SAN MIGUEL HISTORIC WALKING TRAIL
CRP 463 Senior Project Lab
Professor John Knight
Spring 2011

Prepared by
Brynae Emerzian and Kevin Valente
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APPENDICES

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The San Miguel Historic Waking Trail project is an extension of classes CRP 410 and CRP 411, the capstone senior planning lab within the City and Regional Planning Department at Cal Poly, San Luis Obispo. In choosing a topic for the Senior Project requirement, the consulting team wanted to pursue a project which would not only benefit the community, but also be potentially feasible in the near future.

The historic walking trail was originally proposed as a policy in the Natural Resources chapter of the Draft San Miguel Community Plan Update, completed by the senior community planning lab. The following project proposal and final products within this report build on that policy recommendation and provide materials which can serve as a template for implementation of the trail.

A historic walking trail would be a valuable addition to the community through promoting economic growth and tourism. It would do this by serving as a regional attraction to surrounding communities and travelers. As the northern gateway to the County of San Luis Obispo, San Miguel is in a unique position to capitalize on large amounts of passby travel. A historic trail would draw in passing tourist commuters and would help transform San Miguel into a destination, rather than a place travelers pass on their way to another destination.

In order to create the trail map, the consulting team compiled a list of historically relevant structures within the town. Many of these structures were found in the San Miguel Background report, also completed by the senior planning lab in 2011, as well as the 2004 San Miguel Design Plan, completed by the County of San Luis Obispo in 2003. After the list of structures was completed, the consulting team then compiled photographs and created written descriptions for each structure. These can be found in Chapter 5 of this report. Finally, a tourist brochure was created, complete with the historic trail map, pictures, and descriptions of each building, displayed in Chapter 6.

In addition to the brochure, a poster, several presentations, as well as a team contract helped complete the San Miguel Historic Walking Trail project. Team presentations as well as referenced documents can be found in Appendices A through E, following this report.
In the following chapter the project proposal, including methodology, a timeline, and a budget are located. The purpose of the proposal is not only to outline the project as a whole, but to provide an estimated schedule, list of tasks, and create interim deadlines before the project is started. Although in this case the “client” is a faculty member, the proposal mimics the format and organization of a professional proposal a consulting team would prepare for a real client.
Project Summary
The San Miguel Historic Trail will create an aesthetically pleasing pedestrian connection between key historic resources within the town. The trail will allow pedestrians to move easily and safely between historic buildings and places in San Miguel while providing information and background on each of the buildings. This will end up creating not only a local resource, but a regional historic attraction which will bring tourists from other areas of the county and state to San Miguel.

Project Understanding
A historic trail is important for the Community of San Miguel in many ways. First, it will provide a way to cohesively showcase and utilize the community’s valuable historic resources in a way that is appealing to both tourists and community members. It will also help the community achieve its economic development goals by increasing tourism and serving as a regional tourist attraction, as outlined in the Draft San Miguel Community Plan. Background information previously gathered in CRP 411 pertinent to this project includes, a tentative historic trail map and historic trail policy recommendations outlined in the Draft San Miguel Community Plan, as well as research, descriptions and photographs of historic structures gathered for the San Miguel Community Background Report.

Project Approach
Methods used to complete the trail will include research on the historic buildings and spaces in San Miguel, outreach to the local historic Society, as well as sketches and 3-D models. The final product will include a tourist/advertising brochure promoting the trail as well as San Miguel with sketches and drawings of the completed trail, and possibly a 3-D model and animation showcasing what the trial would look like as one is walking through it.

First, gathering relevant research from the CRP 411 class will be necessary in order to determine the next steps. Then, the consultant team will fill in any informational gaps in the research by contacting the San Miguel Resource Connection as well as any local historic groups (The Lions Club). Once all information is gathered, it will be necessary to identify which structures will be featured on the trail, and then map the trail, perhaps with County approval. Once the trail has been mapped it will then be ready for design, focusing on width, materials, signage, fencing, and possible integration with the proposed bike trail/wine tour route. Deliverables will include:

- Map of historic trail
- List and description of structures included in the historic trail
- Sketches and drawings of the design of the historic trail
- Tourist/advertising brochure
- Possible 3-D model of tour route
- Client meetings
**Task Descriptions**

1) **Description of Historic Structures:** All existing historic resources are identified in the 2004 San Miguel Design Plan, which was modeled after a self-guided tour pamphlet published by the San Miguel Business Association at the time the report was written. Criteria for inclusion in the trail will be based on previous identification and recognition of historic relevance in the 2004 San Miguel Design Plan and the Draft San Miguel Community Plan.

2) **Map of Historic Trail:** An 11X17 hard copy map identifying the trail route in context with the rest of the community will be prepared and also provided in a digital PDF version, to be handed in at the client meetings. The map will be created using GIS and hand illustrations. The final map will be hand colored and scanned into the digital documents.

3) **Tourist/Advertising Brochure:** Ten tourist oriented brochures describing the trail, showcasing the map, historic structures, and their respective descriptions. Final brochures will be four fold, printed in color and on 11X17 semi-gloss papers and handed out at the final presentation. InDesign will be used to create the brochures. Electronic copies of the brochure will also be provided in both InDesign format as well as PDF format to the instructor.

4) **Poster:** Photographs, maps, and background information will be formatted into a final color 24X28 sized poster illustrating the historic trail concept. InDesign will be used to formulate posters.

5) **Client Meetings:** The following describe the number of client meetings as well as the product presented at each.

   - **A. Week 3:** Hard copy of background report with photos of historic structures located in San Miguel. Each photograph will have a paragraph describing its background and historic significance.
   - **B. Week 4:** Historic Trail Map in 11x17 hard copy format.
   - **C. Week 5:** Three perspective drawings and one elevation of the proposed trail.
   - **D. Week 6:** Tentative poster layouts/tourist brochure mock up. Brochure example will be 8.5X11 size paper and poster layout examples will be on 11X17 paper.
   - **E. Week 7:** Presentations
   - **F. Week 8:** Final poster and brochure examples in 11X17 and 8.5X11 sizes, respectively.
   - **G. Week 9:** Optional digital model in beginning stages to be viewed.
   - **H. Week 10:** Final Presentations
6) **75% Completion Presentation:** The presentation will consist of completed work up to that point; tentative posters and brochure, map, photos and drawings, formatted into a short PowerPoint presentation.

