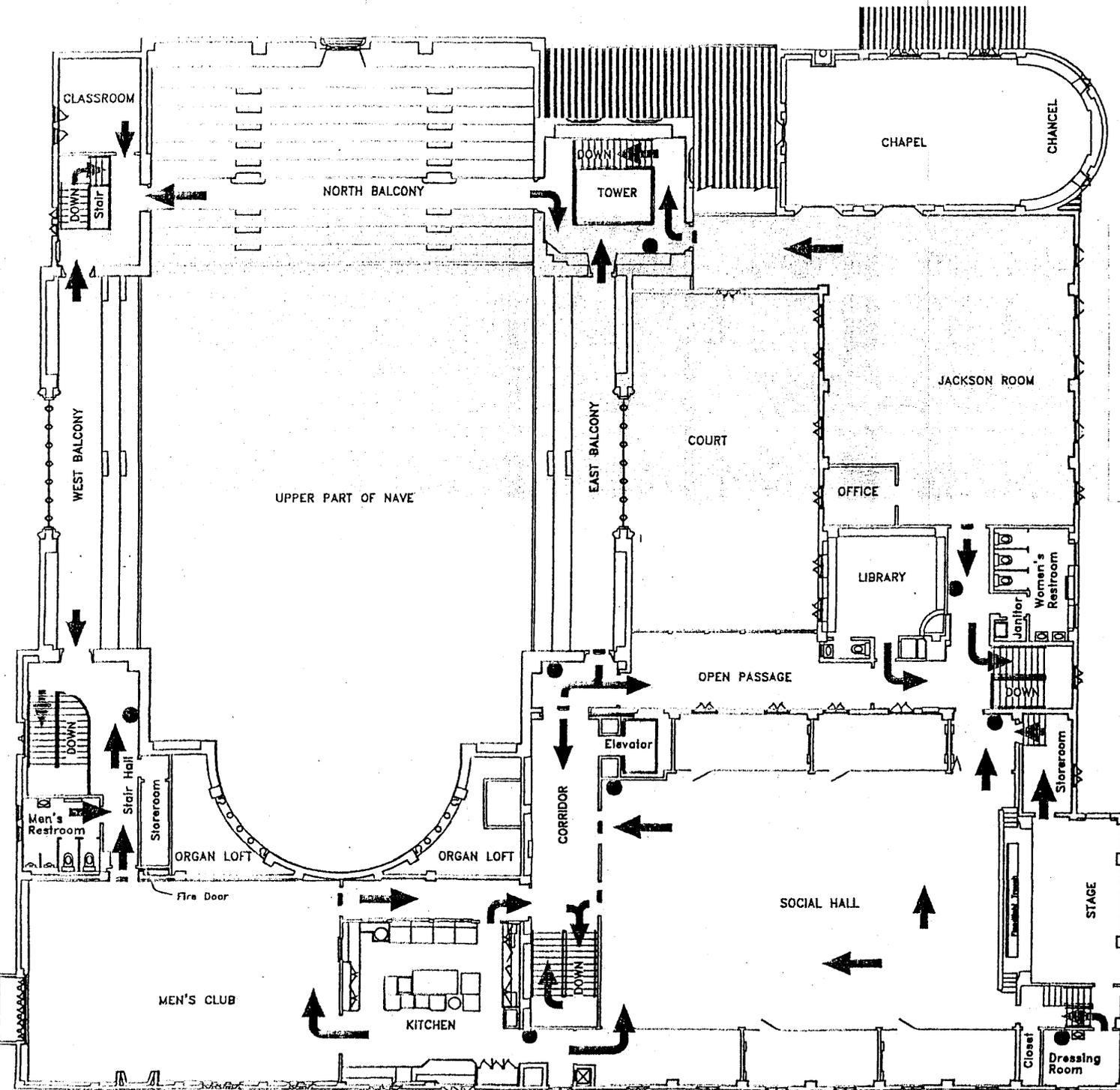
WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH

