HERITAGE INVENTORY PROJECT – PHASE 1

MUNICIPALITY OF CROWSNEST PASS

Coleman and Area

SEPTEMBER 2013

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The Municipality of Crowsnest Pass is privileged to be a Specialized Municipality consisting of the historic communities of Coleman, Blairmore, Bellevue, Frank and Hillcrest. Rich in human history, and complimented by a wealth of heritage resources, the Municipality recognizes the importance of its historic assets and the stewardship responsibilities that accompany them. The creation of a Crowsnest Pass Heritage Inventory will assist in accomplishing this.

Settlement in the Crowsnest Pass began near the time Samuel Lee set up a hotel at the sulfur springs in Frank in the early 1880s. Settlement grew rapidly with the 1898 construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway's Crowsnest Line through the Alberta side of the Crowsnest Pass. The major pioneering industries were logging and coal mining.

Early industrialization of the province of Alberta occurred in the Crowsnest Pass, and coal royalties from the region were a significant part of the province's revenue stream. The area has a rich history from the rum-running of the Prohibition Era, which culminated in the shooting of Constable Lawson and the hanging of Emilio Picariello and Florence Losandro (the opera "Filumena" is a dramatization of those events) to the tragedies of the Frank Slide, the Hillcrest Mine Disaster and the Bellevue Mine Disaster – Alberta's three worst disasters, with Hillcrest being the worst mine disaster in Canada.

The area's labour history has contributed to improvements in Mine Safety Regulations and Worker's Compensation Legislation. Blairmore elected a Worker's Town Council in 1933 and was labeled "Little Moscow" by the national press.

Oil and gas exploration, and tourism, have also contributed to the area's rich history. In 2002, Coleman was named a National Historic Site of Canada because of its intact coal processing resources, and its historic commercial and residential areas. The heritage resources available within the Municipality are significant strengths providing economic opportunity through their preservation and management.

The stewardship responsibility, as identified within the 2012-2014 Municipal Strategic Plan is supported by its Action Plan for Community Identity and Quality of Life. The Action Plan sets the goal to "imbed" a Heritage Resource Strategy in the Municipal Development Plan by identifying realistic zones and priority heritage resources.

To date, the Municipality has completed a Heritage Survey Planning Study initiated by the Municipal Historic Resource Designation Program, and created the Crowsnest Pass Municipal Historic Resources Board as an advisory board to Council regarding matters relating to historic resources on heritage matters. The Municipal Historic Resources Board also ensures community involvement, and will provide ongoing community input required to recommend to Council sites that should be surveyed, inventoried and eventually designated. Based on these achievements, the Municipality believes there is a foundation in place to support a Crowsnest Pass Heritage Inventory Project, thus allowing the Municipality to advocate for the protection of inventories historic sites.

The Heritage Inventory therefore helps to facilitate the identification of historic resources that merit designation and require protection, and promote a better understanding of each historic resource's unique and valuable character-defining elements.

In 2002, the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass, supported by Community Futures Crowsnest Pass and the Crowsnest Heritage Initiative, embarked on the first stage of the Heritage Project with an update of the 1978-80 Heritage Survey. Over 3000 sites were surveyed, and a Places of Interest List (POIL) of approximately 125 sites was generated.

The Municipality of Crowsnest Pass is committed to the continued development of the Heritage Resources Management Plan through strategic heritage initiatives, including the implement of this Heritage Inventory Project. This commitment is identified in the 2012-14 Municipal Strategic Plan, and supported by the commitment of the community through the survey work completed by historical groups, community organizations and their volunteers.

PROJECT OVERVIEW

Project Objectives

Stemming from the first stage of the Heritage Project described above, the objective of the Heritage Inventory of Coleman and area is to evaluate a minimum of thirty (30) sites on the POIL, in conjunction with the Crowsnest Pass Municipal Historic Resources Board and the community, for possible Municipal Historic Resource designation under the *Alberta Historical Resources Act*. This also involves updating survey forms, or completing new survey forms, for these specific sites.

The Municipality of Crowsnest Pass has numerous historic communities and, to ensure the survey and inventory projects are kept manageable, the project has been divided into the following zones:

- Coleman District and West to the Alberta B.C. Border
- Blairmore and Frank
- Bellevue, Hillcrest and Passburg, and East to the M.D. of Pincher boundary

Thus, the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass intends to undertake the Heritage Inventory Project in three phases. This document concentrates on the first phase – the Coleman National Historic Site of Canada, the former Town of Coleman, and surrounding Hamlets west to the B.C. Border.

The objectives of this Heritage Inventory Project Phase 1 are as follows:

1. Provide a community context paper for Phase 1 historic communities;
2. Undertake a thorough inventory of potential resources within the Phase 1 area;
3. Document, research, and conduct fieldwork on resources selected for the inventory;
4. Evaluate selected resources in accordance with municipal and provincial criteria and standards;
5. Create an inventory of heritage resources that merit designation, with draft Statements of Significance for use by the Municipal Heritage Resources Board in site nominations and the beginnings of developing a Heritage Resources Management Plan;
6. Identify special character areas and/or features that contribute to the heritage value of the historic communities within Phase 1.

Scope of Work

The scope of the Heritage Inventory Project Phase 1 involved eight (8) stages:

1. Organization and Mobilization
2. Community Stakeholders
3. Preparation of a Context Paper
4. Review of Existing Places of Interest List
5. Research Sites and Buildings
6. Compile Background Information and Evaluations
7. "Heritage" Special Areas and/or Features
8. Complete Draft Statements of Significance
9. Final Report Phase 1

Organization and Mobilization

The Crowsnest Pass Municipal Historic Resources Board met with the heritage consultant, Merinda Conley and Robert Earley, from Community Design Strategies Inc. to review project requirements, existing POIL, available documentation, workspace availability at the Community Futures office, and confirmation of goals and objectives.

Community Stakeholders

Three (3) Public Open Houses were held to engage the general community and owners of buildings selected to form Phase 1 of the Heritage Inventory:

Open House #1 – April 10, 2013

Participants were introduced to the Heritage Inventory Project Phase 1, provincial requirements as mandated by the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program (MHPP), and the process was undertaken by the heritage consultants. Posters exhibiting 74 potential sites were on display for their review. Participants were asked to identify which heritage sites they felt were most important in terms of their value to the community. Participants were also asked to identify community heritage values, answering the following questions:

1. Why are these buildings and sites important to your community?
2. What is unique about your community's heritage?
3. Why is heritage conservation important to your community?
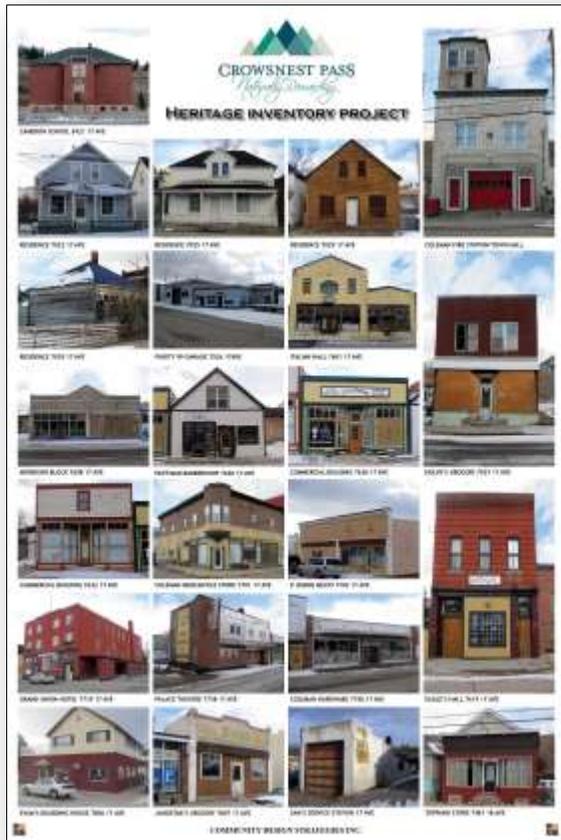
Figure 2: Poster #1 showing sites on the initial Places of Interest List.

Figure 3: Poster #2 showing sites on the initial Places of Interest List.

Why are these buildings and sites important to your community?

"They are an integral part of who we are!"
"These buildings have stories, and history that go back 100 years or more. It is important to keep and tell this."
"You can never replace a historic building. An old building needs new ideas."
"Remember where we came from."
"Community pride."
"Important to draw tourists."
"They represent a time when the Town of Coleman was alive and bustling with business and energy. They represent the culture of a community on which I and my children grew up."

What is unique about your community's heritage?

"Coleman Collieries and its important livelihood of the community."
"The Wild West."
"Simple wooden buildings."
"During a Heritage Weekend, my sister and I spent a wonderful afternoon touring the Coleman Collieries with Joe Depiero. His stories were fabulous."
"Underground coal mining is gone from the mines here. My husband worked underground for 25 years."
"The Dance Hall; I never knew it but when I first found it – chills went through me; truly a special place."
"Our heritage is a wonderful blending of cultures and their architecture that came together to mine coal."
"It is the people who have occupied these places that make them intriguing!"
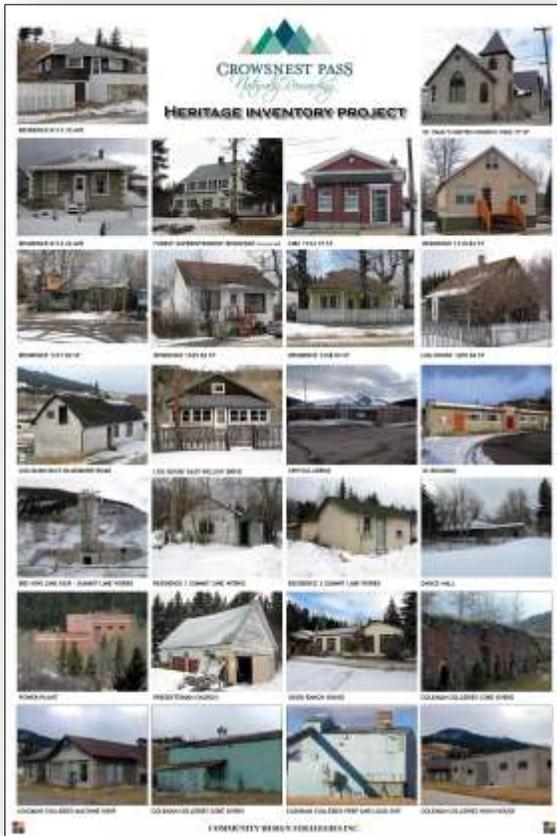
Figure 4: Poster #3 showing sites on the initial Places of Interest List.

Why is heritage conservation important to your community?

"If we don't preserve them, our history will be gone FOREVER!"

"To remember where we came from and where we are headed."

"Economic revitalization/tourism.'

"Make us feel proud to live here."

"I feel it is important to preserve Coleman's buildings as a mining community as a WHOLE."

"To preserve the beauty of our community."

"We have so much heritage here that we cannot afford to keep but we cannot afford to lose it."

"If it is not preserved it could be lost. Future generations will never know or understand the rich heritage."

Figure 5: Left to right – Robert Earley, Matthew Francis, Merinda Conley, CNP Municipal Historic Resources Board Chair Fred Bradley, and Councillor Brian Gallant.

Figure 6: Over 70 people attended the first public Open House to kick-off the Heritage Inventory Project Phase 1 focussing on Coleman and area.

Figure 7: Residents review sites listed on the Places of Interest List.

Figure 8: *The 31 sites selected for the Heritage Inventory Phase 1 are exhibited, along with an update of the project.*

Open House #2 – July 22, 2013

Building owners of historic sites that were assessed, evaluated, and selected for the Heritage Inventory were invited by the municipality to attend a public Open House to review 41 surveyed sites and the archival forms, the draft Context Paper, and 31 Statements of Significance; to talk with members of the Crowsnest Pass Municipal Historical Resources Board; work with the heritage consultants on Statements of Significance specific to their

Figure 9: *Building owners and Board members review Statements of Significance with CDS Inc.*

property regarding any required revisions; and to converse about the process leading to designation and the opportunities for funding through the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation and the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program. The final 31 historic sites included in the Heritage Inventory were displayed for public viewing, as was a complete update on the Heritage Inventory Project.

Open House #3 – September 4, 2013

Following a presentation to Council on September 4, a third Open House presents the final outcome of the Heritage Inventory Project, successes and recommendations, and the resulting document.
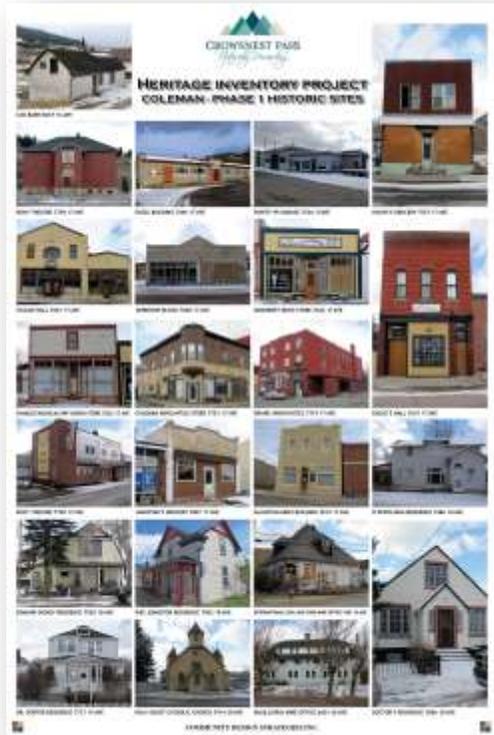
Figure 10: *Poster #1 showing confirmed sites for Heritage Inventory Phase 1.*

Figure 11: *Poster #2 showing confirmed sites for Heritage Inventory Phase 1.*

Preparation of Context Paper

The purpose of the Phase 1 Context Paper is to establish a framework for the evaluation of heritage resources. The context paper provides an overview of the major historical and cultural themes and events that the community feels are significant, allowing for a systematic analysis of these key events, forces and processes in each community's historic development. It becomes the reference point and benchmark for the review and evaluation of heritage resources for all the historic communities in the Municipality.

Places of possible historic interest identified during Phase 1 were assessed against the Phase 1 Context Paper following MHPP requirements detailed *in Creating a Future for Alberta's Historic Places: Evaluating Historic Places*, a manual published by the Historic Resources Management Branch of Alberta Culture.

Review of Existing POIL

Due to the large number of sites on the POIL list that are based on the 2004 Survey, the review with the Crowsnest Pass Municipal Historic Resources Board focussed on those sites that realistically would be serious candidates for Municipal Historic Resource designation. Based on available research, and public consultation at the first Open House on April 10th, CDS Inc. led the Municipal Historic Resources Board through a separate evaluation process using screening criteria that helped identify priority sites for designation, and thus helping to refine the list to 41 sites (30 sites plus 11 Coleman Colliery sites).

Research Sites and Conduct Survey Fieldwork

Research was built on the historical information already gathered for the Places of Interest List (POIL) in 2004. Each historical resource was researched in depth, and assessed against the Phase 1 Context Paper using established provincial criteria for determining the significance of heritage resources. Survey fieldwork was also completed for all 41 sites (30 sites plus 11 Coleman Colliery sites) following the Survey requirements of the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program. The completed archival Survey forms do not form part of this final report and have been submitted to the Municipality of the Crowsnest Pass and Alberta

Culture's Heritage Survey Program under separate cover.

Background Information and Evaluations

Background information was prepared for each of the historic resources selected to form the inventory. It consisted of research findings to help with site evaluations, and to address three major sections identified in the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program:

1. A resource description of the site
2. A description of the heritage values of the resource
3. Identification of the character-defining elements

First, an evaluation of each eligible site's significance and integrity was completed. Significant historic places are eligible sites that meet at least one of the following Significance Criteria:

- Theme/Activity/Cultural Place/Event
- Institution/Person
- Design/Style/Construction
- Information Potential
- Landmark/Symbolic Value

A significance assessment helped determine the most outstanding and secondary areas of significance were identified. A brief context statement was given, and the period of significance and character-defining elements were also identified.

Second, to determine if the site retains its ability to communicate its significance, and whether the character-defining elements has sufficient integrity and visibility to express the site's heritage value, seven "aspects of integrity" were considered:

1. Location
2. Design
3. Environment
4. Materials
5. Workmanship
6. Feeling
7. Association

These seven "aspects of integrity" help determine if the resource:

- Is in its original location;
- Retains a combination of all design elements such as form, plan, space, structure and style;
- Maintains particular environmental elements such as topographical features, vegetation, man-made features, adjacencies and spatial relationships with other features, open space, character of the street, the particular neighbourhood or the wider area;
- Retains a presence of materials and layered interaction related to its period of significance;
- Maintains physical evidence of the original workmanship and craft of the given period;
- Conveys its aesthetic or historical sense of its given period of significance; and
- Carries direct association with a significant historical theme, activity, event, institution or person.

The site evaluations beginning on page 69 provide a summary of the significance and integrity assessments for thirty-one (31) sites. The Coleman Collieries site evaluation contains seven (7) sites combined.

"Heritage" Special Areas and/or Features

On review of areas to identify where potential special character districts or features (including Cultural Landscapes) exist that could be developed to enhance or contribute to the heritage value of the historic communities, it is clear that the Coleman National Historic Site already consists of:

- Residential character areas of
    - ➢ East Coleman (Bush Town - Ukrainian and Polish)
    - ➢ West Coleman (Italian Town and Slav Town)
- An historic downtown area

As the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass proceeds through the next two phases of the Heritage Inventory Project it will be important to identify further special character districts, features or cultural landscapes in and around Blairmore and Frank; and Bellevue, Hillcrest and Passburg, and east to the M.D. of Pincher Creek boundary.

Draft Statements of Significance

Based on the results of the site evaluations, thirty-one (31) draft Statements of Significance were completed, and include three major sections identified in the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program:

1. Resource description of the site
2. Description of the heritage values of the resource
3. Identification of the character-defining elements

Each Statement of Significance is considered in "draft" form until the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass formally passes a designation bylaw for a specific site, as well as registering the bylaw at the Land Titles Office. The Municipality would then be encouraged to submit the designated Municipal Historic Resource for listing on the Alberta Register of Historic Places (although not a requirement), and thus be eligible to apply to the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation (AHRF) for cost-sharing grants to help preserve the character-defining elements of the historic site.

Final Report Phase 1

The final report includes the Phase 1 Context Paper, background information and evaluations, as well as an overview of the Heritage Inventory Project and Statements of Significance for all the resources to be included in the Heritage Inventory Phase 1.

Successes and Challenges

The following *successes* truly speak to the commitment of the community in conserving its unique heritage, and eager to learn the process for future phases:

- Contribution of knowledge and participation of board and committee members;
- Attendance and interest of general public at Open Houses;
- Participation of volunteers;
- Enhanced understanding and appreciation for local heritage resources in the Coleman area;
- Completion of on-site Surveys before mine buildings were demolished;
- Completion of new site Surveys not yet completed by the Municipality;
- Update of several 2004 site Surveys to ensure a more extensive and current completion of the provincial form;

- Addition of more information to the current collection of historical research;
- Interest in designation by some building owners;
- Increased interest by the local media in heritage issues;
- Enhanced integration of heritage efforts among various community organizations in the Crowsnest Pass region;
- Participation of several building owners who, by their own choice, wish to designate or not…yet their interest still enticed them to attend the Open Houses;
- Collection of historical information not yet obtained by some members of the CNP Municipal Heritage Resources Board;
- Identification of potential resources for future additions to the Heritage Inventory; and
- Teaching volunteers how to conduct a site survey, take detailed digital photographs, and complete provincial archival survey forms.

The following *challenges* speak to the need of property owners to be more proactive in exploring the opportunities heritage designation can offer to help protect and conserve the historic place, or places, they

may own. The challenges included:

- Limited interest or ability to attend Open Houses by out-of-town property owners;
- Scheduling Open Houses during the summer months when vacations are often taken; and
- The perception some building owners, and the general public, have about the perceived negative impact designation may have on their property whereas, in fact, it has very positive impacts.

Recommendations

The following recommendations are not meant to be exhaustive and focus only on those that should be considered over the next three years of the Heritage Inventory Project. The priority areas revolve around the continuation of the Heritage Inventory Project, completing a Heritage Management Plan, encouraging designations of historic places, applying to the Alberta Main Street Program, and securing additional funding through Alberta Municipal Affairs for regional collaboration initiatives.

Recommendations	Action by Whom	Funding Sources
Proceed to Phase 2 and Phase 3 of the Heritage Survey and Inventory in the next two years.	Heritage Consultant working with Municipal Historic Resources Board.	Municipal Heritage Partnership Program (MHPP) – maximum $30,000 per Phase as a "Regional" application
Begin the designation process with interested building owners.	Municipal Historic Resources Board, Municipal Staff working with MHPP Staff.	
Provide educational opportunities for training local or regionally based heritage tradespeople who can undertake detailed restoration work.	Heritage Consultant, heritage tradespeople, post-secondary trades' school.	Bob Etherington Heritage Trades Scholarship – maximum $3,000
Begin to create a Regional Heritage Management Plan.	Heritage Consultant, Municipal Staff and Municipa Historic Resources Board.	Municipal Heritage Partnership Program – maximum $15,000
Rejoin the Alberta Main Street Program.	Municipal Council, Municipal Staff, Municipal Historic Resources Board, CNP Economic Development and Tourism Advisory Committee (CEDTAC), Community Futures Crowsnest Pass, and the CNP Chamber of Commerce working with MHPP Staff (Matthew Francis)	Alberta Historical Resources Foundation provides a variety of funding for the activities related to organization, marketing, economic development, and building rehabilitation (for designated buildings)
Continue developing a program to install plaques and information panels to educate the public, and gain understanding and support for restoration projects.	Municipal Historic Resources Board, Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Society	Heritage Preservation Partnership Program, Heritage Awareness – maximum $5,000 grant Publications – maximum $5,000 for books, $3,000 for brochures and pamphlets
Continue efforts in developing a regional heritage and cultural tourism program, and incorporating experiential tourism activities.	Municipal Historic Resources Board, Community Futures Crowsnest Pass, CEDTAC, and Municipality staff working with Alberta Tourism Staff.	Festivals and Events Tourism Growth Program – maximum $40,000 to hire consultant
Consider making an application to Municipal Affairs Regional Collaboration Program and Municipal Sustainability Initiative for a Regional Heritage Planner	Municipal Affairs, Municipal Historic Resources Board, Community Futures Crowsnest Pass, Municipality of Crowsnest Pass, and CEDTAC.	Funding varies but is strong in numerous categories and should be seriously considered.

WHY PRESERVE HERITAGE BUILDINGS?

The protection and conservation of heritage buildings is a vital component of urban revitalization. There are a variety of ways to look at how heritage buildings are a source of sustainability.

The foundation of **heritage tourism** is strongly associated with historic buildings. These powerful, physical connections to the past are ways in which people connect with, and experience, the past. Increasingly, heritage buildings are becoming popular and trendy venues linking generations in an environment that celebrates the roots of all who celebrate history, thus a perfect platform that can be used for **education and citizenship**.

Revitalizing old neighbourhoods—the buildings and the landscape—ensures improved quality of life and leads to increased **community cohesion** through the sharing of similar values. Even the **volunteer activity** that helps to maintain and promote heritage buildings, such as walking tours, Doors Open, and community activities, is recognized as a valuable way to keep people, especially seniors, active and involved in their community.

Some of the most significant benefits from the conservation of heritage buildings are related to economic issues. The following collection of information is an introduction to this subject, and highlights some of the key issues associated with heritage building conservation.

Why Preserve Heritage Buildings?

Historic places and heritage buildings are our connection to our sense of history, community, and identity. Their historic character, richness, and variety of scale contribute to our environments and help link the present and the living past. The Municipality of Crowsnest Pass can capitalize on its distinctive heritage assets by identifying, evaluating and protecting them in a manner that sensitively ensures that these valued historic places remain as treasures that can be enjoyed for generations to come.

1. **Pride** – Those who own historic properties, whether as a homeowner or business owner, are often proud of their historic property and choose to protect it

with ongoing maintenance. By doing this they understand that they are contributing to the protection of historic properties that contribute to the rich legacy of architectural fabric that speaks to the heritage values of our community.

2. **Adaptability/Sustainability** – Reusing our historic buildings is a form of recycling and prevents demolition and materials being transported to the landfill. Adapting buildings for new functions brings life to the street and contributes to environmental sustainability.

3. **Economic Development** – Utilizing our history and historic character, we can attract new investment and new development. The conservation and protection of our historic buildings can be a marketing tool to generate economic development and cultural sustainability in our downtown.

4. **Tourism** – Heritage conservation lures tourism, and it is one of the fastest growing areas of the tourism industry. Through the preservation and adaptation of our historic buildings, our built fabric can help us retain our history and create opportunities for historical, architectural, and cultural attractions.

5. **Urban Design** – Historic buildings contribute to our downtown's sense of time and place. They create a pedestrian scale environment with warm natural textures, and reflect the rich traditions of our community, our link to the events, people, activities, and architectural styles that helped define who we are today. Heritage preservation is environmentally friendly, pedestrian friendly, as well as age friendly.

6. **Job Creation** – The rehabilitation of historic buildings can utilize local and regional skill, labour, services and materials. It can often require the craftsmanship of specialized trades which can lead to training and development in these specializations within the local job market.

7. **Strengthening the Tax Base** – Municipalities strengthen their local tax base by retaining, enhancing, rehabilitating, conserving, and adapting existing historic buildings for new functions.

8. **Stable Property Values** – Historic buildings are desirable places to live and work when the properties are well-maintained. Their properties value remains stable and often are not as affected by value fluctuations due to the value of the historic character such building contribute.

9. **Compensation/Access to Funding** – At the request of the building owner, the municipality can protect the property by designating the historic building as a Municipal Historic Resource. The owner then has ongoing access, by way of an application, to provincial building conservation funding through the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation.

10. **Heritage Advice and Assistance** If an owner of a heritage property is interested in conserving their historic building, the Municipality can provide advice to the building owner to maintain, preserve, or sympathetically develop their property in a manner that ensures the building is protected in the best interest of its character-defining elements.

The Benefits of Heritage Designation

The purpose designated a heritage building is to help ensure that renovations, new development, or alterations to the structure do not damage or destroy the integrity of the building, nor negatively impact its heritage value or character-defining elements. Designation helps the building withstand the elements, and helps the building owner obtain ongoing access to funding that will help ensure the long-term preservation of the heritage place.

1. **Historic designation normally increases property value.** National and international studies have shown those properties successful in obtaining historic designation, as well as the creation of historic districts or historic main streets, actually increase in property value and fluctuate less during economic downturns.

2. **Conservation of our historic places is for all kinds of buildings.** Significant historic buildings are not just limited to large scale architectural gems. Any heritage building of a variety of scale and simplicity are also valued for their cultural and social significance.

3. **Heritage designation is good for the economy.** Heritage conservation is the foundation to many of the most vibrant and economical sound tourist destinations in North America and throughout the world. Protecting and rehabilitating historic buildings have revitalized numerous historic main streets and residential districts throughout the province, and throughout North America.

4. **Conserving your building uses less new material.** Using less new material actually benefits the local economy by encouraging the use of local trades, local supplies, and local equipment. This ensures the cost of such items stay in the local economy.

5. **Historic buildings need to be safe.** Many historic buildings were built even more sound that some of the more contemporary building you will find today. However, some will certainly require retrofits to increase structural stability or increase safety, but the building codes do provide provisions for "grandfathering" to meet existing building codes.

6. **Designation as a "Municipal Historic Resource" protects your building forever.** Municipal Historic Designation does not support demolition of the historic resource and does require the resource be maintained in, at least, fair condition. However, the only exception would be if the Municipality withdrew the designation bylaw, or if the resource was completely destroyed.

7. **You can still make sensitive changes to your historic building.** An owner cannot destroy the building, but it can undergo sensitive alterations or additions as long as it is done in a manner that respects the heritage value of the building, and does not impact the character-defining elements listed in the Statement of Significance. Another benefit is that the owner has access to the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada* which takes all the guesswork out of what is appropriate or not.

8. **Just like any building, historic buildings have to abide by development regulations too.** All development has to abide by zoning and development regulations and standards. They are in place to protect public interest, your interest,

and the building's interest in terms of preventing inappropriate development.

9. **Purchasing a heritage building is a great investment as there may be government grants to help repair or rehabilitate it.** If you own a heritage building you may be able to access government grants to help reduce repair and maintenance costs for your building. After designation, applications can be made to the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation for funding.

10. **Conserving our heritage grounds us.** It's not about saving everything that is old. It's about saving what defines us, what makes us a better community, what helps sustain us, what contributes to our unique quality and vibrancy.

The Process of Designation

Communities across Alberta have significant historic places that citizens would like to recognize and conserve. Municipal Historic Resources are significant places designated by bylaw that are protected from unsympathetic alteration or destruction. Designation is a tool to preserve significant places. The Municipal Heritage Partnership Program of the Historic Resources Management Branch of the Government of Alberta has a series of booklets that help describe the process in more detail.

1. **Determine if a place is worthy of protection, understand its heritage value and write a Statement of Significance.** A Statement of Significance provides a description of the resource, relates the heritage value of the resource, and lists the valued character-defining elements that need to be protected to maintain its integrity.

2. **Council considers designation.** This requires a partnership between the owner and the municipality based upon understanding the heritage values of the place. It is important that the designation process proceed with the approval of the property owner.

3. **Council issues property owner with Notice of its Intention (NOI) to designate the place a Municipal Historic Resource.** With owner agreement, council passes a motion for the written notice and must

occur 60 days before council considers a designation bylaw.

4. **Council advertises the Notice of Intention.** Many municipalities choose to advertise the notice. Although not required, advertising helps to ensure that a designation has informed public support.

5. **Sixty (60) day waiting period elapses.** This period of time allows for the owner to review all documentation and to also allow for any response by the public following advertisement of the Notice of Intention.

6. **Council considers bylaw to designate as a Municipal Historic Resource.** Designation occurs when council passes a bylaw declaring the site a Municipal Historic Resource pursuant to the *Historical Resources Act*. A council may not consider a bylaw until the sixty-day notice period has elapsed. Once the sixty day notice period has expired, the council can proceed with the designation bylaw, which is considered in the same manner as a regular bylaw.

7. **Bylaw is registered on title of designated property and provided to the property's owner.** This ensures that anyone with an interest in the property understands that it is a Municipal Historic Resource and that present and future owners will understand what the municipality expects the owner to conserve.

8. **Site is nominated for listing on the Alberta Register of Historic Places.** Although not required, municipalities are encouraged to nominate Municipal Historic Resources for listing on the Alberta Register of Historic Places.

9. **Doors open to the building owner in the form of possible government grants and prestige in owning a designated heritage property.** With the successful designation of the property as a Municipal Heritage Resource, the property owner has potential access to ongoing government funding that will help with repairing, maintaining, and rehabilitating the resource.

THEMATIC FRAMEWORK

The thematic framework for Coleman and area within the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass grew from the provincial themes detailed in Alberta's Thematic Framework for a new approach to preserving Alberta's history, *In Time and Place, Master Plan 2005, For the Protection, Preservation and Presentation of Alberta's Past.* It was determined to focus on local provincial themes of development to ensure relevancy to local conditions and local community values. The thematic approach enables the community to identify with its unique heritage values, to understand how particular historic resources speak to those values, and how each historic resource has a unique and important place within the history of the community. Alberta's *In Time and Place, Master Plan 2005* was designed to be used by any group in Alberta contemplating heritage preservation activities.

The purpose of the thematic framework is to assist in organizing or defining the history of the community in order to identify and place specific historic sites, significant individuals, and particular events in context with the community's evolution, and within the realm of Alberta's history. Alberta's thematic framework encourages the definition of heritage resources in broad and inclusive terms; helps to understand the inter-relationships between the historic resources; and assists in the collection and preservation of a broad range of intellectual, material and experiential components for each resource. The provincial framework was also developed in consideration with Canada's overarching historical themes.

Further to Alberta's thematic framework, a more detailed analysis can be adapted to the Parks Canada National Historic Sites System Plan shown in the next column, and has great value when exploring the heritage resources that not only have provincial value, but national importance as well.

