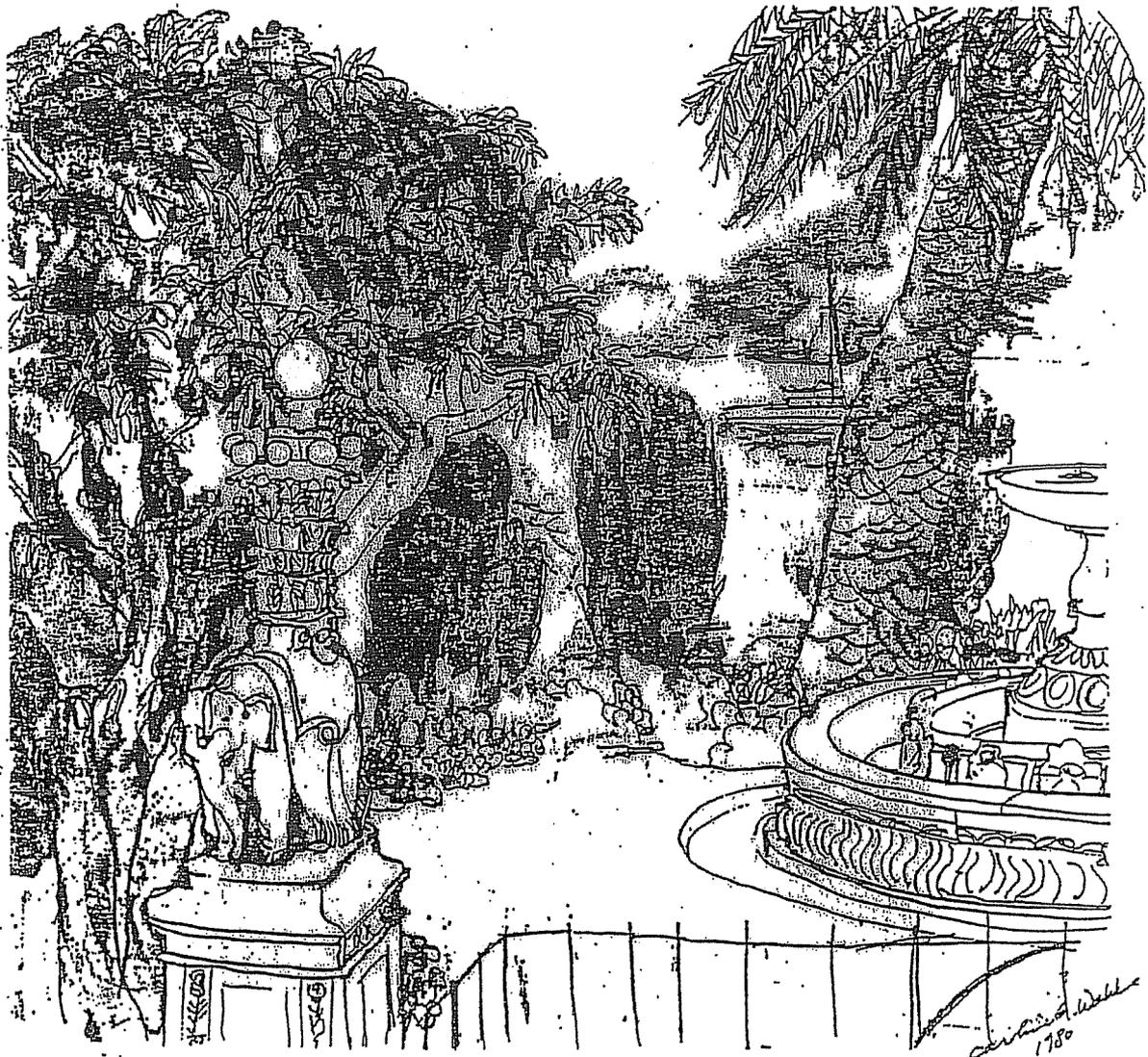
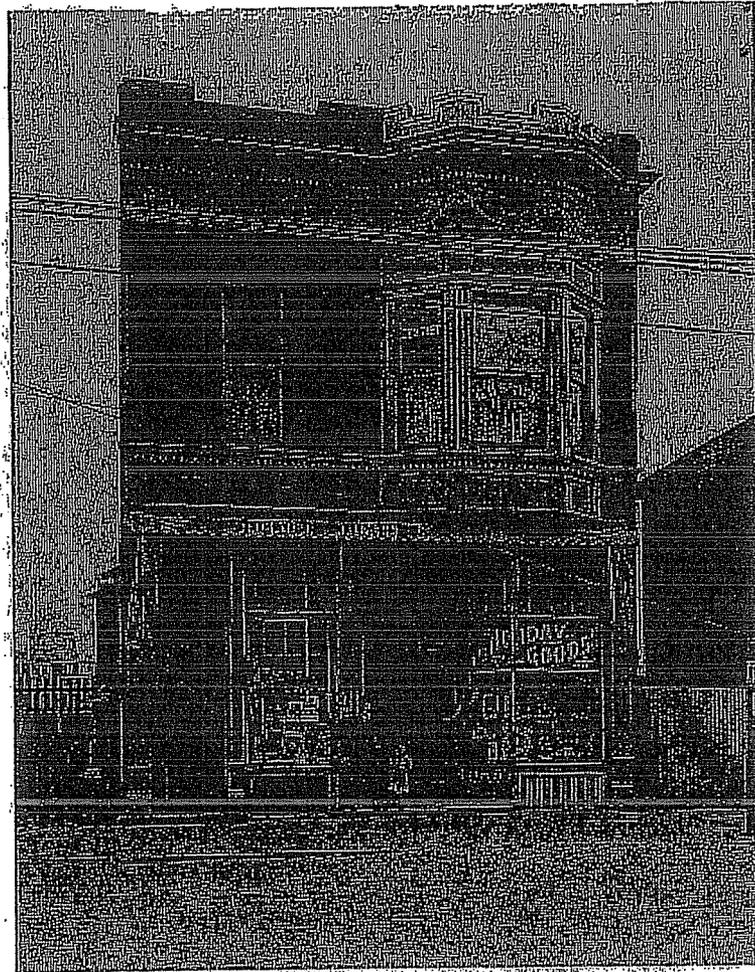


SAUSALITO HISTORIC DISTRICT

(Revised Edition)



The following descriptions are but the briefest of summaries of buildings and sites that deserve many more pages. Hundreds of hours of research answered many but not all of the questions about this interesting area. The Sausalito News often followed the progress of the construction of a downtown building from groundbreaking. The 1924 Assessment Book was of great help in determining dates. Sanborn Maps solved some mysteries and created others. Old photos were invaluable in the detective work. Long-time residents' memories were prodded about for some of the buildings of the 20's, which there seemed little information. Much remains to be learned and records are being constantly updated. Additions, corrections, comments, documentation and photographs would be welcomed.