7) **Final Presentation:** The presentation will consist of all deliverables; one informational poster, tourist brochure, and optional Sketch Up model video if completed, as well as additional PowerPoint presentation.

**Project Timeline**
Below is the estimated timeline of tasks over a ten week period. Some tasks will overlap and coincide with one another. Note that Some tasks are optional, and others were combined or altered in the final product.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>San Miguel Historic Trail - Brynec Emerson and Kevin Valente Senior Project Schedule</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tasks</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>1. Background Report of all Historic Structures with Images</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Create Historic Trail Map</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Create Sketches and Drawings of the Trail</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Create the Tourist/Advertising Brochure</td>
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<td>5. Create Historic Trail Posters</td>
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<td>6. Create the Digital 3D Model of the Trail (Optional Task)</td>
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<td>7. Client Meetings</td>
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<td>8. 75% Completion Presentation</td>
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<td>9. Final Presentation</td>
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**Project Budget**

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<tr>
<td><strong>Tasks</strong></td>
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<td>Historic Trail Map</td>
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<td>Digital 3D Model of the Trail (Optional Task)</td>
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<td>Client Meetings</td>
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<td>75% Completion Presentation</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Deliverables</strong></th>
<th><strong>Billing Rate</strong></th>
<th><strong>Week 1</strong></th>
<th><strong>Week 2</strong></th>
<th><strong>Week 3</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Background Report of all Historic Structures with Images</td>
<td>$12,000</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>98</td>
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<td>Historic Trail Map</td>
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<td>Sketches and Drawings of the Trail</td>
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<tr>
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| **Total Labor & Direct Costs** | $12,520.00 |
|**10% Contingency** | $1,252 |
The following chapter includes written agendas for the majority of client meetings that took place over ten weeks, from April through May. The agendas proved to be a valuable way to guide client meetings and served as the basis for the client meeting minutes.
April 27th, 2011

Client Meeting Agenda

• Background from previous meeting
  o We decided against a formal background report and decided to refer to previous CRP 409 reports and use them as an appendix.
  o We decided to use the New Jersey brochure example
  o Decided that the map would be complete by 4/27/11

• Deliverables for 4/27
  o Map (hand drawn) is complete except for coloring and final touches
  o Sketches have been started

• Deliverables for next meeting (5/4)
  o Brochure Mock-Up (hard copy)
  o Final hard copy map
  o Hard copy poster examples

May 4th, 2011

Client Meeting Agenda

• Background from previous meeting
  o We discussed the deliverable for the next meeting.
  o We decided to use the New Jersey brochure example

• Deliverables for 5/11
  o Brochure Mock-Up (hard copy)
    - Layout is done without pictures
  o Final hard copy map (complete)
  o Sketches are complete, not yet scanned
  o Hard copy poster examples
    - Using example from CRP 411 community meeting posters
  o Week 7 Presentations
    - Poster templates ready in Draft Form
    - Preliminary Power Point slides started
May 18th, 2011
Client Meeting Agenda
• Deliverables for meeting (5/18)
  o Completed Historic Trail Brochure
• Final Senior Project Packet Deliverables
  o Guidelines: will be clarified for final formatting
  o Project Description (hard copy/digital copy)
  o Signed Contract (hard copy/digital copy)
  o Weekly Minutes (hard copy/digital copy)
  o Meeting Agendas (hard copy/digital copy)
  o Case Studies (hard copy/digital copy)
  o Brochure (hard copy/digital copy)
  o Poster (digital copy)
  o Design Options Discussion

May 25th, 2011
Client Meeting Agenda
• Background from previous meeting
  o We discussed the brochure nearing completion
  o We discussed the start of our display poster for final presentation
  o We discussed having a short Power Point for the final presentation and a display
• Deliverables for 5/25
  o Final Brochure
  o Nearing completion of display poster
  o Discuss final Power Point presentation
• Deliverables for final meeting (6/1)
  o Completed Historic Trail Brochure
  o Completed display poster
  o Short Power Point presentation
The client meeting minutes were also a valuable resource for organization and planning of the work schedule. During every client meeting, alterations would be made to the agenda to reflect changes, discussions, and comments made in the meeting. The minutes would then guide work for the following week and help provide interim deadlines.
April 13th, 2011
Client Meeting Minutes
- Work to date was accepted
- Contract signed and emailed to client
- Recommended to start looking for relevant people to interview
- Research information on additional historic structures found
- Start on creating historic trail map
- Create table of contents for draft background report
- Search and find relevant case studies for:
  - Historic trails
  - Brochures

April 20th, 2011
Client Meeting Minutes
- It was decided that the New Jersey brochure example was best for our project
  - Brochure will be 11X17 size, in color
- We were notified that Kevin Bocci has a similar project and we should share resources
- Map should be done by 4/27/11 meeting
- We also decided that we will no longer write our own background report due to the thoroughness of previous reports.
  Instead, we will put together a bound booklet full of our final products with an executive summary listing previous background reports as an appendix.

