

[SAN MIGUEL HISTORIC WALKING TRAIL]

CRP 463 Senior Project Lab
Professor John Knight
Spring 2011

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[TABLE OF CONTENTS]

Executive Summary.....	5
Project Proposal.....	7
Client Meeting Agendas.....	11
Client Meeting Minutes.....	14
Brochure Case Studies.....	17
Historic Structures.....	27
Final Products.....	33

[APPENDICES]

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 Projects Requirements

[executive SUMMARY]



The San Miguel Historic Walking 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.

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chapter 1 [PROJECT PROPOSAL]

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 11X 17 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

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 Power Point presentation.

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.

San Miguel Historic Trail - Brynae Emerzian and Kevin Valente Senior Project Schedule											
Tasks		Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9	Week 10
		3/28-4/1	4/4-4/8	4/11-4/15	4/18-4/22	4/25-4/29	5/2-5/6	5/9-5/13	5/16-5/20	5/23-5/27	5/30-6/3
1	Background Report of all Historic Structures with Images										
2	Create the Historic Trail Map										
3	Create Sketches and Drawings of the Trail										
4	Create the Tourist/Advertising Brochure										
5	Create Historic Trail Posters										
6	Create the Digital 3D Model of the Trail (Optional Task)										
7	Client Meetings										
8	75% Completion Presentation										
9	Final Presentation										

San Miguel Historic Trail Budget				Brynae Emezian	Kevin Valente
				billing rates >	
Tasks	Hours	Cost		65	65
Background Report of all Historic Structures with Images	16	\$1,040		8	8
Historic Trail Map	22	\$1,430		2	20
Sketches and Drawings of the Trail	22	\$1,430		6	16
Tourist/Advertising Brochure	18	\$1,170		16	2
Historic Trail Posters	40	\$2,600		20	20
Digital 3D Model of the Trail (Optional Task)	50	\$3,250		30	20
Client Meetings	6	\$390		3	3
75% Completion Presentation	6	\$390		3	3
Final Presentation	8	\$520		4	4
Deliverables					
Background Report of all Historic Structures with Images					
Tourist/Advertising Brochure					
2x Historic Trail Posters					
Digital 3D Model of the Trail					
Digital PowerPoint Presentation					
Total	188	\$12,220		92	96
		Materials	\$300		
		Total Labor & Direct Costs	\$12,520.00		
		10% Contingency	\$1,252		



chapter 2 [CLIENT MEETING AGENDAS]

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



chapter 3 [CLIENT MEETING MINUTES]

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:
 - o Historic trails
 - o Brochures

April 20th, 2011

Client Meeting Minutes

- It was decided that the New Jersey brochure example was best for our project
 - o 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
 - o Map (hand drawn) is complete except for coloring and final touches
 - o Sketches have been started
 - o Check info from Kevin Bocci-Lynne Schmidts made a version of the trail
- Deliverables for next meeting (5/4)
 - o Brochure Mock-Up (hard copy)
 - o Final hard copy map
 - o Hard copy poster examples
 - o 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



chapter 4 [BROCHURE CASE STUDIES]

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 Vail Mansion 110 South Street



Located at the end of a long reflecting pool is a home built for Theodore Vail, chief architect of the Bell System, twice its president, and cousin of Alfred Vail, co-inventor of the electromagnetic telegraph. In the Italian Renaissance palazzo style, it was built of marble and granite by 1912 to house Vail's art collections. Beginning in 1922 it served as Morristown's Town Hall. It now serves as a centerpiece for new luxury residences. Note the bronze doors of the mansion which feature eight panels depicting important events in Morristown history.

18 Wood Farmhouse 83 South Street



Recently restored, the Wood farmhouse dates from the late 18th century and was home for many generations to the prominent James Wood family. On July 14, 1825 the Marquis de Lafayette slept here during his visit to Morristown as the "Nation's Guest". From 1922 to 1961 it housed the Woman's Work and Art Exchange, a non-profit organization that served as a retail outlet for women selling their hand-made goods. The house has been used as commercial space and is owned by the library.

19 Dr. Lewis Condict House 51 South Street



Dr. Lewis Condict was a nephew of Silas Condict and member of the Continental Congress. Dr. Condict built this 1797 Federal style residence. A local politician, physician and businessman, he graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, was the first President of the Morris County Medical Society, served three years as President of the NJ Medical Society and Second Vice President of the American Medical Society. Dr. Condict introduced a new British smallpox vaccine to America by publicly inoculating his two-year-old daughter on the front steps. On July 14, 1825, Dr. Condict gave the welcoming address to General Lafayette on his return to Morristown as the "Nation's Guest". In 1936 the Woman's Club of Morristown purchased the home from members of the Seth Thomas clock family and are the current conservators of the house.

20 Church of the Redeemer 36 South Street



This Gothic Revival Church was built in 1917 to replace a prior structure built here in 1886. The congregation was founded by a group of Morristown citizens in 1852 who were former members of St. Peter's Episcopal Church. The parish campus contains three separate stone structures: a Norman Gothic Revival seating 375, a two-story Parish House, and a two-level rectory. The first church wardens were William Duer, former president of Columbia College in New York City, and Alfred Vail, co-inventor with Samuel F.B. Morse of the electromagnetic telegraph.

Funding for this project was provided in part through the Cooperative Marketing Grant Program of the New Jersey Department of State, Division of Travel and Tourism. Graphic Design: Gene Cass

Additional Historic Sites Near Downtown Morristown

Craftsman Farms

2332 Route 10 West at Manor Lane, Parsippany 973-540-1165

A large log house that was the home of Gustav Stickley, a leading figure in the American Arts & Crafts movement from 1900 to 1915. He was best known for his design of plain, honest "mission" oak furniture. Special exhibits, demonstrations and talks.

Museum of Early Trades and Crafts

Main St. & Green Village Road, Madison 973-377-2982
This century-old Romanesque Revival building holds exhibits that commemorate life in the 18th and early 19th century in northern New Jersey. Displays include collections of craftsmen and homemaker's tools, a reconstructed schoolroom and a full-size colonial kitchen.

The Frelinghuysen Arboretum

53 East Hanover Avenue, Morris Township 973-326-7000

An extensive collection of trees, shrubs and demonstration gardens featuring plants suited to the soils and climate of Morris County. Colonial Revival House, built in 1891. Carriage collection.