Becker Building (664-666 Bridgeway) as seen in 1910

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HISTORIC DISTRICT-SAUSALITO

Located on the wooded hillside that slopes sharply to the western shore of Richardson Bay, the entire town could be said to be oriented to the view. The panorama sweeps from the yacht harbors, north to Mt. Tamalpais, east to the Belvedere Peninsula, Angel Island, Alcatraz, the East Bay and to the south--San Francisco's skyline. The view of the town from the water is as spectacular as its view of the water. The most usual comparison is with that of a Mediterranean village.

Near water's edge, the historic central business district runs principally along Bridgeway--known as Water Street before 1937 when the Golden Gate Bridge was built--it is the main street of town. Along Bridgeway and part of the way up the hill on Princess Street, small, mainly two-story commercial buildings line the sidewalk. As with many old small-business areas, the shops are on the first floor with living quarters above. These anachronistic little buildings have miraculously survived the time.

The usual "modernizations" of store fronts has taken place. Sausalito's burgeoning tourist industry brought about the departure of the old, family-owned, resident-serving businesses: hardware store, meat market, dime store, etc.; eventually all were replaced with tourist oriented shops and restaurants. Many of these are of a transient nature and as new enterprises replace other, short-lived businesses, they often seem to be preceded by painters and carpenters to re-decorate the interiors but also to make some changes to the exterior in keeping with the theme of the business--frequently disregarding the building as a whole.

That Sausalito has escaped the neon and plastic and aluminum of other California cities is due largely to the caring citizenry plus a conscientious, city appointed, Community Appearances Advisory Board--later Design Review Board disbanded in 1996. Yet, in many cases, two buildings have been joined as one with new facades, stucco has covered over most of the original shiplap Italianate facades, there is evidence of the asphalt shingle, aluminum and aggregate salesmen. And in September, 1979, while the Historic District study was in progress, one building was hastily demolished. However, the scale, height and character remain.

The portion of the Historic District which is on Bridgeway, north of Princess Street, can be characterized as two and three story attached row-buildings, usually 25 feet wide, that relate to one another in a harmonious way while representing different styles of architecture and modernizations.

The two basic time periods represented here are the 1890's and World War I. Individually, only a few of the facades show true architectural distinction but a trick of the eye dismisses the least of them because they are of a shared scale, height and general style. Most have in common some or all of the following: bay windows, boxed cornices, false fronts, Italiante roofline detail, recessed entryways, and transoms. There are several notable exceptions to this brief generalization but in the interest of brevity they will be listed elsewhere.

The northern portion of the district is oriented to a lovely, small, triangular park/plaza with a fountain from the 1915 San Francisco Panama Pacific International Exposition, guarded by large concrete elephants, also from the expo, and three tall stately palm trees. The plaza is filled with shrubs, specimen trees and flowering plants and combines the feeling of a Victorian garden with that of a Mediterranean plaza. This impression is enhanced by the 1915 mission revival style Sausalito Hotel. North and east of the hotel was the last remnants of the railroad/ferryboat era--vestigial pilings of the old ferryboat slip, removed in 1996 for new ferryboat landing and future municipal pier.

Bridgeway south of Princess has an unrestricted view of Richardson and San Francisco Bays. The sidewalk runs along the water's edge with an additional walkway below street level that is inundated at high tide. Yee Tock Chee Park is a small multi-level area of concrete and wood pilings built on the site of the original ferryboat landing (the ferry "Princess", 1868). It is an ideal place from which to view both the water and a portion of the District. Two restaurant buildings (a former yacht club and a former boathouse) built on pilings over the water create a turn of the century waterfront feeling.

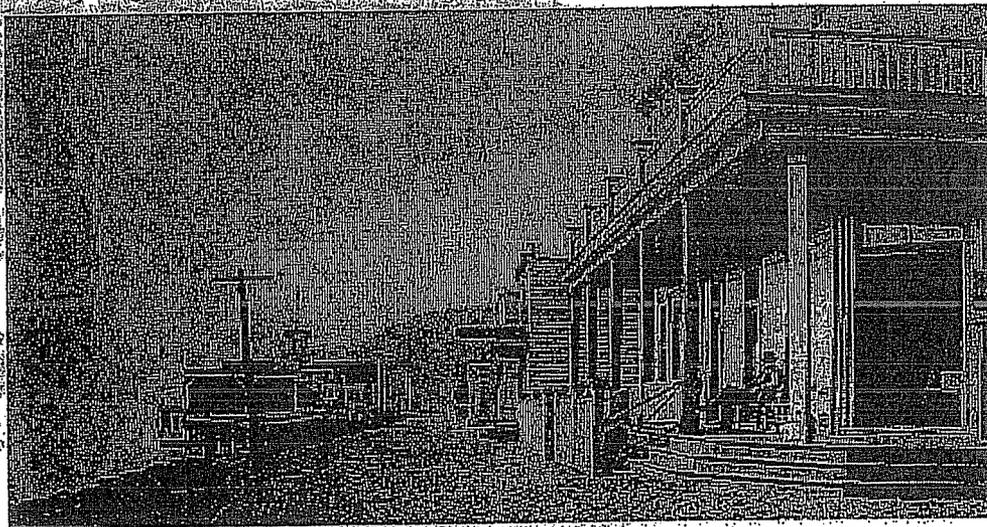
The buildings along this portion of the street are more heterogeneous than those of the northern portion. Many were either built or remodeled in the 1920's--functional structures that suggest their original uses--stores and garages. Others are representative of the "Victorian" era. Here as elsewhere, residential use is combined with shops and restaurants. This section of Bridgeway, from Princess Street to the foot of Richardson Street is the base of a steep bluff that very effectively separates the commercial district from the residential.

Princess Street is the transition between Bridgeway and "The Hill". Only one block long, it is steep and winding. At its base, a continuation of the type of buildings that appear on Bridgeway, then a gradual transition to residential at the top of the street. At the intersection with Bulkley Avenue, on the south side, a small, wood Greek revival house is set peacefully in the trees. Two homes next to it on Bulkley have been converted to apartments and have been included in the District as they are prominent in early photographs of the hill from the water and represent the styles of many early hillside homes.

At the top of Princess, on Bulkley, are the "Portals of the Nook"-- an arched brick and terra cotta entryway to what was once a fine Willis Polk designed shingle-style Queen Anne mansion. It was demolished in 1961 in order to build a large apartment house. The terra cotta medallions between the arches say "Anno Domino", "The Nook" and "1891".

Just to the north, on Bulkley, the "crown jewel" of the district, Laneside. Built only months after the Nook was completed, the style and use of materials suggests that Polk may have inspired its design, as well. In spite of its wooded setting, the house is highly visible from the town and water. The district terminates here although it could well continue on as there are many notable examples of residential architecture in this area.

