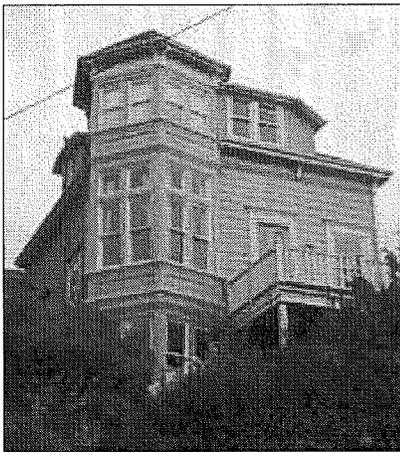


An early cottage with Italianate details, including a Palladian window with flat arches.



This Sausalito home has many Italianate characteristics.

Romantic Era

c. 1860-1880

Nationally, the picturesque styles from the Romantic era—especially the Gothic Revival and the Italianate—began during the 1830s and moved westward with expanding settlement. Architectural styles in Sausalito that represent the Romantic era include the Italianate, Gothic Revival (or Folk Victorian) and Greek Revival.

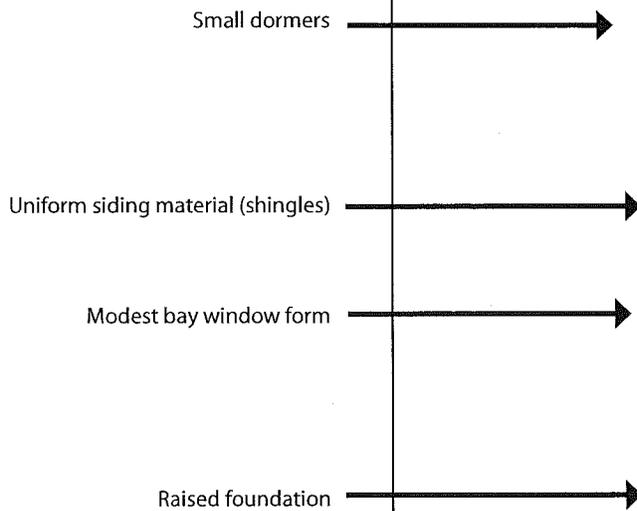
Italianate and Italianate Cottage

The Italianate style, along with other styles of the Picturesque Movement such as Gothic Revival and the Victorian era, were a reaction to the formal classicism of the Greek Revival. The Italianate style was introduced by Andrew Jackson Downing in his 1850 publication, *The Architecture of Country Houses*.

Characteristics

- Low pitch hipped roof
- Double-hung, narrow windows, often with round arch heads
- Window panes are either one-over-one or two-over-two
- Protruding sills
- Wide, overhanging eaves
- Ornate treatment of the eaves, including the use of paired brackets, modillions and dentil courses
- Blocked, cube shape, with a side-passage plan, or cross-gable
- Bay windows, often rectangular shape
- Rusticated quoins at building corners
- Cresting on roofs
- Transom, often curved, above the front door
- Ornate porch treatment, with round columns or square posts, and bargeboard ornament

Sample Key Features:



Need another example of Italianate residential here.

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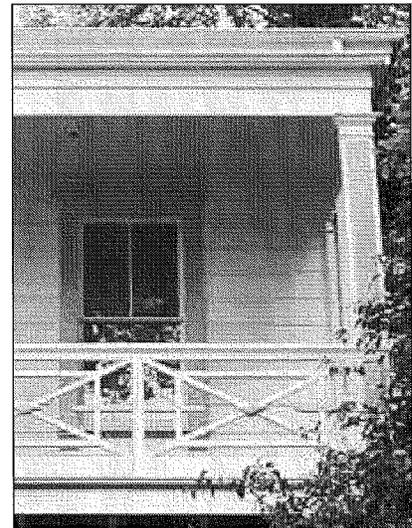
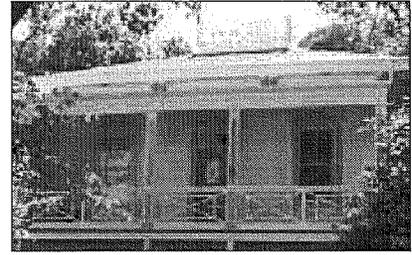
Greek Revival

c. 1830-1860

The end of the 18th century brought about great interest in classical building styles throughout the United States and Europe. The Greek Revival style became quite popular during the middle of the nineteenth century. Most domestic examples date from 1830 to 1860, and were spread through carpenter's guides and pattern books of the time.

Characteristics

- Gabled or hipped roof with a low pitch
- Cornice line of main roof and porch roofs emphasized with wide band of trim (representing the classical entablature)
- Entry porch or full-width porch supported by prominent square or rounded columns
- Examples without porches sometimes have pilasters at building corners and at an entry pediment
- Narrow line of transom and side lights around front door, usually incorporated into an elaborate door surround
- Windows typically six-over-six



Window with pedimented surround.



Sample Key Features:

← Symmetrical composition

← Simple, boxed entablature

← Window with pedimented surround

← Early classic (Doric) boxed porch posts

Greek Revival style.

Carpenter Gothic or Folk Victorian

The Carpenter Gothic style was part of the Romantic movement that valued emotion over rational thought. As a rejection of classicism the most vocal proponent of this style, Andrew Jackson Downing, emphasized vertical lines, deep colors and applied ornament.

Characteristics

- Often used “classic cottage” building form, with steeply pitched gables and dormers
- Cross gable roof plan or side gable roof plan with central cross gable over the door
- Clapboard or plaster siding
- Highly emphasized decorative ornament
- Dormers and eaves lines ornamented with decorative wooden bargeboards
- Pediments over windows
- Full-length windows and bay windows
- Lancet windows
- Elaborate turned posts, cut-out boards



An eclectic design with Carpenter Gothic details

Victorian Era

c. 1860-1900

Technically the word “Victorian” refers to the long reign of Queen Victoria, which lasted from 1833 to 1901, and encompassed the rich variety of architectural styles that were popular during the nineteenth century. Architecturally the word “Victorian” evokes the complexity and irregularity seen in the massing and materials of modest homes to large mansions.

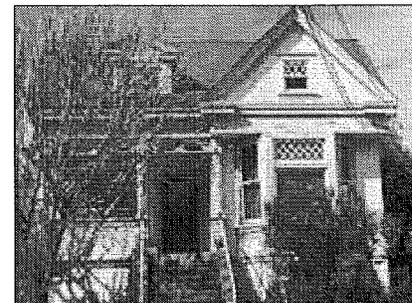
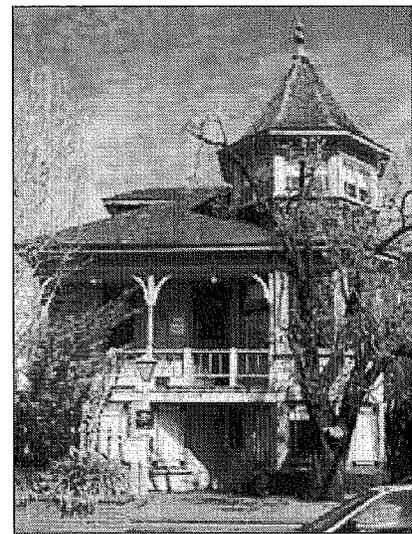
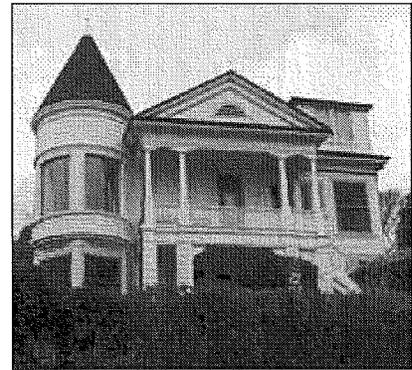
Architectural styles in Sausalito that represent the Victorian era include the Queen Anne, Stick and Shingle.

Queen Anne

Proponents of the Queen Anne style found their inspiration from the medieval art and architecture of its namesake’s reign (1702-1714), growing out of recognition of vernacular, modest, pre-industrial structures and a desire to bring about a close relationship of architecture to ornamentation. In the United States, it developed from a desire to identify a national style. Both the Centennial Exposition, held in Philadelphia in 1876, and the popularity of New England coastal towns exposed Americans to their colonial, vernacular architectural past. The style introduced a new kind of open planning and a new way of massing volumes of space; it was inherently eclectic and became available to homeowners of all income levels.

Characteristics

- Irregular, asymmetrical massing
- One to two stories
- Bay windows, towers, turrets, oriels, dormers, gables—anything that protrudes from the wall and the roof
- Windows with leaded or stained glass (usually at staircase)
- Tall brick chimneys (usually ornate)
- Multi-gable roof with predominate front gable
- Shingles used as embellishment, especially in gable ends and dormer walls
- Ornamental woodwork, especially on gables and porches
- Combinations of siding materials, e.g., horizontal siding on the first story and shingles on the second
- Double-hung wood sash windows in tall narrow openings



Queen Anne style.

Sample Key Features:

- Turret with conical roof
- Asymmetrical composition
- Varied materials and textures



Queen Anne details were added to this residence early in its history.



These cottages, original part of a set of three matching Queen Anne designs, have been adapted to commercial uses, and some original features are therefore altered, but the ornamental bracket supports, strapwork detailing and variety of materials continue to reflect the original character.

