SAN MIGUEL HISTORIC WALKING TRAIL

CRP 463 Senior Project Lab
Professor John Knight
Spring 2011

Prepared by
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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.

<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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</thead>
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Project Budget
San Miguel Historic Trail Budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tasks</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Cost</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Background Report of all Historic Structures with Images</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$1,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Historic Trail Map</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>$1,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sketches and Drawings of the Trail</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>$1,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tourist/Advertising Brochure</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>$2,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>Historic Trail Posters</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>$3,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Digital 3D Model of the Trail (Optional Task)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>$1,000</td>
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<td>Client Meetings</td>
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<td>$750</td>
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<tr>
<td>Materials</td>
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<td>Total Labor &amp; Direct Costs</td>
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<td>10% Contingency</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</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

17 Vail Mansion - 51 South Street
-
Located at the heart of the town, Vail Mansion is a fine example of Greek Revival architecture. It was built in 1848 by Alfred Vail, co-inventor of the electromagnetic telegraph with Samuel F. B. Morse. The mansion was later acquired by the Bell System, which used it as a laboratory and testing facility. In 1922, it became headquarters for N.J. Telephone. The mansion is now the site of the New Jersey State Museum.

18 Wood Furniture - 43 South Street
-
This fine example of early American furniture is on display in this 18th-century home. The house was built in 1797 and is one of the oldest in the county. It is now a museum and is open to the public.

19 Church of the Redeemer - 18 W. Morris Street
-
The Church of the Redeemer is a fine example of Gothic Revival architecture. It was built in 1848 and is the oldest church in Morris County.

20 De Leon Conwell House - 53 South Street

-
This house was built in 1825 and is one of the oldest in Morris County. It was the home of Dr. De Leon Conwell, a prominent physician and civil engineer.

21 Church of the Redeemer - 18 W. Morris Street
-
This church was built in 1848 and is one of the oldest in Morris County.

22 St. Peter's Episcopal Church & Graveyard
-
This church was founded in 1752 and is one of the oldest in the county. The graveyard is the oldest in the county and contains the remains of many early settlers.

23 Billy Rose Memorial Fountain - 50 Macculloch Avenue
-
This fountain was dedicated in 1949 in honor of Billy Rose, a famous vaudeville impresario and founder of the Rose Bowl.

24 Portman Memorial Fountain - 50 Macculloch Avenue
-
This fountain was dedicated in 1949 in honor of Portman, a famous vaudeville impresario and founder of the Rose Bowl.

25 Portman Memorial Fountain - 50 Macculloch Avenue
-
This fountain was dedicated in 1949 in honor of Portman, a famous vaudeville impresario and founder of the Rose Bowl.

26 Robert E. Lee House - 1 Farragut Place
-
This house was the home of Robert E. Lee, one of the most famous generals of the Civil War.

27 Morristown Mint
-
This mint was established in 1792 and is the oldest in the United States.

28 Morristown National Museum
-
This museum contains a wide variety of artifacts related to Morristown's history.

29 Morristown National Historical Park
-
This park contains several historic sites, including the Morristown National Museum.

30 Morristown Green - 25 Washington Street
-
The Morristown Green is a historic park located in the center of town. It was established in 1676 and is one of the oldest public squares in the country.

31 Morris County Courthouse
-
This courthouse was built in 1826 and is one of the oldest courthouses in the state.

32 Bonnet House - 17 DeHart Street
-
This house was built in 1765 and is one of the oldest in the county.

33 25 Washington Street
-
This building was the home of the first newspaper in the county, the New Jersey Gazette.

