

History Colorado State Historical Fund Grant Application

Reference #: 18-M2-013

Organization

Name: **Grand Lake Area Historical Society**
First Name: **Elin** Last Name: **Capps**
Title: **Chair, Cottage Camp Planning Committee**
Organization Address: **PO Box 656**
Grand Lake, CO 80447-0656
Federal Tax ID Number: **84-6105634**

Grant Recipient Contact

Prefix: **Mrs.** First Name: **Elin** Last Name: **Capps**
Title: **Chair, Cottage Camp Planning Committee**
Telephone: **(970) 509-9556** Email Address: **jimelin@comcast.net**
Organization: **Grand Lake Area Historical Society**
PO Box 721
Grand Lake, CO 80447

Project Information

Grant Type: **Mini**
Repeat Application? **No**
Project Type: **Education**
Project Title: **Interpretive Signage**
Brief Summary of Project
Develop, fabricate and install core interpretive signage, based on statements of historical significance for the Smith Eslick Cottage Court in Grand Lake. This rustic building, constructed in ca. 1915, is an early example of a motor court, and has recently been restored.

Grant Request Amount: **\$12,034.00**
Cash Match Amount: **\$4,011.00**
Total Project Budget: **16,045.00**
Cash Match Percentage: **25.00%**
Cash Match Readiness: **Yes**
Cash Match Waiver: **No**
If yes, Cash Match Justification:

Property Information

County and City Project Location: **Grand\Grand Lake**
Colorado State Senate District: **S-08**
Colorado State House District: **R-63**
U.S. Representative District: **US-02**

Property Historic Name: **Smith Cottages-Smith-Eslick Cottage Court**
Historic Designation: **National Register of Historic Places**
Designation Area: **Building and Surrounding Area**
Historic District:
Property Address: **729 Lake Avenue**
Grand Lake, CO
80447

Property Site Number: **5GA.4239**
Property Legal Description
Lot 16, Block 19, Town of Grand Lake

Period of Significance: **1930s**

Property Owner Information

Is property owned by the Applicant Organization?: **Yes**
If no, complete owner information.

Legal Owner: **Grand Lake Area Historical Society**
610 Center Drive
Grand Lake, CO 80447

Section 106 Compliance

Will project require Section 106 compliance: **No**
If yes, complete information:
Federal Agency:
Name:
Telephone:
Nature of Collaboration:

Tax Credits

Will you be applying for Federal or State Tax Credits?: **Neither**

State Historical Fund Competitive Grant Application Narratives

Reference # 18-M2-013

A. Applicant Capacity

Write a brief introduction to the applicant organization, its mission, its capacity, and its history (in 1000 words or less). This section demonstrates an organization's ability to successfully manage and complete the proposed project. Include/Discuss:

OUR MISSION and WORK

The mission of the Grand Lake Area Historical Society (GLAHS) is to preserve, protect and promote the history of the Grand Lake area.

Founded in 1973, the Society has grown its membership and collections, and has increased its impact and effectiveness in the Grand Lake area; operation of the Kauffman House Museum, interpretation of area history and preservation opportunities, historical presentations, special exhibits, publications including two versions of an historical Walking Tour, research and archival storage of family histories and properties. We have successfully managed projects and grants since 1973. The preservation, restoration and interpretation of the Smith Eslick Cottage Court, as well as development of the adjacent Cottage Camp community events area, have been the recent primary work of our fundraising and community outreach. We are completely invested in the next important phase - Cottage Court Interpretive Signage to make the historical significance of the site apparent and engaging for the public.

RECENT SUCCESSFUL PROJECTS

State Historical Fund Projects:

1. 2014-01-052, Foundation Rehabilitation of Smith Eslick Cottage Court, granted \$42,750, cash match \$14,250, completed November, 2015
2. 2014-M2-013, Exterior Restoration of the Kauffman House Museum, granted \$27,926, cash match \$9,309, completed March, 2016
3. 2016-01-032, Restoration of the Smith Eslick Cottage Court, granted \$108,274, cash match \$36,091, restoration completed August, 2017, project completion October, 2017.

We previously applied for a small grant to revise preliminary interpretation planning. That was denied, fortunately, as we were able then to make similar adjustments in Committee. This in no way affected the present request.

Recent Related Self and Locally Funded Projects

1. 2012, Roof restoration at Cottage Court, \$5,000, Grand Foundation
2. 2013, Master Planning for Cottage Court Site, \$14,000, Hart Family Fund/National Trust plus almost two years of volunteer committee work

3. 2015, Water, irrigation and landscaping brought to Cottage Court Site, with local grantors, in-kind and volunteer support, \$39,291
4. 5. 2016, Irrigation and landscaping at adjacent Cottage Camp community events area with in-kind and volunteer support, \$25,847

PROJECT PARTNERSHIPS

Partnerships have been essential as this project has progressed: guidance and support from Grand County, History Colorado-State Historical Fund, the Heritage Coalition of Grand County, Grand County Colorado Tourism, the Grand Lake Women's Club, the Grand Lake Rotary Club, and a network of GLAHS members, local businesses, and community friends who continue to donate thousands of hours of their time and significant financial support to this project. The GLAHS keeps the community apprised of project progress through monthly emails, printed newsletters, media reports, community meetings, direct contact, and will continue to develop these avenues of support through the extended life of this new museum and historic site.

GRANT PARTICIPANTS, RESUMES IN ATTACHMENTS

Grant Contact/Administrator: Elin Capps is the Chair of the Cottage Camp Planning Committee, and GLAHS Secretary. A retired teacher with 35 years management and organizational experience, she has led committee development of interpretive signage, community outreach, and project fundraising.

Cottage Camp Planning Committee: Board-established committee of volunteers, directing planning, finances, ongoing research and community participation, and presently working to implement the master plan and signage design. Dennis Humphries, restoration architect, continues to be a volunteer member of this committee.

Interpretation Design: Traub Design Associates, Inc. has been essential in master planning for Cottage Court interpretation. Don Traub has nearly 40 years of experience, and his firm has worked with similar rustic historical site projects since 1996.

Planning for the Cottage Camp began with a grant from The Hart Family Fund for Small Towns/National Trust, matched by the Grand Foundation and a private donor. The search began for consultants to guide the master planning for the Smith Eslick Cottage Court and the entire Cottage Camp site.

Finding an appropriate interpretation designer was particularly difficult. We needed to find a firm experienced with interpretive signage at rustic-style sites, and with structures restored to Department of Interior Standards.

We are aware that HC-SHF prefers using an open procurement process with this application, but we believe we have already utilized such a process. Upon receipt of the National Trust planning grant, we sent out 20 requests for proposals eventually conferring with several regional design firms as we searched for one that could embrace our rustic museum vision and work with a small planning budget (Attachment 1). The firm of Traub Design Associates, Inc. had the expertise and passion we needed, and worked closely with the Planning Committee and other community members to help prioritize an extensive range of possible topics. They respected the GLAHS knowledge base and input from the

larger community, but helped us hone and envision topics so as not to overwhelm the visitor. The Planning Committee and GLAHS Board would very much like to continue our work with the Traubs.

FUNDING AND MAINTENANCE STRATEGIES

In the long-term, ongoing upkeep of interpretive signage will be part of our annual operating budget, as is presently the case for similar needs at the Kauffman House Museum. We fund our work with admissions, memberships, community support and grantors; we are commonly able to leverage specific local grants or donations as impetus for general community support. At present, donations are received at the Cottage Court; no admission will be collected until interpretive signage is installed and docents are at the site. Interpretive signage maintenance will be implemented with the design team guidance, Department of Interior Preservation Briefs and Technical Preservation reports, and will be under the direction of the Cottage Camp Planning Committee/ GLAHS Board of Directors. Work will be done or supervised by the Board appointed Buildings Committee which has long worked effectively for the Kauffman House Museum and the Cottage Camp, very often with appropriate donated materials and/or local professional support.

B. Project & Property History

Write a brief history of the project and the resource/property. Describe the historic significance and integrity of the resource/property (in 1000 words or less). Explain the proposed project in the context of historic preservation, i.e. historic integrity, significance, and context, and describe any past project phases. Include/Discuss:

HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE OF THE RESOURCE

The Smith Eslick Cottage Court is listed in both the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties and the National Register of Historic Places. It is the centerpiece of the Cottage Camp, a site which includes a community events space. It is significant for its rustic architectural style (Image 1) as well as its association with the advent of automobile tourism and related commerce and recreation in Colorado. Built ca. 1915 by local entrepreneur P.H. Smith (Historic Image 1) and his family, the Cottage Court is an early example of an original condition motor court and precursor to later motels. Grand Lake had long been a beautiful lake and mountain resort, but rapid and impactful changes occurred when automobiles supplanted stagecoach and wagon travel in the Grand Lake area. Visitors no longer needed to stay weeks after a three day trip from Denver, but instead wanted short-term accommodations with protection for their cars.

The Cottage Court was the first such structure in Grand Lake, and was designed with four small accommodation units (Images 2-3), each with an adjacent covered carport (Image 4), all under an

integrated roof. It is a humble, rustic, but in its time innovative, building. In each accommodation unit guests were offered a bed, simple drop-down table with chair, and a wood burning cook stove. Interiors first featured cardboard covered walls, but two accommodation units were updated in the 1930s with installation of plywood over the cardboard walls (Image 5). At about the same time, then owner Clyde Eslick, a grandson of P.H. Smith, also installed a single hanging light in each of the four accommodation units; electricity had finally come to Grand Lake. The Cottage Court's Period of Significance is the 1930s when updates occurred, but two accommodation units remain in their ca. 1915 condition. The Cottage Court was operated as an auto tourist accommodation until the early 1960s, even though guests still had to use an outhouse (Historic Image 2).

INTERPRETING THE HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COTTAGE COURT

The Smith Eslick Cottage Court Interpretive Signage Project began in earnest shortly after the GLAHS purchased the Cottage Court in 2009. A Planning Committee met monthly, beginning in February, 2013, and later with a preservation architect, Dennis Humphries, to develop a master plan for the entire Cottage Camp site (Image 6), and with Traub Design Associates, Inc. to develop a preliminary interpretation plan for the Cottage Court and other elements at the site. Community members with Cottage Court memories and information collaborated on several occasions, and a community meeting attended by 60 people was held to introduce tentative plans and collect responses (Image 7).

The present project will provide core interpretive signage built around the statements of national historic significance present in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties Nomination of the Smith Eslick Cottage Court. These include:

- Architecture, the builders of the Cottage Court adapted the rustic style common in other historic Grand Lake buildings, deemed "Rocky Mountain Rustic Style" of architecture. It is the only original condition motor court built before 1920 remaining in Colorado. Interpretive signage will support this theme, encouraging visitors to appreciate and treasure the rustic architecture in the Court and community (Image 8), and understand how early entrepreneurs used available resources and hand-constructed milling equipment, often on homestead land, to build a town. Historic Preservation, preserving America's architectural heritage, will be directly interpreted through the story of how the Cottage Court was preserved, and why the GLAHS has worked so hard to make it live again. The Cottage Court seems such an unusual building; visitors are drawn to it just to find out what this humble structure is, and are amazed when they understand all it represents. It is the perfect artifact to educate the public about the value and processes of historic preservation, highlighting Department of Interior Standards, and the variety of research and restoration activities involved with the preservation of the Cottage Court, how the past affects our present lives, and what might be missing in our lives without it.
- Entertainment and Recreation, the Cottage Court reflects demands for new-style accommodations by auto tourists. The natural beauty of Grand Lake, the location of Colorado's deepest and largest natural lake, has always drawn visitors, but with the automobile the visitor demographic changed; folks who could never before afford to come to enjoy the area's landscapes could now travel here adventurously and relatively inexpensively.
- Commerce, builder Smith and his grandson Clyde Eslick (Historic Image 3) used their entrepreneurial skills to identify and meet the needs of auto tourism, building a motor court that appealed to visitors to the newly opened Rocky Mountain National Park. The Smith and Eslick

families that operated the Court for 50 years participated in developing this new economy in Grand Lake and the area, one that has changed with fashions over time but still remains the primary area economy.

FUTURE PROJECT PHASES

The next phase of development of interpretive signage and displays at the Cottage Court building and the entire site will implement plans generally delineated in the general Interpretive Plan (Research Design). Collection casework, additional signage, and other displays will be added over time to complete the interpretation vision, with funding from community donors and various grantors. We will request that any further work with the Cottage Court be informally reviewed by SHF staff to ensure the strictest adherence to best practices and compliance with Standards. Note that since the Interpretive Plan is a general plan; it is expected to evolve as the committee and community continue their creative discussions.

C. Project Description

Provide a detailed description of the project (in 1500 words or less). This section indicates your knowledge of historic preservation approaches and techniques as applied to your project.

Include/Discuss:

KEY CONCEPTS

Now that the Smith Eslick Cottage Court is restored, everything is in place to educate the public about the building's historical significance and preservation.

Historic preservation concepts to be addressed are those found in the building's historic register statements of significance, as well as techniques important to its restoration.

Architecture: The Cottage Court is an excellent example of Grand Lake's Rocky Mountain Rustic style of architecture. The builders of the Cottage Court adapted this local architectural style to construct the first building in the area that offered protection for automobiles as well as their drivers: four accommodation units, each with an adjacent carport, all under a single roof. Techniques and materials used in restoration of the building duplicated as much as possible the original construction. Challenges in preserving and restoring the building were overcome with the support of History Colorado-State Historical Fund and the community.

Entertainment/Recreation: The Cottage Court is a unique example of the Grand Lake community's response to the advent of automobile tourism. Each accommodation space in the building featured simple built-in amenities for the visitor, providing a more comfortable and secure lodging than was generally available at the time. The adjacent carport provided parking rain or shine, and was easily accessed.

Commerce: The Smith Eslick families prospered through hard work and entrepreneurial spirit. They built Victorian style hotels when travelers to Grand Lake arrived by stagecoach, and many other structures over the years. The Cottage Court reflects how they adjusted their businesses to meet the changing demands of touring visitors. Built in circa 1915, the Cottage Court was specifically designed for auto-tourists, and was minimally updated in the 1930s when competing similar lodging had become available to the public.

PROJECT COMPONENTS, PARTICIPANTS, METHODOLOGY

Development: This project will develop core interpretive signage specifically addressing the historical significance of the Cottage Court, the most essential portion of the overall general Interpretive Plan. Traub Design Associates, working with GLAHS volunteer staff and the Cottage Camp Planning Committee, will develop themes, scripts and label text for each of eight hanging interpretive panels and one free standing, exterior Entrance Sign with self-guiding tour. They will review the photographic resources found in the GLAHS collection to identify and locate any necessary but missing items.

We have chosen to construct hanging panels for each Cottage Court space (Site Plan), and to install them on walls most directly viewed by the public. This will highlight the information that is key to understanding the history of the building and the reasons for its preservation. The information presented is a bit iterative. This is necessary, even though the free-standing, exterior self-guiding tour will direct visitors to enter the accommodation units or carports in chronological order 1915 to the 1930s, visitors can actually enter any of the Court's eight separate spaces "out of order". They will benefit from having several opportunities to read basic information.

Each of the four accommodation units will have a 3'x4' interpretive signage panel, and each of the four carports will have a 2'x3' panel. All will be constructed of clear laminate over self-adhesive vinyl applied to waterproof "MDF" medium-density fibreboard. Each will be attached with two screws and minimal impact to interior surfaces; this attachment system has been approved by SHF Regional Historic Preservation Specialist Anne McCleave. (Supplemental Details)

The restored windows of the accommodation units provide plenty of natural light, so no additional lighting will be necessary for viewing these panels. The carports do not have windows, but have sensor triggered horizontal lighting installed during restoration, and are completely open at fronts so lighting is not an issue. Weather, however, will be an issue and was considered when materials for panels were chosen: waterproof, easily replaced laminate over vinyl print wrap.

A free-standing, exterior Entrance Sign (Drawing) will be constructed with a self-guiding tour, supported by custom-designed interpretive graphics. This will be constructed with laminate and vinyl substrates over steel, hung from a steel framework with hanging hooks.

Over time, other portions of the general interpretive plan, e.g. casework, artifacts, children's tracks, additional free-standing signage, will be added. All designs will be compliant with Standards and the building's covenants, and shared with SHF staff, but funded through continuing community donations and other grantors.

Design Stage: GLAHS volunteer staff will assist the Traub design team to prioritize photographs to be used in signage. Staff will coordinate with the Traubs to develop text for each panel; draft panel themes and locations are more fully described in a draft "Key Themes, Location, Signage", Attachment 2. Complete text and supporting graphic resources will be approved by GLAHS, and sent to the design team's graphic designer. GLAHS will review/revise print proofs of sign graphics. Traub Design Associates will incorporate any requested revisions in full-size print proofs to be approved by GLAHS and History Colorado -- SHF before permission is given to proceed with production.

Production and Installation: Production of signage, described above, will occur in-house at Traub Design Associates. One design team member will accompany and install completed signage at the Cottage Court. The GLAHS Buildings and Displays and Exhibits Committees will assist.

DELIVERABLES

- *Consult or meet with SHF on-site when required in a timely fashion.
- * Submit drafts of designs for each panel, i.e. text, supporting graphic resources/photographs, and the free-standing Entrance Sign to the SHF Education and/or Historic Preservation Staff, but also confer with Staff beforehand as needed.
- * Provide historical, before, after photographs documenting progress.
- *Provide monthly progress reports, and financial information as required.
- *Should a Maintenance Plan be needed for this project, its cost will be absorbed within the present budget.

LONG-TERM IMPACT ON AUDIENCES

Part of the value of the Cottage Court is that it is a humble building and could easily be overlooked. Visitors will learn its true value, and will perhaps then more thoroughly consider the origins and architecture of other historic structures in the Grand Lake area and in their home locations. Increased understanding and interest in historic preservation will be generated.

D. Urgency

Explain why it is urgent to complete the work in your application NOW (in 1000 words or less). Include/Discuss:

POTENTIAL THREATS

Visitors and locals are already using the site as a gathering place (Image 9), both for planned events and informally. Neighbors of the site, as well as our GLAHS volunteers, are impressed by how many folks stop by to check it out. It is a type of structure visitors often can't readily identify; many folks

have never encountered such a simple motor court, as they are rare and becoming rarer as development elsewhere demolishes or alters them.

We appreciate this interest because when something is routinely visited and treasured, it is more secure; the community is watching. The Smith Eslick Cottage Court is physically much more approachable since restored. However, volunteer docents will not be at the site day and night. This SHF funded interpretive signage itself will be impetus for people to become involved in the continued protection and maintenance of the site as they become more aware of the building's significance and unique history.

Many strong partnerships are in place and must continue purposefully and efficiently to complete the entire project. This phase, the development and installation of engaging, historically accurate core signage, is especially time sensitive. The Cottage Camp Planning Committee has worked for over two years, putting in endless hours of thought, research, and community building to produce a narrative which will, and should, guide interpretive design. (Research Design) The Traub Design Associates wants very much to continue with this project, and has expressed concern that the longer this project is delayed the more costly it will become. We have all invested a great amount of time and talents in this project, and must and will make it come to fruition, but this is the opportune moment to make it happen. The Grand Lake community, local donors, our members, friends and grantors, will be motivated to continue forward progress.

MULTI-PHASED EFFORT

This project's development, fabrication and installation of core interpretive signage is the first and arguably most important phase of the general Interpretive Plan. During the first three Cottage Camp phases, even as roof repairs, foundation building, installation of irrigation and landscaping occurred, the Cottage Court had handmade framed interpretive posters attached to its exterior walls. They were simple and not ideal, but they did pique visitor interest and briefly explain the importance of the structure and its preservation to the public. Then, as the building was being restored, all such displays were removed and no additional displays will be attached directly to the structure's exterior walls as they would detract from the structure's overall 1930s character and not comply with Department of Interior Standards. We need to properly install appropriate, durable, engaging, interpretive signage on site as soon as possible to maintain and increase visitor interest in the site and demonstrate to the local community that the Cottage Court will be a genuine historical, educational asset for the Town of Grand Lake. Community support has been driving this project, and recognizing its full potential as a unique museum will generate continuing or renewed interest in phases yet to follow, particularly development of the site for community educational events.

The Smith Eslick Cottage Court and Camp will be the first-ever "outdoors", ADA accessible museum for the community of Grand Lake, and people want to be involved in its development. We will present the draft interpretive signage to the public as part of the Draft Review. This interpretive signage phase of the project is key to later phases of the project, development of the Visitor Center and community events elements, including a pavilion, fire ring and surrounding benches, all adding more ready access and purpose to the site. The community and visitors at the site are curious, eager to learn more about the many historical topics reflected in the Court: rustic architecture, early auto-tourism, a humble structure that is more and more becoming an example of "history alive" through

restoration. A portion of the interpretive signage will directly discuss the long and continuing GLAHS and SHF effort to preserve and restore the Cottage Court; most visitors have little understanding of the process and its importance to our culture, and we relish this opportunity to explain and encourage. The GLAHS will soon begin more intense work with the schools as we develop integrated curricula with teachers, school tours, and learn from the teachers and kids what else needs to be interpreted. Plans are already being made to develop a second "Walking Tour" to include the many historical sites south of the Cottage Camp, an effort that will frankly be made easier when historic home owners see the impact of well designed exhibits at the site and become even more comfortable with the project.

FUTURE MAINTENANCE AND PROTECTION

This project's interpretive signage is planned deliberately to be rustic, but weather-resistant, easily repairable and if necessary even replaceable. Protection for the site will be far more elaborate with the on-going refinement and implementation of the entire Interpretive Plan; smoke alarms, video cameras, site lighting will be installed. The Traub Design Associates will provide explicit maintenance plans for this project's core signage, alerting us to maintenance benchmarks and possible concerns. The GLAHS maintains its existing museum, the Kauffman House, and has maintained the Cottage Camp to date with a Board directed building committee, experienced volunteers often working with local contractors, and often with donated materials. This has worked well, and will continue as we maintain and continue to enhance the Cottage Court site.

E. Timeline

Milestone	Completion Date
SHF Contract Start Date	March, 2018 -- March, 2020
Finalize Scope of Services	March, 2018
Design Firm Review	March, 2018
Submittal to SHF	March, 2018
SHF Review, Approval	April, 2018
Initial Consultation with SHF Education Staff	April, 2018
Notice to Proceed, Begin Work	May, 2018
Signage Development: Research, Writing	November, 2018
Signage Development: Graphics, Photos	November, 2018
Fabrication Plans & Specifications	November, 2018
Draft review by Committee, GLAHS	November, 2018
Draft presentation to Grand Lake community	November, 2018
Submittal to SHF	January, 2019
SHF Review, Approval	February, 2019
Pre-Fabrication Meeting, SHF Education Staff	February, 2019
Fabrication of Signage	July, 2019

Installation of Signage
Punch List, Clean Up
Submit Maintenance Plan Draft
SHF Staff Approval
Final Report

August, 2019
September, 2019
December, 2019
January, 2020
February, 2020

F. Public Benefit

Tell us how and why the community supports and benefits from this project (in 1000 words or less). Include/Discuss:

EDUCATE AND INFORM

The Town of Grand Lake is noted for its original, charming, rustic architecture as well as its natural beauty. However, many in the community and most visitors know little or nothing about how that architecture developed, and the stories it tells about the people and conditions of early times, despite a continuing stream of news articles, public presentations and the like.

The GLAHS is working very hard to ensure that the Smith Eslick Cottage Court will be so engaging, so comfortable, so easily accessible that everyone, local folks and visitors, will be drawn to it to learn and experience "hands-on" and fully. The site is just off the main street of the town, and can be approached by simply walking onto pathways.

With interpretive signage, professionally designed for visitors of all learning styles, ages, backgrounds and interests, the public will experience much more of what the Cottage Court can "teach", and should understand and value not only the Cottage Court but rustic architecture everywhere in this community. This is fundamentally a benefit as development continually threatens the historic preservation so important to the ambience of the town.

HERITAGE TOURISM ECONOMY

Heritage tourism is the major portion of the economy of Grand Lake. The Historical Society operates the Kauffman House Museum, which receives thousands of visitors in the short summer season, resulting in additional business for local shops, and is used as a venue for parties, special exhibits and the like throughout the rest of the year. The Kauffman House Museum reflects a first major era of tourism, that of wealthy Victorian travelers coming to the Lake by horse drawn vehicles for the summer season. The Cottage Court, with its core interpretive signage, will complement the Kauffman House. This early "motor court" will surprise and inform visitors about a time when anyone with a car, rich or not, could come to enjoy the West's mountain landscapes.

TARGET AUDIENCE

The Cottage Court is already and will increasingly be a community event center, a site for historical presentations and gatherings that attract a wide and varied audience. We expect the entire Cottage Camp to bring early automobile fans to the community, and do in fact play host to many in an annual GLAHS community chicken dinner, story-telling, music and campfire event (Image 10). Many other events similar to those already being held at the site will offer unique opportunities to further interpret the Cottage Court, to educate people about how accommodations changed to welcome the overnight automobile traveler, why and how this unique structure needed to be preserved and restored. We anticipate that this will become a popular historical site, and that visitors to the Cottage Court will include many more families, since parents and grandparents will be able to reminisce about their own car and motel trips, and share memories and information with younger folks.

PAST SUCCESSFUL PHASES, PARTNERSHIPS, CONTINUING NEED

The Cottage Camp Planning Committee, working with Traub Design Associates, Inc., has successfully completed much of the work of developing interpretation for the site: years of community research/interviews/public meetings (2013-2016), completion of a Master Plan and Interpretive Narrative for the site (2014-15), completion of the general Interpretive Plan (2016), installation of landscaping accomplished with volunteers, three local grantors, generous local business donations (2015-16), and continuous fundraising and education efforts. The funds for this project's State Historical Fund grant match have already been donated by the community. We plan to partner with the Rocky Mountain Repertory Theatre to offer pre-performance picnic dinners at the Court site, and we'll develop a much stronger partnership with East Grand Schools as we develop more learning units. Additionally, we already partner with the Grand Lake Rotary Club, which funded a Model A to be displayed at the site, the Grand Lake Metropolitan Recreation District, the Grand County Heritage Coalition, Grand County Tourism and the Grand Lake Chamber of Commerce.

This grant award will develop, fabricate and install core interpretive signage at the Cottage Court. With that ensured, the Planning Committee, design team and community will be able to develop additional engaging interpretation plans, find other funding sources and complete interpretation at the entire site. As presented in the general Interpretive Plan, we want to have appropriate and often interactive Children's Tracks, and be able to explore concomitant topics, e.g. materials and items invented because of the advent of automobile tourism.

PUBLICIZE THE PUBLIC BENEFIT

The GLAHS will continue to keep the community apprised of the importance of each stage of the Cottage Court's interpretive signage development, certainly citing the State Historical Fund's generous and essential funding for this project, through public meetings, newsletters it sends to all community members, the monthly e-mail reports sent to members and friends, various community presentations, the county's TV stations and newspapers, and at the Kauffman House Museum where docents routinely send visitors to the evolving second museum site in town, the Cottage Camp. We will often attend town board meetings to apprise the Town of this project's progress, effectively strengthening the importance of history in the community for board members, staff and community.

Interpretive signage at the Cottage Court site will include substantive information about why the Historical Society has taken on this project and the importance of historic preservation, especially relevant in rustic Grand Lake.

LETTERS OF SUPPORT

Letters of support are attached to this application: Grand Lake Chamber of Commerce, Town of Grand Lake, Rocky Mountain National Park, Historians Dave and Corinne Lively, Grand Lake Women's Club, and Colorful Creatives.

G. State Preservation Plan

Describe how your proposed Scope of Work relates to one or more of the six overarching goals of the 2020 State Preservation Plan, listed below (in 600 words or less).

WEAVING PRESERVATION THROUGHOUT EDUCATION

The Smith Eslick Cottage Court Interpretive Signage Project relates to the goals of the State Preservation Plan, particularly Goal E; Weaving Preservation throughout Education, and the Objectives E1-Share the stories of designated properties, and E6-Create lifelong learning opportunities. The very purpose of this interpretive signage project is to educate the public. The Cottage Court certainly has stories to tell about local rustic architecture and efforts to preserve and maintain it, about how important that architecture is for heritage tourism, and about how citizens can participate in the preservation process.