Acorn Hall

68 Morris Avenue, Morristown 973-267-3465

A Victorian mansion that retains 95 percent of its original furnishings, plus other examples of Victorian. It includes furniture, furnishings and "made-in-Morristown" pieces. The landscaped Victorian garden features 19th century flowers and shrubs. Home of the Morris County Historical Society.

Fosterfields Living Historical Farm

73 Kahena Road, Morristown 973-326-7645

This preserved, working 19th century farm of Charles Foster and his daughter, Caroline, includes the historic "Willows," the Foster's Gothic Revival home built in 1854 by Paul Revue's grandson, General Joseph Warren Revue.

Historic Speedwell

333 Speedwell Avenue, Morristown 973-285-6559
Eight buildings and their collections capture life during the American Industrial Revolution. The machinery for the first trans-Atlantic steamship, S.S. Savannah, was developed here, and Alfred Vail and Samuel F.B. Morse demonstrated the first electromagnetic telegraph.

The Morris Museum

6 Normandy Heights Road, Morris Township 973-971-3700
The third largest general museum in New Jersey, with permanent and changing exhibits. Georgian-style mansion designed by Stanford White for the Peter F.B. Frelinghuysen family in 1913. Home of the Morris County Collections and Living Dots collection and the Blackford Theatre.

Morristown National Historical Park

30 Washington Place, Morristown 973-539-2016 ext. 210
Commemorates two winter encampments of General George Washington and the Continental Army during the Revolutionary War. Visitor Center, Visitors Center, Wick Farmhouse, tour road and twenty miles of hiking trails are at the Jockey Hollow Unit.

The Schuyler-Hamilton House

5 Olyphant Place, Morristown 973-539-7982

The colonial home of Dr. Jabez Campfield, it was used by General Washington's aide, Colonel Alexander Hamilton, courted houseguest, Betsy Schuyler, here. The furniture collection includes notable pieces of finger maple from 1770-1812.

MORRIS COUNTY NEW JERSEY

HISTORIC MORRISTOWN WALKING TOUR



6 Court Street
Morristown, NJ 07960
Tel: 973-631-5151
www.morristourism.org



New Jersey Division of Travel and Tourism

MORRISTOWN HISTORY

Rich in historic lore and tradition, Morristown was, and is, a great city approaching its 300th anniversary.

Located approximately 30 miles northwest of New York City, the Morristown area was originally inhabited by the Lenni Lenape Indians, and then settled by New Englanders and East New Jerseyites of European origin in the early 1700s.

Morris County was formed by an Act of the State Legislature on March 15, 1738. Several years after its founding, the community of West, or New Hanover was renamed "Morris Town" and designated the county seat of government.

During the Revolutionary War and down to today, Morristown has been known as The Military Capital of the American Revolution, playing host during two winters to General George Washington and the Continental Army. Much of the history of these winter encampments is preserved today at Morristown National Historical Park, the country's first national historical park, which opened in 1933.

In the years following the Revolutionary War, Morris County became a leader in the iron ore mining and fabrication industry. It was in Morristown that the steam boiler and some of the machinery for the S.S. Savannah, the first steamship to cross the Atlantic Ocean, were crafted, and where the telegraph was perfected by Morristown native Alfred Vail at national landmark Historic Speedwell. The old barn in which Vail and Samuel Morse conducted their experiments and sent the first telegraph message, "A patient waiter is no loser", still stands.

In 1831 construction began on the Morris Canal, conceived and developed by Morristown resident George Macculloch. Crossing the state from Phillipsburg to Jersey City, a distance of 102 miles, it played a major role in the movement of iron ore, coal and farm produce from mines and farms to factories and population centers.

By 1900 the nation's business and financial leaders, seeking a getaway from New York City, discovered the Morristown area. Within a few years, more millionaires lived within a three-mile radius of the Morristown Green than anywhere else in the United States or in the world. Some of their opulent Gilded Age mansions have survived down to today.



Morris County Tourism Bureau 6 Court Street

Welcome to Morristown, county seat of Morris. Our town was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 and expanded in 1986 to include 700 civil, commercial and residential buildings. Originally settled c. 1715, the town grew after the discovery of iron in the surrounding hills. General George Washington brought the Continental Army twice to the area for winter encampments. Stop by the office to plan your stay and to pick up maps, brochures and coupons. The Tourism Bureau offers programming such as guided tours and scavenger hunts, and has a gift shop. The office is open Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. until 4 p.m. and Saturday mornings during the summer.

2 Morris County Courthouse Washington & Court Streets

This is the county's third courthouse, built in 1827, and one of the best examples in New Jersey of a public building in the Federal style. For many years bells rang from the belfry to signal the start of court and to alert the town if there was a fire. The wooden Lady Justice above the front entrance holds a scale to symbolize the balanced judicial system and a sword to represent the protection of individual rights. Note she is not blindfolded. Court Room One has been preserved to look as it did in 1827.

3 First Baptist Church 51 Washington Street

This is the second oldest congregation in Morristown, established in June 1752. This is the congregation's fourth church building, built in 1892. The church was originally located on the Green and served as a hospital for smallpox victims at the time of the American Revolution. This Romanesque Revival church suffered a devastating fire in 2000 and has been restored.

4 Arnold's Tavern Plaque 20 N. Park Place

The blue State of NJ heritage plaque marks the site of General George Washington's headquarters during the winter of 1777, following his victories at Trenton and Princeton. It was here that Washington issued the proclamation requiring all people in America to swear allegiance to the United States. The tavern was built c. 1764 by Samuel Arnold and operated for 100 years before it was moved to Mount Kemble Avenue after the owner planned to raze it. The building served as a boarding house, then All Souls Hospital, before burning in 1918. Arnold's Tavern was a popular tourist attraction following the American Revolution, and people came from around the world to visit the site because of its association with George Washington.

5 Morristown Green Town Center

The 2.5 acre Green dates from 1715, appearing on early maps of the area. Originally used as pasture land for early settlers, during the American Revolution it was used as a military parade ground. The Green was the site of the first county courthouse and jail, early churches and commercial buildings. Important statues on the Green are "Soldier at Rest" (1871), "Patriot's Farewell" (2001) and "The Alliance" statue of Washington, Hamilton and Lafayette (2007). The privately-owned public park underwent a major renovation in 2007, with the addition of plaques that explain the history of the Green. Other places of note in and around the Green include the granite "E Pluribus Unum" medallion in the central plaza, the Liberty Pole, the stone marker for the first courthouse, the central capsule, the American Elm tree, the Methodist Church, the Post Office, and the plaques that tell the stories of the Alexander Carmichael House and Continental Storehouse. Relax near the Patriot's Farewell fountain, the central plaza's puddingstone bench or by the game tables. The Morristown Green is one of only two greens in New Jersey to have survived down to the present day and remains central to the life of the town, hosting political and cultural events throughout the year.