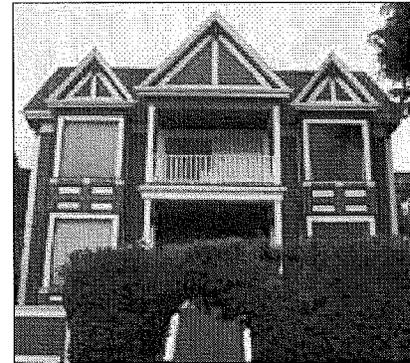
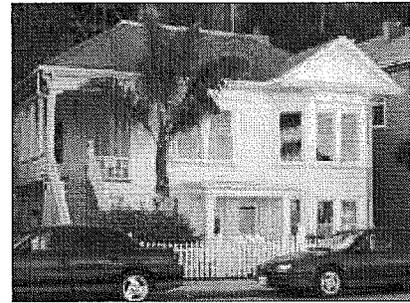
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Stick

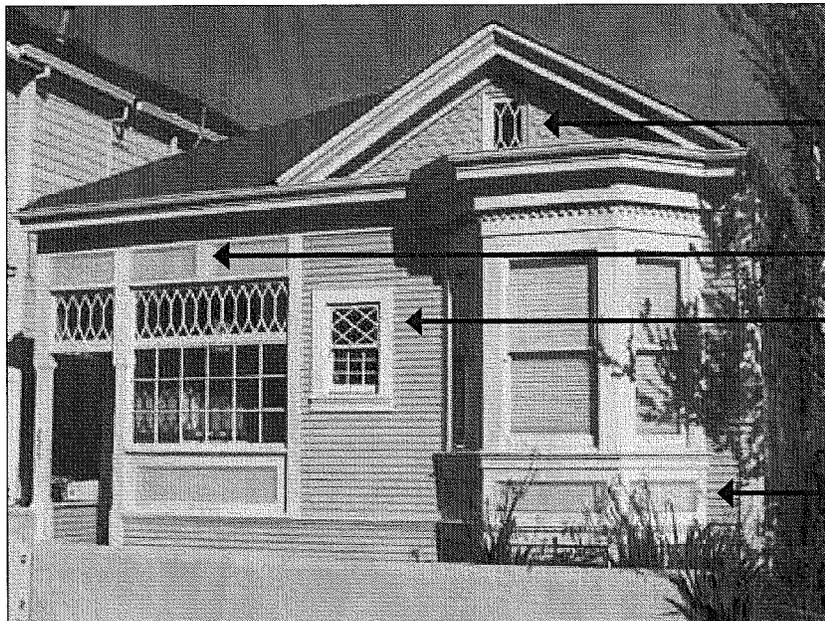
The Stick style is generally considered a transitional design between the Gothic Revival and the Queen Anne periods. Where early Gothic Revival homes had highly ornate detailing applied to the doors, windows and cornices, the Stick style stressed the wall surface itself as the decorative element. This style is purely defined by its decorative detailing—the characteristic multi-textured wall surfaces and roof trusses whose “stickwork” somewhat mimics the exposed structural members of Medieval half-timbered houses. Varied patterns of wood siding and shingles are typically applied in the square and triangular spaces created by this “stickwork.”

Characteristics

- Combinations of materials: For example, horizontal siding can be seen on the first story and shingles are used on the second
- Shingles are the most commonly used embellishment on gable ends and dormer walls
- Horizontal wood siding has a crispness that gives the building a repetition of light and shadow that is texturally rich.
- Fancy scroll cut wood work, especially around gables and porches
- Cornerboard and bargeboard trim
- Squared bay windows



Stick style.



Sample Key Features:

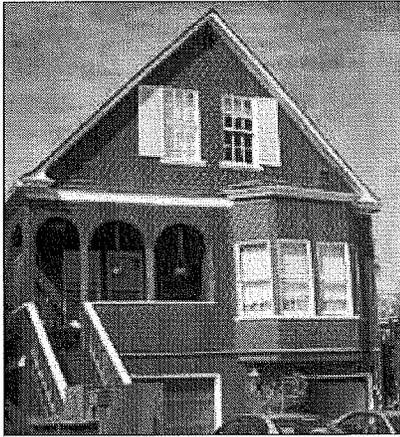
Scroll cut wood work on gable end

Strapwork detailing

Asymmetrical composition

Varied materials and textures

This vernacular cottage exhibits some details found in Stick Style houses.

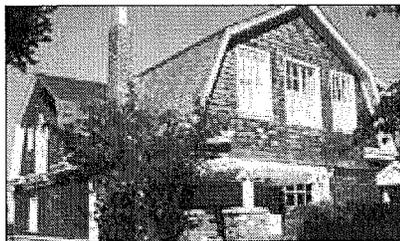


Shingle

With its lack of decorative detailing, the Shingle style house was a stark contrast to the Queen Anne houses that were most popular in the years preceding 1890. Architects and designers of the style used the complex forms of Queen Anne design, but were also influenced by Richardsonian Romanesque and American Colonial architecture. Shingle houses are typically “high fashion,” as exhibited in existing dwellings that are large and varied in design. Unlike Queen Anne, which was adapted to the small, vernacular cottage, Shingle influences rarely appear on small-scale dwellings and never became a style that was mass-produced.

Characteristics

- Almost entirely clad with shingles
- Secondary materials include sandstone foundations and wood for windows and trim
- Complex roof with multiple gables, combination hip/gable, dormers, eyebrow dormers, conical tower roof; also gambrel roof
- Curved surfaces and shapes (curved bays, arched porch openings, Palladian windows)
- Large, dominant front gable
- Asymmetrical massing, including the use of towers, dormers and eyebrow windows
- Prominent front porch, typically with the front elevation dominated by a curved bay
- Use of classical features, such as round columns on porches, one-over-one double-hung sash windows and Palladian windows

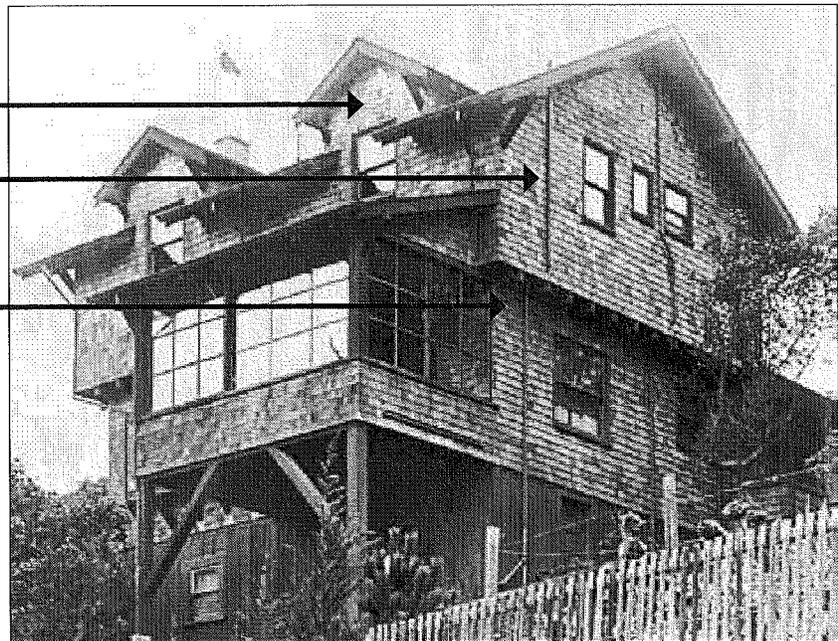


Sample Key Features:

Dormers intersect roof line

Shingle cladding

Varied offsets in wall planes



Queen Anne details were added to this residence early in its history.

Colonial Revival Period

c. 1890-1930

The popularity of classical influences persisted in Sausalito, as elsewhere in the nation, from the 1890s through the 1920s. Two distinct phases are represented, however, in the forty-year time frame. Architecture from the earlier phase tended to use classical elements in a strict sense, whereas the later phase interpreted them in a more modern, scaled-down vernacular form.

The Colonial Revival period tends to be a more symmetrical and formal style than others discussed in this chapter. It incorporates less applied decorative detailing than the Victorian era and displays traditional features that are restrained and classically inspired like fluted columns and pediments.

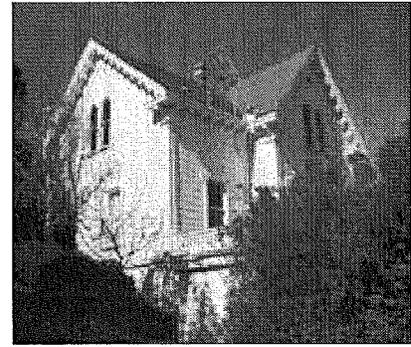
Architectural styles in Sausalito that represent the Colonial Revival Period include the Neoclassical cottage, Colonial Revival and Dutch Colonial Revival.

Neoclassical

Inspired by some of the smaller pavilions at the Columbian Exposition in 1893, the Neoclassical style was for those who did not appreciate the excessive monumentalism of the Beaux-Arts movement. Incorporating less decorative details, smooth, plain walls and simple moldings, this style was still grandly assertive.

Characteristics

- Classical columns and pediment over the entrance
- Low porch rails with turned balusters
- Hipped or gabled roofs
- Eaves with simple dentils, modillions, frieze
- Paneled doors surrounded by side lights, pilasters and a pediment
- Palladian window (usually on front elevation).
- Narrow, clapboard or stucco siding
- Double-hung windows, 1/1, multi-pane/1, multi-pane/multi-pane, leaded glass in upper sash



Neoclassical style.



Colonial Revival style.

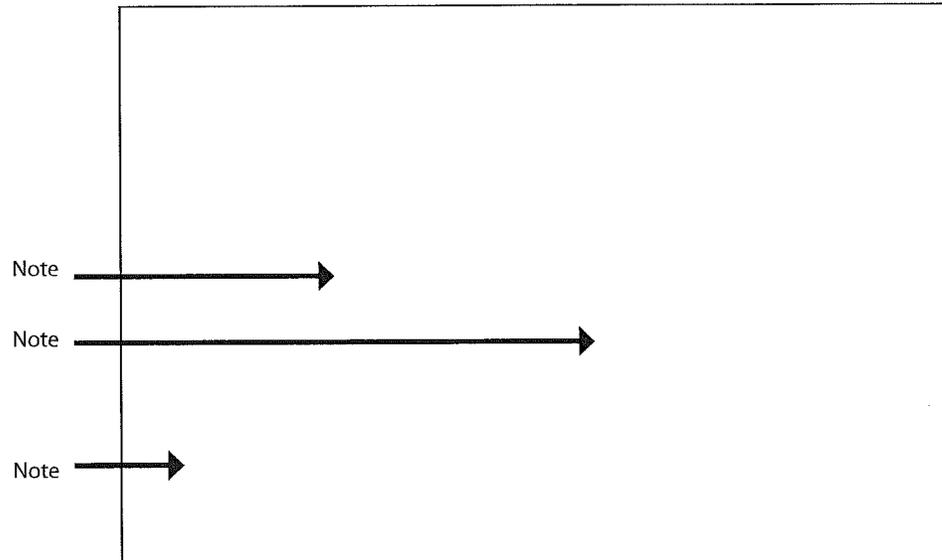
Colonial Revival

The Colonial Revival style encompasses many variants of residential architecture used from about the turn-of-the century through the 1930s, and was especially popular during the teens. It can apply to a bungalow or post-war cottage in which elements of several of these styles were used. Massing forms vary but they often have classical details, such as dentil moldings, pediments over the doorways, round columns and lunette windows.