PUBLICIZING THE BENEFITS OF PRESERVATION

This project also particularly addresses Goal D; Publicizing the Benefits of Preservation. There is a continuous tension in our town between the need to preserve or rehabilitate existing buildings and the impetus to build new. The GLAHS, through its work with the Smith Eslick Cottage Court, has been to endless town Board of Trustees meetings, and has educated trustees through our meetings with successive town planners and others. The project has generated many news stories (Media Images) stressing the importance of preservation to the community. We publish monthly email as well as print-and-mail newsletters in which we discuss preservation efforts and work to further appreciation of our area history.

The GLAHS continues to work with the Town to develop a sensible demolition policy, which though a slow process, has made progress in increasing understanding of the importance of preservation. We have a GLAHS representative on the Northwest Colorado Scenic Byways organization, and are founding members of the Grand County Heritage Coalition, both which support efforts to publicize benefits of preservation planning and its importance to heritage tourism. The effects of our communications can be seen in the increasing interest in the Cottage Court/Camp project, increased attendance at our presentations, and much increased requests for historical information from new

property owners. We anticipate the engaging Smith Eslick Cottage Court interpretive signage will further stimulate interest in preserving and valuing the past.

History Colorado State Historical Fund Application Signature Page

Applicant Organization

Clin Capps

Signature of Legally Authorized Representative
Please sign in blue ink

Elin Capps
GLAHS Secretary

Name / Title
*Chair, Cottage Camp
Planning Committee*

9/28/17

Date

Property Owner *if different than Applicant Organization*

Signature of Legally Authorized Representative
Please sign in blue ink

Name / Title

Date

Government Official *(see application for applicability)*

Signature of Legally Authorized Representative
Please sign in blue ink

Name / Title

Date



Image 1
Smith Eslick Cottage Court, Front
East Elevation
August 2017 Photographer Elin Capps



Image 2
Smith Eslick Cottage Court, Interior
Accommodation Unit One, ca. 1915
September 2017 Photographer Elin Capps



Image 3
Smith Eslick Cottage Court, Interior
Accommodation Unit Two, ca. 1915
August 2017 Photographer Elin Capps



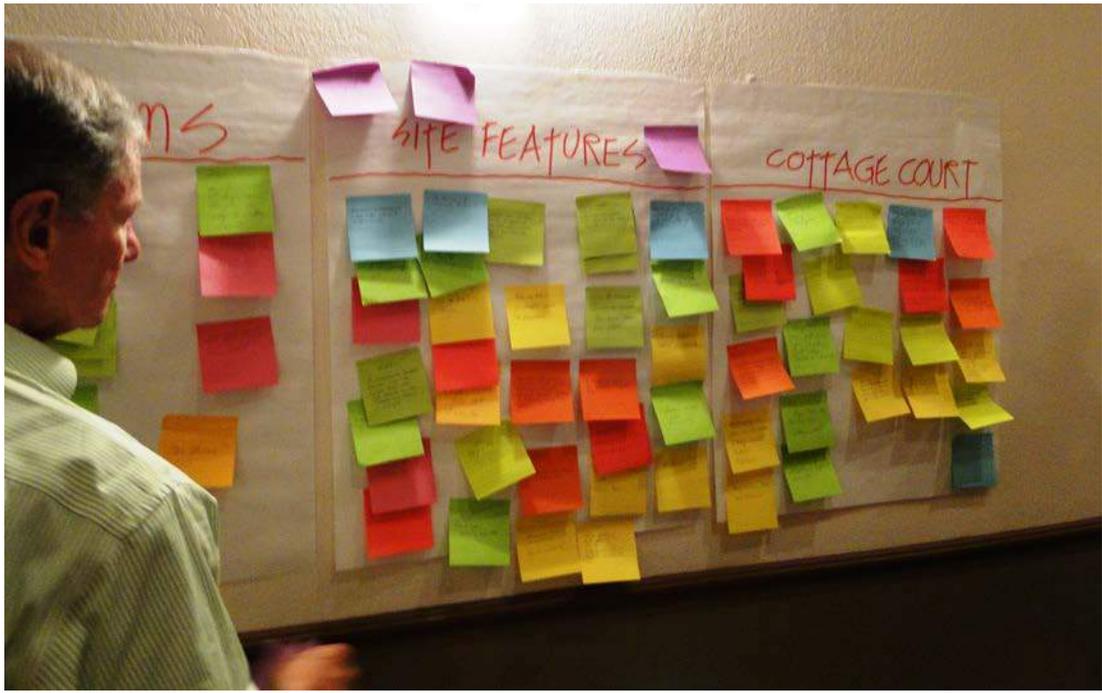
Image 4 **Smith Eslick Cottage Court**
Carport One
September 2017 Photographer Elin Capps



Image 5
Smith Eslick Cottage Court, Interior
Accommodation Unit Four, ca. 1930s
August 2017 Photographer Elin Capps



Image 6 **Smith Eslick Cottage Court**
Cottage Camp Site
Cottage Court West Elevation
September 2017 Photographer Elin Capps



**Image 7 Smith Eslick Cottage Court/ Camp
Community Meeting
June 2014 Photographer Kathy Means**



**Image 8 Smith Eslick Cottage Court
Neighboring Rustic Architecture
September 2015 Photographer Elin Capps**



**Image 9 Smith Eslick Cottage Court/ Camp
Community Event
June 2016 Photographer Kathy Means**



**Image 10 Smith Eslick Cottage Court
Community Event
August 2015 Photographer Scott Ready**


HISTORY *Colorado*
 STATE HISTORICAL FUND

G.	Inflation (6%): Rate per year = 3% x 2 yrs. = 6% \$15,137 x 6% = \$908	\$ 908
H.		\$ -
I.		\$ -

	Line Item Subtotal \$ 14,423								
Grant Administration	\$ -								
<i>Grant Administration/Indirect costs must not exceed 15% of the project total</i>									
	Project Subtotal \$ 14,423								
Contingency	\$ 1,622								
	Project Total \$ 16,045								
Cash Match	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%;">Cash Match</td> <td style="width: 40%; text-align: right;">\$ 4,011</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage</td> <td style="text-align: right;">25.00%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Grant Request</td> <td style="text-align: right;">\$ 12,034</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Percentage</td> <td style="text-align: right;">75.00%</td> </tr> </table>	Cash Match	\$ 4,011	Percentage	25.00%	Grant Request	\$ 12,034	Percentage	75.00%
Cash Match	\$ 4,011								
Percentage	25.00%								
Grant Request	\$ 12,034								
Percentage	75.00%								

The values for the Cash Match and Award Amount must match exactly the values in your grant application under Project Information. Please double check that they do.

History Colorado Grant Proposal Revised Grand Lake Area Historical Society Grand Lake, CO Sept. 30, 2017

Comments:

1. The signs to be created and installed are: Accommodations Units #1, 2, 3 & #4: one 3'x4' sign per unit = 4 signs, Carports: one 2'x3' sign per unit = 4 signs, plus an Entrance Sign: one, double-sided 3'x4' sign. Total = nine (9) signs.
2. For this phase of the CC project custom-designed interpretive graphics will be created only for use in the graphic design of the Entrance sign. The graphic design of the signs for the Accommodation Units and Carports will integrate only photographic images, no interpretive graphics.
3. In order to cover the possible two (2) year duration of the project and the accompanying inflation, a rate of 3% per year based on 2017 prices has been added to the total cost of the project.

Development Stage

1. Coordinate with GLAHS and History Colorado to develop appropriate themes, scripts and label text for all signs.
2. Review with GLAHS the historical 2D photographic resources in GLAHS collection that could be used in creation of the sign graphics.
3. Identify any missing 2D resources needed the signs so GLAHS can obtain those resources for use in the graphic design of the signs.

\$75/hour x 4 hours = \$225	\$225
Subtotal	\$225

Design Stage

1. Prioritize with GLAHS the assembled graphic resources to be used in the design of the signs.
2. Assemble and deliver resources to TDA's interpretive artist.
\$75/hour x 2 hours = \$150 \$150
3. Creation of interpretive graphics by interpretive artist for the Entrance Sign.
\$125/hour x 20 hours = \$2,500 \$2,500
4. Complete interpretive graphics and approved by GLAHS.
5. Design of all signs by TDA's graphic designer.
\$65/hour x 30 hours = \$1,950 \$1,950



6. Deliver full-size print proofs of the sign graphics to GLAHS for review and revision.	$\$65/\text{hour} \times 2 \text{ hours} = \130	\$130
7. Incorporate revisions requested by GLAHS and print final full-size proofs for GLAHS's approval.	$\$65/\text{hour} \times 4 \text{ hours} = \260	\$260
8. Approve sign designs by GLAHS and History Colorado with permission from GLAHS to proceed with production of signs.		
	Subtotal	\$4,990

Production Stage

1. Purchase materials for production of signs.		\$729
2. Fabricate sign substrates, steel framework for Entrance Sign and hanging hooks.	$\$52/\text{hour} \times 12 \text{ hours} = \624	\$624
3. Print signs from approved digital files, 96 sq. ft.	$\$14.50 \text{ p/sf.} \times 96 \text{ sf.} = \1392	\$1,601
4. Mount all sign graphics to substrates and finish signs.	$\$45 \text{ p/hr} \times 10 \text{ hours} = \450	\$518
	Subtotal	\$3,472

Installation Stage

1. Deliver signs to GLAHS.	$\$0.535 \text{ p/mi.} \times 1414 \text{ miles (IRS 2017)} = \756	\$756
	$\$160 \text{ p/day per diem (GSA 2017)} \times 2 \text{ days} = \320	\$320
	$\$35 \text{ p/hr. travel time} \times 21 \text{ hrs.} = \735	\$735
2. Install signage at Cottage Court.	$\$45 \text{ p/hr.} \times 12 \text{ hrs.} = \540	\$540
	$\$176 \text{ p/day per diem (GSA 2017)} \times 2 \text{ days} = \352	\$352
	Subtotal	\$2,703

Total of All Stages \$11,390



Overhead (5%): $\$11,390 \times 5\% = \570	\$570
Profit (13%): $\$11,960 \times 13\% = \$1,555$	\$1,555
Contingency (12%): $\$13,515 \times 12\% = \$1,622$	\$1,622
General Conditions:	\$0
Inflation (6%): Rate per year = 3% x 2 yrs. = 6% $\$15,137 \times 6\% = \908	\$908
Project Total	\$16,045

Submitted by

Don Traub
Project Manager, TDA



RESUME A

Elin I. Capps

P.O. Box 721, Grand Lake, CO 80447

Phone: 970-627-8459, E-mail: jimelin@comcast.net

EDUCATION

Graduate Degree Program in Education M.A., Adams State College, Alamosa, CO **2004**

Elementary Education B.S., Cleveland State University, Cleveland, OH **1969**

TEACHING EXPERIENCE

Classroom Teacher and Mentor, Grand Lake Elementary School, Grand Lake, CO **1985 - 2006**

- grades Kindergarten through fifth, two years multi-age
- developed numerous curricula, including Grand Lake history bike-hike, teaching math to standards, wide variety of social studies immersion units
- staff moderate needs consultant
- trainer of Reading Recovery volunteers

Instructor, Staff Inservice Workshops, Multi-Age Education, Moderate Needs **2000 - 2006**

Classroom Teacher, San Diego Hebrew Day School, National City, CA **1973**

- grade three, and social studies/science for 5th and 6th grades

Classroom Teacher, A.J. Rickoff Elementary School, Cleveland, OH **1969 - 1972**

- grade four in a large inner city Title I school
- developed own reading program to support fourth grade students with delayed skills

VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE

Grand Lake Marketing and Branding Committee, public information, area brand development

Grand Lake Area Historical Society, volunteer for fifteen years, presently Board Secretary and Chairman of Cottage Camp Project, grant writer, previous Docent Chair, Vice-President, long-time docent at Kauffman House Museum, brochures/posters/newsletters designer, area historical researcher and collections accession staff

Grand Lake Recreation District, development and implementation of several history-based summer activity units

Grand Lake Area Arts Council, schools liaison

PTA, volunteer president and founder of first Moab, UT Parent Teacher Association

PRESENTATIONS

Why the Smith-Eslick Cottage Court? Presented to various local community groups, 2009 - 2011

ADDITIONAL EXPERIENCE

Project Curriculum Developer, Field Worker, Western Behavioral Sciences Institute, LaJolla, CA **1973 - 1977**

- developed take-home support curricula for preschool/early elementary, primarily Latino, students as part of WBSI research project

Group Worker, Bell and Goodrich-Gannett Neighborhood Centers Cleveland, OH **1965 - 1967**

- organized, directed activities for youth referred by schools
- supervised and mentored teen and adult volunteers

Community Worker, Fort Berthold Indian Reservation, organized activities for teens, adults

TRAUB DESIGN ASSOCIATES

Complete Museum Exhibit Design Services

PROFESSIONAL SUMMARY:

Don C. Traub, Principal Designer with Traub Design Associates, has nearly 40 years experience in all stages of the museum exhibit process; programming and planning, research, design, fabrication and installation. His design experience includes public and private museums, corporate headquarters, historical societies, a university library, and a presidential library/museum. Having designed over 150 exhibits, his exhibits have showcased a wide range of museum and archival collections and themes: presidential head-of-state gifts, fine arts, historical objects, archival records and historic photographs, scientific and industrial technology, archeological and ethnological materials, and social histories. His exhibits have won regional, state and national awards.

Beginning his career as an exhibit designer with the Eisenhower Presidential Library-Museum in Abilene, Kansas, Don had the rare opportunity to work with an extensive collection of presidential gifts and historical documentary records. As a project manager/designer he was responsible for all stages of the exhibit process, including historical research. Don was also responsible for conducting historical research as well as training and supervising docents for the interpretive program at the Dwight D. Eisenhower Boyhood Home. He also worked as an assistant curator/registrar, which sensitized him to the fragile nature of all historical resources. During his time in Abilene he volunteered at the Dickinson County Historical Society, holding positions of exhibit designer, chairman of the education committee, and president of the board of trustees.

Moving to the State of New York to be the director of a historic site/museum complex, Don was the project manager/designer of an award-winning exhibit. He also supervised the processing of the museum and archival collections, supervised the installation of climate-controlled storage and exhibition spaces and greatly expanded the museum's interpretive program and volunteer corps. Don served on the boards of a local historic preservation board and a statewide museum organization.

Don moved to Pittsburgh, PA to build the exhibits department at the developing Senator John Heinz Pittsburgh Regional History Center. He assisted the architects and planners in the renovation of the large historic building and served as the project manager and designer for many of the History Center's exhibits, while supervising a multi-talented exhibit installation team.

In 1996 Don started his own museum exhibit design and consulting firm. Don Traub Exhibit Design won state and national awards for its exhibits, and provided those skills and services to small to mid-sized historical organizations, corporations, state governments, and universities in Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia and Maryland. In 2005 Don expanded his business as Traub Design Associates and moved back to Kansas. Recently he has completed exhibits for the Old Depot Museum in Ottawa, KS; The Butler County History Center in El Dorado, KS; and two historic interpretive signage projects for Old Cowtown Museum in Wichita and in Pottawatomie County, KS. Near completion are exhibits for the Olathe Heritage Center located at the Mahaffie Farmstead and Stagecoach Stop, Olathe, KS.

Don has a BA in Anthropology from Adams State College (Alamosa, CO) specializing in Anthropology and Southwestern US Archeology. He received an MA from the University of Missouri-Columbia in Secondary Social Studies Curriculum Development, with a concentration in Anthropology and Museum Studies.

20973 W 226th Court, Spring Hill, Kansas 66083

Ph: 913.686.4425 Fax: 913.686.4425

info@traubdesignassociates.com

www.traubdesignassociates.com

RESUME C

The Cottage Camp Planning Committee, a GLAHS Board established committee which plans, oversees finances, researches and generates outreach for the Smith Eslick Cottage Court and overall Cottage Camp site:

Elin Capps, Chairman: GLAHS Board Member and Secretary, retired teacher-East Grand Schools, 33 year Grand Lake resident, Kauffman House Museum docent and past Docent Committee Chair, Masters Degree-Education, Rotary Club of Grand Lake Citizen of the Year 2003

Deb Bondi: GLAHS Board member, Chair of Board Finance Committee, Part-time Branch Office Administrator, Edward Jones, Past Secretary/Treasurer Grand County Business & Economic Development Committee

Jim Cervenka: GLAHS Board President, Board Member-Grand Arts Council, Volunteer-National Sports Center for the Disabled, Former Board Member-Headwaters Trails Alliance, Former Board Member-Grand Futures Prevention Coalition, Former Board Member-Rocky Mountain Repertory Theatre, Former Board Member-Lake Forest Mutual Water Company, Certified Member-Professional Ski Instructors of America, Member-American Association of Snowboard Instructors, named Rotary Club of Grand Lake Citizen of the Year in 2010

Judy Forman: Former Grand County Assistant District Attorney, GLAHS Member, attorney with 37 years experience and great interest in local history

Paul Gilbert: Consulting Engineer, Member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Member-American Water Works Association, Member-American Council of Engineering Companies, Member-Three Lakes Watershed Association, Former GLAHS Board Member and Building Committee Co-Chair

Paul Harrington: Owner Harrington Landscapes, Granby, Colorado, Member-Associated Landscape Contractors of Colorado, long supporter of Grand Lake history

Dennis Humphries: Architect, Humphries Poli Architects, part-time Grand Lake resident, numerous awards and association memberships

Lesley Janusz: Experienced community organizer and fundraiser, Kauffman House Museum docent, Volunteer with Granby, CO Chamber of Commerce

Sandra Kukoy: Experienced community organizer, fundraiser, Member National Association of Professional Women, President of Nepal: Here to Help

Lynne Ludwig: Owner of the Historic Rapids Lodge in Grand Lake, Community activist, Fundraiser

Kathy Means: Retired Teacher, Graceland College, GLAHS Board Vice-President and Collections and Exhibits Manager, Volunteer-Rocky Mountain National Park, Former President and Present Historian-Grand Lake Women's Club, Organizer, local bridge club, Volunteer-Grand Lake's Juniper Library, Organizer-Juniper Library Annual Used Book Sale

Pat Raney: Owner Pat Raney Design, Co-author *Rocky Mountain Rustic: Historic Buildings of the Rocky Mountain National Park Area*, Internet site developer, Environmental educator

Layla Schnacke: Community organizer and activist, Volunteer Kauffman House Exhibit Designer

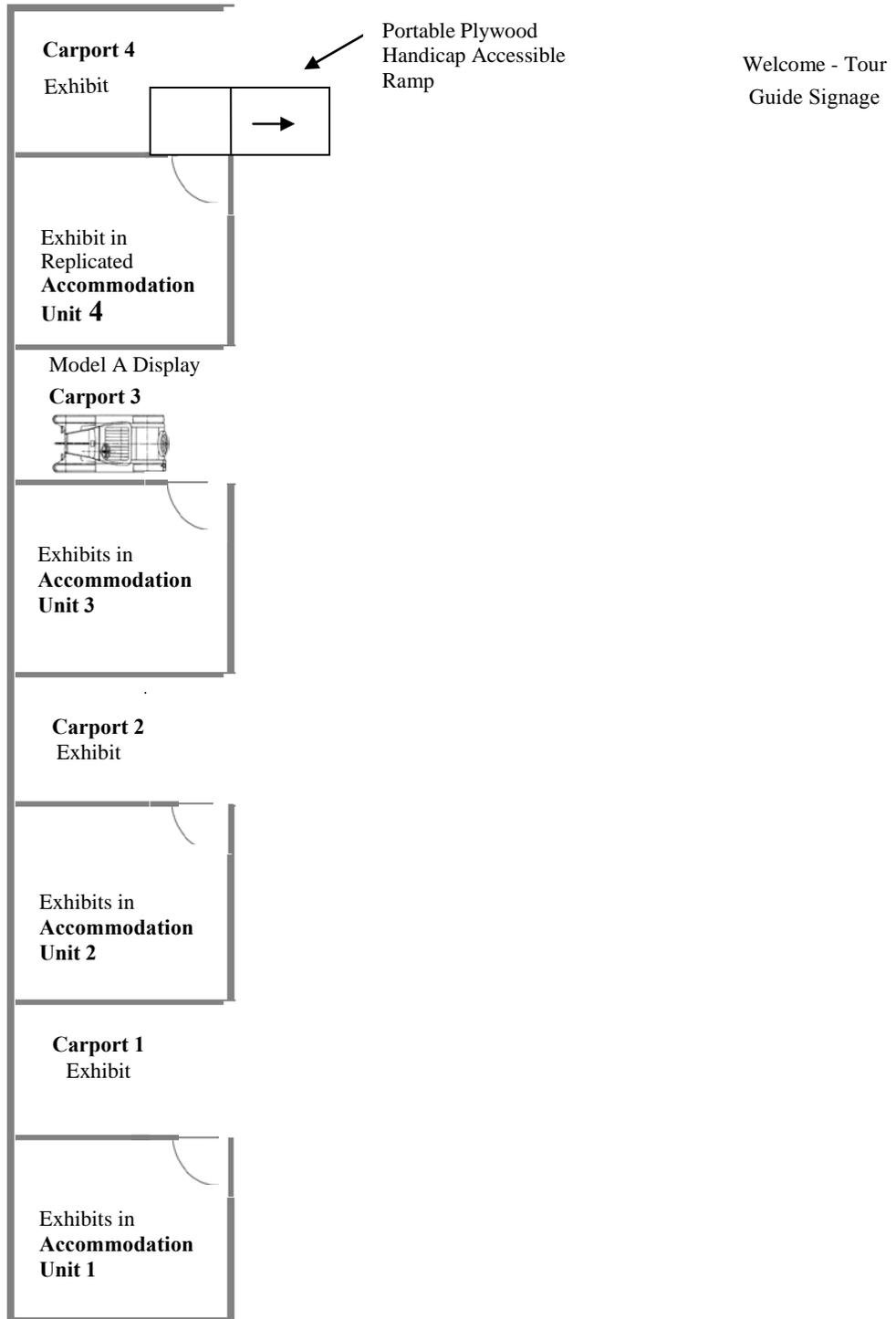
Patti Stahl: Self-Employed, Tax Preparation: Ski Instructor

Member, Greater Grand Lake Shoreline Association: Member, Grand Lake Yacht Club

Jane Stotts: Historian, C-author of Smith Eslick Cottage Court National Designation Nomination, Researcher for various projects including possible Grand Lake Historic District

SITE PLAN

Smith Eslick Cottage Court Floor Plan



Interpretive Plan
for the
GLAHS Smith Eslick Cottage Camp
Historical/Interpretive Exhibits

Grand Lake Area Historical Society
Grand Lake, Colorado

8 March 2016

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

8 March 2016

The process of presenting a historical interpretation of the Smith Eslick Cottage Camp (CC) historic site in the Town of Grand Lake, Colorado, began April 1, 2014 when Traub Design Associates, Inc. (TDA) entered into an agreement with the Grand Lake Area Historical Society (GLAHS) to provide exhibit development and design services for the site. The project officially kicked-off with a two-day Visioning Session conducted by TDA and held in Grand Lake on June 12 - 13, 2014, that involved all members of GLAHS's Exhibit Team. The primary document used at that meeting was the 2011 History Colorado, Colorado State Register of Historic Properties Nomination Form that GLAHS had submitted, and specifically the "Significance Statement" section that provided direction for the later development of the historical/interpretive goals for the site.

Following that meeting TDA provided guidance and a template for the development of an "Exhibit Notebook". Compiled by the GLAHS Exhibit Team the Exhibit Notebook contains:

- Historical research
- Label text written by GLAHS
- Photographs of historic artifacts
- Historic documents in the GLASH collection

Using the May 2015 edition of the Exhibit Notebook and GLAHS's Colorado State Register of Historic Properties Nomination Form TDA developed a document entitled Exhibit Narrative for the GLAHS Smith Eslick Cottage Camp, Historical/Interpretive Exhibits and presented the document on June 30, 2015, to the GLAHS Exhibit Team. The document presents:

- Historical/interpretive layout for the CC
- Educational and interpretive goals
- An exhibit narrative for the CC and Cairns #3 Ditch
- Two detailed Object Theater scripts and locations
- Glossary of Exhibit Techniques and Terms
- Interpretive graphics
- Three exhibit options with their associated budgets

After the presentation D. Traub asked the GLAHS Exhibit Team to read, review, comment and hopefully approve the Exhibit Narrative. On July 31, 2015 TDA was notified that GLAHS approved both the Exhibit Narrative and the preliminary budget associated with Option #1. Much of the Exhibit Narrative has been incorporated into this document including the GLAHS Exhibit Team's comments and corrections to the original version.

Planning and design for the Bay Window Cottage was not included in the Exhibit Narrative nor in this document because GLAHS has specifically requested that the Bay Window Cottage, its interpretation, exhibits and gift shop facilities not be included pending the purchase of the property. Since that time GLAHS has finalized the purchase agreement and now owns the building. Historic photographs, maps and



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY CONT.

other commerce-related resources have been added to the Exhibit Notebook to be included in the future exhibit in the building. The GLAHS Exhibit Team, restoration architect and TDA will need to revisit the interior plans for the structure prior to TDA starting any planning or design for the visitor center building.

GLAHS received a letter from TDA dated August 4, 2015, that included a Progress Report detailing numerous activities that directly involved TDA in support of this project. Many of the activities and requested information generated by TDA were not part of the original contract. GLAHS agreed to close out the current contract upon TDA's delivery of this document that includes expanded historical/interpretive details for Cairn's #3 Ditch based on the Exhibit Narrative and photographs of earlier signage projects designed by TDA.

When TDA began enhancing the detail to the historical/interpretive description of Cairns #3 Ditch it became obvious that a self-guided tour would be the perfect interpretive device to use for both Cairns #3 Ditch and the CC. A well-developed, designed self-guided tour would provide visitors of all ages with an enjoyable, educational and interpretive experience that would be worth the time they spent at the site. A detailed description of the proposed self-guided tour is presented in "The CC's Interpretive Challenges and a Solution" as an addendum and accompanies the "Expanded Interpretive Detail of Cairns #3 Ditch" and "A Need for Archeological Investigation?"

The next step for the GLAHS Exhibit Team and TDA is to finalize the details concerning the overall interpretive presentation of the CC. The decisions and their associated actions may affect the presentation and it may also change the approved project budget. TDA will not know the extent or cost of those changes until all of the decisions have been made. A determination will be made at that time if "value engineering" of the budget will be required. The way the project has proceeded so far, with the project being divided into fundable phases with specific deliverables attached to each phase and per GLAHS instructions TDA has currently focused on the presentation at Cairns #3 Ditch. Dividing the project into phases does allow the project to proceed as funds become available and at the same time shows that the total project is moving forward. That being said, TDA looks forward to continued working relations with the GLAHS Exhibit Team to create and install an accurate, effective and affordable historical interpretation of the CC for its visitors.

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Final Exhibit Narrative for the
GLAHS Smith Eslick Cottage Camp
Historical/Interpretive Exhibits

**Grand Lake Area Historical Society
Grand Lake, Colorado**

**29 June 2015
Revised 8 March 2016**

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On April 1, 2014 Traub Design Associates, Inc. (TDA) entered into an agreement with the Grand Lake Area Historical Society to provide exhibit development and design services for an exhibition about the Smith Eslick Cottage Camp historic site in Grand Lake, Colorado. TDA launched the project on June 12-13, 2014 in Grand Lake that brought together the members of the GLAHS Exhibit Team and Don and Susan Traub for a two-day Visioning Session. The Exhibit Team reviewed and discussed numerous exhibit ideas that the GLAHS Exhibit Team members had generated and which were captured in a document entitled: "Ideas We've Offered for Exhibits". During the meeting interpretive goals for the exhibit were also discussed based upon the information contained in the "Significance Statement" section of the 2011 History Colorado, Colorado State Register of Historic Properties Nomination Form that had been submitted by GLAHS. TDA also attended a public meeting of the GLAHS and the citizens of Grand Lake that was held to elicit public comments about the future uses of the Cottage Camp site. In 2016 the GLAHS also plans to nominate the Cottage Court for "national designation" through the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties.

