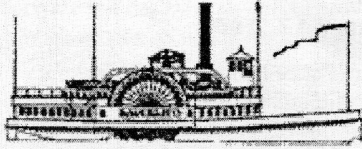


Moments in Time

SAUSALITO HISTORICAL SOCIETY NEWSLETTER SPRING-SUMMER 2006

Selected Milestones and Tales from Sausalito Police and Fire History



THE DINOSAURS AND THE PSYCHIATRIST:

Increasing Professionalism in the Police Department in the 1960s

In the fall of 1968 Sausalito's police officers found themselves in the national spotlight. Two years earlier a Sausalito psychiatrist, Dr. Bernard Shev, working with Sausalito's police chief Edward Kreins, had developed a psychiatric training program for the department. The goal of the program, according to Kreins, was "to recruit and train officers who will develop a humane approach to the problems of law enforcement."

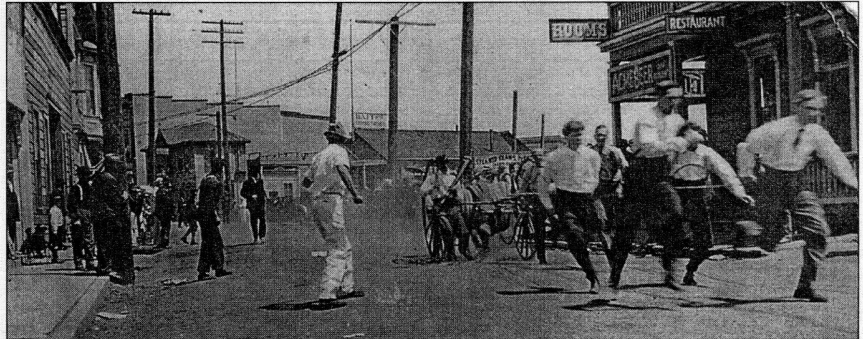
The program involved periodic group discussions during which the officers, under the guidance of Dr. Shev, explored their attitudes toward lawbreakers, minority groups, police work, and each other. The program, which at first operated with relatively little publicity, began to draw attention when Chief Kreins and Dr. Shev began giving talks at California law enforcement meetings. Soon the program was receiving national television coverage and the Sausalito police department was being hailed as "a model for the nation."

The decision to institute the program had come about after several years of unfavorable publicity about the police department. Following a rash of unsolved burglaries, citizens were calling for an independent investigation of the department. In addition, newspapers were reporting on charges that officers were drinking on the job or taking payoffs for giving extra protection to businesses. Some residents were even claiming that the police themselves, after being notified that residents would be on vacation, were looting the residents' homes.

In 1962, the city manager fired Police Chief Howard Goerndt. Goerndt was well liked by members of his department and by

(Continued on page 2)

MAIN SAUSALITO FIREHOUSES, 1904-1971



Volunteer firemen are competing in a 100-yard hose cart race on Water Street in 1910. Photo recently donated to SHS by Lynn Sales of Oregon.

It would be hard to match the show of civic spirit and community participation that accompanied the dedication of Sausalito's new firehouse at Caledonia and Johnson Streets in July 1940. People turned out for one of the most festive parades in the City's history, and according to the July 25, 1940 *Sausalito News*, to cheer the "united effort to better serve and protect the citizens of Sausalito."

Over eleven social and fraternal organizations of Sausalito, four drum and bugle corps including the Sausalito Boy Scouts, three fire trucks, and a chemical engine followed Chief Charles Loriano's official car from the old firehouse (still standing at

539 Bridgeway) to the more central location in New Town.

The Sea Point Parlor #196 Native Daughters of the Golden West requested the honor of dedicating the \$13,500 building. Also officiating in "greetings and remarks" were Frank Pasquinucci of the Native Sons of the Golden West and Mayor Fred Linsley. The American flag used for the ceremony had "been flown over the Capitol of the United States" and was then sent west to honor the occasion.

It has been well over half a century since the City and its citizens went through the arduous process of securing land, financing a building and constructing a firehouse

(Continued on page 4)



The July 1940 parade celebrating the move to the new firehouse. (Note gas prices at left.)

THE DINOSAURS AND THE PSYCHIATRIST *(continued from page 1)*

the downtown merchants, and a hearing on his appeal, described in the press as a "circus," dragged on for sixteen sessions. During the course of the hearing even the city council came under suspicion when it was revealed that the council had approved the decision to hire Goerndt despite the fact that Goerndt had not received a passing grade on the written examination for police chief.