However, for the purpose of the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass Heritage Inventory Project Phase 1, CDS Inc. found that a reference to the National Thematic Framework led to a direct return to a more localized reference associated with Alberta's *In Time and Place, Master Plan 2005*. Thus, respecting the local values and the municipal and provincial context, the Phase 1 Context Paper relates directly to the thematic approach detailed in Alberta's *In Time and Place*.
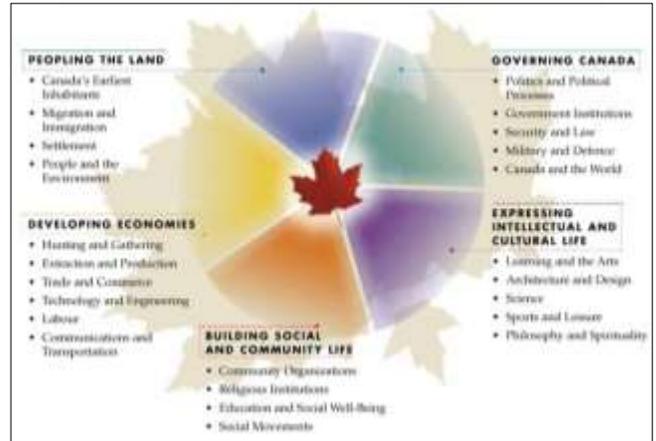
Figure 12: *Parks Canada National Historic Sites System Plan*

Glenbow Archives NA-3903-61

HISTORICAL CONTEXT PAPER

MUNICIPALITY OF CROWSNEST PASS

Coleman and Area

INTRODUCTION

The Municipality of Crowsnest Pass is located along Highway 3 in southwestern Alberta. Situated in a valley within the eastern edge of the Canadian Rocky Mountains, the Crowsnest Pass has a stunning natural setting supported by cultural and recreational activities and attractions that are drawing tourists, new residents, and entrepreneurs to the area. The region is at an elevation of 1358 metres (4453 feet), with the Crowsnest Pass summit forming the Alberta-British Columbia border. The municipality was created on January 1, 1979 due to an amalgamation of five municipalities – the Village of Bellevue, the Town of Blairmore, the Town of Coleman, the Village of Frank, and the Improvement District No 5 (including the Hamlet of Hillcrest). Coleman was earlier incorporated as a village in 1904, and as a town in 1910, and continues to be one of two largest communities, along with Blairmore, in the region. The smallest community is Frank. Other former communities with the municipal region, whether abandoned or reduced in size, included Passburg and Sentinel (Sentry). The 2011 Government of Canada Census report states the Crowsnest Pass as having a population of 5,565.

This continental divide is where North America's water system begins to flow in opposite directions. The Crowsnest River flows east to Hudson Bay. The carvings of these waterways were not illustrated on maps until the 1860 Palliser Expedition.

The Municipality of Crowsnest Pass grew from the discovery and extraction of coal from numerous mines located in this natural route through the Rocky Mountains. Settlements, such as Coleman, were established in proximity to each of the mines, and along the railway built through the Pass into the metal and coal mining regions of eastern British Columbia.

Until the arrival of European explorers in the late 1700s, numerous native cultures utilized the Pass from the period after the last ice age 11,000 years ago. Different parts of the Pass were utilized at different times of the year. They survived on the abundant wildlife in the deep glacial valleys where the creeks and rivers drain into the Crowsnest River; on bison found at the eastern edge of the Pass; and also on the fish that could be found in lakes near the summit of the Pass. There is also evidence that different cultures quarried stone material for weapons and stone tools from several localities high in the mountains. The most significant site is the Livingstone Quarry.

The coal mines, and the associated processing facilities, were the primary reason for the existence of the communities. This is evident by the remaining mining related structures that dot the landscape throughout the Crowsnest Pass. The homes and commercial districts in each community were usually within easy walking distance of the mine.

As the mines prospered, the communities expanded, and the business and managerial classes prospered. Evidence of this prosperity can still be found in the design and architecture of many of the commercial buildings in the downtown business districts. Unfortunately, as the mines closed one by one over the decades the communities suffered and, in some cases, there is little evidence a community ever existed.

The employment available at the mines drew immigrants from across the globe to what they hoped would be a better existence for themselves and their families. Evidence of the living conditions can be seen in the simple architecture of the tiny miners' cottages that can be found in every community within the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass.

Figure 13: SE view of Coleman and Crowsnest Valley.

PREHISTORIC CROWSNEST PASS

The natural resources of the Crowsnest Pass have drawn people to this mountain valley. In the beginning, the rich wildlife provided a food source and the stone quarries provided for the fabrication of stone tools and hunting implements. For later arrivals, the trees provided building material, and coal provided the source for firing locomotive engines and powering industry.

The earliest evidence of human occupation in the Crowsnest Pass is the remains of stone tools of the Clovis culture found near Frank.[1] There may have been peoples who occupied the valley in more ancient times, but the evidence has been erased by the many glaciers that formed, and then scraped the land as they retreated. The last glacier in this region of Alberta retreated into the mountains about 11,000 years ago.[2]

Artifacts recovered at excavations at a variety of sites in the Pass show the Clovis were followed by a series of hunter-gather cultures. These included the Old Cordilleran (8,000-7,000BC), Agate Basin culture (7,000BC), Mummy Cave (3,000BC), McKean (2,500BC); Pelican Lake (1,000BC); Besant and Kootenai (AD500).[3]

The majority of summer campsites have been found on the north side of the valley where the snow melted first, and where there was protection from the prevailing northwest wind. Winter campsites were found near the eastern entrance to the Pass where warm Chinook winds created a more hospitable climate, and where bison congregated.[4] A summer camp regularly used approximately 8,000 years ago was also identified at the southeast end of Crowsnest Lake, in the same general location as the 1930 Dance Hall. Many Peoples camped in this location, and continued to do so until the late 1700s. It was found that, in the last 3,000 years, the local ancestral band of the K'tunaxa (Kootenai) used this lakeside site to fish, hunt, and gather plants. Approximately 1,000 years ago, the K'tunaxa moved their camp further west near Sparwood.

They also took advantage of local sources of fine-grained stone material suitable for making projectile

points, knives, scrapers and other early tools. Prehistoric quarry pits can be seen at an outcropping of Etherington chert, in the Livingstone Range just north of Frank.[5]

While those living on the prairies were primarily bison hunters, many of the cultures in the Pass were more diverse with evidence that, along with hunting bison, they also trapped small game and caught fish.[6]

Figure 14: *View to the west from what was once a popular summer camp location.*

FUR TRADE

The plains area of Alberta was seen by fur traders as a poor area for collecting furs and was rarely explored. The first European to mention the Pass in his journals was explorer and mapmaker Peter Fidler. In the winter of 1792-93, while working for the Hudson's Bay Company, he mapped much of southern Alberta, and was told of the Crowsnest Pass by the Kootenai. Fidler was brought by his Peigan guides to meet with the Kootenai near the Livingstone Gap, about 35-kilometres north of the eastern entrance to the Crowsnest Pass. While Fidler was anxious to develop trade links with the Kootenai, they were prevented from doing so by the Muddy River, Blood, Black Feet and other southern tribes.[7]

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[1] Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 15
[2] Ibid., 15
[3] Ibid., 15-9
[4] Barbara Huck and Doug Whiteway, *In Search of Ancient Alberta*, (Winnipeg: Heartland Publications, 1998), 150

[5] Ibid., 152, 156
[6] Ibid., 150, 152
[7] J. G. McGregor, *Peter Fidler: Canada's Forgotten Explorer 1769-1822*, (Calgary: Fifth House Ltd., 1998), 76-8

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

COAL INDUSTRY

In 1873, Michael Phillipps, travelled the Crowsnest Pass prospecting for gold.[8] He did not locate any gold, but instead found evidence of coal deposits. He sent his coal samples to geologist Dr. George M. Dawson of the Geological Survey of Canada.[9] Dawson, along with Joseph Tyrrell, surveyed the Pass for coal deposits in 1883. In 1887, Dawson published his definitive map of the region east of the Rocky Mountains, and described the deposits of coal as "practically inexhaustible."[10]

With prospectors beginning to stake claims in the Pass, the Federal Department of the Interior began surveying the Crowsnest. Between 1900 and 1902, Dominion Land Surveyor Joseph Woods and his assistant Gerald Longeran surveyed up the Crowsnest Valley to the Continental Divide, the boundary now between Alberta and British Columbia. The result of the survey was prospectors could file their claims quicker and mining companies could purchase leases and begin developing their coal deposits. Woods was hired privately by the mining company to layout the plan for the Town of Frank. Later, in private practice, he surveyed the townsites for other communities in the Pass...Burmis, Bellevue, Hillcrest, Lundbreck, and additional land for Blairmore and Coleman.[11]

The Canadian American Coal Company was the first of many coal mining companies to be established in the Pass. In 1900, S.W. Gebo began testing a seam and, later that year, brought in a partner, H.L. Frank, who purchased the property on the side of Turtle Mountain for $30,000. By the end of 1901, the town of Frank was born.[12]

The coal found in the Pass was low in sulphur and phosphorus, and the coal could be processed to form a high quality material called "coke" that is essential in

Figure 15: *Coke Ovens, Coleman, .*

smelters for the production of high grade metals. The coking process takes place in rows of coke ovens where the coal is heated to over 1000 degrees Celsius in the absence of oxygen. The result is coke, an almost pure carbon material that is used in smelters.[13]

There was demand from smelters in the Northwest United States and British Columbia for coke to process ores mined in the Elk Valley of British Columbia, and American mines, but the coke had to be imported at great shipping costs from the Eastern United States. In 1902, several Americans formed the International Coal and Coke Company, and purchased the Denison Coal Properties in Crowsnest Pass.[14]

The following year, the company began selling lots in Coleman for homes and built 100 coke ovens to process the coal from its new mine. The president of the company was Canadian A.C. Flumerfelt, who named the new town after his daughter, Norma Coleman

Figure 16: *International Coal and Coke Company Coke Ovens.*

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[8] Society, *Crowsnest*, 23
[9] John Kinnear, "A Short History of Coal Mining in the Elk Valley", *Crowsnest Pass Herald*, August 14, 2012
[10] Suzanne Zeller and Gale Avrith-Wakeam, "Dawson, George Mercer", Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online, accessed March 17, 2013, www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=6667
[11] Judy Lamour, L*aying Down the Lines: A History of Land Surveying in Alberta*, (Calgary: Brindle and Glass Publishing, 2005), 141-2
[12] Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Photo Companion: Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1990), 88

[13] World Coal Association, "Coal and Steel", accessed April 9, 2013, www.worldcoal.org/coal/uses-of-coal/coal-steel/
[14] Society, *Crowsnest*, 179

Flumerfelt. By 1910, the mine employed 550 men, and was producing almost 500,000 tons of coal annually.[15]

One of the first buildings constructed was the mine office in 1904. It is a two-storey, wood-frame building with three dormers on a pyramidal roof. The main floor contained the offices of the mine manager, the mine superintendent, and other clerical staff. The upper floor contained the shop for printing plans and drawings of the mine. The building also housed the offices of the Coleman Light and Water Company that was owned by the mining company, and supplied power and water to both the mine and the town.[16]

Figure 18: McGillivray Mine Office and Manager's Residence. c1900-20. Crowsnest Museum Archives CM-IC-02-23.

Figure 17: International Coal and Coke Company Mine Office.

Production at the International mine grew rapidly over the next few years with the company adding 116 more coke ovens to meet the demand from both the smelters and the Canadian Pacific Railway.[17] However, the demand for coke to produce steel for armaments dropped dramatically with the end of World War I. The coke ovens shut down, and remained closed until 1932.[18] Coal continued to be produced for many years, however production was affected by a major strike in 1924, and an underground fire in 1934. World markets improved by 1936 and, with the outbreak of World War II, demand for Crowsnest Pass coal grew

dramatically. After the war, increased costs for removing coal from underground led the company to begin surface mining in the York Creek area south of Coleman.[19]

The McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company began operations in 1909, extracting coal from seams north of Coleman. The mine surface infrastructure was built at the mine site, while the mine management building and mine manager's house were constructed closer to Coleman.[20] The McGillivray mine's peak production was in the mid-1920s, producing almost a half million tons of high grade coal a year, and employing up to 600 people. Many of the miners lived in Carbondale and West Coleman, which were absorbed into Coleman in 1910.[21]

Figure 19: McGillivray Mine Office.

Figure 20: McGillivray Manager's Residence.

[15] Society, *Photo Companion*, 89
[16] Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Mine Office"
[17] Society, *Crowsnest* 179, 182
[18] Ibid., 183

[19] Ibid., 184
[20] Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "McGillivray Mine Office"
[21] Society, *Crowsnest*, 184-186

Figure 21: International Coal and Coke Mine. c1907-13. Crowsnest Museum Archives CM-IC-02-36.

By 1913, Coleman's mines were an integral part of the Crowsnest Pass coalfield, which ranked as Alberta's most productive and one of Canada's largest. Together, International and McGillivray Creek mines produced approximately 25 million tons of coal between 1903 and 195, making Coleman one of the largest centres of production in the Pass. In 1951, the Coleman Collieries Limited purchased both the International and McGillivray mining companies. In 1983, Coleman Collieries, which was an amalgamation of the International, McGillivray and Hillcrest-Mohawk mines, was the last mine to close in Crowsnest Pass.

Figure 23: Coleman Collieries – Power House.

Figure 24: Coleman Collieries – Machine Shop.

Figure 22: Coleman Collieries – Wash House.

Figure 25: Coleman Collieries – Hoist House.

LIMESTONE

One of the oldest companies continuing to operate in the Crowsnest Pass is the Summit Lime Works Limited, now Continental Lime Limited, located west of Coleman near the border of British Columbia.

Figure 26: Summit Lime Kiln.

In 1903, E.G. Hazell, a plasterer from England, was looking for lime putty that was easier to spread than some of the material he was using when he came to work in Canada. He purchased the property and moved the processing operation a short distance in order for a rail spur to be built to the plant. The mined limestone was heated to a high temperature in kilns to remove any impurities.[22] The Hazell family retained ownership in the company until it was sold to Continental Lime Limited in 1991. At one time most of the workers lived at Hazell Siding near the mine.

Figure 27: Summit Lime Kiln – front view.

FORESTRY

There were several logging camps and lumber mills established in the Pass to supply both the mines and the railway. Findley McLaren built a lumber mill near Blairmore in 1900-02, with about 200 men who worked during the winter in camps spread among the valleys in the Pass. The timber was floated down the creeks in the spring to the mill.[23] The McLaren mill became the largest lumber producer in the Pass, closing in the 1930s.[24]

Most of the wood products were shipped to Eastern Canada and the United States while the primary local customer of the mills was the Canadian Pacific Railway, requiring railway ties and lumber for trestles during the construction of the rail line through the Pass in 1897-98.[25] Lumber was also needed in the coal mines, and as the main building material for the houses and commercial buildings that were being rapidly built in the Pass communities.

Figure 28: McLaren Lumber Company camp, Coleman area, Alberta.Early c1900s, Crowsnest Museum Archives CM-CR-34-02.

[22] Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People – Millennium Edition*, (Lethbridge: Robins Southern Printing, 2000), 42

[23] Society, *Crowsnest*, 28
[24] Irene Kmet and Donald Wetherall, "Town Life: Main Street and the Evolution of Small Town Alberta, 1880-1947", (Edmonton: University of Alberta Press and Alberta Community Development, 1995), 102
[25] Society, *Crowsnest*, 28

TRANSPORTATION

Means of transportation, whether from community to community or over the Crowsnest Pass, varied from time period to time period, and on one's own resources. Such means included by foot, horse, horse and buggy, snowshoe, sleigh, train, automobile, truck, and plane.
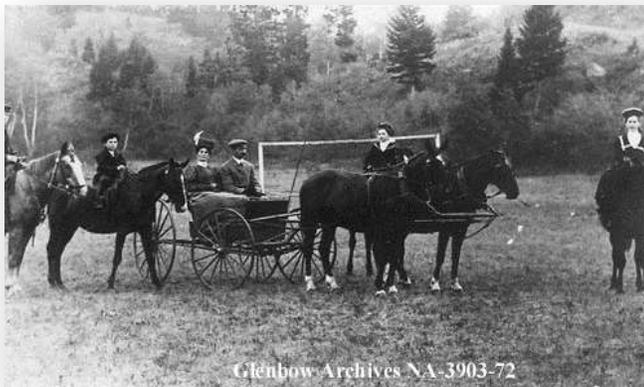
Figure 29: Group on an outing, Coleman area, Alberta. 1905. Glenbow Archives NA-3903-72.

The Crowsnest Pass was one of several nearby routes used by the native population to traverse the mountains on foot. Travel over the Crowsnest Pass was a challenge until the construction of the rail line and road systems. The current route of Highway 3, and the parallel rail line, was not always the route used. Nor was it even the preferred route. At times, the earliest travelers used the North Kootenay Pass to cross the divide. Early European explorers, either on foot or on horseback, were challenged by rock slides, tangled trees blown over by strong winds, and steep slopes. When the Palliser Expedition of 1857-58 was looking for a route, they were advised by the Kootenai to avoid the Crowsnest Pass.[26]

The first European believed to have crossed the Crowsnest Pass was prospector Michael Phillipps. He crossed from British Columbia in 1873, just north of the current route, but decided to return by the easier North Kootenay Pass.[27]

RAILWAY

In 1878, the Crowsnest Pass was first recommended as the railway route through the Rockies. Federal geologist George Dawson was surveying coal deposits in the Pass when he proposed this was the best route

for a TransCanada rail line. In the 1890s, the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR) began surveying and preparing the route from west of Lethbridge to the Pass. However, due to lengthy negotiations with the federal government, construction was stalled.[28]

In 1888, a charter and associated land grant was given by the federal government to the Crows Nest and Kootenay Lake Railway Company. The CPR leased the railway, and negotiated an agreement with Ottawa for construction. The deal also included development of coal deposits by the Crows Nest Pass Coal Company.[29]

The negotiations between the CPR and the federal government came to completion in 1897, and led to the creation of subsidies that became known as the "Crow Rates." Legislation forced the CPR to reduce shipping rates for a variety of items moving west from Port Arthur and Fort William (Thunder Bay), including items important to farming. Most importantly, however, the CPR had to reduce rates for shipping grain and flour heading to Port Arthur, Fort William, and "all points east."[30]

Construction of the railway employed a large number of men, with 4,500 labourers at the peak of construction 1898. The rail line was completed the following year.

Figure 30: Canadian Pacific Railway tracks and Crow's Nest Lake, Alberta. c1898. Glenbow Archives ND-9-2.

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[26] Ibid., 33
[27] Ibid., 33

[28] Robert D. Turner, "The Crowsnest Pass Railway Route", accessed on March 24, 2013, www.crowsnest.bc.ca/nextcrow7.html
[29] Ibid., 3
[30] Ibid., 4

ROADS

Before the current highway was constructed over the Crowsnest Pass, the preferred route was over a rough, and not always passable, trail over the Phillipps Pass. This trail was cut through the Elk Valley in 1877, and used for several years to drive cattle from British Columbia.[31] In 1913, communities in the Pass pressured the Alberta government to participate in the construction of a Trans-Canada Highway. The work commenced in 1921, with crews blasting a right-of-way through the mountainsides along the shores of Island Lake, Emerald Lake, and Crowsnest Lake. This was the last connection on Canada's first highway from coast to coast, even though in severe weather it was not always passable. By 1952, the highway was paved through to the summit.[32]

Figure 31: Condition of main road in September. 1918. Glenbow Archives NC-54-454.

Figure 32: Morrison Block. c1925. Crowsnest Museum Archives 0740.

One of the first automobile service stations was owned by Alex Morrison in Coleman. The Scotsman arrived in Coleman in 1905, and spent several years working at the mine. In 1912, he had contractor Wes Johnston replace three small wood-frame buildings on the main street with a substantial single-storey, hollow red clay brick building. At first, he rented out the building for use as a movie theatre but, in 1919, he left the mine to open Sentinel Motors where he sold Pontiacs and Firestone Tires. He also operated his real estate and insurance businesses in the same building.

Figure 33: Morrison Block, Coleman, Alberta – May 2013.

He served as the mayor of Coleman from 1915 to 1918.[33]

AIR FIELD

The first recorded landing of a plane in the Pass was in 1920, when two air force pilots from Lethbridge landed a Curtiss JN4 biplane on the flats, a natural landing strip. As part of the Coleman Days festivities, for $5 they would take people for short flights over the area.

In 1937, the federal government created Trans-Canada Airlines, which later became Air Canada. As a safety measure, the government built emergency airfields every 160-kilometres (100-miles) along existing and proposed air routes. One of these air fields was built on the flats west of Coleman with a work camp set up in Sentinel. The labourers were mostly men who were out of work during the Depression, and living in a relief camp.[34]

ELECTRIC RAILWAY

Although it never operated, a proposal for an electric powered train to run between Blairmore and Coleman showed early cooperation between the two communities. The local board of trade and the Blairmore paper endorsed the project and the economic growth it would bring to the Pass. The Crow's Nest Electric Railway Company was incorporated in 1912, with W.A. Beebe as manager, but the electric train venture never proceeded further.[35]

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[31] EDA Collaborative, *Coleman Tourism Theme Study*, (Edmonton: 1981),14
[32] Society, *Crowsnest*, 34

[33] Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Morrison Block"
[34] G. Fawcett, "Airport", accessed April 18, 2013, The Canadian Encyclopedia, www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/airport
[35] Kmet, *Town Life*, 89

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

Some of the immigrants to the region came from Europe with agricultural backgrounds, however the topography and climate of the Crowsnest Pass was not optimal for growing crops.

The first rancher in the area was William Lee. Coming from England, he first arrived in California, and then to Canada in 1867. His first ranch was near Pincher Creek, but he moved his operation to just north of Burmis after discovering he had settled on land owned by the Hudson's Bay Company.[36]

Several large ranches in the area raised horses to assist with hauling forest logs, and later for hauling coal in the mines. The Peter McLaren Lumber Company bred and kept horses on a ranch near Beaver Mines.[37] Jim Good also raised horses on his ranch on the flats west of Coleman.[38] The Good Ranch was one of the largest with pedigreed Percherons and lighter horses, and where selling and trading of horses took place most weekends. However, when thousands of sheep began grazing on the public pasture along with his horses, Good relocated to northern British Columbia.

Other ranches included the Bradley Ranch on Crowsnest Lake; the Blossomwood Ranch near Frank; and the Connelly Ranch near Bellevue.[39]

Due to the mines operating mainly in the winter, some miners farmed and/or ranched in the summer. Some farms were located outside of the Pass, while other miners were able to obtain small plots of land in the valley where they either grew vegetables, or had a few cattle for meat and milk. What was excess after feeding their own families, they sold.[40]

At times, these small family agricultural operations grew into larger business ventures. In the 1930s, Joseph and Margaret Fauville had a herd of 35 - 40 dairy cows, and delivered milk to the homes around Coleman.[41] A group of 14 dairy farmers formed the Crowsnest Pass Dairyman's Association, and petitioned the province to allow for a single processor and distributor.[42] In 1944, the Fauvilles, and partner Thomas Costigan, purchased the Meadow Sweet Dairy and obtained a government controlled monopoly to supply milk to residents in the communities living in the Pass.[43]

Figure 34: *James Good home, Coleman area, Alberta. Glenbow Archives n.d., NA-3903-73.*

Figure 35: *Harvest on Jensen brother's farm, Magrath, Alberta. Fall 1910. Glenbow Archives NA-5370-1.*

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[36] Society, *Crowsnest*, 662
[37] Ibid., 28
[38] Ibid., 552

[39] Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Highway Sign, "Ranching"
[40] Society, *Photo Companion*, 63
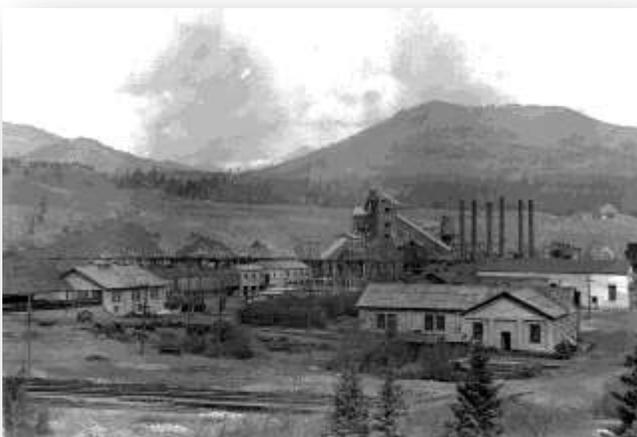[41] Society, *Photo Companion*, 66
[42] Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Highway Sign, "Ranching"
[43] Society, *Photo Companion*, 66

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Construction of Coleman, and what would become in the early years the largest and most prosperous town in Crowsnest Pass, began in 1903 on part of the 5,300 acres acquired by the International Coal and Coke Company. The new village was named by A.C. Flumerfelt, president of the International Coal and Coke Company, in honour of his youngest daughter Norma Coleman Flumerfelt. In 1909, the McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company began operations to the north of the community. Coleman was incorporated as a town in 1910 with a population of 1,961. The adjacent neighbourhoods of Bush Town (East Coleman) and Graftontown contained an additional population of 1,900. Slav Town (West Coleman) became part of Coleman in December 1909. The town continued to prosper despite the volatility of coal markets with their boom-and-bust cycles, until the closure of the Coleman Collieries in 1983.

There are many factors that play into how and where a community is located. Some of the factors are access to waterways, of defending a location, and perhaps the site of a traditional crossroads. Quite often on the Canadian prairies the location of a town had already been determined by the railway company building a line. For steam engines there had to be stops a certain distance apart for refilling the locomotive's water tanks. In the case of the communities in the Crowsnest Pass, the location for a community was based on proximity to the coal. In Coleman, for example, the town and the first coal mine are on opposite sides of the railway tracks.

Historically, the layout of communities was usually in a grid pattern. In communities built alongside a rail line, the grid pattern consists of streets running parallel and perpendicular to the tracks. In other communities, the street grid pattern runs north-south, and east-west. In Coleman the rail line makes a curve as it runs east-west through the town. The grid of streets is laid out on roughly a north-south grid pattern, and an east-west pattern in a square block pattern similar to those laid out in many places in the United States. This is likely because Coleman was surveyed by an American.[44]

In the case of Coleman, the topography also plays a role, such that there are pockets of commercial and residential development. The International Mine, the rail line, and the commercial and first residential areas are on the flat valley bottom. West Coleman was physically separated from the commercial district by a high, rocky outcrop for many years until a narrow passage was cut between the railway tracks and the outcrop. Over time, new residential and commercial development took place up the slope from the downtown.

The overall perception, therefore, is that each neighbourhood in Coleman has its own character, and with some differences in architectural character. For example, the core downtown area (Lower Coleman) is located at the base of a topographical bench just south of the highway, and contains a concentration of historic commercial and residential buildings, an historic ethnic Italian residential area, as well key historic buildings

Figure 36: *Coal mines, Coleman, Alberta. c1907-13. Crowsnest Museum Archives CM-IC-02-36.*

Glenbow Archives NC-54-1708
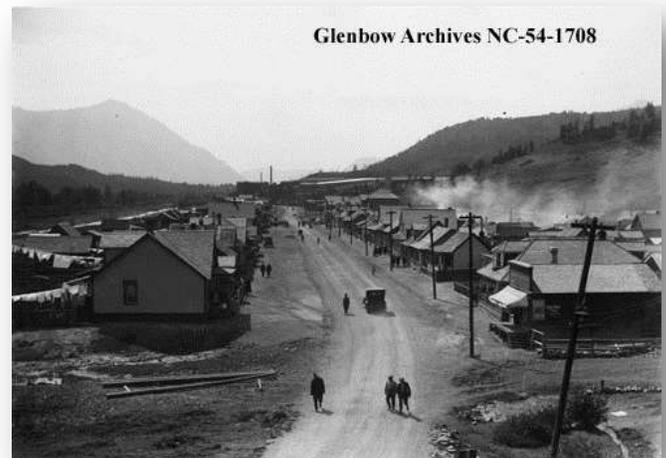
Figure 37: *Residential Street of West Coleman, Coleman, Alberta. c1915. Crowsnest Museum Archives 7353..*
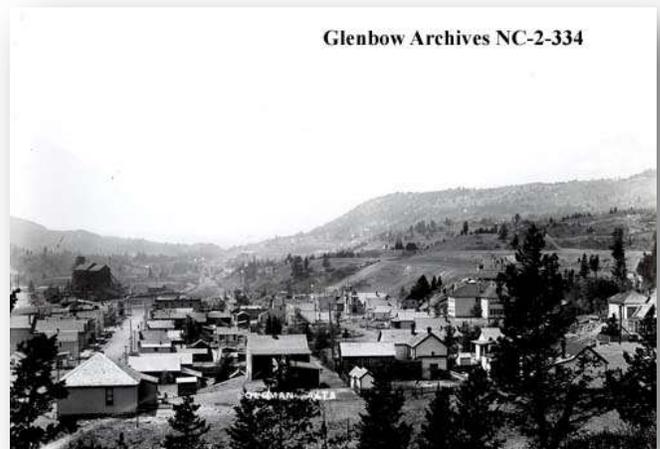
[44] Kmet, *Town Life*, 155

Figure 38: Lower Coleman contains a concentration of historic commercial and residential buildings. c1907-13. Glenbow Archives NC-2-341.

Figure 39: Graftontown is situated in the higher area north of the commercial area, Bush Town is on the south side of tracks to the east, and Slav Town (West Coleman) is west of the rocky outcrop. c1907-13. Glenbow Archives NC-2-334.

that include the International Mine Office and the Italian Hall; Bush Town (East Coleman) straddles the low-lying banks of the river on the south side of the CPR tracks, and is mainly residential with simple, and mostly wood, timber miners' cottages; Graftontown is situated in the higher area north of the highway and contains the commercial area connected to the highway; and Slav Town (West Coleman) is isolated by the rocky outcrop to the north and east, as described in the last paragraph, and contains a series of coal miner cottages and some senior mine manager cottages.

The mining towns of the Pass are similar to other pioneer communities in that in the beginning the communities just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. Coleman may not have been as rough in character as many other resource towns. When the mining company sold the lots, the deeds carried a stipulation that controlled the sale of liquor for fifteen-years. The goal was to make Coleman an example of a mining town where the residents felt safe, and were safe.[45]

As time passed, with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, a post office was built, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The first wave of growth in Coleman occurred when the International Mine opened in 1904, and lasted until about 1912. By the end of 1904, the population had already reached 500. Most of the first commercial buildings were of wood construction with

boomtown facades, with a few brick buildings. The residential buildings were simply miners' cottages throughout the community, with more substantial houses owned by senior mine personnel, and business owners. Almost all construction halted from 1912 until 1919, because of a major recession, and the outbreak of World War I. The end of the war was followed by another boom period. Commercial construction was primarily of brick material.[46]

Figure 40: Main Street, Coleman, Alberta. c1907-13. Crowsnest Museum Archives 4728.

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[45] Society, *Crowsnest*, 159

[46] EDA, *Coleman Tourism*, 33

RESIDENCES

The term 'miner's cottage' has been used throughout the Crowsnest Pass since about 1900, and denotes a small one-storey house built before World War II. Many of the older cottages are built based on similar designs, perhaps due to the relatively few contractors available at the time, or the haste with which they were built. Since houses were constructed quickly, the placing of a structure on a lot was seldom surveyed and more often just placed where the builder felt it looked right. Because of their small size, miners' cottages were sometimes moved from failed towns such as Lille, Passburg and the old Frank site to more prosperous locations. A great number of miners' cottages remain throughout the Pass, although they have been modified to meet modern standards of comfort and functionality.

miners' cottages were not insulated, did not have indoor plumbing or electricity, and were heated by burning wood or coal in freestanding heaters with exterior flues.[47]

Unlike other 'company towns,' houses in the Crowsnest Pass were generally privately-owned, although the larger, and more substantial mine managers' residences were usually owned by the mine company. The residence of James Otis Cove McDonald, commonly known as J.O.C. McDonald, was built in 1907,[48] the year after he arrived in Coleman. He worked with both the Coleman mining companies, finishing his career as the Underground Manager at the McGillivray mine.[49] The McDonald house was a square-shaped, wood-frame building, with clapboard siding and a pyramidal roof. A dormer was later added on the street side of the house.

Figure 41: *Residential street in West Coleman lined with miners' cottages. c1930. Crowsnest Museum Archives 3413.*

Figure 42: *Once the McGillivray Underground Mine Manager's residence of J.O.C. McDonald built in 1907.*

Figure 43: *McGillivray Mine Manager's Residence constructed in 1909.*

The simplicity of the miners' cottages in the coal mining towns on the Alberta side of the Crowsnest Pass were similar to those in many other single-resource towns found across North America, with houses that were primarily identical. The single-storey miners' cottages, with 4 to 5 rooms, were constructed between about 1900 and the end of the 1930s. The foundations varied depending upon the material available, and included wood, loose rocks, and cut stone set in concrete. Most of the cottages were rectangular-shaped buildings with either a low-hip or gable roof, or square buildings with pyramidal roofs. The building exteriors were covered with clapboard, and the roofs with wood shingles. The plain looking buildings were seldom painted, with little exterior detail. The earliest

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[47] Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Heritage Sign, "Miners' Cottages"
[48] Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "J.O.C. McDonald House"
[49] Society, *Crowsnest*, 699

Figure 44: Edmund Disney's Residence constructed in 1909.

Three contractors became prominent builders of residences in the Coleman area. Edmund Disney was the owner of the Coleman Lumberyard and was responsible, along with Wes Johnston, for building many of the residential buildings in Coleman. The Disney family home was built on 2nd Street in 1904, and still stands today.[50] Wes Johnston arrived in the Crowsnest Pass in the early 1900s and his home, which he constructed, still stands as well. Johnston also built several other residences, including that of mine manager O.E.S. Whiteside, Alex Morrison, and J.O.C. MacDonald.[51] Contractor John D'Appolonia also built numerous homes in the Pass between 1920 and 1942.[52]

Figure 45: Wes Johnston's Residence constructed in 1908.

DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

Soon after the International Coal and Coke Company began selling lots in October 1904, a commercial district in Coleman was established just north of the rail line. In many ways, the Main Street was typical of many other communities, with an array of businesses required to meet the needs of the residents. In that first year, the first commercial buildings to be built included the International Coal & Coke Mine Office, the

Figure 46: International Coal & Coke Mine Office constructed in 1904.

mine manager's and superintendent's residences, a bank, the NWMP barracks, and the Coleman Hotel. In c1903, a bakery was built by L. Schorn, a barbershop owned by F.C. Graham, and an earlier version of the Grand Union Hotel built by L.A. Manly.

