SAN MIGUEL HISTORIC WALKING TRAIL

CRP 463 Senior Project Lab
Professor John Knight
Spring 2011

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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.
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 Power Point 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 Power Point 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.

| San Miguel Historic Trail - Brynne Emerson 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 |
| 1 Background Report of all Historic Structures with Images | | | | | | | | | |
| 2 Create 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 | | | | | | | | | |

**Project Budget**

| San Miguel Historic Trail Budget |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tasks | Hours | Cost | Brynne Emerson | Kevin Valente |
| Background Report of all Historic Structures with Images | 10 | $1,240 | 8 | 8 |
| BH Historic Trail Map | 22 | $1,420 | 2 | 2 |
| Sketches and Drawings of the Trail | 18 | $1,170 | 6 | 6 |
| Tourism/Advertising Brochure | 40 | $2,500 | 30 | 30 |
| Historic Trail Posters | 80 | $2,200 | 40 | 40 |
| Digital 3D Model of the Trail (Optional Task) | 14 | $1,060 | 3 | 3 |
| Client Meetings | 8 | $720 | 4 | 4 |
| 75% Completion Presentation | | | | |
| Final Presentation | | | | |
| Total | 130 | $12,200 | 62 | 62 |

| Deliverables | Brynne Emerson | Kevin Valente |
| Background Report of all Historic Structures with Images | | |
| BH Historic Trail Map | | |
| Sketches and Drawings of the Trail | | |
| Tourism/Advertising Brochure | | |
| Historic Trail Posters | | |
| Digital 3D Model of the Trail (Optional Task) | | |
| Total | 130 | $12,200 | 62 | 62 |

| Materials | $300 |
| 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:
  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
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.
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 families who wished to replace a prior structure built here in 1886. The congregation was founded by a group of Morristown families who wished to build a new church nearer the center of town as the “Nation’s Guest”. From 1922 to 1993 it was the home of the Morris County Historical Society.

18th Batemans Plaza
20 N. Park Place
Morristown, NJ 07960
973-326-7645
www.morristown.org

This is the site of General George Washington’s headquarters during the winter of 1777–78. Following the failure of his strategy to invade Canada, Washington concentrated his forces in Morristown. The cold and hard winter forced a significant change in his approach to the war, as the Continental Army sought shelter and the time to regroup. The site features a plaque and a historical marker.

19th Basking Ridge House
177 Basking Ridge Road
Morristown, NJ 07960
973-537-9628
www.baskingridgehouse.org

This Federal Style house was built between 1726 and 1729 by the wealthy man William Duer. The house was later acquired by the town’s leading citizen, Ebenezer Ogden. In 1956 it was purchased by the Morris County Historical Society and opened to the public.

20th Bazzano Mansion
45 Macculloch Avenue
Morristown, NJ 07960
973-537-6765
www.morriscountymuseum.org

This 25-room Italianate villa was built in 1852 for Capt. William Bazzano, a naval officer who served during the Civil War. The house features a grand staircase, a music room, and a library.

21st Records of the Library of Congress
Washington, DC 20540
202-707-5090
www.loc.gov

The Library of Congress is the research library of the United States Congress, located on Capitol Hill in Washington, D.C. It is the largest library in the world, with over 150 million items, including books, manuscripts, maps, and sound recordings.

22nd Morristown National Historical Park
201 Morris Avenue
Morristown, NJ 07960
973-326-7645
www.nps.gov/morr

This park commemorates two important events in Morristown’s history: the winter encampments of General George Washington’s Continental Army in 1775–76 and 1780–81, and the headquarters of the Continental Army during the winter of 1777–78.

23rd Morristown Historical Society
45 Macculloch Avenue
Morristown, NJ 07960
973-537-6765
www.morriscountymuseum.org

This non-profit organization, founded in 1956, is dedicated to preserving and interpreting the history of Morristown. It operates the Basking Ridge House and the Morristown National Historical Park.

24th Juliethellip

MORRISTOWN HISTORY

R ich in historic lore and tradition, Morristown was, at the time of its incorporation as a town in 1840, a significant community on the western outskirts of New York City. The town’s strategic location at the crossing of the Rahway River and the Morris Turnpike made it an important trade center and a hub for transportation.

In 1777, during the American Revolutionary War, General George Washington and his troops spent the winter in Morristown, using the town as a base of operations. The Continental Army maintained a strong presence in Morristown until 1781, when it was evacuated. The town was named “Morris Town” in honor of Gen. Israel Putnam and later renamed in honor of George Washington.

