



703 Radford Lane
Foster City, CA 94404
Tel: (650) 373-7700
Fax: (650) 240-4050
www.antevia.com

Redefining the Relocation Process

Attention to detail, a courteous and knowledgeable staff, and a vast knowledge of local rental markets make Antevia the best choice for your relocation needs



Marin Relocation Guide

Areas Included:

Larkspur • Mill Valley • Novato • Belvedere • Corte Madera • Fairfax • Ross •
San Anselmo • San Rafael • Sausalito • Tiburon



Belvedere, California

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Belvedere is a suburb of [San Francisco, California](#) in [Marin County, California, United States](#). The population was 2,125 at the 2000 census. It is the [highest income city in California](#), judged by average per capita annual income, and the 17th [wealthiest place](#) in the [United States](#) (1st with a population over 1,000).

Surrounded on three sides by San Francisco Bay, Belvedere consists of two islands -- the larger being Belvedere Island, the smaller being Corinthian Island (which is shared with neighboring [Tiburon, California](#))-- and a lagoon (Belvedere Lagoon) situated between the two islands. Narrow, winding roads circle the two islands, pressed in by hedges and lush foliage, and momentarily opening onto spectacular water views. Houses on the hilly, heavily wooded islands have views of San Francisco Bay, Angel Island, San Francisco, [Sausalito, California](#), the Golden Gate Bridge and Mount Tamalpais. Houses on the Belvedere Lagoon have boat docks, and there are houses with docks on Belvedere Island as well.

The first settlers arrived in the late 1800s and built their homes on the southeastern slope of Belvedere Island overlooking Belvedere Cove and today's San Francisco Yacht Club. These homes, many of them mansions, are of considerable architectural interest, and the overall feeling is reminiscent of the Italian Riviera. The Belvedere Lagoon was developed in the 1950s and features what today would be called "mid-century modern" architecture: spacious houses with open-beamed ceilings and floor-to-ceiling windows to create an indoor/outdoor living environment.

Whether traditional or contemporary, homes in Belvedere are unusually elegant and feature attractive gardens. Belvedere enjoys a mild, sunny climate, escaping heavy winds and the fog that often covers San Francisco in the distance. Boating and tennis are the main recreational activities. There are two yacht clubs: the San Francisco Yacht Club in Belvedere, and the Corinthian Yacht Club in neighboring Tiburon.

No restaurants or stores are allowed in Belvedere, and the city enforces strict rules regarding house design and setbacks in order to preserve trees, views, and the town's spacious, wooded character. Belvedere residents shop in Tiburon, which has a variety of waterfront cafes and restaurants. There is very little crime in Belvedere, probably because there are few ways to get in and out of the area without being noticed.

The commute to [San Francisco](#) takes about 25 minutes by car. There is also a high speed ferry that leaves from Tiburon. And there is a regular ferry to Angel Island State Park. Belvedere is a family-oriented community. However, because of the high cost of homes in the area, the average age of residents is higher than the average for California as a whole.

Geography



Belvedere is located at [37°52'28"N, 122°27'57"W](#) (37.874559, -122.465823)^{GR1}.

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has a total area of 6.3 [km²](#) (2.4 [mi²](#)). 1.4 [km²](#) (0.5 [mi²](#)) of it is land and 4.9 [km²](#) (1.9 [mi²](#)) of it (78.10%) is water.

Demographics

As of the [census](#)^{GR2} of 2000, there were 2,125 people, 956 households, and 656 families residing in the city. The [population density](#) was 1,519.4/km² (3,968.9/mi²). There were 1,059 housing units at an average density of 757.2/km² (1,977.9/mi²). The racial makeup of the city was 96.94% [White](#), 0.09% [Black](#) or [African American](#), 0.05% [Native American](#), 1.79% [Asian](#), 0.05% [Pacific Islander](#), 0.52% from [other races](#), and 0.56% from two or more races. 2.16% of the population were [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race.

There were 956 households out of which 24.0% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 62.4% were [married couples](#) living together, 4.9% had a female householder with no husband present, and 31.3% were non-families. 27.0% of all households were made up of individuals and 15.3% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.22 and the average family size was 2.68.

In the city the population was spread out with 20.0% under the age of 18, 2.2% from 18 to 24, 14.9% from 25 to 44, 35.8% from 45 to 64, and 27.1% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 53 years. For every 100 females there were 86.1 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 83.1 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$130,796, and the median income for a family was \$185,590. The [per capita income](#) for the city was \$113,595. About 2.9% of families and 5.7% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 4.3% of those under age 18 and 4.5% of those age 65 or over.

External links

- [Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.874559° -122.465823°](#)
 - Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)
 - Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)
 - Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)
 - Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

Corte Madera, California

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

City of Corte Madera, California

Location



Location of Corte Madera within [Marin County, California](#).

Website: <http://www.ci.corte-madera.ca.us/>

Corte Madera is a town in [Marin County, California, United States](#). The population was 9,100 at the 2000 census.

[Restoration Hardware](#) is headquartered in Corte Madera.

Geography

Corte Madera is located at [37°55′27″N, 122°31′1″W](#) (37.924075, -122.516942)^{GR1}.

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has a total area of 11.4 [km²](#) (4.4 [mi²](#)). 8.2 [km²](#) (3.2 [mi²](#)) of it is land and 3.2 [km²](#) (1.2 [mi²](#)) of it (28.12%) is water.

Demographics

As of the [census](#)^{GR2} of 2000, there were 9,100 people, 3,776 households, and 2,473 families residing in the town. The [population density](#) was 1,108.4/km² (2,873.3/mi²). There were 3,850 housing units at an average density of 468.9/km² (1,215.6/mi²). The racial makeup of the town was 87.66% [White](#), 0.88% [Black](#) or [African American](#), 0.32% [Native American](#), 6.08% [Asian](#), 0.19% [Pacific Islander](#), 1.30% from [other races](#), and 3.58% from two or more races. 4.79% of the population were [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race.

There were 3,776 households out of which 32.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 52.1% were [married couples](#) living together, 10.0% had a female householder with no husband present, and 34.5% were non-families. 24.8% of all households were made up of individuals and 7.8% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.41 and the average family size was 2.89.

In the town the population was spread out with 23.4% under the age of 18, 3.5% from 18 to 24, 31.3% from 25 to 44, 28.6% from 45 to 64, and 13.3% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 41 years. For every 100 females there were 88.0 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 85.9 males.