Eventually a compromise was reached when Goerndt was reinstated and demoted to the position of sergeant. Kenneth Huck, from outside of the Sausalito police department, was appointed as chief in 1964. Upon taking office, Huck instituted a number of reforms and community confidence was temporarily restored.

The city council, however, was concerned about the need to have officers who were equipped to handle the changes taking place in Sausalito during the mid-1960s. Sidewalks were crowded with tourists and street people, including drug users and runaway juveniles. Hostilities were developing between young people and the merchants. With the recent announcement that the district's elementary schools were to be integrated, racial tensions were high. Urged on by a group of Sausalito residents, the council directed the city manager to find someone to do psychological screening of applicants for police officer positions. Dr. Shev agreed to take on this assignment.

After Dr. Shev had been screening applicants for about a year, Chief Huck resigned and Dr. Shev was asked to interview applicants for the police chief position. In 1966 the city council, acting on Dr. Shev's recommendation, hired Edward Kreins.

Following Kreins's appointment, Dr. Shev made a new proposal. Emphasizing that it was critical for Sausalito to have the "coolest, most stable cops on the street," he suggested a regular program of training

and counseling for members of the department. The city council adopted his suggestion, but Kreins initially proved resistant to the program and delayed implementing it. Eventually, however, under pressure from the council, Kreins agreed to work with Dr. Shev, and together they began the process of selling the program to the officers in the department.

James Wright, who later became a Sausalito police chief himself, spoke for most of his fellow officers when he admitted "I didn't like the idea. I didn't want the public feeling we were a bunch of nuts down here that needed a psychiatrist."

Wright later changed his mind. He, like most of the other officers, came to understand the value of the program and felt that the officers were becoming far more effective in their jobs.

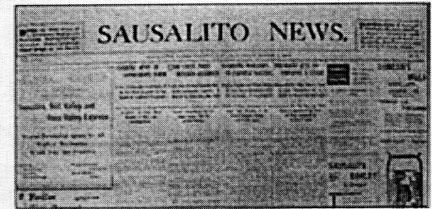
Steve Willis, who participated in the training program as a young patrolman and retired as chief in 2000, recalled, in an interview conducted for the SHS Oral History program, that after he and other officers became comfortable with the process they found it very useful. They also viewed the training as an important element in transforming the department from the era of the "dinosaurs" and "good old guys" to an era marked by an increase in the professionalism of police work.

Two years after the program was instituted, arrests had tripled and the felony rate had dropped. There had been no turnover and no complaints had been filed against any individual officers in the department. As one reporter noted at the time, "The stereotyped image of the dumb, sometimes sadistic policeman ... [was] being scientifically stamped out" in the Sausalito police Department.

Betsy Stroman



Dr. Bernard Shev conducts an inservice psychiatric training program with Sausalito police officers.



100 Years Ago in 1906

January 13, 1906

Chief of Police Hannon states that the peace and quiet of Sausalito were never greater than at present. In fact, he says it is altogether too peaceful and quiet.

Editors' Note: On April 18, 1906, the peace and quiet came to a sudden end with the San Francisco earthquake and fire.

April 21, 1906

The ferry building is out of true and the made ground has fallen a foot in many places. Fiedler's grocery store and Becker's stationery store, both brick buildings on the waterfront, were badly shaken ... Several hundred chimneys fell down, some crashing through the roof, narrowly escaping injuring the occupants and damaging the buildings.

April 28, 1906

About fifty deputy sheriffs were sworn in on the morning of the 19th to protect life and property, if necessary.

According to a police report there are about 4000 refugees in and about Sausalito.

The police department has issued an order that all strangers arriving in Sausalito will please register at the registration office, giving their names, addresses and occupations. The head of the family can register for the entire party.

Immediately after the big earthquake the town was declared under martial law, and all saloons were ordered closed until further notice. All saloon men readily complied and not a drop of liquor has been sold since; not a drunken person has been seen in the town, which speaks well for the good order kept.

May 5, 1906

Perfect order has been maintained in Sausalito since the earthquake, and great credit is due to our police force, which was hastily organized for the occasion.

