



## Council Committee Report

<b>To:</b>	Municipal Revitalization and Heritage Advisory Committee
<b>Date:</b>	March 21, 2024
<b>From:</b>	Brigid Ayotte, Economic Development & Communications Officer
<b>Report Number:</b>	PEB 2024-16
<b>Subject:</b>	Mural Samples

### Recommendation:

That the Municipal Revitalization and Heritage Advisory Committee review the options presented in Report PEB 2024-16 and provide direction to Staff regarding the style and location of the new mural.

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### Overview of Project:

Staff presented mural concepts to the Committee at the January 18, 2024 meeting. The Committee requested that other display options be considered.

Staff reviewed approximately 45 different design concepts that range from contemporary/interpretive art to informative signage/kiosk options. Photos below represent Staff's top choices. Attachment 1 to this Report includes all 45 options.

Staff have not investigated pricing details for any of the options at this time.

Staff are seeking direction from the Committee on:

- a) Moving from a mural concept to an informative sign concept; or
- b) Moving to a freestanding display; or
- c) Keeping the original plan to mount display panels to the side of the existing shelter.

In August 2023, Council approved a proposed location of the Mural, being the west side of the shelter at the entrance to Station Trail. Council also approved the concept of building upon the story of the train station as it relates to the journey of a new member to the community and directed Staff to move forward with contracting an artist to complete the project.

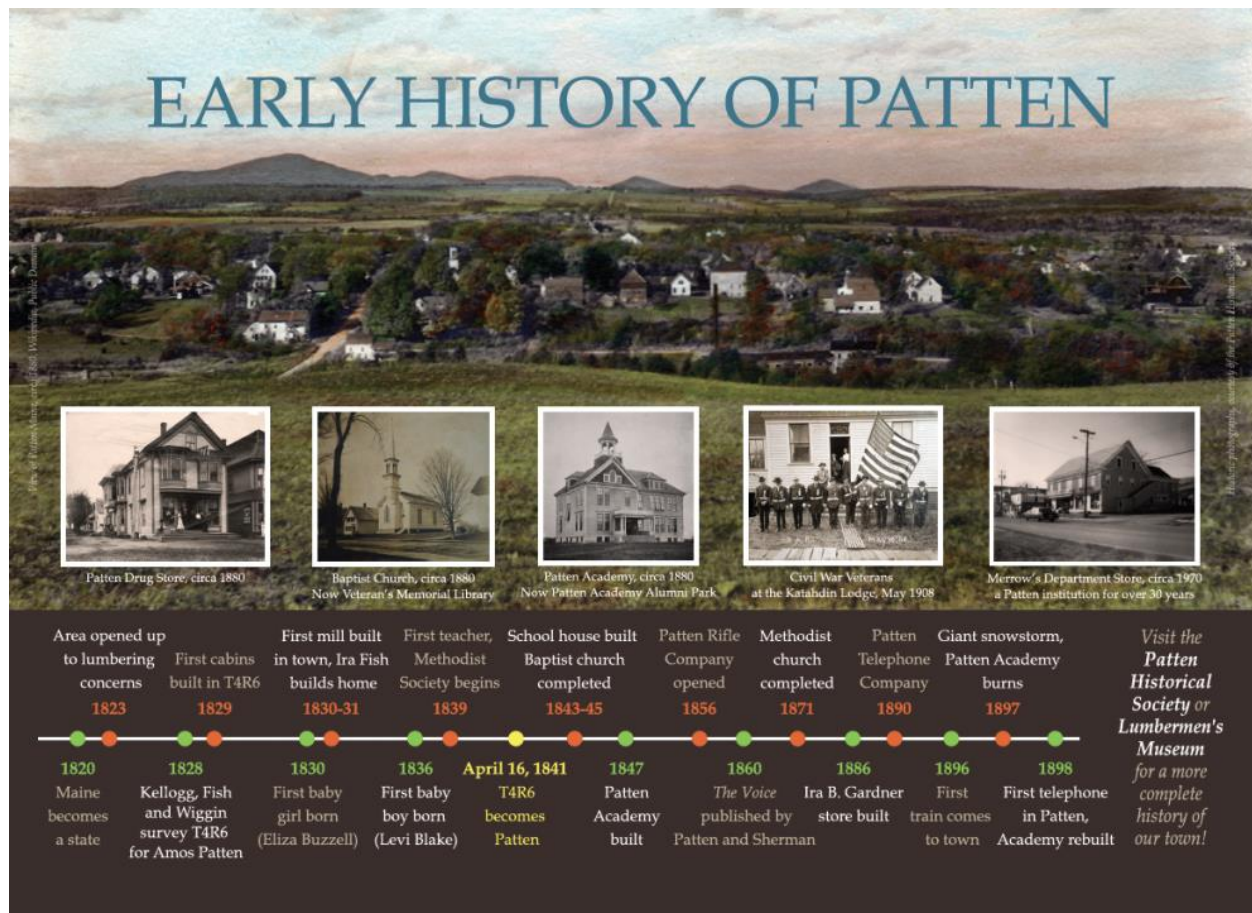
If the Committee wishes to alter the location or concept, Staff will seek authorization from Council for the amendment.