In the following months with guidance and a template provided by TDA the GLAHS Exhibit Team assembled a very detailed Exhibit Notebook. This all-important planning document now contains a detailed listing of indepth historical research that is expressed through specific label texts and an extensive list of objects, documents and photographs that would be available for the CC exhibit.

Once the final version of the Exhibit Notebook was completed TDA used both the Exhibit Notebook and the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties Nomination Form to develop this document. The creation of an Exhibit Narrative is part of the Exhibit Development Process. It is a document that describes in narrative form the proposed interpretive and design direction for Smith Eslick Cottage Camp exhibit. It is important that the Exhibit Team understand, comment, approve or revise the goals and design decisions presented in this document. After the presentation and review of this document the GLAHS Exhibit Team members will be knowledgeable about TDA's suggested direction, emphasis and basic design elements for the exhibit. Any comments/revisions will be included in the preliminary design stage of the project. If TDA has misinterpreted the goals and/or direction the Exhibit Team desires for this exhibit, now is the time to discuss the situation.

The Exhibit Team members will also have an idea of the cost of such an exhibit. Included in this document is a cost estimate, a reliable number based upon the details presented in the Exhibit Narrative, minus the Bay Window Cottage/ Visitor Center. The Bay Window Cottage is not included in this document because at the time of the Visioning Session the sale and ownership of that property was still in question and TDA was told to not include the design and/or budget for the exhibit space within that building. TDA will still need input from the GLAHS Exhibit Team concerning the focus of the exhibits in the Bay Window Cottage.

The next step in the Exhibit Process will be for TDA to incorporate the GLAHS Exhibit Team comments in the development of a set of Preliminary Design drawings. The accompanying Preliminary Design Budget will also reflect any design or content changes that are made.

EDUCATIONAL AND INTERPRETIVE GOALS

National Significance statements as present in CO State Register of Historic Properties Nomination Form, 2011 and summarized by Don Traub, TDA.

Entertainment and Recreation

The Cottage Camp provided lodging accommodations and vehicle parking for motoring tourists who were attracted to the newly opened RMNP. The Cottage Camp is an excellent example of the Grand Lake community's response to early automobile tourism.

Educational/Interpretive Goal #1

The natural beauty of the Grand Lake area has always attracted those of means. The opening of the RMNP 100 years ago started an ever-increasing flow of automobile tourists who then created a new demand for reasonable overnight accommodations and recreational opportunities in the Town of Grand Lake. Because people's needs are always changing how has the Town of Grand Lake responded today to the public's need for entertainment and recreation?

Architecture

The Cottage Camp is an example of Grand Lake's Rocky Mountain Rustic Style of architecture that was specifically adapted to accommodate automobile tourists.

Educational/Interpretive Goal #2

The builders of the Cottage Camp adapted the local architectural style used in building wood-framed cabins for the construction of their new Cottage Camp facility. The unique Rocky Mountain Rustic Style of architecture can still be seen today in the historic homes in the Town of Grand Lake. Can you locate any of those homes?

Commerce

The Smith-Eslick Cottage Camp was strategically located adjacent to Grand Avenue in order to capitalize on the predicted increasing number of automobile tourists to the area with the opening of the RMNP.

Educational/Interpretive Goal #3

Smith and Eslick used their entrepreneurial skills and business experiences to identify the best location for the Cottage Camp. Entrepreneurs today use those same skills to select their commercial locations. What are those entrepreneurial skills and what type of information is used today by businesses in order to make successful decisions?



EDUCATIONAL AND INTERPRETIVE GOALS CONT.

Historical Significance

The Smith-Eslick Cottage Camp is the only architecturally unaltered auto camp facility built before 1920 remaining in Colorado.

Educational/Interpretive Goal #4

Historic preservation requires a serious commitment from both public agencies and individuals to preserve America's architectural heritage. The efforts of many people were required to restore the Cottage Camp and present its unique historical story. Now this rare example of Americana requires ongoing preservation efforts in order to ensure that future generations can enjoy it. How can you help preserve the Cottage Camp legacy?

Road Construction

The construction of a new, reliable road system through the local Rocky Mountains was a prerequisite for the growth of the Town of Grand Lake and Rocky Mountain National Park. The evolution of road construction technology and equipment was essential for that to succeed.

Educational/Interpretive Goal #5

The construction of mountain roads has always been an extremely dangerous undertaking, but improved roads were necessary for the growth of both the Town of Grand Lake and the newly opened RMNP. The perils of road building have not changed, but the equipment used to build the roads has. What are some of the changes in road building equipment and how does the new equipment help build and keep mountain roads safe?

Town Development 1930s – 1950s

In the 1930 -1950s the world experienced major changes brought on by economic crisis and nationalistic ambitions, but the Town of Grand Lake was insulated from many of those changes. After WWII visitation to RMNP increased tremendously and the Town of Grand Lake's recreation and tourism opportunities responded to the public's demands.

Educational/Interpretive Goal #6

A variety of local, state and national employment opportunities fueled the steady growth of the Town of Grand Lake during the 1930s – 1940s. By the 1950s the increased visitation of RMNP combined with an increased demand for public accommodations and recreation. How did the Town of Grand Lake and local businesses respond to those demands?



EDUCATIONAL AND INTERPRETIVE GOALS CONT.

Smith-Eslick Families

The Smith and Eslick families operated the CC and created a legacy of unforgettable personal/family experiences for the many people who stayed over the years. Personal accounts of former guests help convey some of those memories.

The Smith and Eslick families built the CC and three generations owned and operated it for 50 years. The successful operation of the CC required the Smith and Eslick families to hone their personal skills in dealing with their guests. The treasure of the CC is the innumerable memories held by the thousands of people who stayed at the CC during its half century of operation. This is the real legacy of the Smith-Eslick Cottage Camp.

Historic Preservation Activities

The restoration of the CC has required the skills, time and financial commitment of hundreds of volunteer Coloradans and State agencies working together to preserve this historic site. We are grateful to the following for everything they have done and look forward to working with them in all future preservation activities.

Cairns #3 Ditch

Two, double-sided signs present historical/interpretive text, historic photographs, etc. that focus on the local role and importance of Cairns #3 Ditch, the regional and national importance of water and the role that the generation of electrical power had in the development of the West. Highlight the historical role of the development of water/electricity in the Town of Grand Lake and use the local example to demonstrate similar developments throughout the western US.

Educational/Interpretive Goal #7

Historically, the foresight and ingenuity of a few people turned the Great American Desert into a place of unprecedented growth in population, agriculture, industry and recreation. Today, the western US faces a dwindling supply of fresh water. Climate change, agricultural practices and increased population growth in some western states all contribute to the reduced water supplies. What personal conservation measures can you take to help lessen the water crisis in the western US?

Automobiles

Educational/Interpretive Goal #8

The automobile was all-important in the development of RMNP and the Town of Grand Lake. Cars created for the American public opportunities for unique travel and recreational opportunities and changed forever the tourist's demands associated with travel and the "home away from home" experience.

EXHIBIT NARRATIVE

Introduction

As part of TDA's Exhibit Development Process this Exhibit Narrative describes for the first time a unifying strategy to disseminate historical and interpretive information that is unique to the Smith Eslick Cottage Camp to the general public through a variety of museum exhibition techniques. This Exhibit Narrative combines a variety of information resources: the results of the Visioning Session, input from individual Exhibit Team members, programming/historical and interpretive goals for the project, many pages of historical and object information detailed in the Exhibit Notebook and the exhibit development experience of TDA.

The creation of this planning document is essential to the success of the project. With the presentation and thorough reading of this document the members of the GLAHS Exhibit Team will know, understand and hopefully be able to visualize the overall exhibit, as well as numerous exhibit design details that will be enlisted to deliver the presentation.

TDA understands the complexity of developing and delivering historical/interpretive exhibitions and that the first step is making sure that the client understands completely the many details that go into a successful exhibit. The Exhibit Team members need to understand first the Exhibit Process, second the exhibit plan and suggested exhibit design techniques that are being considered before the Exhibit Team can approve the Exhibit Narrative.

In compliance with our contract it is necessary for the GLAHS Exhibit Team to approve this document. TDA agrees to incorporate any approved revisions into the Design Phase of the project.

Exhibit and Resources Suggestions

As with any creative project, as the planning process proceeds and more details are incorporated into the project, new ideas and ways to improve the overall presentation also emerge and need to be presented. TDA also realizes that the Exhibit Team can present additional suggestions/changes throughout the Exhibit Process, even during the Fabrication Stage, but this is the easiest time in the entire Exhibit Process to make any approved changes. The following list contains a variety of suggestions that TDA believes will benefit the project and help visitors learn and enjoy their visit.

1. The visitor flow that is expressed in the sequence of the cabins/carports topics and contents that currently exists in the Exhibit Notebook should be rearranged to help facilitate the visitor's interpretive experience. Currently, historical and interpretive information is presented before the visitor encounters the replicated spaces. To assist with the rearrangement we also suggest that new site signage be located to the Lake Avenue end of the site and that way finding signs be incorporated into the primary exhibit graphics, i.e. large sequential numbers within the exhibit space and/or "Your visit starts here" type of signage. This change should help the visitor better understand the historical/interpretive message of the entire site.



EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.

Exhibit and Resources Suggestions Cont.

2. **Label Editing:** The current section labels presented in the Exhibit Notebook are well constructed and very informative, but the labels are also lengthy. Visitor studies have shown that visitors will just not read the amount of text currently in each label. TDA suggests that in order to use the large amount information included in the Exhibit Notebook, the label information be divided into primary, secondary and perhaps even tertiary categories. The primary information would appear in the section label text, the secondary information be presented in a flipbook page within that exhibit space and tertiary information would either be included in a flipbook page or not included at all.
3. **Photography Credits:** Photomurals would have both a credit line and a single descriptive/interpretive sentence on the face of the enlargement.
4. **Photograph Enlargements:** Photographs will be selected for enlargement based on the interpretive value of the image and the final quality of the enlargement.
5. **RMNP Resources:** TDA has already contacted RMNP and the staff there has told us that there is a wide range of historical resources available in the Park's collection. RMNP's archival collection is not available online, therefore scheduled research appointments are the only way to discover what may be useful for this exhibit. This archival repository should be explored and selected resources incorporated into the exhibit.
6. **Object Theater Resources:** The Grand Lake Repertory Theater would be a good resource for assistance in developing the audio script(s) for the Object Theater presentations as well as securing experienced actors to do the readings for the recording(s). It would be an excellent opportunity to directly involve additional community members and build community support for the project. The local high school theater/drama classes should also be contacted.
7. **Site Security:** Both the Accommodations Units and Carports should all be equipped with the following security features: A) smoke/ion fire detector system, B) motion sensors in both cabin and carport locations, C) wireless infrared and video monitoring security/alarm system and D) certified monthly pest control for preservation of museum resources that are on display.
8. **Exhibit Lighting:** There are three lighting systems that TDA recommends for the display spaces in both the cabins and carports: mini-track lights, cable lighting, individual case/panel lights and/or a combination of all three systems. All three systems have fixtures that are small, inconspicuous and use low-voltage LED lamps that reduce museum conservation concerns. All LED lighting is very economical with a life span of at least 30,000 hrs. All exhibit lighting and audio resources would be triggered by motion sensors. At this time in the planning process no decision has been made as to which type of lighting to install or if a combination of the three would be the best solution.



EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.

Location: “Welcome and Start Self-guiding Tour Here” sign

Text: Welcome visitors, general site information, brief description of self-guiding Tour and the words “Self-guiding Tour Starts Here”

Interpretive Graphic: “The CC – 1915” illustration and a birds-eye view illustration of the CC and Cairns #3 Ditch as they appeared in the Town of Grand Lake in 1915.

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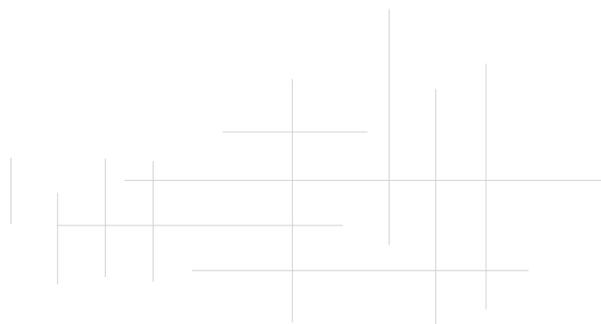




EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.

Location: Accommodation Unit #1

NOTE: Some of the content and resources listed in the Exhibit Notebook for Carport 3 have been combined here.

Entertainment and Recreation

The Cottage Camp provided lodging accommodations and vehicle parking for motoring tourists who were attracted to the newly opened RMNP. The Cottage Camp is an excellent example of the Grand Lake community's response to early automobile tourism.

Focus of this Location: Present historical firsthand accounts of visitors to CC in the early years of its operation and support those accounts with historical 3-D and 2-D objects from the GLAHS collection.

Educational/Interpretive Goal #1

The natural beauty of the Grand Lake area has always attracted those of means. The opening of the RMNP 100 years ago started an ever-increasing flow of automobile tourists who then created a new demand for reasonable overnight accommodations and recreational opportunities in the Town of Grand Lake. Because people's needs are always changing, how has the Town of Grand Lake responded today to the public's need for entertainment and recreation?

Architecture

The Cottage Camp is a surviving example of Grand Lake's Rocky Mountain Rustic Style of architecture that provided basic overnight accommodations for the ever-increasing flow of automobile tourists as well as shelter for their prized automobiles.

Educational/Interpretive Goal #2

The builders of the Cottage Camp adapted the local architectural style used in building wood-framed cabins for the construction of their new Cottage Camp facility. The unique Rocky Mountain Rustic Style of architecture can still be seen today in the historic homes in the Town of Grand Lake. Can you locate any of those homes?

Primary Labels:

“Exciting Travel Times – 1915 and Beyond”

“Summer Fun”

“What Was It Like In Winter?”

“Interesting Architecture combined with Rocky Mountain Rustic” (from Carport 3.)



EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.
Accommodation Unit #1 Cont.

1st Person Accounts/Quotations:

- Don and Betty Drake, #2015.3.1
- N. Lavington, #2015.3.2

3-D Objects Displayed:

Vitrine Case #1:

- Linen duster, #2013.1.1
- Woman's swimsuit, #2012.2.1
- Western wear: hat, boots, and "wild rag" – colorful bandanna, lariat (objects need to be obtained)

Vitrine Case #2:

- Sculling oars, #2008.9.1
- Snow skis/poles, no # (from GLAHS collection)
- Fishing equipment, no # (from GLAHS collection)
- Winter clothing, no # (from GLAHS collection)

2-D Objects Displayed:

- Map: 1915 RMNP, #2013.31.1 (original size)

Photography/Graphics:

Photographic Enlargements:

- Postcard Grand Lake via Moffat Road – 1912, #2010.30.4
- Postcard Early Morning, Grand Lake – 1929, #2014.29.56
- Grand Ave. parade - 1920s, #2014.29.63
- Tent on Grand Lake shore – 1919-1914, #2014.29.14
- People and boats at old public beach – 1910-1918, #2014.29.44
- Grand Lake Lodge, c. 1920's, #2014.29.89
- Grand Lake info. fr/ Rocky Mountain Motor Tour brochure, #2009.198.2
- Lodge pole pine, #2014.29.118
- Sawmill, #2014.29.119
- Carr sawmill, #2014.29.120
- Grand Lake School, 1930, no #
- "Spider House, no #
- Daven Haven Lodge, no #



EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.

Accommodation Unit #1 Cont.

Interpretive Graphics: (either enlarged or part of Children's Track)

1. "Exciting Travel Time": portrays a 1915 period camping scene in RMNP with campers using or wearing the objects that are displayed in the vitrine cases, i.e. linen duster, hammock, camp cookware, canvas cot, Burch Auto Bed & Tent.
2. "Summer Choices": portrays family activities in the Grand Lake area: swimming, fishing, boating and aqua-planning. Family activities featuring objects that are on display in the vitrine cases, i.e. one-piece woman's swimsuit, sculling oars and assorted fishing equipment being used.
3. "Dude for a Day": portrays dude ranch activities and/or rodeo.
4. "Everyone Enjoys Winter at Grand Lake": portrays a variety of winter activities: skiing, skijoring and sleigh riding, with activities featuring objects that are on display in the vitrine cases, i.e. assorted ski equipment and clothing.

Children's Track:

Incorporate within the wall-mounted panels an assortment of photographs, objects and/or interpretive graphics of interest to children.

Factoids:

Appropriate questions/answers need to be identified and the best delivery technique determined at that time.

Flipbook: (5 - 8 pages)

Secondary label text with a selection of postcards, photographs not already displayed in the room; newspaper articles, advertisements, dude ranch photos and ledger book.

QR Code:

Audio files of oral histories, music of the 1920's, an audio recording of the official opening of RMNP or a transcript that could be read.

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EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.

Location: Carport #1

Focus of this Location:

To highlight the automobile and the role it played in the early years of recreational travel in the US.

Educational/Interpretive Goal #8

The automobile was all-important in the development of RMNP and the Town of Grand Lake. Cars created for the American public opportunities for unique travel and recreational opportunities and changed forever the tourist's demands associated with travel and the "home away from home" experience.

Primary Label: The label needs to include a brief description of the Rocky Mountain Transportation Company and its connection with the construction of the Grand Lake Lodge.

3-D Objects Displayed:

An antique car, 1920s or earlier, will be displayed when one becomes available. The car should be positioned so to protrude out from the carport in order to provide room for visitors to view the car as well as move around the car to view the wall-mounted display panels.

2-D Objects Displayed:

Period road map of RMNP

Photography Graphics:

Cars in open railroad car, #2014.29.74
Auto at cabin, #2014.31.75
Street scene Grand Lake, #2014.29.76
Two people with car, #2014.29.77
Newspaper ad for Grand Lake Garage, 1921 #2014.29.78
Horses pulling snowbound truck, c.1930 #2014.29.79
Grand Lake Lodge, c. 1920s #2014.29.89

Interpretive Graphics:

It would be beneficial to include a colorful interpretive graphic in this location. If a historic event or firsthand account could be identified a colorful interpretive graphic would work well here. GLAHS/TDA will need to identify an appropriate event/story. Another interpretive graphic element might be a series of colored images of the touring cars used by the public and/or the Rocky Mountain Transportation Company, the primary commercial tour business in RMNP at the time.

Children's Track:

Incorporate within the wall-mounted panels an assortment of photographs, objects and/or interpretive graphics of interest to children.



EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.
Carport #1 Cont.

Factoids:

Appropriate questions/answers need to be identified and the best deliver technique determined at that time.

Flipbook:

Automobile Blue Book, 1918 # 2014.25.6

Written description of Nancy Lavington's mother/father's honeymoon in early 1920s stay at CC,
Archive #2015.3.2 (If the event is not used for an Object Theater script.)

QR Code:

"Auto Business Booming", Middle Park Times, 1915
Additional newspaper and/or firsthand accounts

Remainder of this page intentionally left blank.



EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.

Location: Accommodation Unit #2

Focus of this Location:

The replicated 1915 cabin interior with its basic amenities serves as a stage for an Object Theater presentation. Based upon a personal account or a historically accurate, yet fictitious, account of a couple's overnight stay at the CC in 1915. A carefully scripted dialogue between a husband and his wife delivers historical, social, and recreational information and context for spotlighting specific historic objects in the space.

Educational/Interpretive Goal:

The Object Theater presentation reinforces the educational/interpretive goal set further in Accommodation Unit 1. By creating a familiar but staged situation, visitors can relate and empathize with the 1915 automobile tourists' demands for affordable, secure overnight accommodations and a selection of recreational opportunities. The visitor can also relate to how the CC and the Town of Grand Lake met those historic needs.

Object Theater Presentation Options:

TDA suggests that this space be brought to life through an Object Theater presentation. A suggested 5 – 7 minute audio recording presents a conversation between a middle-aged husband and wife, portrayed by two mannequins, dressed in reproduction circa 1915 clothing. A suggested narrative would include a married couple that has just arrived at the CC and they are now unpacking their personal belongings in preparation for the night's stay at the CC. The couple had just attended the official opening of RMNP and then spent a week camping in the newly opened RMNP. The script will be developed so that the couple's conversation delivers numerous historical and social comments that set both the season and time period, how they enjoyed the official opening ceremony in RMNP, the fact that the World War is going on, why the man is has not yet been drafted, the uncertainty of the US entering the war, the woman missing her family but she is glad that they were able to see the new national park, various car mishaps, the fact that they were pleased to learn about the CC from a NPS ranger in the Park and they are very excited about the warm bathes that they will soon enjoy at a local bathhouse after a week of camping, etc..

Another audio resource could be based on the Lavington information about her parents' honeymoon stay at the CC. Many of the same historical, social and camping elements as described above could be incorporated into this scenario as well.

Primary Label:

Minimal text panel located on a rail attached to the security barrier



EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.
Accommodation Unit #2 Cont.

3-D Objects Displayed:

Hammock, #2009.142.1

Camp cookware, #2014.22.7, #2014.31.6

Burch Pueblo Auto Bed, #2013.44.1

Assortment of cast iron cookware:

griddle, #2014.31.12; saucepan, #2014.22.5; fry pan, #2011.23.7

Dishpan, #2014.31.2 soap & cloths, #2011.24.1

Wood stove

Lantern, # 2011.23.6

Additional objects needed to complete Object Theater presentation:

Double bed with mattress

Reproductions: fold down table, clothing, curtains

Luggage

Bedroll

Personal items: toiletries, etc.

Fishing equipment

2-D Objects Displayed: None

Photography/Graphics: None

Interpretive Graphics: None

Children's Track: None

Factoids: None

Flipbook:

If Lavington's mother/father's honeymoon narrative is used as the basis for the Object Theater presentation then it should be given credit here or perhaps on a rail label attached to the barrier wall.

QR Code: None

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EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.

Location: Carport #2

Road Construction:

The construction of a new, reliable road system through the local Rocky Mountains was a prerequisite for the growth of the Town of Grand Lake and Rocky Mountain National Park. The evolution of road construction technology and equipment was essential for that to succeed.

Educational/Interpretive Goal #5:

The construction of mountain roads has always been an extremely dangerous undertaking, but improved roads were necessary for the growth of both the Town of Grand Lake and the newly opened RMNP. The perils of road building have not changed, but the equipment used to build the roads has. What are some of the changes in road building equipment and how does the new equipment help build and keep mountain roads safe?

Focus of this Location:

Contrast early mountain road construction techniques/equipment and current road construction equipment by utilizing historic photographs and/or personal accounts to illustrate the perils of mountain road construction and to show how important the new roads were to the growth of both the Town of Grand Lake and RMNP.

Primary Label: needs to be written

Highway construction techniques and equipment: contrasting historic and modern technology.

Secondary Labels:

“Automobiles Need Roads”
“Road Development”
“Let’s Take a Tour!”

3-D Objects Displayed: None

2-D Objects Displayed:

Map of wagon roads, 1902, #2014.31.43
Newspaper articles of road openings
Ltr., W.D. Creek, 1939, #2012.47.43 (combine w/ photo, #2014.47.44)
Rocky Mountain Motor Tour brochure, 1920’s, #2009.198.2
Route map from interior of Rocky Mountain Motor Tour brochure, #2009.198.2



EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.

Carport #2 Cont.

Photography/Graphics:

- Stagecoach into GL, c. 1900, #2014.29.33
- Muddy Grand Ave, c. 1910, #2014.29.81
- Wagon atop Berthoud Pass, 1917, #2014.29.29
- View of Street in GL, #2014.329.82
- RMNP dedication ceremony, 1915, #2014.29.84
- Auto Stage, 1921, #2014.29.38
- Lehman & Creek Auto Stage, c. 1908, #2014.47.44 (combine w/ #2014.47.43)
- Berthoud Pass trail, #2014.29.85
- Auto on Berthoud Pass, #2014.29.42
- Car accident on Berthoud Pass, #2014.29.35
- “27 hours to Georgetown”, #2014.29.34
- “Opening Berthoud Pass, 1921, #2014.29.36
- Rotary snowplow, 1924, #2014.29.87
- Fall River Road, #2014.29.89
- Old Fall River Road, July 4, 1926, #2014.29.90

Interpretive Graphics:

Scene of early road construction with men and equipment: surveying, blasting, grading with horses, removing trees, stabilizing roadbed, etc.

Interactive:

Develop a topographic map of RMNP to Grand Lake for children to design roads to illustrate challenges in road construction.

Factoids:

- #1: “Did you know?” When you are walking on the Grand Ave. boardwalk through the center of town, you are walking on the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail;
- #2. “Did you know?” Grand Lake is both the largest and the deepest natural lake in Colorado. Grand Lake was formed by glaciers 30,000 years ago, and the lake is 265 feet deep and 1.5 miles long.

Children’s Track:

Select photographs of construction photos, men working, dangerous situations, etc.



EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.
Carport #2 Cont.

Flipbook:

- Pine Cone Inn ad, 1923, #2014.29.31
- Snowy day on Grand Ave., 1920, #2014.29.85
- “History of Berthoud Pass, 1923, #2014.37.1
- “Construction of Fall River Road...”, 1981, no #

QR Code: None

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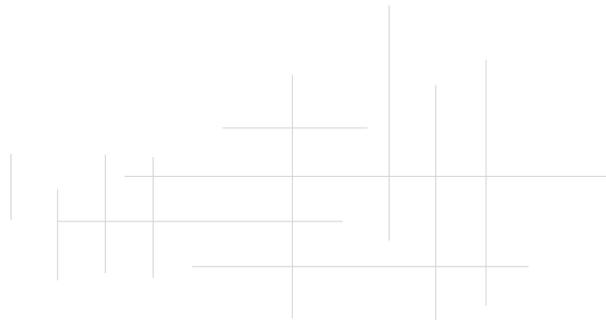




EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.

Location: Accommodation Unit #3

Town Development 1930s – 1950s:

In the 1930 -1950s the world experienced major changes brought on by economic crisis and nationalistic ambitions, but the Town of Grand Lake was insulated from many of those changes. After WWII visitation to RMNP increased tremendously and the Town of Grand Lake's recreation and tourism opportunities responded to the public's demands.

Focus of this Location:

Show the evolution and growth of local businesses in the Town of Grand Lake, 1930 – 1950s, through interpretive text and the display of historical materials.

Educational/Interpretive Goal #6:

A variety of local, state and national employment opportunities fueled the steady growth of the Town of Grand Lake during the 1930s – 1940s. By the 1950s the increased visitation of RMNP combined with an increased demand for public accommodations and recreation. How did the Town of Grand Lake and local businesses respond to those demands?

Primary Labels:

1930 and Beyond – Critical Changes (edited)
1930s in the Town of Grand Lake (additional)
1940s in the Town of Grand Lake (additional)
1950s in the Town of Grand Lake (additional)

3-D Objects Displayed:

Vitrine Case #1:

Slot machine

Vitrine Case #2:

Swimwear c. 1940-1955, #2014.31.50abc
Snow skis, #2012.15
Water skis, #2014.31.47

Wall-Mounted Case #1:

Wood sign, 1920-1960, #2009.194.1

2-D Objects Displayed:

Vitrine Case #3:

Grand Lake Chamber of Commerce brochure, 1946, #2014.31.44
Upcoming movies at Lake Theater, 1949, #2014.31.45
Map – 1934, #2009.12.1



EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.

Accommodation Unit #3 Cont.

Photography Graphics:

- RMNP map, #2013.32.5
- Adams Tunnel crew, #2015.1.1
- Grand Ave.-1941, #2014.29.92
- Rodeo booklet-1941, #2014.31.44
- Haps Hamburgers – 1949, #2014.29.97
- RMNP Bear warning, #2009.181.17
- Eslick's Cabins, 1959, #2014.29.99
- Postcard – “Beach in Front...”, 1940, #2014.29.109
- Diary King, 1950s, #2014.29.111
- Ice fishing photo, 1960, #2014.31.48
- “Shadow Mtn. Ski Resort”, 1961, #2009.138.65

Interpretive Graphics:

- Illustration using “The Fisherman’s Daughter”, #2010.39.1, as source material

Children’s Track:

- Incorporate within the wall-mounted panels an assortment of photographs, objects and/or interpretive graphics of interest to children.