The steep steps of Excelsior Lane, which border Laneside on the north, lead back down the hill to Bridgeway. The famous view is never more spectacular than at this point where the panorama unfolds and the plaza and fountain directly below.



Bridgeway and Princess St looking south @ 1887, Ryans Hotel is to the right and San Francisco Yacht Club in background

FOREWORD

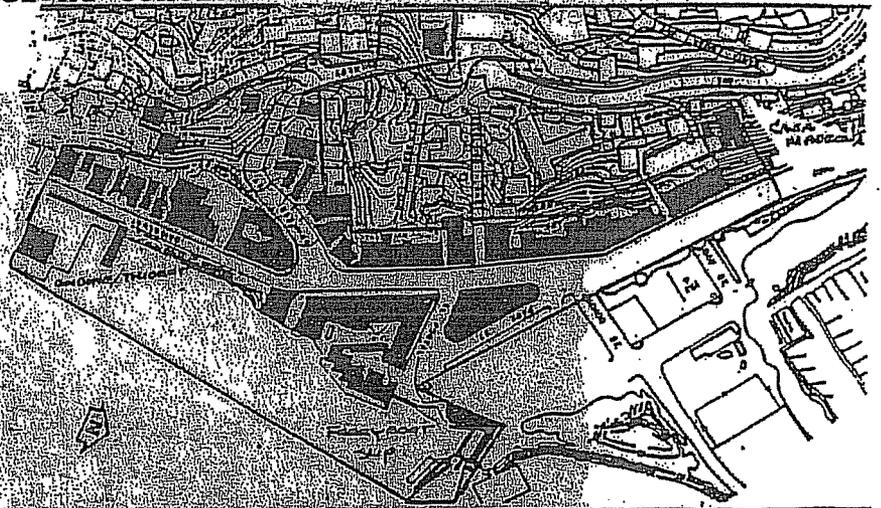
From the beginning of the ferryboat era in 1868, the area we now know today as the Sausalito Historic District was the center of all major activity and commerce in Sausalito. In 1875, when the railroad arrived, it became a bustling transportation hub. By the Twenties, fifty trains and fifty ferries arrived and departed each day--Sausalito was the main Marin County terminus.

The dirt streets, verandas and wooden sidewalks of Sausalito of the 1890's are gone, as are the railroads, but the architectural style of that period profoundly influences the character of the downtown area. Many structures have undergone ruthless faceliftings to "keep up" with the changing times, but even many of the altered buildings have kept their distinctive Italiante rooflines and upper window details.

Italiante commercial, an early variation of Northern California Victorian storefront architecture, is characterized by relatively restrained exterior treatment: bracketed cornices of boxed cornices with friezes top false fronts, flat windows have hoods of pediments, bay windows are often decorated with medallions of flat columns. Classical elements are incorporated in the wood trim

Eighty-seven percent (87%) of the buildings in the District were constructed prior to 1925. A variety of styles reflect the growth and change of Sausalito's downtown--an harmonious mixture whose scale and height contribute to its unique sense of time and place.

The following descriptions are in walking tour sequence beginning with Horizon's Tops and proceeding along the water side of the street to Casa Madonna Hotel, W. Cross Bridgeway and reverse direction to Princess Street, turn right, continue uphill to the top of Princess and the four houses on Buhaley, then back downhill on the other side of Princess turning right on Bridgeway. Continue on the west side of the street to point of origin.



Boundaries of HISTORIC DISTRICT
see enlarged map, page 17

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS AND HISTORIES

558 Bridgeway; HORIZONS/TOPS: This wooden Italiante structure designed by R.H. White in 1898 for the San Francisco Yacht Club was a Bay Area center for social and yachting activities until 1933 when the club moved to Belvedere. It is built on pilings over the water on the site of an earlier yacht club building (destroyed by fire in 1897) where the town of Sausalito was incorporated at a meeting held on September 4, 1893. Restored and enlarged with the once-open porches now glassed in dining areas, the dignified "yacht club" style has been maintained and the Bridgeway facade still closely resembles early photos.

588 Bridgeway; SCOMAS: A long, narrow shiplap structure built on pilings over the water, built prior to 1891 and moved in 1923 to present site. The earliest known use was the M. Lange Launch Co.: launch and tow service, sandwiches, 3 A.M. newspaper boat and later a fuel dock and snack bar. A favorite Art Colony hangout in the 1950's known as the TIN ANGEL, in the 60's it was known as the GLAD HAND. Enlarged and altered over the years, this former boathouse has always retained its distinctive curved backside and false-front with dropped cornice and spindle and spool decoration.

Foot of Princess Street; YEE TOCK CHEE PARK: Site of the first ferryboat landing in 1868 beginning with the ferry PRINCESS. During World War II, the area was fenced off for use as a submarine Net Station facility. Long known as "Princess Park" the name was changed in 1977 when the area was renovated, to honor "Willie Yee," (Yee Tock Chee) a beloved Sausalito merchant who had generously extended credit to his customers in lean times. Now an inviting multileveled space with pilings and textured concrete nooks that underscore the marine setting.

660 Bridgeway; HOULIHAN'S/OLD PURITY SHOPS: Still referred to as "The old Purity Store," it's distinctive arched shape was the trademark of early supermarket architecture. Built in 1941, the southern side of the building was remodeled in 1980 using pilings structurally to carry on the theme of the adjacent park.

664-666 Bridgeway; ROYAL ARTS CO.: This 1897 structure is relatively unaltered in a row of buildings that are for the most part either newer or have been severely altered. Flanked by arched facades, it seems all the more sturdy and straightforward: brick with slanted bay windows, Italiante details and cast iron pseudo columns. Highly visible at its Princess and Bridgeway intersection, it was built by Christopher Becker, businessman and political figure to house his stationery store with an office above.

668 Bridgeway; TIMBERLAND: The first motion picture theatre in Sausalito--it was built in 1915 with a mission revival style facade. Originally the Princess Theatre, it was re-named the Gate Theatre in honor of the Golden Gate Bridge then under construction (1930's). The building has undergone several renovations. Today a one-and-a-half-story brick facade, replacing the stucco and wood of the past.

670 Bridgeway; WENSHIPS: This was the first brick building built in Sausalito--1885. Its appearance suggests its original use; FIEDLER'S General Store--a family active in the commerce and political affairs of the town for over 50 years. Distinctive tie rods punctuate this the brick of this early structure, and a wooden second story was added in 1980 during a seismic retrofit.

676-686 Bridgeway; LOUIS ARONOW/SEVEN SEAS/LA CAMISA : A facade so altered from the original as to not seem the same building(s). Originally two square-bay Eastlake style building constructed in 1885 and 1889 by Jacob Schnell to house the post office, news depot, and Bay City Market--the southern portion was the first two-story brick structure in Sausalito. John Schnell was the first postmaster in 1870.