Characteristics

- Rectangular plan, often with "L" wing
- One or two stories
- Symmetrical, three bay facades, usually with a central, front gabled, portico-like entry and tripartite window openings in the side bays
- Gable or cross-gable roof
- Front porch, sometimes wrapped around corner, with wood post supports and classical detailing
- Horizontal wood siding, often painted white
- Paneled door with decorative glass light and overhead transom and/or sidelights
- Windows are double-hung, (usually 1/1)

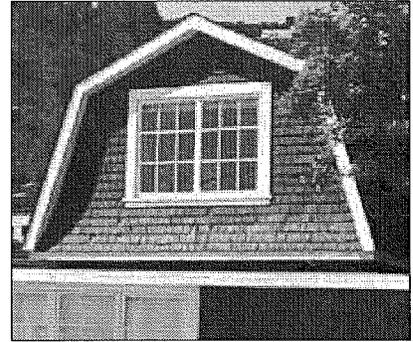
Sample Key Features:



Colonial Revival style.

Dutch Colonial Revival

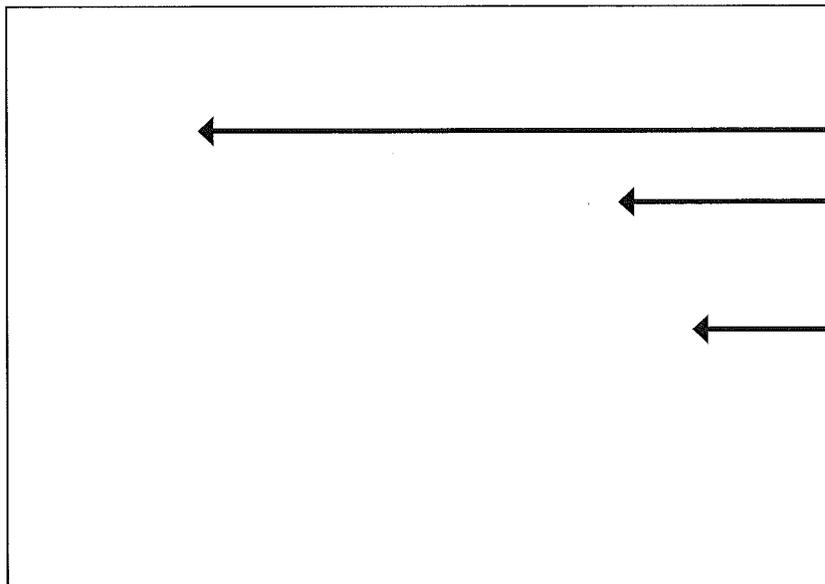
The Dutch Colonial Revival style is named so because of the use of a gambrel roof. This style is closely allied with the Shingle and the Queen Anne styles. The details, such as the window pattern, porches and materials are very similar.



This gambrel roof is typical of the Dutch Colonial Revival Style.

Characteristics

- Gambrel roof, both side- and front-facing variations can be found
- Shingled gable end
- Two story, with the second floor in the roof form
- Prominent front porch, with classically-detailed porch supports and plain balustrades
- Double-hung sash windows, with either single panes or multiple panes in the upper light



Sample Key Features:

Feature note

Feature note

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Dutch Colonial Revival style.



Craftsman style.

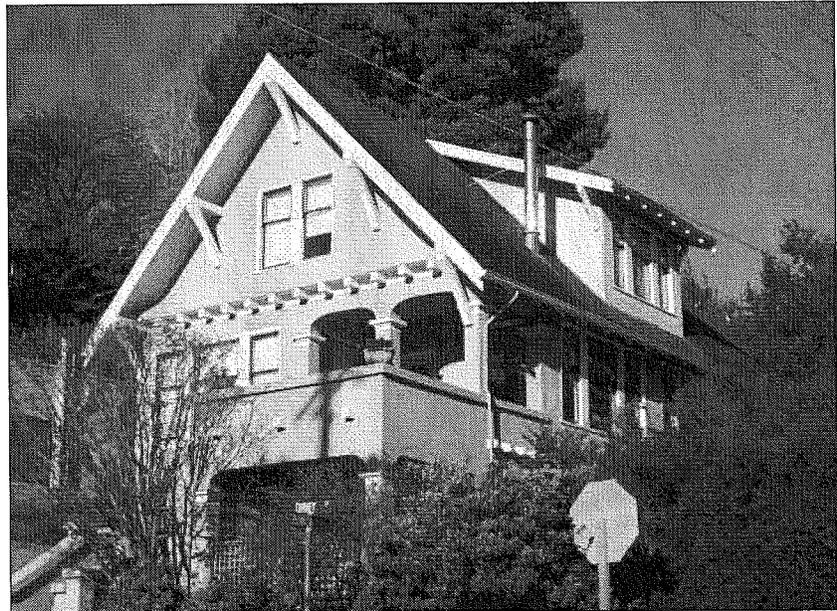
Arts and Crafts Period

c. 1900-1925

In contrast to the vertical orientation and outspoken decoration characteristic of Victorian era homes, the many configurations of houses during the Arts and Crafts period had in common a new horizontality emphasized by broad gables, overhanging eaves and an informal plan which spreads out to hug the landscape. The use of brick and stone for foundations, porch walls, chimneys, retaining walls and horizontal siding or shingles stained dark brown or green tended to make the homes merge with the landscape.

The Arts and Crafts period dwelling is represented in three distinct forms: the Bungalow, the Craftsman and the flat-roof Prairie house. During the Arts and Crafts period, other influences in residential designs were introduced in Sausalito neighborhoods. Architects and designers created moderate and large size homes that were inspired by the English Arts and Crafts movement and philosophical idealism of American Colonial life.

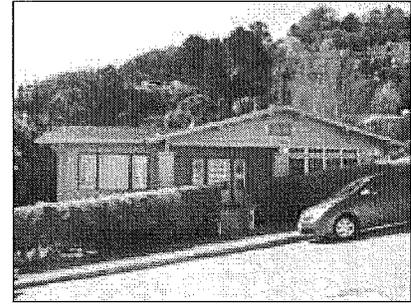
Architectural styles in Sausalito that represent the Arts and Crafts Period include the Craftsman, Bungalow and Prairie.



Craftsman style.

Craftsman

Craftsman homes were originally inspired by two California brothers—Charles Sumner Green and Henry Mather Green—who practiced in Pasadena from 1893 to 1914. Beginning as simple bungalows, the Craftsman style was known as the “ultimate bungalow.” Influenced by the English Arts and Crafts movement and oriental wooden architecture, elements such as low-pitched, gabled roofs, wide eaves, exposed roof rafters and porches with tapered columns were common.



Craftsman style.

Characteristics

- Low-pitched gabled roof
- Decorative beams or braces under gables
- One-over-one, double-hung windows, or
- One-light, fixed window; with fixed transom
- Prominent lintels and sills
- Full or partial, open porch with square posts and tapered arched openings
- Gabled dormers
- Exposed rafters
- Wide eaves
- Outside siding: wood clapboard, stucco
- Concrete or brick foundation



Sample Key Features:

- Low-pitched gable roof
- Decorative beams and braces under gables
- Exposed rafters
- Wood clapboard siding

Craftsman style.



Bungalow style.

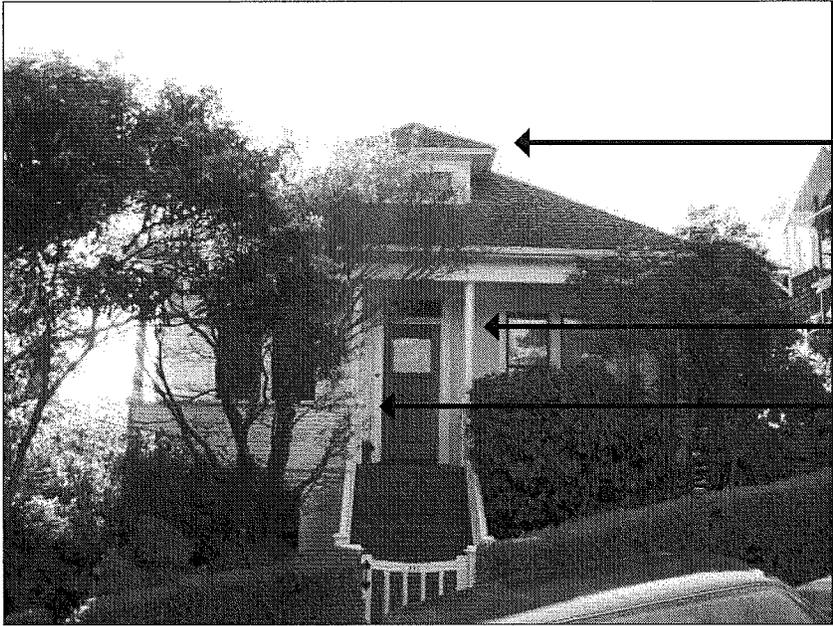
Bungalow

The word “bungalow” denotes a type of building rather than a style of architecture. It is believed that the word comes from a type of East Indian dwelling with broad verandas. Its immense popularity in the United States springs from a rejection of the constraints of the Victorian era and from the fact that it lent itself well to both modest and impressive house designs.

Although bungalows display a variety of materials and details, they are easily recognized by their wide, low-pitched roofs and broad front porches that create a deep, recessed space. Many bungalows fall readily into the Arts and Crafts categories, with exposed brackets and rafters, the use of “art” glass in windows and the combination of different textures, such as cobblestone and shingles. Others represent scaled-down Prairie style versions, with low-pitched roofs, broad eaves and simple geometric shapes that provide an overall horizontal appearance.