In the early 19th century, Morristown became a significant center of industry and commerce. The town was home to a number of major businesses, including the Morristown Copper Works, the Morristown Iron Works, and the Morristown Manufacturing Company. These businesses played a key role in the development of Morristown as a manufacturing center.

In the late 19th century, Morristown became a center for the preservation of local history. The Morris County Historical Society was founded in 1956, and the Basking Ridge House was opened to the public. Today, the town is home to a number of historic sites, including the Basking Ridge House, the Morristown National Historical Park, and the Juliette Gordon Low Birthplace Museum.

In recent years, Morristown has continued to grow and develop. The town has undergone a number of revitalization efforts, including the development of a new downtown area and the renovation of historic buildings. Today, Morristown is a thriving community, offering a mix of historic charm and modern amenities.

Additional Historic Sites Near Downtown Morristown

25th Morristown Presbyterian Church
45 Macculloch Avenue
Morristown, NJ 07960
973-537-6765
www.morriscountymuseum.org

This 25-room Italianate villa was built in 1852 for Capt. William Bazzano, a naval officer who served during the Civil War. The house features a grand staircase, a music room, and a library.

26th The Phoenix
30 North Park Avenue
Morristown, NJ 07960
973-326-7711
www.thephoenixmorristown.com

This historic pub, built in 1897, is located at the corner of North Park Avenue and Atlantic Street. It has been a popular watering hole for locals and visitors for many years.

27th The Old Mill
93 South Street
Morristown, NJ 07960
973-621-7800
www.theoldmillmorristown.com

This historic mill, built in 1837, is located at the corner of South Street and Morris Avenue. It has been a popular gathering place for locals and visitors for many years.

28th Acorn Hall
68 Morris Avenue
Morristown, NJ 07960
973-267-3465
www.acornhall.org

This historic building, built in 1827, is located at the corner of Morris Avenue and South Street. It has been a popular gathering place for locals and visitors for many years.

29th The Parsonage Museum
110 South Street
Morristown, NJ 07960
973-326-7645
www.parsonagemuseum.org

This historic building, built in 1773, is located at the corner of South Street and Washington Place. It has been a popular gathering place for locals and visitors for many years.

30th The Old Stone House
21 North Park Place
Morristown, NJ 07960
973-326-7645
www.morristown.org

This historic building, built in 1710, is located at the corner of North Park Avenue and Atlantic Street. It has been a popular gathering place for locals and visitors for many years.

31st The Old Stone House
21 North Park Place
Morristown, NJ 07960
973-326-7645
www.morristown.org

This historic building, built in 1710, is located at the corner of North Park Avenue and Atlantic Street. It has been a popular gathering place for locals and visitors for many years.

32nd The Old Stone House
21 North Park Place
Morristown, NJ 07960
973-326-7645
www.morristown.org

This historic building, built in 1710, is located at the corner of North Park Avenue and Atlantic Street. It has been a popular gathering place for locals and visitors for many years.

33rd The Old Stone House
21 North Park Place
Morristown, NJ 07960
973-326-7645
www.morristown.org

This historic building, built in 1710, is located at the corner of North Park Avenue and Atlantic Street. It has been a popular gathering place for locals and visitors for many years.

34th The Old Stone House
21 North Park Place
Morristown, NJ 07960
973-326-7645
www.morristown.org

This historic building, built in 1710, is located at the corner of North Park Avenue and Atlantic Street. It has been a popular gathering place for locals and visitors for many years.

35th The Old Stone House
21 North Park Place
Morristown, NJ 07960
973-326-7645
www.morristown.org

This historic building, built in 1710, is located at the corner of North Park Avenue and Atlantic Street. It has been a popular gathering place for locals and visitors for many years.

36th The Old Stone House
21 North Park Place
Morristown, NJ 07960
973-326-7645
www.morristown.org

This historic building, built in 1710, is located at the corner of North Park Avenue and Atlantic Street. It has been a popular gathering place for locals and visitors for many years.

37th The Old Stone House
21 North Park Place
Morristown, NJ 07960
973-326-7645
www.morristown.org

This historic building, built in 1710, is located at the corner of North Park Avenue and Atlantic Street. It has been a popular gathering place for locals and visitors for many years.