The median income for a household in the town was \$79,839, and the median income for a family was \$95,471. Males had a median income of \$70,968 versus \$50,380 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the town was \$46,326. About 2.7% of families and 4.5% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 4.2% of those under age 18 and 6.9% of those age 65 or over.

External links

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.924075° -122.516942°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

[Corte Madera Library](#)

Fairfax, California

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Fairfax is a town in [Marin County, California, United States](#). The population was 7,500 at the 2000 census.

Geography



Fairfax is located at [37°59′10″N, 122°35′34″W](#) (37.986023, -122.592823)^{[GRI](#)}.

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the town has a total area of 5.5 [km²](#) (2.1 [mi²](#)), all land.

Demographics

As of the [census^{GR2}](#) of 2000, there were 7,500 people, 3,306 households, and 1,811 families residing in the town. The [population density](#) was 1,326.7/km² (3,441.2/mi²). There were 3,418 housing units at an average density of 619.6/km² (1,607.0/mi²). The racial makeup of the town was 91.39% [White](#), 1.16% [Black](#) or [African American](#), 0.48% [Native American](#), 1.97% [Asian](#), 0.16% [Pacific Islander](#), 1.53% from [other races](#), and 3.31% from two or more races. 5.71% of the population were [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race.

There were 3,306 households out of which 27.4% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 41.2% were [married couples](#) living together, 10.0% had a female householder with no husband present, and 45.2% were non-families. 31.1% of all households were made up of individuals and 7.4% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.20 and the average family size was 2.76.

In the town the population was spread out with 19.2% under the age of 18, 4.7% from 18 to 24, 33.5% from 25 to 44, 33.1% from 45 to 64, and 9.5% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 42 years. For every 100 females there were 91.9 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 89.2 males.

The median income for a household in the town was \$58,465, and the median income for a family was \$68,308. Males had a median income of \$51,457 versus \$40,815 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the town was \$34,080. About 4.3% of families and 6.5% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 6.6% of those under age 18 and 7.6% of those age 65 or over.

History

Nestled in between [San Anselmo](#) and the San Geronimo Valley, the area now called Fairfax was originally part of the Mexican Land Grant, Canada de Herrera, consisting of 6,558 acres (27 km²), conferred to Domingo Sais on August 10, in return for his military service under the government of Mexico.

One of the first Europeans to settle in the area was a Virginian, Dr. Alfred W. Taliaferro, Marin's first and most beloved physician, who was given the park-like glen, the Marin Town and Country Club property, by Domingo Sais. A fellow Virginian, Charles S. Fairfax, also fell in love with the property when he paid the good doctor a visit. Taliaferro

transferred the property to Fairfax and in 1855 Fairfax and his wife, Ada, made it their home.

The town of Fairfax derives its name from Lord Charles Snowden Fairfax, tenth Baron of Cameron, [Scotland](#), whose [British](#) ancestors were given the grant of land by the British Crown which became the province and then the state of Virginia. He was a descendant of [Thomas Fairfax, 3rd Baron Fairfax of Cameron](#) Charles was lured west by the gold fever. Here at his estate, known as "Bird's Nest Glen", he dispensed hospitality in the grand old southern style to those of reputation and to the stranger who happened along. Active in local, state and national politics between 1851 and 1868, Fairfax was elected a Marin County Supervisor in 1865 and held that office for two years. In 1861, a political dispute led two men, Daniel Showalter and Charles Piercy, to the Fairfax home to settle the matter. A personal friend of both men, and ever the diplomat, Fairfax served them lunch first, all the while trying to dissuade them. It was to no avail. The combatants walked from the estate, down the open fields to William Murray's pasture, crossing the creek to a grassy meadow where the former Yolanda-Lansdale School was built. Here a duel ended the life of Charles Piercy at the hand of Daniel Showalter.

A man of honor, fiercely patriotic, never coveting his noble title, Charles Fairfax died in 1869 after traveling east as a delegate to the [Democratic National Convention](#), at the home of his mother. After his death, his widow sold the property to Mary Owens and moved to [Fort Ross](#).

In the 1890s the former Fairfax home became a hotel and restaurant, Pastori's, becoming as renowned as Bird's Nest Glen had been when Charles and Ada Fairfax owned it. Its excellent food, service and setting attracted clientele from near and far, the elite from San Francisco and the famous from across the country. In 1911 the restaurant burned to the ground, destroying the last vestige of the Fairfax home. Madame Pastori immediately rebuilt in an even grander style. A piano was once raised to the platform in the tree and [Irving Berlin](#) serenaded the guests dining below. This building still stands today on the Marin Town and Country Club property.

In 1876 the residents of the Fairfax District petitioned and were granted their own school district, the boundaries being those of the former Sais Rancho. P.K. Austin, Salvadore Pacheco and George Hubbard were the district's first trustees.

It was after the turn of the century that the Fairfax District began to grow, laying the foundation for the present town. 1907 and 1908 saw three tracts of land subdivided, the Fairfax Tract at Pastori's Station, Ridgeway and Deer Park. In 1910 the Fairfax Improvement Company placed the Pacheco Tract on the market, the Fairfax Development Company subdivided the Fairfax Manor Tract in 1911 and the same year, Henry Frustuck subdivided the Fairfax Park Tract. The Rocca Brothers developed Fairfax Heights in 1912 and 1913 saw the Bush annex, Bothin Park and Manor Tracts come on the market. The last of the original subdivisions making up the town at the time of incorporation was The Cascades, subdivided in 1914, with additions in 1921 and 1926.

Fairfax Manor saw the advent of the Fairfax Incline (or [Funicular](#)) Railway which was built in 1913 to help sell lots on Manor Hill along Redwood, Spruce, Scenic and Tamalpais Roads. At a nickel a ride, the railway was very popular and the view from the top breathtaking. By 1929 the line was ruled unsafe and was finally scrapped in 1930.

With the beginning of construction of Alpine [Dam](#) in 1917, labor was in demand. Into the area came a large number of Italian laborers and for a long time the term "Little Italy" was synonymous with Fairfax.

Throughout the mid part of the 20th Century, Fairfax was best known as a weekend destination for San Franciscans. In the 60s it became a haven for the counterculture movement. To this day it remains a place where alternative lifestyles are welcomed. The town has a thriving music and art community and is fondly known as "Where the Neon meets the Wilderness".