34 Adolphus Towne Library
-
This library was established in 1848 and is one of the oldest in the country.

35 Morris Chapter Library
-
This library was established in 1848 and is one of the oldest in the country.

36 New Jersey State Museum
-
This museum contains a wide variety of artifacts related to New Jersey's history.

37 Six Flags Great Adventure
-
This amusement park was established in 1975 and is one of the largest in the world.

38 New Jersey Botanical Gardens
-
This garden was established in 1975 and is one of the largest in the world.

39 Morristown History Center
-
This center contains exhibits related to Morristown's history.

40 Morristown Borough Museum
-
This museum contains a wide variety of artifacts related to Morristown's history.

41 Morris County Museum
-
This museum contains a wide variety of artifacts related to Morris County's history.

42 Morristown National Historical Park
-
This park contains several historic sites, including the Morristown National Museum.

43 The Brick House - 16 South Street
-
This house was built in 1682 and is one of the oldest in the county.

44 The Old Post Office
-
This building was the post office for the county from 1812 to 1838.

45 The Old Jail
-
This building was used as a jail from 1765 to 1839.

46 The Old Courthouse
-
This courthouse was built in 1792 and is one of the oldest courthouses in the state.

47 The Old Academy
-
This building was used as a school from 1765 to 1839.

48 The Old Ferry Slip
-
This ferry was established in 1765 and is one of the oldest in the country.

49 The Old Mill
-
This mill was established in 1765 and is one of the oldest in the country.

50 The Old Lock and Dam
-
This lock and dam was established in 1765 and is one of the oldest in the country.

51 The Old Bridge
-
This bridge was established in 1765 and is one of the oldest in the country.

52 The Old Tavern
-
This tavern was established in 1765 and is one of the oldest in the country.

53 The Old Country Store
-
This store was established in 1765 and is one of the oldest in the country.

54 The Old Mill Race
-
This mill race was established in 1765 and is one of the oldest in the country.

55 The Old Cemetery
-
This cemetery was established in 1765 and is one of the oldest in the country.

56 The Old Cemetery
-
This cemetery was established in 1765 and is one of the oldest in the country.

57 The Old Cemetery
-
This cemetery was established in 1765 and is one of the oldest in the country.

58 The Old Cemetery
-
This cemetery was established in 1765 and is one of the oldest in the country.

59 The Old Cemetery
-
This cemetery was established in 1765 and is one of the oldest in the country.

60 The Old Cemetery
-
This cemetery was established in 1765 and is one of the oldest in the country.
Historic Ballard

Historic Ballard Walking Tour

1 5443 – 5447 Ballard Avenue
2 5411 Ballard Avenue
3 5425 – 5429 Ballard Avenue
4 5090 Ballard Avenue
5 5082 Ballard Avenue
6 5071 Ballard Avenue
7 2116 Western Place NW
8 5105 Ballard Avenue
9 5101 Ballard Avenue
10 5105 Ballard Avenue
11 5105 – 5109 20th Avenue NW
12 5059 – 5063 Ballard Avenue
13 5028 – 5026 Ballard Avenue
14 5010 Ballard Avenue
15 62nd Avenue NW & Ballard Avenue
16 6210 Ballard Avenue
17 2218 – 2226 50th Street
18 5105 50th Street
19 6226 NW Market Street
20 6229 Roosevelt Avenue

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.

We hope you enjoy this tour and in the process learn a bit of Ballard history!

Historic Ballard Walking Tour

1. Ballard Livery & Transfer
   - A. J. Boyd, purchased the building in 1903 for their establishment, acquired a liquor license in 1905, and was leased by the Ballard Brewing Company in 1905.

2. The Majestic Theatre
   - A. J. Boyd, purchased the building in 1903 for their establishment, acquired a liquor license in 1905.

3. Bugles and Bantams
   - The Majestic Theatre

4. H.R. Shipp Building
   - The Majestic Theatre

5. Ballard Livery & Transfer
   - A. J. Boyd, purchased the building in 1903 for their establishment, acquired a liquor license in 1905.

6. The Majestic Theatre
   - A. J. Boyd, purchased the building in 1903 for their establishment, acquired a liquor license in 1905.

7. The Majestic Theatre
   - A. J. Boyd, purchased the building in 1903 for their establishment, acquired a liquor license in 1905.