38th The Old Stone House
21 North Park Place
Morristown, NJ 07960
973-326-7645
www.morristown.org

This historic building, built in 1710, is located at the corner of North Park Avenue and Atlantic Street. It has been a popular gathering place for locals and visitors for many years.
Historic Ballard Walking Tour

1. 5443 – 5447 Ballard Avenue
2. 5411 Ballard Avenue
3. 5409 – 5407 Ballard Avenue
4. 5403 – 5401 Ballard Avenue
5. 5302 Ballard Avenue
6. 5301 Ballard Avenue
7. 7116 Westerly Place NW
8. 5195 Ballard Avenue
9. 5191 Ballard Avenue
10. 5185 Ballard Avenue
11. 5169 – 5165 Ballard Avenue
12. 5169 – 5167 Ballard Avenue
13. 5165 Ballard Avenue
14. 5161 Ballard Avenue
15. 2937 Ballard Avenue NW & Ballard Avenue
16. 5151 Ballard Avenue
17. 5135 NW Market Street
18. 5109 Ballard Avenue
19. 5105 NW Market Street
20. 5101 Ballard Avenue

Historic Ballard Walking Tour

At the time of Ballard’s incorporation in 1899, it was the second largest city in the 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.

Historic Ballard Walking Tour

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 these 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 valiant 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 mansions of trade, the forest clad hillside has become lined with stately halls of learning and justice, the swampy valley, flood-torn and thickly 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

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
354470_WalkingTour  5/30/07  1:11 PM  Page 2

2. Save Mor Jewelry
216 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 Mandolin. The building was vacated by the railroad in 1912. It served as an office for a local Dakota. In the early 20th century, the building was a restaurant and especially in the north end of town, it was quite common for buildings to serve dual purposes, such as a dwelling and business.

3. Hubbard Mill
524 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 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 135 years ago. It represents the strong agricultural industry in Mankato.

4. Old Town
Plum to Vine Streets

Along Riverfront Drive, from Plum Street to Vine Street, there are some fine turn-of-the-century commercial buildings, which showcase some of the oldest architecture in town. These buildings are flanked on both sides by businesses, which include the present-day, and especially in the north end of town, it was quite common for buildings to serve dual purposes, such as a dwelling and business.

5. Reconciliation Park
500 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 in May 1862. This park is a site to reflect, meditate and surrounded by native flowers and prairie grasses. The execution in U.S. history where 38 Dakota Indians were hanged in May 1862. The park is a site to reflect, meditate and surrounded by native flowers and prairie grasses. The execution in U.S. history where 38 Dakota Indians were hanged in May 1862. The park is a site to reflect, meditate and surrounded by native flowers and prairie grasses. The execution in U.S. history where 38 Dakota Indians were hanged in May 1862.

6. Dakota Warrior
230 Main Street

The name “Dakota Warrior” was inspired by the “Year of Reconciliation.” 1997 was declared the “Year of Reconciliation” by Governor Body Phipps. It was a state-wide attempt to further healing and education between non-Dakota and Dakota People. The site was unveiled by the Governor on August 6, 1997.

7. Union School
200 North Broad Street

The original seat of education in Mankato is located on Broad Street between Murphy 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 room log building, erected in 1857. This school was later moved to the current location in 1915. The building was converted to an office building.

8. Washington Park
300 North West Street

In 1868, the main railroad line was known as the “Four Streets Route” and the railroad yard was located at the corner of Broad and 3rd streets. In 1876, a railroad station was opened on the main line right-of-way from Madison Avenue to Mabel Street. The station served trains that stopped at the depot on the route. During the years, the station was moved to the south side of the street. In 1887, an 85-foot brick building, a train station, and a nearby railroad bridge were built. The new station was part of the Mankato Street Railway Company and provided better service for passengers. The building was torn down in the 1950s and the site is now occupied by a parking lot.

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. The church was razed and replaced in 1929. It has the distinction of being one of the oldest parish churches in the area.

10. Carnegie Library
120 South Second Street

Built in 1909 with a grant of $40,000 from the Carnegie Foundation, the Carnegie Library served as the county and city library until 1977. The building was later purchased by the city and restored to its original condition.

11. Courthouse
204 South Fourth Street

This building was built in 1877 for the Mankato Normal School (now Minnesota State University, Mankato) and was later used as a courthouse. In 1922 after a fire destroyed the original building, the courthouse was moved to the site of the original building.

12. Old Main
251 High Street

Old Main was built of Mankato Kasota stone by George Mandolin. The building was vacated by the railroad in 1912. It served as an office for a local Dakota. In the early 20th century, the building was a restaurant and especially in the north end of town, it was quite common for buildings to serve dual purposes, such as a dwelling and business.

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” here.