688 Bridgeway; SAUSALITO FERRY COMPANY: New construction (1979). Originally the alleyway to the Ferry Garage--a narrow, odd shaped space. In 1929, it was covered over for a cigar store in front and a speakeasy in back, according to local memories. Later it housed the Sausalito News, following that the Four Winds Bar, and until its demise, the Two Turtles. Today a one-and-a-half-story glass and stucco facade which fits well between the two-story buildings to the north and south.

Bridgeway/El Portal; SAUSALITO HOTEL: Built in 1915, the mission-revival roofline of this two-story hotel is a notable contribution to the silhouette of Sausalito. It is complemented by the Victorian/Mediterranean plaza across the street, PLAZA VINA DEL MAR. Overall appearance is much the same as the original; storefront, entrances and windows on the ground floor have been modified--in this case to be more in keeping with the mission-style architecture than they were originally. Site of the Arbordale, a German beer garden.

28 El Portal; MACKE(S): Built in 1916 by Northwestern Pacific Railroad--originally a small, utilitarian structure housing an express office with an entrance to the adjoining garage. The U.S. Post Office was located here for approximately fifteen years until @1958. The building was extensively remodeled in 1960 and reflects the rectangular architecture of that period.

30 El Portal; INN ABOVE THE TIDES: Built in 1962 as an apartment building, it's natural wood exterior and architecture blends well with landscape and older buildings. The site of the Ferry Garage, adjacent to the railroad/ferryboat terminal. It has been recently renovated into a hotel.

FERRYBOAT LANDING: The railroad dominated Sausalito's waterfront from its early days--tracks, apparatus and buildings. The original North Pacific Coast depot occupied this site in 1875. In 1903, North Shore Railroad built a handsome two-story Neo-classical revival depot--demolished in @1945. North-western Pacific operated its train and ferries here from 1907-1941. The last vestige of this bustling terminal--the pilings and gallows were removed in 1996 to make way for new ferry landing and future municipal pier.

PLAZA VINA DEL MAR: This park site was given to the City by North Shore Railroad in 1904--filled land from Bridgeway to the present ferry landing. The 1915 Panama Pacific International Exposition was the source of both the fountain, designed by William B. Faville of Bliss and Faville and the guardian elephants designed by McKim, Meade & White--gifts to the City by Faville. In 1977, the fountain was completely recast and restored by private resident subscription and in 1978 the World War I monument was moved and re-dedicated. This beautiful plaza forms the very heart of Sausalito's Historic District.

CASA MADRONA: An Italiante mansion-turned-hotel, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Its history is too considerable to be covered in this brief summary. Built in 1885 for William Grant Barrett, a California Pioneer who retired as Secretary Emeritus from the San Francisco Gas and Electric Company; it became a hotel @1905 and has been continuously operated as a lodging place since then--through good and lean times. Threatened with demolition in 1965, when it appeared it would slide down the hillside during heavy rains, a special historical designation helped save the building. It was restored and expanded with small buildings below the original hotel which gives it a "cottage" look.

777 Bridgeway; VILLAGE FAIR: Built as a parking garage in 1924 by Clinton DeWitt Mason of the Mason Distillery family. A substantial, bulky, unadorn design suggests a no-nonsense commercial structure. Exterior contrast paint gives the illusion of more detail than actually exists. The original marquee remains but the gas pumps and Romanesque arcade detail no longer exist. Here is an example of a well recycled building: dozens of small shops have a place in its

cavernous interior; even the original parking ramp has been transformed into a unique staircase to the varied shop levels.

763-771 Bridgeway; MEDICAL/DENTAL BUILDING: Built in 1958, the glass, aluminum and wood panels reflect the "International Style" that was prevalent at that time. Site of Knights of Pythias Hall.

757 Bridgeway; NO NAME BAR: Built after the Fourth of July fire in 1893 that destroyed nine buildings. A typical flat-front Italiante commercial structure that combined living quarters upstairs and a saloon below. The original shiplap facade has been stuccoed; the second floor window detail is of interest and the entryway is enhanced by spectacular jewel-like windows in the paneled entry door. Earlier names include: Oak Grill, Todt's Bar, and Herb's Club Cafe.

755 Bridgeway; GG OF SAUSALITO: Built in 1899, possibly as a bakery; the bay windows were added between 1910 and 1925. Originally shiplap, now stucco; the Italiante detail of the upper windows and roofline remain and the modernized storefront repeats the design elements of the upper floor. The Porthole Tailor, once located here, is remembered as a dark and cluttered shop where one could buy almost anything.

749 Bridgeway; J.D. BROWNE: Built in 1894, this is the most distinctive and authentic of Sausalito's few remaining wooden Victorian facades. The square bays and embellished with ornamental moldings, the bracketed cornice is notable as this building is a story taller than its neighbors and at a slight turn in Bridgeway so that the false-front is in profile against the sky. Home of the Sausalito News from 1909 to 1925, it became a well-loved landmark as the Tides Bookstore in the 1950's where lectures and informal talks were offered featuring noted and controversial figures such as Eldridge Cleaver, Alan Watts and Anais Nin.

743-745 Bridgeway; ARCADE SHOPS: A wood and decorative shingle building with Italiante details; built in 1894 as a livery stable. A very distinctive sign across the top of the building, TAMALPAIS STABLES (later TAMALPAIS GARAGE) has been replaced by a shingle, false front roofline. The arched stable entrance has been squared off, windows enlarged, yet it looks much the same as in early photographs. During the 1950's, the Sausalito Little Theatre performed in the rear of the building with a side entrance to the Plaza Bar, next door.

737-741 Bridgeway; PATTERSON'S: Built in 1894, the Italiante roofline detail remains although the half-timbering and stucco now suggest more of a Tudor theme. The

second floor bays were added between 1910 and 1920. Built by Frank Jukich whose Ferry Restaurant was destroyed in the 1893 fire, it is believed that this saloon was called Railroad House. During the 1950's, this building was known as the Plaza Bar, an artist hangout.

731 Bridgeway; GENE HILLER; is now housed in what was City Hall for 50 years and Bank of Sausalito prior to that. A beautifully symmetrical two-story brick building with classical details, it is one of the few downtown buildings that remains little changed since its construction in 1894 as a bakery. In 1909 it was "renovated" for the new bank and the entryways were slightly altered at that time. The facade was recently restored.

721-725 Bridgeway; BURLWOOD GALLERY; Two 1894 buildings joined as one. Similar, but not twins, they were Eastlake style with square bays, false fronts and bracketed hoods. Now 1940's Mission style stucco with hooded bays. A 1901 map indicates flats upstairs with saloon, barbershop and cigar store below.