Factoids:

- Appropriate questions/answers need to be identified and the best delivery technique determined at that time.

Flipbook:

- CCC Camp, RMNP, #2014.29.91
- CCC project photos, no #
- Honeymoon cottage – 1941, #2011.22.29
- Rodeo – 1941, #2014.29.93
- GL intersection sign, #2014.29.94
- Bunte Livery – 1949, #2014.29.95?
- Zick’s Grocery – 1949, #2014.29.96?
- The Middle Park Times and Kremmling News: Superintendent of Parks... - Set. 8, 1932 (no #)
- Advertisement for Pine Cone Inn, #2014.29.31



EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.
Accommodation Unit #3 Cont.

Newspaper ad, square dance, 1949, #2014.29.98

“7 Days of fun this Fall”, 1955, #2014.29.100

Rodeo, 1940s, #2014.29.102 & .103

Girl Scout float, 1952, #2010.10.11

Grand Lake’s regatta plans, #2014.31.46

Postcard-“Boat Landing”, 1938, #2014.31.4

Boat races at GL, 1954, #2014.29.110

“Third Annual GL Bust-up”, 1951, #2009.8.1

QR Code: None

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EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.

Location: Carport #3

NOTE: Some of the content and resources listed in the Exhibit Notebook for Accommodation Unit 4 have been combined here with Carport 3's content/resources.

Focus of this Location:

1. Both P. H. Smith and C. Eslick are examples of enterprising businessmen who helped develop the Town of Grand Lake area, capitalizing on their unique skills and business backgrounds. Other entrepreneurs also capitalized on the increased visitor traffic to the area. Photographs and ephemera help to illustrate how the area's businesses evolved to the present day.
2. The Smith and Eslick families operated the CC and at the same time created a legacy of unforgettable personal/family experiences for the many people who stayed over the years. Personal accounts of former guests help convey some of those memories.

Commerce

The Smith-Eslick Cottage Camp was strategically located adjacent to Grand Avenue in order to capitalize on the predicted increasing number of automobile tourists to the area with the opening of the RMNP.

Educational/Interpretive Goal #3:

Smith and Eslick used their entrepreneurial skills and business experiences to identify the best location for the Cottage Camp. Entrepreneurs today use those same skills to select their commercial locations. What are those entrepreneurial skills and what type of information is used today by businesses in order to make successful decisions?

Smith-Eslick Families:

The Smith and Eslick families built the CC and three generations owned and operated it for 50 years. The successful operation of the CC required the Smith and Eslick families to hone their personal skills in dealing with their guests. The treasure of the CC is the innumerable memories held by the thousands of people who stayed at the CC during its half century of operation. This is the real legacy of the Smith-Eslick Cottage Camp.

Primary Labels:

Preston H. Smith, Early Entrepreneur
A Family Business
"Clyde Eslick makes some changes."
Quotes from Winter Park Manifest 21
Quotes from Easton Family, #2013.30.1

3-D Objects Displayed: None

2-D Objects Displayed: None



EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.
Carport #3 Cont.

Photography Graphics:

“Eslick’s Cabins”, advertising soaps, #2014.32.1
Grand Lake Yacht Club, 1912, #2014.29.27a
Yacht Club, 1927, #2012.24.1
Grand Lake Community House, 1922, #2012.47.34
P.H. Smith with daughters, 1900-1910, #2014.29.7
Georgia S. Eslick w/ Clyde, 1910, # 2014.29.8
Clyde and Grace Eslick, c. 1946, #2014.29.116
Clyde and Grace Eslick, c. 1957, #2010.20.43

Interpretive Graphics:

Eslicks and Smiths building the CC.

Children’s Track:

Photos of children 1920’s showing clothing style
Interpretive graphics

Factoids:

Appropriate questions/answers need to be identified and the best delivery technique determined at that time.

Flipbook:

Ledger, #2009.131.1
Eslick’s Camp Cottages ad, 1929, no #

QR Code:

Audio: selections from “Georgia Eslick Tells her Family’s Story.”
Audio: selections from “Grace Eslick”, portrayed by Ronda Kolinske

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EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.

Location: Accommodation Unit #4

Focus of this Location:

The replicated 1940 - 1950s cabin interior with its improved, yet basic amenities serves as a stage for an Object Theater presentation. Based upon a personal account or a historically accurate, yet fictitious, presentation of a vacationing family or a construction worker who rents the cabin on a monthly basis. A carefully scripted dialogue between two workers and or the family members will deliver historical, social, and recreational information and context for spotlighting specific historic objects in the space.

Educational/Interpretive Goal:

The Object Theater presentation reinforces the educational/interpretive goals set further in Accommodation Unit 3 and Carport 2. By creating a familiar, but staged, situation visitors can relate and empathize with the 1950 automobile tourists' demands for affordable, secure overnight accommodations and the increased demand for recreational opportunities. The visitor can also relate to how the CC and the Town of Grand Lake met those historic needs.

Primary Label:

Minimal text panel located on a rail attached to the security barrier

3-D Objects Displayed:

Double bed with mattress and bedding
Reproductions: fold down table, clothing and curtains
Luggage
Personal items: toiletries, etc.
Fishing equipment
Items from the Matchless Cabins
Mixing bowl, #2014.31.7
Thermos jug, #2013.50.1
Coffee pot, #2014.31.15
Coffee cup, #2014.31.18

2-D Objects Displayed: None

Photography Graphics: None

Interpretive Graphics: None

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EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.
Accommodation Unit #4 Cont.

Children's Track: None

Factoids: None

Flipbook: None

QR Code: None

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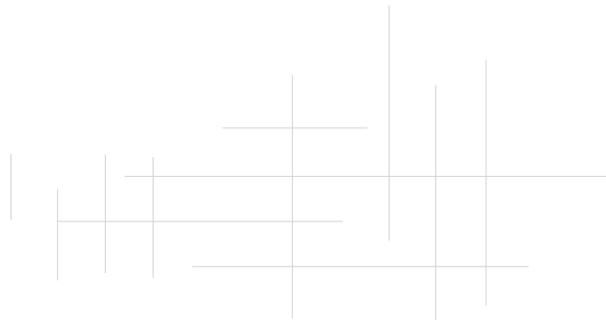




EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.

Location: Carport #4

Focus of this location:

1. To impress upon the visitor the significance of the architectural and historical legacy of the CC and its importance in the State of Colorado.
2. To highlight the variety of activities involved with the preservation of the CC and acknowledge the support and volunteers who continue to make this project a success.

State Significance:

The Smith-Eslick Cottage Camp is the only architecturally unaltered auto camp facility built before 1920 remaining in Colorado.

Educational/Interpretive Goal #4:

Preservation activities over the past 10 years have saved the only surviving pre-1920 auto camp in the State of Colorado. The success of this historic preservation effort has required a serious commitment from both State agencies and individuals in order to preserve this part of America's architectural heritage and tell its unique story. Now this rare example of Americana requires an ongoing preservation effort in order to ensure that future generations can enjoy it. How do you think you can you help preserve the Cottage Camp legacy?

Historic Preservation Activities:

The restoration of the CC has required the skills, time and financial commitment of hundreds of volunteer Coloradans and State agencies working together to preserve this historic site. We are grateful to the following for everything they have done and look forward to working with them in all future preservation activities.

Main Panel:

“How Motels Came to Be.”

Working Hard to Save the Smith Eslick Cottage Court

3-D Objects Displayed: None

2-D Objects Displayed:

Plaque of CO State Register of Hist. Properties

Donor Acknowledgment Panel

Sketch of CC on original location, 2013, #2014.29.2

Photography/Graphics:

“Evolution of Motel Architecture, #2014.29.5

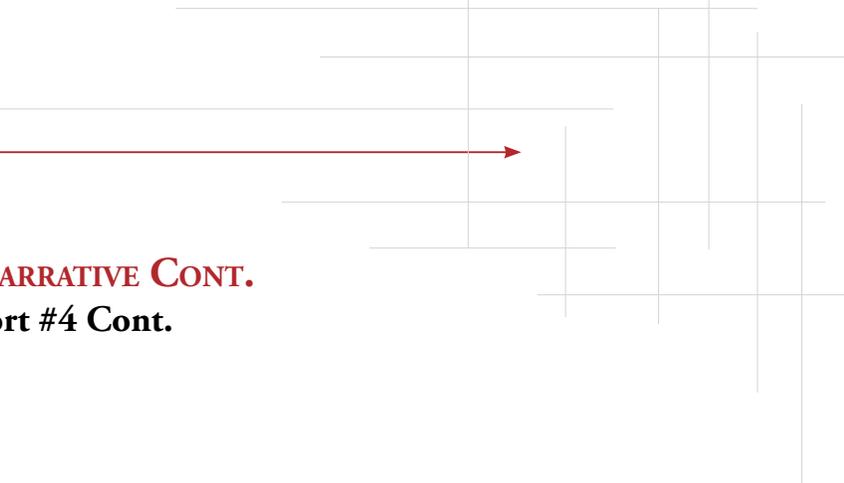


EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.
Carport #4 Cont.

CC in original location, 2009, #2014.29.1
CC being moved, 2009, #2014.29.3
Community support, #2014.29.4
GLAHS volunteers, #2014.29.125
GLAHS volunteers, 2011, #2014.29.126
Installing plastic on roof, 2012, #2014.29.127
Community meeting, 2014, #2014.29.128
Preservation Architect, 2014, #2014.29.129
Permanent foundation work, 2014, #2014.29.130 & 131

Interpretive Graphics: None

Children's Track: None

Factoids: None

Flipbook: None

QR Code: None

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EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.
Location: Cairns #3 Ditch

Focus of this Location:

Two, double-sided signs present historical/interpretive text, historic photographs, etc. that focus on the local role and importance of Cairns #3 Ditch, the regional and national importance of water and the role that the generation of electrical power had in the development of the West. Highlight the historical role of the development of water/electricity in the Town of Grand Lake and use the local example to demonstrate similar developments throughout the western US.

Educational/Interpretive Goal:

Historically, the foresight and ingenuity of a few people turned the Great American Desert into a place of unprecedented growth in population, agriculture, industry and recreation. Today, the western US faces a dwindling supply of fresh water. Climate change, agricultural practices and increased population growth in some western states all contribute to the reduced water supplies. What personal conservation measures can you take to help lessen the water crisis in the western US?

Main Labels:

“What is Cairns #3 Ditch?” combined with “Water Becomes a Business”.

“Water, Water, Everywhere...” combined w/ “Water Stored in the Colorado-Big Thompson Project”.

Firsthand accounts of the effects of the arrival of electricity in the Town of Grand Lake Water and Energy Conservation in the West

3-D Objects Displayed: None

2-D Objects Displayed:

Historic map of Grand Lake, c. 1935, showing route of Cairns #3 Ditch through town

Colorado House of Representatives,

Change Name of Grand River to Colorado River, May 25, 1921.

First electricity in town, *Middle Park Times*, March 1935.

“Grand Lake was alight...”, *Middle Park Times*, May 1935.

Photography/Graphics: (needs to be located)

Images of Cairns #3 Ditch running through town

Big Thompson Project

Grand Lake Lighting and Power Co.

Water wheels and generating plants in the Town of Grand Lake

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EXHIBIT NARRATIVE CONT.
Cairns #3 Ditch Cont.

Interpretive Graphics:

The Town draws water from Cairn's #3 Ditch for both domestic and livestock use and/or men operating one of the generating plants in the Town of Grand Lake.

Factoid:

"Where is the Colorado Lake?"

Children's Track:

Locate images on this topic that would be of interest to children

Factoids:

Appropriate questions/answers need to be identified and the best delivery technique determined at that time.

Flipbook: None

QR Code: None

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GLOSSARY OF EXHIBIT TECHNIQUES

TDA creates exhibits that work for our clients by successfully delivering historical and interpretive information through a variety of learning styles that are presented through various exhibition techniques. It must be remembered that a specific learning and/or exhibition technique may work in one location and not another, so it is imperative to have several successful presentation techniques available that can satisfy the education, programming and interpretive goals that have been established for a location. The following list provides a brief description of each of the techniques that TDA could use to deliver information about the Cottage Camp.

Acrylic-Topped Vitrine Casework

The acrylic exhibit cases provided by TDA for the display of museum objects adheres to the “best practices” set by both the American Alliance of Museums (AAM) and the National Park Service (NPS). The acrylic-topped vitrine casework provides security and meets the conservation standards set for environment control, lighting and dust infiltration.

Text Panels

The brief, well-crafted text written by the GLAHS and edited by TDA is converted into ADA complaint label text. The label text is combined with carefully selected high-resolution scanned images of documents, photographs, original artwork and/or firsthand accounts, which are overlaid onto a custom-designed graphic background. The text panels could be mounted to walls, incorporated in a case display or an angled reading rail that is part of the barrier that prevents the public access to an Object Theater presentation.

Object Theater

Object Theater, a combination of museum objects, mannequin(s) and a historically accurate audio narrative, is a unique and highly effective way of presenting historical/interpretive information that engages the visitor. Basically, an audio narrative is heard by the visitor in a setting with museum-quality mannequin(s), dressed in period costume in a recreated environment. The interpretive experience is much more enhanced than simply listening to a recorded message. A well-scripted audio narrative combined with coordinated directional lighting can deliver a wide variety of information ranging from a story of a family’s adventure in camping in the new RMNP to events that will help set the historical context of the Cottage Camp. This technique literally “peoples” the otherwise quiet space of a traditionally static display of silent text and historical objects.

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GLOSSARY OF EXHIBIT TECHNIQUES CONT.

Children's Track

Getting and keeping children involved in exhibits can be difficult, but it is a proven method of engaging the entire family. Once children become interested in the exhibit the entire family becomes involved, and then learning and interpretation begins on a very effective intergenerational level. The adult(s) then take on the role of interpreter. TDA would design and integrate a Children's Track within the exhibit to accomplish that specific goal. TDA would strategically position, at a child's viewing height, selected photographs, interpretive graphics and/or objects that will engage the child with materials that are selected just for them. The same components also engage the accompanying adults as they share and talk about the image/object that has attracted their child's interest.

Enlargements of Historical Resources

After undergoing a selection process based on the historical/interpretive value and reproduction quality of the original image, photographs and historical documents would be digitally scanned to produce high-resolution digital images. The scans can be enlarged, if needed, to show the detail of the image and convey historical/interpretive information. Documents are usually reproduced at the original size, but photographs are enlarged for easier viewing.

Interpretive Graphics

The use of custom-designed interpretive graphics, such as "The CC – 1915", provide the visitor with a historically accurate visual account of an event that was not captured in a photograph allowing the visitor to better understand what was happening at that location at a specific time. An interpretive graphic presents a "visual narrative" that is immediately recognized by the visitor. Extensive research assures historical accuracy as the renderings portray events or activities featuring people wearing appropriate clothing, vehicles and activities. The illustration can also incorporate specific museum objects that are on display and show how those objects were used.

Flipbooks

The durable pages of a "flipbook" permit the presentation of an unlimited amount and type of 2-D graphics and text. Additional information including photographs, documents, firsthand accounts, maps, etc. can easily be reproduced on a flipbook page. The flipbook process includes: 1) selection of 2-D resources is made and text is written by GLAHS, 2) TDA generates a high-resolution scan of the image, 3) text and digital graphic are combined into a "page", 4) TDA outputs the flipbook page and 5) the page(s) is mounted to the exhibit.



GLOSSARY OF EXHIBIT TECHNIQUES CONT.

Factoids

Factoids are a way of delivering short, specific bits of information by either asking a specific question and providing the answer immediately or a stated fact that is highlighted in a text panel. A hinged flip lid with the question presented on it hides the answer underneath until the visitor lifts the lid to discover the answer. TDA has a variety of methods of delivering the “factoid” information, but the techniques and locations are only suggested at this time in the exhibit process.

QR Codes

The educational/interpretive opportunities presented by QR Codes are nearly unlimited, but TDA suggests that only audio and video files be available because visitors will not read a large quantity of text on their smartphones. These small, commonly used digital codes are incorporated into the design of an exhibit panel and are accessed by the visitor using smartphone app software on their own personal smartphones. GLAHS will need to create the audio or video files which are available through GLAHS website via a WiFi router that is installed at the CC. For those visitors who do not have smartphones a printed hardcopy of the information should be available.

Way Finding System

A graphic system would be developed and incorporated into each separate display of the exhibit that would suggested a direction or flow pattern through the various display spaces. The implementation of a way finding system would allow GLAHS to tell a continuous interpretive story which the visitor would encounter as he/she moves from display to display.

Replicated Environments

In order for visitors to better understand the historical context of two important dates in the evolution of the Cottage Camp: 1) the opening of the Cottage Camp in 1915, and 2) improvements that were made to the Cottage Camp facilities during the 1930s, TDA suggests that Accommodation Units 2 and 4 would have replicated interiors. Using objects from the GLAHS museum collection both interiors would be outfitted with not only the basic amenities that were offered at the Cottage Camp at those times, but also objects that would have been used by campers. Additional objects, i.e. luggage, games, etc. would be necessary in order to recreate those living spaces. A steel/glass barrier would be designed and installed to allow visitors a full view of the room, yet prevent them from entering the replicated spaces.

Exhibit Interactives

When it comes to interactives TDA specializes in reliable, low-tech interactive displays that engage children and adult visitors by providing a more in-depth educational/interpretive experience than traditional panel/text/video presentations. To ensure that the interactives that have been suggested in the Exhibit Notebook accomplish specific educational and programming goals each will require further development of the content

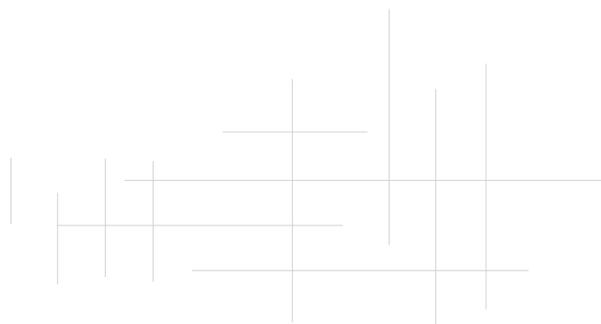


GLOSSARY OF EXHIBIT TECHNIQUES CONT.

and delivery system. TDA also realizes that creative ideas and details for interactives are often developed as a project evolves, so a continuous process of refinement adds to the success of the interactive.

TDA newest member of our team is an Interactive Development Specialist with actual classroom experience who is committed to furthering the development and design of interactives that “really work”. Having a team member with the ability to define and design interactives that successfully accomplish specific educational or interpretive goals will be invaluable to the success of the project.

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INTERPRETIVE GRAPHICS

“Arriving at the Cottage Camp - 1915”



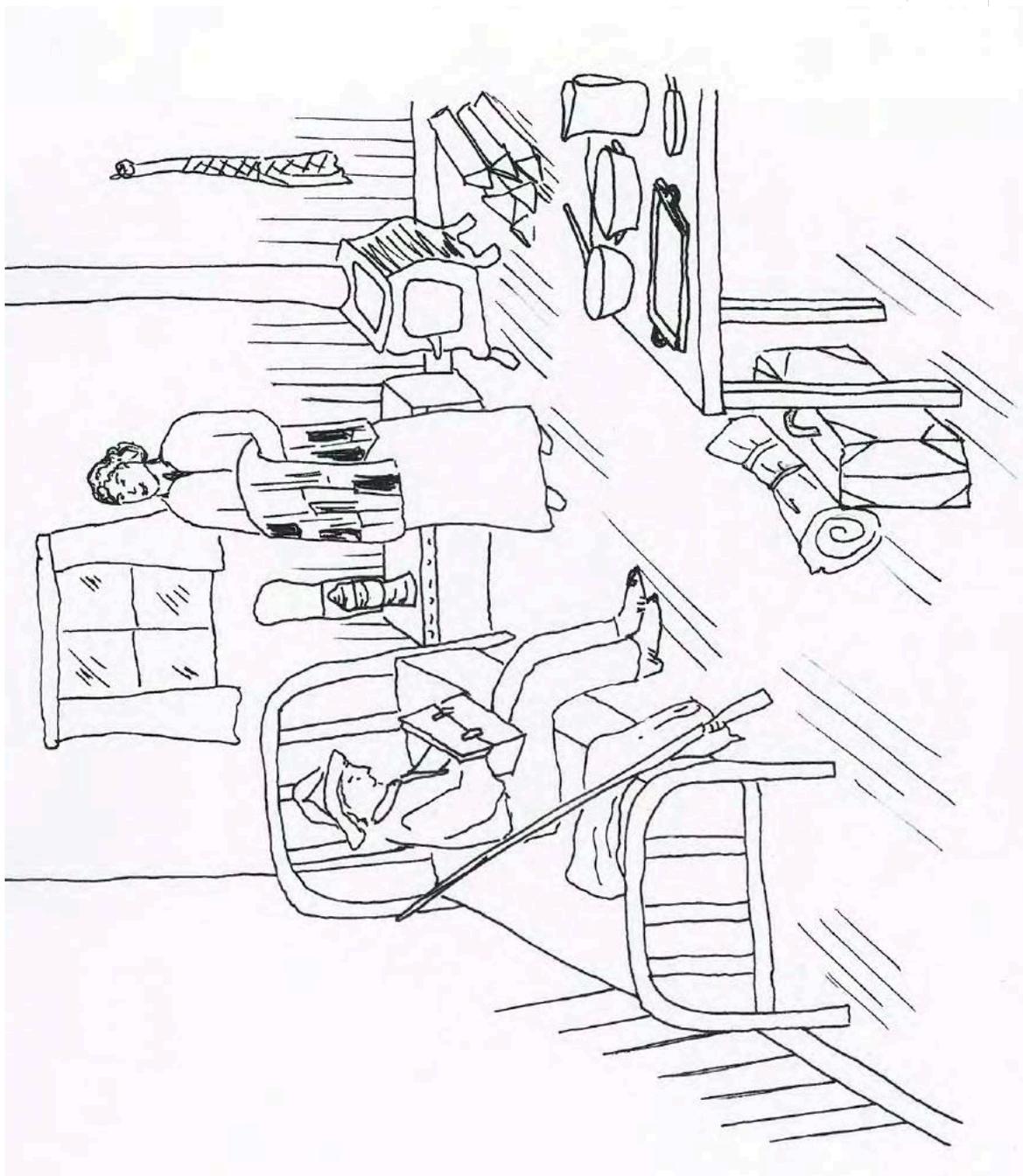
INTERPRETIVE GRAPHICS

“Cabin Interior - 1915”



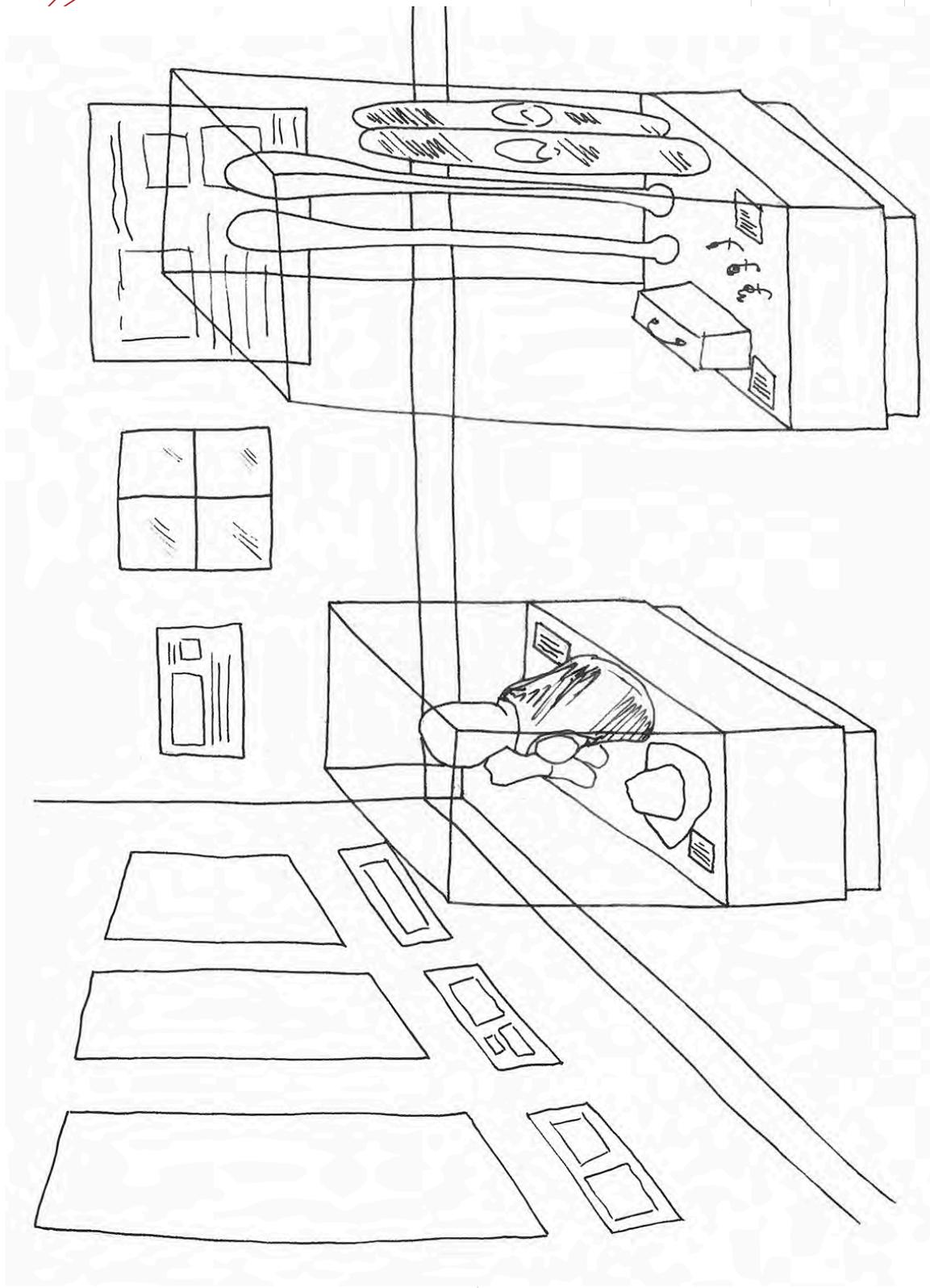
INTERPRETIVE GRAPHICS

Object Theater



INTERPRETIVE GRAPHICS

Exhibit Arrangement





ADDENDUM #1

INTERPRETIVE CHALLENGES AND A SOLUTION

We, both the GLAHS Exhibit Committee and TDA, agree that the basic visitor goals for the CC are:

- The visitor should have a pleasant experience touring and learning about the site;
- The visitor should understand and hopefully appreciate the historical/interpretive significance of the site;
- The visitor should understand the variety of preservation efforts that have taken place to preserve the site as well as the ongoing preservation activities that are required to continue the future preservation of the site.

Hopefully, by the time the visitor leaves the CC all of the goals will have been achieved.

The site with its two historic components: Cairns #3 Ditch and the Cottage Camp building, presents a pair of interpretive challenges that are common to historic sites:

- How can we assist the visitor so that he/she experiences the whole site and does not miss Cairns #3 Ditch?
- Will the visitor understand the historical time sequence of the components?

The site also has two unchangeable physical challenges that further complicate the problem:

- The site is dominated by the above-ground Cottage Camp building, which immediately draws the visitor's attention and invites the visitor to explore the building.
- Cairns #3 Ditch, by its very nature, is located below grade which removes it from the line of sight of the visitor, unless the visitor deliberately walks over to view the feature.

Because these conditions cannot be changed the visitor has a good chance of bypassing Cairns #3 Ditch, thus missing the oldest element of the site.