April 27th, 2011
Client Meeting Minutes
- Deliverables for 4/27
  - Map (hand drawn) is complete except for coloring and final touches
  - Sketches have been started
  - Check info from Kevin Bocci-Lynne Schmidts made a version of the trail
- Deliverables for next meeting (5/4)
  - Brochure Mock-Up (hard copy)
  - Final hard copy map
  - Hard copy poster examples
  - Week 7 Presentations
    - Poster templates ready in Draft Form
    - Preliminary Power Point slides started by 5/4
May 4th, 2011
Client Meeting Minutes
• Assemble everything in hard copy and digital format for next week
• Join.meeting for next week’s meeting
• Finished brochure, finished Power Point

May 18th, 2011
• Background from previous meeting
  o We discussed the brochure nearing completion
  o We discussed the start of our display poster for final presentation
  o We discussed having a short Power Point for the final presentation and a display
• Deliverables for 5/25
  o Final Brochure
    - Fix spelling of cemetery on the Crettol Wall section
    - Fix spelling on number 8
  o Nearing completion of display poster
  o Discuss final Power Point presentation

May 25th, 2011
Client Meeting Minutes
• Deliverables for final meeting (6/1)
  o Completed Historic Trail Brochure
  o Completed display poster
    - Get a foam core board and clip poster to it for final presentation
  o Short Power Point presentation
    - 16 out of 20 points on the 75% presentation
    - Make sure to dress professionally
• Final Senior Project Packet Deliverables
  o Guidelines: will be clarified for final formatting
  o Project Description (hard copy/digital copy)
  o Signed Contract (hard copy/digital copy)
  o Weekly Minutes (hard copy/digital copy)
  o Meeting Agendas (hard copy/digital copy)
  o Case Studies (hard copy/digital copy)
  o Brochure (hard copy/digital copy)
  o Poster (digital copy)
  o Design Options Discussion
In order to prepare a user friendly and well organized tourist brochure for the walking trail, it was important to investigate other real life examples of similar brochures. The brochure case studies were taken from all over the country and ranged in context from historic walking trails to tourist information pamphlets. Each brochure was examined for organization, content, and graphic representation. Finally, the consulting team decided to go with the brochure example from Morris County, New Jersey. Not only was the brochure similar in content to the final product of this project, but it was also a good example of organization. Within the Morris County brochure, the map of the historic trail was visible no matter how the document was folded. In this way, it would be possible for tour followers to always be able to see their location in relation to the rest of the historic stops as well as the entire community.
Morris County, New Jersey: Historic Walking Tour

17 Waverly Mansion, 110 South Street
Located at the end of the country, reflecting pool is a 1925-1926 residential palace of the New York architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White. The mansion was built for George Augustus Forster, a Morristown native and who received his education at West Point. In 1982 it served as Morristown's Town Hall and is occupied by the Morris County Department of Administration.

18 Wood Furnace, 43 South Street
Located a little further, the Wood Furnace Station was once the site of a brick kiln. Thomas Paine, the American patriot and author of "Common Sense," was a bricklayer in this area in 1809.

19 De Levie Controle House, 53 South Street
Lawrence De Levie, a member of the Teeder Committee, was the first Mayor of Morristown. De Levie was instrumental in the construction of the Morristown business district.

20 Church of the Reformed, 36 South Street
This is the town's third church building. It was built in 1808 and is considered the oldest church building in the county. The church was originally located on the site of the present-day First Baptist Church.

21 Heritage Museum, 55 Hackett Avenue, Morristown
The Heritage Museum is a private non-profit organization that offers programming such as guided tours and scavenger hunts, and serves as a centerpiece for new luxury residences. It now serves as a centerpiece for new luxury residences.

22 Fear Castle, 82 East Ditch Street
The Fear Castle is a 17th-century building that served as a military headquarters during the American Revolution. The castle was built in 1687 and served as a military fortification until 1778.

23 Appleton House Museum, 50 East Main Street
The Appleton House Museum is a private non-profit organization that offers guided tours and historical exhibits.

24 Historic Morristown Walking Tour
Morristown, NJ 07960
973-267-3465
www.morriscountynj.org

MORRISTOWN HISTORY

Rich in historic lore and tradition, Morristown, New Jersey, is a great approaching its 350th anniversary.

The town was founded in 1679 by a group of English settlers. It was named for the Morristown area, which was originally inhabited by the Lenape Native Americans. The town's name is derived from the word "morrist," which means "morning roost."

During the Revolutionary War, Morristown was a major staging area for the Continental Army. The town served as a major base of operations for the Continental Army and was the site of several major battles, including the Battle of Morristown in 1780.

Today, Morristown is a vibrant community of about 20,000 people. It is home to a number of historic sites, including the Morristown National Historical Park, which includes the Eli Whitney Museum, the New Jersey Statehouse, and the Morristown Moravian Church.

The town is also home to a number of modern businesses and institutions, including the Morristown-Morris County Chamber of Commerce, the Morristown Medical Center, and the Morristown-Morris County Library.

The town is served by the Morristown-Morris County Planning Board, which is responsible for the planning and development of the town. The town is also served by the Morristown-Morris County School Board, which is responsible for the education of the town's children.
Historic Ballard Walking Tour

At the time of Ballard’s incorporation in 1889, it was the second largest city in the new state of Washington. Originally, Ballard Avenue was the central commercial district for the city and was filled with hotels, dry goods stores, taverns, and livery stables, all interspersed with residences. Just a block away was the bustling Salmon Bay waterfront where shingle and lumber mills flourished and set the pace for Ballard’s growth. In 1907 Ballard was annexed to the city of Seattle.

It was not until the 1920s and 30s that many businesses moved to Market Street, ultimately fostering the decline of Ballard Avenue. During the 1970s, local residents anticipated the eventual destruction of Ballard Avenue and lobbied for landmark status. In 1976 Ballard Avenue was designated as a local and national historic district. We all now benefit from the new revival of Ballard Avenue, thanks to those forward-thinking preservationists.

We hope you enjoy this tour and in the process learn a bit of Ballard history!
"Three years from its founding, Mankato assumed its position as the leading city in population and wealth in the Minnesota Valley and it stands so today. Of thrilling interest is its history and worthy of commemoration the valorous deeds of its pioneers. Wonderful the transformation they have made in turning the wilderness maze into a great orderly emporium of trade. The lonely Indian trail of 50 years ago has become a busy street, bounded with magnificent manses of trade, the forest clad hillside has become lined with stately halls of learning and justice, the swampy valley, flood-torn and thicket-tangled, has become beautiful with palatial homes and magnificent sanctuaries, and the death-like stillness of a desolate waste has been made to pulse with commercial, educational and spiritual life. All homage to the founders of this metropolis of Southern Minnesota, and to all the time-scarred veterans of the Wilderness—the heroes of the log cabin—whose toil, courage and sacrifice have bequeathed to us such a splendid heritage."