715 Bridgeway; WELLS FARGO; Built in 1924 and designed by H.H. Miller, it is reminiscent of the grand banking temples on a scale that works with its surroundings. Painted sandstone, Napoleon Grey marble, copper grillwork and sashes, terra cotta medallions and decorative frieze combine with high Romanesque arches flanked by Corinthian capitals in relief. The decorative elements are visible at close range from the Excelsior Lane steps. Built by Bank of Sausalito for \$72,000, it later became American Trust and Savings which merged with Wells Fargo. The only change to the facade is the automatic teller on the right side which originally was a window opening.

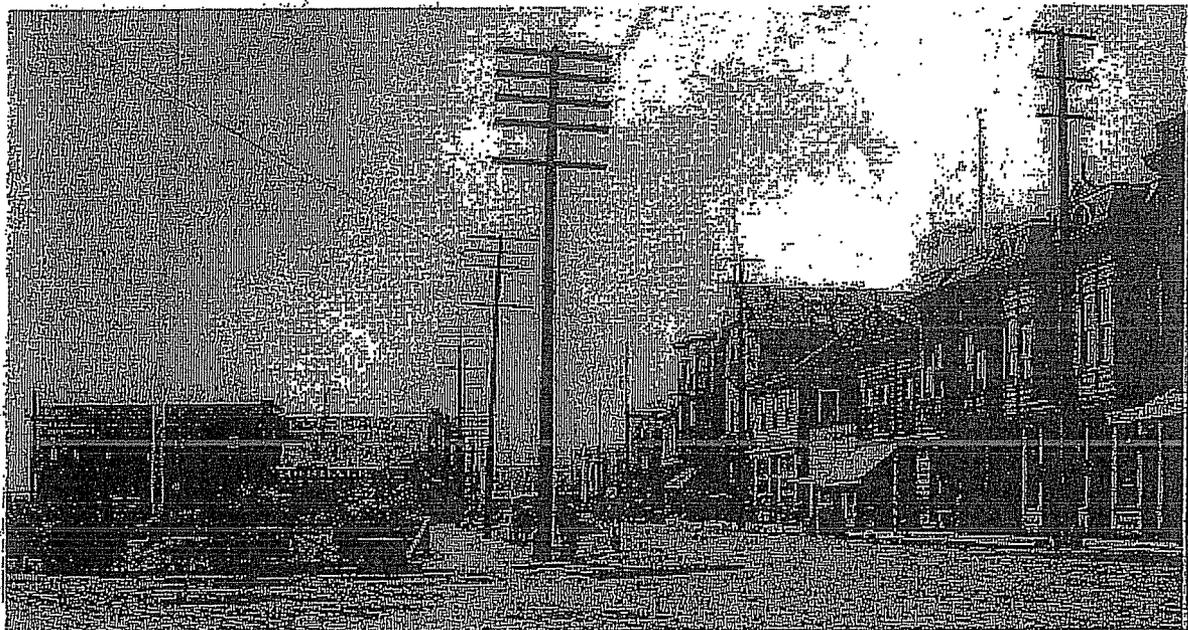
701-707 Bridgeway; DEL MONTE APARTMENTS; Much enlarged and remodeled, the earliest portion of this structure was built in 1879 and housed the post office. Early photos show two buildings of dissimilar height joined by a second floor open porch with EL MONTE HOTEL across the front. In 1910, the portion which is now Sausalito Pharmacy was the entrance to the Ferry Cafe with transoms and doors of stained and beveled glass, a fanlight above the swinging door entrance which was flanked by fluted pilasters. Slanted bay windows were added between 1910-1924. Colonel John E. Slinkey, who operated the grand El Monte Hotel on the Hill, operated this smaller hotel and billiard parlor as his "face in the hole" calling it alternately Sausalito Hotel or El Monte when the hotel on the hill underwent a series of name changes and proprietorships.

693-695 Bridgeway; GAMES PEOPLE PLAY: The significance of this three-story structure is in its potential. The 1894 architect's rendering along with later photos show a distinguished slanted-bay shiplap Italiante with flat Corinthian columns and garland designed decoration. Now all is faced with asbestos shingles. Built to house the Sausalito News with flats above, it was later J. Mecci and Co. Groceries, and for many years the Owl Cafe "Eats at all hours."

687-691 Bridgeway; LAPPERTS/TRIO JEWELRY: Built @1902, possibly as two separate buildings that had a shared roofline and separated below via an open hallway. Bay windows once extended to the roofline. The Eureka Meat Market and Sylvester Pearl's real estate office are the most remembered occupants of this building.

683-685 Bridgeway; SPEEDO: Built in 1924, this building is typical of the 1920's row-houses in San Francisco's Richmond District. A dropped cornice relieves the plainness of this facade. Originally Marin Hardware, it was the office of PG&E @ 1925-1967.

679-681 Bridgeway; HANNA: A utilitarian brick commercial building constructed in 1915 for the Sausalito Drug Company which remained in this location until @1955. Dropped cornice and radiating arch relieve plainness of the brick. Location of the Cat and Fiddle restaurant and bar until 1996, the store front was renovated in keeping with the plainness of the architecture.



Bridgeway looking south past Plaza Vina Del Mar in 1904

675 Bridgeway; PETRI'S: Built in 1924 and known as the Chamber of Commerce Building, the facade has been remodeled at least twice. Originally an all-glass recessed storefront with a high transom and stepped parapet roofline, the Bank of America gave it more of a bank-like appearance when it moved into the building in 1946. The present facade is faced with a flecked, polished aggregate.

671-673 Bridgeway; ODYSSEY: Built as the First National Bank of Sausalito in 1917; later Bank of Italy which became Bank of America; in 1937 it was Northwestern Building and Loan, then Northwestern Savings and Loan. A Black/Green marble, flat facade has replaced the bay window and mission style of the original.

667-669 Bridgeway; HANSON ART GALLERY: Within recent memory known as Ole's Bakery. A "modern" building, in 1914 designed by C.H. Smith for Italian merchants Mecci and Ratto - Mecci and Company, Groceries. Relatively unaltered, this is the most representative of the group of commercial buildings of the period. Two-story glazed cream terra cotta. The recessed store front is a theme often repeated on Bridgeway.

4 Princess; TIME AFTER TIME et al: Originally SCHNELL'S HOUSE, hotel -- 1878. The appearance could be described as New England waterfront boarding house. A 1910 photo shows building with "Schnell's House" painted on the facade which is slightly visible today. An expansion of the building and third story was added in 1890. The ground level has been drastically remodeled, yet the overall appearance is remarkably similar to early photos--highly visible at its corner location. Jacob Schnell's boarding house and saloon was one of Sausalito's earliest businesses--strategically located opposite the original ferryboat landing.

12-20 Princess; STARBUCKS et. al: Constructed for Jean Baptiste Baraty in 1892 to house his meat market on the ground floor with family quarters above. Drop siding exterior features unusual square bays with dormer-like hoods and a frieze of vertical batten and board. Lower portion of building remodeled with historic intentions in mind.