8. The Majestic Theatre
   - A. J. Boyd, purchased the building in 1903 for their establishment, acquired a liquor license in 1905.

9. The Majestic Theatre
   - A. J. Boyd, purchased the building in 1903 for their establishment, acquired a liquor license in 1905.

10. The Majestic Theatre
    - A. J. Boyd, purchased the building in 1903 for their establishment, acquired a liquor license in 1905.

11. The Majestic Theatre
    - A. J. Boyd, purchased the building in 1903 for their establishment, acquired a liquor license in 1905.

12. The Majestic Theatre
    - A. J. Boyd, purchased the building in 1903 for their establishment, acquired a liquor license in 1905.

13. The Majestic Theatre
    - A. J. Boyd, purchased the building in 1903 for their establishment, acquired a liquor license in 1905.

14. The Majestic Theatre
    - A. J. Boyd, purchased the building in 1903 for their establishment, acquired a liquor license in 1905.

15. The Majestic Theatre
    - A. J. Boyd, purchased the building in 1903 for their establishment, acquired a liquor license in 1905.

16. The Majestic Theatre
    - A. J. Boyd, purchased the building in 1903 for their establishment, acquired a liquor license in 1905.

17. The Majestic Theatre
    - A. J. Boyd, purchased the building in 1903 for their establishment, acquired a liquor license in 1905.

18. The Majestic Theatre
    - A. J. Boyd, purchased the building in 1903 for their establishment, acquired a liquor license in 1905.

19. The Majestic Theatre
    - A. J. Boyd, purchased the building in 1903 for their establishment, acquired a liquor license in 1905.

20. The Majestic Theatre
    - A. J. Boyd, purchased the building in 1903 for their establishment, acquired a liquor license in 1905.
"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 marts of trade, the forest clad hillside has become fixed 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
3. Hubbard Mill
524 Riverfront Drive
Built in 1879 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.

4. Old Town
Plum to Vine Streets
Along Riverfront Drive, from Plum Street to Vine Street, the heart of Mankato’s historic commercial buildings, which showcase some of the oldest architecture in town, is a fascinating place. The early days of Mankato’s history and especially in the north end of town, it was quite common for buildings to serve dual purposes, such as a dwelling and business.

5. Reconciliation Park
400 North Riverfront Drive
On September 19, 1997, Reconciliation Park was dedicated. The park is the site of the largest mass execution of U.S. citizens, when 38 Dakota Indians, after trials during the U.S. Dakota Conflict of 1862. Tom Miller sculpted the buffalo from a hanging of 38 Dakota Indians. The statue was placed in front of the court house.

6. Dakota Warrior
200 Main Street
The name “Warrior House” was inspired by the “Year of Reconciliation.” 1997 was the “Year of Reconciliation.” It was a statewide attempt to foster friendship, the neighborliness and the glorious sweeps of the country around.

7. Union School
200 North Broad Street
The original seat of education in Mankato is located on Broad Street between Mudbury and Plum at the present site of the Union Office Building. On December 3, 1861, there had been no less than three school buildings. The earliest school in Mankato was in a one-story log building erected in 1855. It contained one room that served our country during the last great wars left for Federal offices and courts. Those who occupied the Fourth Street right-of-way from Plum to Vine Streets had their homes.

8. Washington Park
In 1868, the main railroad line was known as the “Fourth Street Route” and the railroad yard was located one mile from the future site of Washington Park. The city was not yet incorporated in 1855, so the school in southern Minnesota By 1865, the old Union School building turned to the basketball court to make way for a new year and a new school. In 1935, a new high school building came into existence on South Union Street. Union School continued to serve our country in recent years and the building is presently an office building.

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 cornerstone was laid by Bishop Joseph Henry Naumann. It has the distinction of being one of the oldest places of worship in the United States. It was the Roman church arches provided abundant light needed in all grand libraries. It has served as a church and so is now a community center.