Thomas Hughes, Mankato—Its First Fifty Years 1852-1902

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For more information call:
507-387-8516
www.ci.mankato.mn.us
or the
Blue Earth County Historical Society
507-345-5566
www.rootsweb.com/~mnbechs
1. Pioneer Memorial Park

This is one of the oldest cemeteries in Mankato. Pioneer Memorial Park, known to Mankato residents as “Pioneer Cemetery,” was the site of two nineteenth-century burial ceremonies. The site is located on the banks of the Minnesota River.

2. Save Mor Jewelry

The building is believed to be the oldest building in Mankato. The original structure was built of Mnosta Kasota stone by George Madison. Madison’s first store was located at the corner of Front and Washington streets. It served as a bank for the nearby vicinity. In the early 1870s, Madison expanded the building and especially on the north end of town, it was quite common for buildings to serve dual purposes, such as a dwelling and business.

3. Hubbard Mill

Built in 1876 by R. D. Hubbard, it was the largest flour mill in southern Minnesota. The mill was later sold to the Minnesota Milling Company and is now a historical site.

4. Old Town

Plum to Vine Streets

Along Riverfront Drive, from Plum Street to Vine Street, you will see a number of buildings that showcase some of the architectural styles in town. This area also contains the Old Manse and Manse Park, two of the many parks in downtown Mankato. The Old Manse was home to the original Mankato Normal School, and the Manse Park is where the old Mankato Normal School was located.

5. Reconciliation Park

On September 19, 1997, Reconciliation Park was dedicated. The park is the site of the largest man-made structure in southern Minnesota. The park was dedicated to honor the memory of the many people who lost their lives in the war.

6. Dakota Warrior

The site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

7. Union School

The former Union School building, circa 1910.

8. Washington Park

In 1868, the main railroad line was known as the “Fourth Street Route” and the railroad yard was located in the downtown area, just north of the current park.

9. St. Peter and Paul’s Catholic Church

The church was built in 1867 as the parish church for the German immigrant community in Mankato. The church is located on the east side of Main Street.

10. Carnegie Library

Built in 1900 with a grant of $40,000 from the Carnegie Foundation, the Carnegie Library served as the county and city library until 1977. The building is now used as a community center.

11. Courthouse

The site was officially vacated by the railroad in 1912. Washington Park, which was once known as “Pioneer Cemetery,” is now the site of the Mankato Normal School.

12. Old Main

The Old Manse at the center of the original Mankato Normal School (now Minnesota State University, Mankato) was built in 1922 after a fire destroyed the original building. Several additions were made to the original structure.

13. Sinclair Lewis’ Summer Home

The site was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

14. Masonic Temple

This building was built in 1877 for the Masonic Order. It was remodeled in 1916 to be a building used for rental purposes.

15. Downtown City Center

Several historical buildings are located in downtown Mankato, from the First National Bank, to the Hubbard House, and to the Reconciliation Park.

16. Post Office

This building was constructed in 1933 to the present structure today. It is one of the oldest buildings in Mankato. The building is now used as an office building.

17. Cray Mansion

Cray Mansion, 1893.

18. Hubbard House

The Hubbard House was built in 1871. A surprising little-known fact about this park: it was used as a recreation ground and housed Civil War soldiers. In 1926, it was a tourist camp, and had a small zoo.

19. Lincoln Park

Lincoln Park was a site of interest to Mankato’s citizens. The park was located on the edge of town and was used as a place for recreation. It was named after President Abraham Lincoln.

20. Highland Park

The park is named after President Abraham Lincoln.

21. Betsy-Tacy

The site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

22. Flood Site

The site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

23. Shirley Park

The site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.

24. Chico Park

The site is listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
Ocean Beach Tour Guide

Silver Spray Apartments, Hotel, Plunge, and Camp Holiday

William Dougherty built the hotel in 1919 on the legendary site of OB’s first “homeowner” Captain Thomas.

The hotel hosted its Grand Opening May 1, 1919 and thrived during the resort days of the 1920s as guests and locals enjoyed the spa, skating rink, dance hall, and hot salt water pool that drained to the ocean.

In November 1919 Camp Holiday, the vacation bungalows next to the hotel, opened up and advertised rooms for $1.25 a day, $6 a week, and $16 a month. Many who stayed at “the Newport” ended up moving to OB, and used the hotel as a base while shopping to OB’s cultural landscape.

The San Diego City Council designated the Ocean Beach Library “Historic” in 2002 for its architecture and contribution to OB’s cultural landscape.

Bank of Italy

Originally built on Abbott Street in 1916 after the principal of OB Elementary raised $200 at a meeting, this Ocean Beach branch of the San Diego Library opened as the fourth of its kind in San Diego on October 5, 1928. Robert W. Snyder, who studied under renowned architect William Templeton Johnson, designed the building in the Spanish-Monterey style popular among designers at the time and won an award for his work.

In 1962 the branch expanded to its current size and currently boasts a circulation of about 136,000 books a year.

In 1927, single apartments rented for about $35-$40 a month and included free use of the saltwater pool, where swimmers occasionally encountered some wildlife accidentally pumped in.

William Dougherty built the hotel in 1919 on the 2040’s. Were damaged, and are scheduled to be opened sometime in the 2040’s.

The Kraft building was built in 1927 and housed medical and dental offices upstairs, with the Kraft Drug Store and a soda fountain downstairs. Fred Kraft, owner and operator of the drugstore, later became a state senator.

During the 1960s and 1970s the Kraft building was home to The Seaside Grill and was named to serve the best fries in town.