Fairfax is also the birthplace of mountain biking. Repack, a fire road near Fairfax, was the proving ground for the first mountain bikes and the first people to popularize mountain biking raced bikes on Repack.

[Van Morrison](#)'s parents once owned a record shop in downtown Fairfax.

Hearsay Stories

While little historical records can be pointed to for veracity, Fairfax, like most places, has a wealth of history. Here are some items that have been told about Fairfax. (These items could be moved to the history section should more proof be found to substantiate them.)

In the 1960s, a baseball (possibly softball) game between the Jefferson Airplane and the Grateful Dead took place at Central Field.

Fairfax's first sheriff, Andy Peri, used to stand at the Fairfax train platform with a stern look on his face and shake his head "no" at anyone who looked scruffy, had a beard, or might be "undesirable". (Provided by John & Annette van der Slice)

Many silent films, such as Bronco Billy, were filmed in Fairfax.

[Irving Berlin](#) used to serenade from a treetop piano at the site now known as the Marin Town & Country Club.

During prohibition, a rider of the Fairfax Inclined Railway could provide a certain amount of money to the driver and would be dropped off at Berry Trail, a path where lots of speakeasies were located. The speakeasies are now all homes with beautiful views, but at the time, were impossible to see from downtown.

Noted Fairfaxians

[Van Morrison](#)

[Don Novello](#)

[Anne Lamott](#)

External links

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.986023° -122.592823°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

[Fairfax Library](#)

[Town of Fairfax](#)

[Marin Town & Country Club](#)

[Fairfax Historical Society](#)

Larkspur, California

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Larkspur is a city in [Marin County, California, United States](#). As of the [2000 census](#), the city population was 12,014. Larkspur is located in western California, north of [San](#)

[Francisco](#), near [Mount Tamalpais](#). Nearby, [Madrone Canyon](#) is populated by [redwoods grove](#).

Ferry Service

Larkspur is the location for one of Golden Gate Transit's ferry system. It counts as one of the main ferry portals and is used by many people each day. There is direct Service from the Larkspur ferry terminal to At&t Park (home of the San Francisco Giants)

Geography



Larkspur is located at [37°56′28″N, 122°31′49″W](#) (37.941074, -122.530241)^{[GR1](#)}.

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has a total area of 8.5 [km²](#) (3.3 [mi²](#)). 8.1 km² (3.1 mi²) of it is land and 0.3 km² (0.1 mi²) of it (3.98%) is water.

Demographics

As of the [census](#)^{[GR2](#)} of 2000, there were 12,014 people, 6,142 households, and 2,899 families residing in the city. The [population density](#) was 1,482.0/km² (3,833.7/mi²). There were 6,413 housing units at an average density of 791.1/km² (2,046.4/mi²). The racial makeup of the city was 91.25% [White](#), 0.80% [African American](#), 0.22% [Native American](#), 3.88% [Asian](#), 0.12% [Pacific Islander](#), 1.09% from [other races](#), and 2.64% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 4.29% of the population.

There were 6,142 households out of which 19.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 38.4% were [married couples](#) living together, 6.3% had a female householder with no husband present, and 52.8% were non-families. 43.1% of all households were made up of individuals and 14.7% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 1.93 and the average family size was 2.69.

In the city the population was spread out with 16.4% under the age of 18, 3.3% from 18 to 24, 28.8% from 25 to 44, 31.8% from 45 to 64, and 19.7% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 46 years. For every 100 females there were 82.7 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 78.8 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$66,710, and the median income for a family was \$104,028. Males had a median income of \$83,252 versus \$49,421 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the city was \$56,983. About 1.8% of families and 3.7% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 2.3% of those under age 18 and 2.9% of those age 65 or over.

External links

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.941074° -122.530241°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

Mill Valley, California

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Mill Valley is a city in [Marin County, California, United States](#). The population was 13,600 at the 2000 census. It is about 10 minutes north of [San Francisco](#) via the [Golden Gate Bridge](#). It is the hometown of rock stars [Huey Lewis](#), [Jeff Watson](#), [Bob Weir](#), [Sammy Hagar](#), [Kathleen Quinlan](#), [Bonnie Raitt](#) among others, as well as the late author

[Wright Morris](#), actors [Peter Coyote](#), [Dana Carvey](#), [Jill Eikenberry](#), [Michael Tucker](#) and the fictional character [B.J. Hunnicutt](#) from the TV show [M*A*S*H](#). In the fictional [Star Trek](#) universe, it is home to the 602 Club. It is also the setting of [Jack Finney's 1954](#) novel *Invasion of the Body Snatchers*, although movie versions of the book have moved it elsewhere.

In July of 2005, [CNN/Money and Money magazine](#) ranked Mill Valley tenth on its list of the 100 Best Places to Live in the United States.

Geography and early history



Mill Valley is located at [37°54′20″N, 122°32′35″W](#) (37.905475, -122.543111)^{[GR1](#)}.

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has a total area of 12.5 [km²](#) (4.8 [mi²](#)). 12.2 [km²](#) (4.7 [mi²](#)) of it is land and 0.3 [km²](#) (0.1 [mi²](#)) of it (2.28%) is water.

Mill Valley is located on the western and northern shores of Richardson Bay. Beyond the flat coastal area, it occupies narrow wooded [canyons](#), mostly of second-growth [redwoods](#), on the eastern slopes of [Mount Tamalpais](#).

The city is named for a saw mill established by John Reed in the [19th century](#), the site of which is now Old Mill Park. When the wooded area had been completely logged over, it was divided into small and irregular building lots, which were sold at auction. Many of the vacation homes built at that time were converted to residences during the [Great Depression](#) of the [1930s](#), especially after the [Golden Gate Bridge](#) eased access to San Francisco. It is now an affluent residential [suburb](#), much of which is reached by narrow, winding roads built in the early [20th century](#).

From 1896 to 1930, the [Mt. Tamalpais and Muir Woods Railroad](#) ran service from Mill Valley to the summit of Mt Tamalpais. The 8.25 mile long line had 22 trestles and 281 curves earning it the nickname "The Crookedest Railroad in the World".^[1]

The city's public library^[2] is located in Old Mill Park^[3], and is generally considered to be one of the most scenic libraries in the Bay Area (in terms of its heavily wooded surroundings which patrons can enjoy a view of through the large windows).