Edmund Disney was the contractor for a number of small commercial buildings, including the Crowsnest Jobbing Company, the Cameron Block, Reid Hardware Store, Brymner Block, and the Coleman Mercantile, all built in 1904.[53] Businesses, primarily grocery stores, also opened in the other residential areas including Bush Town, and

Figure 47: Coleman Mercantile Building constructed in 1904.

Slav Town in West Coleman. Built in 1909 by contractor E. Morino, the Eagles Hall is an excellent example of an early use of brick as a construction material, and creatively incorporating a corbelled pediment, brick recessed banding, and a decorative metal mid-cornice.

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[50] Society, *Crowsnest*, 497
[51] Ibid., 602-3
[52] Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Excel Building"

[53] Ibid., 160

Figure 48: Eagles Hall constructed in 1909.

Figure 49: Grand Union Hotel constructed in 1904.

Between 1912 and 1920, the effects of World War I and the recession saw little major construction in Coleman. Some buildings built after this period were constructed of more substantial materials, such as brick used for the 1924 construction of the Grand Union Hotel that still stands today, and the Royal Canadian Legion built in 1925. However, the lack of construction during this period brings greater focus on the remains of commercial wood structures in downtown Coleman, and speaks to the longevity of this type of building method. A wood-frame house was converted into the Coleman Journal building in 1920, and the Polish and Ukrainian Halls were in East Coleman were constructed in 1927.[54]

Figure 50: Charles Nicholas Dry Goods Store constructed in c1907.

The commercial buildings of downtown Coleman provide excellent examples of various architectural periods throughout its evolution. The Charles Nicholas Dry Goods Store and the McBurney Drug Store reflect the Boomtown period; Coleman Mercantile Store and Janostak's Grocery reflect the Early Commercial period; Eagles Hall and Holyk's Grocery portray the Late Commercial period; Excel Building and the Purity 99 Garage have Art Moderne flavour; Classical-influenced detailing is evident on the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce; and Industrial influences is apparent in the Coleman Fire Station

Figure 51: McBurney Drug Store constructed c1907.

Figure 52: Janostak Grocery constructed in c1925.

Figure 53: Holyk's Grocery constructed in 1906.

Figure 54: Excel Building constructed in 1936.

Figure 55: Purity 99 Garage constructed in c1938.

Figure 56: Canadian Bank of Commerce constructed in 1928.

FIRE FIGHTING

The building material of choice in many early communities in Western Canada was wood. Timber was easy to find, easy to manufacture into lumber, and lumber was easy to use in construction. However, wood also burns easily and, like in many pioneer communities, a major fire was a common occurrence. For Coleman, that first major fire occurred in 1905, when a block of main street businesses was destroyed.[55] The fire started in a washroom of a building on the

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[54] EDA, *Coleman Tourism*, 36

[55] Society, *Crowsnest*, 189

main street and quickly spread to neighbouring buildings. Water was hauled from the coke ovens, but was insufficient to stop the blaze. To ensure a ready supply of water for future firefighting, water lines from the creek were laid on the surface, and by winter the pipes had been placed underground.[56]

The first fire hall was constructed in the same year; however it was replaced in 1909, by contractor Edmund Disney. Over time, however, public opinion of the appearance of the fire hall was that the structure had become an eyesore.[57] In 1934, contractor John D'Appolonia was awarded the contract to renovate the fire hall, add space for town offices, and to modernize the exterior with stone on the basement level and cement blocks on the upper walls.[58]

Figure 58: Coleman Fire Station.

Figure 57: Fire brigade .1904. Crowsnest Museum Archives CM-CO-46-01.

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[56] Society, *Crowsnest*, 161
[57] Kmet, *Town Life*, 164
[58] Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Fire Hall"

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Coleman was founded in 1903 by the International Coal and Coke Company, which began selling lots for commercial and residential buildings. In 1904, Coleman became a village under the authority of the Northwest Territories Act when the Province of Alberta had not yet been formalized. The first councillors were F. Graham and D.F. Hughes, with Alex Cameron as Mayor. Council highlights of the first two years were the installation of a water system, and the introduction of electricity and telephone service. By 1908, council was making an effort to remove livestock from wandering the streets, and reduce fire hazards by requiring building owners to replace metal stove pipes with brick chimneys.

Figure 59: First Mayor Alex Cameron, Coleman, Alberta. n.d. Glenbow Archives NA-3903-63

Taxes on property and buildings were the primary source of funding for many Alberta municipalities. Communities, such as Coleman and Blairmore, implemented a renter's poll tax paid that was more successful at raising money in mining towns versus agricultural communities. In 1908, Coleman raised $1,000.[59] In the Pass, the poll tax was called an educational tax.[60]

In 1909, with the need of reliable water for the municipality, Coleman applied for exclusive rights to the water from nearby McGillivray Creek, with the water coming from Nez Perce Creek in later years. Coleman achieved town status in 1910, with Alex Cameron as Mayor. Town council recognized the ethnicity of the community when they decided to advertise in several languages that it was illegal to dump material into West Coleman Creek.

In the 1920s, when the mines were closed several times, town council extended the period for paying taxes, and did not penalize those who were late in paying. During the Great Depression, town council made several efforts to assist residents. In 1929, the worst cases were hired to dig a basement under the town hall. Two days relief was given to each person, with fathers of large families receiving an extra day. In 1931, men were hired to cut firewood for needy families.

In 1927, the *Town Act* of Alberta was amended to allow non-property owners to vote in municipal elections. Many of the miners rented their homes and had the right to vote. The 1932 civic election saw union or miner candidates winning council seats, but not the mayor's chair. Landowner reaction was to form a Citizen's League with the goal of fighting those "preaching revolution." Two League leaders were Anglican minister A.S. Partington and Coleman business owner Alex Morrison. The unionists on council were defeated in the next election.[61]

The first socialist Member of the Alberta Legislative Assembly (MLA) was Charles O'Brien, elected in 1909 for the Socialist Party of Canada to represent the Rocky Mountain constituency, including the Crowsnest Pass. In 1902, O'Brien arrived in the Pass to work on railroad construction, and became an organizer for the American Labor Union (ALU). During his time in the legislature, O'Brien fought for wage increases for railway workers and asked questions regarding mining. While his support grew in the 1913 election, he lost to the Conservative candidate who garnered support from Liberal voters.[62]

In 1935, Ernest George Hansell was elected to Parliament as the MP for Macleod, which included the Crowsnest Pass. Although he held the seat until 1958, he did not represent the views of many voters in the Pass. In the federal election of 1945, he finished second at the polling stations to the communist Labour Progressive Party candidate.[63]

After World War I, in the early 1920s, support for the One Big Union in the Crowsnest Pass increased. Politically, the area had been a stronghold for the Socialist Party of Canada and its left wing, whose local militants went over to the Community Party (CPC).

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[59] Kmet, *Town Life*, 46-47
[60] Ibid., 49

[61] *Drumheller Mail*, February 9, 1928 quoted in Irene Kmet and Donald Wetherall, "Town Life: Main Street and the Evolution of Small Town Alberta, 1880-1947", Edmonton: University of Alberta Press and Alberta Community Development, 1995, 41
[62] Tom Langford and Wayne Norton, "Politicians of the Pass", in *A World Apart: The Crowsnest Communities of Alberta and British Columbia*, edited by Wayne Norton and Tom Langford, (Kamloops, Plateau Press, 2002), 90-2
[63] Ibid., 96-98

HEALTH

In 1903, the first doctor in Coleman was Dr. J. Westwood, born in England in 1861. Before coming to Canada in 1892, he was the medical officer and public vaccinator near Coventry. In Coleman he was also the first chairman of the board of School Trustees, and the first Warden of St. Alban's Anglican Church.[64]

Dr. Westwood worked at the Coleman Miners' Hospital that was established in 1906, and jointly funded by the two

Figure 60: Miners' Hospital. Crowsnest Museum Archives CM 2003.013.0104

unions that existed at the time. The land was donated by the International Coal and Coke Company, which for the first few years supplied free electricity, water and coal. The nurses' quarter was on the second-floor, and they were on call 24-hours a day. The doctors were also engaged by the town as Municipal Health Officers.[65] The simple utilitarian, wood-frame building was designed by a civil engineer employed by the mining company. At first the only patients were union members and their families, however, this policy later changed to where anyone could be admitted. In 1922, the coal company starting deducting a hospital fee from the pay cheques of its employees. This provision of medical services to the public by a union was unique in the province where most hospitals were owned and operated by either the Catholic Church or the local municipality. In 1949, a

Figure 61: Residence located across the street from the Miners' Hospital served as accommodation for surgery.

new hospital was built in Blairmore, and the miners' hospital was then converted to a union hall, and meeting place for retired miners.[66] A house across the street from the Miners' Hospital served as accommodation for surgery.[67]

In 1913, H.C. McBurney opened a pharmacy in Coleman and operated it until the mid-1940s. At the time, it was one of the oldest businesses under the same ownership.[68]

Figure 62: McBurney Drugstore.

The son of Blairmore dentist Dr. Orlando Lillie was the first dentist in Coleman. In 1916, his son Dr. Roy Lillie opened his Coleman dental practice in the second floor cupola of the Pass Electric (former Coleman Mercantile) Building. Roy Lillie also served as the first appointed school dentist in the town.[69]

Figure 63: Dr. Lillie's dental practice in the cupola of former Coleman Mercantile Building. n.d. Crowsnest Museum Archives CM-CO-33-03..

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[64] Society, *Crowsnest*, 893
[65] Ibid., 190

[66] Alberta Culture and Community Spirit, Historic Resource Management Branch (File: Des. 1350)
[67] Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Doctor's House"
[68] Society, *Crowsnest*, 697-8
[69] Ibid., 667

WORK AND LEISURE

WORK

Most of the first mines were underground operations. The rate of pay depended upon the job at hand, with boys paid less than the men. In 1915, boys were paid $1.37 for working a ten-hour day, with men paid $2.47 for the same job. A contract miner was paid about $0.55 for a ton of coal. If the miner lived in a company-owned building, rent ranged between $9.50 and $12.50 a month, and possibly included a cold water tap, and a single light.[70]

Figure 64: Group of miners, Coleman, Alberta. September 1923. Glenbow Archives NC-54-2857.

During that time, there was the ever present danger of an explosion and falling rocks. The Frank Slide and Hillcrest Mine Explosion were two of the most disastrous events. There was also never any guarantee of consistent work. The demand for coal and coke over the decades fluctuated many times. Demand dropped during the Depression, and rose during the two World Wars. The switch by railways from coal-fired locomotives to diesel-powered engines was devastating to the coal mining industry. Then there were many strikes as the unions fought for benefits and


Figure 65: Worker at coke oven, Coleman, Alberta. c1920. Crowsnest Museum Archives CM-IC-02-18.

increased wages. When there was work, it might only be for a couple days a week. At night the miners would listen to hear if the mine

Figure 66: Miners from Coleman local marching up road near town on May Day, Coleman, Alberta. Glenbow Archives NC-54-2015

whistle would blow or not, indicating whether or not there would be work for them the next day. At some mines one whistle meant no work, and at another one whistle meant work, and three whistles meant none.

Loading and unloading the coke ovens was physically demanding work in extreme conditions. During the winter the temperature next to the ovens could drop to minus 45-degrees, and in summer the heat of the day was intensified by heat radiating from the ovens. The coke was pulled from the ovens by hand until about 1917, when a mechanical coke-puller was purchased and eliminated much of the labour. In 1920, the pay was $2.75 a day, and by 1942, pay had risen to $4.45 a day. During the Depression, orders from smelters for coke dropped and thus the mines followed with a reduction in their labour force to reflect their reduced operations of two-days a week. The ovens eventually ceased operation until 1932. When they resumed operating, the miners were working three days on and one day off, and paid $4.45 a day.[71]
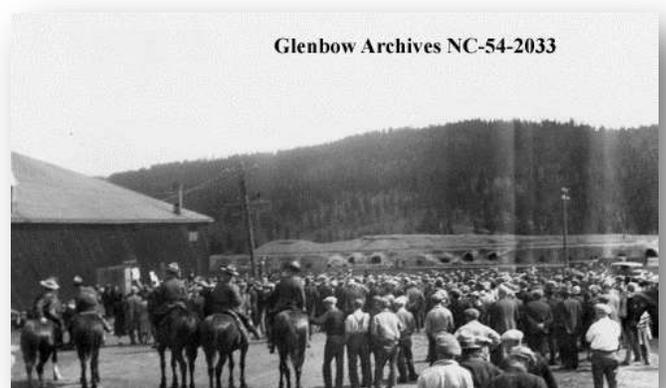
Figure 67: Workers' demonstration on Main Street, Coleman, Alberta. May 1932. Glenbow Archives NC-54-2033.

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[70] Society, *Crowsnest*, 41

[71] Society, *Crowsnest*, 187

LEISURE

By 1908, Crow's Nest Lake was a popular site for boating, fishing, and picnics. In that year seven Coleman men purchased a boat from Victoria which they planned to fit with a gasoline motor.[72] In 1911, there were plans to erect a resort community called Lake City near Sentinel. The three landowners declared they would put 300 lots on sale for private residences, and they were to build a dance hall, restaurants, a hotel, pool room, merry-go-round, and a large boat house. There would also be row boats, and motor boats available to rent in the spring.[73] Early the following year, ads began to appear offering the lots, and promoting the proposal to investors.[74] Lots sold for as little as $150.[75] By 1913, there was concern that some of the lake front should be protected by the provincial government, and that there be public access to the lake for launching boats.[76] The federal government granted recreation grounds at the lake to the towns of Blairmore and Coleman. In 1925, the two communities agreed to share the cost of erecting small buildings, benches and swings at the site.[77]

In April 1930, Alex Morency was granted a permit to build a dance hall on the east end of Crowsnest Lake. The popular summer time Crowsnest Lake Dance Pavilion was operated by his family until 1945.[78] Among the bands to play at the dance pavilion were *Mart Kenney and His Western Gentlemen*, Canada's leading jazz and dance band of the 1930s and 40s.[79] In June of 1932, the band played one night stands in the Pass. In 1935, they played for Alex Morency's dance hall between stops which included radio broadcasts in Lethbridge.[80] Local bands included *Edl's Orchestra, the Polka Kings of the Pass*, led by Frank Edl Jr.,[81] and the *Arcadians* featuring the Slapak brothers Charlie and

Figure 68: *Crowsnest Lake Dance Pavilion constructed in 1931.*

Jerry.[82] The Arcadians played together for 30-years, spending 13 summers at the Crowsnest Lake Pavilion.[83]

Figure 69: *Raised stage on west end of Pavilion's interior.*

Figure 70: *Central bearing point for clear span of joists with panels displaying four cycles of the moon.*

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[72] CM, July 10, 1908
[73] BE, December 21, 1911
[74] FV, January 12, 1912
[75] BT, March 29, 1912
[76] FV, June 6, 1913
[77] BE, May 24, 1925
[78] Ibid., 728
[79] Oral Interview with Bruno Gentil, November 10, 2005, Alberta Labour History Institute, www.labourhistory.ca/Uploads/ALHI_TRANSCRIPTS/PDFs/Gentil.pdf , accessed April 14, 2013
[80] Mart Kenney, *Mart Kenney and His Western Gentlemen* (Saskatoon: Western Producer Prairie Books, 1981), 25, 38
[81] Society, *Crowsnest*, 516

[82] Ibid., 30
[83] Ibid., 844

SPIRITUAL LIFE

Even before Coleman was a community, the role of the church was important in the life of the miners. The first recorded Catholic baptism took place in 1902, likely in a camp for

Figure 71: Funeral outside Holy Ghost Roman Catholic Church. c1915. Glenbow Archives NC-54-314.

coal prospectors. The Holy Ghost Roman Catholic Church was constructed in 1905, and, by 1916, the church population was 600 parishioners.[84] The wooden building underwent renovations in 1936, and the church was enlarged in 1952. The name was changed to Holy Spirit Catholic Church in the 1960s.[85]

Figure 72: Holy Ghost Roman Catholic Church, Coleman, Alberta.

Adjacent to the church, Father de Lestre had constructed a building that was to be a school for Catholic children in the Pass. However, he failed to follow the proper procedure for establishing a school district, thus his request was denied by the provincial education authorities.[86] The building was leased to the International Coal and Coke Company for use as a bunkhouse for miners. In 1923, the church took back ownership of the structure and it was converted into a parish hall.[87]

The first clergyman to make his home in Coleman was Anglican Minister R. A. Robinson who gave his first service in January of 1904. The first services were held in a restaurant, and then a tar paper covered shack. His congregation moved into St. Albans Church in c1906.

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[84] Ibid, 289
[85] Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Holy Ghost Church"
[86] Society, *Crowsnest*, 290
[87] Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Catholic Hall"

The Carpenter Gothic-style church had stained-glass windows on the clapboard sides, with three small dormers on either side of the roof.[88] In 1905, Rev. Robinson used his negotiation skills to end a three-month long strike in just three days after being asked to mediate.[89]

Figure 73: St. Alban's Church Coleman, Alberta.

Figure 74: St. Paul's United Church constructed in 1906. Crowsnest Museum Archives 4552.

St. Paul's United Church in Coleman was dedicated in April 1906. At the time of construction, it was the Presbyterian Church and then, in 1925, became the United Church when four Canadian Protestant

Figure 75: St. Paul's United Church, Coleman, Alberta. August 2013.

denominations, including the Methodists and most Presbyterians, merged into one denomination.[90] Prior to construction, followers were served by a series of traveling ministers with meetings held in a variety of

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[88] Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "St. Alban's Church"
[89] Society, *Crowsnest*, 285-7
[90] Ibid., 301-302

halls and other buildings in Coleman. In 1905, Edmund Disney was asked to draw up plans for a new church, but he was not the successful bidder for the construction contract. The contract was awarded to the Smith brothers for $2,110.[91]

ETHNIC AND FRATERNAL HALLS

Many of the ethnic groups in the Pass created their own societies to provide aid, mutual benefit, and enjoyment. In the Pass there were societies for Italians, Finns, Poles, and Ukrainians. Some had their own drama clubs, musical groups, and language and dance schools. The more prominent ones would build their own halls for meetings, dances, and other events.

The Italian Benevolent Society was founded in Lille in 1906 but, after the mine closed in 1912, the society moved its operations to Coleman. They purchased a former two-storey, clapboard-sided hardware store, constructed in about 1904, and converted it for their uses. On the main floor was the Italian Co-operative store, followed later by Milo's Pool Hall, and a beauty salon. On the second floor was a space used for meetings and dances, with a residence at the rear. The 1904 exterior was clad in stucco in 1935, with the addition of Art Deco details.[92]

One of the societies not connected to either a particular ethnic or religious affiliation was the Fraternal Order of Eagles (FOE). The FOE was founded in Seattle in 1898 by the owners of six theatres. They met one day to discuss a musicians strike, and afterwards decided to put aside their differences and form the Fraternal Order of Good Things. When the eagle was adopted as their official emblem, the name was changed to Fraternal Order of Eagles.[93] The Eagles Hall was built in 1909-10 by contractor E. Morino, with the FOE meeting room upstairs, and the main floor rented out for retail. In 1920, the International Order of Odd Fellows purchased the hall. Merchants who rented the main floor space included druggist R.R. Webb and clothier George Neil. In 1936, the building was purchased by Frank Aboussafy, at which time he took over the clothing business. He sold men's clothing on the main floor and women's wear in the basement. Aboussafy was the mayor of Coleman from 1943 - 1962. He sold the business in 1967.[94]

Figure 76: Italian Hall building constructed in 1904.

Figure 77: Eagles Hall constructed in 1909.

Figure 78: Polish Hall, July 1913.

Figure 79: Banquet Hall, Coleman, Alberta. c1930. Crowsnest Museum Archives 8770.

[91] Ibid., 302
[92] Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Italian Hall"

[93] Fraternal Oder of Eagles, accessed April 22, 2013, www.foe.com/about-us/facts.aspx
[94] Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Eagles Hall"

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

Over time the variety of businesses expanded as early entrepreneurs determined what services and goods were needed to meet the needs of the residents.

The Coleman Mercantile was a true general store selling groceries, clothing, furniture, appliances, and even cattle feed. The business was taken over by W.L.

Figure 80: Coleman Mercantile building.

Ouimette, followed by new owner Edward Ledieu in 1921. Ledieu operated the business as the Big Corner Store because of its angled-corner entrance.[95] However, towards the end of the Great Depression in 1939, when credit Lediew extended to customers was not always paid, he fell to bankruptcy.[96] In 1944, the building was purchased by the Montalbetti family for their electrical, hardware and appliance business.[97]

The Holyk's Grocery Store, however, survived the Depression. Alex and Pearl Holyk had taken over the butcher shop that brothers Joe and Peter Pisony had started in 1904. The original building was a one-storey, wood-frame building to which the Pisony brothers added a second-floor, as well as a residence behind the store. The upper

Figure 81: Holyk's Grocery Store

space of the store was a hall that was used for meetings, dances, and other community events.[98] The Hoylk's took over the business in 1927, with Pearl operating the store most of the time, and Alex continuing to work at the mine in Coleman to help the store through lean times. They did survive the Depression and, in 1952, they expanded by purchasing

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[95] Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Coleman Mercantile Store"
[96] Society, *Crowsnest*, 661.
[97] Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Coleman Mercantile Store"
[98] Society, *Crowsnest*, 779.

the Eastend Store in Bush Town. During the time the Hoylk's owned the building, the upstairs hall was sometimes used for meetings by the Communist party.[99]

Over the decades, there were several movie theatres in Coleman. Some were just halls where an operator set up a movie projector. The Palace Theatre which was destroyed by the fire that swept the main street in 1948. The Roxy was built soon after that fire on an adjacent lot. In 1962, two brothers Joe and John Dobek owned the Roxy.

Figure 82: Roxy Theatre constructed in 1938.

There were several building contractors in Coleman, however the three main contractors were Edmund Disney, Wes Johnston, and John D'Appolonia.

Edmund Disney was the owner of the Coleman Lumberyard and was responsible, along with Wes Johnston, for building many of the commercial and residential buildings in Coleman. They were also responsible for most of the construction of the original International Coal and Coke Company buildings.[100] Wes Johnston arrived in the Crowsnest Pass in the early 1900s, and lived with his brother Fred in Frank. After their house narrowly escaped being destroyed by the Frank Slide in 1903, the pair moved to Coleman. Johnston was a carpenter and his home, which he constructed, still stands. Johnston built the Cameron School, commercial buildings on the main street, and

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[99] Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Hoylk's Grocery Store"
[100] Society, *Crowsnest*, 497.

Figure 83: Cameron School constructed in 1919.

many residences, including that of mine manager O.E.S. Whiteside, Alex Morrison, and J.O.C. MacDonald. Cabinet making and boat building were his hobbies. He built the first motorized passenger boat to ply the waters of Crowsnest Lake.[101]

Contractor John D'Appolonia not only built numerous homes and commercial buildings in the Pass between 1920 and 1942. In 1936, he constructed a building in downtown Coleman to store his lumber and other supplies for his construction business. He later operated

Figure 84: Excel Building constructed in 1936.

Excel Building Supplies from this building.[102]

Another early business in Coleman was a laundry opened in 1904 by Choo Loy Gooey. In the 1920's, on the same site, he moved into a two-storey, hollow red clay brick building covered with stucco. By 1932, his business was failing and, unable to support his large family, he wished to return with them to China. Town Council did not want the family to become a burden to the community, and thus arranged with the CPR for a discount on the rail and steamship fares for them to return to China. In 1940, the Salvation Army purchased

Figure 85: Salvation Army Building constructed in c1920s.

the building to replace their former hall. They used the building for meetings, rallies and other community events.[103]

In 1904, the British American Trust Company opened the first bank in Coleman. The bank was owned by the directors of the International Coal and Coke Company.

Figure 86: Canadian Bank of Commerce constructed in 1928.

Two years later, it was taken over by the Eastern Townships Bank and, in 1912, was merged with the Canadian Bank of Commerce.[104] The bank moved into their new building on October 6, 1927 with W.L. Rippon as manager until he retired in 1945.[105]

Several hardware stores have existed in Coleman over the decades. One of the first was opened in 1907, and operated by A.F. Grady. In 1948, the building was destroyed by the 1948 fire that swept the main street. A new building was erected and, over the years, operated as a hardware store, a furniture store, and the Montalbetti family-owned electrical appliance store.[106]

In 1928, Primo De Cecco and Angelo Toppano opened a grocery on 2nd Street in Coleman. Their wives ran the store while the men continued working in the mine. After Primo died in 1932, his wife kept working at the store, later selling her interest to Angelo.[107]

Among the few women who owned businesses in Coleman was Mrs. H.E. Gates, who established her women's wear business in 1923 after having been a traveling representative of the Spirella Corset Company.

Early in its history, Coleman boasted of having three hotels - the Coleman Hotel, Grand Union Hotel and Pacific Hotel. Most of the hotels had a bar, restaurant,

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[101] Ibid., 602-3
[102] Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Excel Building"

[103] Ibid., "Salvation Army Hall"
[104] Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Canadian Bank of Commerce"
[105] Society, *Crowsnest*, 811-12
[106] Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Coleman Hardware"
[107] Society, *Crowsnest*, 489

barbershop and pool room, but the Grand Union also had a bowling alley.[108] The original Grand Union Hotel was built in 1904, soon after the town of Coleman was created. That structure was demolished in 1924, and replaced with a brick building on the same location. Over nearly 90 years, the current hotel has been through a series of owners and managers. The longest owner was the Calgary Brewing Company, who opened the hotel for 27 years at the same time it owned a number of hotels across the province. Renovations over the decades included eliminating the dining room and adding a café in 1939. Many small town hotels in Alberta have been destroyed by fire, and such fate almost occurred to the Grand Union in 1958. However, night watchman and retired fireman Alex Galbraith evacuated the building, and fought the flames until the local fire brigade arrived.[109]

BOARD OF TRADE

Soon after commercial districts were created, business owners would often band together to lobby for economic development and growth. These boards, the predecessors of Chambers of Commerce, would often act with local village and town governments to promote the community as a place for industry to develop, and for government institutions to locate. As the motor car became more prominent as a means of travel, boards often lobbied for improvements to roadways. Boards of trade also lobbied the local government to put limits on travelling salesmen and to assess the non-residents higher fees for business licenses. In a harsh editorial the Coleman journal called the transients chisellers on local trade.[110]

Coal miners in the Pass were members of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA). In the post-World War I period, and primarily in Western Canada, a different more radical view of worker representation led to the formation of the One Big Union (OBU). The Crowsnest Pass miners were arguably the most radical, and the UMWA took over the operation of the district when the miners sought to withdraw from the union and become District One of the OBU.[111]

The UMWA was a "craft" union. That is, all the members worked in coal mining, while other trades and crafts had their own unions. In the end, this was a struggle between the coal miners in the Pass and the distant union officials. The UMWA went so far as to side with the coal mine companies in an attempt to stop the workers changing unions. This came to a head in 1919 when the UMWA withdrew financial assistance to miners striking over pay and hours of work. The newly formed OBU was not yet in a financial position to provide the miners with strike pay, and the strike collapsed. But only the workers approved by the UMWA were re-hired by the companies, and OBU supporters were kicked out of the UMWA.[112]

In 1920, when the OBU demanded a 14-percent pay raise, the UMWA negotiated the same wage increase, but only for UMWA members. When the UMWA attempted to have the companies deduct union dues from pay cheques of miners belonging to the OBU, and submit to the union, a series of strikes resulted. The largest strike began with miners walking out on the Alberta side of the Crowsnest Pass in October 1920, and was soon followed by miners in British Columbia. However, the strike by the OBU was poorly organized and failed when a court injunction ruled the walkout illegal. Within a year, the UMWA re-instated District 18, and the One Big Union became powerless in the Pass.[113]

Essentially, the Crowsnest Pass was a one-industry region...mining coal. There were attempts to diversify the economy but, for various reasons, either the attempts were never made or the new ventures were not successful beyond a short period of time, including two brickyards and a zinc smelter. In 1911, there were individuals who believed that urban development was possible by developing other secondary industries using the natural resources found in the region. The proposed ideas included a glass factory, pulp and paper mill, sash and door factory, sugar mill, and an iron shop. For industrialists, making a profit from coal was easy, and it was difficult to convince investors to put money into other ventures.[114]

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[108] Society, *Photo Companion*, 85
[109] Society, *Crowsnest - Millennium*, 185-6
[110] Kmet, *Town Life*, 129-130
[111] Wesley Morgan, "The One Big Union and the Crowsnest Pass", in *A World Apart: The Crowsnest Communities of*

Alberta and British Columbia, edited by Wayne Norton and Tom Langford, (Kamloops, Plateau Press, 2002), 113
[112] Ibid., 117
[113] Ibid., 118-119
[114] Irene Kmet and Donald Wetherell, *Town Life: Main Street and the Evolution of Small Town Alberta, 1880 to 1947*

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The North West Mounted Police (NWMP) was renamed the Royal Northwest Mounted Police (RNWMP) in 1904, and policed the Pass until 1917, at which time they were replaced by the Alberta Provincial Police (APP) until being absorbed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) in 1932.

At times, officers stationed in Blairmore, but often they were stationed in Fort Macleod.[115] The Pass had more reported crimes than similar agricultural communities, and often foreigners were blamed for the crimes. Most of the crimes were minor; consisting of gambling, and during Prohibition in Alberta, from 1916 to 1924, bootlegging was an issue.[116]

In 1881, a temporary NWMP post named Police Flats was established just east of Bellevue to try and control cattle rustling in the district.[117] Many of the communities in the Pass had their own barracks with an office, jail cell, and police residence. At times communities would hire either their own police or had night watchmen on duty to watch for trouble, but most often to be on the lookout for fires.

Figure 87: Emilio Picariello – "Emperor Pic" – Blairmore, Alberta. 1922. Glenbow Archives NA-3282-1.

Two significant events in the history of policing in the Crowsnest Pass were the Sentinel train robbery, and the shooting death of Constable Steve Lawson in Coleman. Both events are tied to Emilo Picariello. "Mr. Pick," as he was known, was a bootlegger on his way to British Columbia by train in August 1920. Three men boarded the train planning to relieve Pick of $10,000 they believed he was carrying to buy liquor. However, for some reason, Pick got off the train early, and the disappointed robbers took what they could from the passengers. The hunt for the robbers began and, when two of them were found by police in a Bellevue restaurant, a shootout ensued that resulted in the

deaths of two of the RCMP and one robber. The second robber was wounded, surrendered five days later, and was subsequently found guilty of murder and hanged. The third robber was arrested in Montana and returned to Canada.[118]

The second event was in September 1922 when Pick's son, Steve, was shot in the hand while fleeing from APP Constable Steve Lawson. When Pick heard about the shooting he went with his housekeeper, Florence Lassandro, to the APP barracks in Coleman. In the ensuing argument, Constable Lawson was shot and killed. While Lassandro confessed to the murder, it is still debated today as to whether or not she was guilty. The pair was hanged in 1923 for murder.[119]

Figure 88: Corporal Steve O. Lawson, Alberta Provincial Police. September 18, 1922. Glenbow Archives NA-3537-1.

In 1934, business owners successfully petitioned council to have a night watchmen appointed. For those without water service in West Coleman in 1935, they could purchase a key for $1 to open a locked standpipe, and get water to carry home. The police were asked to have all slot machines removed from the town. By 1936, drunkenness on payday was becoming an issue, and council wanted the Liquor Control Board to close the hotel bars and the government-owned liquor during certain hours on payday if the RCMP could not offer more assistance.

Figure 89: Alberta Provincial Police Barracks, Coleman, Alberta. n.d. Crowsnest Museum Archives.

(Edmonton: University of Alberta Press and Alberta Community Development), 97-98
[115] Society, *Crowsnest - Millennium*, 54-6
[116] Kmet, *Town Life*, 236
[117] Society, *Photo Companion*, 94

[118] Ibid, 98
[119] Ibid., 93

MILITARY

WORLD WAR I

Over 400 men, most of them miners, enlisted in the 192nd Battalion organized in the Crowsnest Pass. The nationalities of the enlisted men show the diversity of the ethnicity of the miners. The majority of them were not born in Canada (96), but rather they came from Russia (91), Japan (47), Scotland (36), the United States (17), Wales (13), Ireland (11), Newfoundland (5), Norway (2), Italy (2), Bohemia (2), Finland (1), India (1), and France (1).[120]

After training in Calgary, the battalion was shipped to Europe where many of the miners found themselves digging tunnels on the front lines.

Figure 90: Victory parade on Main Street, Coleman, Alberta. November 1918. Crowsnest Museum Archives 2007.004.0349.