28-30 Princess; PRINCESS COURT: Described as a "modern business block" prior to its 1913 construction as a residence and store combined. The Thomas Young family butcher shop occupied this location until World War II; the adjacent concrete garage added in the mid-1920's. Both buildings were shingled and a shopping arcade created between them.

36-38 Princess; MARK REUBEN GALLERY: Built in 1894, early maps show building set back from the street. Widening and grading of Princess Street combined with additions and alterations to front of building have left it with an undistinguished facade flush with the sidewalk. U.S. Post Office before 1940; from 1940 to 1957 used as a plumbing warehouse. In 1957 housed the Sausalito Hardware and Plumbing Company.

40 Princess: Three-story apartment building with drop siding, square bay and dropped box cornice. A small portion of the building appears in a 1910 photo: cornice, frieze, brackets, colonettes--San Francisco stick style, originally. A transitional building on Princess between residential and commercial areas.

52 Princess; TAPIA ART STUDIO: A veranda runs the length of this facade, its roof supported with turned columns and decorative sawn wood brackets. Built in 1894 as a residence for Christopher H. Becker (Becker Building 664 Bridgeway), older residents remember a plaque near the entrance to this house with the motto, "Small but Mine" in German. Dr. C.F. Larsen, Sausalito's "family doctor" for many years, lived here at one time.

62 Princess; _____: A pioneer style, one-story wood frame building with Gothic-revival elements and a low gable roof. The pointed cathedral window under the eaves suggest a former use: for 47 years a Christian Science Church. For 24 years before that, Sausalito City Hall. An 1869 map shows a structure on this site similar in size and shape to the present building; maps from 1887 show the unusual projections on the front that exists today.

90-92 Princess; CABANA BONITA/BUCKEYE COTTAGE: This home represents early bungalow style architecture in Sausalito. Built in 1897 by George Urquhart, painting contractor, with his shop on the lower floor, the Urquhart name continued at this address until 1967. The colonial revival veranda with Tuscan columns commands a view from the top of Princess Street.

77 Bulkley; (portals of) THE NOOK: Set against modern apartments, the ivy covered portals resemble an archeological remnant--a small reminder of old grandeur. Handsome arches are set with radiating brick. Curved bricks form the column, topped by an Ionic capital. Architect Willis Polk designed the Nook and portals for Francis Avery in 1891--a Queen Anne shingle style house with turrets and decorative shingle siding. It was demolished in 1961. The Averys were early Sausalito settlers, prominent in business. Francis Avery was secretary for the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company.

109 Bulkley; LANESIDE: Built for San Francisco attorney, H.C. Campbell, in 1892 by M.E. Roundtree. On a steep, wooded hillside, the Queen Anne towers help to capture the unobstructed view of the bay and town below--a house uniquely designed for its site. Plain shingle with decorative shingle relief, Doric columns and stained glass windows add elegant detail. In 1921, Julius Quelle converted the building into six apartment units and the lot on the south, originally a Victorian garden was developed with addition to the original building in the early 1980's.

48 Bulkley; residence: A Queen Anne shingle style house built prior to 1894--prominent in early photos of Sausalito from the water, now difficult to see anything but its very distinctive and graceful conical tower and roof with widows walk.

54 Bulkley; ZEPHYR COTTAGE: Many early residences were described as cottages--often summer rentals named to describe some feature of the building or its setting--similar to the English system of names rather than addresses for homes. Constructed @ 1891, this too is prominent in early photos but is difficult to see, now. Originally, a neo-classical facade with bay windows, the appearance has been modified over the years with the conversion to apartments.

83 Princess; RICHARDS HOUSE/GLEN BANK: This Little Greek Revival cottage, built in 1884, seems completely separate from the bustling business district. The truncated hip roof with widows walk is visible from Bulkley Avenue above; the full length veranda is highly visible through the trees. Built by John Richards, a member of the first Board of Trustees of Sausalito (1893) and real estate entrepreneur, he built a number of cottages as rentals 1884-1893.

21 Princess; COPPER HOUSE: Was built as a residence prior to 1887. A tiny, one-story wood frame cottage with gable roof, it seems to cling to Princess Street with a short, steep bluff to one side. Unaltered, it suggests an earlier way of life on Princess Street.

19 Princess; SAUSALITO SALVAGE SHOP: One of the earliest known buildings in the business district, constructed @ 1874. This portion of Princess Street featured businesses that dealt with wood, coal and hay; 1891-94 maps indicate wood and coal and express wagon uses here. In 1901 a sign reads, "The Mason Engineering Co., Dwellings Heated--Steam--Hot Water--Plumbing." Original drop siding exterior has been shingled, windows slightly enlarged.

3-11 Princess, 633-639 Bridgeway; CRAZY SHIRT et. al: The facade and configuration of this building changed a great deal over the years with the growth and the widening and grading of Bridgeway. Built in 1885 for Thomas Ryan, hotel keeper; early photos show a wood frame building with veranda similar to a Wild West movie set. A second, brick structure was built by Ryan in after 1901. Originally a narrow alleyway separated the two. In the late 1920's, the two were joined as one and stuccoed with a red Spanish tile false roof; the Italiante boxed cornice, brackets and paneled frieze remain from the earlier version. Long known as RYAN'S HOTEL, it was referred to in an 1885 newspaper as "Seaside Resort--first class saloon and hotel accommodations."

629 Bridgeway; GIOVANNI'S PIZZA: A diminutive one-story building; its false tile roof, brackets beneath eaves and base-relief on the facade echo some of the details of Ryan's Hotel. Built between 1887 and 1891, its early uses were an office, saloon, barbershop.

625 Bridgeway; VENICE GOURMET: Built between 1894 and 1901, early photos show the building marked EXPRESS--SAUSALITO, MILL VALLEY, ROSS VALLEY, SAN RAFAEL with a gable roof and shed-like false front. An auto ferry service was inaugurated between Sausalito and San Francisco in 1922 and the conversion of this structure into a garage probably took place shortly after that--the walls were rebuilt and the gable roof was kept. Listed as the Golden Gate Garage in 1925, it was later a restaurant, sandwich shop, automobile sales room and grocery store.

621 Bridgeway; ANGELINO'S: Built in 1914 by A. Gales as a Nickelodeon, it later became the Swastika Theatre with a "men only" loft. One memory is that the walls were covered with embossed metal as a precaution against fire. A boxed cornice with brackets and paneled frieze add just a touch of decoration to this wood frame building. Many restaurants and bars have been located here; among them: Lester Hainscheimer, Steve's Tavern, Bridgeway Inn and The Flying Fish.