SAUSALITO'S EARLY FIREFIGHTING EFFORTS

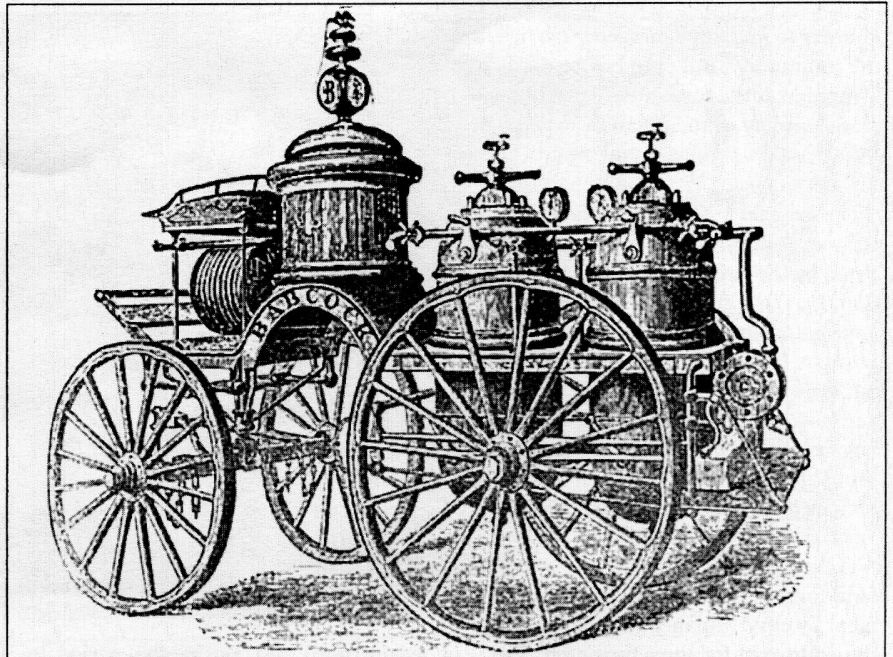
In 1888, five years before Sausalito was incorporated and more than twenty years before a volunteer fire department was established by municipal ordinance, twenty-five prominent Sausalito residents banded together to form a private fire department and to provide their services as volunteer firemen.

In the 1880s and 1890s Sausalito lacked a system of reservoirs, water mains and pressurized hydrants. Thus, the volunteers required firefighting equipment that carried its own water and included a mechanism for discharging the water onto the fire. After considering several options, the volunteers purchased a *Babcock Chemical Fire Engine* from the San Francisco Fire Department for the sum of \$1200.

The Babcock engine consisted of two large tank extinguishers mounted on a wagon. Each tank was fitted with a small jar, filled with sulfuric acid, and the rest of the tank was filled with a mixture of bicarbonate of soda and water (soda water). When the sulfuric acid was released into the soda water, it produced what was then called "*carbonic acid gas*" which we know today as carbon monoxide. This gas, under pressure, forced the soda water through the fire hose onto the fire. Thus, this method of fighting fires came to be known as the "*soda-acid principle of fire extinguishment*."

Critics questioned the acquisition of fire equipment that San Francisco had rejected. The volunteers, however, were quick to point out that chemical engines were standard equipment in fire departments throughout the United States at the time and that San Francisco was unique among major cities in the United States in not endorsing the chemical engine. Boston, they reported, had nine, New York had twenty-seven, and Chicago and New Orleans each had five.

The popularity of chemical engines, which endured well into the era of motorized firefighting apparatus, was partly attributable to the success with which Babcock and other manufacturers perpetuated the myth that it was the "*chemical*" in the solution, which the manufacturers claimed to be 30-40 times more effective than water, that extinguished the fire. In fact, only trace amounts of the sulfuric acid remained in the solution after it was propelled through the hose lines, and there was no evidence



In 1888, when a group of prominent Sausalito residents banded together to form a privately organized volunteer fire department, they purchased the popular Babcock Chemical Fire Engine as the centerpiece of their firefighting equipment. (Artist's rendering courtesy of Fire Buff House, Division of Home Safety Equipment Co., Inc.)

that the so-called "*chemical*" was any more effective than plain water in extinguishing fires. The engines were of great value, however, as they were already charged and ready to activate within seconds after arriving at a fire.

Twelve of the volunteers had advanced sums out of their own pockets for the purchase of the Babcock engine with the expectation that the voters would approve a property tax assessment sufficient to pay them back and support their firefighting efforts. In June 1888, however, the electors defeated the proposed assessment by six votes. Predictably, the homeowners in the hills of Sausalito, who viewed fire protection as a necessity, had voted in favor of the measure, whereas the less prosperous residents on the waterfront, most of whom were renters and had less at stake, had opposed the proposed assessment.