The 2024 Capital Budget includes \$7,000.00 for the mural project. The project must be completed within the allocated budget.

## Staff Selections



Figure 1: A good blend of public art and information



**Figure 2: Captures the original concept presented to the Committee in January 2024.**







**Financial Impact:**

The approved budget for the project is \$7,000.00 (GL # 02-45-460-46002-6150). The project is a rollover from the 2023 budget.

**Attachment:**

No. 1: Full List of Mural/Sign Concepts

Respectfully Submitted by,

Brigid Ayotte  
Economic Development & Communications Officer







**Client:** Walsh Westgate Park, Palos Heights Park District, IL

WALSH WESTGATE PARK

# Setting the Course for History

**HOW WESTGATE GOT ITS NAME**

Walsh Westgate Park sits on land that was once owned by Tom Walsh, the oldest son of Irish immigrants who came to the United States in 1896. Tom and his brothers had worked as caddies while growing up and had developed an interest in owning their own golf course. Even Tom's sister, Agnes, had the idea of a golf business. In the late 1920s, Tom targeted this property (between at the time as the Samson Farm)—between 129th street and 135th street along Ridgeland Avenue, to develop into a golf course "that could be played by all." By selling stock to local business men, and pooling money from friends, he secured a loan and purchased the 120-acre parcel for \$720 per acre. In July of 1929, Westgate Valley Country Club opened for business.

**Did you know that this land was once a farm and then a public golf course?**

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Walsh Westgate Park is a public golf course. The clubhouse is a historic building that was built in 1929. The clubhouse is a historic building that was built in 1929.

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Westgate Valley Country Club remained in operation until 1994, when the property was sold to real estate developer, Don Jeanes. The land West and East of Ridgeland was subdivided to create homes. In 2004, the City of Palo Alto Heights developed this park using funds from an Open Spaces Land Acquisition and Development Grant from the State of Illinois.

Walsh Westgate Park is a public golf course. The clubhouse is a historic building that was built in 1929. The clubhouse is a historic building that was built in 1929.

actual panel size is 24" x 36" with 2" side black metal frame supports



WALSH WESTGATE PARK

# Explore your Neighborhood Wetlands

## Why should I care about these ponds?

**WHAT IS A WETLAND?**



Wetlands are areas where water covers the soil or is present near the surface of the soil for long periods of time. Wetlands support a wide variety of plants and animals, and they play a vital role in the environment. Wetlands are found in many parts of the world, including wetlands, marshes, swamps, and bays.

Wetlands are important for many reasons. They provide a home for many different types of plants and animals. Wetlands also help to filter water, removing pollutants and improving water quality. Wetlands also help to reduce flooding by absorbing excess water.

Wetlands are also important for recreation. Many people enjoy fishing, hunting, and bird watching in wetlands. Wetlands are also important for research and education.

**Neighborhood Wetlands**



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**Why should I care about these ponds?**

The wetland ponds in this community serve more than one purpose. Although they were constructed to help protect and control storm water and prevent nearby homes from periodic flooding, they also help to recharge ground water and provide pollution and waste-water filtering.

To neighboring wildlife, these ponds and the plants along the shoreline also provide vital habitat. Over 60% of all birds and 90% of all fish in the U.S. rely on small ponds and lakes for sources of food, places to live, and migratory rest stops. Other animals such as frogs, toads, salamanders, turtles, muskrats, beavers, deer, fox, coyotes and raccoons are also attracted to these ponds.