Local legend states Charles Lindbergh ate sandwiches at Kraft while waiting for his plane, the Spirit of St. Louis, to finish at near-by Ryan Aviation (near the site later dedicated as Lindbergh Field).

The Strand Theater

The 600-seat theater opened its doors November 6, 1925. The Strand showed silent films until 1927, when The Jazz Singer, the first “talkie” (a movie with actor conversations, music, and other sound effects), wowed audiences worldwide. Audiences flocked to the Strand, excited to hear the actors and sing along to the accompanying piano.

Later in the 1950s, the local theater of Ocean Beach catered to children and groups alike the children enjoyed serial matinees every Saturday, always trying to guess the next cliffhanger. Grownups enjoyed Saturday nights with a new movie billed every week.

As the audience changed, so did the theater. The Strand counts among the first theaters in the country to feature "wide. Audiences flocked to the Strand, excited to hear the actors and sing along to the accompanying piano." True to its original character though, the theater bounced back in 1995 when John Asher purchased the building, cleaned, and refurbished it. He then repurposed it as the Ocean Beach International Hostel.

The Rocky Horror Picture Show, and later evolved to show movie billed every week. While the movies varied, everyone enjoyed “black and white” sunnies (chocolate wafer on vanilla ice cream) for 10 cents at the Strand Sweet Shop downstairs, run by Alan Belmont and Clifford Harrison.

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When first built, some parents expressed concern about the school being too far away from the 100 or so residents in OB at the time.

The building was renovated after the Long Beach earthquake in 1954 to the style you see today.

On November 19, 2009 the Ocean Beach Historical Society gathered former students to commemorate the school’s 100th anniversary (their ages ranged from 5 to over 100 years old).

Today local families continue to take great pride in their connections with this school, and still attend OB Elementary reunions. In fact, many students have parents who attended the school a generation ago.

Ocean Beach Library

Originally built on Abbott Street in 1916 after the principal of OB Elementary raised $200 at a meeting, this Ocean Beach branch of the San Diego Library opened as the fourth of its kind in San Diego on October 5, 1928.

Robert W. Snyder, who studied under renowned architect William Templeton Johnson, designed the building in the Spanish-Monterey style popular among designers at the time and won an award for his work.

Margaret Rankin, an Ocean Beach Elementary graduate, became this branch’s librarian in 1921 and remained until her retirement in 1954.

In 1962 the branch expanded to its current size and currently boasts a circulation of about 136,000 books a year.

The Kraft building was built in 1927 and housed medical and dental offices upstairs, with the Kraft Drug Store and a soda fountain downstairs.

Fred Kraft, owner and operator of the drugstore, later became a state senator.

During the 1960s and 1970s the Kraft building was home to The Seaside Grill and was named to serve the best fries in town.

Local legend states Charles Lindbergh ate sandwiches at Kraft while waiting for his plane, the Spirit of St. Louis, to finish at near-by Ryan Aviation (near the site later dedicated as Lindbergh Field).

The Strand Theater

The 600-seat theater opened its doors November 6, 1925. The Strand showed silent films until 1927, when The Jazz Singer, the first “talkie” (a movie with actor conversations, music, and other sound effects), wowed audiences worldwide. Audiences flocked to the Strand, excited to hear the actors and sing along to the accompanying piano.

Later in the 1950s, the local theater of Ocean Beach catered to children and groups alike the children enjoyed serial matinees every Saturday, always trying to guess the next cliffhanger. Grownups enjoyed Saturday nights with a new movie billed every week.

As the audience changed, so did the theater. The Strand counts among the first theaters in the country to feature “wide. Audiences flocked to the Strand, excited to hear the actors and sing along to the accompanying piano.” True to its original character though, the theater bounced back in 1995 when John Asher purchased the building, cleaned, and refurbished it. He then repurposed it as the Ocean Beach International Hostel.

The Rocky Horror Picture Show, and later evolved to show movie billed every week. While the movies varied, everyone enjoyed “black and white” sunnies (chocolate wafer on vanilla ice cream) for 10 cents at the Strand Sweet Shop downstairs, run by Alan Belmont and Clifford Harrison.

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**Airdrie Centennial Markets**

**Grain Elevators**

Built in 1904-1905, Airdrie’s first grain elevators were relatively small but important as they established Airdrie as a hub for grain shipment. In 1929, the Alberta Wheat Pool constructed its first elevator in Airdrie. In the decades to follow, the Pool built two additional elevators and bushel capacity increased accordingly.

As the 20th century marched on, the Airdrie elevators were used less and less, as area farmers sent their grain to the larger, centralized terminals at Beiseker and Crossfield. The last of Airdrie’s grain elevators were torn down July 31, 2000. Photo from Airdrie, Archives NA 1231-1

**Nose Creek**

Nose Creek is the reason Airdrie exists today. In 1890, the Calgary and Edmonton Railway Company was established and construction began on the railway between Calgary and Edmonton (Strathcona). The future site of Airdrie made an ideal stopping point for the teams to take on water to run the steam engines. With a low alkali (salt) content, the waters of Nose Creek provided thirsty steam trains with a much needed drink. The room for Airdrie took hold as the railway continued to sustain the growing hamlet by transporting people, grain, cattle, coal and supplies.

Over the years, the Nose Creek area was used for recreation. In September 1994, Nose Creek Park opened. The Park continues to be a local point for community activities, recreation and festivities. Photo from Nose Creek Valley Museum

**Jensen Park**

In 1930, the Jensen family left their native Denmark and headed for Alberta. Knud Jensen returned to Denmark in 1936, to marry Lilly Sorensen. The newlyweds traveled back across the ocean to settle into farm life in Airdrie. By the mid-1940s, Knud Jensen was active as a village councilor, serving as reeve between 1950 and 1959. He passed away in 1965 at the age of 49 years. In 1999, Lilly Jensen was recognized by the Airdrie Over 50 Club for her community volunteer work. Generations of Jensens continue to reside in the Airdrie area.