6 Patriots Memorial Frieze 1 N. Park Place & Speedwell Ave.

Twelve medallions along the upper part of the Century 21 Department Store building feature founders and important citizens of Morristown. Five of the twelve medallions depict persons interred in the Presbyterian Church Burying Ground across the street. Among those featured are Reverend Timothy Jones, Jacob Arnold, Jacob Ford, Jr., Alfred Vail, Silas Condict and Tempe Wick.

7 Morris Frank and "Buddy" Statue Island between N. Park Place and E. Park Place

The statue is by J. Seward Johnson of the founder of "The Seeing Eye". Morris Frank, and his dog "Buddy". "The Seeing Eye" is located in nearby Madison Township and was North America's first dog guide school, established in 1929. The statue was placed near the Green in 2005.

8 Presbyterian Church & Burying Ground 57 E. Park Place

This was the first congregation founded in Morristown, c. 1733. The current edifice (1893) is the third on the site. The Gothic Chapel on the left of the main building dates from 1863. The graveyard behind the church is the final resting place of over 1,700 individuals. The earliest tombstone is dated 1731, and fully 1,500 of those at rest died prior to 1850, including 138 who served in the American Revolution. The church served as a hospital for victims of smallpox in 1777. It is believed that an untold number of victims of the epidemic were buried in one or more mass graves at that time.

9 Sansay House 17 DeLart Street

This was the residence of Monsieur Louis Sansay, a Frenchman from Santo Domingo, built in 1807. Sansay was Morristown's dancing master and taught classes here. On July 14, 1825 a banquet was held here in honor of the "Nation's Guest", the Marquis de Lafayette. From 1872 to 1880 this was the home of General Joseph Warren Revue, Civil War Brigadier-Commander and Paul Revue's grandson. Private offices.

10 General Porter House 1 Farragut Place

This Victorian is in the Colonial Revival design with Queen Anne details. It was built between 1880 and 1890 by General Fitz John Porter. Educated at West Point, he served during the Civil War under General Robert E. Lee. Note the unusual double bay windows which face Macculloch Avenue. Private home.

11 Admiral Rogers House 40 Macculloch Avenue

This is a vernacular Victorian home in the Gothic Revival style, built in 1852 by C. Raymond Perry Rogers. Admiral Rogers was the superintendent of the Naval Academy from 1874 to 1878. Rogers was the nephew of three naval commanders, including Oliver Hazard Perry. The wisteria which hangs from the front porch was a gift from Commodore Matthew C. Perry whose historic 1854 expedition was largely responsible for opening Japan to western trade. Private home.

12 Macculloch Hall 45 Macculloch Avenue

This Federal style brick mansion was built between 1810 to 1819 by George Perrot Macculloch, the "Father of the Morris Canal". It is the oldest brick structure in Morristown on its original foundation. Five generations of the Macculloch family have lived here. It is now a house museum which holds 16th and 18th century decorative arts and the largest collection of works by political cartoonist and former neighbor Thomas Nast. The garden behind the mansion is the oldest in Morris County and is open down to dusk each day. It holds many varieties of roses, some unique to this garden. The first documented "Jersey" tomato was grown here. Thomas Nast's Japan expedition hangs from the back porch.

13 The Kedge 49 Macculloch Avenue

This unusual home was built between 1870 and 1880 by Henry Miller, a grandson of George Macculloch. Originally built as a summer cottage, generations of Maccullochs have lived here. Henry Miller had a distinguished career as a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy. A kedge is a small anchor. Private home.

14 Villa Fontana: Thomas Nast House 50 Macculloch Avenue

The site is one of four National Historic Landmarks in Morris County. It derives its name from the front yard's fountain which has the original basin. The house was built c. 1865 in the Second Empire style, and received landmark status in 1964. Renovations have resulted in the neo-classical Victorian seen today. This was home to political cartoonist Thomas Nast and his family from 1872 to 1902. Nast created the images of Columbia, Santa Claus, the Republican Elephant, Democratic Donkey, Tammany Tiger and Uncle Sam. His cartoons influenced the outcomes of several presidential elections. The interiors of the home and surrounding streetscapes appeared in many of Nast's drawings. Guests to the Nasts' home included Mark Twain and Ulysses S. Grant. Private home.

15 St. Peter's Episcopal Church & Graveyard South and Miller Streets

Congregation was founded in 1827 and met originally at Macculloch Hall. This church, in the Gothic Revival style with a Norman tower, was built beginning in 1867 and was designed by the New York architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White. Inside is a carillon with bells cast in England, imported stained glass windows, a chapel window of Tiffany glass and a Spanish roof screen. Since no stone was put in place until it was paid for, the church took 24 years to complete. In the graveyard are many Macculloch family members, Millers, Fords and Vails, including Alfred Vail, co-inventor of the electromagnetic telegraph with Samuel F.B. Morse. The unusual table-top gravestones were used by family members who would visit their loved ones and picnic in the graveyard.

16 Joint Free Public Library of Morristown and Morris Township 1 Miller Road

Originally was the site of the Library and Lyceum which opened in 1878 and hosted the most celebrated performers and lectures of the day including Mark Twain, Henry Ward Beecher and Woodrow Wilson. It was destroyed by fire in 1914. This library, in Gothic Revival style, was built to harmonize with the Morristown Episcopal Church and dates from 1917. Colored glass medallions feature Columbus' ships, printers' marks and monograms of five great American poets. The library houses a children's department and the North Jersey History and Genealogy Center. Thomas Nast's monumental original cartoon, "Swinging Round the Circle", hangs in the library. This cartoon was part of his 1867 Grand Caricatures show which bored the US. The cartoon was restored and hung in 1990.