The song "Mill Valley", recorded in 1970 and released on the album "Miss Abrams and the Strawberry Point 4th Grade Class"^[4], became a nationwide hit.

Demographics

As of the [census](#)^{GR2} of 2000, there were 13,600 people, 6,147 households, and 3,417 families residing in the city. The [population density](#) was 1,112.5/km² (2,883.1/mi²). There were 6,286 housing units at an average density of 514.2/km² (1,332.6/mi²). The racial makeup of the city was 91.43% [White](#), 0.99% [African American](#), 0.25% [Native American](#), 4.14% [Asian](#), 0.21% [Pacific Islander](#), 0.65% from [other races](#), and 2.32% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 3.47% of the population.

There were 6,147 households out of which 27.1% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 45.2% were [married couples](#) living together, 7.6% had a female householder with no husband present, and 44.4% were non-families. 34.1% of all households were made up of individuals and 12.4% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.20 and the average family size was 2.85.

In the city the population was spread out with 21.2% under the age of 18, 2.9% from 18 to 24, 28.1% from 25 to 44, 32.5% from 45 to 64, and 15.4% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 44 years. For every 100 females there were 86.5 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 82.5 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$90,794, and the median income for a family was \$119,669. Males had a median income of \$94,800 versus \$52,088 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the city was \$64,179. About 2.7% of families and 4.5% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 3.6% of those under age 18 and 5.7% of those age 65 or over. The median single-family home price in the city was \$1,500,000 as of January 2005.

It is also the home of the [Dipsea Race](#)^[5], the Mountain Play ^[6], Mill Valley Film Festival^[7], and Mill Valley Fall Arts Festival all of which have an international following.

In 2005, Mill Valley was rated among the top 10 cities to live by the Money Magazine.

Points of interest

[Muir Woods](#)^[8]

[Mount Tamalpais](#)^[9]

[Edgewood Botanic Garden](#)

[Richardson Bay](#)

[Golden Gate Baptist Theological Seminary](#)

[2 AM Club](#)

[Sweetwater Saloon](#)

[Tamalpais High School](#)

External links

[City of Mill Valley web site](#)

[Mill Valley Historical Society web site](#)

[Mill Valley Lodge No. 356, F & AM](#)

[Centennial History](#)

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.905475° -122.543111°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

Novato, California

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Novato is a city located in northern [Marin County, California](#). As of a [2000](#) census, the city population was 47,630.

History

Novato was first established in 1839 when the Mexican government [granted](#) *Rancho de Novato*, consisting of some 8,876 acres, to Fernando Feliz. Subsequently four additional land grants were made in the area; *Rancho San Jose* to Ignacio Pacheco in 1840, *Corte Madera de Novato* to John Martin, a Scotsman, in 1840, *Rancho Olompali* awarded in 1843 to Camilo Ynita, son of a [Miwok](#) chief, and *Rancho Nicasio*, by far the largest at 56,621 acres, awarded to Don Pablo de la Guerra and John Cooper in 1844. Novato, along with the rest of California, [became part of the United States](#) on February 2, 1848. Early pioneers included Joseph Sweetser and Francis De Long who bought 15,000 acres in the mid-1850's and planted orchards and vineyards.

The first school was built in 1859 at the corner of Grant Avenue at what is today Redwood Boulevard.

The original town was located around Novato Creek at what is now South Novato Boulevard. A railroad was built in 1879, connecting Novato to Sonoma County and [San Rafael](#). The area around the train depot became known as *New Town*, and forms the edge of what today is Old Town Novato. The current depot was built in 1917, but closed in 1959 and is largely derelict.

A Presbyterian church, still a landmark in Novato today, was built in 1896.

The [Great Depression](#) of the 1930s had a marked effect on the area as many farmers lost their land. After World War II Novato grew quickly with the construction of tract homes and a freeway. As the area was unincorporated much of the growth was unplanned and uncontrolled. Novato was finally incorporated as a city in 1960.

Geography



Novato is located at [38°5'36"N, 122°33'55"W](#) (38.093370, -122.565215)^{[GR1](#)}.

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has a total area of 73.2 [km²](#) (28.3 [mi²](#)). 71.7 [km²](#) (27.7 [mi²](#)) of it is land and 1.4 [km²](#) (0.6 [mi²](#)) of it (1.95%) is water.

Demographics

As of the [census](#)^{[GR2](#)} of 2000, there were 47,630 people, 18,524 households, and 12,411 families residing in the city. The [population density](#) was 663.9/[km²](#) (1,719.2/[mi²](#)). There were 18,994 housing units at an average density of 264.8/[km²](#) (685.6/[mi²](#)). The racial makeup of the city was 82.75% [White](#), 1.99% [African American](#), 0.52% [Native American](#), 5.20% [Asian](#), 0.17% [Pacific Islander](#), 5.43% from [other races](#), and 3.93% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 13.08% of the population.

There were 18,524 households out of which 32.1% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 52.7% were [married couples](#) living together, 10.3% had a female householder with no husband present, and 33.0% were non-families. 25.2% of all households were made up of individuals and 9.3% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.52 and the average family size was 3.01.

In the city the population was spread out with 23.1% under the age of 18, 6.4% from 18 to 24, 29.9% from 25 to 44, 27.5% from 45 to 64, and 13.0% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 40 years. For every 100 females there were 93.6 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 90.3 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$63,453, and the median income for a family was \$74,434. Males had a median income of \$55,822 versus \$40,287 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the city was \$32,402. About 3.1% of families and 5.6% of the

population were below the [poverty line](#), including 6.1% of those under age 18 and 4.0% of those age 65 or over.

Economy

The city is home to the [Buck Institute for Age Research](#), [Fireman's Fund Insurance Company](#), and the [United States](#) headquarters of [Birkenstock](#). Novato is also home to [The Republic of Tea](#), one of the largest tea distributors in the United States. Several technology companies are based in Novato, including [DriveSavers](#) data recovery, and [Sonic Solutions](#). [Broderbund](#) software was based in Novato for a time, but both the education and entertainment divisions moved to separate locations in [San Francisco](#) and were subsequently sold. Novato is the birthplace of [Battlebots](#). Hamilton Air Force Base was once located here, but was decommissioned in [1974](#) and was designated a Historic District in [1998](#).