WORLD WAR II

The immediate economic impact of the war on the southern Alberta home front was to end the unemployment crisis connected with the Depression. Over 85,000 men – nearly half of all eligible males in the province – enlisted in the armed forces. Activities at armed forces bases brought an influx of servicemen from other provinces and countries, and led to the expansion of the construction and service industries in many local communities. The expanded need for fossil fuels generated increased activity in the Crowsnest Pass coalfields of such proportions that the federal government passed legislation in 1943 to forbid coal miners from enlisting. The boom, however, was short-lived. After the war, homes were introduced to natural

gas heating systems, and trains converted to diesel fuel. The coal mines became economically unviable by the late 1940s, yet remained open into the 1970s. Overall, the energy demands of the war years served as catalysts to the inauguration of Alberta's economic dependence on its oil and gas reserves.[121]

Mobilization also increased the demand for labour in southern Alberta, and helped ease inter-ethnic tensions. The war helped to foster nationalistic pride, blurred political and class divisions, and helped distance some Central and Eastern European groups from radical left-wing political and "lower class" labels that stigmatized them during the 1930s. Direct military contributions to the war effort won Chinese, Polish, and Ukrainian Albertans a level of mainstream social acceptance that had previously eluded them.[122]

At the end of World War II, the Crowsnest Pass had become a major producer of steam coal for the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), there were strong indigenous socialist workers' movements. At that time, there were approximately 1,750 working members in the three Alberta Crowsnest Locals of the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA).[123]

LEGIONS

During World War I (The Great War) several organizations were formed across Canada to provide aid to ex-servicemen. The largest was the Great War Veterans Association formed in 1917. However, by the 1920s, declining membership, and competition from similar organizations almost brought an end to the organization. On the advice of British Field Marshal Earl Haig, the many organizations merged in 1926 to form the Royal Canadian Legion.[124]

By the end of World War II, the Legion was becoming more of a service organization. The Legion

[120] Society, *Photo Companion*, 163

[121] http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/calgary/worldwar2.html
[122] http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/calgary/ww2ethnic.html
[123] Tom Langford and Chris Fraser, *The Cold War and Working-Class Politics in the Coal Mining Communities of the Crowsnest Pass, 1945-1958*, (Canadian Committee on Labour History,2002), 43
[124] Glen T. Wright, "Royal Canadian Legion", accessed on April 18, 2013, The Canadian Encyclopedia, www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/royal-canadian-legion

EDUCATION

organization became involved in children's projects and youth organizations, such as the boy scouts, girl guides, cadets and sports clubs. The Legion also increased their community participation by becoming involved in the construction of community centres

The first Royal Canadian Legion Branch to receive its charter in Alberta was the Coleman Branch on October 6, 1926. Even though it is branch No. 9, it was initially offered No. 1, but requested the number nine to honour the nine founding members. Before the current Legion Hall became available, members met in a small building, now demolished, and then in the Odd Fellows Hall.[125] The Legion members purchased a 1925 brick store and warehouse in 1940, and renovated it for their purposes.[126] An extension to the west was constructed in 1986.

The Coleman School District of the Northwest Territories was formed in 1905, with Alex Cameron elected as the

Figure 91: School board and teachers, Coleman, Alberta. c1908. Glenbow Archives NA-3903-56.

first chairman, and the first classes held in a hall. The contract for the first two-room school was given to contractor Edmund Disney for $2,158. He built several additions to the original structure as the school population grew. The building was demolished in 1973.

Mr. Disney was again the contractor when a school was erected in West Coleman in 1919, for just over $25,000. In 1925, the West Ward School was re-named the Cameron School after school board chairman Alex Cameron, who had held the position from 1905 to 1924. Ten years later, due to overcrowding, some students were taught in the hall of St. Paul's United Church, and a high school was built for just over $31,000.[127]

The Coleman High School, currently functioning as the Crowsnest Museum and Archives, is a Provincial

Figure 92: Cameron School (previously the West Ward School) constructed in 1919.

Historic Resource, and was built by D'Appalonia.

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[125] Society, *Crowsnest: Millennium*, 332
[126] Coleman School Tax Roll

[127] Society, *Crowsnest*, 264-5

SPORTS

In the communities in the Crowsnest Pass one could find the residents participating in a wide range of sports. These included horse racing, soccer, hockey, curling, baseball, tennis and golf.

Figure 93: Coleman Canadians hockey team, Coleman, Alberta. c1933-34. Crowsnest Museum Archives CM-CO-285-01.

The earliest sports played in Coleman were football in circa 1903, and baseball starting in 1906. Hockey and curling were at first played outdoors in Flumerfelt Park. In the fall of 1922, excavation with scrapers hauled by horses was started on the Coleman Crystal Arena to accommodate both hockey and curling. With favourable

Figure 94: Coleman Shamrocks, Coleman, Alberta. Crowsnest Museum Archives CC CM-CO-285-03

weather, contractor John D'Appolonia promised that his carpenters and iron workers would have construction completed by November. The first home hockey game was played on December 15th with the Coleman Crystals and the Lethbridge Vets playing to a 2-2 tie.[128] The Lethbridge Daily Herald reported the new arena handled a huge crowd in "a comfortable seated, and well-lighted facility with unobstructed views from any seat."[129] Over the years several former Coleman players would find themselves in the National Hockey League.

From 1946 to 1960, the largest single event in the Pass was the annual Coleman Rodeo, with every community participating by decorating with a western theme, and entering the rodeo parade. The event was sponsored by the Coleman Board of Trade, which hired renowned

cowboy Herman Linder to organize the rodeo. Linder held 22 Calgary Stampede records, organized rodeos from Montreal to Vancouver, and was awarded the Order of Canada.[130]

The first Coleman Rodeo, in 1946, was tremendously successful with over 4,000 spectators. The day of the event began with the local bands leading the parade...the Coleman Pipe Band, Crowsnest Pass Band, and the Michel-Natal Band. The rodeo activities took place on the Sports Grounds, and were followed in the evening at the Crystal Arena with a carnival, games of chance and a dance.[131]

Any financial losses were to be covered by the local merchants, though this was not necessary. However the event began to struggle in the late 1950's as the mines in the Pass began to close. In 1956, for the first time the rodeo lost money, and the Board of Trade withdrew its support in 1960.[132]
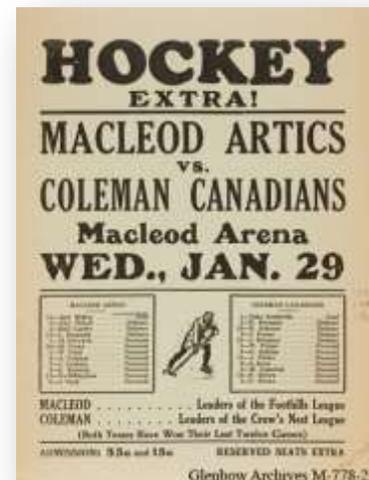
Figure 95: Coleman Canadians hockey game poster, Fort Macleod, Alberta. January 29, 1930. Glenbow Archives m-778-23.

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[128] Ibid., 202
[129] "Coleman Delighted With New Crystal Rink; Many Flock to First Hockey Staged", The Lethbridge Daily Herald, December 16, 1922, 6

[130] Dwayne Erickson, "Herman Linder", accessed April 29, 2013, Calgary Herald, http://blogs.calgaryherald.com/2012/06/26/stampede-100-day-countdown-2001-herman-linder/
[131] Society, Crowsnest, 210-12
[132] Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Heritage Sign, "Coleman Rodeo"

THE FACES OF ALBERTA

The need to populate Canada's new west and develop its resources inspired government policies that favored immigration from Europe in the early 1900s, and was also influenced by the religious and political upheavals in Europe throughout the twentieth century. The development of new coal mines throughout the Crowsnest Pass created a demand for experienced miners and inexpensive laborers which resulted in an influx to the Crowsnest Pass resulting in a mosaic of cultures. Immigrants from eastern Canada, United States, Great Britain, Ukraine, Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Italy, the Balkans, Scandinavia, Belgium, and France made their way to Crowsnest Pass for jobs in the coal mines. In Coleman, neighbourhoods emerged with distinct ethnic identities. Its ethnic enclaves of Bush Town (Ukrainian and Polish), Italian Town, and Slav Town (West Coleman) preserved the rich and varied cultures. Other groups such as Chinese, Dutch, Hungarian, Japanese, and East Indians added to the fascinating and unique mosaic that makes up Crowsnest Pass today. Many of these immigrants initially spoke little or no English, and tended to congregate in these ethnic communities.

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The common bonds of language, culture, food and tradition were expressed in friendship, mutual aid, and social events. Several ethnic societies were formed throughout the Pass, typically with membership dues to cover costs which sometimes included the building of a community hall. One example is the Polish Hall, built in 1927 from recycled bricks and later stuccoed in a white and rust color. In 1989, and again in 2010, the Polish Hall received heritage recognition from the Province of Alberta.

In the days before government, social programs and employee benefits, the hardships faced by new immigrants, unemployed or laid off men, sick or injured persons, and widows and orphans were eased by these ethnic societies. Assistance was also extended by churches, lodges and other benevolent groups, and was later augmented by the rise of trade unionism in the 1920s and 1930s.

IMMIGRANT SETTLEMENT

For the first few decades of the twentieth century the majority of Albertans were immigrants, with half of its population born outside of Canada. The federal government developed a policy for "peopling" the west, primarily with peasant farmers from Eastern

Europe.[133] The first miners also came from the United Kingdom, Italy, and Finland. However some of these immigrants from Poland, Ukraine, and other Eastern European countries did find their way to the mining communities.

A study for the federal government in 1919, determined that 90-percent of the population in the Pass were immigrants with 34-percent British; 23-percent Slovak; 14.5-percent Italian; 7-percent French and Belgian, and the remainder Russian, American, and other Europeans.[134]

ITALIANS

The first Italians worked on the railways, and then mining, congregating in the Crowsnest Pass, Lethbridge, Nordegg, and Drumheller. In Calgary and the Pass, they were in sufficient numbers to have their own "Little Italy's."[135] The Italian Benevolent Society was formed in Lille in 1906, with 72 members paying annual dues of $4. When the Lille Mine closed in 1912, the society moved to Coleman. The society was formed in order to provide aid to members of the Italian immigrant community in the Pass. In 1933, they paid out $31,000 to take care of unemployed Italian people.[136,137]

POLISH

The first Polish immigrants to arrive in the Crowsnest Pass, in the mid-1890s, came with the promise of cheap access to farm land. However, many of the men found that in order to support their families they needed more than just farm income and, for some, this was found working in the coal mines. In 1916, the Polish Brotherly Aid Society was founded in Coleman to provide financial aid and other assistance. During World War I, this included providing identity cards to prove the holders were Polish, and not either Austrians or Germans. The society developed an insurance program to provide financial benefits to injured miners, and to families of miners killed in mining accidents. During World War II, they sent care packages to Polish

[133] Howard Palmer, *Alberta: A New History* (Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers Ltd., 1990), 76-7
[134] Ibid., 155
[135] Ibid., 88, 98
[136] Kmet, *Town Life*, 246
[137] Society, *Crowsnest*, 323-4

solders overseas. After the war another wave of Polish immigrants found their way to the Pass.[138]

UKRAINIANS

The first Ukrainians arrived in the Crowsnest Pass between 1902 and 1912 in Coleman; and between 1904 and 1914 in Bellevue, Frank and Hillcrest. Many left Ukraine after reading advertisements that, in Canada, there was plenty of cheap land to be found and money to be made. For many that arrived in the Pass, there were few jobs to be found. The mines were only operating only a few days a week, but they could also find work as labourers building roads, and felling trees in the forests. In 1927, Ukrainian immigrants built a hall in East Coleman where they held social events, and their culture was kept alive with classes for traditional music and dance. The hall was closed during World War I. A Ukrainian Greek Catholic Church was constructed in 1949-50, on land donated by the mine company. When the mine closed in 1954, many of the parishioners left Coleman, and the church was eventually sold.[139]

Not all the immigrants came from either eastern Canada or Europe. There was a group of Hindus that worked at the McLaren lumber mill near Blairmore.[140] They stayed to themselves in a close knit community, and continued with customs such as cremating their dead atop a wooden pyre.

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[138] Claire H. Chuchla, "We Came to Find Bread", in *A World Apart: The Crowsnest Communities of Alberta and British Columbia*, edited by Wayne Norton and Tom Langford, (Kamloops, Plateau Press, 2002), 61-65
[139] Society. *Crowsnest*,329-30
[140] Ibid., 28

MAPS OF HISTORIC PLACES

MUNICIPALITY OF CROWSNEST PASS

Coleman and Area
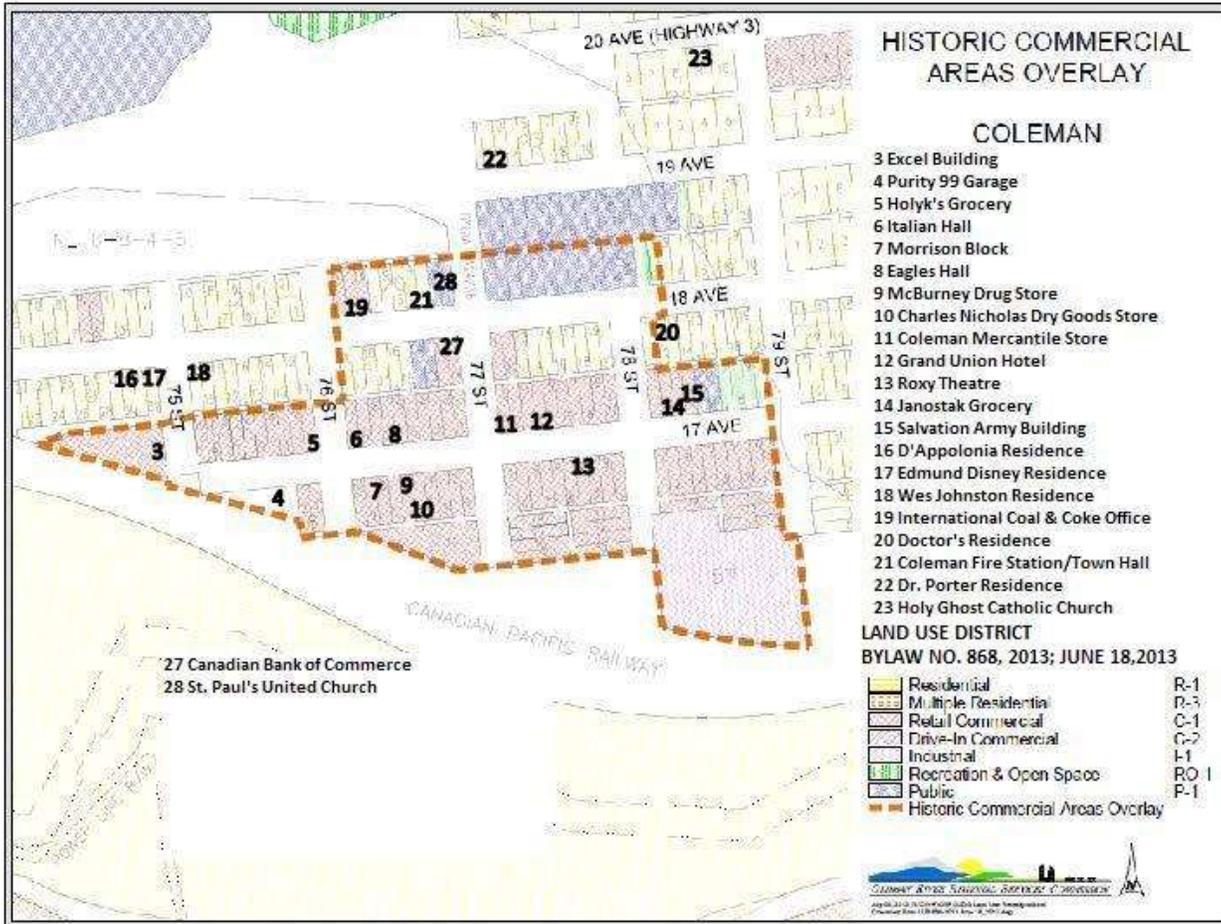
Figure 94: *Historic Commercial Areas Overlay – identification of Heritage Inventory Phase 1 Historic Places.*

Figure 95: *Historic Commercial Area Boundary Map.*

Figure 96: Location map of the Log Barn.

Figure 97: Location map of the Summit Lime Kiln.

Figure 98: Location map of the Crowsnest Lake Dance Pavilion.

Glenbow Archives NC-2-336
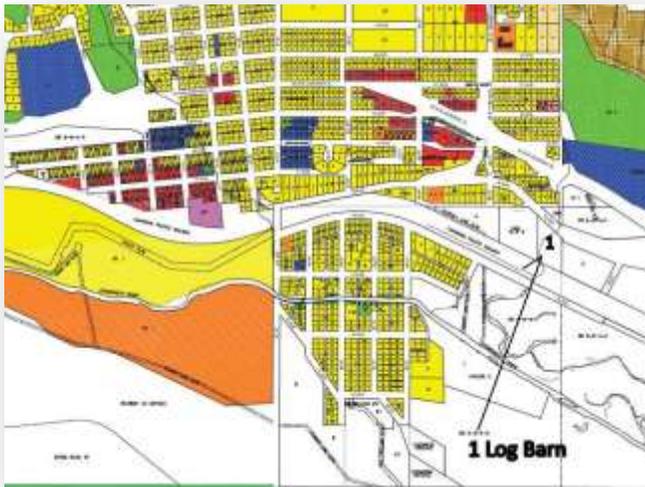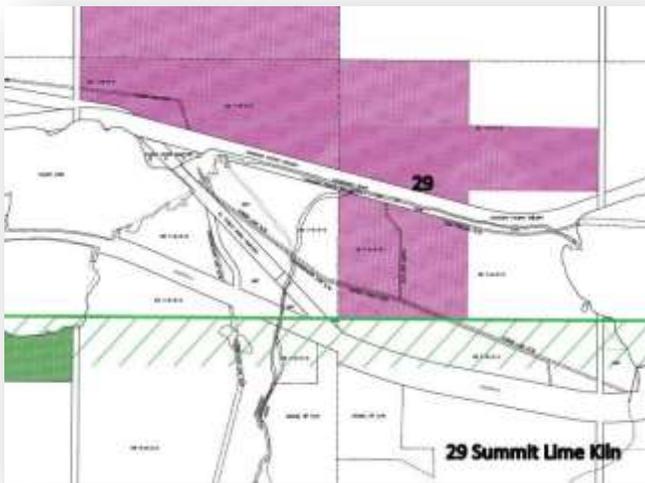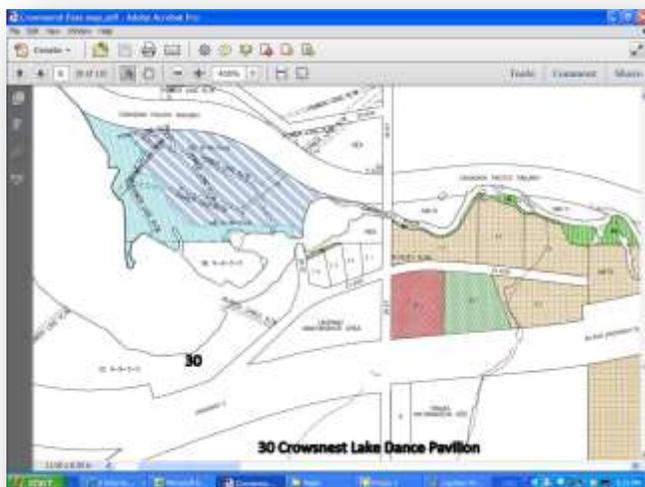
STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

MUNICIPALITY OF
CROWSNEST PASS

Coleman and Area

LOG BARN
8637 16 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Log Barn is an open, post-and-beam, horizontal log structure clad with white stucco. It has a gambrel rood with roof shakes, projecting wood eaves, and verges with exposed wood purlins. The window openings have wood lug sills, and the sides have upper-storey doors. The structure is situated on the downside hill south of Highway 3, with a stuccoed one-storey exposed on the front façade and exposed log two-storey exposed on the rear.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the activity of agriculture, and for its design and method of construction.

The Log Barn is significant for its association with the activity of agriculture. Some of the immigrants to the Crowsnest Pass region came from Europe with agricultural backgrounds, however the topography and climate of the Crowsnest Pass was not optimal for growing crops. Due to the mines operating mainly in the winter, some miners farmed and/or ranched in the summer. Several large ranches in the area raised horses to assist with hauling forest logs, and later for hauling coal in the mines. Some farms were located outside of the Pass, while other miners were able to obtain small plots of land in the valley where they either grew vegetables, or had a few cattle for meat and milk. What was excess after feeding their own families, they sold.

The resource has significance for its design and method of construction. The barn is a rustic style, two-storey, rectangular log structure with trim and a gambrel roof with wood shakes, and supported by either round or square-cut log purlins. Three sides of the barn, east, north, and west are sided with white stucco, while the south-facing wall is dark brown and peeled log, with white stucco chinking. Both the wood eaves and wood verges are projecting. The window openings have wood lug sills, and the sides have upper-storey doors. The structure is situated on the slope below Highway 3, and overlooks a fenced corral, and the Crowsnest River Valley.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Log Barn include its:

* Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building;
* Horizontal log superstructure clad with stucco;
* Open post and beam construction;
* Gambrel roof with wood shakes;

- Original fenestration pattern;
- Wood lug sills;
- Wood ventilator;
- Upper-storey doors;
- Projecting wood eaves, and verges with exposed wood purlins; and
- Location on the downside of a hill south of Hwy 3, with one-storey exposed on the front façade, and the two-storey exposed on the rear.

CAMERON SCHOOL
6291 17 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Cameron School is a large, 1919, two-storey brick structure on a partially raised cement basement built on a square plan. It has a hip roof. The entrance is through a square tower projecting from the south façade void of any windows. The school is located on four town lots in West Coleman south of Highway 3, with older residential development on the other three sides.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Cameron School lies in its association with the educational and social institution in the Crowsnest Pass, and for its recognition of the services of Alex Cameron. The building also has heritage value in its association with local contractors Edmund Disney and Wes Johnston, and its two-storey brick construction that represents one of the oldest remaining school buildings in the Crowsnest Pass region.

The Cameron School is significant for its association with the educational and social institution in the Crowsnest Pass, and represents a significant development in Coleman's educational system. The Coleman School District was created in March 1905, by the government of the Northwest Territories. The first classes were held that month in a hall rented by the school board as the first school was under construction, and opened in October. As the school population grew, there were four additions to the building. While financing of education was dependent on the wealth of the community, yet affected by slowdowns at the mine, the school board anticipated growth and, in 1913, purchased the four lots in West Coleman for the West Ward School, as it was first known, six years before the school was built. The local school population continued to grow, and also children from the Crowsnest Lake, and Sentinel districts were bussed to the Cameron School. In 1953, a two-room addition was built on the rear of the school.

The association with Alex Cameron includes his intense involvement in the community and its affairs. Alex Cameron was elected as the first chairman of the board, and he was to guide the development of the education system in Coleman for almost the next two decades. His other community involvement included serving as mayor of the first village council, as the first mayor of the incorporated Town of Coleman, as the first town magistrate, and later he was secretary of the Board of Trade. For his considerable contributions to the community in 1925, the West Ward School was re-named the Cameron School.

The Cameron School also has significance in its association with local builders in the region. The school is a substantial two-storey brick structure with a hip roof, and was designed and built by noted local contractors Edmund Disney, and Wes Johnston. The two often collaborated on major construction projects. The imposing structure is by far the tallest building in West Coleman, and is set back 15-metres from the public sidewalk. The school has an unusual presentation, with no windows on the façade facing the street. The two-storey enclosed brick tower porch has a hip roof, and a fixed canopy supported by wood brackets. The stairway has curved metal railings on either side. Above the

entry is a multi-paned transom. Above the transom is "Cameron School" on a metal name plate which is mounted to the building with large bolts. Between the sign and the upper windows is a wooden flag pole, angled up and away from the building. On the building sides there are large four-over-four single-hung wood frame windows with concrete sills and continuous concrete lintels. The medium hip roof has a single hip dormer on the rear. The shorter two-storey wing on the rear of the main structure has a division pattern of structural brick columns and concrete piers.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Cameron School include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey brick building;
- Two-storey, enclosed brick porch tower with a hip roof and fixed-canopy supported by wood brackets, and containing front entry fenestrations; multi-paned transom; two, side-by-side, single-hung wood windows; and a metal name plate with bolt attachments and carrying the words "Cameron School";
- Wood flagpole extending upward at an angle from concrete sill below;
- All single-hung, wood windows, transoms, and concrete sills and continuous lintels;
- Medium-hip roof;
- Location and orientation on the site;
- Proximity to downtown Coleman;
- All fenestration opening on all levels;
- Curved metal railings at front entry;
- Wood soffits and moulded fascia;
- Metal coal chute on east-side;
- Ventilation dormer unit on rear of main building; and
- Divisional pattern of structural brick columns and concrete piers of the shorter two-storey wing on the rear of the main structure main structure.

Sources:
1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 264-5
2. Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Cameron School"

EXCEL BUILDING
7446 17 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Excel Building is a Moderne, 1930, long rectangular, one-storey, stucco building with a shed roof, a projecting central stepped-parapet incorporating the main entrance, and pilasters on each façade end that project above the parapet. A brick surround encases the original central entry, and the upper portions of the original windows still remain intact. The building is located at the west end of the commercial district, adjacent to the rail line, and abuts the public sidewalk.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Excel Building lies in its association with prominent local contractor, John D'Appolonia, as well as for its aesthetic qualities and architectural details clearly developed from the Moderne architectural influences of the period.

The resource has significance for its association with Contractor John D'Appolonia, who was a Town Councillor and Mayor of Coleman in 1940. John D'Appolonia constructed this building in 1936, on the western edge of downtown Coleman to store his lumber and other supplies for his construction business, and he later operated Excel Building Supplies from this building. D'Appolonia was a prominent contractor between c1920 and his retirement in 1942. He constructed many Crowsnest Pass landmarks, worked as far west as Creston, B.C., and renovated the Coleman Fire Hall in 1934. His contracts also included infrastructure projects such as the paving of Coleman's main street in 1939. In the mid-1950s this building was used as the Coleman Elks Hall.

The resource has significance for its aesthetic qualities and architectural detailing. In 1936, during the Moderne period of architectural influence, he constructed this elongated rectangular, one-storey building on the western edge of downtown Coleman. The details include a projecting central stepped-parapet incorporating the main entrance, with pilasters on each end of the front façade, as well as their projection above the parapet. There is a curved detail joining the façade to the left pilaster. The stucco covered building has brick surround detail around original central entry, and the remains of the original fenestration pattern.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Excel Building include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building;
- Elongated, rectangular footprint;
- Sloped shed roof;
- Projecting central stepped-parapet incorporating the main entrance ;

- Pilasters on each end of the front façade, as well as their projection above the parapet;
- Brick surround detail around original central entry;
- Remains of original fenestration pattern;
- Stucco superstructure;
- Angled left side, following property line;
- Proximity to other commercial buildings in the commercial area; and
- Abutment to the public sidewalk.

Sources:
1. Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Excel Building"

PURITY 99 GARAGE
7526 17 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Purity 99 Garage is a c1938, single-storey, Art Moderne, stucco-covered irregular industrial building that has a smaller office area attached to a larger service bay. The building carries a layer of three speed lines, a black painted stucco band around the base, curved wall terminations at window and door openings, and a projecting curved fixed-canopy over the main entrance. The main front façade service bay is flanked by two multi-light fixed wood windows, and the main entrance to the office area is flanked by two fixed windows that are adjacent a secondary entrance. The garage is located on several town lots at the west end of the commercial district, and backs onto the rail line.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Purity 99 Garage lies in its association with the services of transportation for the community, as well as for its aesthetic qualities that were clearly influenced by the Art Moderne period with details that communicate speed with terminations of soft curves into fenestration openings.

The resource has significance for its association with the theme of transportation. The automotive service garage was constructed in c1938. Before the current highway was constructed over the Crowsnest Pass, the preferred route was over a rough, and not always passable, trail over the Phillipps Pass. This trail was cut through the Elk Valley of British Columbia in 1877, and used for several years to drive cattle from BC. In 1913, communities on the eastern side of the Pass pressured the Alberta government to participate in the construction of a Trans-Canada Highway. The work commenced in 1921, with crews blasting a right-of-way through the mountainsides along the shores of Island Lake, Emerald Lake, and Crowsnest Lake. This was the last connection on Canada's first highway from coast to coast, even though in severe weather it was not always passable. By 1952, the highway was paved through to the summit. The Purity 99 garage was a typical service station of its time, with two service bays, and selling Artic and Texaco Fire Chief gasoline. The Artic Oil Sales Company was based in Lethbridge, from 1930 to c1960. In the 1960s, the service station sold Purity 99 products.

The Purity 99 Garage is also significant for its architecture clearly influenced by the Art Moderne period. The one-storey structure is striking in the downtown commercial district for the wood speed lines over the stucco-covered superstructure, with soft curves at all original window and door openings, and a black painted stucco band around the base of the building. Curved details are also found in the fan-shaped step for the main entry, with a half-round fixed canopy above the door. The second façade entry also has a fan-shaped step. The wood frame windows are a mix of single-light and multi-light fixed windows, with all original moulded wood trim on the heads and sides.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Purity 99 Garage include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the irregular one-storey building;
- Low-sloped, shed roof;
- Stucco superstructure with curved termination at all window and door openings, and a black painted stucco band around the base of the building;
- Fenestration pattern;
- All wood speed lines;
- Two, multi-panel, wood service bay doors;
- All original, wood trim and moulded, head and side openings;
- Multi-light, and single-light, wood windows;
- One-step, fan-shaped, step in front of main entrance door;
- Stucco-covered, projecting, half-round fixed canopy over front entrance door;
- Four-paneled, second office door with a fan-shaped concrete step in front;
- All wood and moulded stucco detailing;
- Proximity to other commercial buildings in the commercial area; and
- Setback from the public sidewalk.

Sources:
1. Crowsnest Museum and Archives Files

HOLYK'S GROCERY
7537 17 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

Holyk's Grocery is a 1904, early-commercial, two-storey brick structure situated on a corner intersection on the main street of downtown Coleman. The building has a traditional raked-entry with a stucco-clad bulkhead, and is flanked by original fenestration openings where the display windows were once located. Fenestration openings also exist where two pairs of wood, single-hung, windows once existed. The side parapets step down in line with the flat, raked-roof, and a narrow band of stucco wraps around the mid-structure on the front and sides to create a small angled hood over the entry and window openings.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban development of the commercial retail sector; the cultural practice and activity due to its use for community meetings and dances; and also for its design as a representative example of early-commercial, two-storey architecture that transitioned from the Boomtown-style architecture in the area.

The resource has significance as representative of the development of the retail sector in Coleman. Brothers Joe and Peter Pisony constructed this building initially as a one-storey butcher shop in 1904. As the business grew a second floor was added in 1906-07, and a residence was built on the same lot behind the store. In 1927, Alex and Pearl Holyk purchased the building and expanded the business into a grocery store. The new owners added six-feet and stairs to the rear, and had the stucco band applied. Alex also worked in the mine to ensure the store survived the Depression. He was also a long-standing Mayor of Coleman from October 1964 to October 1976, succeeding John Ostash. The couples' sons, John and Bill, were also involved in the business. In 1952, they expanded again by buying the East End Grocery owned by the Hazuka family, and operating it until 1961, at which time it was sold. The Holyk family operated the main store until 1968.

The resource also has significance for its use as a place for residents to gather for community activities. Initially, this building was built in 1904 as a one-storey butcher shop. A second floor was added in 1906-07, and the upper hall was used for community events, a dance hall, and occasionally for political meetings such as for the Communist Party.

The resource is also significant for its representation of early commercial architecture. The first wave of growth in Coleman occurred soon after the International Coal and Coke Company began selling lots in October 1903, at which time a commercial district in Coleman was established just north of the rail line. In many ways, the Main Street was typical of many other communities, with an array of businesses required to meet the needs of the residents. The first wave of growth saw the construction of several simple boomtown and early-commercial facades, such as this building. The structure has a typical raked central entry with multi-paneled wood door and upper transom window, two metal angled push bars and metal door hardware. The fenestration openings are large display windows, with upper façade windows, and all other original fenestration openings on all other sides. The wood windows are double-hung with all

wood trim and lug-sills, and three-over-three fixed wood windows on the back side. The detailing includes a stucco band at the mid and upper sections of sidewalls, and the connecting angled, stucco-covered hood at the mid-cornice level on the front façade. The structure is clad with wood, and shiplap siding on the sides and the rear of building.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Holyk's Grocery building include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building;
- Raked central entry with multi-paneled wood door and upper transom window, two metal angled push bars and metal door hardware;
- Fenestration openings for large display windows, upper façade windows, and all other original fenestration openings on all other sides;
- Double-hung, wood window and all wood trim and lug-sill, and three-over-three, fixed wood window on back side;
- Stucco band detail at mid an upper sections of sidewalls, and the connecting angled, stucco-clad hood at the mid-cornice level on the front façade;
- Wood, shiplap siding on sides and rear of building;
- Raked, shed roof with wood stepped-parapets on both sides;
- Proximity to other commercial buildings on the main street of similar scale and construction period;
- Location on a primary intersection in downtown Coleman;
- Abutment to public sidewalk; and
- Location on main commercial downtown street, and proximity to the adjacent residential areas.

Sources:
1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 576, 584, 779
2. Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Holyk's Grocery"

ITALIAN HALL
7601 17 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Italian Hall is a c1904 structure integrating an Art Deco-influenced treatment in 1935 to the two-storey, main structure, and a one-storey adjacent building, situated on a corner intersection on the main street of downtown Coleman. The building has corner terminations of scalloped fluted pilasters, and decorative transom windows on the two-storey and one-storey sections. A painted sunburst detail centred on the mould of clasping hands decorates the upper gabled-parapet, and a small projecting balconet contained by a metal railing with an insignia extends from the centre upper-door of the second storey.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the Italian Benevolent Society, their cultural activities associated with the hall, as well as the Art Deco style that influenced the 1935 alterations.

