SAN MIGUEL HISTORIC WALKING TRAIL

CRP 463 Senior Project Lab
Professor John Knight
Spring 2011

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2) Map of Historic Trail: An 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
6) **75% Completion Presentation:** The presentation will consist of completed work up to that point; tentative posters and brochure, map, photos and drawings, formatted into a short PowerPoint presentation.

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

**Project Timeline**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Week 1</th>
<th>Week 2</th>
<th>Week 3</th>
<th>Week 4</th>
<th>Week 5</th>
<th>Week 6</th>
<th>Week 7</th>
<th>Week 8</th>
<th>Week 9</th>
<th>Week 10</th>
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<tr>
<td>Create Historic Trail Map</td>
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<td>Create Sketches and Drawings of the Trail</td>
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<tr>
<td>Create the Tourist/Advertising Brochure</td>
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<tr>
<td>Create Historic Trail Posters</td>
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<tr>
<td>Create the Digital 3D Model of the Trail (Optional Task)</td>
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**Project Budget**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>San Miguel Historic Trail Budget</th>
<th>Billing Rate</th>
<th>Bryna Emerson</th>
<th>Kevin Valentia</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tasks</td>
<td>Hours</td>
<td>Cost</td>
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<td>Background Report of all Historic Structures with Images</td>
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<td>Historic Trail Map</td>
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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.
Morris County, New Jersey: Historic Walking Tour

Welcome to Morristown, county seat of Morris.

Morristown Green is one of only two greens in New Jersey to have survived since the time of the American Revolution, and people still gather here to enjoy a leisurely stroll. The 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 plaza, the central plaza’s puddingstone bench or by the game tables. The new brick pavers and stone edging have given the Green a new look. New generations of Morristonians will have the opportunity to enjoy the monuments and the plaques that tell the stories of the Alexander Carmichael House and Continental Storehouse. Relax near the Patriot’s Farewell fence, and the plaques that explain the history of the Green. Other places of note in and around the Green.

1. Patriots Memorial Frieze
2. Arnold’s Tavern Plaque
3. Patriot’s Farewell fence
4. Statistical Victoria Plaque
5. “E Pluribus Unum” medallion
6. Continental Storehouse
7. Monmouth Green
8. Continental Frieze
9. Alexander Carmichael House
10. General Porter House
11. Morris HomeTown Museum
12. Morristown Green

Additional Historic Sites Near Downtown Morristown

13. Morris Museum
14. Church of the Redeemer
15. Wood Farmhouse
16.}:
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!
City Center Walking Tour

"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 magnificently paved streets, the forest clad hillside has become lined with stately halls of learning and justice, the swampy valley, flood-torn and thickly wooded, 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
3. Hubbard Mill

4. Old Town

5. Reconciliation Park

6. Dakota Warrior

7. Union School

8. Washington Park

9. St. Peter and Paul’s Catholic Church

10. Carnegie Library

11. Old Main

12. Sinclair Lewis’ Summer Home

13. Masonic Temple

14. Downtown City Center

15. Post Office

17. Cray Mansion

18. Hubbard House

19. Lincoln Park

20. Highland Park

21. Betsy-Tacy

22. Flood Site

23. Shirley Park

24. Ho-Chunk/Winnebago
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, 1926. Robert W. Snyder, who studied under renowned architect William Templton Johnson, designed the building in the Spanish-Montebello style popular among designers at the time and won an award for his work.

Margaret Rankin, an Ocean Beach Elementary graduate, became this branch's librarian in 1921 and remained until her retirement in 1959.

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

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

During the 1940s and 1950s 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 its flight by Ryan Aviation (near the site later dedicated as Lindbergh Field).

Kraft Building

The 600-seat theater opened its doors on November 6, 1925.

The Strand showed silent films until 1937, when The Jazz Singer, the first "talkie" (a movie with actor conversations, music, and other sound effects), seized audiences worldwide. Audiences flocked to the Strand, excited to hear the actors and sing along to the accompanying piano.