Telephony

Western California Telephone Company provided telephone service to Novato, [Los Gatos](#), [Morgan Hill](#) and [Kenwood](#). In the 1970s, the utility was acquired by General Telephone, (later GTE and then Verizon). These four service areas are now served by Verizon.

External links

[City of Novato website](#)

[Novato Library](#)

[South Novato Library](#)

[Novato Advance](#), the city's newspaper

[Novato Unified School District](#)

[Novato Police Department](#)

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 38.09337° -122.565215°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

[California State Military Museum: Hamilton Air Force Base](#)

[Novato School Fuel educational foundation](#)

Ross, California

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Ross is an affluent town in [Marin County, California, United States](#). The population was 2,329 at the 2000 census. The movie *Jack*, starring [Robin Williams](#), as well as guest star [Charles Ellis](#), was filmed in Ross. Actor [Sean Penn](#) is a current resident, and director [Barry Levinson](#) was a long-time former resident before moving back to his hometown of [Baltimore, Maryland](#).

Geography



Ross is located at [37°57'46"N, 122°33'29"W](#) (37.962673, -122.558090)^{[GR1](#)}.

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the town has a total area of 4.1 [km²](#) (1.6 [mi²](#)), all land.

Demographics

As of the [census](#)^{GR2} of 2000, there were 2,329 people, 761 households, and 626 families residing in the town. The [population density](#) was 565.6/km² (1,461.5/mi²). There were 805 housing units at an average density of 195.5/km² (505.2/mi²). The racial makeup of the town was 96.09% [White](#), 0.13% [African American](#), 0.09% [Native American](#), 1.42% [Asian](#), 0.17% [Pacific Islander](#), 0.39% from [other races](#), and 1.72% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 2.32% of the population.

There were 761 households out of which 44.3% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 72.0% were [married couples](#) living together, 7.0% had a female householder with no husband present, and 17.7% were non-families. 12.7% of all households were made up of individuals and 5.3% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.94 and the average family size was 3.21.

In the town the population was spread out with 30.2% under the age of 18, 3.4% from 18 to 24, 21.3% from 25 to 44, 32.8% from 45 to 64, and 12.4% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 42 years. For every 100 females there were 94.9 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 86.0 males.

The median income for a household in the town was \$102,015, and the median income for a family was \$102,593. Males had a median income of \$75,784 versus \$52,083 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the town was \$51,150. About 5.6% of families and 8.5% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 6.2% of those under age 18 and 5.7% of those age 65 or over.

External links

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.962673° -122.55809°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

San Anselmo, California

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

San Anselmo is a town in [Marin County, California](#), in the western [United States](#). It is located about 20 miles north of [San Francisco](#). Neighboring towns include [San Rafael](#) to the east, [Fairfax](#) to the west, [Ross](#) to the south, and [Terra Linda](#) to the north. The population was 12,378 at the 2000 census.

San Anselmo was mostly pastoral until 1874 when the North Pacific Coast Railroad added to its line a spur track from San Anselmo to San Rafael. In 1875, the railroad completed a line from Sausalito to Tomales via San Anselmo. For a few years, the town was referred to on railroad maps as Junction, but in 1883, the name San Anselmo came back into use.

San Anselmo incorporated in April 9, 1907. Its name came from the Punta de Quintin land grant, which marked this valley as the Canada del Anselmo (Valley of Anselm - an Indian who was buried in the area). San Anselmo was a silent film capital in the early 1900s. On March 12, 1974 San Anselmo officially became a town.

Most of the [downtown](#) stores and restuarants, for which San Anselmo is well known, are along the banks of the San Anselmo creek. Heavy rains caused the creek to [flood](#) in [1982](#), as well as recently on [December 31, 2005](#).

San Anselmo is essentially a family town with a gentle pace and friendly ambiance.

Geography



San Anselmo is located at [37°58′48″N, 122°34′5″W](#) (37.980073, -122.568123)^{GR1}.

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the town has a total area of 7.1 [km²](#) (2.8 [mi²](#)), all land.

Demographics

As of the [census](#)^{GR2} of 2000, there were 12,378 people, 5,267 households, and 3,191 families residing in the town. The [population density](#) was 1,737.9/km² (4,506.5/mi²). There were 5,408 housing units at an average density of 759.3/km² (1,968.9/mi²). The racial makeup of the town was 91.62% [White](#), 1.05% [African American](#), 0.40% [Native American](#), 2.92% [Asian](#), 0.12% [Pacific Islander](#), 0.95% from [other races](#), and 2.93% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 4.14% of the population.

There were 5,267 households out of which 30.2% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 48.5% were [married couples](#) living together, 8.7% had a female householder with no husband present, and 39.4% were non-families. 28.7% of all households were made up of individuals and 7.3% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.30 and the average family size was 2.84.

In the town the population was spread out with 21.8% under the age of 18, 4.4% from 18 to 24, 31.4% from 25 to 44, 31.1% from 45 to 64, and 11.3% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 41 years. For every 100 females there were 89.2 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 85.4 males.

The median income for a household in the town was \$71,488, and the median income for a family was \$86,528. Males had a median income of \$61,172 versus \$47,170 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the town was \$41,977. About 2.5% of families and 5.1% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 1.7% of those under age 18 and 3.1% of those age 65 or over.

External links

<http://www.sananselmochamber.org/history.htm>

http://www.sananselmohistory.org/town_history.html

[San Anselmo town website](#)

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.980073° -122.568123°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

San Rafael, California

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia



Saint Raphael Church, one of the city's most recognizable landmarks

San Rafael (pronounced "san ruh-FELL" in English; original Spanish pronunciation is "sahn rah-fai-EL") is the [county seat](#) of [Marin County, California, United States](#). The city is located in the [San Francisco Bay Area](#). As of the [2002](#) census, the city had a total population of 55,550.

[Mission San Rafael Arcángel](#) was founded in what is now downtown San Rafael as the 20th [Spanish](#) mission in the colonial [Mexican](#) province of [Alta California](#) by four priests, Father Narciso Duran from [San Jose](#), Father Abella from [San Francisco](#), Father Gil y

Taboada and Father [Junipero Serra](#), the President of the Missions, on Dec. 14, [1817](#), four years before [Mexico](#) gained independence from [Spain](#).