Historic Ballard Walking Tour



Historic Ballard Walking Tour

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1 5443 - 5447 Ballard Avenue | 8 5135 Ballard Avenue | 15 22nd Avenue NW & Ballard Avenue |
| 2 5411 Ballard Avenue | 9 5101 Ballard Avenue | 16 5410 Ballard Avenue |
| 3 5403 - 5407 Ballard Avenue | 10 5140 Ballard Avenue | 17 2215 - 2225 NW Market Street |
| 4 5345 - 5349 Ballard Avenue | 11 5000 - 5004 20th Avenue NW | 18 2044 NW Market Street |
| 5 5323 Ballard Avenue | 12 5200 - 5210 Ballard Avenue | 19 2026 NW Market Street |
| 6 5301 Ballard Avenue | 13 5226 - 5228 Ballard Avenue | 20 5420 Russell Avenue |
| 7 2116 Vernon Place NW | 14 5300 Ballard Avenue | |



www.ballardhistory.org

Dedicated to the preservation and celebration of Ballard history, the Ballard Historical Society presents educational programs, historical exhibits, and publications on Ballard's rich history. Visit our web site www.ballardhistory.org for more information and to see our extensive archive of historical Ballard photographs. Members of the Ballard Historical Society receive a discount on all photo reproductions.



Design: Sarah O'Rourke
Editorial: Liza Ewell
Photos: Courtesy of the Ballard Historical Society, MOHAI and the Puget Sound Archives

About Ballard

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!

Historic Ballard Walking Tour



5443 - 5447 Ballard Avenue
This building features stone window frames and sills, as well as a decorative brick cornice with metal coping, and was carefully restored in 1980. Typical of commercial buildings along Ballard Avenue, the upper level of this structure once served as a hotel, providing rooms for fishermen and mill workers while the street level was occupied by grocery, meat markets and dry goods stores. This 1900 photograph shows the exterior of Peterson & Jensen's "The People's Store," which occupied the ground level when the Peterson Hotel was operated.



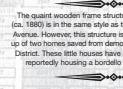
5411 Ballard Avenue



5403 - 5407 Ballard Avenue
This structure was used as a tavern with various saloons, including The Casino and The Buffalo. The building was painstakingly renovated in 1985.



5345 - 5349 Ballard Avenue
Designed in the region was located here until that company followed the commercial corridor to Market Street. In the 1950s it was the home of Dahlberg Sporting Goods, a small local company that grew to become the regional Olympic Sporting Goods chain.



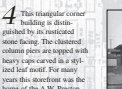
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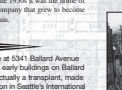
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5135 Ballard Avenue



5101 Ballard Avenue



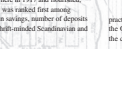
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5000 - 5004 20th Avenue NW



5226 - 5228 Ballard Avenue



5300 Ballard Avenue



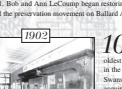
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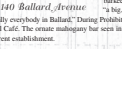
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5101 Ballard Avenue



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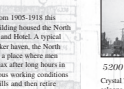
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5226 - 5228 Ballard Avenue



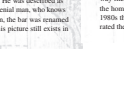
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5101 Ballard Avenue



5140 Ballard Avenue



5000 - 5004 20th Avenue NW



5226 - 5228 Ballard Avenue



5300 Ballard Avenue



5135 Ballard Avenue



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5140 Ballard Avenue



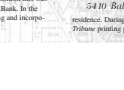
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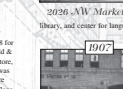
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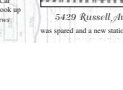
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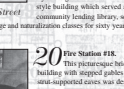
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5000 - 5004 20th Avenue NW



5226 - 5228 Ballard Avenue



5300 Ballard Avenue



5135 Ballard Avenue



5101 Ballard Avenue



5140 Ballard Avenue

City Center Walking Tour



Hubbard House in the Fall by Jack Madsen, Good Thunder

"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 marts of trade, the forest clad hillside has become lined with stately halls of learning and justice, the swampy valley, flood-torn and thicker-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 honor 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*