10. Carnegie Library
120 South Broad Street
Built in 1900 with a grant of $40,000 from the Carnegie Foundation, the Carnegie Library served as the county and city library until 1977. The front Roman arches provided abundant light needed in all grand libraries. It has served as a library and so is now a community center.

11. Courthouse
204 South Fourth Street
The Blue Earth County Courthouse was dedicated in 1915 by City of Mankato officials, citizens and guests.

12. Old Main
Old Main sat at the center of the original Mankato Normal School (now Minnesota State University, Mankato), first open in 1857. In 1922 after a fire destroyed the original building. Several others that surrounded Old Main were once part of the original campus. The Government Center served as Lincoln Library and the Nichols building, Cherry Ridge and Colonial服从 space were apartments. The house was built in 1895 and remodeled in 1916 to be a theater and is now a community art center.

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 house was built in 1895 and remodeled in 1916 to be a theater and is now a community art center.

14. Masonic Temple
309 South Broad Street
This building was built in 1877 for the Masonic Order. It was remodeled in 1916 to be a Masonic Temple. The building was used as a recruiting ground and housed Civil War soldiers. In 1920, it was a movie theater, and had a small zoo.

15. Downtown City Center
113 East Fourth Street
Several historical buildings are located in downtown Mankato: the First National Bank, Grind Building, Lavalin and Martin buildings. Old Main was the center of the original group. This immense massive Gothic building came into existence on South Fifth Street. Union Grade School sat at the center of the original campus. This immense massive Gothic building came into existence on South Fifth Street. Union Grade School sat at the center of the original campus.

16. Post Office
401 South Second Street
This building was built in 1933 to the structure similar to the structure similar to the structure of the building at the corner of Main Street and Washington Avenue. The new building was used as a recruiting ground and housed Civil War soldiers. In 1920, it was a movie theater, and had a small zoo.

17. Cray Mansion
301 South Third Street
Judge Levi Cuy built this house in 1897, for his wife, Luther, at the cost of $15,000. One of Mankato’s noted architects, Frank Thomas, designed the plan for the house. This is a two-and-a-half story structure with Classical details. The day is a bright, summer day, and the foliage is dense. The building is a two-part brick house, with red brick and sandstone trim. The house was built in 1895.

18. Hubbard House
524 Riverfront Drive
Remodeling by D. Hubbard built his house in 1871. A major remodeling of the house was done in 1884. The house is French Second Empire style. It is constructed of brick and wood on a basement of cut stone. The main house is three stories with a Mansard roof of colored slate shingles. During the remodeling, the second floor was removed, a frame window and office were added and all the woodwork was replaced. The house was described as one of the finer homes in Mankato. It has one of the first telephones, indoor plumbing, electricity, and the most modern conveniences of the time.

19. Lincoln Park
209 Lincoln Street
Lincoln Park was a gift to Mankato from John H. Ray in 1896. In 1897, a monument was dedicated. The Union Soldier squat a fountain was added to the park. The fountain and statue were replaced by a large tablet honoring Civil War Veterans in 1935. In 1903, a new American War monument was been erected. In 1905, the cannons and statue were replaced and a fountain was added. The park is the site of the largest mass execution of 38 Dakota Indians. The statue was placed in front of the court house.

20. Highland Park
500 Parks Street
A surprising lady-knows-fact about this park: it was used as a recruiting ground and housed Civil War soldiers. In 1920, it was a movie theater, and had a small zoo.

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. Tom and Stella raised three daughters here until 1906. Maud became known as Maud Hart Lovelace, beloved author of the children’s series Betsy-Tacy. Maud was the real-life character of Betsy in the stories. Tacy’s house is across the street at 312 Center Street.

22. Flood Site
1311 Riverfront Drive (Mankato Area Heritage Park)
It seemed that every three to five years in spring after the snow melt, the Blue Earth and Minnesota Rivers flooded gardens and low areas. The flooding of 1915 was especially bad. On April 7, 1915, President Wilson declared Sibley Park to be a national park. The flooding of 1915 was especially bad. On April 7, 1915, President Wilson declared Sibley Park to be a national park.