Characteristics

- Rectangular plan with one or two stories
- Different roof types: a steeply pitched roof with the ridge line parallel to the street that covers a porch extending the full width of the house and hip-roofs with a shallow pitch
- Exposed rafters, brackets—anything to evoke the structural composition of the building
- Brick, wood shingle or clapboard siding
- Broad eaves
- Thick, tapered porch posts
- Full-width front porch
- Tripartite (divided into thirds) windows
- Rectangular bay windows
- Casement windows
- Large, plate glass windows
- Doors are wooden with panels and windows in the upper third
- Wing walls from the porch
- Dormers that follow the line of the roof
- Use of cobblestone
- Concrete cap around porch wall
- Both sandstone and concrete foundations were historically used
- Concrete foundations generally extend one to two inches beyond the wall
- Arts and Crafts bungalows often had wooden shingles or shakes, cobblestone and brick
- Prairie-style bungalows are usually brick, and sometimes have a brick wainscoting with stucco



Sample Key Features:

Dormer follows roof line

Wodden sidding

Full-width front porch

Bungalow style.



20th Century Revival Period [Eclectic]

c. 1920-1940

After World War I, revival styles for houses grew in popularity. Changes in building technology, such as inexpensive methods to apply brick, stone veneer or stucco to the exterior of the traditional wood-framed house, facilitated the popularity of Twentieth Century Revival styles. The period encompasses the reworked versions of the Spanish Colonial, Tudor, French Norman and classically-inspired architecture along with many other variants used throughout the country's colonial history. With the exception of the Neoclassical, which was generally reserved for mansions, period revival styles lent themselves well to designs for modest homes and offered an alternative to the bungalow.

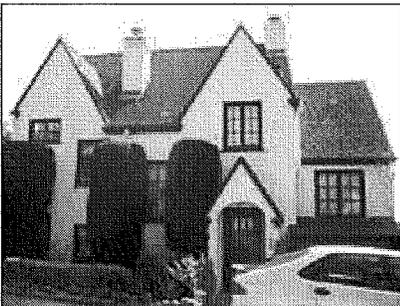


Developers and builders found that evoking a cozy image of the past sold well, and that revival styles satisfied the need of home buyers to conform to tradition while making use of contemporary convenience and floor plans, such as the "L-shaped" living room.

Architectural styles in Sausalito that represent the Twentieth Century Revival Period include the Tudor Revival, Mission Revival, Spanish Colonial Revival or Spanish Eclectic, Pueblo Revival, Mediterranean Revival and Italian Renaissance Revival.

Tudor Revival

As with many styles, the Tudor Revival does not adhere to the source of its inspiration—sixteenth-century English architecture—but instead is a mixture of elements from an American image of medieval forms that resulted in something "quaint." The development of the Tudor Revival style was associated with the Arts and Crafts movement, in which medieval architecture and crafts were valued as a rejection of the industrialized age. Ironically, the popularity of the style was in large part owing to its exposure through mail-order catalogues such as Sears Roebuck, in which all of the parts of the house were pre-assembled and shipped by rail anywhere in the United States.



Tudor Revival style.

Characteristics

- Asymmetrical with irregular plan and massing
- Steeply pitched roof
- Gable or Cross-gabled roof
- Decorative half-timbering
- Decorative masonry on exterior walls or gables
- Recessed entry, usually under a front-facing gable or small gable-roof portico
- Groupings of tall, narrow casement windows, often with leaded, diamond panes
- Rolled edges on roofing to imitate thatch
- Combined use of stucco and brick

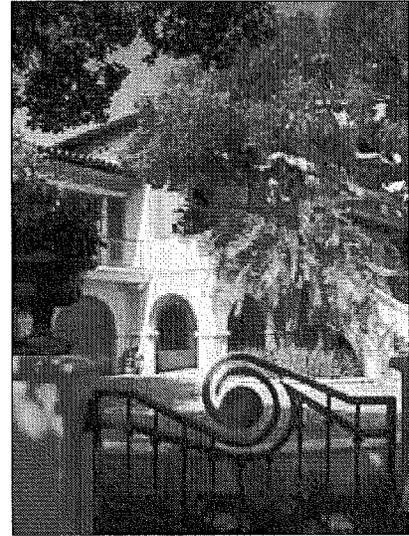
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Mission Revival

Rather than copy the Eastern state's revival architecture of its own colonial past, California turned to its Hispanic heritage for inspiration. Several Californian architects began to advocate the style in the 1880s and early 1890s. It was further popularized when railroad companies and hotels adopted the style for their centerpiece buildings. Most commonly, typical Hispanic design elements were adapted to the style (such as shaped parapets, arches and quatrefoil windows). The style, however, quickly faded from popular culture after World War I. Architects abandoned the free, simplified interpretations seen in the Mission style for more precise copies (as seen in the Spanish Eclectic style).

Characteristics

- Traditionally shaped mission dormer or roof parapet
- Red tile roof covering
- Widely overhanging eaves
- Porches supported by large, square piers
- Smooth stucco finish
- Quatrefoil windows
- Little decorative detailing



Mission Revival porch with large, square piers.

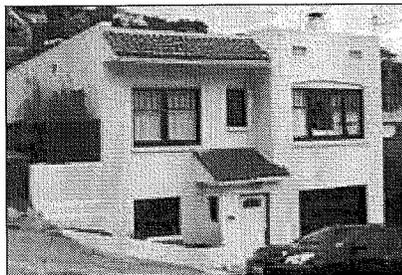


Mission revival.

Sample Key Features:

← Mission dormer roof with red tile covering

← Smooth stucco finish



Spanish/Mediterranean Revival style.

Spanish Eclectic or Spanish Colonial Revival or Mediterranean Revival

The most influential of the revival styles in California during the 1920s and 1930s were those derived from the climatically similar Mediterranean. This style was popularized by the Panama-California Exposition, held in San Diego in 1915. The exposition was widely publicized, and the use of architectural examples from the Spanish Colonies encouraged Americans to realize that their country had a rich Spanish heritage, as well as an Anglo-Saxon past. Architects were also influenced by the baroque architecture of Mexico and Spain.

Characteristics

- One or two story with rectangular, "U" or irregular plan and symmetrical or asymmetrical massing
- Low-pitched gable or cross-gable roof with Spanish tile (little or no eaves extension) or flat roof with parapet (some with tile coping)
- Flat stucco walls with smooth or textured finish
- Decorative wall surfaces, using tile or low-relief terra-cotta sculpture
- Round-arched openings
- Porches supported by large, square piers or simple tile roof hood over door
- Recessed windows and doors
- Wood casement windows often in groups, especially on the front elevation (prominent windows on front may have wood or wrought iron grill or classical ornamentation)
- Front and/or interior patios, often surrounded by stucco wall
- Decorative details that might include wrought-iron for balcony and porch railings, quatrefoil window, buttressed corners

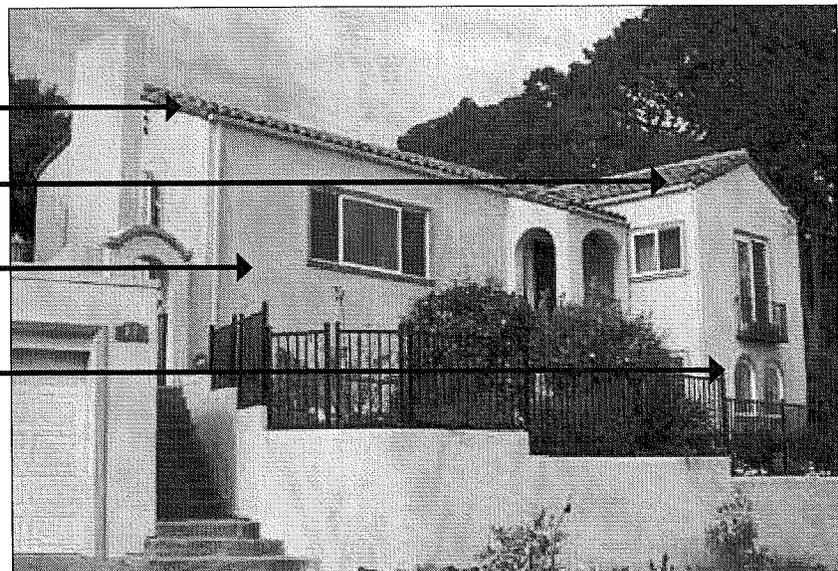
Sample Key Features:

Spanish tile roof with little eave extension

Low-pitched cross-gable roof

Flat stucco walls

Round-arched openings



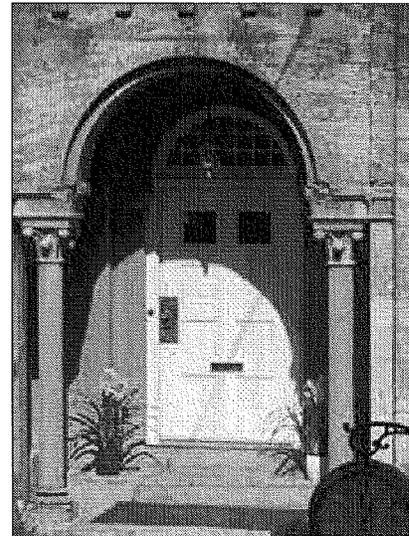
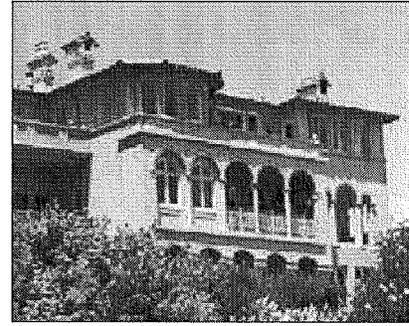
Mediterranean Revival style.

Italian Renaissance

The Italian Renaissance style is commonly found throughout California but is considerably less common than the Craftsman, Bungalow, Tudor Revival or Colonial Revival. The style more closely resembles classic Italian design than the earlier Italianate style because a great many of the practicing architects of the time had visited Italy and possessed a working knowledge of the architecture. Details on the Italian Renaissance were therefore borrowed directly from Italian originals. Some of the most character-defining features include the recessed entry ways, full-length arched first floor windows and wide overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets. These features are helpful in distinguishing this style from the Spanish Eclectic or Mediterranean Revival styles which are very similar otherwise.