14. Masonic Temple
206 South Third Street

This building was built in 1877 for the Masonic Order. It was remodel in 1916 to be the clubhouse for two local chapters of the order. The building has unique architectural features and is a unique feature of this building.

15. Downtown City Center
113 East Fourth Street

Several historical buildings are located in downtown Mankato: the First National Bank, Grain Building, Lofts and Martin Buildings. One of Mankato’s most stylish buildings is the Elberle Building (formerly the First National Bank building). It has a unique architectural style—the Prairie School style, made famous by Frank Lloyd Wright. The use of repeating green stone and red brick is a unique feature of this building.

16. Post Office
401 South Second Street

This building was erected in 1933 to the structure seen today. It is a functional building and the most modern conveniences of the time. The fountain and statue were added to the park. The fountain and statue were added to the park. The fountain and statue were added to the park. The fountain and statue were added to the park. The fountain and statue were added to the park.

17. Cray Mansion
303 North Second Street

Judge Lotis Cray built this house in 1871. The house is a two-story brick house with Classical and Romanesque detailing. The structure is of Chalka brick with, pinkish red granite and at the base of the building. The structure is of Chalka brick with, pinkish red granite and at the base of the building. The structure is of Chalka brick with, pinkish red granite and at the base of the building. The structure is of Chalka brick with, pinkish red granite and at the base of the building. The structure is of Chalka brick with, pinkish red granite and at the base of the building.

18. Hubbard House
500 High Street

Remodelled D. Hubbard built this house in 1871. A surprising little-known fact about this park: it was used as a recruiting ground and housed Civil War soldiers. It was the scene of a deal between the two rivers. A surprising little-known fact about this park: it was used as a recruiting ground and housed Civil War soldiers. It was the scene of a deal between the two rivers. A surprising little-known fact about this park: it was used as a recruiting ground and housed Civil War soldiers. It was the scene of a deal between the two rivers. A surprising little-known fact about this park: it was used as a recruiting ground and housed Civil War soldiers. It was the scene of a deal between the two rivers.

19. Lincoln Park
200 Lincoln Street

Lincoln Park was a gift to Mankato from John H. Ray in 1894. In 1895, a horse was used to pull a cart holding Civil War veterans in 1955. In 1990, a bronze statue was mounted and the flag was raised at Mankato’s flagpole. It is a unique feature of this building.

20. Highland Park
105 North West Street

A surprising little-known fact about this park: it was used as a recruiting ground and housed Civil War soldiers. It was the scene of a deal between the two rivers. A surprising little-known fact about this park: it was used as a recruiting ground and housed Civil War soldiers. It was the scene of a deal between the two rivers. A surprising little-known fact about this park: it was used as a recruiting ground and housed Civil War soldiers. It was the scene of a deal between the two rivers.

21. Betsy-Tacy
533 Center Street

This is the childhood home of Maud Palmer Hart. The Harts moved to this house in 1892, soon after Maud was born. She was actually born just down the street at 214 Center Street.

22. Field 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 River and Minnesota River flooded the farm fields. In 1915, a flood occurred that flooded the farm fields. The author wrote much of his novel “Main Street” here.

23. Shirley Park
500 Park Lane

The City of Mankato, by order of April 26, 1907, voted to approve $15,000 in bonds for parks. On October 5, for $11,000, the city purchased land from the George Family estate. The park was named in honor of General George Custer’s lifelike statue of a native American Indian displayed at the world’s fair in Chicago in 1893. The statue and the building at the world’s fair in Chicago in 1893. The statue and the building at the world’s fair in Chicago in 1893.

24. Chouk- Winnebago

Through treaty negotiations, the Chouk-Winnebago moved their homes to Blue Earth County in 1857, and they were gone. The Chouk-Winnebago, located where they first arrived along the Minnesota River in downtown Mankato, highlights their history.”
Silver Spray Apartments, Hotel, Plunge, and Camp Holiday

William Dougherty built the hotel in 1919 on the legendary site of the 1800’s shack of O.B.’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.

The pool featured high vaulted ceilings and 2-dingy boards. While the general public enjoyed the hot salt water plungs, some serious athletes trained here. Famous English Channel swimmer Florence Chadwick, first female surfer in San Diego, and one of the first water ballet groups in San Diego.

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. In its early days the two of bungalows served as an auto camp for the newly popular car travelers. Visitors simply pulled their cars right next to their rental cabins for their stay in OB.

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

Today, the building serves as residential apartments. Some of Today’s residents say they keep the lights on in the old ballroom to “keep the ghost quiet.” (Legend says the ghost of Joyce Swindle, a young bride on the walk near the hotel, haunts the halls with her cries and footsteps, looking for her husband.)