It is also our responsibility to interpret both of the historic components while at the same time limiting any time sequence that may confuse the visitor. In order to assure that the visitor tours the entire site and to minimize any temporal confusion on the part of the visitor TDA proposes that a well developed, designed and tested self-guiding tour be used. The self-guiding tour will control the visitor's path through the site by employing a common teaching and interpretive technique that starts the tour with the oldest historical element first and leads the visitor through time to the present. Using this technique limits the chance for confusion and facilitates the visitor's learning experience, thereby increasing the chance that the visitor will experience the entire site.



INTERPRETIVE CHALLENGES AND A SOLUTION CONT.

The self-guided tour would begin as soon as the visitor arrives at the site with instructions as to how best experience the site. As part of a highly visible “Welcome Sign” located on the south side the parking area a site map would show the prescribed route with the location of the numbered interpretive stations, accompanied by simple instructions. The self-guiding tour would channel the visitor to start the tour with Cairns #3 Ditch and complete the tour by experiencing the Cottage Camp component.

Following the self-guiding tour route the visitor would start at the north end of Cairns #3 Ditch where the 1st interpretive station would be located. A large Number 1 would be prominently displayed on the first station, which would pull the visitor towards Cairns #3 Ditch. The stations could be double-sided or three-sided or more, depending on the amount of historical/interpretive information presented and the project budget. After experiencing the 1st station and viewing the north end of Cairns #3 Ditch the visitor would move south along the west side of Cairns #3 Ditch towards Lake Ave. to the 2nd station located at the south end of Cairns #3 Ditch. Again, the station number would be a prominent graphic feature at this station. After experiencing the 2nd station and viewing the irrigation ditch the visitor would cross the gravel apron separating Cairns #3 Ditch and the CC and begin his/her CC tour at the 3rd station located at the south end of the CC. There the visitor would begin his/her next phase of the self-guiding tour where the restored 1915 cabins/carpports are located. The visitor would then move north through time touring the 1930’s cabins and carpports and end his/her tour back at the parking lot.

Prior to the opening of the Bay Window Cottage Visitor Center a sign should be installed adjacent to the building that interprets the structure. Locating the sign on the south edge of the parking lot would provide space for a welcome, information about the self-guiding tour and a starting place for the tour. The sign should have on the front (the side that the visitor will see first) “Start your self-guided tour here” and point the way to the kiosk/sign station number 1 at the north end of Cairns #3 Ditch. Even after the Bay Window Cottage Visitor Center is opened this sign would not need to be changed. On the backside of this sign interpretive station number 11 would interpret the building, end the self-guiding tour and place the visitor back in the parking area. Once the Bay Window Cottage has been renovated and opened as a Visitor Center verbal instructions should be given by the attendant/docent in the Visitor Center to help start the visitor in the right direction and/or another sign could be installed outside the Visitor Center’s exit that would point to the starting point of the self-guided tour.

Positioning the visitor to start his/her self-guiding tour and then gently guiding him/her through the site by strategically positioning the interpretive stations along that route, will produce a rewarding and educational visitor experience and successfully convey the interpretive messages that have been set for the Cottage Camp historic site.



INTERPRETIVE CHALLENGES AND A SOLUTION CONT.

The decision to accept or reject the self-guided tour for the CC needs to be made soon. Upon approval, a decision will need to be made as to whether the self-guided tour brochure is only part of the fixed interpretive stations and/or the brochure is designed to supplement the static locations with additional information. Will the visitor take the brochure along with them on the tour and hopefully take it home with him? What are the additional interpretive and informational opportunities that a brochure could provide?

How will the visitor get the self-guided tour brochure? A brochure distribution box, like those used in the national parks, could be installed on the site's Welcome Sign where the visitor would pickup the brochure and then start the self-guided tour at Station #1. Visitors to the Kaufmann House could also be given the brochure to help encourage them to stop and enjoy the CC. Once the visitor is at the site they would proceed through the site stopping at the interpretive stations and use the brochure for additional information. When the visitor has finished the tour he/she can either keep the brochure or return it to the brochure box for someone else to use.

There are two inherent problems with a brochure that must be accepted: 1) the brochure box must be kept stocked with brochures, and 2) the inevitable litter that will be produced when brochures are thrown away to blow in the wind. The first problem can easily be solved with a commitment to keep brochures available in the box. The second problem would be solved with daily inspections of the grounds during the busy tourist season and frequent inspections of the grounds on the off-season.

If it is decided that a self-guiding brochure is going to be developed TDA suggests that GLAHS wait until all of the interpretive stations are installed throughout the CC before the brochure is made available to the public. Knowing now that a self-guiding tour/brochure will be part of the site interpretation it will be easier to integrate the brochure into the overall presentation, while at the same time everyone can be thinking about and writing down the opportunities that a brochure could provide.



ADDENDUM #2: INTERPRETIVE PLAN

EXPANDED INTERPRETIVE DETAIL OF CAIRNS #3 DITCH

Physical Description of Interpretive Stations:

The two (2) exterior interpretive stations would each consist of a double-sided, rectangular steel panel, approximately 3'H x 4'W, welded to two 7' high square 4" x 4" steel posts that are anchored in sub-surface concrete piers. The posts would be capped and the entire unit would be painted with a durable, weather-resistant paint. On other outdoor projects we have successfully used automotive paints on steel. Both sides of the steel plate would have a graphic panel printed on a substrate of durable, outdoor-grade, self-adhesive vinyl.

Design Options for Stations Installations:

During the future Design Stage, if it is determined that in order to deliver the quantity of information that is agreed upon, the number of graphic panels per station may need to be increased to three or more panels. If that change is necessary the overall design of the station would not need to be changed, only the number of structural support posts, graphic mounting panels and the budget would then need to reflect those changes.

Recommended Graphic Substrates:

There is a wide range of substrates available for graphics, both interior and exterior grades and each material has its own plus and minus qualities. The reasons TDA selected a "bus wrap" type of substrate material for this exterior application are: its self-adhesive quality has a high "tack" rating which means that the adhesive is very strong, it is designed to be mounted on metal, the graphic print quality is excellent and the material has proven to be highly durable to environmental extremes. The material is also highly resistant to ultraviolet fading, which is a very important feature given the level of ultraviolet light exposure and fading associated with the higher elevation of the Town of Grand Lake. The material is relatively inexpensive so if the sign needs to be replaced for any reason the cost is minimal when compared to other sign materials. Finally, TDA has successfully used this material for exterior signs that were installed eight years ago in central Kansas. Those signs show no evidence of fading due to ultraviolet light. Considering that all signage, both exterior and interior, will be permanently mounted TDA recommends that this same substrate be used for all signage, except in the Bay Window Cottage Visitor Center where a traditional vinyl substrate would be used.



EXPANDED INTERPRETIVE DETAIL OF CAIRNS #3 DITCH CONT.

Locations of Interpretive Stations #1 and #2:

The map presented in the Cottage Camp Master Plan shows the proposed locations for Station #1 and #2. The two (2) interpretive stations, #1 and #2 start the self-guided tour of the site and both are located on the west side of Cairns #3 Ditch. Station #1 is located on the north end of Cairns #3 Ditch, north of the proposed bridge and east of the parking lot. Station #2 is located on the south end of Cairns #3 Ditch.

General Focus of the Interpretive Kiosks along Cairns #3 Ditch:

Interpretive Stations #1 and #2 begin the eleven (11) station self-guided tour that incorporates both Cairns #3 Ditch and the CC. Both Station #1 and #2 will highlight the importance of abundant, reliable freshwater for the establishment, growth and sustainability of towns, agriculture, industry and recreation in the western United States. Each station will present information from different perspectives. Station #1 will present the history and interpretation of the Town of Grand Lake's experience in the development of local water/power sources. Station #2 will present and interpret the history and development of regional water resources, the water crisis in the western US and how each visitor can personally help conserve this precious resource.

Interpretive Station #1

Educational/Interpretive Goals:

Historically, the foresight and ingenuity of a few people to develop and manage the scarce water resources of the western US (and later power generation) has turned the Great American Desert into a place of unprecedented growth in population, agriculture, industry and recreation. Therefore, the first goal is to present the people and their stories who brought water and electric power generation to the Town of Grand Lake, local examples of entrepreneurs who developed and managed water/power resources. The second goal is by incorporating the stories of the Big Thompson Project and the Alva B. Adams Tunnel begin to illustrate a regional pattern of resource development and management that will be expanded upon in Station #2. And the third goal is to engage the visitor while stimulating some critical thinking about their own local history of water resources by beginning a conversation with the open-ended question: "How was your water resource developed where you live?"

Graphic Elements:

- 1) A large, prominent number one (1) appears on the sign to identify it as the first interpretive station of the self-guided tour.



EXPANDED INTERPRETIVE DETAIL OF CAIRNS #3 DITCH CONT.

- 2) Historic photographs:
 - North Inlet, Exhibit Notebook #219
 - Very Early Cairns #3 Ditch along Grand Ave., Exhibit Notebook #222
 - Cairns #3 Ditch along Grand Ave., c. 1935, Exhibit Notebook #224
 - Grand Lake Lodge, Electric Lights, Exhibit Notebook #228
 - Humphrey's Store Interior, Exhibit Notebook #229
 - Photos of Construction, Adams Tunnel at Grand Lake, Exhibit Notebook #243
 - Grand Lake Lighting and Power Company or other early power generation plant in the Town of Grand Lake (need to locate)
- 3) Historic newspaper accounts or quotations with credit lines:
 - "First Electricity in Town", Middle Park Times, March 28, 1935.
 - "Grand Lake was alight...", Middle Park Times, May 30, 1935.
- 4) Historic or recreated maps:
 - Sketch, Cairns #3 Ditch in Town, Exhibit Notebook #221, (highlighting the surviving ditch section adjacent to the CC)
 - Town of Grand Lake, c. 1935 showing route of Cairns #3 Ditch through town and location of power generation plants in the Town of Grand Lake (This map could be combined with Cairns #3 Ditch map.)
 - Map of Granby, Shadow Mountain Reservoirs, Exhibit Notebook #234
 - Entire C)-BT Project, Water Stored in the Colorado-Big Thompson Project, Exhibit Notebook #247
- 5) Custom-designed, full-color interpretive graphics(s): see below
- 6) Historical/interpretive text blocks: see below

Interpretive Graphic Options: (full-color renderings with interpretive text block)

- 1) Aerial view of town folk drawing water from Cairns #3 Ditch with livestock grazing and drinking from the Ditch and the CC in the background.
- 2) Men operating equipment inside one of the new power generation plants in the Town of Grand Lake.
- 3) Tunnel construction crew working inside the Alva B. Adams Tunnel with a historical note that some of the men lived at the CC.



EXPANDED INTERPRETIVE DETAIL OF CAIRNS #3 DITCH CONT.

Historical/Interpretive Text:

The focus of the labels would be on relating the local stories of the Town of Grand Lake area as presented in edited versions of the Exhibit Notebook labels: “What is Cairns Number 3 Ditch”, “Water Becomes a Business”, “Water, Water Everywhere” and “Water Stored in the Colorado-Big Thompson Project.”

Factoid:

TDA recommends that the question: “If it’s the Colorado River, why isn’t it “Colorado Lake?”, as listed in the Exhibit Notebook be presented here as a Factoid: “Where is the Colorado Lake?”. To entice the visitor to search for the answer tell them that the answer can be found in Station #2. The answer, as well as the Bill from the US House of Representatives, 1921, would then be part of the regional focus presented at Station #2.

Children’s Track:

Photographs of early power generation equipment and/or heavy equipment used in the Big Thompson Project or Alva B. Adams Tunnel construction project would be of interest to children when compared with similar equipment used today.

QR Code:

An edited two-minute video from the Alva B. Adams Tunnel Project, “Driving a 13 Mile Tunnel” accessed through Wi-Fi and visitor’s smartphones.

Exhibit Notebook #245

Recreated voice narrative of Nita Cole’s memoir, Exhibit Notebook #244

3-D Objects:

No 3-D objects would be displayed outdoors.

Flipbook:

TDA does not recommend flipbooks being a component of the exterior Interpretive Stations basically due to problems associated with the wind. Flipbooks should be used only inside the CC cabins and carports, out of the wind, to provide supplemental information in support of the primary focus of each location.



EXPANDED INTERPRETIVE DETAIL OF CAIRNS #3 DITCH CONT.

Interpretive Station #2

Educational/Interpretive Goals:

Station #2 will present three educational/interpretive goals.

- 1) The first goal is to build on the local examples presented at Station #1 and focus now on the regional stories of the development and management of water/power resources. By expanding to a regional focus a common pattern of development and resource management will appear. Also, answering the Factoid question: “If it’s the Colorado River, why isn’t it “Colorado Lake?” , first asked in Station #1 and the answered here also helps illustrate the local - regional connection.
- 2) The second goal is to highlight today’s devastating water crisis that grips the western US and present the combination of causes: climate change, agricultural practices and population growth.
- 3) The third goal is to encourage the visitor to take personal action(s) to help alleviate some of the drought conditions by asking the visitor the question: “What can I do to help conserve our water?” Using colorful graphics present several, not many, personal water conservation practices that the visitor can easily put into practice to help do their part in the conservation of our water resources.

Graphic Elements:

- 1) A large number two (2) appears on the sign to identify it as the second interpretive station of the self-guided tour.
- 2) Historic photographs need to be located and permission for use with captions and credits should be obtained that illustrate: development of regional reservoirs and power generation sites, compare pre-drought and current drought conditions, various water conservation efforts, and compare conventional electrical power generation and green energy techniques.
- 3) Historic newspaper accounts or quotations with credit lines:
 - Opening of Hoover Dam – 1936 or other dam/reservoirs
 - Earlier droughts in the West
 - Wind energy in the West
 - Fracking in the West
 - Solar farms
- 4) Historic document: US Bill to support Factoid
- 5) Historic and current maps:
 - Regional maps showing water reservoirs, energy extraction sites, power generation centers and green energy locations



EXPANDED INTERPRETIVE DETAIL OF CAIRNS #3 DITCH CONT.

6) Custom-designed, full-color interpretive graphics(s): see below

7) Historical/Interpretive text blocks: see below

Interpretive Graphics Options:

Present a few simple sketches of water or energy conservation practices that the visitor could easily implement.

Historical/Interpretive Text:

Label text needs to be written that support the historical/interpretive goals of Station #1 and #2.

Factoid:

Answer to question: “If it’s the Colorado River, why isn’t it “Colorado Lake?” first asked in Station #1 accompanied by the US Bill that change the name.

Children’s Track:

Photographs of children involved with the conservation practices that are listed on the panel.

2-Dimensional Objects:

1921 Bill from the US House of Representatives changing the name of the Grand River to the Colorado River

Historic newspaper account of the opening of Hoover Dam

QR Code:

Provide short video clips of: Hoover Dam, solar and wind farms, energy extraction operations.

3-Dimensional Objects:

No 3-dimensional objects would be displayed outdoors.

Flipbook:

TDA does not recommend flipbooks being a component of the exterior Interpretive Stations due to problems associated with the wind. Flipbooks should be used only inside the CC cabins and carports to provide supplemental information in support of the primary focus of each location.



ADDENDUM #3:

A NEED FOR ARCHEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION?

Cairns #3 Ditch water was used mainly for agricultural purposes, but there are stories of the irrigation ditch water also being used for domestic purposes, therefore TDA suggests that the only surviving section of the ditch undergo archeological examination. Such an investigation would determine if any specific lining materials: gravel and rocks, concrete, etc. had been used to maintain volume, quality and prevent erosion of the ditch. Cross sections of the ditch, from the present ground surface level to a depth of 12 – 24 inches below the actual bottom of the ditch, should be tested and recorded at three locations along the waterway.

The archeological testing will be well documented with field notes, drawings and photographs and will determine if additional testing is needed. The information obtained could provide for an expanded interpretation of Cairns #3 Ditch. TDA does not know if the State of Colorado requires such an investigation? If archeological investigations are required the State may also provide the personnel and/or the funding to conduct the investigation. TDA is also experienced in converting scientific archeological information into accurate, colorful interpretive graphics that the public can understand.

ADDENDUM #4:

INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE PRODUCED BY TDA

Belleville Main Street Signage Project, Belleville, KS

BELLEVILLE AGRICULTURE

Between 1865 and 1900, the landscape of rural Kansas changed dramatically. Settlers rushed into the state and spread from border to border. Veterans of the Union Army and European emigrants started towns such as Belleville. A county agricultural society was organized in 1871 and the first county fair was held that fall but both ended in a drought and recession forced county commissioners to withdraw their financial support.

Along the northern border of the state, corn was the dominant crop. By 1890, however, winter wheat became more profitable and a pattern of diversified farming was established in Republic County. Farmers produced corn and wheat, cattle and hogs, horses and mules, as well as alfalfa, sorghum, milk, butter, eggs, and produce. During this period, Republic County hosted a Corn Carnival that was held from 1879 to 1904.



Carlisle Hardware east side of square. One of many Agriculture related businesses in downtown Belleville.



Fair postercard from 1867. The fair now known as the NGA Free Fair combined with the auto races that started in 1910 are both still very significant to Belleville.



Rose Creek Township entry in the Corn Carnival in 1899 in Downtown Belleville. The floats were made entirely from grains, grasses or produce. It was estimated that 12,000-15,000 attended.

Towns like Belleville became the local market for crops and livestock. Local tradesmen and manufacturers also provided implements, repairs, and services to area farmers. County offices and the court held in the Republic County Courthouse brought farmers to Belleville for business and legal matters.

The "Golden Age of Agriculture" from 1900 to 1914 supported local investment in city infrastructure, buildings, and institutions in Belleville. Republic County's population was 18,248 in 1900.



Delegation of Farmers and Businessmen in front of the International Harvester and Farmall dealer on North side of square in 1935.

Reorganized in 1905, the county fair in Belleville began receiving a county tax levy after 1919. The North Central Kansas Free Fair became the third largest agricultural fair and livestock show in Kansas by 1930. Beginning in 1910, auto racing entertained fair-goers. In the 1930s, a high-banked clay oval was constructed and auto racing remains an important attraction for the Belleville community.



The Grandstand and race track located at the fairgrounds started with horse races and has evolved to be the fastest half mile dirt track in the world.

By 1964, local historian Louise Carstensen commented that "in less than a hundred years, a miracle has come about in the farm houses and on the homesteads of Republic County." Modern agriculture has made America a "Land of Plenty." With the decline of railroads, local businesses depended even more on the farmers' trade and that is reflected in the success of downtown Belleville throughout the community's history.

Many thanks to the following organizations who, in part, made the Belleville Main Street Walking Tour possible.

- Republic County Historical Society
- Kansas State Historical Society
- Republic County City of Belleville
- Design Committee



Designed by Trish Design Associates 2006

INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE PRODUCED BY TDA

Belleville Main Street Signage Project, Belleville, KS

BELLEVILLE BEGINNINGS

Republic County was formally organized on September 7, 1868. The Belleville Townsite Company organized one year later and selected a site centered in the new county. A. B. Tutton moved to name the town in honor of his wife, Arabella. Although Belleville won the election to select a permanent county seat, it was only a prospective town until the first building was completed near the northeast corner of 19th and M Streets in 1870. That log house, chinked with rock, daubed with mortar, and covered with cottonwood shingles, was used for the first store, post office, and school as well as church services.



West side of the square in 1885. Many of these buildings are still in residence today.

Belleville's future was assured in 1872 when county commissioners accepted a donation of town lots and matched that with \$1,000 appropriated for the erection of a courthouse on the public square. By 1873 the new town had become a gateway to the homestead country of the central Great Plains. Completed in 1938, the present courthouse is the third on the site. The courthouse square is valuable as a civic center and symbolizes the unifying factors in community life.

Fire and water have been contrasting themes in Belleville's history. In the 1870s, businesses around the square were housed in small wood-frame buildings. Later, these were replaced by more substantial brick buildings. The first brick building, a bank, was erected in 1882. After the two-story brick Hotel Republic was constructed in 1886 at the corner of 17th and M, it became a local landmark. However, a major fire in 1884 destroyed 200 feet of wood frame buildings on the west side of the square.



Powell's Opera House, west side of the square, burned in a spectacular fire in 1924. The third story was blown in. "The Cat's Paw."



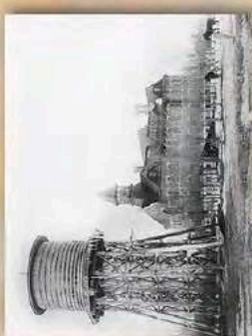
South side of the square after a major fire in 1919.

As Belleville grew, water supply was a continuing problem. By 1875 there were wells at each corner of the square and a water storage tower in the southwest corner was constructed in 1881. During the 1890 drought, all the city wells ran dry. In 1895 the Union Pacific Company dug a large well that the city purchased in 1900. Additional wells only tapped salty water. Belleville leaders finally secured a dependable supply in 1929 with water piped to the city from deep wells eleven miles to the north just over the Nebraska border. To promote the new water supply, the B & J Oil Company advertised that their service included "the best water in the world."



The 1886 Courthouse burned on April 17, 1938. Many believing it was an April Fool's joke.

When publisher A. Q. Miller recalled the progress he had witnessed since 1904, he boasted in 1937 that Belleville had the reputation of standing at the top of the list in towns of its class in modern store fronts. The paved streets, modern sewer system, excellent lighting system, store fronts and substantial business buildings described were the culmination of Belleville's historic downtown development.



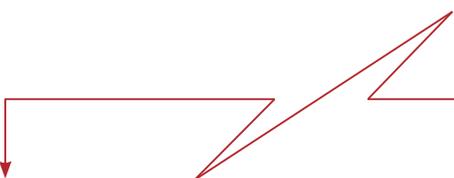
Courthouse tower in the waters of 1938, taken from the southwest corner of the square.

Many thanks to the following organizations who, in part, made the Belleville Main Street Walking Tour possible:
 Republic County Historical Society
 Republic County Historical Society
 Republic County
 City of Belleville



Belleville, Kansas
 1929
 Note the progressive marketing for the era.

1929 Old Company Postcard from 1929. Note the progressive marketing for the era.



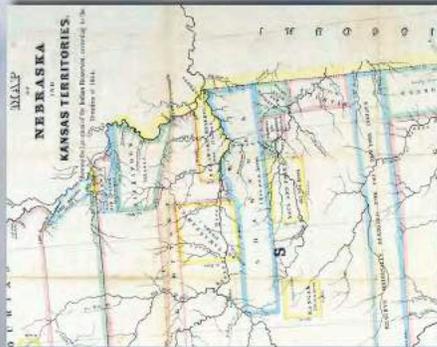
POTAWATOMI PAY STATION & ST. MARYS MISSION

The Native America tribe that is called the Potawatomi originally lived in the heavily forested region of the northern Great Lakes with their close relatives the Ojibwe and Ottawa tribes in what is now the state of Michigan. The rapidly expanding non-Indian population along the eastern seaboard pushed the Eastern tribes west into Potawatomi territory, straining intertribal relations and food resources. In order to reduce the increasing tension the Potawatomi moved south into Wisconsin and Illinois.

By the mid-1700s, a clash of native philosophy and historical events forged the destiny of the Potawatomi. Native peoples believed the land belonged to all living creatures, both man and beast, there was no land ownership. This was the direct opposite of the U.S. Government's laws of property rights and landownership. The U.S. Government officials, in the 18th century, purchased the tribal lands for "cession treaties" purchased the tribal lands for white settlement and/or entrepreneurial activities.

"People of the Place of the Fire"
The Potawatomi by A. Paul Edwards

Once the struggle for control of the North American continent began, Native tribes joined forces with their friends the French during the French and Indian War (1754-1763), and then 12 years later many tribes allied themselves with the British during the American Revolution (1775-1783). The bloody conflict and defeat of the Native American forces in both major historical turning points shaped the government's policy and treatment of all Native Americans for the next 150 years.



In 1830 the Federal Government passed the Indian Removal Act that required the sale of all Native American lands and the migration of Native tribes from all the states east of the Mississippi River in exchange for land in the segregated, exclusively Indian, territories of Kansas and Oklahoma. The U.S. Government then proceeded to move all the Native tribes located east of the Mississippi River west to the reservations.

The new tribal lands or reservations were supervised by religious denominations that provided schooling, training in farming, printing, and other skills. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, through a variety of organized religious denominations, had conducted missionary activities with many Native American tribes. The Catholic Church's missionary activities among the Potawatomi began in the 1600s with the work of French Jesuit missionaries in Michigan, and their missionary activities continued here at St. Marys.

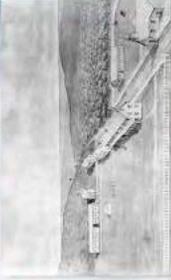
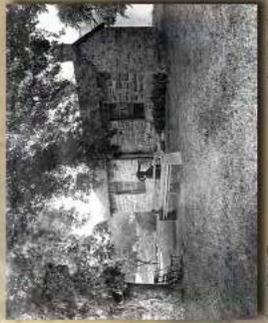
Over 300,000 westward-bound settlers traveled this way on "The Oregon Trail". The St. Marys Mission became a well-known stop, a last bastion of civilization.

St. Marys was founded in 1848 as "St. Marys Catholic Mission to the Potawatomi" and served as the headquarters for the 30-square miles of the Potawatomi Reservation that had been established the year before. Father Felix Verrydt came to the site to begin the Catholic mission. This was not a popular decision; the Potawatomi feared raids from the Pawnee and felt that the site was too low and only a mile from the Kansas River. On September 9, 1848, Jesuits and Sisters arrived at the site of St. Marys Mission.

Father Verrydt wrote: "The Kansas River flows through very fertile land, generally covered with large timber, oak and walnut trees, also sycamore, locust, elm, and cottonwood." Unfortunately, there are no sugar trees, which greatly disappointed the Indians. We used a great deal of lumber for our church, buildings, and fences. As to the prairie, it is the best grazing place in the west."

In 1850 Dr. John F. Snyder wrote: "after leaving the Kansas [River] ten miles, we arrived at the "Potawatomi Mission," establ. [sic] here by the catholics [St. Marys] ... it is a very neat-looking place, consisting of three, or four two story log houses belonging to the church, and about twenty small log huts. The Indians here have large farms, and seem to be very industrious."

The Potawatomi Indian Agency was established at the St. Marys Mission in 1848. The U.S. Government constructed a one-story, two-room stone building which became known as the Indian Pay Station where annual payments were made to the Potawatomi in accordance with the treaties they had signed ceding their lands in the East. The last payment was made in 1870. The reservation was originally owned by the entire tribe, but the land was divided into individual allotments and distributed to individual owners, and this action split the Potawatomi into the Prairie and Clutch bands.



INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE PRODUCED BY TDA

Pottawatomie County Tourism and Economic Development, Pottawatomie, KS

THE VIEUX & THE MILITARY ROAD



A tree in 1716 and already a large tree when the Declaration of Independence was written. It was known as the Liberty tree because the hundreds of thousands of travelers who passed by and took a moment to rest on the military road were set under its shelter. In 1998 a thoughtless act of vandalism destroyed this landmark behind of the tree.

The Native Americans called the Oregon Trail "The Great Medicine Road of the Whites" as they watched countless thousands of white-topped wagons and seemingly endless moving of troops.

Here at the Vieux Crossing was the first major campground west of St. Marys Mission — about one day's travel. Campgrounds were places to rest, graze livestock, repair equipment and bury the dead.

Crossing the Red Vermillion just to the east, with its steep banks and swift flowing river, was a major and dangerous undertaking requiring wagons to be lowered down the unstable bank by ropes, ferried across the river then hauled up the other side. Meanwhile, livestock also had to make their way down the bank and up the other side. A large train might take up to two days to cross this river, resulting in travelers camping on both sides of the river while the task was accomplished.

Besides the dangers associated with the wagon crossing, the river itself bore an insidious, invisible and lethal threat—cholera. This dreadful disease was carried from waterhole to waterhole by sick travelers and struck particularly hard in May of 1849 when more than 50 individuals died within a week at this campground and are buried in the cholera cemetery on the east side of the creek. These travelers may have been healthy in the morning and dead by mid-afternoon or may have lingered for a day or two.

"The heart has a thousand misgivings, and the mind is tortured with anxiety, and often as I passed the fresh made graves I have glanced at the side boards of the wagons, not knowing how soon it would serve as a coffin for some of us."