611-613 Bridgeway; CANDY STORE: Built in 1924 opposite the the Golden Gate Ferry Co. landing (1922-1937), probably originally a sandwich shop for commuters. The open area in back of the building was a stable for the various merchants in town: Baraty Market, Fiedler's Store, Marin Fruit, etc. It is best remembered as the Nite Hawk Cafe. A plain, symmetrical one-story structure; flat Tuscan columns suggest a bit of detail.

605-609 Bridgeway; MARIN FRUIT CO.: in relief on this stucco facade suggest the continuing business of this 1920's style grocery store. A number of Chinese names are associated with this building but principally that of groceryman "Willie Yee" after whom YEE TOCK CHEE PARK was named. The south portion was constructed in 1912, the northern addition @ 1924; this facade very likely dates from that time and probably the entire block of businesses underwent new construction and face lifting when the new Golden Gate Ferry brought more automobiles to this end of town.

599-603 Bridgeway; TOWN AND COUNTRY ANTIQUES, et al: Best known as the LINCOLN GARAGE. A two-story concrete structure with cavernous center driveway/parking area and shops on either side. Constructed in 1924 to accommodate parking and repair services for fifty autos, a ramp to the second floor was built for parking and repair. Also known as Gazzola Garage, Pistolessi Garage and Bert's Garage.

595 Bridgeway; BAY GEAR, et al: Also known as PISTOLESI FLATS. Built in 1907 by the Pistolessi family, Louis C. Pistolessi was a Town Trustee and Town Attorney. An 1892 signboard near this location reads, "F.V. Pistolessi--teas and coffees." Built as apartment house with 12 units, its date of construction could relate to the influx of the new residents to Sausalito after the 1906 earthquake. A 3 1/2-story shingled building with slanted bay windows. Relatively unaltered.

589 Bridgeway; FACTORY OUTLET, et al: Built as six flats in 1904 by F.V. Pistolessi, it adjoins the building to the north and they appear as one with their bays windows and wood shakes covering. Both have shops below with apartments above.

585 Bridgeway; UNIVERSAL GALLERY: A one-and-a-half-story plain stucco facade with mansard roof. Flat, modified Tuscan columns flank entry gate. Built in 1914 as the Telephone Exchange (digital dialing did not take over in Sausalito until the mid 1950's), it was constructed on the site of the third of a trio of Victorian cottages--the other two remain to the south.

579 Bridgeway; GEORGIU: Built in 1886 as a trio of Queen Anne cottages by yachtsman, Captain Charles Chittenden. Rentals with proximity to the yacht club and commanding view of the bay, they were named, "Lolita", "Lucretia" and "Lurline". The houses were raised and moved back when the street was graded and the third building to the north was demolished in 1914. Altered little by little over the years, they are now connected by a shared balcony and sawn carpenter gothic wood decorations have been added in extreme excess of original appearance.

569 Bridgeway; SAUSALITO BAKERY & CAFE, et al: Designed by C. Fisher and built in 1908 for Frank Jukich as the OLD FERRY GRIEL. A slanted bay Italianate/commercial building with a symmetrical facade and heavy, dropped decorated box cornice which hangs over the second story bay windows. Virtually unaltered since its days as a saloon/restaurant, it became an art gallery and artists co-op in 1939--the old restaurant kitchen put to use for artists' family-style dinners.

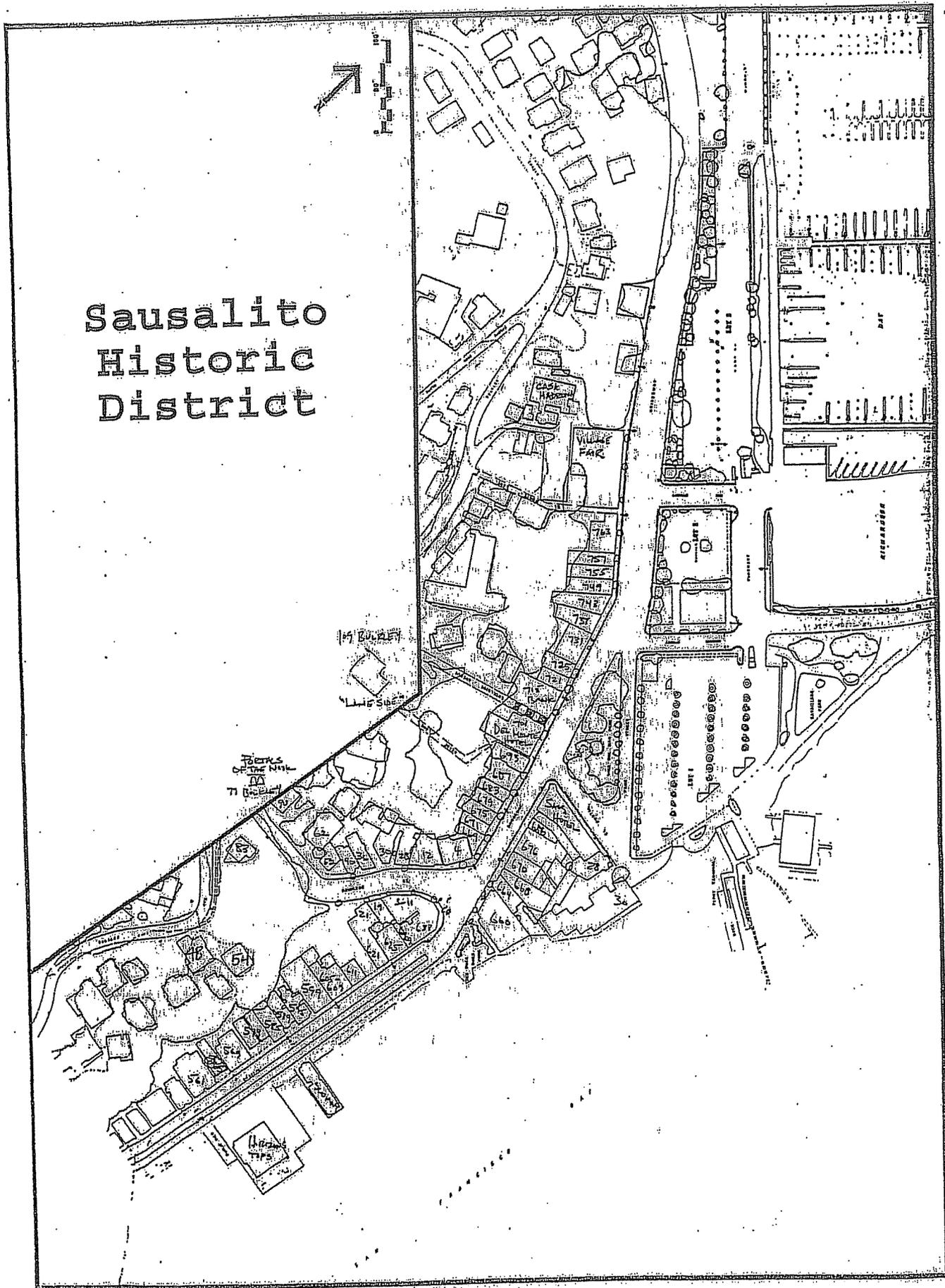
565 Bridgeway; ZABIT & ASSOCIATES INC.: Built in 1983, this building replaced a small cottage built in the 1940's. A two-and-a-half story brick building with high glass arch on the second story. Covered with ivy, it almost seems hidden between the buildings on either side.