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 the branch librarian in 1927 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 two large urns you see out front contain time capsules filled with items from the 1990’s. They replaced earlier urns that currently boast 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 1960’s and 1970’s the Kraft building was home to The Seaside Grill, and was rumored to serve the best pies in town.

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

Kraft Building

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 1950’s, the local theater of Ocean Beach catered to children and young adults 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.

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Ocean Beach Elementary

D.C. Cullis, deemed by many as the true father of Ocean Beach, built Ocean Beach Elementary in 1909 as a 2-room school for students grades 1 through 8. The first class of one student, Arthur Hamner, graduated in 1910.

In 1912 three more students graduated, including long-time Ocean Beach librarian Margaret Rankin. When first built, some parents expressed concern about the school being too far away from the 100 or so residences 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.

Bank of Italy

The Bank of Italy opened in March 1927, and became Bank of America by 1992, introducing chain branches to San Diego. Renowned architect William Templeton Johnson designed the building in the Spanish-Renaissance style popular in OB at the time. During the 1970’s, this building served as a community center, and used the hotel as a base while shopping to OB, and used the hotel as a base while shopping to OB.

The Kraft Drug Store and soda fountain downstairs, run by Alan Belmont, was home to The Seaside Grill, and was rumored to serve the best pies in town.

Pearl Hotel

In the 1960’s, during a real estate bust, a local maid visited Ocean Beach on her day off and bought a few 7’s. To this day, the identity of this maid-turned-entrepreneur remains a mystery.

By 1901 the unlikely landowner opened Pearl Hotel (turned Newport Hotel around 1914), which served as OB’s first and (for a while) only place for visitors to stay while checking out the local dance halls, merrily go-round, skating rink, and saltwater plungs.

Many who stayed at the “Newport” ended up moving to OB, and used the hotel as a base while shopping to OB. (Legend says the ghost of Joyce Swindle, a young bride on the walk near the hotel, haunts the halls with her cries and footsteps, looking for her husband.)

These historic sites still attract travelers from all over the world to visit our little beach town on the Pacific. Many thanks to the OB Historical Society for their help in this project.
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 bulkhead 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 trains to take on water to run the steam engines. With a low alkali (salt) content, the waters of Nose Creek provided thirty 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

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 painting displaying the city’s name.

Photo by City of Airdrie

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 volunteering work.

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In 1957, Jensen Park was dedicated. In 1964, the Jensen family established Airdrie’s over 50’s club.

The Jensen Park Marker located in Jensen Park (playground) west of the Plantation Farms at 805 First Ave SE 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.

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.

Airdrie Centennial Markets

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 the many wonderful sights and sounds of the Wharf today.

Your walking tour starts in the front of Aquarium of the Bay located on The Limbarcadero 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 30-foot long crystal-clear tunnel tank.

There's so much to see and do at Pier 39 and we hope you have time here to give you some of the highlights, but you'll be able to explore on your own and 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.

Continue along the edge of Pier 39 towards the Golden Gate Bridge. Follow the sounds of the sea lions that are camping out in Pier 39's West Marina. The buscarvus parking pinotna started arriving in droves, taking over the docks in January 1990 shortly after the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake.

From Pier 39, make a right on The Limbarcadero and continue walking past Pier 41, Pier 43 and stop at the main entrance of Pier 45. Take a walk on Pier 45 and go aboard the ESS Pampanito, a WW II submarine, and the SS Jeremiah O'Brien, one the last remaining WW II Liberty ships. In fact, the SS Jeremiah O'Brien was the only ship that participated in the annual "Day of the Deep" festivities on June 4, 1944 that returned 59 years later to Normandy to represent our country.

Return to the entrance of Pier 45 and walk about 200 feet to the intersection of Taylor and Jefferson Streets. Notice, on the right side of Taylor, the aromatic steam coming off the outdoor stalls that sell fresh fish, crab as well as seafood cocktails and calamari. Here's some of San Francisco’s fresh seafood -- literally fresh off the boat.

Stop at the Jefferson and Taylor Street intersection at Boedien 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 first, stop at window shop. Take a museum and bakery tour, or stop in for a snack and indulge in the original Sourdough in a broad-bread that 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 as you find trunks full of wax sculptures of prominent politicians and historical figures such as Leonardo da Vinci, William Wilbur, and Marilyn Monroe, John Wayne and our present president. Walk through the Chamber of Notables 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." Everyday at dawn local fishing boats pull in to deliver the fresh fish, make, shrimp, salmon and sea bass that were caught from the Bay.