**Raccoon**

Wetlands are home to many different types of animals. Raccoons are one of the most common animals found in wetlands. Raccoons are omnivores, meaning they eat both plants and animals. Raccoons are also very adaptable, meaning they can live in a wide variety of environments.



**Frog**

Wetlands are home to many different types of frogs. Frogs are amphibians, meaning they can live both on land and in water. Frogs are also very adaptable, meaning they can live in a wide variety of environments.



**Muskrat**

Wetlands are home to many different types of muskrats. Muskrats are semi-aquatic mammals, meaning they can live both on land and in water. Muskrats are also very adaptable, meaning they can live in a wide variety of environments.



**Pond**

Wetlands are home to many different types of ponds. Ponds are bodies of water that are surrounded by land. Ponds are also very adaptable, meaning they can live in a wide variety of environments.



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**WILDLIFE AND WETLANDS**

Wetlands are home to many different types of wildlife. Wildlife is any animal that is not a human or a domesticated animal. Wildlife is also very adaptable, meaning they can live in a wide variety of environments.

Wetlands are important for many reasons. They provide a home for many different types of plants and animals. Wetlands also help to filter water, removing pollutants and improving water quality. Wetlands also help to reduce flooding by absorbing excess water.

Wetlands are also important for recreation. Many people enjoy fishing, hunting, and bird watching in wetlands. Wetlands are also important for research and education.



**Deer**

Wetlands are home to many different types of deer. Deer are mammals, meaning they have four legs and a tail. Deer are also very adaptable, meaning they can live in a wide variety of environments.



**Muskrat**

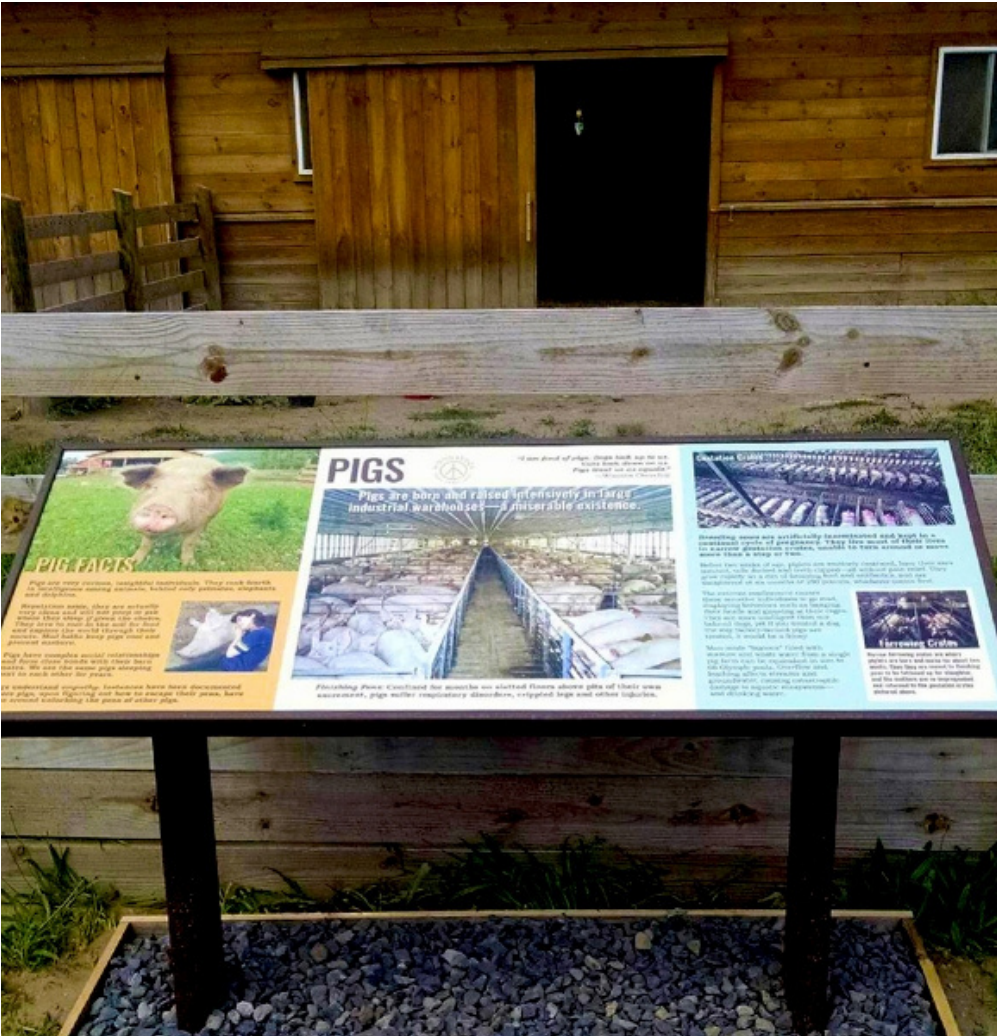
Wetlands are home to many different types of muskrats. Muskrats are semi-aquatic mammals, meaning they can live both on land and in water. Muskrats are also very adaptable, meaning they can live in a wide variety of environments.