City on the River, Mankato, Minnesota



Flowers in Old Town Mankato by Mandy Lamprecht, Mankato



For more information call:
507-387-8516

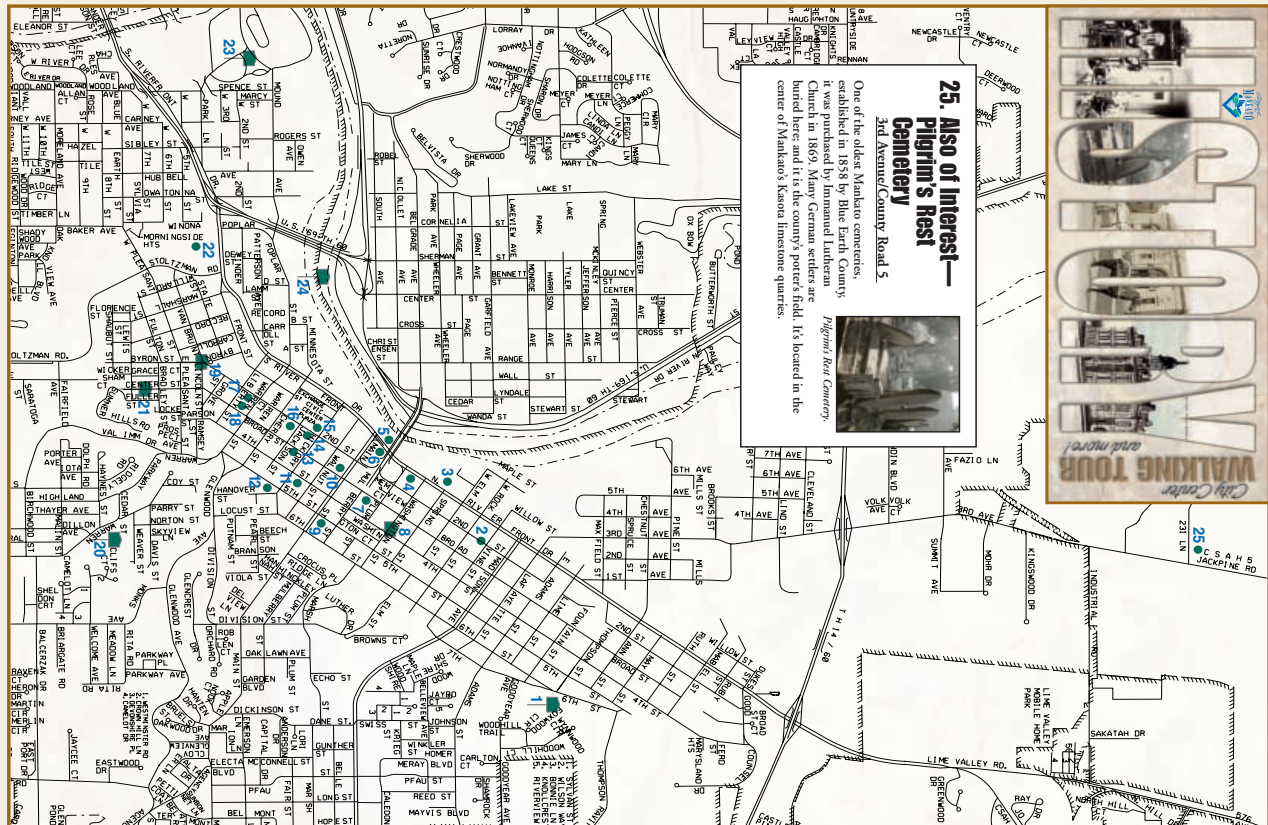
www.ci.mankato.mn.us

or the

Blue Earth County Historical Society
507-345-5566

www.rootsweb.com/~mnbechs

City Center WALKING TOUR and more!



1. Pioneer Memorial Park 1351 North Sixth Street

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 grounds. Memorial Day services have been held at this site since the end of WWI.



Feb. 20, 1868 gravestone at Pioneer Cemetery.

2. Save Mor Jewelry 816 North Second Street

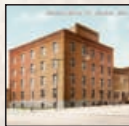
This building is believed to be the oldest building in Mankato. The original structure was built of Mankato Kasota stone by George Maxfield, owner of Mankato's first quarry. It served as the office for the nearby quarry. In the early days of Mankato's history and especially in the north end of town, it was quite common for buildings to serve dual purposes, such as a dwelling and business.



Building believed to be the oldest in Mankato.

3. Hubbard Mill 424 Riverfront Drive

Built in 1878 by R. D. Hubbard, it was the largest flour mill in southern Minnesota. It is now operated by Cargill. It was originally a water powered roller mill and then it was converted to steam power. The dominating smokestack is a landmark in Mankato. It is said that machinery inside is essentially the same as when it was installed almost 130 years ago. It represents the strong agricultural industry in Mankato.



Former Hubbard Mill building, circa 1910.

4. Old Town Plum to Vine Streets

Along Riverfront Drive, from Plum Street to Vine Street are 1890s to 1900s commercial buildings, which showcase some of the oldest architecture in town. Industries like the former Hubbard Milling, Bierbauer Brewery and present-day Dotson Company represent some important industries of Mankato's past and present. Some of the great hotels of this time were located here—Minnesota House, Ben Pay and Burton. This building, once the Stahl House, is a classic 19th-century, two-story structure of soft (local) red brick from across the river in North Mankato. It is trimmed in Mankato Kasota limestone.



301 North Riverfront Drive, 1957.

5. Reconciliation Park 100 North Riverfront Drive

On September 19, 1997, Reconciliation Park was dedicated. The park is the site of the largest mass execution in U.S. history where 38 Dakota Indians were hanged by the government. This was the result of trials during the U.S. Dakota Conflict of 1862. Tom Miller sculpted the buffalo from a 67-ton block of local Kasota limestone; it is surrounded by native flowers and prairie grasses. The buffalo symbolizes the spiritual survival of the Dakota People and honors the Dakota heritage of this area. The park is a site to reflect, meditate and remember. "A reconciliation for all people." *Dakota Elder Amos Owen, 1997.*



Reconciliation Park, photo by Tim Malone, photo by.

6. Dakota Warrior 100 East Main Street

The statue "Winter Warrior" was inspired by the "Year of Reconciliation." 1887 was proclaimed the "Year of Reconciliation" by Governor Rudy Perpich. It was a statewide attempt to foster healing and education between non-Dakota and Dakota People. The statue was unveiled on December 26, 1987, near the site of the 1862 hanging of 38 Dakota Indians. The statue was carved by Tom Miller and weighs two tons and stands six feet tall.



Dakota Warrior, photo by Mike Froiland, Eagle Lake.

7. Union School 200 North Broad Street

The original seat of education in Mankato is located on Broad Street between Mulberry and Plum at the present site of the Union Office building. On this site there have been no less than three school buildings. The earliest school in Mankato was in a one-story log building, erected in 1855. It contained one room that would likely fit into one end of a current high school gymnasium. In 1867, with enrollment increased, the log structure yielded to the first high school in southern Minnesota. By 1919, the old Union School building yielded to the wrecking ball to make way for a new grade school. Meanwhile in 1891, a new Mankato High School building came into existence on South Fifth Street. Union Grade School ceased operations in recent years and the building is preserved as an office building.



Former Union School building, 1864.

8. Washington Park 215 Fourth Street North

In 1868, the main railroad line was known as the "Fourth Street Route" and the railroad yard occupied the Fourth Street right-of-way from Madison Avenue to Mulberry Street. The timber-framed depot was the showcase on this route. Directly north of the depot, across Washington Street, were a freight house, a four-stall brick engine house, turntable and a nearby stockyard. A branch line of the Mankato Streetcar Railway Company also provided horse-drawn transportation between the depot grounds and downtown Mankato.



Washington Park, August 6, 1917.

The site was officially vacated by the railroad in 1912. Washington Park was dedicated in 1915 by City of Mankato officials, citizens and guests. There was once a massive fountain located in the center of the park.

9. St. Peter and Paul's Catholic Church 105 North Fifth Street

The church was built in 1873 as the parish church for the German immigrant community in Mankato. A grade school and a high school followed. It has the distinction of being one of the only pieces of land in Mankato owned by the original group. This immense massive Gothic structure stands as one of Mankato's most visible landmarks.



St. Peter and Paul's Catholic Church, circa 1910.

10. Carnegie Library 120 South Broad Street

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 broad Roman arches provided abundant light needed in all grand libraries. It has served as a theater and is now a community art center. This building is featured in the book, *Betsy and Tacy Go Downtown* by Maud Hart Lovelace.



Carnegie Library, 1912.

11. Courthouse 204 South Fifth Street

The Blue Earth County Courthouse on South Fifth Street, built of Mankato stone and limestone in the French-Italian Renaissance style, was completed on October 1, 1889, 35 years after the land was surveyed and almost \$50,000 over its original \$75,000 budget. The new courthouse was considered the finest in the state.



Blue Earth County Courthouse, circa 1910.