Luce P. Cook, California emigration of 1852

No wonder people were willing to pay Louis Vieux, a nearby resident and provisioner to the emigrants, a dollar a wagon to use the toll bridge he built across the river. Vieux reportedly made up to \$2000 a year in this enterprise. It was a bargain for the travelers, who were able to continue on their 2,000-mile journey, knowing full well that other streams, rivers and gullies would have to be crossed the hard way all along the route. Delays were inevitable but gaining a day or two heading into the Rocky Mountains might mean the difference between a safe passage and the terrible fate of the Donner Party in 1846, who entered the mountains late in the year and were trapped there in the snow. This story was foremost in every traveler's mind as they moved west and watched the calendar and the skies ahead.



A "Hill Country" scene, 1840s

This was also the location where the military road between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley turned southwest while the Oregon Trail turned north.

Fort Riley was established as an outpost for defense of the Oregon and Santa Fe trails. The establishment of the Oregon Trail as a major emigrant route result of John C. Fremont's expedition and subsequent writings in 1842, the Mormon migration of 1847, the gold rush of 1849 and the opening of the Oregon Territory to settlement, and often required the protection and assistance of troops. Col. Thomas T. Fauntleroy, commander of the First Dragoons (mounted riflemen) at Fort Leavenworth urged the establishment of a military station in the west. Brev. Maj. Edmund A. Ogden was appointed to locate the new post near the fork of the Kansas River. A camp was established by a detachment of the First Dragoons and was called Camp Center because it was believed that its location was close to the geographical center of the United States and its territories. It was later named Fort Riley in honor of Maj. Gen. Bennet Riley who, in 1829, commanded the first wagon train escort on the Santa Fe Trail. Riley never saw the post, as he died in 1853, the year Fort Riley was officially established.

The connection between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley was more than just a road. Replacement troops, command and assistance of all kinds were sent from Fort Leavenworth to support the outpost. This military road followed an established Indian trail and was eventually used by Russell, Majors and Waddell in their freighting trade and later in their Pony Express enterprise. While most of the initial building materials and supplies were shipped by riverboat up the Kansas River to the new fort, much of the food for the men and animals at Fort Riley was purchased from the nearest settlement, St. Marys Mission, 42 miles east along the road.

On August 1, 1855, cholera broke out at Fort Riley while most of the troops and senior medical staff were on campaign. It rapidly developed into an epidemic and a rider was sent to Fort Leavenworth to bring for help. Though the epidemic broke out only for a few days, 75-100 persons died and are buried at the fort.

The establishment of Fort Riley allowed cities and towns to grow and prosper and the Oregon Trail/Military Road continued to be used by the military, traders, merchants, and businessmen, as well as the emigrants heading even further west. Rachel Vieux Thurber, youngest daughter of Louis Vieux, who lived with her father on his Potawatomi allotment next to the toll bridge, recalled seeing stagecoaches traveling between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley and changing horses at their farm.

"Here we were, without law, without order, and without restraint; in a state of nature, amid the confused, revolving fragments of elementary society! Some were sad, while others were merry; and while the brave doubted, the timid trembled!"

Louise Thurber, Oregon emigration of 1850s, Cook, Oregon and California



Photograph by William H. Holmes, 1840s

On August 1, 1855, cholera broke out at Fort Riley while most of the troops and senior medical staff were on campaign. It rapidly developed into an epidemic and a rider was sent to Fort Leavenworth to bring for help. Though the epidemic broke out only for a few days, 75-100 persons died and are buried at the fort.



ORIGINAL ILLUMINATION OF THE OLD OREGON TRAIL



KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE KANSAS HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Old Cowtown Museum, Wichita, KS

The Kansas Prairie



Wichita State University Libraries, Dept. of Special Collections

French explorers coined the term, "Prairie," which means "meadow or lawn" to describe the grassland of the American Plains. This exhibit is a living, breathing and forever-changing area.

Prairies take time and patience to grow, mature and transition. In restoring the prairie, we are giving the land back to what it has always been, and wants to be again.

I love the wild flowers in this bright land of ours,
I love, too, the curlew's wild scream,
The bluffs of white rocks and the antelope flocks
That graze on our hillsides so green.
(Higley, 1873, "Home on the Range", verse 4)



Jacob's Well is a landmark in the Kansas Prairie. Kansas State Historical Society



Kansas Prairie Kansas State Historical Society



Film Hills Kansas State Historical Society



Signage made possible by the Fred C. & Mary R. Koch Foundation

Old Cowtown Museum, Wichita, KS

Environment



Wichita State University, Kansas, Dept. of Special Collections

Scattered about over this landscape, were groups of buffalo, fat and sleek, their bodies covered with a new coat of fur, black as jet. Some were grazing and others were lying down in the warm sun, or standing motionless as if asleep. This was their country and their home, and in all the broad valley there was no human being to disturb them. (Mead, 1888)



From 1860 - 1880, the time of the "Great Slaughter on the Plains," herds were systematically exterminated. Less than a thousand animals remained by 1900. Kansas State Historical Society



The American Bison was the most abundant grazing animal in North America estimated at 70 million animals. In 1971 a bison herd in southwestern Kansas was estimated at 4 million members. Kansas State Historical Society

For thousands of years, migratory animals followed the contours of the Plains making trails north from what we know today as Texas. Seasonal migrations established routes for game hunters and trappers and later for military roads.

Before the Plains were settled, they were considered a "Prairie Desert." Water was scarce, and so were trees. Great herds of buffalo roamed the vast open lands, living off of tall prairie and buffalo grass.



Wichita was a major center for buffalo hides on the Southern Plains. Hides were sold to the East for making and were then made into clothing and robes. Kansas State Historical Society



Established in the 1800s, the Cheyenne and Arapaho population also plummeted from an early estimate of 200,000 to 10,000. Kansas State Historical Society



Signage made possible by the K.T. Wietmann Foundation



ADDENDUM #4:

INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE PRODUCED BY TDA

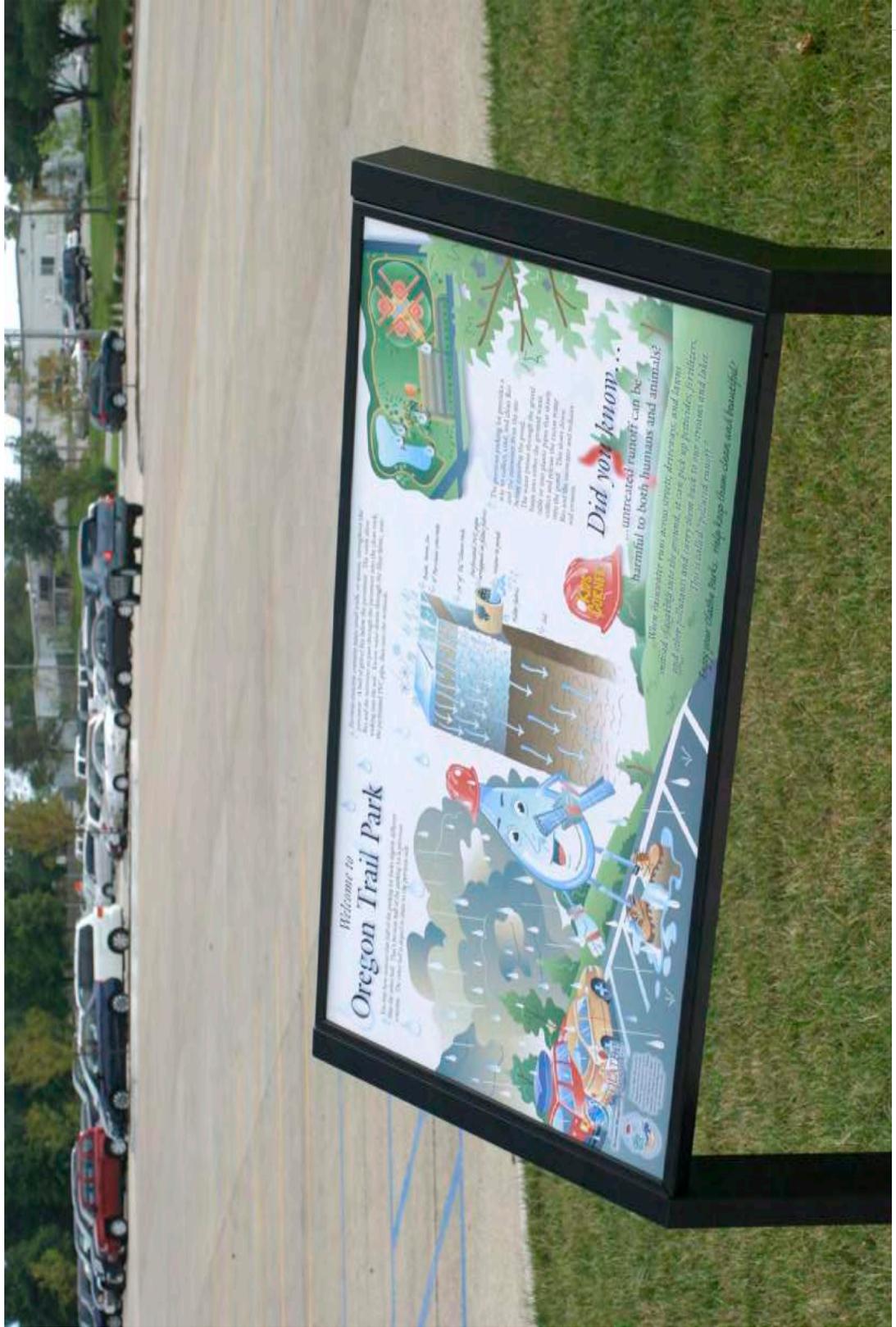
Olathe Parks and Recreation Department, Olathe, KS



ADDENDUM #4:

INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE PRODUCED BY TDA

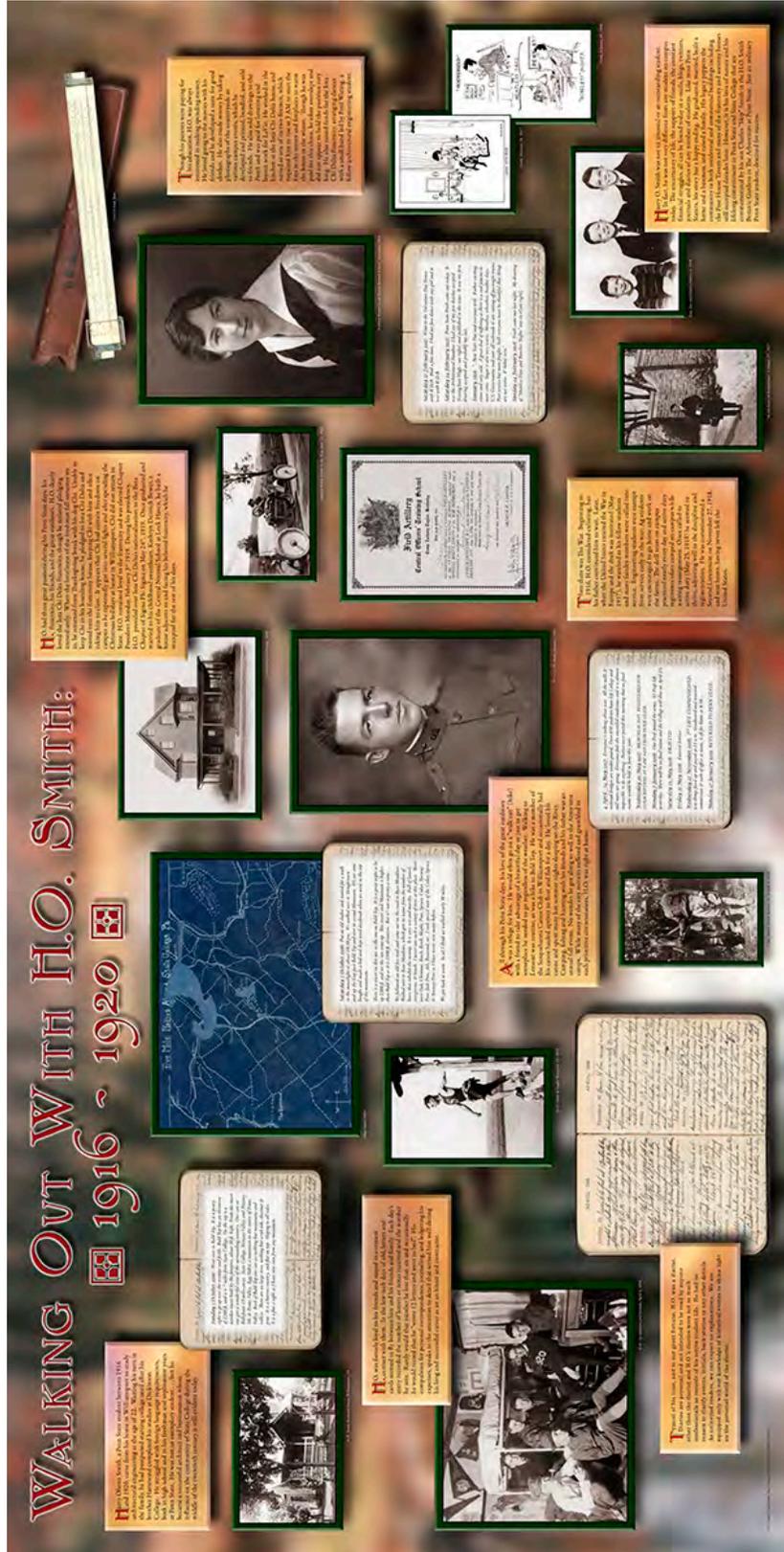
Olathe Parks and Recreation Department, Olathe, KS



ADDENDUM #4:

INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE PRODUCED BY TDA

The Pennsylvania State University, State College, PA



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INTERPRETIVE SIGNAGE PRODUCED BY TDA

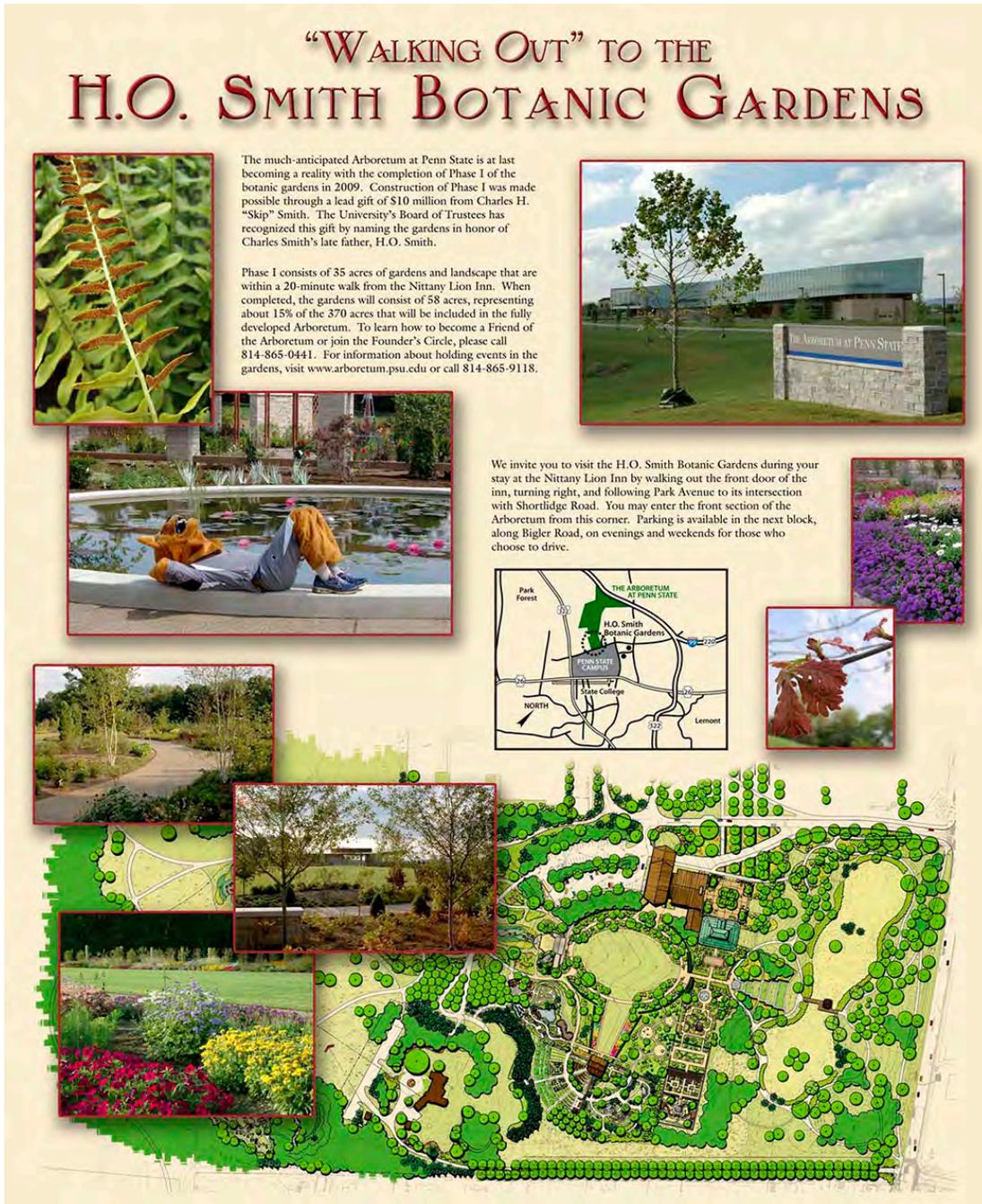
The Pennsylvania State University, State College, PA

“WALKING OUT” TO THE H.O. SMITH BOTANIC GARDENS

The much-anticipated Arboretum at Penn State is at last becoming a reality with the completion of Phase I of the botanic gardens in 2009. Construction of Phase I was made possible through a lead gift of \$10 million from Charles H. “Skip” Smith. The University’s Board of Trustees has recognized this gift by naming the gardens in honor of Charles Smith’s late father, H.O. Smith.

Phase I consists of 35 acres of gardens and landscape that are within a 20-minute walk from the Nittany Lion Inn. When completed, the gardens will consist of 58 acres, representing about 15% of the 370 acres that will be included in the fully developed Arboretum. To learn how to become a Friend of the Arboretum or join the Founder’s Circle, please call 814-865-0441. For information about holding events in the gardens, visit www.arboretum.psu.edu or call 814-865-9118.

We invite you to visit the H.O. Smith Botanic Gardens during your stay at the Nittany Lion Inn by walking out the front door of the inn, turning right, and following Park Avenue to its intersection with Shortlidge Road. You may enter the front section of the Arboretum from this corner. Parking is available in the next block, along Bigler Road, on evenings and weekends for those who choose to drive.



The collage features several key elements: a detailed close-up of a green fern frond with brownish-orange sori; a photograph of a young tree in a landscape setting with a building in the background; a person in a lion costume sitting on a ledge by a pond; a map of the area showing the Arboretum's location near Penn State University and State College; and various landscape photos showing different garden beds, trees, and paths.



History Colorado – State Historical Fund
1200 N. Broadway
Denver, CO 80203
4 September 2017

To Whom It May Concern,

Our community's history is very important to its recreational and heritage tourism economy: "Historic Grand Lake". Writing on behalf of the Grand Lake Area Chamber of commerce, we can speak to the importance of this economic driver. Each year visitors frequent Grand Lake to enjoy its unique recreational opportunities, many of these visitors come through the doors of the Grand Lake Visitor Center, which is operated by the Chamber. The Visitor center is often asked where one might learn more about the history of Grand Lake and how they can experience the heritage of our unique region. We very frequently direct travelers to the Grand Lake Historical Society and their educational offerings.

The mission of the Grand Lake Area Historical Society (GLAHS) is to preserve, protect, and promote the history of the Grand Lake area. The GLAHS operates the rustic Victorian Kauffman House hotel as a museum, and is working to complete a second historic site, the Cottage Camp. The centerpiece of the Cottage Camp is the Smith Eslick Cottage Court, a very early example of a "motor court" and precursor of modern motels. The Smith Eslick Cottage Court has received historic designation on both the National Register of Historic Places and the Colorado Register of Historic Properties. The Court's unique design is both rustic, using locally sourced materials in the style common in the Grand Lake area and unique in that it contains both accommodation units and carports under an integrated roof.

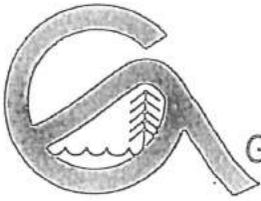
The Court's design is a very early commercial response to the advent of automobile tourism, and the opening of Rocky Mountain National Park. Automobile tourism is to this day the driver of the Grand Lake economy. The Cottage Court, the first "motor court" in Grand Lake and with its unique design, offered overnight and short-stay accommodations to a newly mobile traveler. The Smith Eslick Cottage Court has recently been completed restored to its 1930s condition, funded in part by a grant from History Colorado – State Historical Fund, and supported by additional, generous local donors. The Cottage Court already receives daily foot traffic, folks who want to examine and learn about this unusual building.

It is imperative that we now continue development, fabrication and installation of exciting, accurate, durable exhibits to inform the public about this structure and its importance in development of auto tourism in our area history and the greater West. We are asking History Colorado and the State Historical Fund to help us fund this project. The GLAHS already hosts annual events at the Cottage Camp site, but will eventually complete development of the entire site as a community events area, a place for social gathering and learning about our history. The Chamber wholeheartedly supports this effort.

Sincerely,

Samantha Bruegger
Executive Director, Grand Lake Area Chamber of Commerce

Grand Lake Area Chamber of Commerce
(970) 627-3402
www.grandlakechamber.com



TOWN OF
GRAND LAKE

September 11, 2017

History Colorado
State Historical Fund
1200 N. Broadway
Denver, CO 80203

To whom it may concern:

On behalf of the Town of Grand Lake, I am writing this letter of support for the Grand Lake Historic Society for grant funding from History Colorado, State Historical Fund to finish development, fabrication, and installation of a substantial set of exhibits at the Smith Eslick Cottage Court. Our community's history is very important to our recreational and heritage tourism economy: "Historic Grand Lake".

The mission of the Grand Lake Area Historical Society (GLAHS) is to preserve, protect, and promote the history of the Grand Lake area. The GLAHS operates the rustic Victorian Kauffman House hotel as a museum, and is working to complete a second historic site, the Cottage Camp.

The centerpiece of the Cottage Camp is the Smith Eslick Cottage Court, a very early example of a "motor court" and precursor of modern motels. The Smith Eslick Cottage Court has received historic designation on both the National Register of Historic Places and the Colorado Register of Historic Properties.

The Court's unique design is both rustic, using locally sourced materials in the style common in the Grand Lake area and unique in that it contains both accommodation units and carports under an integrated roof. The Court's design is a very early commercial response to the advent of automobile tourism, and the opening of Rocky Mountain National Park. Automobile tourism is to this day the primary driver of the Grand Lake economy.

The Cottage Court, the first "motor court" in Grand Lake and with its unique design, offered overnight and short-stay accommodations to a newly mobile traveler. The Court was built by members of the P.H. Smith and Eslick families, who had long been entrepreneurs in the customary construction business, but recognized the needs of the early auto tourist.

P.O. BOX 99, GRAND LAKE, COLORADO 80447-0099
PH. 970/627-3435
FAX 970/627-9290
E-MAIL town@townofgrandlake.com

The Smith Eslick Cottage Court has recently been completed and restored to its 1930's condition, funded in part by a grant from History Colorado – State Historical Fund, and supplemented by additional, generous local donors.

The Cottage Court already receives daily foot traffic, folks who want to examine and learn about this unusual building.

It is imperative that we now continue development, fabrication and installation of exciting, accurate, durable exhibits to inform the public about this structure and its importance in development of auto tourism in our area history and the greater West. Please endorse the Town's support for this grant funding from History Colorado and the State Historical Fund to help us continue this project.

Thank you for your time and consideration of this request.

Sincerely,



James C. Peterson
Mayor



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Rocky Mountain National Park
Estes Park, Colorado 80517



IN REPLY REFER TO:
H4217 (ROMO)

SEP 21 2017

History Colorado
State Historical Fund
1200 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203

To Whom It May Concern,

This letter conveys our full support for the Grand Lake Historical Society's (GLAHS) grant application to complete development, fabrication, and exhibits at the Smith Eslick Cottage Court.

The Cottage Court is located just outside Rocky Mountain National Park and shares a history that is connected to the park. The Court's design is a very early commercial response to the advent of automobile tourism and the opening of Rocky Mountain National Park. To this day, automobile tourism remains the primary driver of Grand Lake's economy. The Cottage Court's importance to history, both regional and national, is reflected in its listing on both the Colorado State Register of Historic Places and the National Register of Historic Places.

The Smith Eslick Cottage Court has recently been restored to its 1930s condition, funded in part by a grant from History Colorado – State Historical Fund, and supported by additional, generous local donors. It receives daily visitors who want to examine and learn about this unusual building. The GLAHS hosts annual events at the Cottage Camp site, but will eventually complete development of the entire site as a community events area, where residents and visitors alike will gather to learn about history.

The staff of Rocky Mountain National Park recognize the historic value of the property and make a point of including a tour of it every spring during our training for Colorado River District interpreters. We welcome the development, fabrication and installation of compelling exhibits that interpret the significance and relevance of this structure and its importance in the development of auto tourism.

Thank you for your consideration of this project,

Darla Sidles
Superintendent

Dave & Corinne Lively
dclively@netzero.com
P.O. Box 1554
Grand Lake, CO 80447
970-627-3693 Home 970-531-1211 Cell

October 1, 2017

History Colorado
State Historical Fund
1200 Broadway
Denver, CO 80203

State Historical Fund Director,

It is our pleasure to request grant support from the State Historical Fund to the Grand Lake Area Historical Society. The completion of the development, fabrication and installation of exhibits at the Smith-Eslick Cottage Court will be a wonderful addition to this historic site listed on the Colorado and National Registers. The exhibits, designed by nationally recognized Traub Design Associates, will be enjoyed by residents and visitors alike for years to come.

As members of the Historical Society we have seen first hand the accomplishments the volunteers have achieved. Their efforts to preserve and present the oldest extant motel in Colorado are monumental.

The continuing State Historical Fund funding support will allow the Grand Lake Area Historical Society to complete yet another phase in preparation of opening this site to the public as another example of the unique history of Grand Lake, while offering another educational opportunity showcasing history and the importance of historical preservation.

Thank you for your consideration.

Respectfully,
Dave and Corinne Lively

September 26, 2017

To Whom It May Concern
History Colorado – State Historical Fund
1200 N. Broadway
Denver, CO 80203

The Grand Lake Women's Club works with the Grand Lake Area Historical Society to help preserve and present the history of the Grand Lake Area. We yearly contribute to the projects of the Historical Society and many of our members volunteer for activities sponsored by them.

We support the work they are doing to educate the public through exhibits at the Smith-Eslick Cottage Court and look forward to viewing the exhibits and assisting with its development. Several years have been spent in developing this site for use by our community and visitors to Grand Lake. We hope that this will continue and the development of more exhibits will increase the interest and visitation to the Historic Site.

Funds from History Colorado - State Historical Society - will help to move this project along. We thank you for your continued help and consideration.

Kathleen Means
Secretary
Grand Lake Women's Club
Founded in 1912

September 28, 2017

History Colorado – State Historical Fund
1200 N. Broadway
Denver, CO 80203

RE: Letter of Support for the Smith-Eslick Cottage Court

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

It is my pleasure to write this letter to support the Grand Lake Historical Society's request for a grant to finish development, fabrication and installation of a substantial set of exhibits at the Smith-Eslick Cottage Court. Grand Lake is a unique town in that unlike most tourist destinations in Colorado, it has remained the same character and heritage that has attracted residents and tourists alike for over 100 years. The Smith-Eslick Cottage Court is an important part of that heritage because it represents an original reminder of the way families recreated with the introduction of the automobile. While the older generations can remember these types of auto courts from their childhoods, younger generations can only be made aware of Americans early travels from visits to sites like the Smith-Eslick Cottage Court. Unfortunately, few such sites exist to remind us of this history. I, therefore, please ask for your consideration on behalf the Grand lake Historical Society request.