**Raccoon**

Wetlands are home to many different types of raccoons. Raccoons are omnivores, meaning they eat both plants and animals. Raccoons are also very adaptable, meaning they can live in a wide variety of environments.







## Mill Pond

A succession of dams for logging and the tannery were built in the 1840s creating Mill Pond, once located at the site you see before you. Mill Pond was a scenic feature of old North Creek and the popular location of boating parties and swimming in the summer and ice skating in the winter during the 1930s. The pond was in the area east of the present bridge across the North Creek near Town Hall.

The dam washed out and was replaced several times over the years, but finally after an unusually heavy rainstorm, the dam washed out again and was never rebuilt.

In the background of this photo the North Creek Methodist Church is visible.

(Photo is from the collection of John Cornwall)

This project is supported by the Town of Johnsburg, Adirondack Foundation/Community Fund for the Gore Mountain Region  
Johnsburg Historical Society and North Creek Rotary Club





Fort Griswold Battlefield State Park

Connecticut Department of Energy  
and Environmental Protection  
Division of State Parks



**Monument House**  
The single story building on the base of the monument is the site of the original command post of the British. It was destroyed by the British in 1781. The monument was built in 1887 by the Connecticut State Parks Commission. It is the only building on the site that was built after the war.



**Monument House**  
The single story building on the base of the monument is the site of the original command post of the British. It was destroyed by the British in 1781. The monument was built in 1887 by the Connecticut State Parks Commission. It is the only building on the site that was built after the war.



**Colwell-Ledyard Monument**

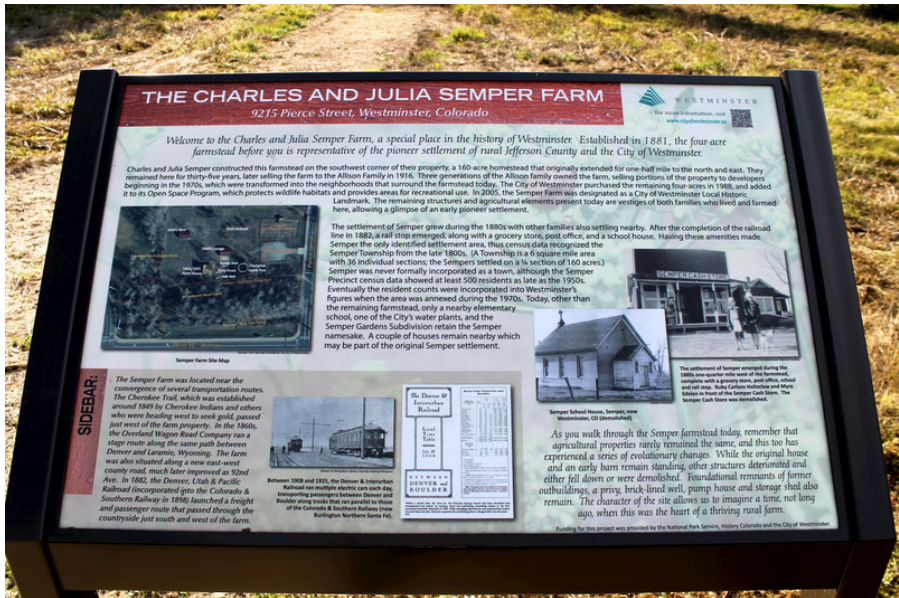
In the center of the fort, there is a stone monument built in 1887. It is a monument to the British who fought the battle. It was built by the Connecticut State Parks Commission. It is the only building on the site that was built after the war.