Characteristics

- Low-pitched hipped roof
- Roof typically covered with tiles
- Full-length, arched first floor openings
- Upper-story windows are smaller and less elaborate than first floor counterparts
- Facade is mostly symmetrical.
- Widely overhanging eaves supported by decorative brackets
- Recessed entryway usually accented by small classical columns or pilasters
- High-style examples are three to four stories in height and include a rusticated first floor, quoins, bracketed windows and different window treatments in each story



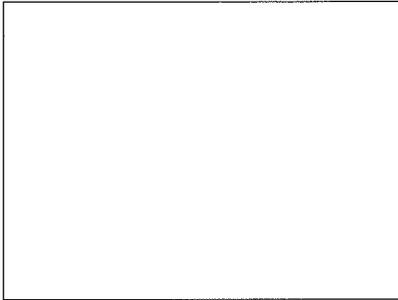
Italian Renaissance style.



Italian Renaissance style.

Sample Key Features:

- Barrel tile roof
- Smaller upper story windows
- Molding integral to wall surface
- Centered entry with rusticated surround

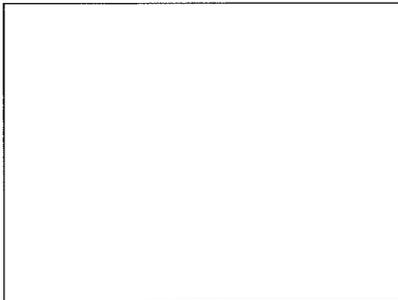


Modern styles photo forthcoming.

Modern Styles

c. 1930-1950

The modern styles derive their origin from a variety of sources, but overall the impetus to the “modern” styles was generated by a rejection of all historical references. Proponents of modernity did not differ from reformers of other eras in their desire to use design to address social issues, but they distinguished themselves by shunning the past as well as cultural or national contexts. Additionally, modern architects stressed the emphasis on volume and the inherent value and elegance of materials. Architects had new structural options, primarily the steel frame and reinforced concrete, so that flat roofs, greater window space and cantilevered elements could be used. They embraced new technology and “the machine age,” and their imprint has had a profound effect on American architecture and urbanism.



Modern styles photo forthcoming.

Art Moderne

Often closely related to the International Style in appearance, the Art Moderne was devised as a way of incorporating the machine aesthetic into architecture, in the sense that buildings could emulate motion and efficiency. It is also referred to as the Streamlined Moderne, and carried the aura of the futuristic. Whatever the term, this style followed industrial design, as “the slick look” was used for everything from irons to baby carriages.

Characteristics

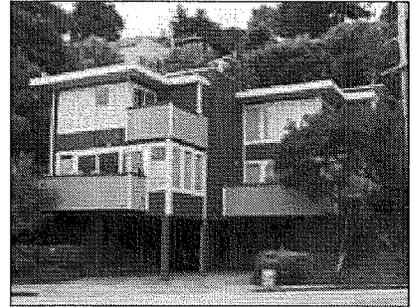
- Asymmetrical facade, with a combination of rounded corners and angular shapes
- Smooth wall surfaces, often stucco
- Flat roofs with coping at the roof line
- Use of glass block
- Use of metal sash windows with small panes, often placed at corners
- Horizontal lines and grooves in the walls
- Horizontal balustrade
- Windows continuous around corners
- Small round windows

International

The use of the words “international style” refers to the title of the exhibit promoted by the Museum of Modern Art in New York City in 1931 presenting the work of forty architects from fifteen countries. It has become synonymous with modern styles and post-World War II architecture.

Characteristics

- Flat roofs
- Emphasis on volume, rather than mass, most often expressed through an extensive use of glass and angular, horizontal shapes
- Asymmetrical facades
- Corner windows
- Metal casement windows, often with small panes
- Metal pipes used for balusters
- No surface ornamentation
- Attempt to create smooth wall surfaces



This house has several features characteristic of the International Style.

Mid-Century Modern

The mid-century modern style, with its roomy interior and “easy living” connotation, appealed to the post-World War II generation. Although built in great quantities, not many can be seen in the city’s historic District because the style achieved popularity after its development. Instead, they were built as infill housing.

Characteristics

- Post and beam construction
- Flat or slightly pitched roof
- Prominent, built-in garages
- One story [multiple stories on hillside lots typical]
- Open floor plans
- Vertical-oriented or panelized wood siding
- Skylights
- Sliding doors and cabinets
- Asymmetrical massing and forms
- Metal or wood window frames with some large expanses of glass



Arks.

Arks

c. 1880-1910s

Late 19th-century houseboat structures originally built by well-heeled Victorians as summer homes, and now docked along the shoreline and converted to permanent local housing.

Characteristics

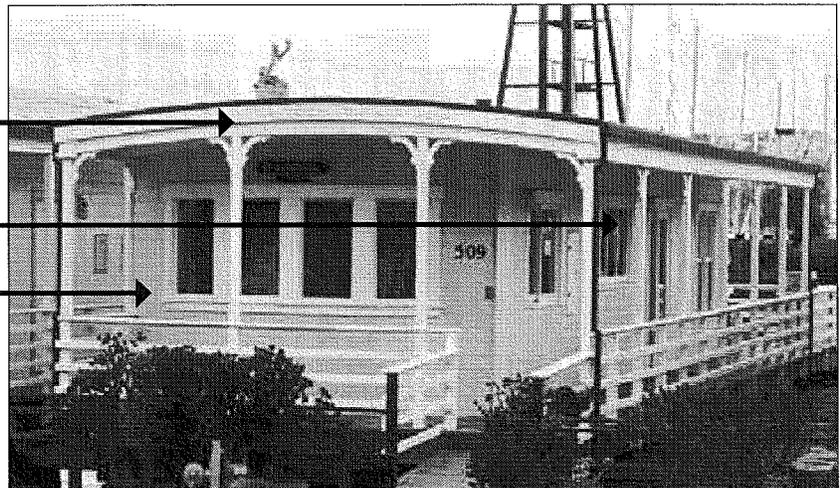
- Long single-story structures with arched roofs
- Permanently affixed with pilings
- Porches fore and aft
- Wide eaves over walkways on the sides
- Entry door or French doors on the front

Sample Key Features:

Arched roof with wide eaves

Long, single-story structure

Porches fore and aft



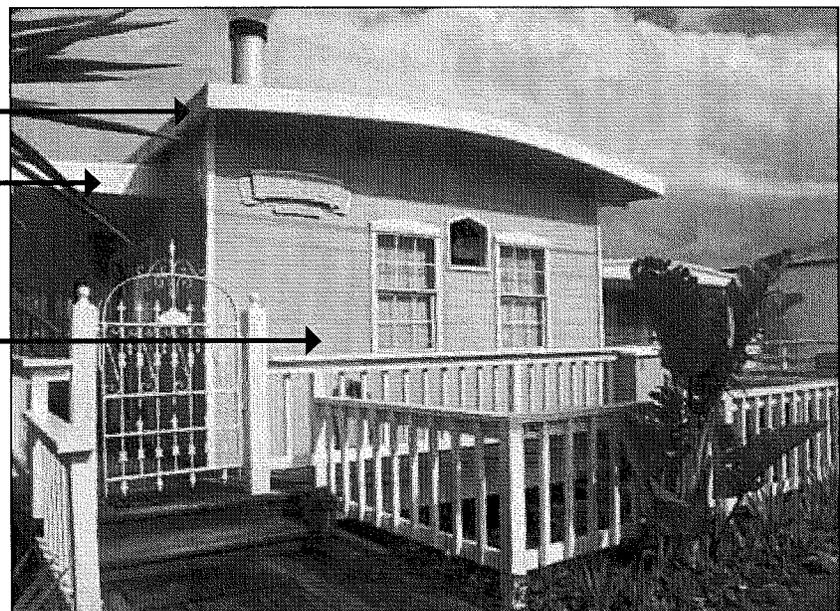
This Ark is typical of those found in Sausalito.

Sample Key Features:

Arched roof with wide eaves

Wide eaves over side walkways

Porches fore and aft



This Ark is typical of those found in Sausalito.

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Commercial Buildings

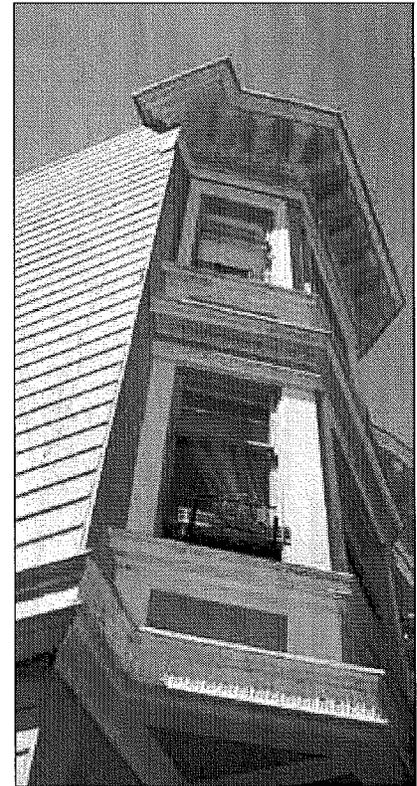
Late Victorian

Italianate

c. 1880-1920s

A variant of the general revival of interest in Classical styles at the end of the nineteenth century, the Italianate focuses more specifically on the replication and adaptation of Renaissance precedents, as opposed to the ancient models that inspired the Classical Revival. It was a common style for buildings such as libraries, banks, courthouses, and other buildings that sought to convey a message of strength and security.