23. Betsy Park
500 Parks Street
The City of Mankato, by Lake County, 26, 1915, voted to approve $15,000 in bonds for parks. On October 1, 1915, the city purchased land from the Givens for $13,000, the city purchased land from the Givens for $13,000, the city purchased land from the Givens for $13,000, the city purchased land from the Givens for $13,000, the city purchased land from the Givens for $13,000, the city purchased land from the Givens for $13,000, the city purchased land from the Givens for $13,000, the city purchased land from the Givens for $13,000, the city purchased land from the Givens for $13,000, the city purchased land from the Givens for $13,000. With a quality blend of 19th- and early 20th-century architecture, the Lincoln Park neighborhood was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1975. It is a most intact late 19th- and 20th-century well-maintained residential neighborhoods in central Minnesota.

24. Ho-Chunk/Winnebago
Through treaty negotiations, the Ho-Chunk or Winnebago moved their homes to Blue Earth County in 1855, and by 1863 their homes were gone. A Heritage Plaque, located where they first arrived along the Minnesota River in downtown Mankato, highlights their history (unless otherwise noted).
Ocean Beach Tour Guide

Silver Spray Apartments, Hotel, Plunge, and Camp Holiday
William Dougherty built the hotel in 1919 on the legendary site of OB’s first “homeowner” Capt. Thomas W. R. Thompson.
The hotel hosted Grand Opening May 1, 1919 and thrived during the resort days of the 1920s as guests and locals alike 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-story boards.
While the general public enjoyed the hot salt water plunges, some serious all-female teams from famous English Channel swimmer Florence Chadwick, first female surfer in San Diego Bay, 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, 5¢ a week, and $16 a month.
In its early days the row 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 $5.50 a month and included free 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”.

Kraft Building
The Kraft building was built in 1927 and housed medical and dental offices upstairs, with the Kraft Drug Store and a soda fountain downstairs.
Fred Kraft, owner and operator of the drugstore, later became a state senator.
During the 1960s and 1970s the Kraft building was home to The Seaside Grill and was 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 near-by Ryan Aviation (near the site later dedicated as Lindbergh Field).

Pearl Hotel
In the 1890s, during a real estate bust, a local maid visited Ocean Beach on her day off and bought seven lots for $15. To this day, the identity of that maid-turned-entrepreneur remains a mystery.
By 1900 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, merry-go-round, skating rink, and saltwater plunge.
Many who stayed at “the Newport” ended up moving to OB, and used the hotel as a base while shopping for a home to call their own.
With the fall of OB’s “Resort Era”, however, dwindled the number of newcomers. The hotel fell into a state of disrepair and became “home” to Hell’s Angels during the 1970s. (The 1980s marked another dark time for this building, with frequent police raids.)
True to its original character though, the hotel bounced back in 1995 when John Asher purchased the building, cleaned, and refurbished it. He then reopened it as the Ocean Beach International Hostel.
This historic site now hosts travelers from all over the world attracted to out little beach town on the Pacific.

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 library expanded to its current size and currently boasts a circulation of about 13,600 books a year.
The two large urns you see out front contain time capsules with items from the 1990’s. They replaced earlier urns that were damaged, and are scheduled to be opened sometime in the 2040s.
The San Diego City Council designated the Ocean Beach Library “Historic” in 2002 for its architecture and contribution to OB’s cultural landscape.

Bank of Italy
The Bank of Italy opened in March 1927, and became Bank of America by 1995, introducing chain branches to San Diego.
Renowned architect William Templeton Johnson designed the building in the Spanish Eclectic style popular in OB at the time.
During the 1930s, the building served as the headquarters for the First Bank brochures, meeting places for activists, and offices for the OB Bug, an alternative newspaper still around today.
During the 1990s, this building served as openmic coffee shop Java Joe’s, where many musicians got their start.

D.C. Cullin, 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 Hansen) graduated in 1910.
In 1912 three more students graduated, including long-time Ocean Beach Brairton 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.