Sports Days were hosted at this location, creating a great opportunity for people to come together in friendly competition and then end the day with a dance. In the 1940s, horse races were also held on a track at this location.

Photo from City of Airdrie

**Airdrie United Church**

In 1903, church services moved from private homes to the newly constructed Methodist Church. The congregation outgrew the little church building and in 1922, a new Methodist church was constructed – the church at this location.

In 1925, the Methodists became the United Church of Canada, and renamed their church, Airdrie United Church. The church played an important role in Airdrie as a spiritual hub and also as a village gathering place. Church suppers were originally held in the church basement; they then moved into the community hall when it was built in 1948. As one of Airdrie’s remaining “old time” public buildings, the church connects people to Airdrie’s historic landscape.

Photo from Airdrie United Church

**Water Tower**

The water tower has been a familiar landmark in Airdrie since its construction in 1959. At that time, a water and sewage system was also built for the village.

In 1972, a large reservoir was built at the south end of Airdrie making the tower obsolete. Since then people have wondered what should become of the empty tower. Options ranged from tearing it down to using it as advertising space. In 2003, the water tower had a new lease on life when council voted unanimously not to tear it down. By September of that year, the tower had a shiny new coat of paint and black letters proudly displaying the city’s name.

Photo by City of Airdrie

**Airdrie’s One/Two Room School**

The first Airdrie School was built and opened in the Fall of 1904 with R.J. Hawkey as the first teacher. In 1917, a second classroom was needed and temporarily located in the Airdrie Hotel. An additional room was added to the original school that Fall. By 1921, additional classrooms were located in various vacant buildings. By the early 1950s, all classes from grades one to eleven were under one roof so the old two roomed school was not used.

However, several rural schools were closed in the mid 1950s so the old two roomed school was put into use again until its demolition in 1957.

Photo from Helene Larrineta

**Airdrie Centennial Markers**

Dedication September 10, 2009
Welcome to Historic Fisherman’s Wharf
where San Francisco begins. You’re about to start an exciting adventure that will combine the living history of San Francisco’s waterfront with its many wonderful sights and指示 of the Wharf today.

Your walking tour starts at the front of Aquarium of the Bay located on the embarcadero and Beach Street at the southernmost corner of PIER 39. Take some time to explore all the Bay marine animals and fish as you walk through the 50-foot long crystal clear tunnel tank.

There’s much to do and enjoy at PIER 39 that we only have time here to give you some of the highlights, but you’ll be able to explore on your own as you pass by various shops, attractions and restaurants. At the very end of PIER 39 you’ll find breathtaking views of the San Francisco Bay, including Alcatraz, Angel Island and the Golden Gate and Bay Bridges. Save the view and observe the nautical activity on the water.

Continue along the edge of PIER 39 towards the Golden Gate Bridge. Follow the sounds of the sea lions that are ramping up in PIER 39’s West Marina. The buoys painted pink by artists start arriving in droves, taken over the docks in January 1992 shortly after the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake.

From PIER 39, make a right on The embarcadero and continue walking past Pier 41. Pier 45 and stop at the main entrance of Pier 48. Take a walk out on Pier 45 and go aboard the TES Panorama, a WWII float submarine, and the SS Jeremiah O’Brien, one of the last remaining WWII Liberty ships. In fact, the SS Jeremiah O’Brien was the only ship that participated in the annual “Day-by-Day” sailings on June 4, 1944 that returned 69 years later to Normandy to represent our country.

Return to the entrance of Pier 45 and walk about 100 feet to the intersection of Taylor and Jefferson Streets. Notice, on the right side of Taylor, the aromatic steam coming off of the outdoor stalls that sell fresh whole fish as well as seafood cocktails and calamari. Here’s some of San Francisco’s freshest seafood—literally fresh off of the boat.

Stop at the Jefferson and Taylor Street intersection at Breuddin at The Wharf. Look inside the window at the bakes selling fresh loaves of original Sourdough French Bread that have left a culinary impact on San Franciscans starting in the Gold Rush Days of 1849. But don’t just window shop! Take a museum and bakery tour, or stop in for a snack and indulge in the original, classic hardwood in a bread box that was made famous right here at Fisherman’s Wharf.

Next cross Jefferson Street and visit The Wax Museum. Marvel at the ancient art of wax sculpting where you’ll find thousands of lifelike sculptures of celebrities, politicians and historical figures such as Leonardo DiCaprio, Will Smith, Marilyn Monroe, John Wayne and our presidents (past and present). Check out the Chamber of Horrors if you dare!

Continue walking along Jefferson Street toward the Golden Gate Bridge. You’re not going to believe what’s in store for you at Ripley's Believe It Or Not! Museum on your left. Here are some of the world’s most unusual exhibits that you certainly won’t find back home.

Follow Jefferson Street to Leavenworth and turn right onto what is known as “Fish Alley” — a lively area at dawn where local fishing boats pull in to deliver the fresh fish, oysters, shrimp and sea bass that were caught from the Bay.

Return to Jefferson Street, cross the street and make a right. Next stop is the Anchor Square Shopping Center where you’ll find dozens of specialty shops, restaurants and live entertainment for family fun.

Cross the street, make a right, and you’ll be at The Cannery at Del Monte Plaza. Built in 1907, it was once the world’s largest canning company. Today this vibrant, red-brick waterfront marketplace has a distinct European charm. Enjoy the live music, as you window shop, or enjoy a beverage on the outdoor courtyard that features cafes and 150-year-old olive trees.

Continue on Jefferson to Hyde Street, then make a right and enter the Hyde Street Pier where you can visit historic California coastal vessels, including the impressive 1886 square rigger the Balclutha. Ahoy, matey!

After enjoying your visit to the Hyde Street Pier, continue walking to the end of Jefferson Street where you’ll find picturesque Aquatic Park. Follow the path along the water and enjoy beautiful views of the Golden Gate Bridge. You might even see a brave local swimming laps in the frigid waters of this park above.