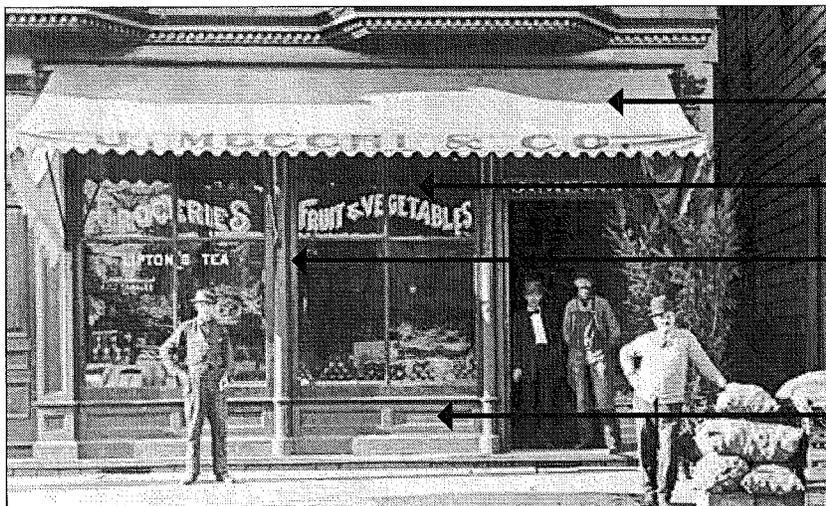
Building massing and plans are a key feature of the style. Buildings are often composed of large, rectangular masses, usually three stories in height, with a strictly symmetrical primary facade. The facades are divided into horizontal registers through the use of string courses, banding, material changes, and different windows shapes and surround. Italianate is the use of the semi-segmental elaborate window arches and the centered recessed pediment. Detailing was usually simple and minimal, with decorative features limited to door surrounds and window hoods, modillions, keystones and elaborate cornices. Notable features include large round arched windows, arcades and high quality masonry materials with fine finishing.



Italianate commercial style details include elaborate cornices and banding.

Characteristics

- Elaborate cornices
- Round arched window
- Simple detailing
- Banding
- Finished masonry
- Symmetrical primary facade



Sample Key Features:

- ← Awning mounted along top of transom windows
- ← Large plate glass display windows
- ← Cast iron column
- ← Bulkhead with decorative inset panel below display window

Italianate style storefront.

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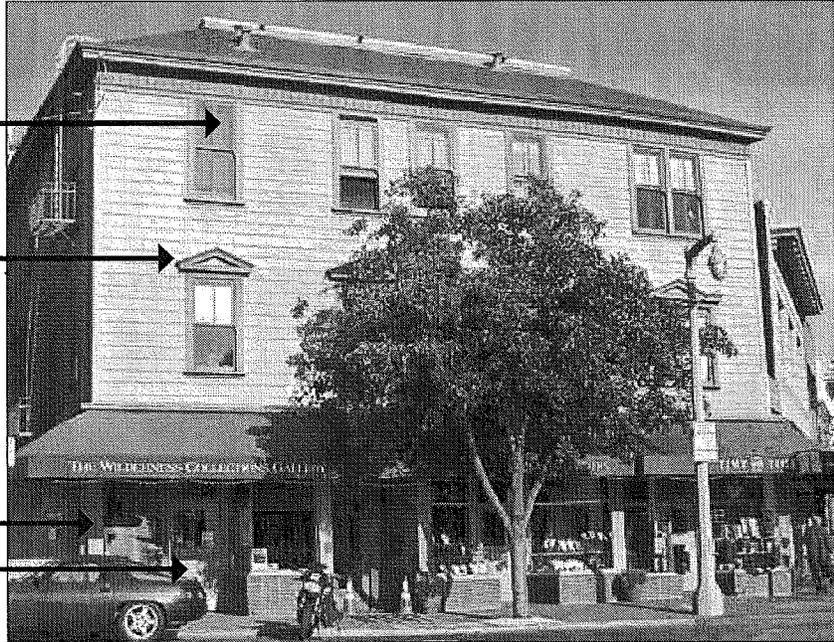
Sample Key Features:

Vertically proportioned, double-hung windows on upper floors

Arched pediment over windows

Cast iron column

Display windows with recessed entries



Although this structure has experienced alterations over time, it still exhibits some key Italianate features.



Italianate style.

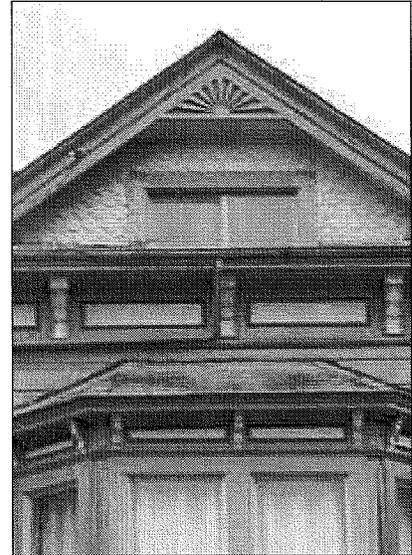
Queen Anne

c. 1880-1920s

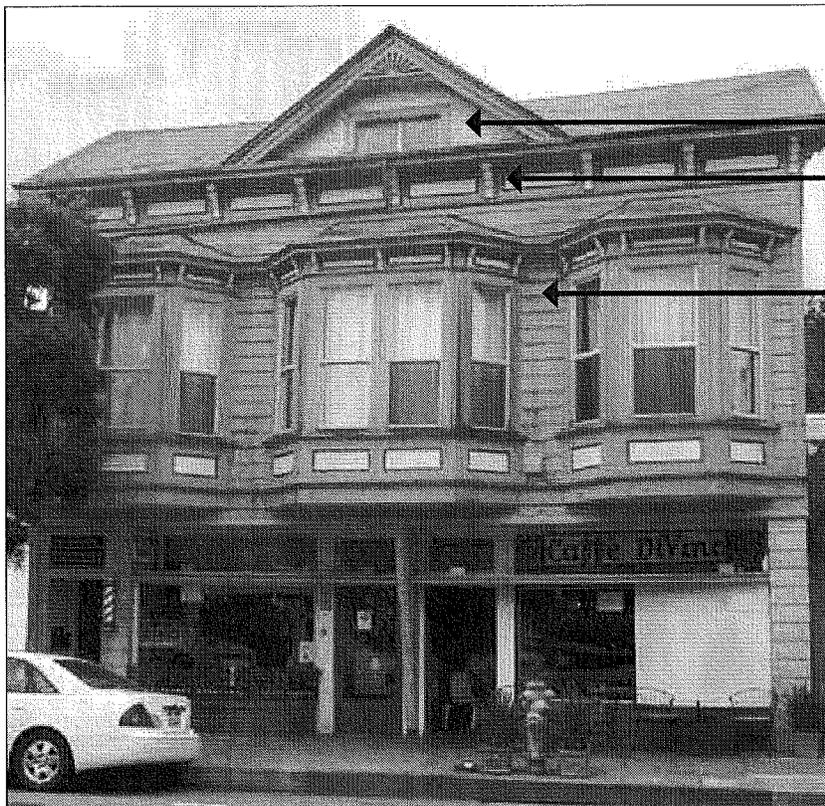
The Queen Anne style departs from the otherwise flat front wall plane to add pavilions, pilasters, orioles and corner turrets. The Queen Anne style emerges in the mid-1880s and is translated into commercial block design in the form of asymmetry; a busier external wall surface in terms of mixed materials and finishes (terra cotta, stone, pilasters, belt courses); and a richer parapet level ornamentation. The Queen Anne influence is represented by the conservative, yet measurable use of facade ornamentation and the mixing of building materials.

Characteristics

- Richer parapet
- Round arched window
- Mixed materials and finishes
- Pilasters



Sunburst jigsaw detail in gable end



Sample Key Features:

- Decorative shingles in gable
- Extended brackets under eaves
- Varied textures in materials

This storefront combines some Italianate details with distinctive Queen Anne features as well.



Spanish Eclectic or Spanish Colonial Revival or Mediterranean Revival

The most influential of the revival styles in California during the 1920s and 1930s were those derived from the climatically similar Mediterranean. This style was popularized by the Panama-California Exposition, held in San Diego in 1915. The exposition was widely publicized, and the use of architectural examples from the Spanish Colonies encouraged Americans to realize that their country had a rich Spanish heritage, as well as an Anglo-Saxon past. Architects were also influenced by the baroque architecture of Mexico and Spain.



Stepped parapet with tile accents

Characteristics

- Low-pitched roof with Spanish tile (little or no eaves extension) or flat roof with parapet (some with tile coping)
- Flat stucco walls with smooth or textured finish
- Decorative wall surfaces, using tile or low-relief terra-cotta sculpture
- Round-arched openings
- Recessed windows and doors
- Wood casement windows often in groups, especially on the front elevation (prominent windows)) on front may have wood or wrought iron grill or classical ornamentation)
- Decorative details that might include wrought-iron for balcony and porch railings, quatrefoil window, buttressed corners

Sample Key Features:

- Barrel tile roof
- Italianate brackets
- Smooth stucco finish
- Interpretation of traditional Italianate storefront



This altered storefront combines Italianate features with some Spanish Colonial Revival details.

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Beaux Arts

c. 1885–1930

This immensely influential style in the United States at the end of the nineteenth century was inspired by the Classically-referenced work of the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris, which was considered the premier architectural school of the time. The style came to America through architects who trained abroad, and was popularized by the “White City” at the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The style consists of a distinctly eclectic combination of a variety of Classical elements drawn from both ancient, Renaissance, and Revival examples, and was most commonly used on public buildings and commercial structures. Although examples of the style can include an almost limitless number of Classical elements in various combinations, the typical features include a rigidly symmetrical front facade with a hierarchical arrangement of elements divided by Ionic or Corinthian pilasters or columns, and entablatures decorated with brackets or swags.

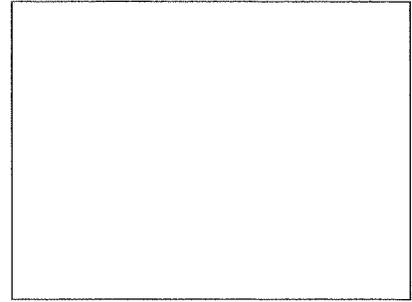
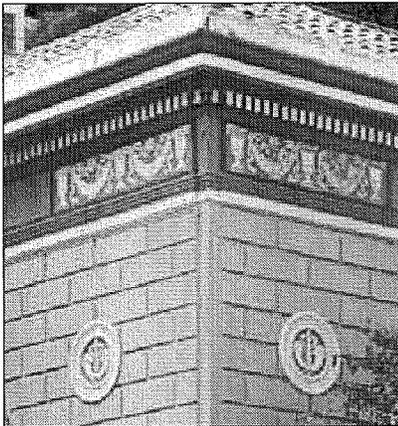
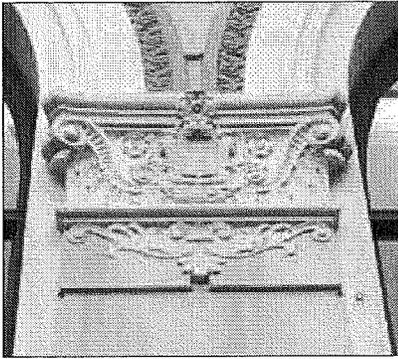


Photo forthcoming.