Despite the setback, the volunteers vowed to carry on, even without public financial support for their efforts. They were hopeful that, as the *Sausalito News* put it, "*the Babcock Chemical, if it has half a chance, will come out triumphant.*"

Just one month later a fire broke out in a house in the Sausalito hills at 1:30 in the morning. The house burned to the ground before the Babcock engine arrived on the scene. From the sketchy reports in the *Sausalito News*, it appears that there had

been a delay in sounding the alarm, further delay by the volunteers in responding to the alarm, and difficulty assembling a team of horses to pull the engine. It was also apparent that the Babcock engine was too heavy to be moved quickly or easily up the steep hills of Sausalito.

Even after the fire the volunteers were not ready to give up on the Babcock engine. It was, admittedly, of limited use for fighting fires in Sausalito's hills, but there were few, if any, alternatives, given the lack of a system of reservoirs, water mains and hydrants in Sausalito.

In 1891 a proposition to incorporate Sausalito was put before the voters. The volunteers hoped that with incorporation the town of Sausalito would assume the cost of running a volunteer fire department and supplement the limited capabilities of the Babcock engine by installing the necessary reservoirs, water mains and hydrants. Unfortunately, however, the incorporation measure was defeated, and the volunteers, concluding that there was no immediate prospect for public support of their efforts, decided to sell the Babcock engine. Shortly thereafter they disbanded operations.

Betsy Stroman

MAIN SAUSALITO FIREHOUSES 1904-1971

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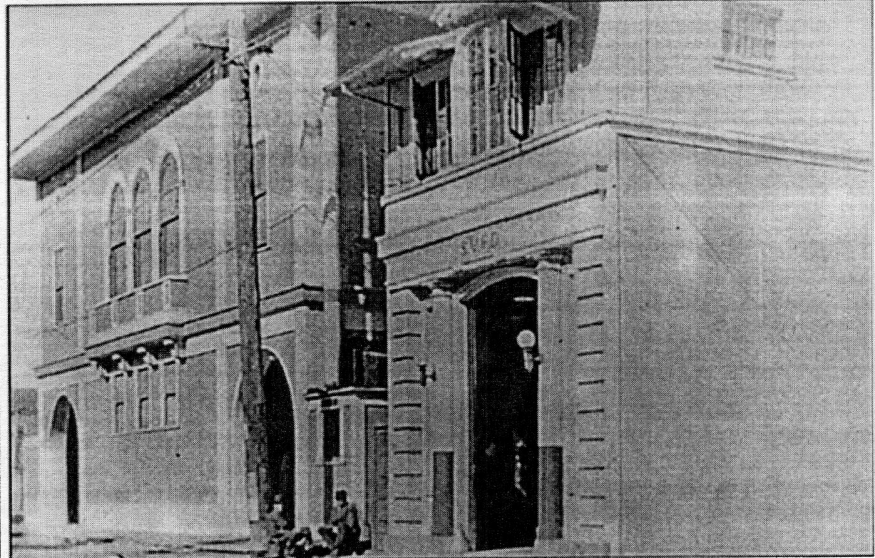
in order to improve emergency service to the community. But even before 1940, beginning at the turn of the century several other city councils had to go through the steps of planning, financing and building a firehouse.

The original facility for the first fire fighting equipment was a small shed donated by the Sausalito Land and Ferry Company in 1904 and located on the pier approximately where Horizon's restaurant is today. It was a "hose cart station" containing one of the five hose carts crafted by Sausalito's first fire marshal and master blacksmith, A.A. Jewett. The others were set up at 4th and Main, at the foot of Pine and Spring Streets, and at Santa Rosa and San Carlos.

These "stations" preceded the actual founding of the Volunteer Fire Department by city ordinance in 1909, but continued to exist for some time after. The crews of ten who manned the stations saw themselves as competitive companies, as described in this June 10, 1910 *Sausalito News* article: "*Sausalito Volunteer Fire Department members have been putting in all their spare evenings training for the 100 yard hose cart race. ... Each of the five companies are confident in winning the handsome cup presented by our progressive citizen W. Z. Tiffany.... It is to be raced for twice a year and will do much to keep the boys in racing trim.*"

These volunteers needed to be in good trim. In order to respond to a fire alarm, they either had to pull the carts themselves or locate the horses (frequently out grading roads) to pull them, guide the carts to the fires, and finally connect the hoses to a water source. Development of a pressurized water system paralleled development of fire fighting equipment, but was disturbingly unreliable for many years. In the late nineteenth century, according to one contemporary report, "*everybody had to have a water tank on top of the house as the water was turned off at 9:00 AM and not turned on until 5:00 PM.*"

By 1910, Jewett's sixth year as fire marshal of the *ad hoc* volunteers, it was suggested he be paid \$10 a month (to be doubled in 1911 to \$20!) In 1914, the first real firehouse was built on a lot purchased by the City next to the site of the original "hose cart station" adjacent to the San Francisco Yacht Club. There it stayed, with quarters for some horses as well as a



The first Sausalito Volunteer Fire Department built in 1914 next to the San Francisco Yacht Club on Water Street.

wagon, until 1931. During that period, in 1922, the Sausalito Volunteer Fire Department became the Sausalito Fire Department, and professional fire fighters, heavily supported by volunteers, began to become the norm. In the meantime, in order to save money, the City attached a few jail cells to the firehouse.