561-563 Bridgeway; DEXTER'S HOUSE: A boarding house built in 1897; a portion of it was used as City Hall between 1918-1924. The unusual roof nearly defies description: in the front, mansard gables with pediments have bay windows flanked by small ovals, a half-round is set into each pediment. Windows with bracketed hoods are set deep into the roof sides. The open veranda, now supported by plain posts, once had turned posts with spindle and spool arches.



San Francisco Yacht Club with Victorians in Background 1902

Sausalito Historic District



REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

1910 A pictorial "Survey" published with the title, SAUSALITO, THE GENEVA OF AMERICA, included representatives of residential and commercial architecture in the town plus three panoramas, one of which is the northern portion of the Historic District. Some of the photographs are streetscapes, some are portraits of buildings and others are closeups of portions of buildings. Listed below are structures represented either whole or in part in the SHD. The booklet is in the SHS archives (PS 75-373).

- 1 San Francisco Yacht Club (Horizons)
- 2 Lange's Landing (Seomas)
- 5 Becker Building (Royal Arts Co.)
- 7 Fiedler's Store (Winships)
- 8 Schnell Property (Seven Seas)
- 14 Casa Madrona
- 17 Bar (No Name)
- 18 Bakery (GG of Sausalito)
- 19 Sausalito News (J.D. Browne)
- 20 Tamalpais Stables (Arcade Shops)
- 21 Cafe (Patterson's)
- 22 Bank Building (Gene Hiller)
- 23 721-725 Bridgeway (Burlwood Gallery)
- 25 El Monte Hotel (Del Monte)
- 26 Mecci & Co. (Games People Play)
- 27 687-691 Bridgeway (Lapperts/Trio Jewelry)
- 33 Schnell's House bar/hotel (Time After Time)
- 34 Baraty Building (Starbucks)
- 41 The Nook
- 42 Laneside
- 43 &
- 44 Residences
- 47 Plumber (Salvage Shop)
- 48 Ryan's Hotel bar/hotel (Crazy Shirt)
- 55 &
- 56 Pistolesi Buildings (Bay Gear & Factory Outlet)
- 60 cafe (Sausalito Bakery & Cafe)

1924 A new tax assessment system was developed for Sausalito and a manual designed for valuation using sample structures with photos and descriptions of materials used. The book, "REPORT--Equalization of Tax Assessment--Town of Sausalito California--1924" is in the SHS archives (75-232A) and cites the following structures:

- 1 San Francisco Yacht Club (Horizons)
- 10 Sausalito Hotel
- 15 Mason's Garage (Village Fair)
- 24 Bank of Sausalito (Wells Fargo)
- 60 Old Ferry Grill (Saus. Bakery & Cafe)

1968. HERE TODAY--SAN FRANCISCO'S ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE (The Historic Sites Project for the Junior League of San Francisco, Inc.) Text by Olmstead and Watkins. Chronicle Publishers, 1968. Five SHD structures are included in their survey of Sausalito on p. 321. The information, however, is completely incorrect and was not corrected in any recent edition.

- 2 Glad Hand (Scomas)
- 10 Sausalito Hotel
- 14 Casa Madrona
- 19 Tides (J.D. Browne)
- 42 Laneside

1974-77 The Marin County Board of Supervisors requested an inventory of "Historical Resources" as part of a statewide survey by the Department of the Interior. An initial list was submitted to the City in February, 1975, and in 1977. 63 inventories of buildings and sites were submitted to the State Office of Historic Preservation by the Sausalito Landmarks Board. Much of the information has been updated since then. The following SHD structures and sites were included:

	NAME	OUR FILE NO.	STATE FILE NO.
1	Horizons/Tops	77-347	
2	Scomas	77-346	
9	Sausalito Hotel	77-364	00190
14	Casa Madrona	77-323	
19	J.D. Browne	77-321	
33	Schnell's House	77-339	
40	Residence	77-360	00199
41	Portals of the Nook	77-376	
42	Laneside	77-320	00193
45	Glen Bank	77-359	
62	Dexter's House	77-361	

1976 In connection with the Bicentennial, funds were raised to restore the fountain in Plaza Vina Del Mar. The Plaza at that time was designated as a Historical Point of Interest by the State of California NO MRN 002.

1980 Historic District survey by the Sausalito Landmarks Board and the Sausalito Historical Society. Sixty-three buildings and sites inventoried, researched, photographed and described. Numbers to the left of the names (above) indicate file number in SHS archives.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Magazine articles and books that do exist regarding Sausalito's history were not considered for use as reference as the information they contain is substantially incorrect. A great deal of historical information already existed on all sites; each structure was individually researched from newspapers, old city records and maps, documents and photos from the Sausalito Historical Society. Listed below are the major sources (all authors unknown); major "memory resources" are also listed.

NEWSPAPERS in SHS archives:

SAUSALITO NEWS* Bound volumes 1-42 (1885-1926) In its early years the NEWS was the official Marin County publication covering world and local events.

DIRECTORIES in SHS archives:

- *1878-79; McKenny's District Directory
- *1887 Marin County Directory (Photocopy of Sausalito pages)
- *1892 "The San Francisco Blue Book and Pacific Coast Elite Directory"
- *1892 Great Register of Marin County (includes national origin and occupation)
- *1902 Index of Great Register of Marin County
- *1904 Marin County Directory
- *1925 The Independent's Marin County Directory
- *Marin County Directory 1946-47; 1949-50; 1954-55; 1960

MAPS, PLAT BOOKS AND CITY DOCUMENTS, SHS archives and City of SAUSALITO

- "Town of Sausalito--Revelation of Real Estate Appraisal Record--1924"
- "Report Equalization of Tax Assessment--Town of Sausalito, California, 1924"

Minutes of the City Council of the City of Sausalito
1893-1979

- Block Book--Town of Sausalito @ 1949
- Plat Book @ 1894 (updated)
- SANBORN--CITY OF SAUSALITO (book) 1919 updated to 1955
- SANBORN MAPS: years 1887, 1891, 1894, 1901, 1919

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Fred Perry (deceased)
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Edward Souza (deceased)
Russell McGowan (deceased)
Marie Jukich
Wilma Young
John Donahue
Jack Gazzola
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Earl Dunphy (deceased)
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Sausalito Historic District

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