Continue walking along the Aquatic Park pathway past the sandy beach and the concrete breakwater facing the cove. On your left you’ll see the San Francisco Maritime Museum. Notice how the design of the museum resembles an ocean liner of the 1930s.

From the Maritime Museum, walk up San Francisco Avenue and Hyde Street to Ghirardelli Square, once home to one of America’s most famous chocolate manufacturers. In the 1960s, Ghirardelli Square reinvented itself as the new home to some San Francisco's finest shops and restaurants. Stop by and see why both San Franciscans and visitors alike come here. And save the best for last, indulge yourself with a decadent ice cream sundae covered with delicious hot fudge sauce.

After visiting Ghirardelli Square, be sure to stop in at the Buena Vista Cafe on Hyde near Beach Street and enjoy an Irish coffee which was created right here over 50 years ago.

Finally, walk north to Larkin Street and make a right. Walk two blocks, make a left on Hyde and stroll five blocks to North Point Shopping Centre.

There you’ll find shops and services like home including a supermarket, bakery, dell, pharmacy for all your travel needs to make your stay in San Francisco even more enjoyable.
Ethiopia Inspiration Tours and Travel

Ethiopia is a land of wonder and enchantment. The magnificence of the country is inspiring. Ethiopia's Lake Tana, source of Blue Nile, Great Rift Valley lakes, many with National Parks, home to a wealth of bird and animal life.

The high rugged, Simian Mountain in the north and the Bule Mountains in the south are also home of some unique wild life, and ideal for trekking whilst some of Ethiopia's fast flowing rivers are becoming famous for white water rafting. In such a diverse landscape the rugged terrain produces some of the most spectacular scenery in Africa.

Trekking Tour
Trekking tour 304/ Duration: 7 Nights/ 8 Days- Trekking tour 303/ Duration: 10 Nights/ 11 Days

Erta Ale (active volcano) Tour
Erta Ale tour 505/ Duration: 10 Nights/ 11 Days- Erta Ale tour 503/ Duration: 14 Nights/ 16 Days
Birding tour 506/ Duration: 10 Nights/ 11 Days

Birding Tour
Birding tour 404/ Duration: 8 Nights/ 9 Days
Birding tour 403/ Duration: 10 Nights/ 11 Days- Birding tour 401/ Duration: 12 Nights/ 13 Days

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Welcome to inspiration tours and travels. Inspiration tours & Travels is a tour operator and Ethiopian specialist for Groups and individual travelers. Owned and operated by a native Ethiopian.

We are one of the very few most promising tour operators in Ethiopia. We provide hundreds of elaborately pre-designed Ethiopia tour packages, and we also provide customized travel service that is organized according to your specific needs and requirements. Our tours are professionally guided, intimate, relaxing and safe.

The Tribal Ring
The lower Omo valley is home to a fascinating mixture of small, contrasting tribal groups. Life styles are as varied as the people themselves. The Mursi and Surma lead lives of harsh simplicity, uncluttered by the pressures renowned for strange custom followed by their women who, on reaching maturity, have their lower lips slit and circular clay discs inserted. The Mursi warriors still follow the custom of carving deep crescent shaped incision in their arms to show the number of enemies they have killed in battle. The Surma and Karo utilize various days and vegetable dyes to trace amazing patterns on one other faces, chests, arms and legs.

The Historic Route
A journey along the historic route is a treasure house of nature, culture and historic riches. Along this northern route, the ancient city of Axum, the rock hewn churches of Lalibela, the city of Gondar with its 19th century castle buildings, the walled city of Harar and its Gates, the marvelous Semien Mountain chain, the rural city of Bahdard, the majestic Blue Nile Falls, Lake Tana with its island monasteries, Debre Damo, Yeha Temple, Tigray the open-air museum (the home of rock churches) can be visited.

Historical Tour
Historical Tour 201 / Duration: 7 Nights/ 8 Days
Historical Tour 202 / Duration: 9 Nights/ 10 Days
Historical Tour 203 / Duration: 12 Nights/ 13 Days

Historical, Tribal and Natural Tour
Touching Ethiopia Tour 701 / Duration: 14 Nights/ 15 Days
Blending Ethiopia Tour 703 / Duration: 14 Nights/ 15 Days
The twenty identified historic structures sites are outlined in the proceeding chapter with pictures and a correlating description. Each structure or site was chosen based on its historical relevance within the community. Both the San Miguel Design Plan, completed in 2004 as well as the History Chapter of the San Miguel Background Report, completed in 2011, were used to help identify historic sites. Lynne Schmidts, a member of the San Miguel Resource Connection also contributed historical knowledge to the descriptions which accompany the pictures.
Mission San Miguel

Mission San Miguel de Arcángel was built in 1797. It is the 16th out of the 21 California missions founded by Father Junipero Serra. It is the exact halfway point between Mission San Luis Obispo and Mission San Antonio. The frescoes on the interior, painted by local native Americans, have never been retouched, making this the most historically original mission in CA.

San Miguel Motel

Late 1800s. Originally La Favorite Hotel.

Flouring Mill

Built in the late 1800s, the San Miguel Flouring Mill, a wholesale feed dealer, is the oldest business in continuous operation in town.

Park Garage

The Park Garage was owned by Louie Larsen, the husband of beloved local teacher, Lillian Larsen. It was built in 1922 and home to a Hupmobile dealership, an early automobile company which manufactured cars from 1908 to 1941.
Hoffmann House

Built in the 1800s, this building was home to both C. E. Hoffman and San Miguel’s first electric light company. It later became the Maxwell Rooming House.

Church

Built in 1887, this historic structure has served as an alternative place of worship in San Miguel apart from the Mission. Today, it is seen as a historic and beloved fixture within the community.

Witcosky’s Store

Built in the early 1900s, this building was made to house Witcosky’s Store, one of San Miguel’s early grocery stores. Now home to the local bar, The Ranch

Elkhorn Bar

The Elkhorn was established in 1853, during the California gold rush. It is the second oldest bar in the state of California and has been in continuous operation since it was established, over 150 years.
Bank of Italy

Built in 1917, this bank building was one of the original branches of the Bank of Italy, founded by Amadeo Giannini. The Bank of Italy is famed for financing the rebuilding San Francisco after the 1906 earthquake. This bank franchise has become the well known banking establishment, the Bank of America.