The motivation to move the firehouse building after seventeen years to a different location across the street was linked to a city improvement project to redesign the waterfront with a "*municipal wharf where boatmen may tie up their craft, anglers might catch striped bass, sharks or other fish, and where bathing can be indulged in,*" according to the *Sausalito News*, October 2, 1931. In order to facilitate this change, Sausalito citizen Henry Carton, a local distiller and the builder of the Sea Point mansion, donated a lot on Water Street for \$1 (valued at \$3000). He had just one condition: that the City not move the jail cells so that noise from the prisoners would not disturb apartment owner John Ford next door. The City agreed to put the jails in back of the town trustees' chambers at city hall (the building now occupied by Gene Hiller Menswear). According to the July 31, 1931 *Sausalito News*, funds for moving the firehouse were found in the Seawall Fund (\$7635.23), which had more money in it than the General Fund (\$7192.76).

Big changes were bringing new pressures on Sausalito's infrastructure by the late 1930s. The biggest was completion of

the Golden Gate Bridge in 1937 and the resultant increase in automobile traffic into Sausalito. "*The Bridgeway bottle neck*" combined with the necessity to move fire trucks in an emergency created a hazard. After just nine years, it was necessary to relocate the firehouse again.

In early January 1937 the city council purchased the "*McPherson Corner*" at Johnson and Caledonia for \$5,500, paid for from the General Fund, with a plea to the public to be patient on requests for street improvements. On April 8, 1938, the City was described in the newspaper as "*in strong financial shape with a comfortable cash balance of \$7,729.34.*" It was clear, however, that the building on the Caledonia site, described as a "*fire hazard*" by fire department Chief Loriano in May 1938, needed to be replaced.

Architect Fred Meyer drew up plans for the proposed \$20,000 fire station. The City had on hand half that amount and sought a solution to raising the other \$10,000. After an application for a federal grant was denied, Proposition No. 2 was put on the November 1939 ballot: "*Shall the City of Sausalito incur a bonded indebtedness in the principal sum of \$10,000 for the object and purpose of ... completing...a fire station...*"

The November 9, 1939 *Sausalito News* published the precinct-by-precinct voters tally on the measure, which required a two-thirds vote to pass. The only precinct that

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MAIN SAUSALITO FIREHOUSES 1904-1971 (Continued from page 4)

did not give it a majority vote, Precinct 34 in Old Town, apparently opposed the relocation of the firehouse to a site further from its neighborhood. The other four precincts passed it, but not by enough to carry the measure with a two-thirds City-wide vote. (Yes, 995; No, 739; 161 votes short of the required two-thirds.)

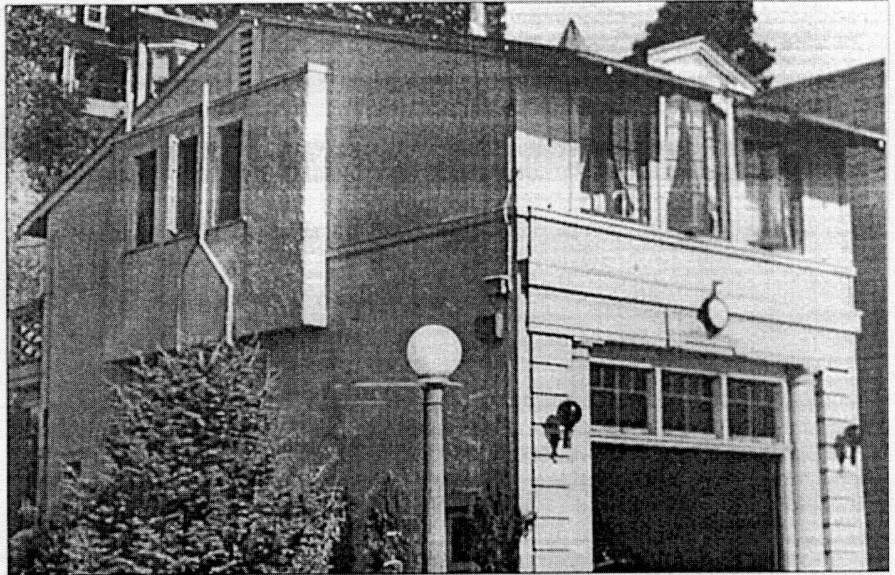
Not willing to accept defeat of the new firehouse, Councilman Herbert Madden recommended at the next council meeting that the architect "be asked to revamp plans to conform to the \$11,000 now on hand." By December 14, 1939, the *Sausalito News* announced that "plans for the firehouse have been redrawn ... and the building will be paid for from a \$10,000 fund now on hand for that purpose. A cost overrun of \$2000 is estimated." When A. W. Teather submitted a bid of \$12,988 for the scaled down plans, the council approved the project. The new firehouse included locker rooms and showers, sleeping quarters for twenty men, a small kitchen and recreation room, and a repair shop as well as space for three trucks, a chemical engine, and an official car.