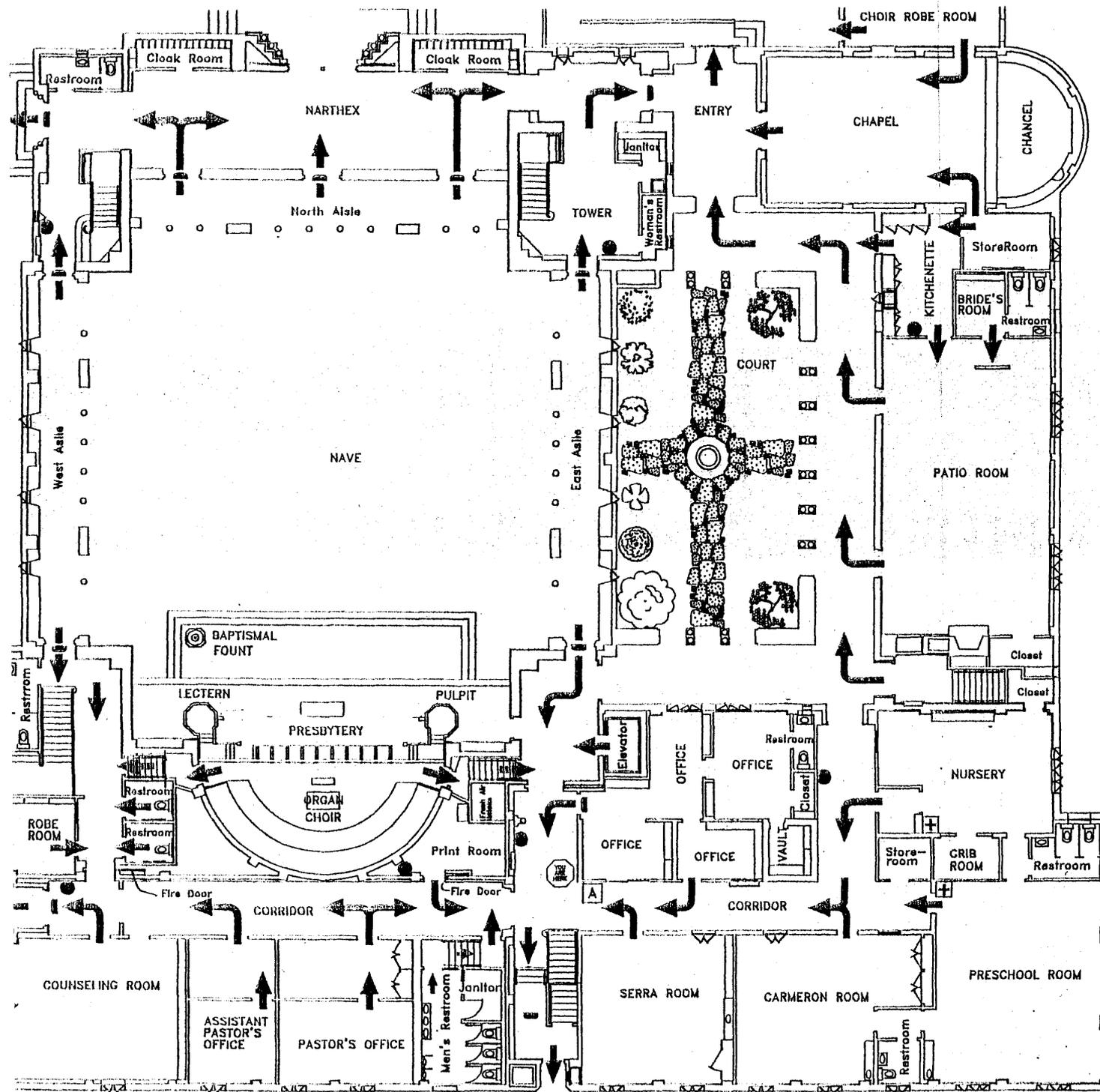
Second Floor

Sacramento County,
California

LEGEND

- FIRE EXIT SIGNS
- FIRE EXTINGUISHER
- ⊕ FIRST AID KIT
- Ⓐ FIRE ALARM PULL SWITCH
- ➔ EVACUATION ROUTE
- ▭ FIRE HOSE REEL





WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN
CHURCH

First Floor

Sacramento County,
California

LEGEND

- FIRE EXIT SIGNS
- FIRE EXTINGUISHER
- ⊕ FIRST AID KIT
- Ⓐ FIRE ALARM PULL SWIT
- ← EVACUATION ROUTE
- ⌋ FIRE HOSE REEL
- ⊙ YOU ARE HERE