Fire Department

This was the first fire house in San Miguel. It was home to the community’s volunteer fire department until the new station was built. The new fire station is now located along Mission Street.

Simms Hotel

Built in 1893. Originally a hotel, later became the Makin Rooming House.

San Miguel Library

The San Miguel Library was built in the early 1940s. It was originally the town courthouse and now serves as the only local library for the community.
San Miguel Jail House

The San Miguel Jail House was built the early 1940s. Although no loner in use today, the structure still stand of a reminder of San Miguel’s early World War II era history.

School Bell

This is the bell from San Miguel’s very first school house, built in 1888. It was relocated in 1957 in order to accommodate the construction of Highway 101 but was saved as a significant part of San Miguel’s history.

Crettol Wall

The Crettol Wall was built by Jesse Crettol in 1958, a Swiss stonemason who helped restore the Mission and built the bell tower in the Mission Cemetery.

Rios Caledonia Adobe

Built in 1846, using Indian labor, as a hacienda for Senior Rios and his family. During 1860-1886 this was an Inn and stage stop on the road between Los Angeles and San Francisco.
Houghton House

Built at the turn of the century, this home was occupied by the Houghton Family who owned and operated the Park Hotel at 14th and Mission Street.

Wilmar House

Built in the 1880s, this home was lived in by the Wilmar Family, one of San Miguel’s original pioneer families. The Wilmars also operated the Southern Pacific Milling Company and owned the only lumber yard in town.

Gorham House

This home, originally inhabited by the Gorham Family, was built in 1886. The Gorhams built the town’s waterworks and also ran a dry goods and grocery store on Mission Street. This is one of three original Victorian homes built by the family.

Littlefield House

Built in the 1880s, this home was occupied by the Littlefield family, originally from Iowa. Mr. Littlefield owned the general mercantile store on Mission Street. The house is of the Victorian style and is built primarily of wood.
The final products of this project, which were presented to community members and San Luis Obispo County staff, include the San Miguel Historic Walking Trail Brochure, as well as an informational poster designed to be a broad graphic overview of content already in the brochure.
San Miguel is a tight-knit community steeped in a rich historical context. The land the town now rests on was once inhabited by the Native American Salinan people. For as many as ten thousand years, these indigenous people lived prosperously off the land as hunter-gatherers.

When European settlement brought Spanish control over California, Franciscan missionaries, under the leadership of Father Junipero Serra, began establishing missions in California’s coastal valleys in order to Christianize the indigenous populations. The two-day journey between the established missions at San Luis Obispo and San Antonio de Padua, near Jolon, California, necessitated the construction of a mission at San Miguel.

In addition to the mission, San Miguel has many commercial and residential structures built during the period from the late 1800s through the 1950s that contribute to the community’s unique historic character. In the 1880s, San Miguel became a thriving community with the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad and the help of the Farmers’ Alliance Company and the Southern Pacific Grain Warehouse. Many structures built during this time can still be found in the community.

Along with the rest of the nation, San Miguel saw lasting changes at the onset of World War II, with establishment of Camp Roberts military training base. With the base came many soldiers who utilized San Miguel as a source for entertainment and relaxation from training duties. During this time, San Miguel was both host and playground for nearly 100,000 military personnel, further enriching the community’s historic identity and contributing several historic structures.

Post war, San Miguel saw slower growth patterns and settled into the small town it is today. The town has remained relatively undisturbed by modern growth, however it has been subject to natural disaster. After the 2003 San Simeon Earthquake, the mission was badly damaged and while there were no injuries, the earthquake caused extensive cracks and damage to the adobe building. The historic church, built in the 1790s and in continuous use ever since, was closed after being deemed unsafe for occupation due to earth quake damage. Almost six years later, in September of 2009, the Monterey Diocese of the Roman Catholic Church celebrated the rebuilding of Mission San Miguel Arcángel.

Although modern growth and natural disasters have impacted the town, San Miguel has been resilient and still remains a unique community with a charming identity, steeped in valuable California and United States History.
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**SAN MIGUEL HISTORIC TRAIL**

**HISTORIC TRAIL BUILDINGS**

1. Mission San Miguel
2. San Miguel Motel
3. Flouring Mill
4. Park Garage
5. Hoffman House
6. Church
7. Hutton Building
8. Witcosky’s Store
9. Elkhorn Bar
10. Bank of Italy
11. Simms Hotel
12. San Miguel Library
13. San Miguel Jail House
14. School Bell
15. Crettol Wall
16. Rios Caledonia Adobe

**HISTORIC TRAIL DESIGN OPTIONS**

- **Decorative Pavers**
- **Natural Vegetation**
- **Historic Markers Only**

**HISTORIC TRAIL MAP**

This sample trail showcases decorative pavers used to delineate the trail path. This provides a clear travel path and an aesthetically pleasing permanent trail.

This sample trail showcases a path with natural landscaping along the border, allowing the trail to feel organic. This trail will blend in with San Miguel’s scenic view sheds.

This sample trail shows what it would look like to mark the historic sites with a plaque only, providing a cost-effective and minimally invasive way to create the trail.

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**Final Poster**

Brynae Emerzian  Kevin Valente  CRP 463 Senior Project Lab  Professor John Knight  City and Regional Planning Department  California Polytechnic State University
APPENDIX A:
75% COMPLETION POWER POINT PRESENTATION
Appendix B:

Final Power Point Presentation
APPENDIX C:

HISTORY CHAPTER OF THE SAN MIGUEL
BACKGROUND REPORT]
APPENDIX D:

SAN MIGUEL DESIGN PLAN, 2003
APPENDIX E:

SENIOR PROJECT CONTRACT &
SENIOR PROJECT REQUIREMENTS