Upgrades to the 1940 firehouse occurred over the years. In 1949, a recreation room and improved kitchen were added. Twenty years later, in 1969, voters approved an \$85,000 bond issue to extensively remodel and enlarge the original 1940 structure. Storage for two more vehicles, a hose tower, and space for clothing lockers were among the improvements. Initially, a new fiberglass roof, electrically operated doors, and a bathroom remodel were included, but because the best bid was still \$20,000 over available funds, those improvements were scaled back or eliminated. The total cost of the project designed by Don Olson worked out to be \$98,600; the \$13,000 difference was made up by using money from the City's unallocated reserve fund.

In anticipation of the rededication of the firehouse, the *Independent Journal* reported on May 7, 1971, "Sausalito will turn back the clock and pull out all the stops tomorrow for an old-fashioned, rousing rededication of the city's main firehouse at 20 Caledonia Street."

Sometimes, in very positive ways, history does repeat itself.

Margaret Badger

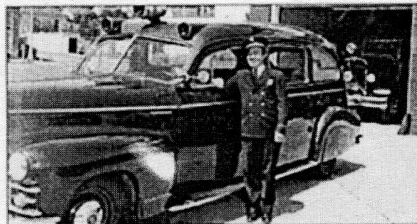


The slightly remodeled SFD building was moved to the other side of Water Street in 1931. (cf photo on p.4)

THE PEOPLE'S AMBULANCE

On June 8, 1946 a tragedy occurred in Sausalito that spurred the town's people to get themselves a local ambulance service. Mrs. Matilda Haarer, of 410 Fourth Street, waited almost an hour for an ambulance from San Rafael after jumping from a second story window in an attempt to save herself from the flames that demolished her home. While it was claimed that the aged woman would not have survived her leap had an ambulance arrived sooner, the incident was deplored by many town people as being a too-often repeated event. What was needed was emergency service that originated in Sausalito.

Immediately, a movement for the procuring of a Sausalito ambulance gained momentum. City Councilman Bob Ross took on the job of locating a used ambulance for Sausalito and financing the estimated \$3500 cost. He targeted three potential sources of money: the Veteran's Welcoming Home Committee of Sausalito,



Fire Chief M.J. Perry standing beside the new Cadillac V-8 ambulance purchased by businesses and citizens of the town in 1946.

who volunteered their support, public donations, and city funds.

On July 4, 1946, the *Sausalito News* began running on the front page an "ambulometer," a graphic showing the weekly progress of the fund drive. The first and largest donation of \$1200 came from the Veterans Welcome Home Committee. The next biggest at \$100 was from the Allied Relief Salvage Shop.

Each week the donations from civic organizations, businesses, and individuals were published in the paper: the Lions Club and the American Legion, police and fire supporters, Sausalito's Folk Dancing Group, and the American Distillery Corporation were among the contributors. Amounts varied from \$1 to \$500.

The campaign was so successful that by mid-August more than \$3500 had been raised. Encouraged by the broad public support, a decision was then made to order a new 8-cylinder Cadillac ambulance rather than a used one. Even more money poured in for a total of \$5000! "It will be the finest and best equipped ambulance in the bay area... with many extra features," claimed the *Sausalito News* on September 26, 1946.

The privately financed people's ambulance was given to the city to manage and maintain.