The Italian Hall has significance for its association with the Italian Benevolent Society. The churches and many of the ethnic groups in the Pass created their own societies to provide aid, mutual benefit, and enjoyment. Prior to unions gaining health and death benefits for the miners, it was often the ethnic society where financial aid could be found for a miner, or his widow and children. In coal mining communities where injuries and deaths rates were unusually high, such aid was extremely important. The Italian Benevolent Society was founded in Lille in 1906 and, after the mine closed in 1912, the society moved its operations to Coleman. They purchased a former two-storey, clapboard-sided hardware store constructed in c1904, and converted it for their uses. It is located on a prominent corner location, on two town lots abutting the public sidewalk. On the main floor was the Italian Co-operative store. This co-op was, at times, a last resort for Italian families who could not get credit at other stores. The second floor was used for meetings and dances, with a residence at the rear. The need for benevolent societies declined as union-negotiated benefits and public health care increased. The Italian Benevolent Society in Coleman outlasted most others in the province, closing in 1996.

There is also significance in the Italian Hall's association with the cultural uses. Many ethnic groups settled in the Crowsnest Pass, and while many of the men worked together in the mines, they often only socialized with members of their own ethnic group. They were comfortable using their own language, and engaging in their own cultural practices. The large open space on the upper floor of the Italian Hall Italian Hall was used for meetings, dances, and other events. On the second level, at the rear of the building, above a double, multi-panel door is a projecting wooden pulley that was used to raise and lower heavy objects, such as a piano. The two balconets on the front and west sides of the building gave a view from the upper hall over the streets and across the valley.

The Italian Hall also has significance for its association with the Art Deco style of architecture. While the hall was constructed in circa 1904, the structure underwent extensive reworking of the exterior in 1935. The building retains elements of Art Deco style as articulated in the stylized geometric details of the building's facade, including the stucco

exterior; scalloped fluted pilasters with a curved un-moulded cap; the ghost image of a painted sunburst in upper gabled pediment on front facade of second-storey; the clasped hands moulded in the upper gable of second-storey; the decorative transom windows with an abstract multi-pane; the angular arrangement of units over large display windows; the balconet on the façade with open metal rail detailing and insignia; the balconet on the west side; along with the multi-paned wood door and upper transom second storey multi-paned wood door with sidelights, and the curved multi-paned transom above the entry.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Italian Hall include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building and one-storey wing;
- Location on main street adjacent other commercial buildings;
- Orientation on the corner lot;
- Abutment to the public sidewalk;
- Stucco exterior;
- Faint painted sunburst in upper gabled pediment on front facade of second-storey;
- Clasped hands moulded in centre of sunburst in upper gable of second-storey;
- Scalloped fluted pilasters with a curved un-moulded cap;
- Decorative transom windows with an abstract multi-pane, angular arrangement of units over large display windows;
- Original wood door with an angled double push-bar;
- All original wood detailing;
- Wood, single-hung windows with plain wood trim with an 8 over 8 pane arrangement;
- Balconet with open metal rail detailing and insignia;
- Balconet on west side, along with multi-paned wood door and upper transom;
- All window and door fenestrations;
- Second storey multi-paned wood door with sidelights, including a curved multi-paned transom above;
- Location of all entry fenestrations on west side, including large display window, multi-paned transom, single and double-door recessed entries, arched entry, and multi-paned wood doors;
- West-side shed dormers with single-hung windows;
- All exposed shiplap siding;
- Brick chimneys;
- Wood projecting eave with plain fascia;
- Fixed canopies with supporting wood brackets over door entries; and
- Double, multi-panel wood door on rear of second level, with a projecting wooden pulley are above.

Sources:
1. Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Italian Hall"
2. Crowsnest Pass Historical Driving Tour: Coleman

MORRISON BLOCK

7608 17 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Morrison Block is a 1912, one-storey, stucco, Moderne-influenced structure with a boomtown facade. The facade incorporates a traditional raked entry, transom windows with product lettering, large multi-lite display windows, bulkhead, an upper signband area with a diamond stucco pattern and raised "Morrison Block" letters, and a pointed upper pediment with a decorated stucco pattern. The original breezeway giving access to a gas pump is enclosed. The building is situated near the west end of the main commercial street.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with Scottish immigrant Alex Morrison (1887 – 1940), who became a town councilor, mayor, postmaster, coroner, and justice of the peace. The resource also contains heritage value for its association with transportation in terms of the function the building held over its active use in the community.

There is significance for the resource in its association with Alex Morrison. The building was constructed in 1912 for Morrison by noted local builder Wes Johnston. Before he arrived in Coleman in 1905, and worked at the coal mine, the Scottish-born Morrison worked on the west coast and in the Klondike. He arrived in Coleman during the first wave of growth which occurred soon after the International Coal and Coke Company began selling lots in 1903, and lasted until about 1912. A commercial district in Coleman was established just north of the rail line. In many ways, the commercial main street was typical of many other communities, with an array of businesses required to meet the needs of the residents. Morrison had this building constructed to replace three wood-frame buildings. He rented the building to two men, Beaumont and Wood, who operated a "moving picture theatorium." They charged 15-cents to see a silent movie accompanied by a pianist and singer. Alex Morrison was at various times a town councilor, mayor, postmaster, coroner and justice of the peace. He lost his postmaster position in 1913, after the defeat of Laurier's government. Although a Liberal supporter, he was an unsuccessful Liberal candidate in the 1921 federal election. In 1932, he was President of the Citizen's League which was formed to combat Communist elements attempting to take control of town councils and school boards in the Pass.

The building has significance for its association with the theme of transportation. Before the current highway was constructed over the Crowsnest Pass, the preferred route was over a rough, and not always passable, trail over the Phillipps Pass. This trail was cut through the Elk Valley of British Columbia in 1877, and used for several years to drive cattle from BC. In 1913, communities on the eastern side of the Pass pressured the Alberta government to participate in the construction of a Trans-Canada Highway. The work commenced in 1921, with crews blasting a right-of-way through the mountainsides along the shores of Island Lake, Emerald Lake, and Crowsnest Lake. This was the last connection on Canada's first highway from coast to coast, even though in severe weather it was not always passable. By 1952, the highway was paved through to the summit. One of the first automobile service stations in the Crowsnest Pass

was Sentinel Motors, opening in this building in 1919 and constructing a corner breezeway where a gas pump was installed. The one-storey building has a superstructure of hollow red-clay block material similar to that used on several downtown commercial buildings and International mine site structures. The building has a boomtown façade with traditional raked entry, bulkhead, transom windows with lettering, multi-lite display windows, and transom over central entry door. There is a pointed upper pediment with a decorative stucco pattern. In the upper sign band area is a distinctive diamond stucco pattern and raised Morrison Block letters. There are front façade pilasters, and a continuous sill under the large front display windows. Morrison operated Sentinel Motors along with his real estate and insurance business in the office on the left side until his retirement in 1938.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Morrison Block include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building;
- Low-sloped, shed roof;
- Hollow red-clay block superstructure covered with stucco;
- Front façade pilasters;
- Boomtown façade with traditional raked entry, bulkhead, transom windows with lettering, multi-lite display windows, and transom over central entry door;
- Continuous sill under front display windows;
- Diamond stucco pattern and raised Morrison Block letters in upper sign band area;
- Pointed upper pediment, including decorative stucco pattern;
- Stucco superstructure;
- All wood and moulded stucco detailing;
- Projecting sign pole;
- Front and side bay providing access to former gas pumps;
- Proximity to other commercial buildings in the commercial area; and
- Abutment to the public sidewalk.

Sources:
1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 34, 732
2. Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque "Morrison Block"
3. EDA Collaborative, *Coleman Tourism Theme Study*, (Edmonton: 1981),14

EAGLES HALL

7619 17 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Eagles Hall is a c1909, two-storey, brick structure with decorative corbelled brick entablature, horizontal brick banding and three, single-hung, arched windows with sandstone sills and radiating brick voussoirs, a decorative mid-cornice carrying dentils, and cap and ball terminations above three brick pilasters that define the division of the main floor entries and storefront. The structure is situated on a single town lot on the main street of downtown Coleman.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Eagles Hall lies in its association with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, its association with a long-standing Coleman mayor Frank Aboussafy, and for the rare use of brick and corbelling details not commonly used in the downtown of Coleman.

The Eagle's Hall is significant for its association with the international Fraternal Order of Eagles (FOE) organization. The FOE was founded in Seattle in 1898 by the owners of six theatres who decided to set their differences aside and form the Fraternal Order of Good Things. When the eagle was adopted as their official emblem, the name was changed to Fraternal Order of Eagles. Before the unions negotiated health and benefit packages for the miners, and governments instituted healthcare and pensions, societies like the FOE provided some of these benefits to their members. In coal mining communities where injuries and deaths rates were unusually high, such aid was extremely important.

The Eagles Lodge was one of many fraternal benevolent societies in the Pass. The Lodge met on the second floor. Living quarters at the rear of the building were rented out and the ground floor was rented as retail space. One of the first occupants of the retail space on the ground floor was the druggist R.R. Webb who also sold toilet items, perfumery, tobacco and musical instruments. He also had an ice-cream fountain and a confectionary. In 1920 the Odd-fellows purchased the Eagles Hall. They rented the ground floor to George Neil who ran a men's clothing store until 1936.

The Lodge also has significance for its association with Frank Aboussafy who purchased the building in 1936. Aboussafy took over the clothing business that had been renting the main floor and he sold men's clothing on the main floor and women's wear in the basement. Aboussafy was the mayor of Coleman from 1943 - 1962.

This building is also one of the few surviving brick buildings on Coleman's main street. It was built by contractor E. Morino, who received the contract for the Coleman chapter of the FOE in 1909 and completed the building at a cost of $8,000 one year later. The building contained a meeting room upstairs, and the main floor was rented out for retail. The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and is an outstanding local example of the use of brick in the upper corbelled brick entablature, the recessed horizontal brick banding on the front façade, the radiating brick voussoirs over arched windows that contain sandstone sills, the double brick lintels on the rear windows, and the brick sills. Brick pilasters are also used for divisions identifying the front entries. The mid-level metal cornice has impressive dentil details, and decorative ball and cap terminations.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Eagles Hall include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building;
- Sloped shed roof with stepped side parapet;
- All brickwork, including corbelled brick entablature, recessed horizontal brick pattern on front facade, double brick lintels and fanned brick lintels over arched windows, and brick and sandstone sills;
- All original fenestrations openings;
- All single-hung windows and light divisions;
- Metal mid-cornice on front facade, including dentil detail and decorative ball and cap terminations;
- Original brick pilaster divisions identifying main entries on the main floor;
- Transom windows of main entries, including all original wood details;
- Abutment to public sidewalk;
- Proximity to other buildings along the main street; and
- Location in proximity to the highway and downtown Coleman.

Sources:
1. Fraternal Oder of Eagles, accessed April 22, 2013, www.foe.com/about-us/facts.aspx
2. Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Eagles Hall"
3. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, Crowsnest and Its People, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 320

McBURNEY DRUG STORE

7626 17 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The McBurney Drug Store is a c1920, rectangular, one-storey, wood-frame, Boomtown-style commercial building has a central recessed, raked-entry flanked by large display windows that have multi-light transoms above, and small wood paneled bulkheads below. The building is positioned on a single town lot between two early commercial structures of the same period, and abuts the public sidewalk along the main street of downtown Coleman.

Heritage Value

This 1907 McBurney Drug Store`s municipal significance lies in its association with the Boomtown-style of architecture, and its representation as the earliest form of commercial architecture in Coleman.

The structure is significant for its association with early Boomtown-style design. The first wave of growth in Coleman occurred when the International Mine opened in 1904, and lasted until about 1912. A commercial district in Coleman was established just north of the rail line, and in many ways, the Main Street was typical of many other communities, with an array of businesses required to meet the needs of the residents. The first wave of growth saw the construction of several commercial buildings that had simple boomtown facades, such as this building, that represent the Boomtown-style of architecture. Some of these early structures were either one-storey or a one-and-a-half storey, and were the earliest form of commercial architecture in Alberta. The "false-front" was developed to present a larger "face" to the street and to increase signage and display area. Also typical of the Boomtown-style is traditional recessed raked-entry with large flanking display windows, multi-light transoms above, and wood-paneled bulkheads below. These wood-frame buildings continued to be constructed well into the 1930s, indicating their value and adaptation to the evolving development of the commercial main street. From 1913, into the 1940's, pharmacist Howard C. McBurney owned the building and operated a drug store.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the McBurney Drug Store include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building;
- Raked, central entry;
- Fenestration openings for large display windows, with multi-lite transoms and wood-paneled bulkheads below;
- Proximity to other commercial buildings on the main street of similar scale and construction period;
- Abutment to public sidewalk; and
- Location on main street and proximity to the adjacent residential areas.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 163, 697

CHARLES NICHOLAS DRY GOODS STORE

7632 17 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Charles Nicholas Dry Goods Store is a c1920, rectangular, one-and-a-half storey, wood-frame, Boomtown-style commercial building that has a central recessed raked-entry flanked by large display windows with multi-light transoms and small, wood-framed, paneled-bulkheads below. The building is located beside an early commercial structure of the same period, and abuts the pedestrian sidewalk along the main street of downtown Coleman.

Heritage Value

The Charles Nicholas Dry Goods Store's municipal significance lies in its association with the Boomtown-style of architecture, and its representation as the earliest form of commercial architecture in Coleman.

The structure is significant for its association with early Boomtown-style design. The first wave of growth in Coleman occurred when the International Mine opened in 1904, and lasted until about 1912. A commercial district in Coleman was established just north of the rail line, and in many ways, the Main Street was typical of many other communities, with an array of businesses required to meet the needs of the residents. The first wave of growth saw the construction of several commercial buildings that had simple boomtown facades, such as this building, that represent the Boomtown-style of architecture. Some of these early structures were either one-storey or a one-and-a-half storey, and were the earliest form of commercial architecture in Alberta. The "false-front" was developed to present a larger "face" to the street and to increase signage and display area. Also typical of the Boomtown-style, is the traditional recessed raked-entry with large display windows on either side, multi-light transoms above, and wood-paneled bulkheads below. The upper façade is clad with horizontal wood shiplap siding with a central, two-over-two, single-hung window. These wood-frame buildings continued to be constructed well into the 1930s, indicating their value and adaptation to the evolving development of the commercial main street.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Charles Nicholas Dry Goods Store include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-a-half storey building;
- Raked, central entry;
- Fenestration openings for large display windows, with multi-lite transoms and wood-paneled bulkheads below;
- Fenestration opening in upper façade;
- Proximity to other commercial buildings on the main street of similar scale and construction period;
- Abutment to public sidewalk; and
- Location on main street and proximity to the adjacent residential areas.

Sources:

1. Tax roll records
2. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 744

COLEMAN MERCANTILE STORE

7701 17 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Coleman Mercantile Building is a 1904, two-storey structure set on two town lots on a prominent corner of the main street in the downtown business district. The building incorporates a unique turret on the corner of the structure, and an upper wood cornice with decorative brackets and large-scale dentils.

Heritage Value

The Coleman Mercantile Building's municipal heritage value lies with its association with urban development, in its rarity of remaining design features and detail in the region constructed by local contractor Edmund Disney, and in its recognizable uniqueness as a landmark commercial building located on the intersection of the two primary commercial streets in downtown Coleman.

The Mercantile Building signifies the first wave of growth in Coleman that occurred when the International Coal and Coke Company mine opened in 1903, and lasted until about 1912. A commercial district in Coleman was established just north of the rail line, and in many ways, the Main Street was typical of many other communities, with an array of businesses required to meet the needs of the residents. The first wave of growth saw the construction of several commercial buildings that had simple boomtown facades that represent the Boomtown-style of architecture. Some of these early structures were either one-storey or a one-and-a-half storey, and were the earliest form of commercial architecture in Alberta. However, the Coleman Mercantile Building presents a two-storey facade with a much larger "face" to the street that addresses the intersection with a unique corner turret. Such wood-frame buildings continued to be constructed well into the 1930s, indicating their value and adaptation to the evolving development of the commercial main street.

The building also has significance for its rarity of remaining detail, and connection to noted local builder Edmund Disney. The Mercantile building was the first commercial building constructed in the downtown commercial business district. It was constructed by Edmund Disney who built many of the early commercial and residential buildings in Coleman using traditional building methods and materials. The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure in terms of the rarity of the corner turret with its dropped-pendant base; and the pronounced wood detailing found in the upper cornice, decorative brackets and large-scale dentils. The large wood display windows and transoms from 1904 still remain on the west facade, as well as the original single fenestration opening on the south facade, both flanking the corner entry.

The resource has significance as a landmark in the community. For approximately 110-years the Coleman mercantile building has been a recognizable structure not just in Coleman, but in the Crowsnest Pass. The building has location on a prominent street corner in the downtown business district.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Coleman Mercantile Building include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-a-half storey building;
- Raked, central entry;
- Fenestration openings for large display windows, with multi-lite transoms and wood-paneled bulkheads below;
- Fenestration opening in upper façade;
- Proximity to other commercial buildings on the main street of similar scale and construction period;
- Abutment to public sidewalk; and
- Location on main street and proximity to the adjacent residential areas.

Sources:
1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People – Millennium Edition*, (Lethbridge: Robins Southern Printing, 2000), 185-6
2. Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Coleman Mercantile Store"
3. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 661

GRAND UNION HOTEL

7719 17 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Grand Union Hotel is a 1924, three-storey, brick structure with a stepped parapet, a central flagpole, and four concrete medallions just above the third-storey windows. A black concrete band is positioned at the base of the façade and ties into the concrete moulded head shelves and side trim of two entrance doors. A similar upper, black-painted, concrete mid-cornice band runs horizontally above the main floor window openings that include a series of leaded stained glass windows. A series of single-hung wood windows, with single or multi-pane lights are throughout all sides and the front facade, of which also carries two metal balconets on two second-storey windows.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Grand Union Hotel lies in its association with the theme of urban development; for its association with the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company; and for its representation of the transfer to more substantial fire-proof building materials to construct commercial buildings in downtown Coleman.

The Grand Union Hotel has significance for its association with urban development. The hotel was constructed in 1924 for the Calgary Brewing Company. Soon after the International Coal and Coke Company began selling lots in October 1903, a commercial district in Coleman was established just north of the rail line. In many ways, the Main Street was typical of many other communities, with an array of businesses required to meet the needs of the residents. In 1904, an earlier version of the Grand Union Hotel was built by L.A. Manly. Most of the three Coleman hotels had a bar, a restaurant, a barbershop and a pool room, but the Grand Union also had a bowling alley. The original Grand Union Hotel was built in 1904, soon after Coleman was created. Between 1912 and 1920, the effects of World War I and the recession saw little major construction in Coleman. The original Grand Union Hotel was demolished in 1924, and replaced with a brick building on the same location that continues to function as the Grand Union Hotel to this day.

There is significance with the association of the hotel with the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company. Founded in 1892, by A.E. Cross, the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company, was one of Calgary's longest existing businesses before the Cross Family sold the company to Canadian Breweries in 1961. As a major part of its marketing, the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company either owned or financed the purchase of hotels across Alberta where its beer products were heavily promoted. The original 1904 Grand Union Hotel was purchased in 1921, by the brewing company, through its subsidiary Ranchmen's Trust Company, which had been created in 1912 to handle hotel purchases and financing. While the hotels were owned by the Calgary Brewing and Malting Company, they either hired managers or leased the hotels to operators. William Bell was manager for several years with his wife, who took pride in keeping the hotel in "ship shape." In 1939, the hotel was leased to Arthur Pivett who undertook major renovations, including the removal of the formal dining room and expanding the café. Lorenzo (Sonny) and Isobel Richards, took over as managers in 1941. The Calgary Brewing and Malting Company, while owned by the Cross family, was very community-oriented, actively supported local sports, and encouraged their hotel managers and lease operators to do the same. During Sonny

Richards tenure, the hotel was a sponsor for the Coleman Canadians hockey team, and later he was president of the Coleman Grands Hockey Club. In 1957, the province decided the relationship between breweries and hotel ownership was inappropriate and forced the breweries to sell off their hotels.

There is also significance in the transition from flammable building materials to fire-proof products. The building material of choice in many early communities in Western Canada was wood. Timber was easy to find, easy to manufacture into lumber, and lumber was easy to use in construction. However, wood also burns easily and, like in many pioneer communities, a major fire was a common occurrence. For Coleman, that first major fire occurred in 1905, when a block of main street businesses was destroyed. Some buildings built after the fire were constructed of more substantial materials such as either brick or hollow clay block. Both are fire-proof products that could either stop or slow the spread of a fire. The Calgary Brewing and Malting Company replaced the 1904 wood structure on the same site with the present brick building in 1924. In 1958, the hotel was nearly lost to fire in the café, however hotel manager Harry Tucker managed to control the flames until firefighters arrived and saved the building.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Grand Union Hotel include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the three-storey building;
- Brick superstructure with a common bond brick superstructure cover;
- Concrete base and concrete mid-cornice band (sign band area);
- Stepped concrete parapet on front façade;
- Two metal balconets with curved concrete sills on two second-storey windows;
- Original door and window fenestration pattern;
- Moulded concrete head-shelf and moulded side-trim around two main entrances on front façade;
- Original sash configuration, wood trim, and stained glass in central window on the right of the left entry door;
- All fixed, multi-light, stained glass windows on front façade; six-over-nine, single-hung wood windows, wood trim, and concrete lug sills; one-over-one, single-hung wood windows with concrete lintels and concrete lug sills; one-over-one, awning and fixed wood windows, wood trim, and concrete lug sills; and brick and concrete lug sills;
- Inset concrete medallions set above third-floor windows;
- Brick chimney, flagpole, and metal fire escape stairs with two entrance doors and transom windows;
- Location on a primary corner, and proximity to other commercial buildings in the downtown area; and
- Abutment to the public sidewalk.

Sources:
1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 189, 412, 508, 714, 810
2. Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Grand Union Hotel"
3. Glenbow Museum Archives "Calgary Brewing and Malting Company"

ROXY THEATRE
7738 17 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Roxy Theatre is a 1948, two-storey, wooden structure attached to a large Quonset at the rear. A mixture of brick and aluminum finishes on the front façade form an L-shaped massing with fluted galvanized panels above a triangular fixed-canopy above and slightly recessed entrance. A number of glass block inserts decorate the façade, and a neon "Roxy" sign projects from the brick tower on the left. A Pepsi ghost mural exists on the left side of the main structure. The theatre is situated on the main commercial street of downtown Coleman, and abuts the public sidewalk.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Roxy Theatre lies in its association with the activity of community entertainment; in its Modern-influenced vertical and horizontal massing; and in its innovative use of a Quonset that is rare in Canada.

There is significance in the association of the resource with the activity of community entertainment. The Roxy Theatre was built soon after a fire in 1948, which destroyed the Palace Theatre. The Roxy was damaged during a fire in 1950, but was repaired and re-opened. The Dobek brothers, John and Joe, were both projectionists and they bought the theatre in 1962.

The theatre is significant for its Modern-influenced design, and for its type of construction. The architectural details include the vertical and horizontal massing of the two-storey building. The brick and aluminum superstructure is finished with fluted galvanized panels. The fixed canopy on the front covers a recessed entry that is flanked by fixed, single-pane, windows that likely held movie posters. Under the canopy are also three, triple glass block, decorative window inserts with a brick surround on the left side of the façade. Six glass block panels are above the canopy in a three-over-three pattern. Within the brick tower is a three-over-eight glass block window. A neon "Roxy" sign has lighting in the shape of an arrow on the underside of the canopy leading to the entrance. The east wall carries a ghost sign of a Pepsi soft drink advertisement.

The theatre is also significant for the use of a Quonset hut to create the seating area of the theatre. The Quonset hut was designed during World War II as a light-weight, easy to assemble structure that could be easily shipped anywhere to provide a variety of uses where a covered structure was required. After the war, Quonset buildings found a variety of civilian uses, including being used as movie theatres. In many instances, the Quonset hut contained the entire theatre, projection booth, seating, screen and stage. Others, such as the Coleman's Roxy Theatre, combined the Quonset structure with a new façade.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Roxy Theatre include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building;
- Quonset wing attached at rear;
- Brick and aluminum superstructure finish with fluted galvanized panels;
- Neon "Roxy" sign attached to brick;
- Fixed canopy over main entry;
- Fenestration pattern in main structure;
- Inset entry, wood doors and hardware, flanked by fixed, single-pane, windows (may have held movie posters);
- All single-hung wood windows, and wood trim;
- Three, triple glass block, decorative window inserts with a brick surround on left side of façade under fixed canopy;
- Six, three-over-three, decorative glass block window inserts under canopy;
- Single, six-over-three, glass block window insert above fixed canopy;
- Three-over-eight, glass block window insert within brick tower;
- Neon lighting in the shape of an arrow on the underside of the fixed canopy;
- Pepsi ghost mural on left side of main structure;
- Metal coal chute;
- Proximity to other commercial buildings in the downtown area; and
- Abutment to the public sidewalk.

Sources:
1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 501
2. www.cinematreasures.org

JANOSTAK GROCERY

7807 17 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

Janostak Grocery is a c1925, early-commercial, one-storey, hollow red-clay block structure with a stuccoed upper-moulded stepped-parapet, and sign band area flanked by pilasters with round terminations projecting above the parapet. The building has flush-entry with original fixed display windows and multi-light transoms. The building is located within the central commercial district and abuts a public sidewalk.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban development in Coleman, and the services it provided to meet the needs of the community.

The resource retains significance for its association with urban development of the commercial sector of Coleman. The one-storey structure is located near the east end of the main downtown commercial street. The building has a superstructure composed of hollow red-clay block, and covered with stucco. The façade is a flush storefront with flanking fixed windows with multi-light transoms, and central single-panel glazed wood door with original hardware, with a stepped parapet and side pilasters with a semi-circular termination above the parapet. The low-sloped, shed roof has stepped parapet sidewalls. The building retains the original fenestration pattern, and all the wood trim and stucco detailing.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Janostak Grocery include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the irregular one-storey building;
- Low-sloped, shed roof;
- Hollow red-clay block superstructure covered with stucco, and stepped parapet and side pilasters with a semi-circular termination above the parapet;
- Fenestration pattern;
- Painted decoration within the upper stucco façade;
- Flush storefront with flanking fixed windows with multi-light transoms, and central single-panel glazed wood door with original hardware;
- All wood and moulded stucco detailing;
- Stepped parapet sidewalls;
- Proximity to other commercial buildings in the commercial area; and

- Abutment to the public sidewalk.

SALVATION ARMY BUILDING

7819 17 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Salvation Army building is a c1920s, two-storey, hollow red-clay block structure with decorative coarse and smooth stucco detailing, a stepped parapet, and an upper inset flanked by pilasters. The lower flush façade has a central inset with a two-panel wood door flanked by fixed display windows with multi-light transoms. The second-storey has three, three-over-one, single-hung wood. The building is located on single town lot in downtown Coleman, and abuts the public sidewalk.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Salvation Army building lies in its association with Coleman's urban development, in its association with the Salvation Army; and in its two-storey hollow, red-clay, block construction.

The resource is significant for its association with Coleman's urban development. The building was constructed in the 1920s, to replace a building erected in 1904. The new building was built during the post-World War I period when the mine operations were struggling because of a weak demand for coke, no longer needed to make armaments for the war effort. There was not a great deal of new construction in Coleman during this period. These wood-frame buildings continued to be constructed well into the 1930s, indicating their value and adaptation to the evolving commercial main street. Choo Loy Gooey owned and operated a laundry here from about 1904, until he sold the business in 1932. At a town council meeting in November of that same year, Mayor Pattinson reported the laundry had been sold because of failing business, and that Mr. Gooey was having trouble supporting his family. A request was made to assist him to return to China with his family. Administration was directed to make arrangements for transportation with the railway and a steamship line for the family. The new owners of the business continued to operate the laundry.

 There is also significance with the building's association with the Salvation Army. In 1940, the Salvation Army purchased the property to replace the previous hall near the train station. The objectives of the Salvation Army are the advancement of the Christian religion and education, the relief of poverty, and other charitable objects beneficial to society or the community of mankind as a whole. The Salvation Army used the upper hall in the building for meetings, rallies, and community events until the early 1960s.

The building also has significance for its method of construction. The superstructure is of hollow red-clay block, covered with both coarse and smooth stucco, with a stucco pattern inset with pilasters in the upper façade. The hollow blocks are used for the superstructure of several other downtown commercial buildings, and also in some of the buildings on the former International Coal and Coke Company mine property. The facade is flush to the sidewalk, and contains a central two-panel door with a transom above. The flanking display windows have six-light transoms, and there are 3-over-1, single hung wood frame windows with multiple lights on upper façade.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Salvation Army building include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-a-half storey building;
- Raked, central entry;
- Fenestration openings for large display windows, with multi-lite transoms and wood-paneled bulkheads below;
- Fenestration opening in upper façade;
- Proximity to other commercial buildings on the main street of similar scale and construction period;
- Abutment to public sidewalk; and
- Location on main street and proximity to the adjacent residential areas.

Sources:
1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 174, 184
2. Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Salvation Army"

D'APPOLONIA RESIDENCE

7486 18 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The John D'Appolonia Residence is a simple 1930 long rectangular, two-storey, wood-frame building with a low-gable roof, a central shed dormer, and a one-storey, enclosed front porch on the end of the front façade. The eaves contain exposed rafters and exposed purlins bracket the side verges. The residence is set on large grassed and treed town lot, with a solid brick wall across the front of the lot, and abuts the public sidewalk.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with John D'Appolonia, one of three primary builders/contractors in the community, and was also a Town Councillor and the Mayor of Coleman in 1940. The structure also has value in that it is representative of the workmanship of D'Appolonia in 1930, and that of other residential buildings he constructed during that time period.

The residence is significant for its association with John (Giovanni) D'Appolonia who was a skilled carpenter and builder, and who built this residence in 1930. D'Appolonia arrived in Canada from Italy in 1900, with his parents and siblings. The family was unsuccessful at farming near Burmis, and his father found employment at the McGillivray mine as a coal sampler. John had some training in architecture from Germany and decided to become a builder. He became one of the noted builders of residential, commercial, and institutional structures in the Crowsnest Pass using traditional skills and local building materials. Almost all construction in Coleman halted from 1912 until 1919, because of a major recession, and the outbreak of World War I. However, the end of the war was followed by another boom period. D'Appolonia built numerous homes and commercial buildings in the Pass between 1920 and 1943. In 1934, D'Appolonia was awarded the contract to renovate the fire hall, add space for town offices, and to modernize the exterior with stone on the basement level and cement blocks on the upper walls. In 1936, he constructed a building in downtown Coleman to store his lumber and other supplies for his construction business, from which he later operated Excel Building Supplies.

The residence is significant for the architectural detailing which was representative of D'Appolonia's craftsmanship. The architectural details are those of a simple two-storey structure with a low-gable roof and a central shed dormer on the front facade. The windows are a mixture of single-hung, sliding, and fixed windows with a half-round wood-frame window over the enclosed front porch, and a hip-roof bay window on the west side. The projecting wood eaves and verges have exposed rafters and purloins, respectively.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the D'Appolonia Residence include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building;
- Long rectangular façade with a low-gable roof and a central shed dormer on front façade;
- Projecting wood eaves with exposed rafters and plain fascia;
- Projecting wood verges with exposed purlins and plain fascia;
- Original fenestrations, and single-hung wood windows, sliding and fixed windows, and all wood trim and lug-sills;
- Half-round wood window over front enclosed-porch entry door;
- Hip-roof bay window on west side;
- Abutment to public sidewalk; and
- Location on 18th Ave in close proximity to the residences of Edmund Disney and Wes Johnston.

Sources:
1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People – Millennium Edition*, (Lethbridge: Robins Southern Printing, 2000), 579

EDMUND DISNEY RESIDENCE

7498 18 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Edmund Disney Residence is a 1909, one-and-a-half storey structure with a gambrel roof, and clad with wood clapboard siding. An open front porch with decorative square columns and an open rail is covered by a small mid-connecting shed roof or pediment, and the upper verge contains a horizontal pediment connecting the gambrel with a diamond-shaped, multi-lite window above three single-hung windows. Decorative wood brackets line the underside of the wood soffits. The building is located in a residential district, just west of the downtown.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with Edmund Disney, one of three primary builders in the community. The structure also has value in that it is representative of the workmanship of Disney, and is reminiscent of the catalogue homes of 1919, yet built 10 years prior to such catalogue plans being available for public distribution and construction.

The residence is significant for its association with Edmund Disney who was a skilled carpenter and builder. In 1909, Edmund Disney built this two-storey house with a gambrel roof, a crossing gable, and paying considerable attention to detail. By 1903, the newly formed International Coal and Coke Company was selling lots for residential and commercial development, and the community of Coleman quickly grew. Disney was the owner of Coleman Lumber Yard, and one of a handful of influential builders who left his mark on the early architecture of Crowsnest Pass. During the initial construction boom, after the development of the mine at Coleman, Disney built many residential, commercial, and institutional buildings in Coleman. He constructed the Central School and the West Ward (Cameron) School, St. Alban's Church, and while he was unsuccessful in getting the contract for St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, he did draw up the plans for the building. In the house, Alice Disney gave music lessons, and prepared students for the Toronto Conservatory of Music exams. She was also the choir director at St. Alban's Church. Edmund Disney was the town's magistrate and coroner in 1909, and he served several terms on town council, and was mayor for a few months in 1921 until he was forced by ill-health to step down. The family left Coleman in 1923.