Ken Fucik
Colorful Creatives
Grand Lake Colorado

Request for Taxpayer Identification Number and Certification

Give Form to the
requester. Do not
send to the IRS.

Print or type See Specific Instructions on page 2.	Name (as shown on your income tax return) GRAND LAKE AREA HISTORICAL SOCIETY		
	Business name/disregarded entity name, if different from above		
	Check appropriate box for federal tax classification: <input type="checkbox"/> Individual/Sole Proprietor or single member LLC <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> S Corporation <input type="checkbox"/> Partnership <input type="checkbox"/> Trust/estate <input type="checkbox"/> Limited liability company. Enter the tax classification (C=C corporation, S=S corporation, P=partnership) ▶ <small>Note. For a single-member LLC that is disregarded, do not check LLC; check the appropriate box in the line above for the tax classification of the single-member owner.</small> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (see instructions) ▶ <input type="checkbox"/> Government		Exemptions (codes apply only to certain entities, not individuals; see instructions on page 3): Exempt payee code (if any) _____ Exemption from FATCA reporting code (if any) _____ <small>(Applies to accounts maintained outside the U.S.)</small>
	Address (number, street, and apt. or suite no.) P.O. BOX 656, 610 CENTER DRIVE		Purchase Order address if different (optional)
City, state, and ZIP code GRAND LAKE CO 80447			
List account number(s) here (optional)		Contact name	Contact Email

Part I Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN)

Enter your TIN in the appropriate box. The TIN provided must match the name given on the "Name" line to avoid backup withholding. For individuals, this is your social security number (SSN). However, for a resident alien, sole proprietor, or disregarded entity, see the Part I instructions on page 3. For other entities, it is your employer identification number (EIN). If you do not have a number, see *How to get a TIN* on page 3.

Note. If the account is in more than one name, see the chart on page 4 for guidelines on whose number to enter.

	Social security number
	Employer identification number 84-6105634

Part II Certification

Under penalties of perjury, I certify that:

- The number shown on this form is my correct taxpayer identification number (or I am waiting for a number to be issued to me), and
- I am not subject to backup withholding because: (a) I am exempt from backup withholding, or (b) I have not been notified by the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) that I am subject to backup withholding as a result of a failure to report all interest or dividends, or (c) the IRS has notified me that I am no longer subject to backup withholding, and
- I am a U.S. citizen or other U.S. person (defined below), and
- The FATCA code(s) entered on this form (if any) indicating that I am exempt from FATCA reporting is correct.

Certification instructions. You must cross out item 2 above if you have been notified by the IRS that you are currently subject to backup withholding because you have failed to report all interest and dividends on your tax return. For real estate transactions, item 2 does not apply. For mortgage interest paid, acquisition or abandonment of secured property, cancellation of debt, contributions to an individual retirement arrangement (IRA), and generally, payments other than interest and dividends, you are not required to sign the certification, but you must provide your correct TIN. See the instructions on page 3.

Sign Here	Signature of U.S. person ▶	Date ▶ 9/23/17
------------------	----------------------------	-----------------------

Have you ever worked for the State of Colorado? Yes No

Have you ever worked for a PERA Employer? Yes No

Business Types (check all that apply):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CO Location/HQ in CO <input type="checkbox"/> CO Location/HQ out of CO <input type="checkbox"/> No CO Location/HQ in US <input type="checkbox"/> No CO Location/HQ out of US <input type="checkbox"/> Has Paid Compensation Tax <input type="checkbox"/> Has Not Paid Compensation Tax <input type="checkbox"/> African American <input type="checkbox"/> Asian Pacific American <input type="checkbox"/> Subcontinent Asian American <input type="checkbox"/> Hispanic American <input type="checkbox"/> Native American <input type="checkbox"/> CDOT Certified Emerging Small Business <input type="checkbox"/> CDOT Certified Disadvantaged Small Business <input type="checkbox"/> Women Owned <input type="checkbox"/> Woman Business Enterprise	<input type="checkbox"/> Veteran Owned <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled Vet Business Enterprise <input type="checkbox"/> Disadvantaged Veteran Enterprise <input type="checkbox"/> Service Disabled Veteran <input type="checkbox"/> Vietnam Veteran <input type="checkbox"/> Veteran Business Enterprise <input type="checkbox"/> Disadvantaged Business Enterprise <input type="checkbox"/> Small Disadvantaged Business <input type="checkbox"/> Disabled Owned <input type="checkbox"/> 8(A) Designation <input type="checkbox"/> HUBZone Certified <input type="checkbox"/> Labor Surplus <input type="checkbox"/> Historical Black Colleges & Universities <input type="checkbox"/> Small Business <input type="checkbox"/> Airport Concession Disadvantaged Business
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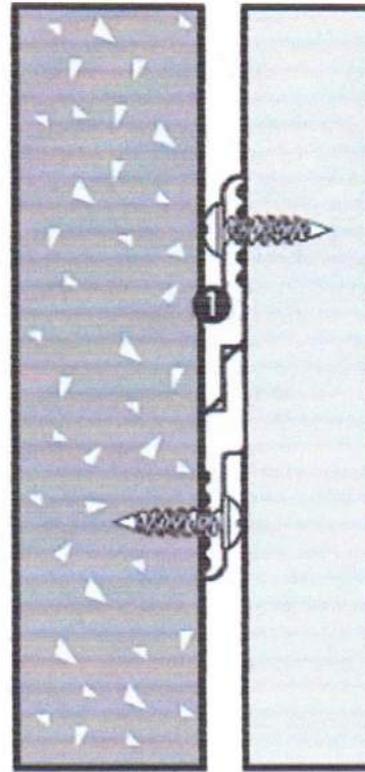
MONARCH Z CLIPS

Standard Z Clips

MF375 Clip

Features:

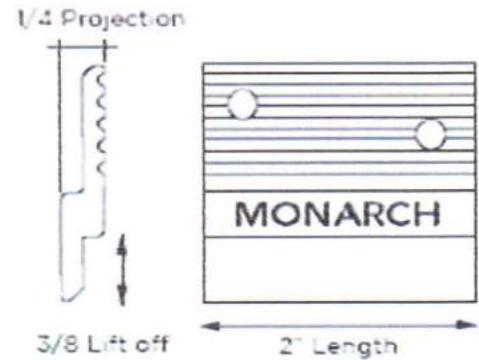
- Monarch Z Clip system for hanging interior panels where the installer desires a 3/8" length of engagement
- 1/2" clearance required between the top of the panel and the ceiling
- 6063-T6 Aluminum



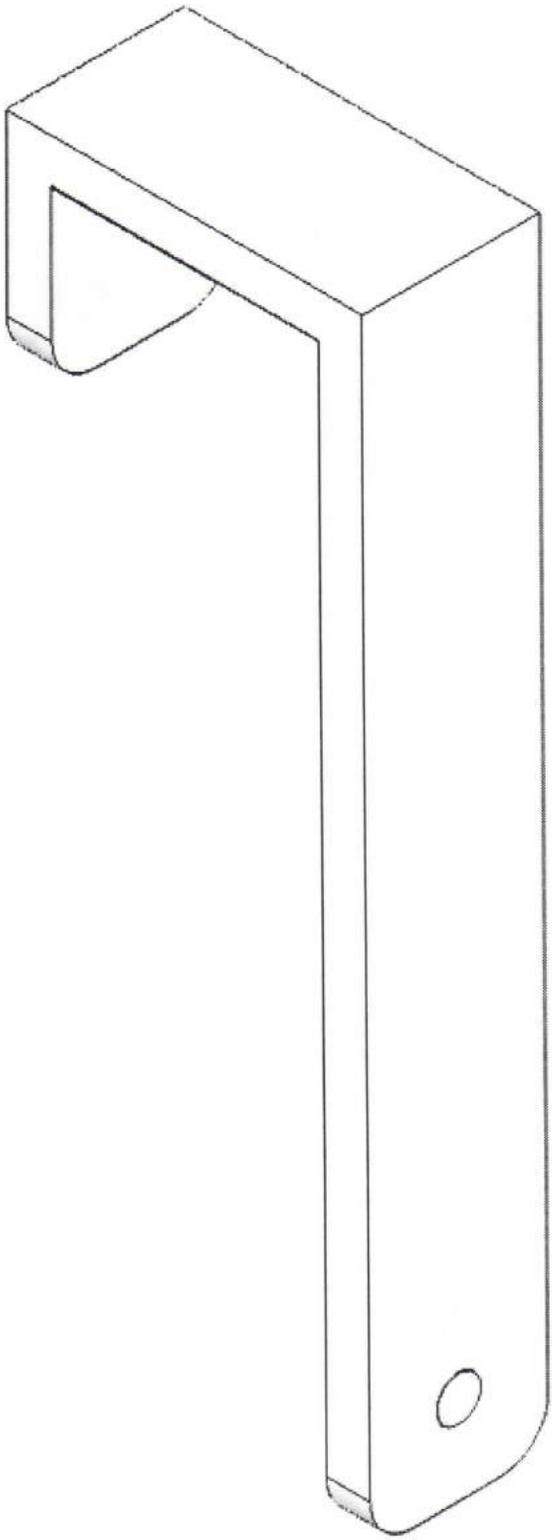
Standard Applications
3/8" Lift Off
1/4" Projection

1 MF375 Clip

MF375	
Material	Aluminum
Stock Clip Size	2 Inch
Stock Continuous Length	72 Inch, 144 Inch
Custom Lengths Available	Any
Lift Off (1)	3/8 Inch
Projection (2)	1/4 Inch
Availability	Same Day Shipping



- (1) The "Lift-Off" is the amount you need to raise the panel over its resting height to mount the panel.
- (2) The "Projection" is the distance that the panel sits out from the wall





Regulatory Data Sheet

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Document Group:	32-6577-4	Version Number:	3.00
Issue Date:	07/17/17	Supersedes Date:	01/20/17

VentureClad® 1577NA-WM, 1577NA-BM Laminate Film, 1577NW-FC903

3M
Industrial Adhesives and Tapes Division
3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144-1000, USA
1-888-3M HELPS (1-888-364-3577)

RDSs are available at www.3M.com

Regulations and Industry Standards

SDS (US OSHA)

This product is an article and therefore is not subject to the requirements of the US Occupational Safety and Health Administration's (OSHA) Hazardous Communications Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200(b)(6)(v) to provide a Safety Data Sheet (SDS).

CONEG

This product complies with the US CONEG (Coalition of Northeastern Governors) Model Toxics in Packaging Legislation as there is no intentionally added lead, cadmium, hexavalent chromium or mercury, and the sum total concentration of these substances in the product does not exceed 100 ppm by weight.

EU REACH

This product is an article, without intended release of a chemical substance, under the Regulation No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (refer to REACH, Article 3(3)). It is not a chemical preparation. Therefore, it is not subject to the (pre)-registration or the registration process. It does not require a safety data sheet.

EU REACH

This product, including any article that the product is composed of, does not contain at greater than 0.1% by weight a Substance of Very High Concern (SVHC) substance identified according to Article 59 of REACH. This declaration reflects the substances on the candidate SVHC list, effective July 2017.

EU RoHS

This product does not exceed the maximum concentration values (MCVs) set under EU Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS recast/RoHS 2), as stated in Annex II to that directive. This means that each of the homogenous materials within this product does not exceed the following MCVs: (a) 0.1% (by weight) for lead, mercury, hexavalent chromium, polybrominated biphenyls or polybrominated diphenyl ethers; and (b) 0.01% (by weight) for cadmium.

EU RoHS Phthalates

This product does not exceed the maximum concentration values (MCVs) for phthalates set under EU Directive 2011/65/EU (RoHS recast/RoHS 2), as amended by EU 2015/863, which applies to finished EEE after July 22, 2019 for Category 1-7, 10-

11 products and after July 22, 2021 for Category 8 and 9 products. This means that each of the homogeneous materials within this product does not exceed the MCV of 0.1% (by weight) for each of the following phthalates: DEHP, BBP, DBP, and DIBP.

Conflict Minerals

Conflict Minerals, which the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) has defined as gold, columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite, wolframite, or their derivatives (tin, tantalum, or tungsten), are not contained in or are not “necessary to the functionality or necessary to the production” of the above-listed product, as the term “necessary to the functionality or the production” is defined under the SEC’s Conflict Minerals Rule. 77 Fed. Reg. 56274 (Sept. 12, 2012).

Fluorinated Greenhouse Gas

A Fluorinated Greenhouse Gas (or F-Gas) listed under Annex I and II of Regulation (EU) No 517/2014 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 April 2014 is not intentionally added to the product, nor is it intentionally used in the manufacture of this 3M product.

Sustainability Advantage: Recycled content

This product does not contain recycled content.

Chemicals and/or Compounds of Interest

- Arsenic and (As) Compounds** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Asbestos** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Bisphenol A (BPA)** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Butyl Benzyl Phthalate (BBP)** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Cadmium and (Cd) Compounds** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Chlorinated Polyethylene** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Chloroprene (Neoprene)** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Chlorosulfonated Polyethylene** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Creosote** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Decabromodiphenyl Ether (Deca-BDE)** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Dibutyl Phthalate (DBP)** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Di(2-Ethylhexyl) Phthalate (DEHP)** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Diisodecyl Phthalate (DIDP)** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Diisononyl Phthalate (DINP)** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Di-n-Octyl Phthalate (DNOP)** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Flame Retardants (not PBB or PBDE)** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Formaldehyde** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Halogenated Compounds** : This product can be considered “low halogen”. Low halogen is defined by the Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) 61249-2-21 standard as having less than 900 ppm bromine, less than 900 ppm chlorine, and/or less than 1500 ppm total bromine and chlorine.
- Halogenated Flame Retardants** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Lead and (Pb) Compounds** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Mercury and (Hg) Compounds** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Natural Rubber Latex** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Nonylphenol (NP)** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Nonylphenol Ethoxylates (NPE)** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Organotin Compounds** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Pentachlorophenol** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Perfluorooctane Sulfonate (PFOS)** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Perfluorooctanoic Acid (PFOA)** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Petrochemical Fertilizers** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- Phthalates** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.
- PVC (Polyvinyl Chloride)** : This chemical or chemical compound is not intentionally added.

Disclaimers: The information provided in this document related to material content represents 3M’s knowledge and belief, which may be based in whole or in part on information provided by suppliers to 3M. This is intended to answer commonly asked questions about 3M products and is not intended to be a comprehensive listing of all substances that may be of interest or that may be regulated in this or other 3M products, nor is it intended to be a comprehensive

summary of any and all regulations that may apply to this product. Where substances are listed, their listing does not infer or constitute a judgment as to their safety, environmental or health impacts. Information is supplied upon the condition that the persons receiving the same will make their own determination as to its suitability for their purposes prior to use. Customers are encouraged to consult with legal and regulatory experts to determine applicable regulations in light of intended use of the product.

Limitation of Remedies and Liability: In the event any Product is proven not to conform with the information in this document, then to the extent permitted by law, 3M's entire liability and Buyer's exclusive remedy, will be at 3M's option either: (i) replacement of Product with a conforming product, or (ii) refund of the purchase price paid by Buyer for each non-conforming Product, within a reasonable time after written notification of said non-conformance and return of said Product to 3M. 3M shall not under any circumstances be liable for direct, incidental, special, or consequential damages (including but not limited to loss of profits, revenue, or business) related to or arising out of this certification, including, the use, misuse or inability to use the Product. Unless stated otherwise in writing, the foregoing language cannot be waived, modified, or supplemented in any manner whatsoever.



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Document Group:	36-5574-3	Version Number:	2.00
Issue Date:	07/13/17	Supersedes Date:	03/07/17

3M™ Scotchlite™ Print Wrap Film 780mC-10R with Comply™ Adhesive

3M
Commercial Solutions Division
3M Center, St. Paul, MN 55144-1000, USA
1-888-3M HELPS (1-888-364-3577)

RDSs are available at www.3M.com

Regulations and Industry Standards

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EU REACH

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EU RoHS

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Conflict Minerals

Conflict Minerals, which the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has defined as gold, columbite-tantalite (coltan), cassiterite, wolframite, or their derivatives (tin, tantalum, or tungsten), are not contained in and are not "necessary to the functionality or necessary to the production" of the above-listed product, as the term "necessary to the functionality or the production" is defined under the SEC's Conflict Minerals Rule. 77 Fed. Reg. 56274 (Sept. 12, 2012). Adhesive liners and similar materials that function like packaging to preserve product usability up to and following product purchase are not considered to be part of the product. They are out of scope for conflict minerals reporting (reference: National Association of

Manufacturers Guidelines for Interpreting the SEC Conflict Minerals Disclosure Rule, section II).

Disclaimers: The information provided in this document related to material content represents 3M's knowledge and belief, which may be based in whole or in part on information provided by suppliers to 3M. This is intended to answer commonly asked questions about 3M products and is not intended to be a comprehensive listing of all substances that may be of interest or that may be regulated in this or other 3M products, nor is it intended to be a comprehensive summary of any and all regulations that may apply to this product. Where substances are listed, their listing does not infer or constitute a judgment as to their safety, environmental or health impacts. Information is supplied upon the condition that the persons receiving the same will make their own determination as to its suitability for their purposes prior to use. Customers are encouraged to consult with legal and regulatory experts to determine applicable regulations in light of intended use of the product.

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1. Identification

Product name/GHS identifier: JELD-WEN MiraTEC Exterior Trim and Extira Exterior Panel

Identification: Hazards herein refer to dust produced from milling, machining, sanding, grinding, and otherwise generated particulates from mechanical action on hardwood trim and panels.

Product use/description: All exterior trim and panels are articles as shipped-nonhazardous and exempt from classification. Modifications to exterior trim and panel products, such as cutting, sanding, drilling, grinding, and other machining activities, may generate dust, classified below.

Manufacturer/supplier: JELD-WEN, inc.
3250 Lakeport Blvd.
Klamath Falls, OR 97601

Emergency Telephone: 1-(541)-885-7420 [USA] 24-Hour

2. Hazards Identification

Classification	Category	Hazard Statements
Skin irritation	3	H316: Wood dust causes mild skin irritation
Eye irritation	2B	H320: Wood dust causes eye irritation
Respiratory sensitization	1	H334: Dust from some wood species may cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
Carcinogen	1	H350: Inhalation exposure to dust may cause cancer
Combustible Dust	None	If small particles are generated during further processing, handling or by other means, wood may form combustible dust concentrations in air.

HMIS Label	NFPA Label	Danger!	Precautionary Statements								
<table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>Health</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>Flammability</td></tr> <tr><td>0</td><td>Reactivity</td></tr> <tr><td>A</td><td>Protective Equipment</td></tr> </table>	1	Health	1	Flammability	0	Reactivity	A	Protective Equipment		 	P201: Obtain special instructions before use. P202: Do not handle dust until all safety precautions have been read and understood. P264: Wash exposed skin and eyes thoroughly after handling dust. P273: Avoid release to the environment. P280: Use protective gloves and eye protection as required. P308: If exposed or concerned: get medical advice/attention. P501: Dispose of product in accordance with local, state, and federal guidelines.
1	Health										
1	Flammability										
0	Reactivity										
A	Protective Equipment										

Other hazards: Some dust may contain wood species that can cause allergic contact dermatitis. Waste, as defined in Directive 2006/12/EC, is not subject to classification, labelling and packaging requirements in 2008/1272/EC.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Hazardous Substances	CAS No.	EC No.	Composition (Mass %)
Wood	No CAS ₂	No EC	<92
Resin	9011-05-6 009009-54-5	No EC	<7
Slack Wax (Petroleum)	64742-61-6	265-165-5	<4
Zinc Borate	138265-88-0	265-169-7	<1
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	236-675-5	<1

Additives or impurities

Particulates generated by machining exterior trim and panels may also include a small percentage of particulates from cured coatings and other trace materials. The presence of these particulates is < 1% of the total dust anticipated to be generated, and does not increase or otherwise change the hazards associated with this material.

^aNo CAS per National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health. Wood is primarily maple, oak, hickory, and beech.

4. First Aid Measures

- If inhaled:** Wood dust may cause irritation to nose, throat; nasal dryness; coughing, sneezing, wheezing. Some wood species are sensitizers and may cause asthma. If cough or difficulty breathing develops; contact emergency medical provider, who should evaluate for respiratory tract irritation, bronchitis, pneumonitis. Titanium dioxide in dust is suspected of causing cancer. If exposed or concerned, get medical advice/attention.
- If in eyes:** Dust may cause mild eye irritation. In case of eye contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water (for at least 15 minutes). Call a physician if irritation persists.
- If ingested:** None
- If skin contact:** Wood dust may cause skin dryness and irritation. Some wood species are sensitizers and may cause contact dermatitis. Remove dust from skin by brushing. Flush skin with plenty of water. Consult physician if irritation persists.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

- Suitable extinguishing media:** Use water, dry chemical, carbon dioxide, foam, or other general purpose agent to extinguish fire. Use water to wet dust to reduce likelihood of ignition or dispersion of dust into the air. Remove burned or wet dust to open area after fire is extinguished.
- Combustion products:** Irritating or toxic substances may be emitted upon thermal decomposition. Thermal decomposition products include carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, and water.
- Special protective actions for firefighters:** Keep upwind of fire. Wear full firefighting turn-out gear and respiratory protection (SCBA). Large quantities of airborne combustible dust may ignite a secondary explosion.

6. Accidental Release Measures

- Personal precautions:** If dust becomes airborne, use personal protection recommended in *Section 8*. Wash exposed skin after handling.
- Environmental precautions:** Do not flush or sweep dust or waste into sewers or other drainage systems. Contain accumulated dust and dispose per *Section 13*.
- Containment and cleanup:** Sweep or vacuum dust and waste into solid container for recovery and disposal or storage. Avoid dust generating activities.

7. Handling and Storage

- Handling:** If modifications generate dust, minimize airborne dust. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid dust contact with eyes. Keep surfaces free of dust accumulations.
- Storage:** Keep away from ignition sources, such as heat, flames, static, and sparks. Depending on moisture content, particle diameter and airborne concentration, combustible dust may explode in the presence of an ignition source. Reference NFPA Standards- 654 and 664 for guidance.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limits				
Component	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Applicable International	
Wood fiber (as wood dust)	5 mg/m ³ (respirable) 15 mg/m ³ (total)	1 mg/m ³	UK WEL: 5 mg/m ³	BC: 1 mg/m ³
Resin	5 mg/m ³ (respirable) 15 mg/m ³ (total)	10 mg/m ³	None	None
Wax (as oil mist)	5 mg/m ³	5 mg/m ³	UK WEL: 5 mg/m ³	BC: 1 mg/m ³
Zinc borate	5 mg/m ³ (respirable) 15 mg/m ³ (total)	10 mg/m ³	None	None
Titanium dioxide	15 mg/m ³	10 mg/m ³	UK WEL: 10 mg/m ³ (total) 4 mg/m ³ (respirable)	BC: 10 mg/m ³ (total) 3 mg/m ³ (respirable)

Engineering Controls: Controls may be necessary to reduce dust to below its exposure limits during cutting, sanding, and other machining operations. Use local exhaust ventilation near the source to minimize dust distribution and accumulation.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE):

Eye Protection: Wear adequate eye protection; safety glasses, goggles, and/or face shields, depending on the activity performed.

Skin Protection: Avoid skin contact by wearing cloth or leather gloves and long sleeves where feasible.

Respiratory Protection: Dust exposure above exposure limits is not expected during normal use. If exposure limits might be exceeded, appropriate air purifying respirators with particulate filters should be worn. The minimum level of respiratory protection is a NIOSH- N95 disposable dust mask. When respirators are required, OSHA requires a respirator program per 29 CFR 1910.134.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance/odor:	Exterior trim and panels are articles. Dust generated from machining is light to dark colored granular to fibrous; finely divided particulate. Wood odor is mild, not overpowering or displeasing, may include a slight resin/solvent odor.		
Odor threshold:	Not applicable	Lower Flammability Limit:	>40g/m ³ (wood dust)
pH	Not applicable	Upper Flammability Limit:	Unknown
Melting/freezing point:	Not applicable	Auto-ignition temp:	400 - 550°F / 477-553 K (wood dust)
Initial boiling point/range:	Not applicable	Vapor density:	Not applicable
Flash point:	Not applicable	Vapor pressure:	Not applicable
Evaporation rate:	Not applicable	Specific gravity:	~0.56 (wood dust)
Molecular weight:	Varies	Solubility:	Insoluble
Flammability (solid/gas):	Not applicable	Partition Coefficient:	Not applicable
Viscosity:	Not applicable	Decomposition temperature:	Unknown

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity:	Not reactive
Chemical stability:	Stable
Possibility of hazardous reaction:	None
Conditions to avoid:	Excessive heat, sparks, flames, other ignition sources
Incompatible materials:	None known
Hazardous decomposition products:	Natural decomposition of organic materials such as wood dust may produce toxic gases and an oxygen deficient atmosphere in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas.

11. Toxicological Information

Likely routes of exposure:	Inhalation of dust may cause upper respiratory tract irritation. Skin or eye contact with dust from this product may cause physical irritation. Dust may cause allergenic effects upon inhalation or skin contact. Components in dust are potential carcinogens via inhalation.
Acute toxicity:	Zinc borate has low acute oral toxicity.
Skin corrosion/irritation:	Zinc borate has low acute dermal toxicity. Wood dust is a mild skin irritant. May cause reddening and irritation
Eye damage/irritation:	Dust may cause mild eye irritation.
Respiratory or skin sensitization:	Some wood species can elicit contact dermatitis or respiratory allergic response in sensitized individuals with prolonged or chronic contact. ACGIH: Review of human studies found that, "wood dusts can cause allergic contact dermatitis as a result of Type I and Type IV hypersensitivity, as well as irritant dermatitis."
Germ cell mutagenicity:	None
Carcinogenicity:	Wood dust and titanium dioxide in dust are potential carcinogens. See classifications in table below.

Reproductive toxicity: Animal ingestion studies, at high doses, indicated that borates may cause reproductive effects. Human studies of occupational exposure to borate dust showed no adverse effect on reproductive health.

Specific target organ (STOT): *Single exposure:* none. *Repeated exposure:* Inhalation of large amounts of dust may cause respiratory irritation and distress. ACGIH: "Studies of workers exposed to wood dust have observed decreased lung function compared to unexposed controls". FIOH-DIHT: "Data generated by the WOOD-RISK project collectively suggest an elevated risk of pulmonary disorders due to repeated exposure to wood dust, whether from hardwood or softwood species, mediated via inflammatory mechanisms."

Aspiration hazard: None

Acute Toxicity Values					
Component	Organism (Source)	Test Type	Route	Reported dose (normalized dose)	Effect / Notes
Linseed oil (as oil mist)	Mouse ^a	LD50	oral	22,000 mg/kg	The available toxicological data contain no evidence that an acute exposure to a high concentration of oil mist (mineral) would impede escape or cause any irreversible health effects within 30 minutes.
Wax (as oil mist)	Mouse ^a	LD50	oral	22,000 mg/kg	The available toxicological data contain no evidence that an acute exposure to a high concentration of oil mist (mineral) would impede escape or cause any irreversible health effects within 30 minutes.
Zinc borate	Rat ^b	LD50	oral	>10,000 gm/kg	practically non-toxic
	Rat ^b	LD50	oral	>10,000 mg/kg	practically non-toxic
Titanium dioxide	rat ^c	LC50	inhalation	>6,820 mg/m ³	practically non-toxic; 4-hr exposure; approx. lethal conc.; particle size not specified
	mouse, male ^d	LD50	oral	>10,000 mg/kg	practically non-toxic; 7-day observation period
	rabbit ^c	LD50	dermal	>10,000 mg/kg	practically non-toxic; approximate lethal concentration
	rat ^d	LD50	oral	>5,000 mg/kg	practically non-toxic

^a Bothe et al. 1975
^b Hubbard, S. Comparative Toxicology of Borates. 1998.
^c MDL Information Systems, Inc. Carbonic acid, calcium salt (1:1). Last updated: 2008-11. In: Registry of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances (RTECS®).
^d Roy, D., et al. Acute toxicity of dyes used in drugs and cosmetics. Eastern Pharmacist. Vol. 24 (May 1981). p. 125-126

Carcinogenicity						
Component	NTP	IARC	OSHA	NIOSH	ACGIH	EPA
Wood	K	1	—	P	A1	—
Resin	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wax	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zinc borate	—	—	—	—	—	—
Titanium dioxide	—	2B	—	—	A4	—

NTP: Wood dust is known to be a human carcinogen based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity from studies in humans.
 NIOSH: Wood dust is listed as a potential occupational carcinogen.
 IARC: Wood dust is carcinogenic to humans (Group 1). Titanium dioxide is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).
 ACGIH: Titanium dioxide listed as not classifiable (A4). Beech and oak wood dust are listed as confirmed human carcinogen (A1).