Strand Theater
The 600-seat theater opened its doors November 6, 1925.
The Strand showed silent films until 1927, when The Jazz Singer, the first “talkie” (a movie with actor conversations, music, and other sound effects), wowed audiences worldwide. Audiences flocked to the Strand, excited to hear the actors and sing along to the accompanying piano.
Later in the 1930s, the local theater of Ocean Beach catered to children and grewups alike who enjoyed serials every Saturday, always trying to guess the next cliffhanger. Grownups enjoyed Saturday nights with a new movie billed every week.
While the movies varied, everyone enjoyed “black and white” sunbaked chocolate sauce on vanilla ice cream for 10 cents at the Strand Sweet Shop downstairs, run by Alan Belmont and Clifford Harrison.

Many local citizens and organizations tried to save the Strand, and it ended up being turned into a community art center or an establishment with its original character intact.

Many thanks to the OB Historical Society for their help on this project.
Airdrie Centennial Markets

Grain Elevators

Built in 1904-1905, Airdrie’s first grain elevators were relatively small but important as they established Airdrie as a hub for grain shipment. In 1929, the Alberta Wheat Pool constructed four elevators in Airdrie. In the decades to follow, the Pool built two additional elevators and bushel capacity increased accordingly. As the 20th century marched on, the Airdrie elevators were used less and less, as area farmers sent their grain to the larger, centralized elevators and bushel capacity increased accordingly.

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 (sodium) content, the waters of Nose Creek provided thinny 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.

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.

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 an 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

Jensen Park

In 1938, the Jensen family left their native Denmark and headed for Alberta. Knud Jensen returned to Denmark in 1936, to marry Lilly Sorensen. The newlyweds traveled back across the ocean to settle into farm life in Airdrie. By the mid-1940s, Knud Jensen was active as a village councilor, serving as reeve between 1950 and 1959. He passed away in 1965 at the age of 49 years. In 1999, Lilly Jensen was recognized by the Airdrie Over 50 Club for her community volunteer work. Generations of Jensens continue to reside in the Airdrie area.

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 Over 50 Club

In 1999, Lilly Jensen was recognized by the Airdrie Over 50 Club for her community volunteer work. Generations of Jensens continue to reside in the Airdrie area.

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

Airdrie Centennial Markers

Dedication September 10, 2009

Marker located at Nose Creek Park
Sponsored by REMAX Rocky View

Photo from Nose Creek Valley Museum

Marker located at 216 First Ave NE
Sponsored by McKee Homes

Photo from Nose Creek Historical Society

Marker located at 521 First Ave NE
Sponsored by McKee Homes

Photo from City of Airdrie

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

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

Marker located in Jensen Park (playground) west of the Platinum Farms at 105 First Ave NE
Sponsored by Carol, Don, Cathy, Lottie, Marty & Families

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

Marker located at Nose Creek Park
Sponsored by REMAX Rocky View

Photo from Nose Creek Valley Museum

Marker located at Nose Creek Park
Sponsored by Five Star Communications

Photo from Nose Creek Valley Museum

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

Marker located at the base of the Water Tower
Sponsored by McKee Homes

Marker located at 216 First Ave NE
Sponsored by McKee Homes

Marker located at Nose Creek Park
Sponsored by Five Star Communications

Marker located in Jensen Park (playground) west of the Platinum Farms at 105 First Ave NE
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Marker located in front of Ecole Airdrie Middle School at 332 First Ave NE
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Sponsored by McKee Homes

Marker located in front of Ecole Airdrie Middle School at 332 First Ave NE
Sponsored by Nose Creek Historical Society
Fisherman’s Wharf Walking Tour, San Francisco, Ca

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 at the front of the Aquarium of the Bay located on The Embarcadero and Beach Street at the southern corner of Pier 39. Take some time to explore all the Bay marine animals and fish as you walk through the 50-foot-long crystal-clear tunnel tank.