The residence is significant for the architectural detailing which was representative of Disney's craftsmanship. Disney designed and built this house which is reminiscent of the catalogue homes of 1919, for his family just northwest of the downtown commercial district using traditional skills and building materials. The architectural details are those of a simple two-storey structure with a gambrel roof and a crossing gable. It has projecting wood eaves, and the projecting verges have pediment detail at each juncture, and decorative wood brackets and a moulded frieze, with decorative wood brackets along wood-slat soffits. The structure is clad with wood clapboard, and has corner boards. The original fenestrations have single-hung windows and light divisions, with all wood storms. In the upper verge of the front façade is a diamond-shaped window. On the west side is a bay window. There is an open front porch with an open wood rail,

square wood columns carrying a wood cap, elongated wood dentils, and a wood plate. A side enclosed porch with all fenestration openings and hipped-gable roof.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Edmund Disney Residence include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building;
- Gambrel roof with a central side gable;
- Projecting wood eaves with plain fascia and soffit;
- Projecting wood verges with pediment detail at each juncture, and decorative wood brackets and a moulded frieze;
- Wood clapboard siding and corner boards;
- All original fenestrations openings;
- All single-hung windows and light divisions, and all wood storms;
- Side covered-porch with all fenestration openings and hipped-gable roof;
- Decorative wood brackets along wood-slat soffits;
- All wood mouldings and detail;
- Diamond-shaped window in upper verge of front façade;
- Open front porch with square wood columns carrying a wood cap, elongated wood dentils, and a wood plate;
- Front porch open wood rail;
- Bay window on right side;
- Setback from public sidewalk;
- Proximity to other buildings along the residential street; and
- Location on the corner of a residential community.

Sources:
1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 160-1, 264-5, 302, 497
2. Crowsnest Pass Historical Driving Tour: Coleman Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 744

WES JOHNSTON RESIDENCE

7502 18 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Wes Johnston Residence is a 1908 rectangular, one-and-a-half storey, wood-frame building with a medium-gable roof and a central gabled dormer contained on the front facade. The verges contain a shingle detail and returned eaves. An open verandah consists of simple square posts, open rail, decorated brackets and a triellage. The main residence has a rear wing built in c1908 that follows similar details as the main residence. The structure is situated on a corner lot just west of Coleman's main street.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with Wes Johnston, one of three primary builders within the Coleman, as well as for the structure's detailing that represents Johnston's particular style of work.

The residence is significant for its association with Wes Johnson who was a skilled carpenter and builder. He was involved in constructing many of the commercial buildings in the downtown, and institutional buildings such as the Central School, Cameron School, and the Miners' Hospital. His residential buildings included that of mine manager O.E.S. Whiteside, and Mayor Alex Morrison. Working with wood was also a hobby as he built cabinetry, tables, and boats which sailed on Crowsnest Lake.

The residence is significant for the architectural detailing which was representative of Johnston's craftsmanship. The architectural details are those of a simple one-and-a-half-storey structure with a medium-gable roof and a central gabled dormer contained on the front facade. The details on the verges contain a shingle detail and returned eaves. An open verandah consists of simple square posts, open rail, decorated brackets and treillage. Other details are the central entrance with two wood multi-paneled doors flanked by one single-hung wood window and one bay window; the single-hung wood windows; the slip, lug, and continuous wood sills; and the multi-paned stained glass panel on upper single-hung wood window in upper verge of centre dormer.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of Wes Johnston Residence include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-a-half storey building;
- Medium-gable roof intersected by a central gabled roof on front façade;
- Projecting wood eaves and verges, moulded fascia, plain soffit, moulded frieze, and return eaves;
- Central entrance with two wood multi-panelled doors flanked by one single-hung wood window and one bay window;

- All single-hung wood windows;
- All slip, lug, and continuous wood sills;
- Multi-paned stained glass panel on upper single-hung wood window in upper verge of centre dormer;
- All wood trim, including shingle detail and pattern in upper verges;
- Open verandah with porch posts, decorated brackets and treillage detailing;
- c1908 addition on back of main residence along with all original wood detailing sensitive to that of the main residence;
- Location and placement on a corner site; and
- Proximity to the main downtown commercial street.

Sources:
1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 602-3
2. Crowsnest Pass Historical Driving Tour: Coleman

INTERNATIONAL COAL AND COKE MINE OFFICE

7601 18 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Coleman Coal and Coke Mine Office is a 1904 one-and-a-half storey, wood-frame, shiplap-sided structure on a square plan, located one block north of the main commercial downtown district. It has an unusual steeply-pitched, bellcast hipped roof with hip dormers on the west, east and south elevations, and decorative soffit brackets along the underside of the eaves.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the International Coal and Coke Company; its association with Wes Johnston and Edmund Disney; and in its representation as one of the most original contributions to the architecture in Coleman.

The mine office has significance for its association with the International Coal and Coke Company, which was created in the early 1900s to exploit a coal deposit in the Crowsnest Pass. One of the first buildings constructed in Coleman was the mine office in 1904. The main floor contained the offices of the mine manager, the mine superintendent, and other clerical staff. The upper floor contained the shop for printing plans and drawings of the mine. The building also housed the offices of the Coleman Light and Water Company that was owned by the mining company, and supplied power and water to both the mine and the town. It was a focal point in the community where miners collected their pay cheques, and where local residents paid their utility bills.

The building is also significant for its association with noted local builders Edmund Disney and Wes Johnston, who often collaborated on larger projects. In the early years of the last century, the pair was responsible for the construction of many of the commercial buildings in the downtown, as well as residences and institutional buildings. Their skills followed traditional buildings methods and materials, and often emphasized intricate wood detailing, decorative brackets, and innovative designs even earlier than general acceptance in pattern books. A large number of the buildings they constructed are still occupied today.

The mine office also contains significance for its architecture in terms of its representation of the collective result of two very skilled local builders. The structure's ornate detailing is a combination of architectural skill that celebrates the vision these two individuals contributed to the community of Coleman. The prominent bellcast, high-hip roof with hip dormers is a unique feature in the community, and the projecting eaves with decorative brackets on the soffits seem to be a signature of some of their work. The corner entry contains double doors and an upper transom, while a decorative wood bracket with a central pendant extends to the corner over the front entrance. The building is clad with shiplap siding, and the dormers are clad with wood shingles. Overall, the structure is clearly an original contribution to the architecture in Coleman.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the International Coal and Coke Mine Office include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-a-half storey building;
- Wood shiplap siding, and shingled siding on three hipped gable dormers;
- Steeply-pitched, bellcast hipped roof with hip dormers;
- Decorative soffit brackets along the underside of eaves;
- Southwest corner entrance with double doors and upper transom;
- Decorative bracket with a central pendant extending over the front entrance;
- All original single-hung, wood windows; and
- Location and orientation on a large lot, and set back from the public sidewalk.

Sources:
1. Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Mine Office"

DOCTOR'S RESIDENCE

7806 18 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Doctor's Residence is a simple 1939 rectangular, one-and-a-half storey, wood-frame, stuccoed building with a high-gable roof, and an enclosed front porch on the front façade. The windows carry brick head detailing and an angled brick sill. The eaves provide a slight projection with a curved, stuccoed-soffit, and flush verges have a moulded fascia. The residence is set on large grass and treed lot, and set back from the public sidewalk. An open metal fence with metal posts runs along the front of the property, and there is a large grassed side yard. The building is across the street from the former Miners' Union Hospital.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with the delivery of health care in Coleman, in that it functioned as a doctor's office to undertake surgeries for the former Miners' Union Hospital located across the street; and there is significance with the design and architectural details not found on other buildings in Coleman.

The resource has significance for its association with the delivery of health care. The Doctor's Residence was built in 1939, and served as the surgery for the Coleman Miners' Union Hospital located across the street. Medical services in the region was delivered through the miners' hospital, established in 1906, and was funded by the miners unions who also elected the doctor for the hospital. The land for the hospital was donated by the International Coal and Coke Company and, for the first few years, supplied free electricity, water and coal. The doctors were also engaged by the town as Municipal Health Officers. At first, the only patients were union members and their families; however, this policy later changed to where anyone could be admitted.

The resource also has significance for its design and architectural details unique to Coleman. The Doctor's Residence is a simple two-storey building, with a short rectangular façade with a central enclosed porch, and both with a high-gable roof. The brick and stucco details are unique for buildings in Coleman. On the front façade windows, there are flat arches, vertical bricks for headers, and brick sills, with the bricks angled down and away from the building. The windows on the upper façade, and in other locations, just have angled brick sills. The front entry is framed with a flat-arch header of vertical bricks, and horizontally-placed bricks on the sides, and brick sills under the flanking wood-frame sidelights on either side of the entry. The stucco on the sides of the main entry windows and door is curved, while on all other windows the stucco has a curved detail on the sides and at the top of the openings. The stucco is curved at the building corners, and also as the walls transition into the soffit under the eaves. The verges are flush, with a moulded fascia. The building retains the original fenestrations, and single-hung wood windows, wood sashes and trim, and all wood storm windows. The interior retains its original configuration.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Doctor's Residence include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building;
- Short rectangular façade with a central enclosed porch, and both with a high-gable roof;
- Stucco superstructure;
- Projecting eaves with a moulded fascia and a curved, plain-stuccoed, soffit;
- Flush wood verges with a moulded fascia;
- Original fenestrations, and single-hung wood windows, wood sashes and trim, all brick heads and angled-brick sills, and all wood storm windows;
- Brick head and sides around the porch entry door, and flanked by wood window sidelights;
- Brick chimney;
- Proximity to the former Miners' Union Hospital across the street;
- Proximity to other residences along the street;
- Setback from the public sidewalk; and
- Original configuration of rooms within the interior.

Sources:
1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 190-1

COLEMAN FIRE STATION AND TOWN HALL
7625 18 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Coleman Fire Station is a 1909 wooden two-storey structure faced with concrete block situated on three town lots just west of a main north-south route, and a block north of the downtown commercial district. The building has a centrally located door to accommodate the size of fire trucks of the period, and a square-shaped bell tower. An insignia carrying a 1934 date is located on the upper facade with a Fire Station sign integrated above, and a concrete Town Hall sign is integrated into the concrete block-faced town hall entry wing.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Coleman Fire Station lies in its association with urban development, and accommodation for the town office, jail cells, and library; its construction undertaken by Edmund Disney in 1909, and alterations by John D'Appolonia in 1934; and for its original massing and scale that continues to represent the results of construction over time by two principal builders in the area.

The structure is significant for its association with the urban development of Coleman as a need in the community grew for protective services, and municipal services. The impetus to construct a fire station was the result of a fire in 1905 that destroyed a block of businesses in the downtown. Water was hauled from the nearby mine site, but was insufficient to extinguish the blaze. Soon after, water lines were installed and the first fire hall was constructed, but the structure soon proved to be inadequate and was replaced in 1909. The building became a focal point for community residents as it also housed the offices for the Town of Coleman, the municipal library and the police office, including jail cells.

The fire station is also significant for its association with noted Coleman builders, Edmund Disney and John D'Appolonia. The 1909 fire station was built by Edmund Disney. Disney was responsible for building a variety of structures in Coleman including residential, commercial, and institutional structures. His replacement for the first fire station included a meeting room at the rear, and living accommodations upstairs for eight firefighters.

The Coleman Fire Hall is also significance for its adaptation to meet the changing needs of the small community. Public opinion of the appearance of the fire hall was that the structure had become an eyesore, and a local newspaper editorial called for the building to be "modernized." In 1934, contractor John D'Appolonia was awarded the contract to renovate the fire hall, and to modernize the exterior with stone on the basement level and cement blocks on the upper walls. The building clad with concrete block, and the large central door on the front of the building for a modern fire engine was installed. The building then housed offices and apartments on the second floor, and a one-storey concrete block town office was added to the rear of the building. The fire station function moved in 1972, to a new building across the street, but the town office remained in this building until 1979. After this period, the main floor was used as offices, and the upstairs was redeveloped as apartments. Later the building became a single-family dwelling.

The numerous alterations to the Fire Hall emphasize the building's adaptability to changing community circumstances and municipal needs. Its original function as a fire hall is still pronounced with the hose-drying tower and central bay door. The metal bars on the exterior of the window of the former jail cell speak to its function as a police station, and the flexibility of the interior configuration signifies its ability to meet general civic uses over time.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Coleman Fire Station and Town Hall include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building;
- Fenestration openings for all windows and central bay door;
- Stucco finish as well as the 1934 application of hollow concrete block on the façade;
- River rock treatment along base of building and retaining wall extension, and concrete cap;
- All wood windows and doors and wood detailing;
- Concrete in-scripted Fire Station sign on front façade;
- Concrete in-scripted Town Hall sign over former municipal entry;
- A decorative square 1934 insignia below the Fire Station sign with the letters "Initiative, Progress, Mayor Pattinson & Council";
- Stepped parapet of the hose-drying tower;
- Metal parapet trim and frieze, with "knobs," remains of early knob and tube electrical wiring;
- Stepped concrete detail around side entry doors, including transom windows;
- Exterior light fixtures;
- Metal bars on exterior window of former jail cell;
- Upper floor configuration of living quarters for firefighters; and
- Safe in former town office.

Sources:
1. Tax roll records
2. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 744

DR. PORTER RESIDENCE
7717 19 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Dr. Porter Residence is a simple c1926 square, two-storey, wood-frame, clapboard-sided building with a high-gable roof, and a central hipped-dormer. A front enclosed front porch with tapered Doric columns carries a central low-pediment over a central entry flanked by sidelights. The site is located in a residential area just north of the former Miners' Union Hospital.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with the activity of health care in Coleman, in that it functioned as a residence of Dr. Porter who worked at the former Miners' Union Hospital located one block south.

The Dr. Porter Residence has significance for its association with the development of health care in Coleman. The two-storey residence was built in the mid-1920s, and is one of several more substantial houses together one block north of the hospital, and two blocks north of the commercial downtown district. Medical services in the region was delivered through the miners' hospital that was established in 1906, and was funded by the miners unions that also elected the doctor for the hospital. The land for the hospital was donated by the International Coal and Coke Company and, for the first few years, supplied free electricity, water and coal. The doctors were also engaged by the town as Municipal Health Officers. At first, the only patients were union members and their families; however, this policy later changed to where anyone could be admitted. The residence has a medium-sloped, pyramidal roof with an enclosed front porch with a low-gable roof, and round tapered Doric columns flanking the central entrance. The structure is clad with wood clapboard, and there is a dormer on front façade with a medium-hip roof, and a frontispiece projection on the second floor over the left side of the front enclosed porch with a medium-hip roof. The front entry has brick head and sides and is flanked by wood window sidelights.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Dr. Porter Residence include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building;
- Square footprint for the main structure with a medium-sloped, pyramidal roof;
- Enclosed front porch with a low-gable roof, and round tapered Doric columns flanking the central entrance;
- Wood clapboard superstructure;
- Dormer on front façade with a medium-hip roof;
- Frontispiece projection on the second floor over the left side of the front enclosed porch with a medium-hip roof;

- Projecting wood eaves and plain fascia and soffit;
- Original fenestration openings;
- Fixed, multi-lite window on the rear second-storey;
- Brick head and sides around the porch entry door, and flanked by wood window sidelights;
- Brick chimney; and
- Proximity to other residences along the street, and setback from the public.

HOLY GHOST CATHOLIC CHURCH
7914 20 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Holy Ghost Catholic Church is a 1905, one-and-a-half storey structure with a high-pitched hipped-gable roof, and clad with wood clapboard siding. It contains a central bell tower with a scalloped pyramidal roof, an enclosed front porch, two smaller towers with pyramidal roofs on either side of the nave, and small extended wings on either side of the sanctuary. It is situated on Highway 3 just north of downtown Coleman.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Holy Ghost Catholic Church is directly associated with the practice of the Catholic faith; with its simple gothic architectural interpretations; and for its landmark status as a symbol of religious faith as the oldest Catholic Church remaining in the entire community situated on the main thoroughfare north of Coleman's downtown area.

The resource has significance for its association with the Catholic Church. Before the end of the 1900s, prospectors were searching the Crowsnest Pass for precious minerals, metal ores, and coal. The first recorded Catholic baptism took place in 1902, likely in a camp for coal prospectors. By 1904, the newly formed International Coke and Coke Company was selling lots for residential and commercial development and the community of Coleman quickly grew with families wanting schools and churches. The unpainted, simple wood-frame, Holy Ghost Roman Catholic Church was constructed in 1905 on land donated by the mine company. The church bell was cast in Louvain, Belgium, and named "Marie." By 1916, the church population was 600 parishioners.

The structure also retains evidence of the workmanship of its construction, and in the simple gothic-influenced architectural detailing. The main roof is a steeply-pitched, hipped-gable while the towers and the apse have medium-gable roofs. The window fenestrations have pointed-arch fixed windows with light divisions in the glazing. The front façade contains a round window in the gable end and paired arched-windows over the enclosed porch. The towers are terminated with finial crosses. The interior contains an outstanding ceiling fresco, original wood floors, pointed-arch wood paneling, and wood moulding details, as well as stained glass and pendant lighting. In 1952, the church was enlarged with additions that included the two towers on either side of the nave. The towers have pyramidal roofs, which are different from the main spire that has a scalloped pyramidal roof.

The Holy Ghost Catholic Church also has landmark status in Coleman in that it is the oldest Catholic Church within the Crowsnest Pass situated in a prominent location on Highway 3.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Holy Ghost Catholic Church include its:

Exterior:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-a-half storey building;
- High-pitched, gable-hipped roof, and medium-gable roofs on side towers and rear portion;
- All original fenestration openings;
- All pointed-arch fixed windows, light divisions, original glazing, round window in upper hipped-gable, and aired arched windows over front enclosed porch;
- Central bell tower with a scalloped pyramidal roof;
- Side towers on either side of nave with cross finials;
- Wood clapboard siding, and all wood trim and detailing;
- Gable roof with a hipped termination on the front façade, and brick chimney; and
- Location in proximity to Highway 3, and downtown Coleman.

Interior:

- Original interior configuration;
- Original wood work, wood floors, and pointed-arch paneling, wood riser that led to sanctuary, original pointed-arch stained glass windows, pendant lighting, narrow staircase inside the front entrance, and the upper balcony; and
- Height and curvature of ceiling, and all canvas paintings;
- Two-leaf, two-panel wood doors with an arched head; and
- Pointed-arch stained glass window in front enclosed porch.

Sources:
1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 289
2. Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Holy Ghost Church"

McGILLIVRAY MINE OFFICE
6601 20 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The McGillivray Mine Office is a 1909, two-and-one-half storey, large structure with a hipped gambrel roof, projecting eaves, and exposed rafters. The primary building is covered in stucco with horizontal wood banding detail. An elongated shed-like dormer on the front and rear terminate with a hip, and are covered with wood clapboard siding and corner boards. Numerous one-over-one, single-hung, wood windows create and extensive fenestration pattern on all sides. It building is situated on the north side of Highway 3 overlooking downtown Coleman.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the activity of coal mining, with its connection to the McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company as Coleman's second major mining operation, and for its design as the largest mine office in the Crowsnest Pass.

The resource has significance for its association with the activity of mining through the McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company. This office building was constructed in 1909 for the McGillivray Coal and Coke Company, and is adjacent to the mine manager's residence. The mine operation was immediately to the north of the office, and the community of Carbondale, now part of Coleman sprang up near the mine site. The McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company began operations in 1909, extracting coal from seams northwest of Coleman. The mine surface infrastructure was built at the mine site, and the mine management building and mine manager's house were constructed adjacent to the mine. The McGillivray mine's peak production was in the mid-1920s, producing almost a half million tons of high grade coal a year, and employing up to 600 people. Many of the miners lived in Carbondale and West Coleman. By 1913, Coleman's mines were an integral part of the Crowsnest Pass coalfield, which ranked as Alberta's most productive and one of Canada's largest. Together, International and McGillivray Creek mines produced approximately 25 million tons of coal between 1903 and 1957 making Coleman one of the largest centers of production in the Pass. In 1951, the Coleman Collieries Limited purchased both the International and McGillivray mining companies. In 1983, Coleman Collieries, which was an amalgamation of the International, McGillivray and Hillcrest-Mohawk mines, was the last mine operation to close in Crowsnest Pass.

The McGillivray Mine Office is also significant for its design and construction as the largest early mine office in the Crowsnest Pass. It is a rectangular, two-and-a-half-storey building clad with wood clapboard and corner boards, stucco with horizontal wood banding. It is covered with a distinctive hipped-gambrel roof, a massing of other interconnecting roofs, and three brick chimneys. There is a long and continuous shed-like dormer that terminates with a hip roof, and adds substantial working space to the building's second floor. The structure retains the original fenestration pattern of windows and doors, with single-hung, wood-frame windows, wood trim, and wood lug sills. There is a glass block window on the rear of the second floor. The office building is set with a commanding view of the Crowsnest Valley to the south.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the McGillivray Mine Office include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-and-one-half storey building;
- Clapboard with corner boards, and stucco finish with horizontal wood banding;
- Hipped gambrel roof, and the massing of all other interconnecting roofs;
- Long, continuous shed-like dormer that terminates with a hip;
- Projecting wood eaves with exposed rafters and plain fascia;
- Fenestration pattern of original doors and windows;
- All single-hung, wood windows, wood trim and wood lug sills;
- Glass block window on the rear second floor;
- Brick chimneys;
- Three, shed-roofed, covered porches, with the right covered porch being the main entrance; and
- Location just on the north side of Highway 3 overlooking the Crowsnest River Valley.

Sources:
1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 184-6

McGILLIVRAY MINE MANAGER'S RESIDENCE

6605 20 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The McGillivray Mine Manager's Residence is a 1909, Craftsman-influenced, one-and-a-half storey, structure with wood clapboard siding, a low-gable roof with shed dormers, projecting eaves with exposed rafters, projecting verges with a curved termination and decorative, curved-wood brackets, and two corbelled-brick chimneys. An open front porch is supported with brick piers and enclosed by an open wood rail. The structure is situated on a grassed town lot with a vertical wood fence on the east, west, and north sides. The east side yard is terraced. To the rear of the property is the former McGillivray mine site. The former mine office is on the property to the west.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the activity of coal mining, with its connection to the McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company as Coleman's second major mining operation, and for its intricate design influenced by the Craftsman period.

The residence has significance for its association with the activity of mining through the McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company. This house was built in 1909, for the manager of the McGillivray Coal and Coke Company, and is adjacent to the office building for the former coal mining company, with a commanding view across the Crowsnest River valley. The McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company began operations in 1909, extracting coal from seams northwest of Coleman. The McGillivray mine's peak production was in the mid-1920s, producing almost a half million tons of high grade coal a year, and employing up to 600 people. Many of the miners lived in Carbondale and West Coleman. By 1913, Coleman's mines were an integral part of the Crowsnest Pass coalfield, which ranked as Alberta's most productive and one of Canada's largest. The mine surface infrastructure was built at the mine site, and the mine management building and mine manager's house were constructed adjacent to the mine site, in an area that would become known as Carbondale. George Kellock was the Vice-President and General Manager for the mine. He held the same positions when a joint management agreement was reached between McGillivray and the International Coal and Coke Company. Kellock died suddenly in 1940. Joe McIntyre became the new manager, and moved his family into the residence, and stayed there until his retirement in 1952.

The residence also has significance for its intricate Craftsman-influenced design on both the exterior and interior of the one-and-a-half-storey wood-frame building with a low-gable roof, corbelled brick chimneys, shed dormers, and hip-roof over the rear entrance. There are projecting wood eaves, and the projecting verges have a curved termination with plain fascia, and decorative, curved-wood brackets. The structure is clad with clapboard. The windows are single and multi-light, wood windows with varying sash mechanisms, as well as wood storm windows. The wood trim around all windows and doors is original as are the wood lug sills. The main entrance on the south side is straight side-stairs leading to an open porch with brick piers, and an open wood rail, with a shaped-panel main entrance door with stained-glass. The rear entrance roof is supported by a wood pier, and has an open wood rail. The interior retains the

original configuration of rooms, with all door and wood trim, second-floor wood mouldings and four-panel wood doors. The brick fireplace has a wood mantle with shelving and glass doors on both sides.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of McGillivray Mine Manger's Residence include its:

Exterior:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-one-half-storey building;
- Wood clapboard siding;
- Low-gable roof, shed dormers, and hip roof termination over rear entrance;
- Projecting wood eaves with exposed rafters and plain fascia;
- Projecting wood verges with a curved termination, and with plain fascia and decorative, curved-wood brackets;
- Corbelled brick chimneys;
- All original, single and multi-light, wood windows with varying sash mechanisms, as well as all wood storm windows;
- All original wood trim, including trim around all original windows and doors, and wood lug sills;
- Shaped-panel main entrance door with stained-glass;
- Open porch with brick piers and an open wood rail;
- Straight, side-stairs leading to open porch;
- Wood pier and open wood rail on north side entrance;
- Proximity to the McGillivray Mine Office, and its location just on the north side of Highway 3 overlooking the town of Coleman; and
- Garage located on west side of residence.

Interior:

- Original configuration of rooms;
- All interior door and window trim, wood moulding, and four-panel wood doors;
- Brick fireplace with wood mantle, shelving and glass doors;
- Window and door hardware; and
- Steam radiators.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 184, 706

WHITESIDE RESIDENCE

7714 22 AVENUE
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Whiteside Residence is a 1905, two-storey building clad with wood shiplap siding and corner boards. It has a medium-gable roof with wood shingles, projecting eaves and verges with a moulded fascia, plain frieze and returned eaves, a gable dormer with returned eaves, and single-hung wood windows with lug sills. A wood pediment detail exists over second-storey windows on the south-side. An L-shaped, open verandah with decorated wood columns wraps around the south and east side. The residence is situated on a grassed town lot overlooking Coleman to the south. The front of the structure is towards the valley with the rear to the street.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies with its association with O.E.S. Whiteside who had been the manager of the West Canadian Collieries at Lille in 1904 and, in 1908, he was manager for the mine owned by International Coal and Coke Company in Coleman. Heritage value also lies in its association with Wes Johnston, one of three primary builders within the Coleman.

The resource has significance for its association with O.E.S. Whiteside. This house was built as the Whiteside family home in 1905, by noted local contractor Wes Johnston. It was the first residence on the hill above the mine and Coleman, and was known as Whiteside Hill. Whiteside had been the manager of the West Canadian Collieries at Lille in 1904, and was hired for the same position in 1908 for the mine owned by International Coal and Coke Company in Coleman. He was also manager of Coleman Light and Power, which supplied both the mine and Coleman with electricity and water, until the company was acquired by the Town of Coleman. Whiteside was the mine manager for 26-years, and during that period he was involved in many aspects of the community, including that as President of the Coleman Association Football (soccer) Club.

The residence is also significant for its association with Wes Johnston, who was a skilled carpenter and builder. He was involved in constructing many of the commercial buildings in the downtown, and institutional buildings such as the Central School, Cameron School, and the Miners' Hospital. His residential buildings included that of mine manager O.E.S. Whiteside, and Mayor Alex Morrison. Working with wood was also a hobby, as he built cabinetry, tables, and boats that sailed on Crowsnest Lake. The residence is significant for the architectural detailing which was representative of Johnston's craftsmanship. The architectural details are those of a simple two-storey structure with a medium-gable roof covered with wood shingles, and a gable dormer with returned eaves, located in a residential district on the side of a hill overlooking Coleman. The structure is clad with wood shiplap siding and corner boards. The front of the building does not face the street, but rather looks over the Crowsnest River valley to the south. The view is afforded from an L-shaped open verandah with decorated, turned-wood columns on the south and east sides of the house. Other details include projecting wood eaves and verges with a moulded fascia, plain soffit, plain frieze, and

returned eaves, and also a wood pediment detail over second-storey windows on the south side. There are single-hung, wood frame windows with all wood trim and wood lug sills.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Whiteside Residence include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building;
- Wood shiplap siding with corner boards;
- Medium-gable roof with wood shingles;
- Projecting wood eaves and verges with a moulded fascia, plain soffit, plain frieze, and returned eaves;
- Gable dormer with returned eaves;
- Brick chimney;
- Single-hung, wood windows, and all wood trim and wood lug sills;
- Wood pediment detail over second-storey windows on south-side;
- Shaped-panel, wood doors;
- L-shaped open verandah with decorated, turned-wood columns;
- Location on a grassed town lot overlooking Coleman to the south; and
- Proximity to adjacent residential properties.

Sources:
1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 201, 603, 897

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

1734 77 STREET
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Canadian Bank of Commerce building is a 1928, brick-clad, rectangular, single-storey structure with a medium-gable roof, located on a corner lot one block north of main commercial street. It carries a wood triangular pediment with a moulded architrave below that continues around the entire building.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of structure lies in its association with the Canadian Bank of Commerce and the Imperial Bank of Canada, and also in its architecture and small but imposing design that incorporates brick fireproof construction that gives an impression of permanence and solidity.

The history of the Canadian Bank of Commerce building can be traced back to the founding of Coleman in 1904, when the International Coal and Coke Mining Company opened its mine in Coleman. Mine President Alfred Cornelius Flumerfelt was also President of the British American Trust Company, and established a branch in Coleman. The trust company, through acquisitions and merges, became part of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. In 1961, the Bank of Commerce merged with the Imperial Bank of Canada to become the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. The Canadian Bank of Commerce Buildings represents the only intact early bank building in Coleman.

The building's symmetrical lines and brick exterior reflect a simple, functional, Classical-influenced design that portrays an image of permanence, order and stability. The Classical elements, such as the upper façade's triangular-shaped pediment with a moulded architrave that continues around the building, contribute to the bank's overall sense of authority that it evokes. The medium-gable roof features projecting wood eaves with a moulded frieze, and projecting verges with returned eaves on the rear gable. The main entrance still retains the wood entablature, with a flat hood and brackets. The original wood, multi-light windows have wood-frame two-over-two storms with a wood transom above, and concrete lug sills and brick voussoirs. The brick superstructure has a stretcher bond, and incorporates brick pilasters on the building's front, as well as on the side facing 18th Avenue.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Canadian Bank of Commerce include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building;
- Brick stretcher bond superstructure;
- Medium-gable roof;
- Brick pilasters;

- Projecting wood eaves with moulded frieze and plain soffit;
- Projecting wood verges with plain fascia and plain soffit;
- Returned eaves on the rear gable;
- Triangular wood plain pediment at verge on front façade with wood architrave below;
- Brick chimney;
- All window fenestrations and wood, multi-pane sashes, including two-over-two wood storm windows and transom above, concrete lug sills, and brick voussoirs at head;
- Main entrance fenestration with wood entablature and flat hood with brackets;
- Location on main street on a primary intersection; and
- Abutment to the pedestrian sidewalk.

Sources:

1.   Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 881-12
2.   Blairmore Enterprise (newspaper), May 10, 1928

ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH

1802 77 STREET
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

St. Paul's United Church is a 1906, one-storey, wood-frame, steep gable-roofed embellished with simple Gothic detailing in the form of pointed-arch fenestrations and a pyramidal-roofed bell tower over the main entrance. The church is situated near Coleman's main street.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the practice of spiritual celebration; with the institution of the United Church of Canada; and for its simple Gothic architectural influences.

The resource has significance for its association with the practice of spiritual celebration. Before the end of the 1900s, prospectors were searching the Crowsnest Pass for precious minerals, metal ores, and coal. By 1904, the newly formed International Coke and Coke Company was selling lots for residential and commercial development, and the community of Coleman quickly grew with families wanting schools and churches. The mining company offered to donate land on the hill to the north for a Presbyterian church, but the members preferred to purchase property close to the downtown.

The resource has significance for its association with the United Church of Canada. St. Paul's Presbyterian Church in Coleman was dedicated in April 1906 and, in 1926, became the St. Paul's United Church when four Canadian Protestant denominations, including most Presbyterians, merged into one denomination. Prior to construction, followers were served by a series of traveling ministers with meetings held in a variety of halls and other buildings in Coleman. In 1905, noted local builder Edmund Disney was asked to draw up plans for a new church, but he was not the successful bidder for the construction contract.

St. Paul's United Church also has significance for its simple Gothic style architecture. These elements include the pointed wood windows, some with decorative stained glass divided into three curved lights. There is a large, south facing pointed-window with multi-curved upper panes, divided vertically into two equal parts. There are the original single-hung, wood windows in the hall and manse. The bell tower has a pyramidal roof, with point-arch wood grills. There is a wheel window in upper front gable.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the St. Paul's United Church include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey structure;
- Location of main entrance with sidelight and pointed-arch, multi-paned transom;

- Shape and material of fieldstone side rails with concrete caps at entry stair, as well as fieldstone on south and west sides;
- Pointed wood windows, some with stained glass uppers, divided into three curved panes;
- Large vertically divided in two, south facing pointed window with multi-curved upper panes;
- All original single-hung, wood windows;
- All wood detailing;
- Bell tower with pyramidal roof, with point-arch wood grills;
- Wheel window in upper front gable;
- Wood slat soffit;
- Church hall and manse to the north;
- Abutment to public sidewalk; and
- Corner location on an intersection one block north of the downtown business district.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 301-302
2. Crowsnest Pass Historical Driving Tour: Coleman

SUMMIT LIME KILN
SE-7-8-5-W5
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Summit Lime Kiln is a 1905 lime processing structure with a central round vertical cylinder with metal rivets and metal strapping. It carries a wooden platform with an open railing, and is supported by a poured concrete base attached to several brick structures contained within a frame of angle iron. Each brick structure contains two ovens opening with fire brick arches. The kiln is located on the north-slope of a mountain, approximately 60-feet north of the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks, and a marked railway crossing.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the activity of processing limestone, and with its connection to the Summit Lime Works that operated in the Pass until 1991, when the operation was sold to Continental Lime.