12. Old Main 301 South 5th Street

Old Main sat at the center of the original Mankato Normal School (now Minnesota State University, Mankato). This building was built in 1922 after a fire destroyed the original building. Several of the buildings that surround Old Main were once part of the original campus. The Government Center served as Lincoln Library and the Nichols building, Cherry Ridge and Colonial Square apartments were Searing, Buck and Cooper dormitories. As the University grew they expanded on top of the hill in 1958, operating a "highland campus" and "valley campus" (also known as lower campus) until 1980.



Old Main, circa 1910.

13. Sinclair Lewis' Summer Home 315 South Broad Street

The J. W. Schmitt home was Sinclair Lewis' family residence during the summer of 1919. The author wrote much of his novel *Main Street* in the house and was fond of taking a horse and buggy out into the bluffs to enjoy views of the Minnesota River valley. Lewis once stated about Mankato, "I am here in this Minnesota town . . . and I like it; like the friendliness, the neighborliness and the glorious sweeps of the country round about." *Main Street* was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize.



Sinclair Lewis' 1919 summer residence.

14. Masonic Temple 309 South Second Street

This building was built in 1877 for the Masonic Order. It was remodeled in 1916 to be the building you see today. Its copper-plated metal cornices are a unique feature of this building.



Masonic Temple, circa 1920.

15. Downtown City Center 113 East Hickory Street

Several historical buildings are located in downtown Mankato: the First National Bank, Graif Building, Lasalle and Martin buildings. One of Mankato's most stylized buildings is the Ellerbe Building (formerly the First National Bank building). It has a unique architectural style—the Prairie School Style, made famous by Frank Lloyd Wright. Notice the use of repeating green stone and red brick.



The Ellerbe Building, a beautiful historic landmark that serves as a reception hall connected to Mankato's civic center.

16. Post Office 401 South Second Street

This building was built in 1895 and remodeled in 1933 to the structure seen today. It is constructed of Mankato Kasota stone. Since it blends seamlessly, you can't tell the difference between additions. The second floor was used for Federal offices and courts. Those who served our country during the last great wars left from here.



Post Office, circa 1930.

17. Cray Mansion 603 South Second Street

Judge Loren Cray built this house in 1897, for his wife, Lulu, at the cost of \$13,000. One of Mankato's noted architects, Frank Thayer, prepared the plans for the house. This is a two-and-a-half-story Queen Anne with Classical and Romanesque detailing. The structure is of Chaska buff brick, with pink rock-faced granite used at the base of the building. Notice the arches on the rear porch on the south side, and how it is repeated in the brick on the attic balconies. A full-height circular corner tower dominates the house which was built for entertaining. There were three guest bedrooms and a ballroom on the third floor.



Cray Mansion, 1969.

18. Hubbard House 606 South Broad Street

Rensselaer D. Hubbard built this house in 1871. A major remodeling of the house was done in 1888. The house is French Second Empire style. It is constructed of brick and wood on a basement of cut stone. The main house is three stories with a Mansard roof of colored slate shingles. During the remodel, the servants' quarters, fireplaces, a bay window and office were added and all the woodwork was replaced. The house was described as one of the finest homes in Mankato. It had one of the first telephones, indoor plumbing, electricity and the most modern conveniences of the time.



Hubbard House, circa 1890.

19. Lincoln Park 200 Lincoln Street

Lincoln Park was a gift to Mankato from John H. Ray in the 1890s. In 1893, a bronze statue of a Civil War Union Soldier atop a fountain was added to the park. The fountain and statue were replaced by a stone tablet honoring Civil War Veterans in 1935. In 1900, a Spanish-American War cannon was dedicated as a memorial. In 1909 the cannon was loaded and fired by a group of kids; the blast broke house windows on all sides of the park. A 300-year-old elm tree, affectionately known as the Lincoln Elm, stood proudly at the park until 1984. With a quality blend of 19th- and early 20th-century architecture, the Lincoln Park neighborhood was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1995. As it remains today, it is one of the most intact late 19th- and 20th-century well-maintained residential neighborhoods in outstate Minnesota.



Lincoln Elm, 1969.

20. Highland Park 950 Warren Street

A surprising little-known fact about this park: it was used as a recruiting ground and housed Civil War soldiers. In the 1920s, it was a tourist camp, and had a small zoo.



Heritage Plaque at Highland Park.

21. Betsy-Tacy 333 Center Street

This is the childhood home of Maud Palmer Hart. The Harts moved to this home in 1892, soon after Maud was born. She was actually born just down the street at 214 Center Street. Tom and Stella raised three daughters here until 1906. Maud became known as Maud Hart Lovelace, beloved author of the children's series *Betsy-Tacy*. Maud was the real-life character of Betsy in the series. Tacy's house is across the street at 332 Center Street.



Betsy's House, photo courtesy of Betsy-Tacy Society.

22. Flood Site 1351 Riverfront Drive (Mankato Area Public Schools' West High School)

It seemed that every three to five years in spring after the snow melted, the Blue Earth and Minnesota Rivers flooded gardens and low areas. The snowfall of 1951 was unusually deep. On April 7, LeHillier and Mound Avenue residents realized they were dealing with something much more awesome. That night the swirling, dark flood waters surrounded homes where never before floods had been. For three long weeks evacuated residents stayed in gymnasiums at the Armory or the Teachers College. The greater Mankato area was again hit by high water in 1965.



Mankato Area Public Schools' West High School, 1965.

23. Sibley Park 900 Park Lane

The City of Mankato, on July 26, 1887, voted to approve \$15,000 in bonds for parks. On October 3, for \$13,000, the city purchased land from the Givens Family estate. The park was named in honor of General Henry H. Sibley, early trader and commander of army forces that defeated Little Crow's Dakotah in 1862. Sibley camped on the mound as early as 1840 and had a log trading post located about where the Ott Cabin now stands northwest of the mound. On December 19, 1887, the city added the Southern Minnesota Stock and Fair grounds to Sibley Park. There was an oval-shaped racetrack enclosed by a white fence, a grandstand and a judging stand located just south of the mound. In 1893, the buildings were sold and the City Council began converting Sibley Park into a public recreation and amusement facility. Picnicking areas and attention to flowers have long been attractions at this park. A zoo, lake, band shell, wading pool, tennis courts and ball diamonds were added in later years to make Sibley Park the recreation spot known today.



Park Entrance, photo by Laura Behmke, Minnesota Lake.