Strand Theater

As the audience changed, so did the theater. The Strand counts among the first theaters in the country to feature movies such as Woodstock, Endless Summer, Gimme Shelter, and The Rocky Horror Picture Show, and later evolved to show films like The Sandlot, which attracted to our little beach town on the Pacific.

This historic site now hosts travelers from all over the world attracted to our little beach town on the Pacific.
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 1930s to 1940s, the Alberta Wheat Pool built more 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 elevators. The last of Airdrie’s grain elevators were torn down July 31, 2000. Photo from 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 thirsty steam trains with a much needed drink. The room for Airdrie took hold as the railway continued to sustain the growing hamlet by transporting people, grain, cattle, coal and supplies.

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

Jensen Park

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

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 range from tearing it down to using it as advertising space. In 2003, the water tower had a new lease on life when council voted unanimously not to tear it down. By September of that year, the tower had a shiny new coat of paint and black letters proudly displaying the city’s name.

Photo by City of Airdrie

Airdrie 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 Methodians 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

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 put into use again until its demolition in 1957.

Photo from Heloise Lorimer

Airdrie Centennial Markets

Airdrie Over 50 Club for her community activities, recreation and festivities. Photo from Nose Creek Valley Museum (Glenbow Archives NA 1231-1)

All information in this brochure except the school write-up comes from the book “A Century of Airdrie: Community and Opportunity” by Anna M. Rebus. Cover photo from Nose Creek Valley Museum (Glenbow Archives NA 1231-1)
Welcome to Historic Fisherman’s Wharf
where San Francisco begins. You’re about to start an exciting adventure
that will combine the unique history of San Francisco’s waterfront with the
many wonderful sights and sounds of the Wharf today.

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

There’s so much to see and do 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. Now you’re on your way 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 captured in Pier 39’s West Marine.

The buoyant-looking pinnipeds started arriving in droves, taking over the docks in January 1996 shortly after the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake.

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 46. Take a walk out on Pier 45 and go aboard the SF Maritime, a WW II 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 6, 1944 that returned 56 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 of the outdoor stalls that sell fresh whole oysters as well as seafood cocktails and calamari. Here’s some of San Francisco’s freshest seafood literally fresh off of the boat.

Stop at the Jefferson and Taylor Street intersection at Boudin at the Wharf. Look inside the windows of 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. It’s almost a window shop.

Take a museum and bakery tour or stop in for a snack and indulge in the original, state-championed bread at the famous Boudin at Fisherman’s Wharf.

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

Continue walking along Jefferson Street toward the Golden Gate Bridge. You’re not going to believe what’s in store for you at Ripley’s Believe It Or Not Museum. 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, shellfish, 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 Square Shopping Center where you’ll find dozens of specialty shops, restaurants and live entertainment for family fun.

Cross the street, make a right, and you’ll be at The Cannery at Del Monte Square. Built in 1957, it was once the world’s largest peach cannery. Today this vibrant, red-brick waterfront marketplace has a definite European charm. Enjoy the live music as you window shop, or enjoy a beverage on the outdoor courtyard that features cafes and 170-year-old olive trees.

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

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

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

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

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

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, dell pharmacy for all your travel needs to make your stay in San Francisco even more enjoyable.

Fisherman’s Wharf Walking Tour, San Francisco, Ca
Fisherman's Wharf Heritage

Fisherman's Wharf has been the home of San Francisco's colorful fishing fleet for 141 years. From the days of the Gold Rush until the turn of the century, the San Francisco fishing fleet was composed of sturdily-built sailboats. These "second-generation" fishing boats came with the introduction of gasoline engines, small but dependable "put-topea" known as Monterey 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. Today's standards of value, the average fisherman made from $4 to $5 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 Italians with their lassos and nets fished the roads of Fortin Point for the Pacific anchovies. 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 35 fathoms of ocean water.