12. Ecological Information

General information: No testing is available for dust generated from the product. Available ecological information for components is summarized.

Zinc borate: Borate and zinc occur naturally in seawater at average concentrations of 5 mg/L and at lower concentrations in fresh water; however it can be harmful to plants and aquatic life in high concentrations. Care should be taken to minimize the amount of zinc borate released into the environment.

Toxicity: Titanium dioxide >240 mg/L, 96-Hr. LC50 Cyprinodon variegatus (fish, estuary, marine), (Du Pont de Nemours (Deutschland) GmbH, Bayer AG Leverkusen, In: ICULID)
 Zinc borate > 2.7 mg/L, 96-Hr. LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)
 > 355 mg/L, 96-Hr. LC50 Lepomis macrochirus (bluegill)

Persistence and degradability: Under certain conditions, zinc borate will slowly hydrolyze to form other inorganic chemicals such as zinc hydroxide and boric acid.

Bio-accumulation potential: Not available

Mobility: Zinc borate is sparingly soluble in water and may be leachable through normal soil.

13. Disposal Considerations

Disposal methods: Do not dispose to sewer or environment. Observe all applicable federal, state, and local regulations. Waste, as defined in Directive 2006/12/EC, is not subject to classification, labelling and packaging requirements in 2008/1272/EC.

RCRA Waste Code: Does not meet RCRA criteria for US hazardous waste. Not listed and does not contain any TCLP compounds.

14. Transport Information

UN Number: None. Also no CHRIS or DOT Hazard number.

Proper shipping name: Exterior Trim and Panels

Transport hazard classes: Not considered a hazardous classification

Packing group, if applicable: No specific hazardous material packing requirements

U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT): Not regulated
 Transportation of Dangerous Goods (TDG): Not regulated
 International Maritime Organization (IMDG): Not regulated
 International Air Transport Association (IATA): Not regulated

15. Regulatory Information

US Federal Regulations Applicable to Ingredients	
Regulation	Components
Hazard Communication	Articles are not hazardous under the criteria of the US OSHA Hazard Communication Standard 29 CFR 1910.1200. However, dust generated by sawing, sanding or machining products may be hazardous and is included.
SARA Title III	No Extremely Hazardous Substances. No components listed under section 311/312. This product does not contain any chemical ingredients with known CAS numbers that exceed the de minimis reporting levels established by SARA Title III, section 313 and 40 CFR section 372.
TSCA Inventory List	All components, except wood fiber, are included in the EPA Toxic Substances Control Act Chemical Substance Inventory.
CERCLA	None listed.
FDA	Not intended for use as a food additive or indirect food contact item.

US State Regulations Applicable to Ingredients	
Component	US State Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)
Wood dust	California, Michigan, Vermont: 5 mg/m ³ PEL, 10 mg/m ³ STEL
	Oregon: 10 mg/m ³ PEL (non-allergenic)
	Washington: 5 mg/m ³ PEL, 10 mg/m ³ STEL (nonallergenic), 2.5 mg/m ³ PEL, 5 mg/m ³ STEL (allergenic)
	New Jersey Right to Know List
	Massachusetts Substance List
	California Proposition 65 List – Cancer, Dec 2009
Titanium dioxide	Oregon, Michigan, Washington: 10 mg/m ³
	California: PNOR 5 mg/m ³ (resp) 10 mg/m ³ (total)
California Proposition 65: This product contains one or more chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer when airborne unbound particles of respirable size are generated.	
All product components are listed in the New Jersey Right to Know List, Massachusetts Hazardous Substance List, Minnesota Hazardous Substance List and Pennsylvania Right to Know List	

International Regulations Applicable to Ingredients	
Component	Regulation
Wood dust	British Columbia: 5 mg/m ³ PEL, 10 mg/m ³ STEL
	Germany: Skin sensitizer, carcinogen
	WHMIS Controlled Product: D2A (wood dust: IARC Group 1)
Titanium dioxide	Specified on the Canadian Domestic Substance List and meet WHMIS D2A – “very toxic”.

Classification	Category	Basis of Classification
Self-classification of mixture based on available data consistent with GHS Rev. 4 and OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200. 98% of the mixture consists of component(s) of unknown hazards to the aquatic environment. 94-96% of the mixture consists of components of unknown acute toxicity hazards.		
Skin irritation	3	Wood dust causes mild skin irritation
Eye irritation	2B	Wood dust causes eye irritation
Respiratory sensitization	1	Dust from some wood species may cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled
Carcinogen	1	Inhalation exposure to wood dust may cause cancer
Combustible Dust	None	If small particles are generated during further processing, handling or by other means, wood may form combustible dust concentrations in air.

16. Other Information

Revision Indicator: SDS, Version 1.0 Draft (March 26, 2015)

Preparer: PCA Health and Safety Consultants, Inc. in Lake Oswego, OR 1-(503)-652-6040 [USA]

Abbreviations and acronyms:

HMIS – hazardous materials information system, NFPA – US National Fire Protection Agency, CAS – Chemical Abstracts Service Registry, EC – European Commission, NIOSH - National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, SCBA – self-contained breathing apparatus, OSHA – US Occupational Safety and Health Act, PEL – Permissible Exposure Limit, ACGIH – American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, UK WEL – United Kingdom Health and Safety Executive Workplace Exposure Limit, GER MAK – Germany Maximum Workplace Concentration, TLV – Threshold Limit Value, PNOR - particulates not otherwise regulated (nuisance, or “inert” dust), PNOS - particulates not otherwise specified, ATSDR – Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, NTP – National Toxicology Program, IARC- International Agency for Research on Cancer, IUCLID - International Uniform Chemical Information Database

This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) meets the requirements of Global Harmonization System (GHS) Rev. 4, OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200), and Health Canada's WHMIS. The Information presented herein has been compiled from sources considered to be reliable and is accurate and reliable to the best of our knowledge and belief, but is not guaranteed to be so. No warranty of any kind, express or implied, is made concerning the safe use of this material in your process or in combination with other substances.

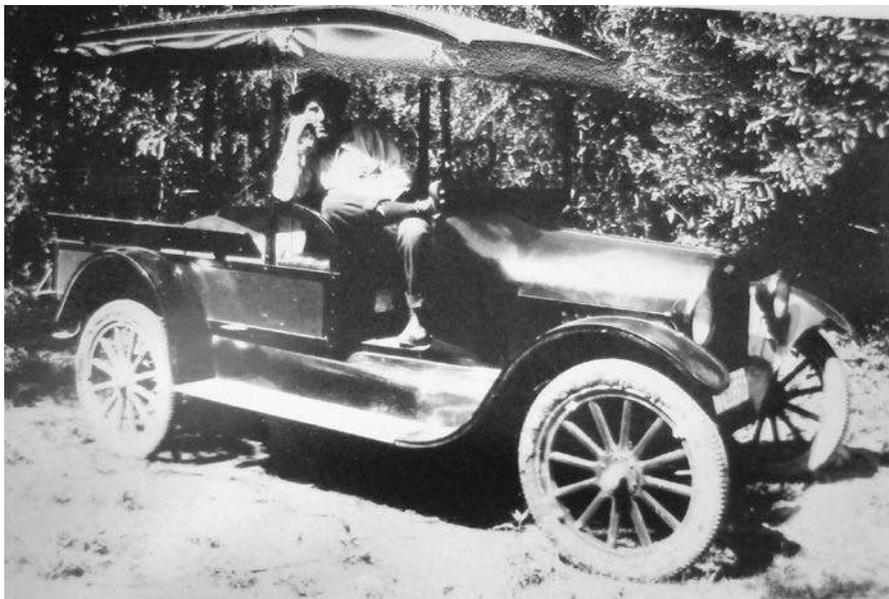
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Historic Image 1
P.H. Smith and Daughters



Historic Image 2
Grace and Clyde Eslick, 1957



Historic Image 3
Clyde Eslick

Historic Cottage Court transformed Grand Lake tourism

Historical Society works to restore local landmark

Lance Maggart
lmaggart@skyhidailynews.com

The history of Grand County is written into the buildings and byways that fill this land.

Cabins and ranches from the homestead era, in various states of disrepair, still dot the landscape and remind us of a history stretching back to an era before cars, when only stagecoaches and trains could traverse the high mountain passes to emerge in the Grand Valley.

More than 100 years ago, before the development of the automobile, Grand Lake was already carving out a niche as a world-class tourist destination. For the first decade and a half after the start of the 20th century Grand Lake was still primarily a vacation spot for elites and those who could afford to take weeks or even months off during the summer for extended vacations. The difficult mountain passes required days to traverse, excluding all but the wealthiest, or most hardy, from enjoying the high Rockies.

A series of fortuitous developments around 1915 transformed Grand Lake from a remote vacation destination for the wealthy into a relatively accessible summer hot spot for the newly emerging American middle class.

In 1915 Rocky Mountain National Park (RMNP) was established, creating a focal point for tourists. At roughly the same time the automobile was becoming the chosen form of transportation for many citizens.

Against this backdrop the Smith Eslick Cottage Court was constructed. Now over 100 years old, the Cottage Court is finding new life as the Grand Lake Area Historical Society (GLAHS) works to rehabilitate the structure as an historical landmark.

The building is a quaint and unassuming facility made up of just a few cabins. It appears, to the untrained eye, to be an old storage shed or barn. But if you take a closer look you'll find more than beds and carports. You'll find an idea; one that transformed Grand Lake, and heralded a new age in American culture.

The Cottage Court was a first of its kind tourism business, decades ahead of its time. While motels and the scenic byways of America would become quintessential parts of post-World War II American culture; the Cottage Court in Grand Lake, it seems, was the first tourist rental facility created specifically to provide accommodations for those traveling by car, offering carports adjacent to the rented rooms.

It is all but impossible to determine, but because the Cottage Court is believed to be the first

such business in the U.S. and because mass-automobile culture developed first in the U.S., it is possible that the Smith Eslick Cottage Court was the first "motel" or "motor-hotel" in the world.

The Smith Eslick Cottage Court was created, as the name implies, by the Smith and Eslick families sometime in the early 1900s, though the dates remain hard to pin down exactly. Smith family patriarch P.H. Smith moved to the Grand Valley from Breckenridge in 1882 to work at a sawmill. His daughter Georgia would eventually marry an English miner living in Idaho Springs named Alfred Eslick. Alfred and Georgia and their then six children lived in Idaho Springs but moved to Grand Lake around 1905, after Alfred began struggling with "miner's consumption." After moving to Grand Lake Alfred Eslick began working for his father-in-law P.H. Smith who owned a sawmill in the Town.

Sometime thereafter, but before 1915, the Cottage Court facilities were built by Alfred and his son Clyde Eslick. The information about this transformative structure was provided by the Historical Society, which has spent nearly a decade working to preserve the Cottage Court.

The facility was originally located on Grand Avenue at Vine Street where the Rocky Mountain

Repertory Theatre is currently located. In 2009 the Society purchased property at 729 Lake Ave. on the corner of Lake Avenue and Vine Street for the Cottage Court, just one block south of it's original location. Jim Cervinka, GLAHS Board President, explained the new location of the facility is still appropriate from a historical perspective as Lake Avenue was the original entrance to Grand Lake when the Eslicks built the Cottage Court.

In the fall of 2009 the difficult process of moving the structure was undertaken. According to Elin Capps, GLAHS Cottage Camp Committees Chair Person, the move was conducted by a professional firm that used a crane and other heavy equipment to move the structure, foot-by-foot, across Vine Street to the new location. The move, including the structure's preparation phase took multiple days.

Over the past several years the GLAHS has raised funds from various grants as well as the Grand Lake community to rehabilitate the structure, including restoring some of the rental rooms, replacing the weathered roof, and placing the structure on a permanent foundation. This year water taps were added to the site had a lawn sodded.

While work on the project is ongoing, including the development of an additional lot

immediately west of the building and the preservation of another cabin, the Smith Eslick Cottage Court will see extra activity next Monday, Aug. 24, when the Vintage Time Travelers Model T Community Chicken Dinner and Campfire event is held at the site. The event is part of the larger Rocky Mountain National Park Centennial Celebrations.

The event will feature a Buena Vista car club called the Vintage Time Travelers. They will attempt to retrace the steps of a group of early motorists by making the "Park to Park" trip, recreating a 1920 drive made by Model As through 10 of the then 12 National Parks in existence. The Vintage Time Travelers will head off over Trail Ridge Road after a ceremonial ribbon cutting Tuesday morning at 8:15 a.m. at the Grand Lake entrance to the Park. The event will feature local history buff Dave Naples portraying Teddy Roosevelt. Monday night folks can enjoy a chicken dinner at the Cottage Court for a fee from 5:30 p.m. to 7 p.m. along with music and storytellers.

The Historical Society plans on beginning full restoration work on the Smith Eslick Cottage Court next spring thanks to a generous grant from History Colorado, the State Historical Fund. They also hope to place the facility on the National Historic Register in the near future. 121

Historical society presents plans for original Grand Lake motel

By Hank Shell

hshell@skyhidailynews.com

The Grand Lake Area Historical Society is currently working to preserve what is perhaps the nation's oldest original precursor to the motel.

The society will seek community feedback on plans for its Smith Eslick Cottage Camp project at its meeting on Wednesday, June 11, at 7 p.m.

The Smith Eslick Cottage Camp was supposedly constructed in 1915, the same year Rocky Mountain National Park was established, said Jim Cervenka, president of the Grand Lake Area Historical Society.

The building, like others of its time, was a four-unit motel with a covered carport. However, Cervenka said that the Grand Lake motel is the only one that remains unadulterated, possibly making it the oldest original motel in the United States.

"This one is like it was when it was first built in 1915, which is kind of good news and bad news," Cervenka said. "The good news being that it's kind of unique in the nation and bad news meaning that it needs work."

The Grand Lake Area Historical Society hopes to turn the site into a museum and a sort of historical link between the motor lodge era and the stagecoach era, which is already represented by the Kauffman House Museum in Grand Lake.

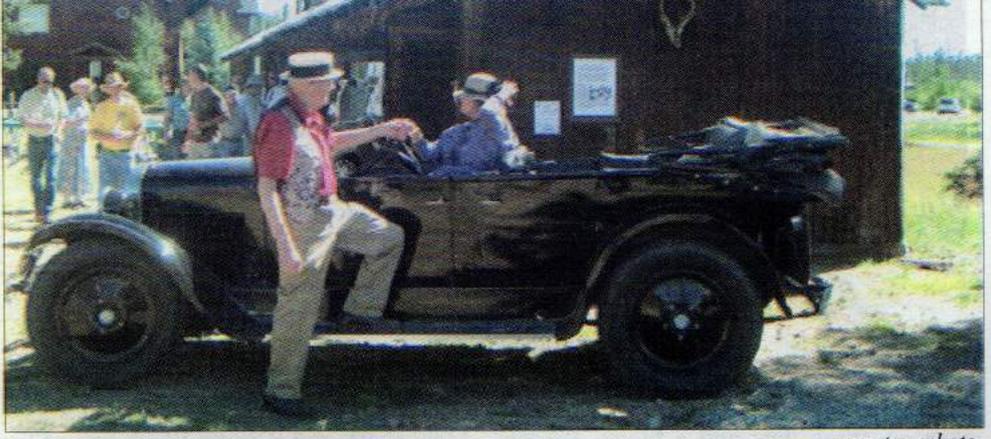
Right now, Cervenka's group is trying to raise \$80,000 to purchase a lot adjacent to the motel.

"We're trying to purchase the adjacent lot so we can exhibit and interpret more of Grand Lake's history," Cervenka said.

The group has already raised around \$40,000, and Cervenka said he hopes to raise the rest of the money by the end of June. Architect Dennis Humphries, of Humphries Poli Architects, Denver, will present some of his ideas for how the lot can be used at the June 11 meeting.

"The next step is going to be rehabilitation, bringing it up to building code standards and then starting to restore some of the rooms so we can have people come inside of them," Cervenka said.

The society will hold its June 11 meeting at the Grand Lake Community House.



courtesy photo

The advent of the automobile in the early 1900s defined tourism and recreation for the masses. The chance to drive a personal car through majestic high mountain scenery and wildlife habitat, plus being able to find affordable, comfortable overnight accommodations were new and exciting.

Grand Lake's Smith Eslick Cottage Court listed in National Register of Historic Places

The Smith Eslick Cottage Court, located at the corner of Lake Avenue and Vine Street in Grand Lake, Colorado, has been listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Smith – Eslick Cottage Court is named for three generations of the same family who built the structure around 1915 and operated the business into the mid-20th century.

The Smith-Eslick family built what they called the Cottage Court, later referred to as Eslick's Cottage Camp and Eslick's Cabins. It was originally right on the old road into Grand Lake, CO. The road wound past the present Daven Haven, turned into the present Vine Street and then into Grand Avenue.

The simple Smith – Eslick structure has survived essentially unchanged for almost 95 years as a tangible reminder of how earlier generations might have vacationed. This was an overnight accommodation for automobile travelers, one of the first modern motel's of its kind. Each Cottage Court room included a bed, fold-down table, chair and wood stove. This was a step-up in comfort over more primitive auto camps to which travelers carried all their own supplies. This also explains the four cabins separated by open "car ports," all joined by a common roof.

History experts from the National Trust for Historic Preservation and the Colorado Historical Society believe that the Cottage Court is probably the oldest original motel structure in the United States.

Places is the official federal list of districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects significant in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture. These contribute to an understanding of the historical and cultural foundations of the nation. Authorized under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register is a national program to coordinate and support public and private efforts to identify, evaluate, and protect our historic and archaeological resources. The National Park Service provides overall program administration. The Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (OAHP) in History Colorado, the Colorado Historical Society, administers the register in Colorado. OAHP assists property owners in listing Colorado's most historically and architecturally significant buildings, structures, and sites in the National Register of Historic Places and Colorado State Register of Historic Properties; the Smith Eslick Cottage Court is also listed on the Colorado Register. In Colorado there are over 1,300 properties listed in the National Register and over 1,800 listed in the State Register.

In historic Grand Lake, the Grand Lake Lodge, Kauffman House and Smith Eslick Cottage Court are listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The Grand Lake Community House and Smith Eslick Cottage Court are listed in the Colorado State Register of Historic Properties.

The National Register of Historic

ATTACHMENT 1

Examples of Responses to our RFPs for Exhibit Design Consultant

We have abundant experience in all of the required areas for your project. Your RFP is well prepared and to the point. Unfortunately the budget range is substantially below the amounts we would require to fulfill your project requirements and our quality standards for this type of work. Thus we will not be able to submit a proposal. We wish you every success in this project. John Feinberg The Collaborative, Inc.

We've reviewed the RFP. It looks like a very interesting project and one that we would enjoy working on. Unfortunately, we don't think the fee of \$7,000 is nearly enough for the scope of work, the need for consultants to develop the construction documents, and the location of the project (for travel time and expenses). Please know that we appreciate you sending us the RFP and would like to work with you. Tim and Kris Hoen Hoehn Architects PC

Attached here you will find a budget for what I believe will cover the scope of work you presented in your proposal letter. I know this may be much more than you can spend, but I am confident this approach will deliver you a unique experience that will be ready to be built and a success with guests. This budget includes the following items that I believe necessary for you to have in your hand a design package that can be built and opened by your proposed date.

Phase 1 Kickoff Meeting/Creative Concept

Creative Director will travel to the site for a one day meeting with the Historical Society to discuss the entire project and see the site. Within two weeks after that trip, Creative Director will deliver a complete Creative Concept Design package that includes a written description and preliminary groundplan of the entire guest experience and reference images of the intended design style and possible interactives. The presentation of this package can be made via Skype and any and all notes or requested changes will be made. The final Creative Concept Design package will be approved by the client prior to the start of any work on Phase 2.

Phase 2 Design Package

The Creative Director and Art Director will create designs for any and all elements in the experience including but not limited to signage, interactives, graphic panels. This design package will contain sufficient details in the drawings for contractors to build the final designs. The Creative Director will travel to site to make final presentation of all materials.

Phase 3 Build & Install

I have not included any costs for this phase but it is advisable to have the Creative Director available during the construction phase to approve elements and at the installation to ensure that everything is installed an operating according to the design.

Please review all of this and if you would to talk about it further, let me know a good time and I will be happy to discuss it. I hope this makes sense and I hope we can find a way to work together. Thanks. David M. Weiss

Creative Director/Writer

Phase 1

Initial
Meeting/Site
Visit 2 days \$500.00 \$1,000.00
Concept
Book/Treatment 10 days \$500.00 \$5,000.00
Travel 1 R/T \$750.00 \$750.00

Phase 2

Design
Phase 10 days \$500.00 \$5,000.00
Final
Presentation 2 day \$500.00
\$1,000.00
Travel 1 R/T \$750.00 \$750.00

Exhibit Designer

Phase 2
Design
Phase 10 days \$500.00 \$5,000.00

TOTAL

AMOUNT \$18,500.00

ATTACHMENT 2

KEY THEMES, LOCATIONS, SIGNAGE

Location: Accommodation Unit #1

Visitors walk completely into the space. Signage: wall-mounted, well-written text panel with supportive photographs, graphics

Focus of this Location: Entertainment and Recreation

What is this building, and why is it significant? The Cottage Court is a unique example of the Grand Lake community's response to the advent of automobile tourism. Motoring tourists were attracted to the natural beauty and recreational opportunities of the area and the newly opened Rocky Mountain National Park. The Cottage Court's design provided both lodging accommodations and vehicle protection, e.g. drive in with no parking problems, door and screen opening directly into the carport so the owner could watch his automobile, roof overhead in inclement weather, windows on the front and back sides of each room allowing mountain breezes to cool the day.

Location: Carport #1

Visitors walk completely into the space. Signage: wall-mounted, well-written text panel with supportive photographs, graphics

Focus of this Location: Architecture

What is this building, and why is it significant? The Cottage Court is an excellent example of Grand Lake's Rocky Mountain Rustic style of architecture. The builders of the Cottage Court adapted the local architectural style used in building wood-framed cabins for the construction of their new Cottage Court facility. Present a description of the techniques used in building the Cottage Court: early sawmill, definitions of terms, e.g. barkie, lodge pole pine. The unique Rocky Mountain Rustic Style of architecture can still be seen today in the historic homes in the Town of Grand Lake. Can you locate any of those homes?

Location: Accommodation Unit #2, featuring a restored ca. 1915 interior

Visitors stand just inside the doorway to observe this space. Signage: wall-mounted, well-written text panel with supportive photographs, graphics

Focus of this Location: Architecture.

The authentically restored 1915 interior with its simple bed, wood stove, drop-down table and chair demonstrates the basic amenities offered the early auto-tourist. Note what is not here – no indoor plumbing so guests used the outhouse, got water from a well pump. No electricity, so lamps and lanterns were needed. This simple interior was more comfortable than many alternatives available at the time, e.g. throwing a bedroll on the grass, tents or cots and other devices attached to or specially designed for carrying in an automobile. The entire floor of this accommodation unit had decomposed and was restored using in-kind materials, the same materials as had the original. Similarly, the original simple cardboard wall covering was restored with its splotches of color.

Location: Carport #2

Visitors walk completely into the space. Signage: wall-mounted, well-written text panel with supportive photographs, graphics

Focus of this Location: Architecture

Before the advent of automobiles, visitors to Grand Lake would usually come by some sort of horse drawn wagon or stagecoach over dirt roads. Visitors were dropped off at various hotels, and then the wagons or stagecoaches continued on to other locations. Three stables operating within Grand Lake were ready to care for horses, provide cover for repairing or storing wagons and stagecoaches, or assist with needed supplies. Early automobiles struggled on those same treacherous dirt roads to come to Grand Lake, but the Cottage Court was the first building in the area that offered protection for automobiles as well as their drivers. Early automobiles had cloth roofs or no roofs, as steel roofs were not added to cars until the 1930s, so having a covered carport adjacent to one's Cottage Court accommodation unit was a unique and welcome feature.

Location: Accommodation Unit #3

Visitors walk completely into the space. Signage: wall-mounted, well-written text panel with map panel showing relevant area locations, e.g. location of family lumber works, earlier constructions, nearby notable rustic buildings

Focus of this Location: Commerce

What is this building, and why is it significant? The Smith Eslick families prospered through hard work and entrepreneurial spirit. Smith's first Grand Lake business was a saw mill and lumber yard which supplied his construction projects, two Victorian era hotels, the Grand Lake Yacht Club and numerous other structures. These ventures preceded the advent of automobile tourism to the area, when grandson Clyde Eslick and his father Albert built this Cottage Court. The Smith family adjusted their businesses to meet the changing demands of touring visitors. Clyde put plywood on walls in this space in the 1930s, a time when the Smiths and other local entrepreneurs built competing cabins and small summer rental homes, many of which are still operating in Grand Lake. Clyde later also built many more homes in the area, all in the rustic style that worked well in the town and community's forested environment.

Location: Carport #3, featuring a non-working Model A on display

Visitors walk completely into the space. Signage: wall-mounted, well-written text panel with supportive photographs, graphics

Focus of this Location: Architecture, Commerce

Cars created opportunities for new travel and recreational opportunities, changing forever the demands and expectations of travelers. The Smith Eslick Cottage Court was Grand Lake's first motor court designed just for auto-tourists, but by the 1940s there were other "motels" of various configurations and drive-right-up-to lodges operating in the area. What is remarkable about Grand Lake is that many original buildings are still here, just refashioned to meet new demands. Hotels became restaurants and offered carry-out sandwiches. Liveries and stables installed gas pumps. Groceries catering to locals became gift shops, ice cream and candy shops for visitors.

Fortunately, this Cottage Court was mostly ignored after the Eslicks stopped their business in the early 1960s, and so stayed in close to its original condition.

Location: Accommodation Unit #4, featuring an ADA doorway, accessible ramp and turnaround

Visitors stand or wheel four feet inside the doorway to observe this space. S Signage: wall-mounted, well-written text panel with supportive photographs, graphics

Focus of this Location: Architecture, Commerce

Clyde Eslick updated two accommodation units at about the time electricity came to Grand Lake in 1935, adding plywood on walls, ceiling tiles, single hanging bulb, rough closets. The materials Clyde used in these two accommodation units were readily available in the 1930s, and were simply applied over the original finishes. That meant that in order to restore these two units, all the plywood had to be removed so the rolled construction cardboard underneath could be restored, and then the plywood restored and replaced exactly as it was. The tiles Clyde added created a ceiling; unfortunately, the original single hanging bulb would not meet County codes and had to be altered. The floors were remarkably intact and sturdy, and have a mark on the floor from the door scraping as it was opened and closed, then toward the inside. At the time these units were updated, visitors had even more choices of places to stay, and men working year-round on the reservoir system and Adams Tunnel needed warm places to stay, so it's understandable that Clyde made updates to meet changing demands.

Location: Carport #4

Visitors walk completely into the space. Signage: wall-mounted, well-written text panel with supportive photographs, graphics

Focus of this Location: Historic Preservation

Historic preservation of historically significant sites like this, and all efforts to preserve America's architectural heritage, require a worthwhile but serious commitment from both public agencies and individuals. The Smith Eslick Cottage Court is the only architecturally unaltered auto camp facility built before 1920 remaining in Colorado. The Grand Lake Area Historical Society began in 2007 to acquire, preserve, restore and interpret this historically significant building threatened with demolition. The story presented here describing this continuing effort is fascinating, educational and inspirational.