Return to Jefferson Street, cross the street and make a right. Next stop is the Fisherman's Wharf 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 back 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 indulge yourself in one of the shops or restaurants that feature cafes and 1907-1908-old olive tree.
Fisherman’s Wharf Heritage

Fisherman’s Wharf has been the center of San Francisco’s colorful fishing fleet for 140 years. From the days of the Gold Rush until the turn of the century, the San Francisco fishing fleet was composed of sleeveless sailboats. The “second-generation” of fishing boats came with the introduction of gasoline engines; small but dependable “pup boats” known as Manhattan Hall boats. The gas engine made it possible to fish more days of the year.

In those earlier periods, the favorite fishing spots were outside the Golden Gate. Using today’s standards of value, the average fisherman made from $1 to $3 a week. But on the other hand, a loaf of bread could be bought for less than five cents.

The opening of Crab Season in November is a festive occasion. A century ago, Chinese fishermen and Italian Genoese sailboats found riches in plentiful supply from the Straits of Carquinez on the inland reaches of San Francisco Bay to the sandy shoreslines off the East Bay. Over the years, claims, the natural food of the crabs, disappeared from the Bay. The best crab catches were then made just outside the Golden Gate. Now, “crabbers” must drop their crab pots far out near the Farallon Islands in 18 to 19 fathoms of ocean water.

Today, as in the past, it is the fishing fleet, operated by the grandsons and great-grandsons of yesterday’s predecessors, which makes Fisherman’s Wharf a place of activity beloved by native San Franciscans and visitors alike.

Visit Fisherman’s Wharf
San Francisco’s most popular destination. Known for its historic waterfront, delicious seafood, spectacular nights and unique shopping, Fisherman’s Wharf offers a wide array of things to do for everyone.

Getting around is easy!
You can walk to all Fisherman’s Wharf attractions, restaurants, and shopping centers.
If you’re inclined, pedicabs, horse drawn carriages or the historic Felsina streetcar will escort you to your destination. Taxis, limousines, rental car agencies and city bus (MUNI) will meet all your other transportation needs.

Need more information? Visit our website at www.visitfishermanswharf.com for our calendar of events, maps, hotel packages, attraction ticketing, restaurant information and more.

www.visitfishermanswharf.com www.visitfishermanswharf.com
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.

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

For all your travel needs contact us at:
Tel: +251-911-31-40-84
E-mail: vacation@ethiopianinspiration.com
info@ethiopianinspiration.com
grandethiopia@gmail.com
or visit us at:
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Ethiopia Inspiration Tours and Travel

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 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 chain, 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 202 / Duration: 4 Nights/5 Days - Standard
Historical Tour 303 / Duration: 5 Nights/6 Days - Classic
Historical Tour 404 / Duration: 6 Nights/7 Days
Historical Tour 505 / Duration: 8 Nights/9 Days

Historical, Tribal and Natural Tour
Touching Ethiopia Tour 707 / Duration: 4 Nights/5 Days
Blending Tour 205 / Duration: 4 Nights/5 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 days and vegetable dyes to trace amazing patterns on one another 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: 12 Nights/13 Days

Photo Safari
Tribal Photo Safari 601 / Duration: 10 Nights/11 Days
Market oriented photo safari 602 / Duration: 12 Nights/13 Days

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 African continent. - A land of discovery “Our soil has preserved Luci, Selam, Anti and even a much earlier remnant”. 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 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 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 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. 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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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.

**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.

**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.

**San Miguel Mission**
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 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.

**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.

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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. Houghton House
6. Hoffman House
7. Church
8. Hutton Building
9. Witcosky’s Store
10. Wimar House
11. Elkhorn Bar
12. Bank of Italy
13. Simms Hotel
14. San Miguel Library
15. Gorham House
16. San Miguel Jail House
17. School Bell
18. Crettol Wall
19. Rios Caledonia Adobe
20. Littlefield House

HISTORIC TRAIL DESIGN OPTIONS

- Decorative Pavers
- Natural Vegetation
- Historic Markers

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.
APPENDIX A:
75% COMPLETION POWER POINT PRESENTATION
APPENDIX B:

FINAL POWER POINT PRESENTATION
Appendix C:

History Chapter of the San Miguel
Background Report
APPENDIX E:

SENIOR PROJECT CONTRACT &
SENIOR PROJECT REQUIREMENTS