Margaret Badger

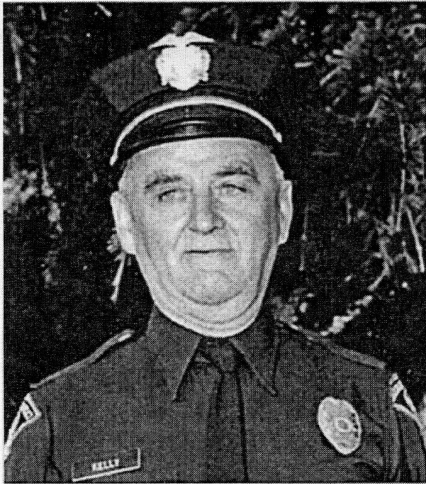


SAUSALITO VOICES

FRED MAYER — PHARMACIST,
ACTIVIST, AND STORYTELLER

For nearly 40 years Fred Mayer was the owner of Sausalito Pharmacy on Bridgeway. He gained national fame for his public service health campaigns, including “National Condom Week,” the “Pregnant Man,” and the “Great American Smoke-out.” In this extract from a taped interview conducted for the SHS Oral History Program in 1991, Fred Mayer also established his skill as a story teller.

Stanley Kelly was one of our old-time sergeants. A little guy, Kelly, and Kelly used to go out to Juanita’s all the time. ... Kelly’s now dead but his Missus is still around town. She works at the Salvage Shop. Nice lady.... She was a school teacher. Now retired. ...



Sergeant Stan Kelly

Juanita used to come in here all the time and I’d always be full of people in the old days and ... people used to come in and sample these perfumes, spray them all over. Juanita used to wear these muumuus. And she used to throw her muumuu over her head and take this perfume and cologne and spritz herself all over her body – up and down and around.

Well, it used to scare off my customers ‘cause they’d never seen anybody like this. ... You know, she didn’t care who was in town. ... She never wore a bra or anything else. She was kind of like a beatnik way back when, before the hippies and the rest of these folks ... a free spirit, I think they call ‘em.

One day I was going to get even with this Juanita for scaring away my customers. So I put in an official complaint to the police department. That’s the time when old Chief Goerndt was down there, and Sergeant Kelly. ... We had a great group.

Not that we don’t have a great group now. It’s just gotten so big now, you know, we don’t have the camaraderie we used to have. And I called and I said “Sergeant Kelly, I want you to come on down here when I give you a call because this Juanita coming into my store. She comes in generally Saturday or Sunday, throws her muu-muu over her head, and [starts] spraying. I want you to arrest her for indecent exposure, and I’m going to make an example of this.”

Well, it’s a Saturday, I see Juanita. She parks up in front, double parks, and she jumps out and I call Sergeant Kelly. He



comes down and she’s in the process of spritzing herself you know where. Sergeant Kelly says “All right, you’re under arrest. Put your dress down.”

With this, Juanita throws her dress down, picks Sergeant Kelly up by the nape of the neck, and throws him out on the street.

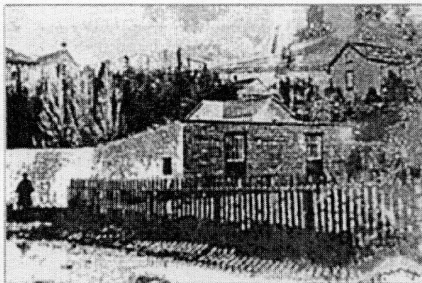
Well that’s the last time I tried that. But those were the good old days. Things were a lot looser and a lot more fun. Everybody didn’t take themselves so seriously. We didn’t have all these parking problems and all this other stuff going on.

SAUSALITO’S JAILS

Sausalito’s first jail was located on marshy land on Bee Street, not far from today’s city hall. When the winter rains came, the jail would flood for long periods of time. As early as 1888 the *Sausalito News* described the building as “unsafe” and was calling for a new jail. A 1904 *News* report referred to the jail as a “bastille” with “microbe-infested walls.”

Prisoners frequently escaped from the Bee Street jail by pushing up a corner of its corrugated tin roof and climbing out. An 1889 article described the jail as “a crazy cage which would not hold a healthy school boy in durance vile for half an hour.”

Conditions remained much the same as late as 1915. By that time, prisoners were



Old Sausalito jail at Bee Street, circa 1900. The building was taken down in 1971.

being housed in another location, on Water Street, as well as at the Bee Street jail. In the opinion of the Sausalito Board of Health, both jails were “unfit for the habitation of human beings for even a short time.”

During the 1920s, after the Bee Street jail fell into disuse, prisoners were for a time held in cells in back of the firehouse on Water Street. From 1931 on, jail cells were located in buildings occupied by the police department, first in the old city hall on Water Street, then on Caledonia Street.