24. Ho-Chunk/Winnebago

Through treaty negotiations, the Ho-Chunk or Winnebago moved their homes to Blue Earth County in 1855, and by 1863 they were gone. A Heritage Plaque, located where they first arrived along the Minnesota River in downtown Mankato, highlights their history in the area.



Chief Little Hill, circa 1860.

Key

Heritage Plaque

circa - In approximately; about.

Photos and copy courtesy of the Blue Earth County Historical Society, (unless otherwise noted).

2007

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 Glenbow Archives NA 1231-1

Marker located at SW corner of what is now Fletcher Park directly behind Cedarwood Station
Sponsored by Five Star Communications

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 trains 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 roots 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 focal point for community activities, recreation and festivities.

Photo from Nose Creek Valley Museum

Marker located at Nose Creek Park
Sponsored by RE/MAX Rocky View



CITY OF
AIRDRIE
COMMUNITY & OPPORTUNITY

400 Main Street, T4B 3C3
Phone: 403.948.8800
www.airdrie.ca

All information in this brochure (except the school write-up) comes from the book "Airdrie 1909-2009: Celebrating 100 Years of History, Community and Opportunity" by Anna M. Rebus.

Cover photo from Nose Creek Valley Museum (Airdrie Echo archive)

Airdrie Centennial Markers

Dedication September 10, 2009



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

Marker located at the base of the Water Tower, 521 First Ave NE
Sponsored by McKee Homes

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 councillor, 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 Lilly Jensen

Marker located in Jensen Park (playground) west of the Plainsmen Arena at 305 First Ave NE
Sponsored by Carol, Don, Cathy, Lorie, Marty & Families

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



Marker located at 216 First Ave NE
Sponsored by McKee Homes

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 Heloise Lorimer

Marker located in front of Ecole Airdrie Middle School at 332 First Ave NE
Sponsored by Nose Creek Historical Society

Fisherman's Wharf Walking Tour, San Francisco, Ca



Fisherman's WHARF[®] SAN FRANCISCO

Walking Tour

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 the many wonderful sights and sounds of the Wharf today.



1 Your walking tour starts in the front of **Aquatic Park** 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 300-foot long crystal clear tunnel tank.

2 There's so 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 110 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. Savor the view and observe the nautical activity on the water.



3 Continue along the edge of PIER 39 towards the Golden Gate Bridge. Follow the sounds of the sea lions that are camped out in **PIER 39's West Marina**. The boisterous barking pinnipeds started arriving in droves, taking over the docks in January 1990 shortly after the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake.

4 From PIER 39, make a right on The Embarcadero and continue walking past Pier 41, Pier 43 and stop at the main entrance of **Pier 45**. Take a walk out on Pier 45 and go aboard the **USS Pampunio**, a WWII fleet 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 actual "D-Day" landings on June 4, 1944 that returned 50 years later to Normandy to represent our country.



5 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 crabs as well as seafood cocktails and calamari. Here's some of San Francisco's freshest seafood—literally fresh off of the boat.



6 Stop at the Jefferson and Taylor Street intersection at **Boudin at The Wharf**. Look inside the window at the bakers making 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 clam chowder in a bread bowl that was made famous right here at Fisherman's Wharf.

7 Next cross Jefferson Street and visit **The Wax Museum**. Marvel at the ancient art of wax sculpting where you'll find true-to-life 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!



8 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.

9 Follow Jefferson Street to Leavenworth and turn right onto what is known as "**Fish Alley**". Everyday at dawn local fishing boats pull in to deliver the fresh crab, sole, shrimp, salmon and sea bass that were caught from the Bay.



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

11 Cross the street, make a right, and you'll be at **THE CANNERY at Del Monte Square**. Built in 1907, it was once the world's largest peach cannery. Today this vibrant, red-brick waterfront marketplace has a distinct European charm. Enjoy the live music as you window shop, or enjoy a beverage in the outdoor courtyard that features cafes and 130-year-old olive trees.

12 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!



13 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 alcove.

14 Continue walking along the Aquatic Park Pathway past the sandy beach and the concrete bleachers facing the cove. On your left you will see the **San Francisco Maritime Museum**. Notice how the design of the museum resembles an ocean liner of the 1930s.

15 From the Maritime Museum, walk up Van Ness Avenue at Beach Street to **Ghirardelli Square**, once home to one of America's most famous chocolatiers. In the 1960s, Ghirardelli Square reinvented itself as the new home to some of 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.



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

17 Finally, walk south to Larkin Street and make a right. Walk two blocks, make a left on Bay and stroll five blocks to **Northpoint Shopping Centre**. There you'll find shops and services like home including a supermarket, bakery, deli, pharmacy for all your travel needs to make your stay in San Francisco even more enjoyable.



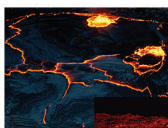


Ethiopia Inspiration Tours and Travel

Natural Attraction

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 Bale 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 301/ Duration: 7 Nights/ 8 Days- Trekking tour 302/ Duration: 10 Nights/ 11 Days

Erta Ale (active volcano) Tour

Erta Ale tour 501/ Duration: 10 Nights/ 11 Days- Erta Ale tour 502/ Duration: 14 Nights/ 16 Days
Birding tour 501/ Duration: 10 Nights/ 11 Days

Birding Tour

Birding tour 401/ Duration: 8 Nights/ 9 Days
Birding tour 402/ Duration: 10 Nights/ 11 Days- Birding tour 403/ Duration: 12 Nights/ 13 Days

Explore Ethiopia with us

We will plan your dream tour in Ethiopia. Just let us know and will make your dream come true.



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grandethiopia@gmail.com

or visit us at

www.ethiopianinspiration.com

ETHIOPIA

Inspiration Tours & Travels



Travel with Inspiration Tours & Travels

Ethiopia

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.



Why Ethiopia ?

Home of the Ark of the Covenant

A land of culture

Our history dates back to the ADs.

Being the oldest independent nation in Africa having its own calendar, alphabet and clock make Ethiopia to be chosen as one of the best tourist destinations in the Africa continent. -A land of discovery "Our soil has preserved Lucy, Selam, Ardi and even a much earlier remain".

Our mountains are extremely scenic and fit for real trekker.

The birth Place of Coffee .

Our birds are plenty and satisfy genuine bird lovers.