The mission and city are named for the [Archangel Raphael](#), the Angel of Healing. The mission was originally planned as a hospital site for [Central Valley American Indians](#) who had become ill at the cold [San Francisco Mission Dolores](#). Father Luis Gil, who spoke several native American languages, was put in charge of the facility. In part because of its ideal weather San Rafael was later upgraded to full mission status in [1822](#). The mission had 300 converts within its first year, and 1,140 converts by [1828](#). The [Mexican](#) government took over the California missions in [1834](#), and [Mission San Rafael](#) was abandoned in [1844](#), eventually falling into ruin. The current mission was built in the style of the original in [1949](#), but faces at right angles to the alignment of the original.

Notable landmarks include: the [Mission San Rafael Arcángel](#), around which the city developed; the [Marin County Civic Center](#) building, designed by [Frank Lloyd Wright](#); [George Lucas's Skywalker Ranch](#); and the [Rafael Film Center](#). San Rafael is served by the privately-operated [San Rafael Airport](#).

Geography



San Rafael is located at [37°58′60″N, 122°31′25″W](#) (37.983256, -122.523694)^{[GRI](#)}. According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has a total area of 58.1 [km²](#) (22.4 [mi²](#)). 43.0 [km²](#) (16.6 [mi²](#)) of it is land and 15.1 [km²](#) (5.8 [mi²](#)) of it (26.04%) is water.

Environmental features

The San Rafael shoreline has been historically filled to a considerable extent to accommodate land development, with underlying bay mud (saturated clayed silt) of up to

90 feet in thickness. At certain locations such as Murphys Point, the sandstone or shale rock outcrops through the mud.

San Rafael has a wide diversity of natural habitats from forests at the higher elevations to marshland and estuarine settings. Its marshes are home to the [endangered species Salt Marsh Harvest Mouse](#). There are also riparian areas including the San Rafael Creek and Miller Creek corridors.

Using one of the city's guidelines for [environmental noise](#) of 55 CNEL, there are approximately 3500 residents exposed to sound levels greater than desirable.

San Rafael has a mediterranean climate, with mild winter lows rarely reaching the freezing mark. Average highs are between 11-15 C° (mid 50s F°) and lows between 5-10 C° (mid 40s F°). In the summer highs are between 25-34 C° (low 80s F°). Summer lows are around 13 C° (mid 50s F°). This makes it possible to live in this area without air conditioning. The rainy season is from November to March. Rain is rare outside of this period and it is normal to receive no rain in June, July, Aug, and September. The hottest month of the year is September, when temperatures regularly reach the low 30s C° (low 90s F°).

Demographics

As of the [census^{GR2}](#) of 2000, there were 56,063 people, 22,371 households, and 12,773 families residing in the city. The [population density](#) was 1,304.8/km² (3,378.9/mi²). There were 22,948 housing units at an average density of 534.1/km² (1,383.1/mi²). The racial makeup of the city was 75.76% [White](#), 2.24% [African American](#), 0.56% [Native American](#), 5.59% [Asian](#), 0.17% [Pacific Islander](#), 11.16% from [other races](#), and 4.53% from two or more races. 27.4% of the population were [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#).

There were 22,371 households out of which 25.8% had children under the age of 18, 44.3% were [married couples](#) living together, 9.0% had a female householder with no husband present, and 42.9% were non-families. 32.1% of all households were made up of individuals and 10.9% have someone living alone who is 65 or older. The average household size was 2.42 and the average family size was 2.99. The age distribution is as follows: 19.5% under the age of 18, 8.1% from 18 to 24, 33.3% from 25 to 44, 24.8% from 45 to 64, and 14.4% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 38 years. For every 100 females there were 98.2 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 95.7 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$60,994, and the median income for a family was \$74,398. Males had a median income of \$50,650 versus \$39,912 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the city was \$35,762. About 5.6% of families and 10.2% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 11.7% of those under age 18 and 5.0% of those age 65 or over.

Entertainment Industry

Since the arrival of [George Lucas](#) in San Rafael in [1970](#) to film the movie [THX1138](#) the city has become a center for the entertainment industry, particularly the high-tech elements of the business. [Lucasfilm](#) was founded by [George Lucas](#) in [1971](#), and is best known for the global hit movie series [Star Wars](#) and also for [Indiana Jones](#). Some of the company's operations were moved to [San Francisco](#) in [2005](#). Portions of the Universal movie production [American Graffiti](#) were filmed in downtown San Rafael under George Lucas's direction, and portions of [THX 1138](#) were shot at the Marin County Civic Center in San Rafael. Much of the movie [Gattaca](#), starring [Ethan Hawke](#), was also shot in the Marin County Civic Center. [Industrial Light & Magic](#) was founded in [1975](#) by Lucas to do [special effects](#) for his films and those of other filmmakers.

In part because of the presence of LucasFilm, San Rafael has also become a center of [video game](#) development, with several major studios located in the city:

[Brøderbund Software](#) — Founded by [Doug Carlston](#) and [Gary Carlston](#) in [1980](#), the company was sold to [Mindscape](#) in [1998](#) and moved to [Novato](#). Best known for the hit titles [Choplifter](#), [Lode Runner](#), [The Print Shop](#), [Where in the World is Carmen Sandiego?](#) and [Myst](#), and for being the early distributor of [SimCity](#). After several subsequent acquisitions by various companies, in [2001](#) the remaining Brøderbund offices were moved to San Francisco.

[LucasArts](#) — Founded by [George Lucas](#) in ([1984](#)) as *LucasFilm Games*; relocated to San Francisco in [2005](#). Best known for [Star Wars](#) and [Indiana Jones](#) games and innovative titles such as [Grim Fandango](#) and [Full Throttle](#).

[Stormfront Studios](#) — Founded by San Rafael native [Don Daglow](#) in [1988](#). Best known for [The Lord of the Rings: The Two Towers](#), many [EA Sports](#) titles including [NASCAR Racing](#), [Gold Box RPG](#) games and the first graphical [MMORPG](#), [Neverwinter Nights](#).

[Visual Concepts](#) — Founded by [Greg Thomas](#) in 1988, the company was bought by [Sega](#) in [1999](#), then sold to [Take Two Interactive](#) in [2004](#). Best known for creating many [EA Sports](#) titles, and recently for [Sega Sports](#) and its 2K line of sports games.