There’s so much to do and enjoy at Pier 39 that we only have time here to give you some of the highlights, but you’ll be able to enjoy many of the other shops, attractions, and restaurants at the end of your tour.

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 toward the Golden Gate Bridge. Follow the sounds of the sea lions that are camping out in Pier 39’s West Marina. The bourgeois-looking pineapple started arriving in droves, taking over the docks in January 1994 shortly after the 1989 Loma Prieta earthquake.

From Pier 39, make a right on The Embarcadero and continue walking past Pier 46. Pier 45 and stop at the main entrance of Pier 48. Take a walk out on Pier 45 and go aboard The Balclutha, a 1886 wooden tugboat, 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 D-day landings. The SS Jeremiah O’Brien began its journey on June 4, 1944 that returned 5 years later to Normandy to represent our country.

Return to the entrance of Pier 45 and walk about 1000 feet to the intersection of Taylor and Jefferson Streets. Notice, on the right side of the street, the aromatic smell coming off of the outdoor stalls that sell fresh, whole crab 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 window at the bakers making fresh loaves of original Sourdough French Bread that have left a culinary impact on San Franciscans starting in the Gold Rush Days of 1849. But don’t just window shop. Take a museum and bakery tour, or stop in for a snack and indulge in the original, classic chamber in a bread bowl that was made famous right here at Fisherman’s Wharf.

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

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

Follow Jeffreys Street to Leavenworth and turn right onto what is known as “Fish Alley.” Every day at dawn local fishing boats pull in to deliver the freshest local 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 NorthPoint Shopping Center where you’ll find dozens of specialty shops, restaurants and live entertainment for family fun.

Cross the street and make a right, and you’ll be at The Cannery at Del Monte Square. Built in 1957, it was once the world’s largest canning factory. Today this vibrant, red-brick waterfront marketplace has a distinct European charm. Enjoy the live music as you window shop, or enjoy a beverage on the outdoor courtyard that features cafes and 1950s-style 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 1866 square rigger the Balclutha. Ahoy, matey!

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

Continue walking along the Aquatic Park Parkway past the sandy Beach and the concrete sledding facing the ocean. On your left you will see the San Francisco Maritime Museum. Notice how the design of the museum resembles an ocean liner of the 1940s.

From the Maritime Museum, walk up to the East Beach Street at Ghirardelli Square, where previous years have been transformed into the city’s most famous chocolate factory. In the 1940s, Ghirardelli Square reinvented itself as the new home to some of San Francisco’s finest shops and restaurants. Stop by and see why both San Franciscans and visitors alike come here. Enjoy theView of beautiful views of the Golden Gate Bridge. You might even see a brave local swimming laps in the frigid waters of this park below.

After visiting Ghirardelli Square, be sure to stop in at Ruby’s Wine Park on 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 Hyde and stroll five blocks to NorthPoint Shopping Centre. There you’ll find shops and services like home including a supermarket, bakery, deli, pharmacy for all your travel needs to make your stay in San Francisco even more enjoyable.
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 sturdy, well-built vessels. The “second-generation” of fishing boats came with the introduction of gasoline engines, small but dependable “pups” 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. Using 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 the Golden Gate in November was a festive occasion. A century ago, Chinese fishermen and Italians with their lasso-rigged Genoese sailboats, found ready to plentiful supply from the Straits of Carquinez on the inland reaches of San Francisco Bay to the sandy shorelines off the East Bay. Over the years, claims for the natural food of the crab, 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 or 18 to 19 furlongs 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 views and unique shopping, Fisherman’s Wharf offers a wide array of things to do for everyone.

Getting around is easy!

You can walk it all Fisherman’s Wharf attractions, restaurants, and shopping centers.

If you’re inclined, pedicabs, horse drawn carriages or the historic Fidias streetcar will escort you to your destination. Taxis, limousines, rental car agencies and city 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 tickets, 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 Mountains 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.