Characteristics

- Symmetrical window pattern with decorative frames
- Corinthian pilasters
- Hierarchically divided facade with clear base, middle and cap
- Prominent central entry



Neo-Classical Revival style details.

Neo-Classical Revival

c. 1895-1920

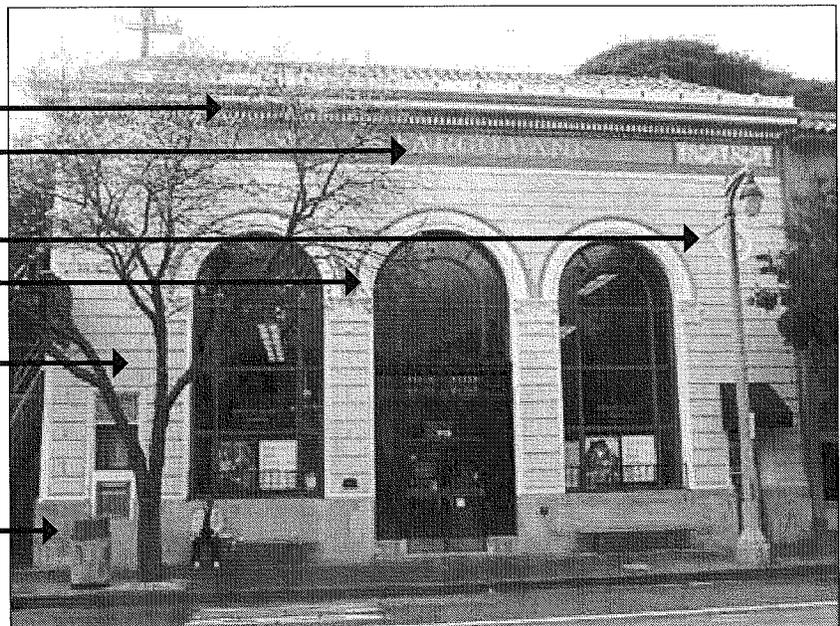
Popularized in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the Neo-Classical style is part of the larger revival of interest in Classical styles inspired by the “White City” of the 1893 World’s Columbian Exposition in Chicago. Similar to the Beaux Art and the Classical Revival in its dependence upon Classical prototypes, the Neo-Classical is more restrained and less literal in its use of the elements of the Classical vocabulary, compressing three-dimensional columns and entablatures into crisp, two-dimensional forms that rely heavily upon the impact of their outline and the play of light and shadow across the surfaces. The style can be identified by its rigidly symmetrical facade, flat attached decoration in the form of panels and pilasters, and heavily incised geometric and floral decoration.

Characteristics

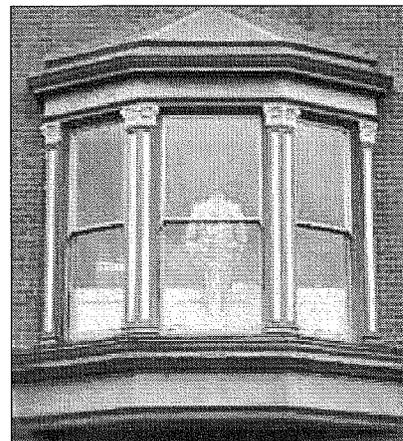
- Stepped parapets at the gable ends
- Double hung windows
- Geometric and floral decorative features
- Compressed two-dimensional columns
- Brick construction

Sample Key Features:

- Dentil course under eaves
- Decorative panels in entablature
- Modillions inset in wall
- Large arched windows and entry (not a traditional storefront)
- Ashlar block finish
- Raised base



Neo-Classical Revival style.



Neoclassical and Colonial Revival detail combined with a traditional Italianate storefront

Modern Movement-Art Moderne/Art Deco

c. 1920-1940

This style is a variation on the International Style that was developed among the European avant-garde in the early twentieth century, and spread to the United States in the period between World War I and World War II. Art Deco was not widely accepted as a residential style due to its stark, streamlined appearance, but it was commonly used as a commercial style. The plain surfaces of the boxy masses trimmed with multiple vertical recesses, ziggurat-like setbacks, stripped-down classical elements, and shiny, corrugated white metals were considered to be evocative of the speed and mechanization of the industrial boom in the 1910s and 1920s, also referred to as the "Machine Age". While most California examples were executed in stucco as a reference to the style's Mediterranean origins, the Sausalito examples adopt a more sensible and climate-tolerant light masonry exterior.

Characteristics

- Simplified cornice
- Boxy masses
- Symmetrical facade
- Vertical windows and recesses
- Light brick exterior

Sample Key Features:

Stylized capital to pilaster

Simple, geometrical pilasters with vertical emphasis

Polished stone base



This building combines details of Art Deco with some Neoclassical motifs.

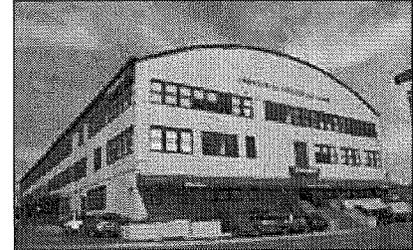
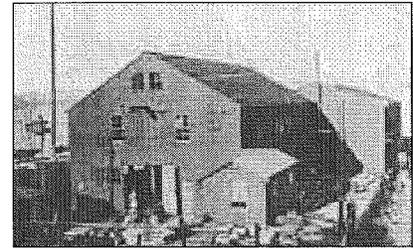
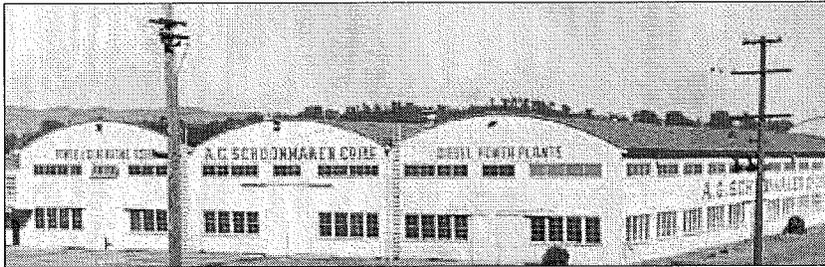
Marine Industrial

c. 1942-1945

Beginning in 1942, major shipbuilding yards were constructed for the production of Liberty ships for the World War II effort. Sausalito, as well as Richmond across the San Francisco Bay, was one of the Northern California sites for this construction. These buildings served many heavy industrial purposes and were constructed in a remarkably short time frame. They were intended to have a projected five-year life span. Several of the more open-ended buildings have not survived but there remain many that can be identified by their original footprints and some of the following building characteristics:

Characteristics

- Concrete slabs or timber construction on wood pile foundations
- Steel and/or timber frames
- Metal, redwood, or plywood siding

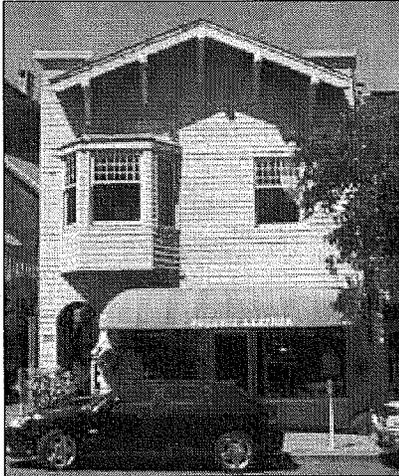


Marine industrial style.



Vernacular Commercial

Sometimes referred to as “other,” or “folk” the vernacular commercial style focuses on being functional. These buildings are constructed of simple designs, some of which remained common for decades. Many of these designs were based on popular styles of the time, but the vernacular structures were much simpler in form, detail and function. Elements from other styles will appear on the vernacular type but in simple arrangements.



While Sausalito’s neighborhoods include vernacular buildings of several types, the most prevalent is the Gable Front. The Gable Front Vernacular, usually two-stories, has a front-facing gable roof with a modest storefront. These often occurs as a cornerstore in a residential neighborhood.

Characteristics

- Gabled or hipped roof over the main block
- Modest storefront
- Visually distinct first and second-floor fenestration patterns
- Modest detailing

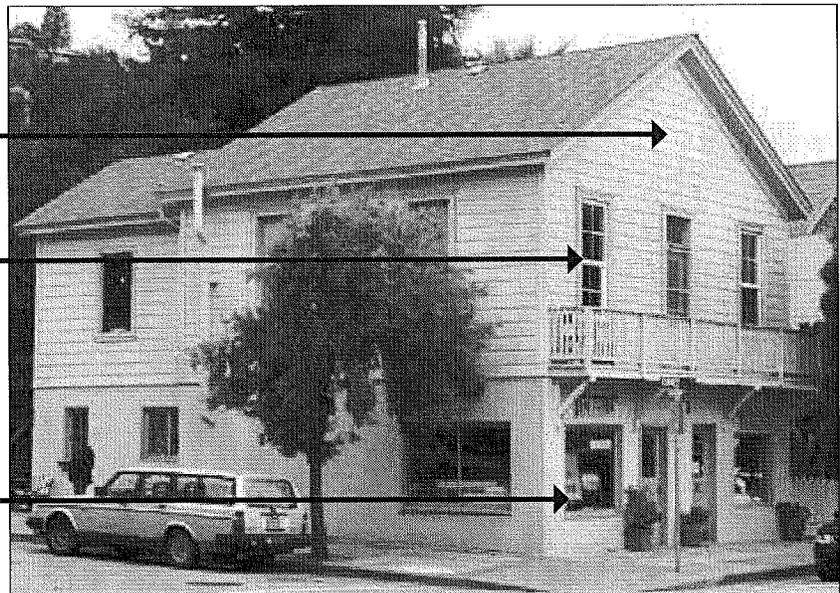
Vernacular Commercial style.

Sample Key Features:

Gable front

Vertical, double-hung upper windows

Modified storefront retains typical form



Vernacular Commercial style.