**Barracks Building**

The barracks building is the only building on the site that was built after the war. It is a two-story building that was built in 1887. It is the only building on the site that was built after the war.

















**Pulse Design, Inc.**

**Project:** As part of an overall rebranding campaign, we created a salamander mascot and new signage pieces to redefine the visitor experience at Plum Creek Nature Center. New maps were illustrated to highlight preserve amenities, and engage visitors in exploring regional trails, camping and looking for nature. This display wall is adjacent to the visitor information desk. Similar elements were repeated on the outside signage, which uses the illustrated log panels to identify playscape features and a custom stylized perspective drawing which identifies child-friendly nature exploration activities around the building.

**Client:** Plum Creek Nature Center, Will County Forest Preserve District, Beecher, IL





















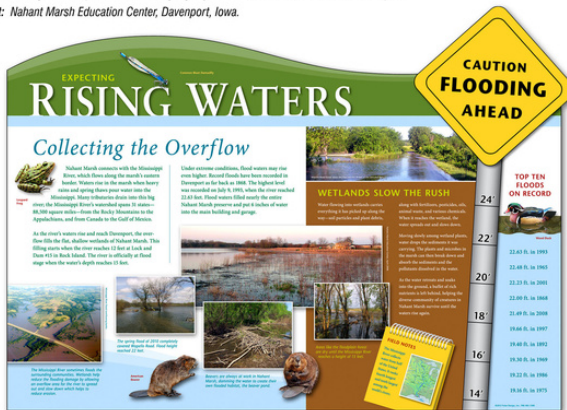




**Pulse Design, Inc.**

**Project:** Design an interpretive trailside signage system that focuses on nature related topics.

**Client:** Nahant Marsh Education Center, Davenport, Iowa.







**Pulse Design, Inc.**

**Project:** Create an interpretive plan and design signage components to engage visitors of all abilities within the new accessible garden and trail located outside of the current Little Red Schoolhouse nature center facility. Create awareness for using all of your senses to experience and observe nature, while providing opportunities to engage foreign-speaking visitors and those with special-needs. The approach features three-sided kiosks, and a series of tactile signs with sign language, braille, English/Spanish/Polish and tactile imagery and lettering.

**Client:** The Forest Preserves of Cook County, IL

**Target Audience:** Nature Center visitors including families, English, Spanish & Polish speaking groups, and those with special needs.



three-sided kiosks are set along a winding path through the restored prairie



located just off of the main parking lot, this engaging garden engages patrons of all abilities



custom cut silhouettes top each of the three-sided kiosks



the bold, colorful, graphic panels feature light engaging graphics and interpretive content





1



2



3



4

### The Great Salem Fire of 1914

The Great Salem Fire began on a hot, spring afternoon in 1914 with an explosion at the Beum Leather Factory on Boston Street in the Hobble Hollow neighborhood along the North River. The explosion caused nearby wooden structures to collapse, changing the landscape of the city (1). After the first fire alarm rang on June 15<sup>th</sup> at 1:37pm, the fire spread within minutes, moving across the street to Ridge Street where it consumed other wood-frame, factory buildings in the leather district. A strong wind carried sparks from one burning building to another, moving the fire southward towards Lafayette Street.

The fire continued to burn for 13 hours. Local firefighters fought the blaze with the aid of fire companies from more than 20 other communities and 1,700 state militiamen (2). When the fire was finally contained, a large swath of Salem (a 1/2 mile wide and 1 1/2 miles long) lay in ruins. The destruction was devastating – 250 acres were destroyed, including 51 streets, 1,375 buildings, 41 factories, 400 businesses and almost 600 trees. Six people had died and more than 15,000 residents were left homeless. In South Salem, the entire Pratt Neighborhood and all but one building on the campus of the Naamkang Steam Cotton Company were gone. Most of the grand homes and elite-class along Lafayette Street were also destroyed.

Efforts to aid the homeless and rebuild the city began almost immediately after the fire. Relief camps were set up on Salem Commons, in Forest River Park (3) and at Beum's Field in Salem High School. The City appointed a Rebuilding Commission to oversee reconstruction of the burned area. The Commission's work included the construction of new public buildings and parks; the creation of new building code requirements for fire-proof construction; changes to public streets to make them wider and straighter; and improvements to the City's fire department and water system.