Today, as in the past, it is the fishing fleet, operated by the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of yesterday's generations, which make 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 night 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 F-Line streetcar will escort you to your destination. Taxis, limousines, rental car agencies and area buses (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 Inspiration Tours and Travel

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

The high rugged, Simian Mountain in the north and the 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 49 84
E-mail: vacation@ethiopianet.et
info@ethiopianinspiration.com
grandethiopia@gmail.com
or visit us at
www.ethiopianinspiration.com

Ethiopia Inspiration Tours & Travels

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 services that are 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 Luci, Selam, Anti 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 Gonder with its 17th century castle buildings, the walled city of Harar and its Gates, the marvelous Semien Mountain chains, the romantic city of Bahir Dar, the majestic Blue Nile Falls, Lake Tana with its island monasteries, Dedo Damo, Yeha Temple, Tigray the open-air museum (the home of rock church) can be visited.

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 reigned for strange custom followed by their women who, on reaching maturity, have their lower lips slit and circular clay discs inserted. The Mursi warriors still follow the custom of carving deep crescent shaped incision in their arms to show the number of enemies they have killed in battle. The Surma and Karo utilize various days and vegetable dyes to trace amazing patterns on one other faces, chests, arms and legs.

Historical Tour
Historical Tour 102 / Duration: 7 Nights/ 8 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: 8 Nights/9 days - Historical Tour 106 / Duration: 12 Nights/13 days

Historical, Tribal and Natural Tour
Touching Ethiopia Tour 705 / Duration: 4 Nights/5 days
Historical Tour 107 / Duration: 14 Days/15 days
Blending Tour 703 / Duration: 4 Nights/5 days

Travel with Inspiration
Tours & Travels

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: 5 Nights/6 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
The twenty identified historic structures sites are outlined in the proceeding chapter with pictures and a correlating description. Each structure or site was chosen based on its historical relevance within the community. Both the San Miguel Design Plan, completed in 2004 as well as the History Chapter of the San Miguel Background Report, completed in 2011, were used to help identify historic sites. Lynne Schmidts, a member of the San Miguel Resource Connection also contributed historical knowledge to the descriptions which accompany the pictures.
Mission San Miguel
Mission San Miguel de Arcángel was built in 1797. It is the 16th out of the 21 California missions founded by Father Junipero Serra. It is the exact halfway point between Mission San Luis Obispo and Mission San Antonio. The frescoes on the interior, painted by local native Americans, have never been retouched, making this the most historically original mission in CA.

San Miguel Motel
Late 1800s. Originally La Favorite Hotel.

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

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

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

Church

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

Witcosky’s Store

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

Elkhorn Bar

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

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

Fire Department

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

Simms Hotel

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

San Miguel Library

The San Miguel Library was built in the early 1940s. It was originally the town courthouse and now serves as the only local library for the community.
San Miguel Jail House
The San Miguel Jail House was built the early 1940s. Although no loner in use today, the structure still stand of a reminder of San Miguel’s early World War II era history.

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

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

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

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

Wilmar House

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

Gorham House

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

Littlefield House

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

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

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

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

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

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

Prepared by Kevin Valente & Brynae Emerzian
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SAN MIGUEL HISTORIC TRAIL

HISTORIC TRAIL BUILDINGS

1. Mission San Miguel
2. San Miguel Motel
3. Flouring Mill
4. Park Garage
5. Hoffman House
6. Church
7. Hutton Building
8. Witcosky’s Store
9. Elkhorn Bar
10. Bank of Italy
11. Simms Hotel
12. San Miguel Library
13. San Miguel Jail House
14. School Bell
15. Crettol Wall
16. HiosCaledoniaAdobe
17. Littlefield House
18. Gorham House
19. Houghton House
20. Wilmar House
21. Littlefield House
22. San Miguel Motel
23. Mission San Miguel
24. Houghton House

HISTORIC TRAIL DESIGN OPTIONS

- Decorative Pavers
- Natural Vegetation
- Historic Markers Only

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 views.

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

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Brynae Emerzian          Kevin Valente          CRP 463 Senior Project Lab         Professor John Knight  City and Regional Planning Department  California Polytechnic State University
Appendix A:
75% Completion Power Point Presentation
APPENDIX B:

FINAL POWER POINT PRESENTATION
APPENDIX C:

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

SENIOR PROJECT CONTRACT &
SENIOR PROJECT REQUIREMENTS