These days police officers usually take individuals whom they have arrested directly to the sheriff’s office in San Rafael to be booked, rather than booking them in Sausalito. However, in instances where there is a need to hold someone in Sausalito, according to a report in the May 24, 2006 *Independent Journal*, “People under arrest are handcuffed to chairs in the main room, amid the secretaries and others who work there, because there is no holding cell [in the police department trailers].”

Betsy Stroman



GENERAL MEETING — MAY 11 2006

Thank you to the members who attended the Annual Meeting to vote on the Board of Directors and also to all of you who voted by proxy. Present members Billie Anderson, Wood Lockhart, Darlene Plumtree, Phoebe Fielding, Vicki Nichols, and DJ Puffert were reinstated as directors for 2006-2008. Chuck Miller has retired after two terms on the Board, but has graciously offered to continue to provide SHS with expert legal counsel.

Those of you not attending the meeting missed the educational entertainment of the evening provided by Vice President Margaret Badger who conducted an open book quiz and discussion on the publication *Sausalito*. Andrea McGregor and Dorothy Gibson won the prizes for the most correct answers!

President DJ Puffert summarized the state of the Historical Society with some of the following observations:

Fiscal & Membership Facts

The Historical Society has \$43,334.37 on hand in assets.

The financial record keeping of the Society is in order thanks to the diligent work of finance officer Billie Anderson.

As of April 11, 2006 SHS has 253 active members.

Accomplishments

Hand in hand with Arcadia Publishing, SHS published the book *Sausalito* in October 2005. We will soon be into the second printing.

The Ice House has a beautiful new custom cabinet (designed by Don Olson and built by John Mair) providing new display space and easily accessible storage.

New merchandise is now available at the Ice House. Sales of the book *Sausalito* and other items are modestly raising revenues to SHS.

A new computer and software is bringing added efficiency to our operations.

The history rooms are reorganized, new shelves have been built, research desks installed, and new filing cabinets added to the research room. The exhibit room has been rearranged to accommodate small events and exhibits.

The Newsletter is back into production three times a year starting with the Fall 2005 issue.

Our Oral History Program under the guidance of Betsy Stroman has been revised and expanded and several volunteers have been trained.

Looking Ahead

With our business in order, SHS now looks forward to focusing on issues of organization and preservation related to the collection. After a preliminary discussion, we will seek professional advice about how to proceed.

We also plan to update our Web site this summer.

Help Needed

We need help with writing grants to fund our upcoming work on the collection. If you have those skills or know of anyone who might donate their skills, please call us at 289-4117.

CONTRIBUTIONS

Thank you to SHS member Lynn Sales of Oregon for the gift of old family Sausalito photographs including this Newsletter's front page image of hose cart racing.

Thank you to Richard Dillon for his gift of thirty-nine wonderful photographs including an 11x14 black and white negative of the *Galilee* with her sails furled, escorted by a tug.

VOLUNTEERS

This month we would like to acknowledge the dedicated work of two more of our volunteers.

Jeanne Fiddler first came to the Historical Society for a Victorian Tea in 1991. There she met Phil Frank, who asked her to volunteer, and she has been volunteering at the Society ever since. In recent years she works every week as a docent in the History Rooms on Wednesdays and Saturdays when we are open to the public. It is an undisputed fact that without Jeanne's ongoing help and good humor

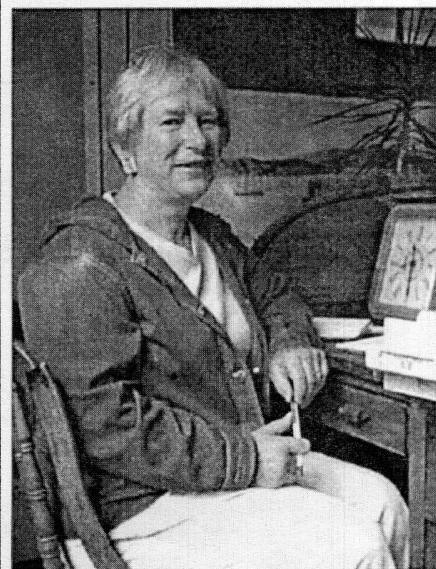


Jeanne Fiddler ready to guide researchers of Sausalito history.

we would not be able to serve the inquiring public with near the effectiveness that we do.

Karin Emerson started volunteering in the Fall of 2005 on a project to index the Society's reference files by subject. She is a tremendous benefit to us especially considering her professional librarian experience with the Marin County Library. This is the first effort in the initial phase of computerizing these files.

Thank you Jeanne and Karen.



Karin Emerson at work on SHS indexing project.



Officials affix a sign to the old firehouse door saying the SFD has relocated to Caledonia Street at Johnson where it is today. July 1940.

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