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 17th century castle buildings, the walled city of Harar and its Gates, the marvelous Semien Mountain chains, the romantic city of Bahirdar, 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 101 / Duration: 3 Nights/ 4 days-
Historical Tour 102 / Duration: 4 Nights/ 5 days- Standard
Historical Tour 103 / Duration: 5 Nights/ 6 days- Classic
Historical Tour 104 / Duration: 6 Nights/ 7 days-
Historical Tour 105 / Duration: 10 Nights/ 11 days-
Historical Tour 106 / Duration: 17 Nights/ 18 days

Historical, Tribal and Natural Tour

Touching Ethiopia Tour 701/ Duration: 44 Nights/ 45 days-
Historical Tour 702 / Duration: 44 Nights/ 45 days
Blending Tour 703 / Duration: 44 Nights/ 45 days

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 clays and vegetable dyes to trace amazing patterns on one other faces, chests, arms and legs.



Tribal Tour

Simple Omo valley Tour 201 / Duration: 7 Nights/ 8 days

Tribal Ring Tour 202 / Duration: 10 Nights/ 11 days

Market Oriented Tour 203 / Duration: 9 Nights/ 10 days

South Ethiopia Tour 204 / Duration: 14 Nights/ 15 days

Photo Safari



Tribal Photo Safari 601/ Duration: 10 nights/ 11 days

Market oriented photo safari 602/ Duration: 12 nights/ 13 days



chapter 5 [HISTORIC STRUCTURES]

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 Sara. 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 longer in use today, the structure still stands as 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 lumbar 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.



chapter 6 [FINAL PRODUCTS]

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.

Final Brochure



**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 Two era history.



SCHOOL BELL

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**HOUGHTON
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**SAN LUIS OBISPO
COUNTY
CALIFORNIA**



Prepared by
Kevin Valente &
Brynae Emerzian



**SAN MIGUEL
TOWN HISTORY**

San Miguel is a tight nit 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.



MISSION SAN MIGUEL

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Late 1800s. Originally La Favorite Hotel.



FLOURING MILL

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PARK GARAGE

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HOFFMANN HOUSE

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CHURCH

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FIRE DEPT

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SIMMS HOTEL

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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 HISTORIC TRAIL



HISTORIC TRAIL BUILDINGS



Mission San Miguel



San Miguel Motel



Flouring Mill



Park Garage



Houghton House



Hoffman House



Church



Hutton Building



Witcosky's Store



Wilmar House



Elkhorn Bar



Bank of Italy



Simms Hotel



San Miguel Library



Gorham House



San Miguel Jail House



School Bell



Crettol Wall

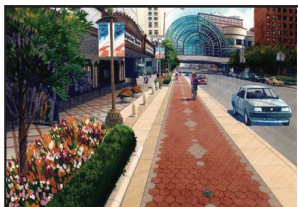


RiosCaledoniaAdobe



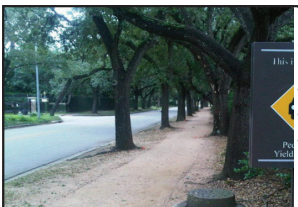
Littlefield House

HISTORIC TRAIL DESIGN OPTIONS



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

Decorative Pavers



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.

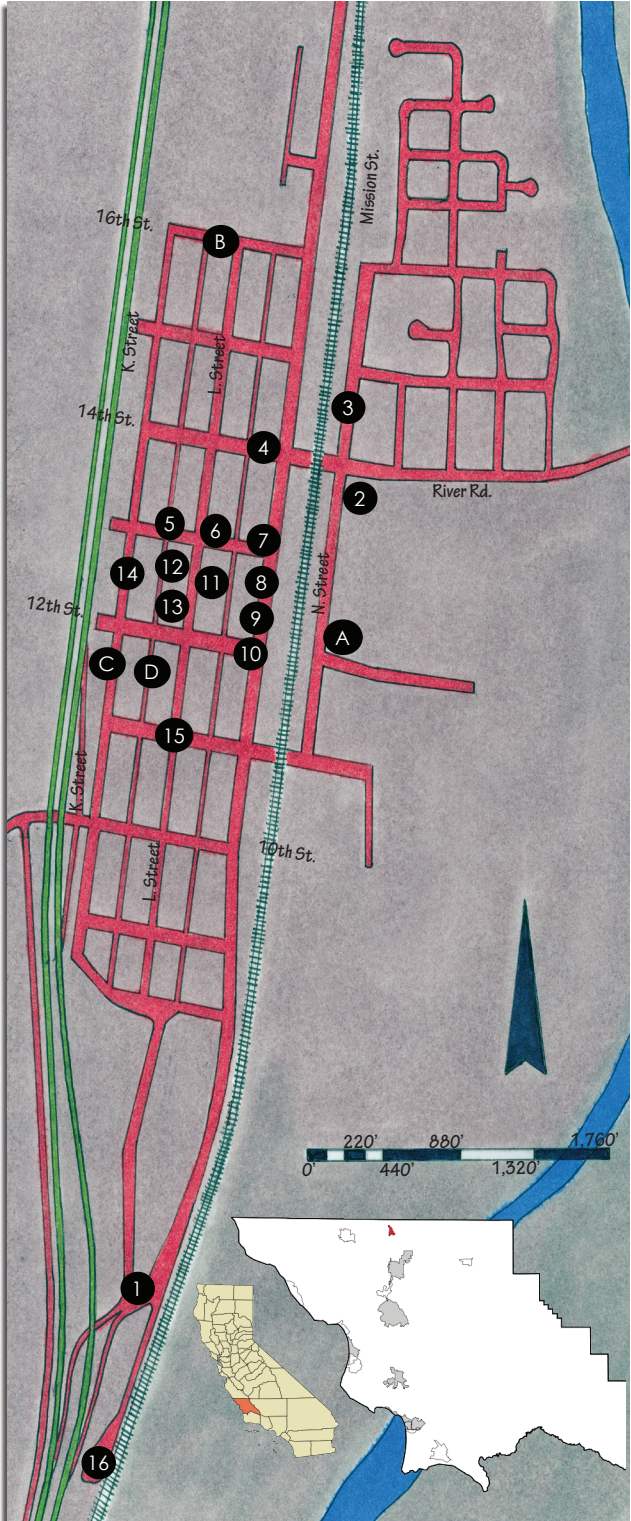
Natural Vegetation



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.

Historic Markers Only

HISTORIC TRAIL MAP



[APPENDIX A:

75% COMPLETION POWER POINT PRESENTATION]

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[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 REQUIRMENTS]