#### Lafayette Park

You are standing in one of the Salem Rebuilding Commission's building efforts after the Great Salem Fire. Lafayette Park, one of several parks built after the fire, is located on a triangle of land bordered by Washington, Harbor and Lafayette Streets where Eugene House 1 stood before it was destroyed by the fire (4). Lafayette Park was designed as a memorial to the fire with a flagpole and commemorative tablet reading "The entrepreneur and resident upon which Salem owes much her color, looked eastward in the face and rebuilt his walls which were broken down." The park was dedicated in 1915 and renovated in 1962. The tablet, best to fit its original flagpole, is still located in the park and was rededicated by the City on the 100th anniversary of the fire. In 2017, during renovations to the park, granite blocks were found buried on the site. While the origin of the blocks is not known, the granite must have been salvaged from a building destroyed on this site. The granite blocks were incorporated into the park as a design element.


The City of Salem Rebuilding Commission report for the fire caused a spark to burst and burning debris attached to the Beum's Field house. Rebuilding of the Salem, Oregon the development National Commission, Member of the Commission's Public Safety Center, Oregon.









# EARLY HISTORY OF PATTEN







Patten Drug Store circa 1880




Baptist Church, circa 1886.  
Now Wilson's Mainwail Library.



Patten Academy, circa 1888.  
Now Patten Academy Alumni Park.



Civil War Veterans  
at the Katahdin Lodge, May 1908



Morse's Department Store, circa 1910.  
A Patten institution for over 30 years.

Area opened up to lumbering concerns	First cabins built in T4R6	First mill built in town, Ira Fish builds home	First teacher, Methodist Society begins	School house built	Baptist church completed	Patten Rifle Company opened	Methodist church completed	Patten Telephone Company	Giant snowstorm, Patten Academy burns	Visit the Patten Historical Society or Lumbermen's Museum for a more complete history of our town!
1823	1829	1830-31	1839	1843-45	1843-45	1856	1871	1890	1897	
1820 Maine becomes a state	1828 Kellogg, Fish and Wiggan survey T4R6 for Amos Patten	1830 First baby girl born (Eliza Buzzell)	1836 First baby boy born (Levi Blake)	April 16, 1841 T4R6 becomes Patten	1847 Patten Academy built	1860 The Voter published by Patten and Sherman	1886 Ira B. Gardner store built	1896 First train comes to town	1898 First telephone in Patten, Academy rebuilt	











**Pulse Design, Inc.**

**Project:** Design a series of 8 trail-side interpretive panels that highlight the cooperative partnerships between Will County Forest Preserve District, the Illinois Tollway, the O'Hare Expansion project and Army Corps Openlands in restoring natural habitats at Hadley Valley Preserve.  
**Client:** Will County Forest Preserve District, Hadley Valley Preserve, Homer Township, IL  
**Target Audience:** Trail users, families, school groups, older adults.



The dragonfly silhouette symbolizes wetland habitat restoration.



The purple cornflower silhouette symbolizes prairie habitat restoration.



The great blue heron silhouette symbolizes cooperative partnerships.



The corn crop silhouette symbolizes transitions in land use.



























# Ancient Highways

**ALTHOUGH IT MIGHT NOT LOOK LIKE IT, YOU'RE GAZING OUT OVER A HIGHWAY.**

The Red River was a critical link in a vast network of waterways that connected indigenous communities from all over North America. The first Peoples of what is now southern Manitoba were very mobile and made seasonal trips of their territories. The Red River provided a link between the Assiniboine and Souris Rivers to the west and the Winnipeg River to the east.

The journey was a made by birch bark canoe. It was an ideal craft. Made entirely from nature, it could be repaired on the fly and returned to nature when no longer in use. A common tree, white birch could have been sourced from the shoreline, the Canadian Shield, Minnesota, or Spruce Woods.

Light, flexible, strong, and waterproof, birch bark could easily be peeled from the tree and wrapped around cedar frames. Spruce or pine roots — dug up, split and boiled by indigenous women — were used to sew the pine together. Wet pine and spruce sap were used to seal the boat and were often re-applied daily.

As Europeans spread across the country with the growing fur trade, they learned that the indigenous birch bark canoe was truly the only suitable craft for navigating Canada's waterways.

**Selkirk Parks**

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