[Totally Games](#) — Founded by former LucasArts programmer [Larry Holland](#) in [1994](#). Best known for a series of *Star Wars* [flight sim](#) games.

[Factor 5](#) — Founded in [Germany](#) in [1987](#) by [Julian Eggenbrecht](#), moved to San Rafael in [1996](#) to be close to publisher LucasArts. Best known for *Star Wars* and *Indiana Jones* games, the company now is working with [Sony](#).

Parks

San Rafael contains a number of well conceived parks:

There are two regional parks which serve statewide users: [China Camp State Park](#) and [McNears Beach State Park](#).

Community parks are Albert Park, Pickleweed Park and the Terra Linda Recreational Center.

There are a number of neighborhood parks and mini-parks such as Gerstle Park, Boyd Park, Oleander Park, Victor Jones Park and Peacock Gap Park.

Educational institutions

San Rafael has one university, [Dominican University \(California\)](#), three high schools and two academies.

Terra Linda High School, opened in 1960, is a coeducational public secondary school located at 320 Nova Albion Way in Terra Linda, a northern area of San Rafael. It is a part of the San Rafael High School District. The school colors are blue and gold, and the school name is TL Trojans. [Carole Ramsey](#) is the principal. In the [2002–2003](#) school year, 84 percent of the students were enrolled in advanced mathematics courses, well above the state average of 55 percent. Their average combined [SAT](#) score for that year was 1126.

San Rafael High School is a coeducational [public secondary school](#) located at 185 Mission Avenue. Founded in [1888](#), with its current campus built in [1924](#), it is a part of the San Rafael High School District. Since it is a part of California's [Class Size Reduction Program](#), ninth-grade math and English classes are limited to [20](#) students per class. [As of 2005](#), Judith B. Colton is the principal. San Rafael High School operates a 10-[wattradio](#) station, [KSRH](#), broadcasting at 88.1 FM; reception covers San Rafael south of Terra Linda. The school mascot is the [bulldog](#). San Rafael High School has been cited as the origin of the time and codeword [4:20](#) in marijuana culture.

Madrone Continuation High School is in the San Rafael High School District. It shares facilities with [San Rafael High School](#), but is otherwise independent. [Ted Barone](#) is the head of the administration. There are about 50 students in grades 10 to 12. The average class size is 17. Madrone Continuation High School provides alternative secondary instruction, emphasizing individual attention for students with special needs. Students are on a pass/fail system of grading, and each student has an assigned school counselor. Students in the San Rafael High School District can enter Madrone with a recommendation from the District Referral Committee.

Phoenix Academy is a California [Charter school](#) where chemically dependent students can develop a drug and alcohol-free lifestyle, make academic progress, address emotional issues, and make sound career and vocational decisions. The school provides a highly structured and supervised program. The school is located at 160 B North San Pedro Road.

[Marin Academy](#) is a private high school in San Rafael.

San Rafael runs three school districts: San Rafael Elementary School District, Dixie Elementary School District, and San Rafael High School District.

Notable Citizens

Famous Spanish-English author [Isabel Allende](#)

Musician [Carlos Santana](#)

Mountain Biker / Olympiad Susan DeMattei

Professional tennis coach [Brad Gilbert](#)

Musician [James Hetfield](#) of [Metallica](#)

Author Martin Cruz Smith

Neighborhoods

Although not every location in San Rafael is part of a neighborhood that has a widely-accepted and widely-recognized name, there are some neighborhoods that have names that are accepted and recognized by most locals. From South to North these are

[the Canal Area](#), which is southeast of Downtown

Gerstle Park, just south of Downtown

Downtown

West End and the Miracle Mile, located west of Downtown

Point San Pedro, northeast of the Canal Area; this area is divided further by locals into Loch Lomond, Glenwood, and Peacock Gap

[Terra Linda](#), north of Downtown, over a range of hills

Marinwood, north of Terra Linda

Bibliography

San Rafael Recreation Element of the General Plan, June, 1984

[U.S. Geological Survey](#), *Topographical Map, [San Quentin](#) 7.5 Minute Quadrangle*, revised 1980

External links

[Official website of the City of San Rafael](#)

[San Rafael Public Library](#)

[Civic Center Library](#)

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.983256° -122.523694°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

[Terra Linda High webpage](#)

[San Francisco Chronicle article about Terra Linda High Trojans](#)

[San Rafael High School webpage](#)

[Snopes story of 4:20 origin at San Rafael High](#)

[Madrone High School webpage](#)

[Marin Academy Website](#)

[Phoenix Academy website](#)

Sausalito, California

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Sausalito is a city in [Marin County, California, United States](#). The population was 7,330 at the 2000 census.

Geography



Sausalito is located at [37°51′28″N, 122°29′25″W](#) (37.857708, -122.490266)^{[GR1](#)}.

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the city has a total area of 5.8 [km²](#) (2.2 [mi²](#)). 4.9 [km²](#) (1.9 [mi²](#)) of it is land and 0.9 [km²](#) (0.3 [mi²](#)) of it (15.18%) is water.

Demographics

As of the [census](#)^{[GR2](#)} of 2000, there were 7,330 people, 4,254 households, and 1,663 families residing in the city. The [population density](#) was 1,489.5/km² (3,852.9/mi²). There were 4,511 housing units at an average density of 916.7/km² (2,371.1/mi²). The racial

makeup of the city was 91.65% [White](#), 0.65% [African American](#), 0.29% [Native American](#), 4.17% [Asian](#), 0.25% [Pacific Islander](#), 0.71% from [other races](#), and 2.28% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 3.33% of the population.



Sausalito's harbor sidewalk

There were 4,254 households out of which 8.8% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 33.9% were [married couples](#) living together, 3.5% had a female householder with no husband present, and 60.9% were non-families. 45.7% of all households were made up of individuals and 7.8% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 1.72 and the average family size was 2.34.

In the city the population was spread out with 7.4% under the age of 18, 2.4% from 18 to 24, 39.5% from 25 to 44, 38.5% from 45 to 64, and 12.3% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 45 years. For every 100 females there were 93.5 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 93.8 males.

The median income for a household in the city was \$87,469, and the median income for a family was \$123,467. Males had a median income of \$90,680 versus \$56,576 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the city was \$81,040. About 2.0% of families and 5.1% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 5.1% of those under age 18 and 5.5% of those age 65 or over.