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**Trekking Tour**

Trekking tour 30 days/ Duration: 7 Nights/ 8 Days- Trekking tour 20 days/ Duration: 10 Nights/ 11 Days

**Erta Ale (active volcano) Tour**

Erta Ale tour 25 days/ Duration: 10 Nights/ 11 Days- Erta Ale tour 50 days/ Duration: 14 Nights/ 16 Days

Birding tour 50 days/ Duration: 10 Nights/ 11 Days

**Birding Tour**

Birding tour 40 days/ Duration: 8 Nights/ 9 Days

Birding tour 50 days/ Duration: 11 Nights/ 12 Days- Birding tour 40 days/ Duration: 12 Nights/ 13 Days

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** Ethiopia**

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

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

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**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 historic 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 Bahir Dar, the majestic Blue Nile Falls, Lake Tana with its island monasteries, Debre Damo, Yeha Temple, Tigray the open-air museum (the home of rock church) can be visited.

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**Why Ethiopia?**

Home of the Ark of the Covenant

A land of culture

Our history dates back to the ADs.

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

Our mountains are extremely scenic and fit for real trekker.

The birth Place of Coffee

Our birds are plenty and satisfy genuine bird lovers.

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**Historical Tour**

Historical Tour 10 days/ Duration: 7 Nights/ 8 Days

Historical Tours 20 days/ Duration: 14 Nights/ 15 Days – Standard

Historical Tour 30 days/ Duration: 10 Nights/ 11 Days – Classic

Historical Tour 35 days/ Duration: 15 Nights/ 16 Days

Historical, Tribal and Natural Tour

Tribal Tour: 10 days/ Duration: 7 Nights/ 8 Days

Market Oriented Tour: 10 days/ Duration: 7 Nights/ 8 Days

South Ethiopia Tour: 10 days/ Duration: 7 Nights/ 8 Days

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**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 them selves. The Mursi and Surma lead lives of harsh simplicity, uncluttered by the pressures revealed to 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.

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**Historical Tour**

Historical Tour 10 days/ Duration: 7 Nights/ 8 Days

Historical Tours 20 days/ Duration: 14 Nights/ 15 Days – Standard

Historical Tour 30 days/ Duration: 10 Nights/ 11 Days – Classic

Historical Tour 35 days/ Duration: 15 Nights/ 16 Days

Historical, Tribal and Natural Tour

Tribal Tour: 10 days/ Duration: 7 Nights/ 8 Days

Market Oriented Tour: 10 days/ Duration: 7 Nights/ 8 Days

South Ethiopia Tour: 10 days/ Duration: 7 Nights/ 8 Days

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**Photo Safari**

Tribal Photo Safari: 6 days/ Duration: 5 nights/ 6 days

Market oriented photo safari: 6 days/ Duration: 5 nights/ 6 days

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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.
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.

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.

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 of 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 in the early 1940s. Although no longer in use today, the structure still stands as a reminder of San Miguel’s early World War II era history.

School Bell

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

Crettol Wall

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

Rios Caledonia Adobe

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

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

Wilmar House

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

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.
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.

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 Hotel
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 Larson, the husband of beloved local teacher, Lillian Larson. It was built in 1922 and home to a Hupmobile dealership, an early automobile company which manufactured cars from 1908 to 1941.

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.

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.

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.

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.

San Miguel Motel
Built in the late 1800s, the San Miguel Motel 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.

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Final Poster

SAN MIGUEL HISTORIC TRAIL

HISTORIC TRAIL BUILDINGS

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

HISTORIC TRAIL DESIGN OPTIONS

- Decorative Pavers
- Natural Vegetation
- Historic Markers Only

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.

HISTORIC TRAIL MAP

This map provides a visual representation of the historic trail and its buildings.

CRP 463 Senior Project Lab
Professor John Knight
City and Regional Planning Department
California Polytechnic State University
APPENDIX B:

FINAL POWER POINT PRESENTATION
APPENDIX C:

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

SENIOR PROJECT CONTRACT &
SENIOR PROJECT REQUIREMENTS