Appendix G

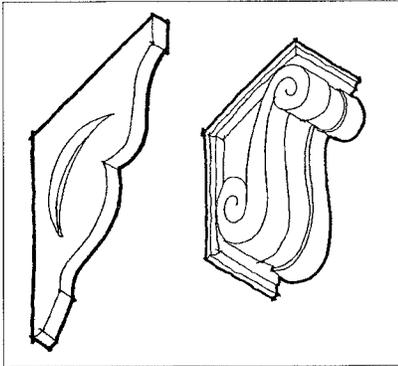


Figure 1: Bracket.

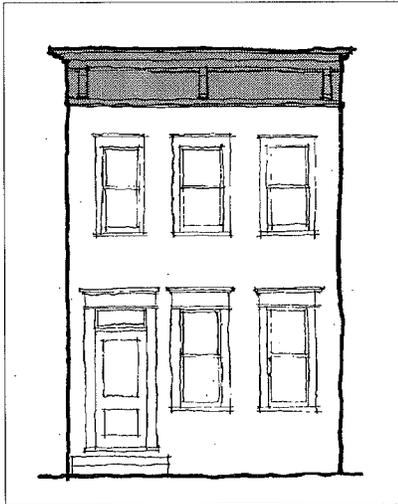


Figure 2: Cornice.

C. Glossary

Alignment

The arrangement of objects along a straight line.

Alteration

Any act or process, except repair and light construction that changes one or more of the architectural features of a structure or site, including, but not limited to, the erection, construction, reconstruction, relocation of, or addition to a structure.

Belt Course

A horizontal board across or around a building usually enhanced with decorative molding.

Bracket

A supporting member for a projecting element or shelf, sometimes in the shape of an inverted L and sometimes as a solid piece or a triangular truss (see figure 1).

Building

A resource created principally to shelter any form of human activity, such as a house.

Canopy

A rooflike projection or shelter that projects from the facade of a building over the sidewalk.

Clapboards

Narrow, horizontal, overlapping wooden boards, usually thicker along the bottom edge, that form the outer skin of the walls of many wood frame buildings. The horizontal lines of the overlaps generally are from four to six inches apart in older houses.

Cornice

The continuous projection at the top of a wall. The top course or molding of a wall when it serves as a crowning member (see figure 2).

Doorframe

The part of a door opening to which a door is hinged. A doorframe consists of two vertical members called jambs and a horizontal top member called a lintel or head.

Double-Hung Window

A window with two sashes (the framework in which window panes are set), each moveable by a means of cords and weights.

Eave

The underside of a sloping roof projecting beyond the wall of a building (see figure 3).

Facade

Front or principal face of a building, any side of a building that faces a street or other open space.

Fascia

A flat board with a vertical face that forms the trim along the edge of a flat roof, or along the horizontal, or "eaves," sides of a pitched roof. The rain gutter is often mounted on it.

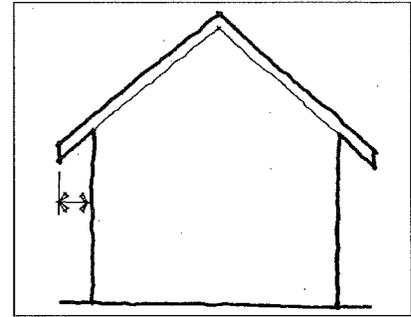


Figure 3: Eave

Fenestration

The arrangement of windows and other exterior openings on a building.

Form

The overall shape of a structure (i.e., most structures are rectangular in form).

Gable

The portion, above eave level, of an end wall of a building with a pitched or gambrel roof. In the case of a pitched roof this takes the form of a triangle. The term is also used sometimes to refer to the whole end wall.

Historically Significant Property

A property which has been listed as a Noteworthy Property in the City's Inventory. In general, these are properties that are at least 50 years old, although exceptions exist when a more recent property clearly has historic value.

Historic District

A geographically definable area of urban or rural character, possessing a significant concentration or continuity of site, building, structures or objects unified by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development. For example, The Downtown Historic District.

Historic Resource

A structure or streetscape that is unique to its period of significance and as such is to be wisely managed for the benefit of present and future generations.

In-Kind Replacement

To replace a feature of a building with materials of the same characteristics, such as material, texture, color, etc.



Figure 4: Kickplate.

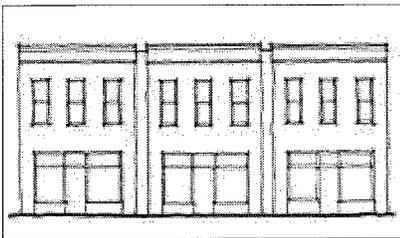


Figure 5: Module.

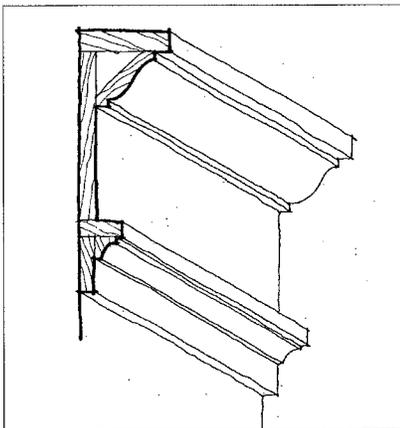


Figure 6: Molding.

Integrity

A property retains its integrity, if a sufficient percentage of the structure dates from the period of significance. The majority of a building's structural system and materials should date from the period of significance and its character defining features also should remain intact. These may include architectural details, such as dormers and porches, ornamental brackets and moldings and materials, as well as the overall mass and form of the building.

Kickplate

Found beneath the display window. Sometimes called bulk-head panel (see figure 4).

Landmark

See Historically Significant Property.

Mass

The physical size and bulk of a structure.

Masonry

Construction materials such as stone, brick, concrete block or tile.

Material

As related to the determination of "integrity" of a property, material refers to the physical elements that were combined or deposited in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic resource.

Module

The appearance of a single facade plane, despite being part of a larger building. One large building can incorporate several building modules (see figure 5).

Molding

A decorative band or strip of material with a constant profile or section designed to cast interesting shadows. It is generally used in cornices and as trim around window and door openings (see figure 6).

Muntin

A bar member supporting and separating panes of glass in a window or door.

Non-Historic Property

A recently constructed properties, or an older one that is substantially altered, located within the Downtown Historic District.

Noteworthy Property

See Historically Significant Property.

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Orientation

Generally, orientation refers to the manner in which a building relates to the street. The entrance to the building plays a large role in the orientation of a building; whereas, it should face the street.

Parapet

An upward extension of a building wall above the roofline, sometimes ornamented and sometimes plain, used to give a building a greater feeling of height or a better sense of proportion (see figure 7).

Period of Significance

Span of time in which a property attained the significance.

Preservation

The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity and materials of a building or structure, and the existing form and vegetative cover of a site. It may include initial stabilization work, where necessary, as well as ongoing maintenance of the historic building materials.

Protection

The act or process of applying measures designed to affect the physical condition of a property by defending or guarding it from deterioration, or to cover or shield the property from danger of injury. In the case of buildings and structures, such treatment is generally of a temporary nature and anticipates future historic preservation treatment; in the case of archaeological sites, the protective measure may be temporary or permanent.

Reconstruction

The act or process of reproducing by new construction the exact form and detail of a vanished building, structure or object, or part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period of time.

Rehabilitation

The act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to its historical, architectural and cultural value.

Renovation

The act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible a contemporary use.

Restoration

The act or process of accurately recovering the form and details of a property and its setting as it appeared at a particular period of time by means of the removal of later work or by the replacement of missing earlier work.

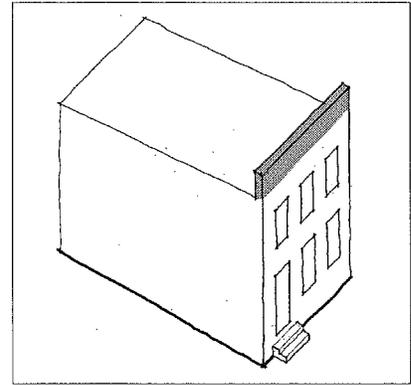


Figure 7: Parapet.

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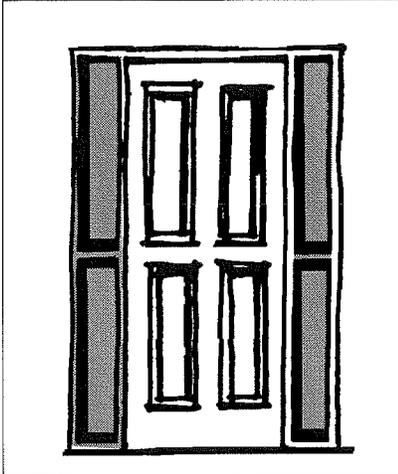


Figure 8: Sidelight.

Scale

The size of structure as it appears to the pedestrian.

Shape

The general outline of a building or its facade.

Side Light

A usually long fixed sash located beside a door or window; often found in pairs (see figure 8).

Siding

The narrow horizontal or vertical wood boards that form the outer face of the walls in a traditional wood frame house. Horizontal wood siding is also referred to as clapboards. The term "siding" is also more loosely used to describe any material that can be applied to the outside of a building as a finish.

Significant

See Historically Significant Property.

Sill

The lowest horizontal member in a frame or opening for a window or door. Also, the lowest horizontal member in a framed wall or partition.

Size

The dimensions in height and width of a building or its face.

Stabilization

The fact or process of applying measures designed to reestablish a weather resistant enclosure and the structural stability of an unsafe or deteriorated property while maintaining the essential form as it exists at present.

Storefront

Exterior facade of a commercial building. Includes the following architectural elements: display window, transom, kickplate, entry, cornice molding, and upper story windows.

Streetscape

Generally, the streetscape refers to the character of the street, or how elements of the street form a cohesive environment.

Traditional

Based on or established by the history of the area.

Transom Window

A small window or series of panes above a door, or above a casement or double hung window.

Vernacular

This means that a building does not have details associated with a specific architectural style, but is a simple building with modest detailing and form. Historically, factors often influencing vernacular building were things such as local building materials, local climate and building forms used by successive generations.

Visual Continuity

A sense of unity or belonging together that elements of the built environment exhibit because of similarities among them.