Tourism



Sausalito, as seen in this view from Brideway, is often compared to Mediterranean villages such as Positano on the Amalfi coast.

Lying at the north end of the [Golden Gate Bridge](#), picturesque Sausalito receives a steady stream of visitors who both cycle over the bridge or use the ferry service from [San Francisco](#). It retains one of the few ungated marinas in the [Bay Area](#) that attract visitors.

Education

Sausalito is served by the [Sausalito Marin City School District](#) for primary school and the [Tamalpais Union High School District](#) for secondary school. Grades K-6 attend Bayside Elementary School in Sausalito while high schoolers attend [Tamalpais High School](#) in [Mill Valley](#).

Historical Items

The town's name derives from the Spanish word meaning "little willow grove".

Willows often mark where there is water. Sausalito has many springs, hence the popularity for early mariners and explorers to get fresh water. There is an apartment complex called "Whisky Springs" after the whisky stills that were once there. In the Whiskey Springs neighborhood, there are many springs.

The 1942 black and white film called "China Girl" with Robert Blake has some footage of Sally Stanford's brothel on the waterfront. The scene shows the docks in their full state and illustrates the rum running aspect of Sausalito.

Before completion of the Golden Gate Bridge, Sausalito was the site of an auto ferry running to San Francisco, and the continuation point of old U.S. Highway 101.

One-time Sausalito City Council member and former Mayor [Sally Stanford](#), founder of the restaurant Valhalla, once ran the finest brothel on the west coast, at 1144 Pine Street in San Francisco.

Sausalito was the setting mentioned by [Otis Redding](#) and [Steve Cropper](#) in their 1967 tune [\(Sittin' On\) the Dock of the Bay](#). The city was also referred to in a 1980 roadtrip song by the Dutch band [Diesel](#), titled *Sausalito Summernights*.

Sausalito was home to the 20th-century philosopher [Alan Watts](#), who lived on a converted ferry boat there.

[San Francisco](#)-based rock band [Santana](#) had an [instrumental](#) song called "Samba de Sausalito" on their [1973](#) album [Welcome](#)

Sausalito is home to [Stewart Brand](#) founder of the [Whole Earth](#) catalog and The [WELL](#).

Sausalito has always been a hot bed of progressive activity, with rock and roll, Plant recording studios and Mick Jagger hanging around, in the dot com day with The Well and many other innovative high tech companies, and still moves forward on the cutting edge in certain areas. Sausalito is the home of "Savings and Clone" a company involved in cloning pets.

External links

[City of Sausalito](#)

[Sausalito Chamber of Commerce](#)

[SAUSALITO CAM ~Live webcam~](#)

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.857708° -122.490266°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

Tiburon, California

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Tiburon is a town in [Marin County, California](#). It occupies most of the Tiburon Peninsula, which reaches south into the [San Francisco Bay](#); the smaller town of [Belvedere](#) (formerly a separate island) occupies the south-east part of the peninsula and is contiguous with Tiburon. Tiburon is bordered by [Corte Madera](#) to the north and [Mill Valley](#) to the west, but is otherwise surrounded by the Bay.

Tiburon was formerly the southern terminus of the [San Francisco and Northwestern Pacific Railroad](#); freight, mostly lumber, was brought to the town to be transferred to barges for shipping to cities within the San Francisco Bay. It is now a commuter and tourist town, linked by fast [ferry](#) services to [San Francisco](#) and with a concentration of restaurants and clothes shops. It is the nearest mainland point to [Angel Island](#) and a regular ferry service connects to the island.

The former railroad grade now forms part of the [San Francisco Bay Trail](#), used by hikers and cyclists. Within the Tiburon town limits, the trail passes through the Richardson Bay Park and next to the [Audubon Society](#)'s Richardson Bay Sanctuary. These provide excellent opportunities for observing wildlife. "Tiburón" is [Spanish](#) for "shark".

Geography



Tiburon is located at [37°53′24″N, 122°27′59″W](#) (37.889880, -122.466421)^{[GR1](#)}.

According to the [United States Census Bureau](#), the town has a total area of 34.2 [km²](#) (13.2 [mi²](#)). 11.7 km² (4.5 mi²) of it is land and 22.5 km² (8.7 mi²) of it (65.71%) is water.

Demographics

As of the [census^{GR2}](#) of 2000, there were 8,666 people, 3,712 households, and 2,409 families residing in the town. The [population density](#) was 738.6/km² (1,914.9/mi²). There were 3,893 housing units at an average density of 331.8/km² (860.2/mi²). The racial makeup of the town was 90.92% [White](#), 0.87% [African American](#), 0.22% [Native American](#), 4.42% [Asian](#), 0.12% [Pacific Islander](#), 0.75% from [other races](#), and 2.71% from two or more races. [Hispanic](#) or [Latino](#) of any race were 3.66% of the population.

There were 3,712 households out of which 27.7% had children under the age of 18 living with them, 55.3% were [married couples](#) living together, 7.2% had a female householder with no husband present, and 35.1% were non-families. 27.6% of all households were made up of individuals and 9.5% had someone living alone who was 65 years of age or older. The average household size was 2.31 and the average family size was 2.82.

In the town the population was spread out with 21.9% under the age of 18, 2.8% from 18 to 24, 24.4% from 25 to 44, 34.3% from 45 to 64, and 16.5% who were 65 years of age or older. The median age was 45 years. For every 100 females there were 88.3 males. For every 100 females age 18 and over, there were 84.1 males.

The median income for a household in the town was \$106,611, and the median income for a family was \$149,041. Males had a median income of \$100,000+ versus \$60,773 for females. The [per capita income](#) for the town was \$85,966. About 1.6% of families and 3.3% of the population were below the [poverty line](#), including 3.0% of those under age 18 and 1.5% of those age 65 or over.

External links

[Tiburon demographic information](#)

[Tiburon-Belvedere community information](#)

[Maps and aerial photos](#) [Coordinates: 37.88988° -122.466421°](#)

Street map from [Google Maps](#) or [Yahoo! Maps](#)

Topographic map from [TopoZone](#)

Aerial image or topographic map from [TerraServer-USA](#)

Satellite image from [Google Maps](#) or [Windows Live Local](#)