The Summit Lime Kiln is significant for its association with the processing of limestone. The kiln was constructed in 1905, for the Summit Lime Works owned by Edward George Hazel. The mined limestone was heated to a high temperature in kilns to remove any impurities. The mining and processing of limestone began in the late 1890s, prior to the arrival of the railway. The mine has been in continual operation processing a variety of lime-based products used in agriculture, steel mills, water treatment plants, and by masons as brick mortar. Some was likely either applied as plaster or used as brick-mortar on many buildings in the Crowsnest Pass. The kiln consists of a central round vertical cylinder, with metal rivets and metal strapping, and an upper wooden platform, with an open railing at the top, and a poured concrete base attached to several brick structures. There is a formed concrete opening at the base of the vertical cylinder with metal covered hatches on either side of the cylinder just above the base. There are two brick structures contained with a frame of angle iron flanking both sides of vertical cylinder, each with two oven openings with fire brick arches.

The resource is also significant for its association with the Summit Lime Works, and as the longest operating business in the eastern Crowsnest Pass. E.G. Hazel, a plasterer from England, was looking for lime putty that was easier to spread than some of the material he was using when he came to work in Canada. He purchased the limestone mine in 1903, from three Italian immigrants processing the limestone in two pot kilns, and hauling the processed lime by cart out of the Crowsnest Pass. The railway went through the mine site in the late 1900s and, because of the rail tracks close proximity to the mine and processing site, Hazel was forced to move his operation slightly, thus requiring the construction of two new kilns, including this existing kiln and a second one since demolished. The Summit Lime Works was owned by Hazel and his descendants until 1991, at which time they sold the operation to Continental Lime.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Summit Lime Kiln include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of kiln structure;
- Central round vertical cylinder, with metal rivets and metal strapping, and a wooden platform and an open railing at the top, and a poured concrete base attached to several brick structures;
- Formed concrete opening at the base of the vertical cylinder with metal covered hatches on either side of the cylinder just above the base;
- Two brick structures contained with a frame of angle iron flanking both sides of vertical cylinder, each with two oven openings with fire brick arches; and
- Location of kiln on north-slope of a mountain, approximately 60-feet north of the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks, and a marked railway crossing.

Sources:
1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 118-9
2. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People – Millennium Edition*, (Lethbridge: Robins Southern Printing, 2000), 188-9

CROWSNEST LAKE DANCE PAVILION
SE-9-8-5-W5
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Crowsnest Pass Dance Pavilion is a 1931, post-and-beam, one-storey structure with a pyramidal roof over the main structure, along with a rear wing with a shed roof and a side wing with a gable roof. An open verandah with a closed-railing, and with wide horizontal flush boards, extends the length of the facade and along the wing on west side. The main façade contains two main-entry two-panel, doors. The building is situated on the east shore of Crowsnest Lake, west of Coleman, and just north of Highway 3.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its associated with the social and recreational activity of musical entertainment and dance, with its method of construction in terms of its long span of post and beam construction, and for its high symbolic value it holds for those who attended the many events in this dancehall.

There is heritage value in the association of the Dance Pavilion with entertainment through music and dance. Situated near the many seasonal cottages and boathouses on the lake, the Crowsnest Lake Dancehall, also known as the Crowsnest Lake Pavilion, was built in 1931 by local businessman Alex Morency. It was an important social focal point for residents of Crowsnest Pass during the Great Depression and through the Second World War. Music has long been an integral part of the culture of the Crowsnest Pass, and the Crowsnest Lake Pavilion benefited from a great pool of local talent. Saturday night dances were well served by Pass groups such as the Arcadians and the Frank Edl Orchestra, and more famous Canadian bands like Mark Kenney and His Western Gentlemen.

There is also heritage value in the Dance Pavilion's design and method of construction. The pavilion is a rare example of Rocky Mountain rustic architecture located outside of a national park, and may be the last surviving example of the resort dance halls constructed across western Canada between the World Wars. The spacious dance floor is due to the large open span created by the post and beam construction, and a central post supporting the pyramidal roof. The builders used traditional building methods, and primarily indigenous materials for the construction of the pavilion. Large diameter local trees were peeled and sawn to provide for the wall and ceiling supports. Smaller diameter trees were used in other areas such as for posts on the open verandah, window sills, and lintels. The low stage on the west side had a curved front, clad with small diameter vertical wood sticks, and capped with logs. The pavilion was primarily used during the warmer months, as the walls and ceiling were not insulated. However the season could be extended with heat from the two cobblestone fireplaces on the north and south walls that carry arched fireplace opening and interiors lined with firebrick stamped with HWR Co. (Harbison-Walker Refractories Company). During the warmer months, the horizontal wood-plank, hinged shutters, and the ceiling vent was opened to allow the heat to escape. The open veranda, with closed railing and horizontal flush boards extending the length of the façade, including the wing on the west side, provided additional opportunity for people to enjoy the exterior space.

The Dance Pavilion has symbolic value to people who attended the social and recreational events. The picturesque setting on the east shore of Crowsnest Lake is ringed with snow-capped mountain tops on the edge of the Alberta-British Columbia boundary. This was a place where residents of the coal-dust covered communities could escape for a few hours and be entertained. The pavilion closed in the early 1960s.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Crows Nest Lake Dance Pavilion include its:

Exterior:
- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building;
- Post and beam superstructure;
- Pyramidal roof over main structure;
- Pyramidal roof vent;
- Open veranda, with closed railing and horizontal flush boards extending the length of the façade, including the wing on the west side;
- Wood, two-panel main front doors;
- All window and door fenestrations and locations;
- Corner board on side and rear wings; and
- Shed roof and gable roof on rear and side wings.

Interior:
- Large open span, post and beam construction, interior with peeled logs;
- Log beams, log ceiling joists, central square wooden framed posts with an inverted pyramid-shaped wood box containing a silhouette cut-out of the moon phases, and vertical log posts;
- Log window sills and lintels;
- Horizontal wood-plank, hinged shutters;
- Stone fireplaces on north and south walls with arched fireplace opening and interiors lined with firebrick stamped with HWR Co. (Harbison-Walker Refractories Company);
- Interior configuration of rooms in main structure and both wings;
- Wood-plank ceiling; and
- West-side stage with curved front clad with small diameter vertical wood sticks capped with logs.

Sources:
1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, Crowsnest and Its People, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 30, 41, 187, 516, 728, 844
2. Oral Interview with Bruno Gentil, November 10, 2005, Alberta Labour History Institute, www.labourhistory.ca/Uploads/ALHI_TRANSCRIPTS/PDFs/Gentil.pdf , accessed April 14, 2013
3. Mart Kenney, Mart Kenney and His Western Gentlemen (Saskatoon: Western Producer Prairie Books, 1981), 25, 38

COLEMAN COLLIERIES
SE-8-8-5-W5
Coleman, Alberta

Description of Historic Place

The Coleman Collieries is a collection of coal mining structures constructed between 1903 and the 1970s. The site includes the coke ovens, hoist house, machine shop, old warehouse, powerhouse, preparation building, rail load-out, raw coal storage shed, scale house, transfer house, and the wash house. The site is located on the large, flat bottom of the Crowsnest River valley on the south side of the railway tracks, south of Coleman.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Coleman Collieries exists in its association with the activity of coal mining and the International Coal and Coke Company, and Coleman Collieries; and with the various constructions that represent the variety of structures that continue to exist on the Collieries site today.

The resource has significance for its association with coal mining in the Crowsnest Pass. In 1873, Michael Phillipps, travelled the Crowsnest Pass prospecting for gold. He did not locate any gold, but instead found evidence of coal deposits. He sent his coal samples to geologist Dr. George M. Dawson of the Geological Survey of Canada. Dawson, who along with Joseph Tyrrell, surveyed the Pass for coal deposits in 1883. In 1887, Dawson published his definitive map of the region east of the Rocky Mountains, and described the deposits of coal as "practically inexhaustible." The Canadian American Coal Company was the first of many coal mining companies to be established in the Pass. In 1900, S.W. Gebo began testing a seam and, later that year, brought in a partner, H.L. Frank, who purchased the property on the side of Turtle Mountain for $30,000. By the end of 1901, the town of Frank was born. The coal found in the Pass was low in sulphur and phosphorus, and the coal could be processed to form a high quality material called "coke" that is essential in smelters for the production of high grade metals. The coking process takes place in rows of coke ovens where the coal is heated to over 1000 degrees Celsius in the absence of oxygen. The result is coke, an almost pure carbon material that is used in smelters. There was demand from smelters in the Northwest United States and British Columbia for coke to process ores mined in the Kootenay District of British Columbia, and American mines. In 1902, several Americans formed the International Coal and Coke Company, and purchased the Denison Coal Properties in Crowsnest Pass. The following year, the company began selling lots in Coleman for homes and built an initial 100 coke ovens to process the coal from its new mine. The president of the company was Canadian A.C. Flumerfelt, who named the new town after his daughter, Norma Coleman Flumerfelt. By 1910, the mine employed 550 men, and was producing almost 500,000 tons of coal annually. In 1952, because of a sluggish world-wide market for coal, the assets of the International, McGillivray Creek, and the Hillcrest-Mohawk mine operations were consolidated into a new company, Coleman Collieries. Coleman Collieries would operate for 31-years; however they shut down at the end of October 1983, after efforts to find new markets for Crowsnest Pass coal were unfruitful.

The resource is also significant for the collection of various structures essential for the extraction, processing and exporting of coal. The mine property, along with the commercial downtown district, and some of the nearby residential

area were declared a National Historic Site because of the preservation of the atmosphere of an early mining town. The Coleman Collieries is a collection of coal mining structures that provides an example of a coal mine operation. The mine entrance and many of the earliest surface structures constructed after 1903, remain. The site includes the coke ovens, hoist house, machine shop, old warehouse, powerhouse, preparation building, rail load-out, raw coal storage shed, scale house, transfer house, and the wash house. The buildings display a variety of building techniques. The wash house and old warehouse have superstructures of hollow red-clay block, a material also used in several of the buildings in the downtown commercial district. The machine shop superstructure is poured concrete. The earliest portion of the power house has walls made of stone. Concrete block, brick, and steel are used in other structures.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Coleman Collieries include its:

Coke Ovens:
- Mass, scale, and form of structure;
- East / west orientation of ovens with two facing north and two facing south;
- Face brick, fieldstone, and concrete construction;
- Arched openings;
- Metal door hangers and hardware;
- Beehive shape interior with floor and ceiling lined with fire brick;
- Circular chimney hole in the ceiling of each oven; and
- Proximity to rail spur that connects to the main rail line, and to other mine-related buildings on the site.

Hoist House:
- Mass, scale, and form of structure;
- Concrete column and steel beam construction with brick infill;
- Original fenestration pattern of all windows and doors;
- Nine-over-one, single-hung, wood windows with a flat, vertical joint, brick arch and brick sills, and wood trim;
- Nine-by-nine, fixed, wood windows with flat, vertical joint, brick arch an brick sills, and wood trim;
- Concrete pilasters with concrete caps, and horizontal concrete banding;
- Concrete stepped parapet;
- Interior configuration, including steel rails and a large overhead pulley system; and
- Proximity of structure to other mine-related buildings on the site.

Machine Shop:
- Mass, scale, and form of structure;
- Poured concrete superstructure;
- Original fenestration pattern of all windows and doors;
- Poured concrete pilasters and horizontal banding;
- Low-gable roof;
- Projecting wood eaves with plain fascia and soffit;
- Projecting wood verges, plain fascia and soffit, with a concrete pediment detail;
- Rectangular clearstory with three, nine-light windows on either side, projecting eaves and verges;
- Wood, vertical board, shed doors;
- Additional wings;
- 1913 date stamp inset into front concrete pediment; and
- Proximity of structure to other mine-related buildings on the site.

Old Warehouse:
- Mass, scale, and form of structure;
- Hollow, red-clay, block superstructure with a stucco superstructure cover;
- Original fenestration pattern of all windows and doors;
- Steel door frames;
- Shed roof;
- Concrete buttress pilasters with an angled cap;
- Stepped parapet;
- Plain, concrete slip sills;
- All wood trim and detailing; and
- Proximity of structure to other mine-related buildings on the site.

Power House:
- Mass, scale, and form of structure;
- Entire complex consisting of the power house, machine shop, pump house, and fire hall;
- Stone, brick, and poured concrete superstructures;
- Superstructure covers consisting of plain fieldstone, common brick bond, stucco, concrete block, and horizontal wood flush board;
- Original fenestration pattern of all windows and doors;
- Brick voussoirs detail over arched window openings;
- Flat, brick lintel over window openings;
- Medium-gable roof, shed roof;
- Brick buttress pilasters;
- Fixed, nine-light windows with concrete lug sill;
- All other multi-light windows with concrete lintel and sill;
- Projecting metal eaves with plain fascia;
- Projecting metal verges with metal brackets;
- Interior steel support beams and wood trusses;
- Remnants of the steam boiler; and
- Proximity of structures to other mine-related buildings on the site.

Scale House:
- Mass, scale, and form of structure;
- Concrete block superstructure;
- Window and door fenestration pattern;
- Low-gable roof;
- Project wood eaves with exposed rafters and plain fascia;
- Projecting wood verges with plain fascia;
- All wood trim; and
- Proximity of structures to other mine-related buildings on the site.

Wash House:
- Mass, scale, and form of structure;
- Hollow, red-clay, block superstructure with a stucco superstructure cover;
- Shed roof;
- Enclosed porch;

- Original window, door, and bay fenestrations;
- Fourteen-light wood windows with wood trim;
- Plain concrete slip sills;
- Concrete pilasters;
- Concrete parapet;
- Decorative, metal gooseneck light over bay; and
- Proximity of structures to other mine-related buildings on the site.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 23, 179
2. John Kinnear, "A Short History of Coal Mining in the Elk Valley", *Crowsnest Pass Herald*, August 14, 2012
3. Suzanne Zeller and Gale Avrith-Wakeam, "Dawson, George Mercer", Dictionary of Canadian Biography Online, accessed March 17, 2013, www.biographi.ca/009004-119.01-e.php?&id_nbr=6667
4. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Photo Companion: Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1990), 88-9
5. World Coal Association, "Coal and Steel", accessed April 9, 2013, www.worldcoal.org/coal/uses-of-coal/coal-steel/
6. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People – Millennium Edition*, (Lethbridge: Robins Southern Printing, 2000), 260-6

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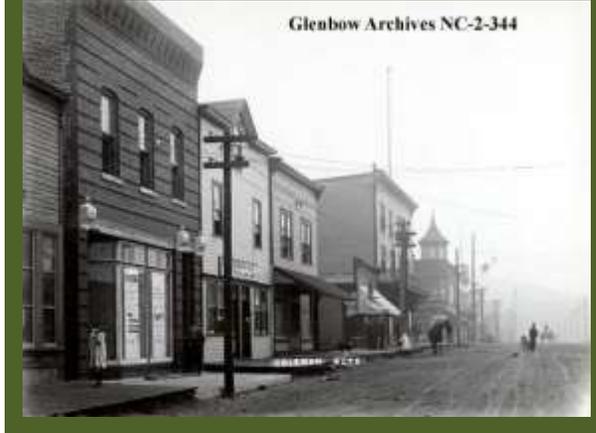
RESOURCE EVALUATIONS AND STATEMENTS OF INTEGRITY

MUNICIPALITY OF
CROWSNEST PASS

Coleman and Area

Resource Evaluation

LOG BARN
8637 16 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	Log Barn
Other Names	
Site Type	0502 – barn
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: ,B,2820 IB
Description	The Log Barn is an open, post-and-beam, horizontal log structure clad with white stucco. It has a gambrel rood with roof shakes, projecting wood eaves, and verges with exposed wood purlins. The window openings have wood lug sills, and the sides have upper-storey doors. The structure is situated on the downside hill south of Highway 3, with a stuccoed one-storey exposed on the front façade and exposed log two-storey exposed on the rear.

Significance Assessment	
Significance Criteria	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ☐ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	Some of the immigrants to the region came from Europe with agricultural backgrounds, however the topography and climate of the Crowsnest Pass was not optimal for growing crops. Due to the mines operating mainly in the winter, some miners farmed and/or ranched in the summer. Several large ranches in the area raised horses to assist with hauling forest logs, and later for hauling coal in the mines. Some farms were located outside of the Pass, while other miners were able to obtain small plots of land in the valley where they either grew vegetables, or had a few cattle for meat and milk. What was excess after feeding their own families, they sold.
Municipal Significance	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event 　　○ Significant Association ☐ B. Institution/Person 　　○ Individual Significance 　　○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction 　　○ Style/Type/Method of Construction 　　○ Work of a Master 　　○ High Artistic Value ☐ D. Information Potential 　　○ The Natural Environment 　　○ Completely Excavated Sites ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the activity of agriculture, and for its design and method of construction.
Period of Significance	Age unknown to present.

Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes ☐ No List: • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building • Horizontal log superstructure clad with stucco • Open post and beam construction • Gambrel roof with wood shakes • Original fenestration pattern • Wood lug sills • Wood ventilator

	• Upper-storey doors • Projecting wood eaves, and verges with exposed wood purlins • Location on the downside of a hill south of Hwy 3, with one-storey exposed on the front façade, and the two-storey exposed on the rear
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** The agricultural setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed, however several fenestration openings have been boarded over with sheets of plywood. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.

Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	  ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	☐ **B. Institution/Person**
	  ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	  ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	    ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	    ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	    ▪ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	  ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	  ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **Log Barn** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

CAMERON SCHOOL

6921 17 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	Cameron School
Other Names	West Ward School, West Coleman School
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 11-13 & 23-25,H,2446AA
Description	The Cameron School is a large, 1919, two-storey brick structure on a partially raised cement basement built on a square plan. It has a hip roof. The entrance is through a square tower projecting from the south façade void of any windows. The school is located in West Coleman south of Highway 3.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ■ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	The West Ward School, as it was first known, was constructed in the growing district of West Coleman, locally known as Slav Town due to the predominate settlement of Eastern Europeans in this neighbourhood. The substantial two-storey brick structure with a hip roof was designed and built by noted local contractors Edmund Disney and Wes Johnston who sometimes collaborated on major construction projects. In 1925, the West Ward School was re-named the Cameron School after school board chairman Alex Cameron, who had held the position from 1905 to 1924. The school is the largest building in West Coleman, and in size rivals the high school built later north of the downtown.

Municipal Significance	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event
	    o Significant Association
	■ B. Institution/Person
	    o Individual Significance
	    o Association Significance
	■ C. Design/Style/Construction
	    o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	    o Work of a Master
	    o High Artistic Value
	☐ D. Information Potential
	    o The Natural Environment
	    o Completely Excavated Sites
	☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	
	Explain:
	The municipal heritage value of the Cameron School lies in its association with education, and for its recognition of the services of Alex Cameron, who had been Coleman's first school board chairman, first village council head, first town mayor, first chief magistrate, and secretary of the Board of Trade. The building also has heritage value in its association with local contractors Edmund Disney and West Johnston, and its two-storey brick construction that represents one of the oldest remaining school buildings in the Crowsnest Pass region.

	c1909 to present

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes ☐ No List: • mass, scale, and form of the two-storey brick building • two-storey, enclosed brick porch tower with a hip roof and fixed-canopy supported by wood brackets, and containing front entry fenestrations; multi-paned transom; two, side-by-side, single-hung wood windows; and a metal name plate with bolt attachments and carrying the words "Cameron School." • wood flagpole extending upward at an angle from concrete sill below

	• all single-hung, wood windows, transoms, and concrete sills and continuous lintels. • Medium hip roof • location and orientation on the site • proximity to downtown Coleman • all fenestration opening on all levels • curved metal railings at front entry • wood soffits and moulded fascia • metal coal chute on east-side • ventilation dormer unit on rear of main building • divisional pattern of structural brick columns and concrete piers of the one-storey wing structure on the rear of the main structure.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design of the structure has not changed. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** It association with its environment has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the environment, the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.
Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event** ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ **B. Institution/Person** ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ **C. Design/Style/Construction** ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value ☐ **D. Information Potential** ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value** ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	The **Cameron School** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

EXCEL BUILDING

7446 17 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	Excel Building
Other Names	Coleman Elks Hall
Legal Description	pt NE-8-8-4-W5
Description	The Excel Building is a Moderne, 1930, long rectangular, one-storey, stucco building with a low-gable roof, a projecting central stepped-parapet incorporating the main entrance, and pilasters on each façade end that project above the parapet. A brick surround encases the original central entry, and the upper portions of the original windows still remain intact. The building is located at the west end of the commercial district, adjacent to the rail line, and abuts the public sidewalk.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ☐ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	Almost all construction in Coleman halted from 1912 until 1919, because of a major recession, and the outbreak of World War I. However, the end of the war was followed by another boom period. Contractor John D'Appolonia built numerous homes and commercial buildings in the Pass between 1920 and 1942, renovated the fire hall in 1934, as well as the 1905 Holy Ghost Roman Catholic Church (Holy Spirit Catholic Church) renovations in 1952. In 1936, during the Moderne period of architectural influence, he constructed this building in downtown Coleman to store his lumber and other supplies for his construction business. He later operated Excel Building Supplies from this building. D'Appolonia was a prominent local contractor who constructed many Crowsnest Pass landmarks between c1920 and his retirement in 1942, but also worked as far away as Creston, BC. His contracts also included infrastructure projects such as the paving of Coleman's main street in 1939. In the mid-1950s this building was used as the Coleman Elks Hall.

Municipal Significance	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event
	     o Significant Association
	☐ B. Institution/Person
	     o Individual Significance
	     o Association Significance
	■ C. Design/Style/Construction
	     o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	     o Work of a Master
	     o High Artistic Value
	☐ D. Information Potential
	     o The Natural Environment
	     o Completely Excavated Sites
	☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	
	Explain:
	The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the prominent local contractor, John D'Appolonia, as well as for its aesthetic qualities and architectural details clearly developed from the Moderne architectural influences of the period.

Period of Significance	1936 to present

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes
	☐ No
	List:
	    • Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building
	    • Elongated, rectangular footprint
	    • Sloped shed roof

	• Projecting central stepped parapet incorporating the main entrance • Pilasters on each end of the front façade, as well as their projection above the parapet • Brick surround detail around original central entry • Remains of original fenestration pattern • Stucco superstructure • Curved detail joining façade to left pilaster • Proximity to other commercial buildings in the commercial area • Abutment to the public sidewalk
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have only changed in terms of the addition of the shed roof spanning the front façade, a reduction in the size of the front façade windows (lower section covered), and change in main entry. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** The commercial setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed, however the windows have been reduced in size with the additional application of proper framing and stucco. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the commercial area.
Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event** 　o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? □ **B. Institution/Person** 　o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ **C. Design/Style/Construction** 　o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: 　　▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or 　　▪ A representative of the work of a master, or 　　▪ Having high artistic value □ **D. Information Potential** 　o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? □ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value** 　o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	The **Excel Building** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** □ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** □ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

PURITY 99 GARAGE

7526 17 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	**Purity 99 Garage**
Other Names	**Artic Gas Service Station**
Legal Description	**Lot, Block, Plan: w part of lot 2,8,820L**
Description	The Purity 99 Garage is a c1938, single-storey, Art Moderne, stucco-covered irregular industrial building that has a smaller office area attached to a larger service bay. The building carries a layer of three speed lines, a black painted stucco band around the base, curved wall terminations at window and door openings, and a projecting curved fixed-canopy over the main entrance. The main front façade service bay is flanked by two multi-light fixed wood windows, and the main entrance to the office area is flanked by two fixed windows that are adjacent a secondary entrance. The garage is located on several town lots at the west end of the commercial district, and backs onto the rail line.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event** ☐ **B. Institution/Person** ■ **C. Design/Style/Construction** ☐ **D. Information Potential** ☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
Context Statement	Before the current highway was constructed over the Crowsnest Pass, the preferred route was over a rough, and not always passable, trail over the Phillipps Pass. This trail was cut through the Elk Valley in 1877, and used for several years to drive cattle from British Columbia. In 1913, communities in the Pass pressured the Alberta government to participate in the construction of a Trans-Canada Highway. The work commenced in 1921, with crews blasting a right-of-way through the mountainsides along the shores of Island Lake, Emerald Lake, and Crowsnest Lake. This was the last connection on Canada's first highway from coast to coast, even though in severe weather it was not always passable. By 1952, the highway was paved through to the summit. The Purity 99 Garage provided automobile services for many transportation needs throughout the community, the Crowsnest Pass region, and also to those transporting through the area to other regions.

Municipal Significance	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	    o Significant Association
	☐ **B. Institution/Person**
	    o Individual Significance
	    o Association Significance
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	    o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	    o Work of a Master
	    o High Artistic Value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	    o The Natural Environment
	    o Completely Excavated Sites
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	
	Explain:
	The municipal heritage value of the Purity 99 Garage lies in its association with the services of transportation for the community, as well as for its aesthetic qualities that were clearly influenced by the Art Moderne period with details that communicate speed and terminations of soft curves into fenestration openings.

Period of Significance	**c1938 to present**

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ **Yes** ☐ **No** **List:** • Mass, scale, and form of the irregular one-storey building • Low-sloped, shed roof

	• Stucco superstructure with curved termination at all window and door openings, and a black painted stucco band around the base of the building • Fenestration pattern • All wood speed lines • Two, multi-panel, wood service bay doors • All original, wood trim and moulded, head and side openings • Multi-light, and single-light, wood windows • One-step, fan-shaped, step in front of main entrance door • Stucco-covered, projecting, round fixed canopy over front entrance door • Four-paneled, second office door with a fan-shaped concrete step in front • All wood and moulded stucco detailing • Proximity to other commercial buildings in the commercial area • Setback from the public sidewalk
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design of the structure has not changed except for a moderate alteration to the centre of the front facade. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** It association with the commercial setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the urban commercial main street street.

Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	  o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	☐ **B. Institution/Person**
	  o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	  o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	    ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	    ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	    ▪ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	  o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	  o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **Purity 99 Garage** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

HOLYK'S GROCERY

7526 17 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	Holyk's Grocery
Other Names	Pisony's Meat Market
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 1-2,10,820L
Description	Holyk's Grocery is a 1904, early-commercial, two-storey brick structure situated on a corner intersection on the main street of downtown Coleman. The building has a traditional raked-entry with a stucco-clad bulkhead, and is flanked by original fenestration openings where the display windows were once located. Fenestration openings also exist where two pairs of wood, single-hung, windows once existed. The side parapets step down in line with the flat, raked-roof, and a narrow band of stucco wraps around the mid-structure on the front and sides to create a small angled hood over the entry and window openings.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ☐ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	The first wave of growth in Coleman occurred when the International Mine opened in 1904, and lasted until about 1912. Soon after the International Coal and Coke Company began selling lots in October 1904, a commercial district in Coleman was established just north of the rail line. In many ways, the Main Street was typical of many other communities, with an array of businesses required to meet the needs of the residents. The first wave of growth saw the construction of several commercial buildings that included a bank, the Coleman Hotel, a bakery, an earlier version of the Grand Union Hotel, and simple boomtown and early-commercial facades, such as this building. Initially, this building was built as a one-storey butcher shop in 1904. A second floor was added in 1906-07 and used as a public hall for community events and a dance hall. In 1927, the building became a grocery store, and the hall upstairs was sometimes used by the local Communist party. Alex Holyk worked the mines to ensure the store survived the Depression, and to provide credit to local families in need during that time.

Municipal Significance	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event
	   o Significant Association
	☐ B. Institution/Person
	   o Individual Significance
	   o Association Significance
	■ C. Design/Style/Construction
	   o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	   o Work of a Master
	   o High Artistic Value
	☐ D. Information Potential
	   o The Natural Environment
	   o Completely Excavated Sites
	☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	
	Explain:
	The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with cultural practice and activity due to its use by the Communist Party, and for community meetings and dances; and also for its design as a representative example of early-commercial, two-storey architecture that transitioned from the Boomtown-style architecture in the area.

Period of Significance	c1904 to present

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes ☐ No List:

	• Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building • Raked central entry with multi-paneled wood door and upper transom window, two metal angled push bars and metal door hardware • Fenestration openings for large display windows, upper façade windows, and all other original fenestration openings on all other sides • Double-hung, wood window and all wood trim and lug-sill, and three-over-three, fixed wood window on back side • Stucco band detail at mid an upper sections of sidewalls, and the connecting angled, stucco-clad hood at the mid-cornice level on the front facade • Wood, shiplap siding on sides and rear of building • Raked, shed roof with wood stepped-parapets on both sides • Proximity to other commercial buildings on the main street of similar scale and construction period • Location on a primary intersection in downtown Coleman • Abutment to public sidewalk • Location on main street and proximity to the adjacent residential areas
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have only changed in terms of the addition of the shed roof spanning the front façade, a reduction in the size of the front façade windows (lower section covered), and change in main entry. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** The commercial setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed, however the display windows have been covered with plywood. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the commercial area.

Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	     o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	☐ **B. Institution/Person**
	     o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	     o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	         ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	         ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	         ▪ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	     o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	     o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	**Holyk's Grocery** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

ITALIAN HALL

7601 17 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	**Italian Hall**
Other Names	
Legal Description	**Lot, Block, Plan: 9-10,11,820L**
Description	The Italian Hall is a c1904 structure integrating an Art Deco-influenced treatment in 1935 to the two-storey, main structure, and a one-storey adjacent building, situated on a corner intersection on the main street of downtown Coleman. The building has corner terminations of scalloped fluted pilasters, and decorative transom windows on the two-storey and one-storey sections. A painted sunburst detail centred on the mould of clasping hands decorates the upper gabled-parapet, and a small projecting balconet contained by a metal railing with an insignia extends from the centre upper-door of the second storey.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event** ☐ **B. Institution/Person** ■ **C. Design/Style/Construction** ☐ **D. Information Potential** ☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
Context Statement	The churches and many of the ethnic groups in the Pass created their own societies to provide aid, mutual benefit, and enjoyment. The more prominent ones would build their own halls for meetings, dances, and other events. The Italian Benevolent Society was founded in Lille in 1906, and after the mine closed in 1912, the society moved its operations to Coleman. They purchased a former two-storey, clapboard-sided hardware store, constructed in about 1904, and converted it for their uses. On the main floor was the Italian Co-operative store, followed later by Milo's Pool Hall, and a beauty salon. On the second floor was a space used for meetings and dances, with a residence at the rear. The need for benevolent societies declined as union-negotiated benefits and public health care increased. The Italian Benevolent Society in Coleman outlasted most others in the province. The mother lodge in Calgary closed in 1970, yet the Coleman branch continued until 1996.

Municipal Significance	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	      o Significant Association
	☐ **B. Institution/Person**
	      o Individual Significance
	      o Association Significance
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	      o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	      o Work of a Master
	      o High Artistic Value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	      o The Natural Environment
	      o Completely Excavated Sites
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	
	Explain:
	The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the Italian Benevolent Society, their cultural activities associated with the hall, as well as the Art Deco style that influenced the 1935 alterations.

Period of Significance	**c1904 to present**

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ **Yes** ☐ **No** **List:** • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building and one-storey wing; • Location on main street adjacent other commercial buildings; • Orientation on the corner lot; • Abutment to the public sidewalk; • Stucco exterior;

	• Faint painted sunburst in upper gabled pediment on front facade of second-storey; • Clasped hands mould in centre of sunburst in upper gable of second-storey; • Scalloped fluted pilasters with a curved un-moulded cap; • Decorative transom windows with an abstract multi-pane, angular arrangement of units over large display windows; • Original wood door with an angled double push-bar; • All original wood detailing; • Wood, single-hung windows with plain wood trim with an 8 over 8 pane arrangement; • Balconet with open metal rail detailing and insignia; • Balconet on west side, along with multi-paned wood door and upper transom; • All window and door fenestrations; • Second storey multi-paned wood door with sidelights, including a curved multi-paned transom above; • Location of all entry fenestrations on west side, including large display window, multi-paned transom, single and double-door recessed entries, arched entry, and multi-paned wood doors; • West-side shed dormers with single-hung windows; • All exposed shiplap siding; • Brick chimneys; • Wood projecting eave with plain fascia; • Fixed canopies with supporting wood brackets over door entries; and • Double, multi-panel wood door on rear of second level, with a projecting wooden pulley are above.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The Italian Hall is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The design of the building changed 78 years ago in 1935 due to the application of stucco over clapboard. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** The commercial setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original clapboard siding was covered with stucco in 1935. The main floor doors, windows and transoms are original, however the second storey window and doors are not original, yet the original fenestrations remain intact.. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The Italian Hall retains evidence of the high level of workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** Overall the Italian Hall continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The building continues its association with the urban commercial main street.

Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	    o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	☐ **B. Institution/Person**
	    o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	    o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	       ■ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	       ■ A representative of the work of a master, or
	       ■ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	    o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	    o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **Italian Hall** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

MORRISON BLOCK

7608 17 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	Morrison Block
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 8-10,7,820L
Description	The Morrison Block is a 1912, one-storey, stucco, Moderne-influenced structure with a boomtown facade. The facade incorporates a traditional raked entry, transom windows with product lettering, large multi-lite display windows, bulkhead, an upper signband area with a diamond stucco pattern and raised "Morrison Block" letters, and a pointed upper pediment with a decorated stucco pattern. The original breezeway giving access to a gas pump is enclosed. The building is situated near the west end of the main commercial street.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ☐ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	The first wave of growth in Coleman occurred when the International Mine opened in 1904, and lasted until about 1912. Soon after the International Coal and Coke Company began selling lots in October 1904, a commercial district in Coleman was established just north of the rail line. In many ways, the Main Street was typical of many other communities, with an array of businesses required to meet the needs of the residents. The first wave of growth saw the construction of several commercial buildings that included a bank, the Coleman Hotel, a bakery, an earlier version of the Grand Union Hotel, and simple boomtown and early-commercial facades, such as this building.
Municipal Significance	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event 　o Significant Association ☐ B. Institution/Person 　o Individual Significance 　o Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction 　o Style/Type/Method of Construction 　o Work of a Master 　o High Artistic Value ☐ D. Information Potential 　o The Natural Environment 　o Completely Excavated Sites ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value **Explain:** The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with Scottish immigrant Alex Morrison (1887 – 1940), who moved to Coleman in 1905, and who also became a town councilor, mayor, postmaster, coroner and justice of the peace. The resource also contains heritage value for its association with transportation in terms of the function the building held over its active use in the community.
Period of Significance	1912 to present

Step Three: Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes ☐ No List: • Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building; • Low-sloped, shed roof; • Hollow red-clay block superstructure covered with stucco; • Front façade pilasters; • Boomtown façade with traditional raked entry, bulkhead, transom windows with

	lettering, multi-lite display windows, and transom over central entry door; • Continuous sill under front display windows; • Diamond stucco pattern and raised Morrison Block letters in upper sign band area; • Pointed upper pediment, including decorative stucco pattern; • Stucco superstructure; • All wood and moulded stucco detailing; • Projecting sign pole; • Front and side bay providing access to former gas pumps; • Proximity to other commercial buildings in the commercial area; and • Abutment to the public sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** The residential setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the urban commercial main street street and the residential areas.

Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	   o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	☐ **B. Institution/Person**
	   o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	   o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	      ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	      ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	      ▪ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	   o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	   o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **Morrison Block** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

EAGLES HALL

7619 17 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	**Eagles Hall**
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 7,11,820L
Description	The Eagles Hall is a c1909, two-storey, brick structure with decorative corbelled brick entablature, horizontal brick banding and three, single-hung, arched windows with sandstone sills and radiating brick voussoirs, a decorative mid-cornice carrying dentils, and cap and ball terminations above three brick pilasters that define the division of the main floor entries and storefront. The structure is situated on a single town lot on the main street of downtown Coleman.

Significance Assessment	
Significance Criteria	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ■ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	The churches and many of the ethnic groups in the Pass created their own societies to provide aid, mutual benefit, and enjoyment. The more prominent ones would build their own halls for meetings, dances, and other events. One of the societies not connected to either a particular ethnic or religious affiliation was the Fraternal Order of Eagles (FOE). The FOE was founded in Seattle in 1898 by the owners of six theatres. They met one day to discuss a musicians strike, and afterwards decided to put aside their differences and form the Fraternal Order of Good Things. When the eagle was adopted as their official emblem, the name was changed to Fraternal Order of Eagles. The Eagles Hall was built in 1909-10 by contractor E. Morino, with the FOE meeting room upstairs, and the main floor rented out for retail. In 1920, the International Order of Odd Fellows purchased the hall. Merchants who rented the main floor space included druggist R.R. Webb and clothier George Neil. In 1936, the building was purchased by Frank Aboussafy, at which time he took over the clothing business. He sold men's clothing on the main floor and women's wear in the basement. Aboussafy was the mayor of Coleman from 1943 - 1962. He sold the business in 1967.

Municipal Significance	■ Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event
	   o Significant Association
	■ B. Institution/Person
	   o Individual Significance
	   o Association Significance
	■ C. Design/Style/Construction
	   o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	   o Work of a Master
	   o High Artistic Value
	☐ D. Information Potential
	   o The Natural Environment
	   o Completely Excavated Sites
	☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	
	Explain:
	The municipal heritage value of the Eagles Hall lies in its association with the Fraternal Order of Eagles, its association with a long-standing Coleman mayor Frank Aboussafy, and for the rare use of brick and corbelling details not commonly used in the downtown of Coleman.

Period of Significance	C1909 to present

Integrity Assessment	

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes
	☐ No
	List:
	   • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building;
	   • Sloped shed roof with stepped side parapet;

	• All brickwork, including corbelled brick entablature, recessed horizontal brick pattern on front facade, double brick lintels and fanned brick lintels over arched windows, and brick and sandstone sills; • All original fenestrations openings; • All single-hung windows and light divisions; • Metal mid-cornice on front facade, including dentil detail and decorative ball and cap terminations; • Original brick pilaster divisions identifying main entries on the main floor; • Transom windows of main entries, including all original wood details; • Abutment to public sidewalk; • Proximity to other buildings along the main street; and • Location in proximity to the highway and downtown Coleman.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design of the structure has not changed except for a moderate alteration to the centre of the front facade. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** It association with the commercial and residential setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed, other than the moderate addition of ship-lap siding on centre area of the front facade and a new window. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the urban commercial main street street and the residential areas.

Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	     o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	 ■ **B. Institution/Person**
	     o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	 ■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	     o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	        ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	        ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	        ▪ Having high artistic value
	 ☐ **D. Information Potential**
	     o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	 ☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	     o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **Eagles Hall** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

McBURNEY DRUG STORE

7626 17 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	McBurney Drug Store
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 6,7,820L
Description	This 1907, rectangular, one-storey, wood-frame, Boomtown-style commercial building has a central raked-entry flanked by large display windows that have multi-light transoms and small, wood-framed, paneled-bulkheads below. The upper façade is clad with horizontal wood shiplap siding. The building is positioned between two early commercial structures of the same period, and abuts the pedestrian sidewalk along the main street of downtown Coleman.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	☐ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event** ☐ **B. Institution/Person** ■ **C. Design/Style/Construction** ☐ **D. Information Potential** ☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
Context Statement	The first wave of growth in Coleman occurred when the International Mine opened in 1904, and lasted until about 1912. Soon after the International Coal and Coke Company began selling lots in October 1904, a commercial district in Coleman was established just north of the rail line. In many ways, the Main Street was typical of many other communities, with an array of businesses required to meet the needs of the residents. The first wave of growth saw the construction of several commercial buildings that included a bank, the Coleman Hotel, a bakery, an earlier version of the Grand Union Hotel, and simple boomtown facades, such as this building, that represent the Boomtown style of architecture. Some of these early structures were either one-storey or a one-and-a-half storey, and were the earliest form of commercial architecture in Alberta. The "false-front" was developed to present a larger "face" to the street and to increase signage and display area. These wood-frame buildings continued to be constructed well into the 1930s, indicating their value and adaptation to the evolving commercial main street.

Municipal Significance	☐ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	      o Significant Association
	 ☐ **B. Institution/Person**
	      o Individual Significance
	      o Association Significance
	 ■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	      o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	      o Work of a Master
	      o High Artistic Value
	 ☐ **D. Information Potential**
	      o The Natural Environment
	      o Completely Excavated Sites
	 ☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	
	 Explain:
	 The McBurney Drug Store`s municipal significance lies in its association with the Boomtown-style of architecture, and its representation as the earliest form of commercial architecture in Coleman.

Period of Significance	1907 to present

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ **Yes** ☐ **No** List: • Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building; • Raked, central entry; • Fenestration openings for large display windows, with multi-lite transoms and wood-paneled bulkheads below;

	• Proximity to other commercial buildings on the main street of similar scale and construction period; • Abutment to public sidewalk; and • Location on main street and proximity to the adjacent residential areas.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The design of the building has not changed in terms of its scale, massing, and form. It retains its original raked-entry, fenestration openings, and overall envelope, and continues to be representative of the Boomtown-style of architecture that was constructed in Coleman in its first wave of commercial development. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** It association with the commercial setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials were refurbished by the Crowsnest Pass EcoMuseum in the 1990s to restore the Boomtown-style structure to its earlier period . ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure represents the type of workmanship in the construction of early Boomtown-style commercial buildings. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the urban commercial main street street and the residential areas.
Integrity Assessment	☐ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event** o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ☐ **B. Institution/Person** o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ **C. Design/Style/Construction** o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value ☐ **D. Information Potential** o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value** o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	The **McBurney Drug Store** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

CHARLES NICHOLAS DRY GOODS STORE

7632 17 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	Charles Nicholas Dry Goods Store
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 5,7,820L Municipal Address: 7632 - 17 Ave Town: Coleman – Crowsnest Pass Near Town: County:
Description	This circa 1907, rectangular, one-and-a-half storey, wood-frame, Boomtown-style commercial building has a central raked-entry flanked by large display windows that have multi-light transoms and small, wood-framed, paneled-bulkheads below. The upper façade is clad with horizontal wood shiplap siding with a central, two-over-two, single-hung window. The building is located beside an early commercial structure of the same period, and abuts the pedestrian sidewalk along the main street of downtown Coleman.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	☐ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ☐ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	The first wave of growth in Coleman occurred when the International Mine opened in 1904, and lasted until about 1912. Soon after the International Coal and Coke Company began selling lots in October 1904, a commercial district in Coleman was established just north of the rail line. In many ways, the Main Street was typical of many other communities, with an array of businesses required to meet the needs of the residents. The first wave of growth saw the construction of several commercial buildings that included a bank, the Coleman Hotel, a bakery, an earlier version of the Grand Union Hotel, and simple boomtown facades, such as this building, that represent the Boomtown style of architecture. Some of these early structures were either one-storey or one-and-a-half storey, and were the earliest form of commercial architecture in Alberta. The "false-front" was developed to present a larger "face" to the street and to increase signage and display area. These wood-frame buildings continued to be constructed well into the 1930s, indicating their value and adaptation to the evolving commercial main street. Edmund Disney was the contractor for a number of small commercial buildings in the downtown area.

Municipal Significance	☐ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event
	    o Significant Association
	☐ B. Institution/Person
	    o Individual Significance
	    o Association Significance
	■ C. Design/Style/Construction
	    o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	    o Work of a Master
	    o High Artistic Value
	☐ D. Information Potential
	    o The Natural Environment
	    o Completely Excavated Sites
	☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	
	Explain:
	This 1907 commercial building's municipal significance lies in its association with Boomtown-style of architecture, and its representation as the earliest form of commercial architecture in Coleman.

Period of Significance	c1907 to present

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes ☐ No

	List: • Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-a-half storey building; • Raked, central entry; • Fenestration openings for large display windows, with multi-lite transoms and wood-paneled bulkheads below; • Fenestration opening in upper façade; • Proximity to other commercial buildings on the main street of similar scale and construction period; • Abutment to public sidewalk; and • Location on main street and proximity to the adjacent residential areas.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The design of the building has not changed in terms of its scale, massing, and form. It retains its original raked-entry, fenestration openings, and overall envelope, and continues to be representative of the Boomtown-style of architecture that was constructed in Coleman in its first wave of commercial development. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** It association with the commercial setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials were refurbished by the Crowsnest Pass EcoMuseum in the 1990s to restore the Boomtown-style structure to its earlier period . ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure represents the type of workmanship in the construction of early Boomtown-style commercial buildings. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the urban commercial main street street and the residential areas.

Integrity Assessment	☐ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	  ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	☐ **B. Institution/Person**
	  ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	  ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	    ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	    ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	    ▪ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	  ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	  ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **Charles Nicholas Dry Goods Store** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

COLEMAN MERCANTILE BUILDING

7701 17 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	Coleman Mercantile Building
Other Names	Link Hardware, Pass Home Electric, Canadian Folk Art Gallery, Country Encounters
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 1-2,12,820L
Description	The Coleman Mercantile Building is a 1904, two-storey structure set on two town lots on a corner of the main street in the downtown business district. The building incorporates a unique turret on the corner of the structure, and an upper wood cornice with decorative brackets and large-scale dentils.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ☐ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	The Coleman Mercantile Building signifies the first wave of growth in Coleman that occurred when the International Coal and Coke Company mine opened in 1903, and lasted until about 1912. A commercial district in Coleman was established just north of the rail line, and in many ways, the Main Street was typical of many other communities, with an array of businesses required to meet the needs of the residents. The first wave of growth saw the construction of several commercial buildings that had simple boomtown facades that represent the Boomtown-style of architecture. Some of these early structures were either one-storey or a one-and-a-half storey, and were the earliest form of commercial architecture in Alberta. However, the Coleman Mercantile Building presents a two-storey facade with a much larger "face" to the street that addresses the intersection with a unique corner turret. Such wood-frame buildings continued to be constructed well into the 1930s, indicating their value and adaptation to the evolving development of the commercial main street.

Municipal Significance	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event
	    o Significant Association
	☐ B. Institution/Person
	    o Individual Significance
	    o Association Significance
	■ C. Design/Style/Construction
	    o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	    o Work of a Master
	    o High Artistic Value
	☐ D. Information Potential
	    o The Natural Environment
	    o Completely Excavated Sites
	■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	
	Explain:
	The Coleman Mercantile Building's municipal heritage value lies in its association with urban development, in its rarity of remaining design features and detail in the region constructed by local contractor Edmund Disney, and in its recognizable uniqueness as a landmark commercial building located on the intersection of the two primary commercial streets in downtown Coleman.

Period of Significance	1904 to present

Step Three: Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes ☐ No List: • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building; • Raked, flat roof; • Plain, wood fascia and soffit with decorated wood frieze and decorative wood

	brackets and dentils; • Corner octagonal turret with a dropped-pendant base, as well as fenestration openings; • Large wood display windows with multi-paned transoms on west façade; • Corner entrance fenestration; • Location on a primary intersection in downtown Coleman; • Abutment to the pedestrian sidewalk; and • Proximity to other commercial structures on main street.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design of the structure in terms of its massing, scale, and form has not changed. However, the top portion of the turret and octagonal roof termination has been removed, two of the four original fenestration openings on the second level have been altered in size, and the remaining two have newer window replacements. Several other windows of varying size were installed after the 1940s. The large wood display windows and transoms from 1904 still remain on the west facade, as well as the original single fenestration opening on the south facade, both flanking the corner entry. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** It association with the commercial and residential setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have changed, the exterior cladding on the ground floor has been covered with wood planks set in an alternating diagonal pattern, and the upper façade has new siding applied. All of the side and upper windows have been replaced with modern windows.. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure in terms of the rarity of the corner turret with its dropped-pendant base; and the pronounced wood detailing found in the upper cornice, decorative brackets and large-scale dentils. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the urban commercial main street street and the residential areas.

Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	    ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	☐ **B. Institution/Person**
	  ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	  ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	    ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	    ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	    ▪ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	  ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	■ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	  ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **Coleman Mercantile Building** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

GRAND UNION HOTEL

7719 17 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	Grand Union Hotel
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 3-8,12,820L
Description	The Grand Union Hotel is a 1924, three-storey, brick structure with a stepped parapet, a central flagpole, and four concrete medallions just above the third-storey windows. A black concrete band is positioned at the base of the façade and ties into the concrete moulded head shelf and side trim of two entrance doors. A similar upper, black-painted, concrete mid-cornice band runs horizontally above the main floor window openings that include a series of leaded stained glass windows. A series of single-hung wood windows, with single or multi-pane lights are throughout all sides and the front facade, of which also carries two metal balconets on two second-storey windows.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event** ☐ **B. Institution/Person** ■ **C. Design/Style/Construction** ☐ **D. Information Potential** ☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
Context Statement	Soon after the International Coal and Coke Company began selling lots in October 1904, a commercial district in Coleman was established just north of the rail line. In many ways, the Main Street was typical of many other communities, with an array of businesses required to meet the needs of the residents. In that first year, the first commercial buildings to be built included the coal company office, the mine manager's and superintendent's residences, a bank, the NWMP barracks, and the Coleman Hotel. In c1903, a bakery was built by L. Schorn, a barbershop owned by F.C. Graham, and an earlier version of the Grand Union Hotel built by L.A. Manly. Early in its history, Coleman boasted of having three hotels - the Coleman Hotel, Grand Union Hotel and Pacific Hotel. Most of the hotels had a bar, restaurant, barbershop and pool room, but the Grand Union also had a bowling alley. The original Grand Union Hotel was built in 1904, soon after the town of Coleman was created. Between 1912 and 1920, the effects of World War I and the recession saw little major construction in Coleman. Some buildings built after these periods were constructed of more substantial materials. The original Grand Union Hotel was demolished in 1924, and replaced with a brick building on the same location that continues to function as the Grand Union Hotel to this day.

Municipal Significance	■ **Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	    ○ Significant Association
	☐ **B. Institution/Person**
	    ○ Individual Significance
	    ○ Association Significance
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	    ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction
	    ○ Work of a Master
	    ○ High Artistic Value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	    ○ The Natural Environment
	    ○ Completely Excavated Sites
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	Explain:
	The municipal heritage value of the Grand Union Hotel lies in its association with the theme of urban development, and for its representation of the transfer to more substantial fire-proof building materials to construct commercial buildings in downtown Coleman.

Period of Significance	1924 to present.

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ **Yes** ☐ **No** List:

	• Mass, scale, and form of the three-storey building; • Brick superstructure with a common bond brick superstructure cover; • Concrete base and concrete mid-cornice band (sign band area); • Stepped concrete parapet on front façade; • Two metal balconets with curved concrete sills on two second-storey windows; • Original door and window fenestration pattern; • Moulded concrete head-shelf and moulded side-trim around two main entrances on front façade; • Original sash configuration, wood trim, and stained glass in central window on the right of the left entry door; • Fixed, multi-light, stained glass windows on front façade; six-over-nine, single-hung wood windows, wood trim, and concrete lug sills; one-over-one, single-hung wood windows with concrete lintels and concrete lug sills; one-over-one, awning and fixed wood windows, wood trim, and concrete lug sills; and brick and concrete lug sills; • Inset concrete medallions set above third-floor windows; • Brick chimney, flagpole, and metal fire escape stairs with two entrance doors and transom windows; • Location on a primary corner, and proximity to other commercial buildings in the downtown area; and • Abutment to the public sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The resource is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The design of the building has not changed. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** The commercial setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the high level of workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the urban commercial main street.

Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	  o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	☐ **B. Institution/Person**
	  o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	  o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	    ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	    ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	    ▪ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	  o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	  o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **Grand Union Hotel** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

ROXY THEATRE

7738 17 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	Roxy Theatre
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 6-7,6,820L
Description	The Roxy Theatre is a 1948, two-storey, wooden structure attached to a large Quonset at the rear. A mixture of brick and aluminum finishes on the front façade form an L-shaped massing with fluted galvanized panels above a triangular fixed-canopy above and slightly recessed entrance. A number of glass block inserts decorate the façade, and a neon "Roxy" sign projects from the brick tower on the left. A Pepsi ghost mural exists on the left side of the main structure. The theatre is situated on the main commercial street of downtown Coleman, and abuts the public sidewalk.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ☐ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	

Municipal Significance	■ **Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	   o Significant Association
	☐ **B. Institution/Person**
	   o Individual Significance
	   o Association Significance
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	   o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	   o Work of a Master
	   o High Artistic Value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	   o The Natural Environment
	   o Completely Excavated Sites
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	
	Explain:
	The municipal heritage value of the Roxy Theatre lies in its association with the activity of community entertainment; in its Modern-influenced vertical and horizontal massing; and in its innovative use of a Quonset that is rare in Canada.

Period of Significance	1948 to present

Step Three: Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes ☐ No List: • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building; • Quonset wing attached at rear; • Brick and aluminum superstructure finish with fluted galvanized panels; • Neon "Roxy" sign attached to brick; • Fixed canopy over main entry; • Fenestration pattern in main structure; • Inset entry, wood doors and hardware, flanked by fixed, single-pane, windows (may have held movie posters); • All single-hung wood windows, and wood trim; • Three, triple glass block, decorative window inserts with a brick surround on left side of façade under fixed canopy;

	• Six, three-over-three, decorative glass block window inserts under canopy; • Single, six-over-three, glass block window insert above fixed canopy; • Three-over-eight, glass block window insert within brick tower; • Neon lighting in the shape of an arrow on the underside of the fixed canopy; • Pepsi ghost mural on left side of main structure; • Metal coal chute; • Proximity to other commercial buildings in the downtown area; and • Abutment to the public sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design of the structure has not changed. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** It association with the commercial and residential setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the urban commercial main street street and the residential areas.

Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	    o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	☐ **B. Institution/Person**
	    o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	    o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	      ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	      ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	      ▪ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	    o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	    o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **Roxy Theatre** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

JANOSTAK GROCERY

7807 17 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	Janostak Grocery
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 2,13,820LS
Description	Janostak Grocery is a c1925 early-commercial, one-storey, hollow red-clay block structure with a stuccoed upper-moulded stepped-parapet, and sign band area flanked by pilasters with round terminations projecting above the parapet. The building has flush-entry with original fixed display windows and multi-light transoms. The building is located within the central commercial district and abuts a public sidewalk.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ☐ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	The first wave of growth in Coleman occurred when the International Mine opened in 1904, and lasted until about 1912. Soon after the International Coal and Coke Company began selling lots in October 1904, a commercial district in Coleman was established just north of the rail line. In many ways, the Main Street was typical of many other communities, with an array of businesses required to meet the needs of the residents. The first wave of growth saw the construction of several commercial buildings that included a bank, the Coleman Hotel, a bakery, an earlier version of the Grand Union Hotel, and simple boomtown and early-commercial facades, such as this building.

Municipal Significance	■ Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event
	     o Significant Association
	☐ B. Institution/Person
	     o Individual Significance
	     o Association Significance
	■ C. Design/Style/Construction
	     o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	     o Work of a Master
	     o High Artistic Value
	☐ D. Information Potential
	     o The Natural Environment
	     o Completely Excavated Sites
	☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	
	Explain:
	The municipal heritage value of the resource directly associated with urban development in Coleman, and the services it provided to meet the needs of the community.

Period of Significance	c1912 to present

Step Three: Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes ☐ No List: • Mass, scale, and form of the irregular one-storey building; • Low-sloped, shed roof; • Hollow red-clay block superstructure covered with stucco, and stepped parapet and side pilasters with a semi-circular termination above the parapet; • Fenestration pattern; • Painted decoration within the upper stucco façade; • Flush storefront with flanking fixed windows with multi-light transoms, and central single-panel glazed wood door with original hardware;

	• All wood and moulded stucco detailing; • Stepped parapet sidewalls; • Proximity to other commercial buildings in the commercial area; and • Abutment to the public sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure has not changed. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** The commercial setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the commercial area.

Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	  ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	☐ **B. Institution/Person**
	  ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	  ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	    ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	    ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	    ▪ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	  ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	  ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **Janostak Grocery** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

SALVATION ARMY BUILDING

7819 17 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	Salvation Army Building
Other Names	Choo Lloy Laundry
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: ,13,820L

Step One: Eligibility Assessment

Description	The Salvation Army building is a c1920s, two-storey, hollow red-clay block structure with decorative coarse and smooth stucco detailing, a stepped parapet, and an upper inset flanked by pilasters. The lower flush façade has a central inset with a two-panel wood door flanked by fixed display windows with multi-light transoms. The second-storey has three, three-over-one, single-hung wood. The building is located on single town lot in downtown Coleman, and abuts the public sidewalk.
Excluded Type	☐ Type 1 ☐ Type 2
Exception	☐ Cemeteries ☐ Birthplaces or graves ☐ Resources primarily commemorative in nature ☐ Resources that have been moved ☐ Resources achieving significance in last 50 years Explain: The Salvation Army Building is eligible for inclusion on the Municipal Heritage Inventory.

Step Two: Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ☐ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	

Municipal Significance	■ Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event
	     o Significant Association
	 B. Institution/Person
	     o Individual Significance
	     o Association Significance
	 C. Design/Style/Construction
	     o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	     o Work of a Master
	     o High Artistic Value
	 D. Information Potential
	     o The Natural Environment
	     o Completely Excavated Sites
	 ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	
	 Explain:
	 The municipal heritage value of the Salvation Army building lies in its association with Coleman's urban development, in its association with the Salvation Army; and in its two-storey hollow, red-clay, block construction.

Period of Significance	C1920s to present.

Step Three: Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes ☐ No List: • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building;

	• Low-sloped, shed roof with stepped-parapet; • Hollow red-clay block superstructure; • Coarse and smooth stucco superstructure finish, stucco pattern with inset and pilasters in upper façade, and stepped parapet; • Fenestration pattern; • Flush storefront with a central two-panel door and transom above, and flanking fixed windows with 6-light transoms; • Second-storey, 3-over-1, single-hung wood windows with multiple lights; • All wood and moulded stucco detailing; • Exterior goose-neck light; • Square metal anchor plates at the top of the first and second floors on the right side; • Proximity to other commercial buildings in the downtown area; and • Abutment to the public sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design of the structure has not changed. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** It association with the commercial and setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the urban commercial main street street.

Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	     o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	 B. Institution/Person
	     o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	 C. Design/Style/Construction
	     o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	        ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	        ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	        ▪ Having high artistic value
	 D. Information Potential
	     o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	 E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	     o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **Salvation Army Building** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

D'APPOLONIA RESIDENCE

7486 18 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	D'Appolonia Residence
Other Names	Krywolt Residence
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 25-30,9,820L
Description	The John D'Appolonia Residence is a simple 1930 long rectangular, two-storey, wood-frame building with a low-gable roof, a central shed dormer, and a one-storey, enclosed front porch on the end of the front façade. The eaves contain exposed rafters and exposed purlins bracket the side verges. The residence is set on large grassed and treed town lot, with a solid brick wall across the front of the lot, and abuts the public sidewalk.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	☐ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ■ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	Almost all construction in Coleman halted from 1912 until 1919, because of a major recession, and the outbreak of World War I. However, the end of the war was followed by another boom period. Contractor John D'Appolonia built numerous homes and commercial buildings in the Pass between 1920 and 1942. In 1934, D'Appolonia was awarded the contract to renovate the fire hall, add space for town offices, and to modernize the exterior with stone on the basement level and cement blocks on the upper walls. In 1936, he constructed a building in downtown Coleman to store his lumber and other supplies for his construction business, from which he later operated Excel Building Supplies. During the second construction boom, D'Appolonia built many of the residential, commercial, and institutional buildings in Coleman. D'Appolonia designed and built this house for his family, using traditional skills and local building materials.

Municipal Significance	☐ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event
	    o Significant Association
	 B. Institution/Person
	    o Individual Significance
	    o Association Significance
	 C. Design/Style/Construction
	    o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	    o Work of a Master
	    o High Artistic Value
	 D. Information Potential
	    o The Natural Environment
	    o Completely Excavated Sites
	 ☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	
	 Explain:
	 The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with John D'Appolonia, one of three primary builders / contractors in the community. The structure also has value in that it is representative of the workmanship of D'Appolonia in 1930, and that of other residential buildings he constructed during that time period.

Period of Significance	1930 to present

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes ☐ No **List:** • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building; • Long rectangular façade with a low-gable roof and a central shed dormer on front façade;

	• Projecting wood eaves with exposed rafters and plain fascia; • Projecting wood verges with exposed purlins and plain fascia; • Original fenestrations, and single-hung wood windows, sliding and fixed windows, and all wood trim and lug-sills; • Half-round wood window over front enclosed-porch entry door; • Hip-roof bay window on west side; • Abutment to public sidewalk; and • Location on 18th Ave in close proximity to the residences of Edmund Disney and Wes Johnston.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** The residential setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have been covered with stucco yet wood trim and detailing of fenestration windows, doors, eaves, verges, soffits, fascia and brackets have not changed. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the residential area.

Integrity Assessment	☐ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	    o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	■ **B. Institution/Person**
	    o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	    o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	        ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	        ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	        ▪ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	    o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	    o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **John D'Appolonia Residence** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

EDMUND DISNEY RESIDENCE

7498 18 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	Edmund Disney Residence
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 31-32,9,820L
Description	The Edmund Disney Residence is a 1909, one-and-a-half storey structure with a gambrel roof, and clad with wood clapboard siding. An open front porch with decorative square columns and an open rail is covered by a small mid-connecting shed roof or pediment, and the upper verge contains a horizontal pediment connecting the gambrel with a diamond-shaped, multi-lite window above three single-hung windows. Decorative wood brackets line the underside of the wood soffits. The building is located in a residential district, just west of the downtown.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	☐ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ■ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	Before the end of the 1900's, prospectors were searching the Crowsnest Pass for precious minerals, metal ores, and coal. By 1904, the newly formed International Coke and Coke Company was selling lots for residential and commercial development, and the community of Coleman quickly grew. Edmund Disney was one of a handful of influential builders who left his mark on the early architecture of Crowsnest Pass. During the initial construction boom after the development of the International Coal and Coke Company mine at Coleman, Disney built many of the residential, commercial, and institutional buildings in Coleman. Disney designed and built this house for his family, using traditional skills and local building materials.

Municipal Significance	☐ **Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	    ○ Significant Association
	B. Institution/Person
	    ○ Individual Significance
	    ○ Association Significance
	C. Design/Style/Construction
	    ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction
	    ○ Work of a Master
	    ○ High Artistic Value
	D. Information Potential
	    ○ The Natural Environment
	    ○ Completely Excavated Sites
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	
	Explain:
	The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with its connection with Edmund Disney, one of three primary builders in the community. The structure also has value in that it is representative of the workmanship of Disney, and is reminiscent of the catalogue homes of 1919, yet built 10 years prior to such catalogue plans being available for public distribution and construction.

Period of Significance	1909 to present

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes
	☐ No
	List:
	    • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building;
	    • Gambrel roof with a central side gable;
	    • Projecting wood eaves with plain fascia and soffit;
	    • Projecting wood verges with pediment detail at each juncture, and decorative wood brackets and a moulded frieze;

	• Wood clapboard siding and corner boards; • All original fenestrations openings; • All single-hung windows and light divisions, and all wood storms; • Side covered-porch with all fenestration openings and hipped-gable roof; • Decorative wood brackets along wood-slat soffits; • All wood mouldings and detail; • Diamond-shaped window in upper verge of front façade; • Open front porch with square wood columns carrying a wood cap, elongated wood dentils, and a wood plate; • Front porch open wood rail; • Bay window on right side; • Setback from public sidewalk; • Proximity to other buildings along the residential street; and • Location on the corner of a residential community.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** The residential setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the urban commercial main street street and the residential areas.
Integrity Assessment	☐ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event** 　o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ **B. Institution/Person** 　o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ **C. Design/Style/Construction** 　o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: 　　■ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or 　　■ A representative of the work of a master, or 　　■ Having high artistic value ☐ **D. Information Potential** 　o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value** 　o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	The **Edmund Disney Residence** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

COLEMAN MERCANTILE BUILDING

7502 18 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	**Wes Johnston Residence**
Other Names	
Legal Description	**Lot, Block, Plan: 19-20,10,820L**
Description	The Wes Johnston Residence is a 1908 rectangular, one-and-a-half storey, wood-frame building with a medium-gable roof and a central gabled dormer contained on the front facade. The verges contain a shingle detail and returned eaves. An open verandah consists of simple square posts, open rail, decorated brackets and a triellage. The main residence has a rear wing built in c1908 that follows similar details as the main residence. The structure is situated on a corner lot just west of Coleman's main street.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	☐ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event** ■ **B. Institution/Person** ■ **C. Design/Style/Construction** ☐ **D. Information Potential** ☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
Context Statement	Before the end of the 1900's, prospectors were searching the Crowsnest Pass for precious minerals, metal ores, and coal. By 1904, the newly formed International Coke and Coke Company was selling lots for residential and commercial development, and the community of Coleman quickly grew. During the initial construction boom following the opening of the International Coal and Coke Company mine, Johnston built many houses and commercial buildings in Coleman. In the mid-1900's contractor Richard Wesley (Wes) Johnston built this simple residence for his family using traditional skills and local materials. For his own home Johnston based the design on that of a house he built in Blairmore.

Municipal Significance	☐ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	    o Significant Association
	B. Institution/Person
	    o Individual Significance
	    o Association Significance
	C. Design/Style/Construction
	    o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	    o Work of a Master
	    o High Artistic Value
	D. Information Potential
	    o The Natural Environment
	    o Completely Excavated Sites
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	
	Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with Wes Johnston, one of three primary builders within the Coleman, as well as for the structures detailing that represents Johnston's particular style of work.

Period of Significance	**1908 to present**

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ **Yes**
	☐ **No**
	List:
	   • Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-a-half storey building;
	   • Medium-gable roof intersected by a central gabled roof on front façade;
	   • Projecting wood eaves and verges, moulded fascia, plain soffit, moulded frieze, and return eaves;
	   • Central entrance with two wood multi-panelled doors flanked by one single-hung wood window and one bay window;
	   • All single-hung wood windows;
	   • All slip, lug, and continuous wood sills;

	• Multi-paned stained glass panel on upper single-hung wood window in upper verge of centre dormer; • All wood trim, including shingle detail and pattern in upper verges; • Open verandah with porch posts, decorated brackets and treillage detailing; • c1908 addition on back of main residence along with all original wood detailing sensitive to that of the main residence; • Location and placement on a corner site; and • Proximity to the main downtown commercial street.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the urban commercial main street street and the residential areas.

Integrity Assessment	☐ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	   ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	■ **B. Institution/Person**
	   ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	   ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	     ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	     ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	     ▪ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	   ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	   ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **Wes Johnston Residence** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION
INTERNATION COAL AND COKE MINE OFFICE

7701 17 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	**International Coal and Coke Mine Office**
Other Names	**Coleman Coal and Coke Mine Office**
Legal Description	**Lot, Block, Plan: 2-10,20,820L**
Description	The Coleman Coal and Coke Mine Office is a 1904 one-and-a-half storey, wood-frame, shiplap-sided structure on a square plan. It has an unusual steeply-pitched, bellcast hipped roof with hip dormers on the west, east and south elevations, and decorative soffit brackets along the underside of the eaves. The entrance on the southwest corner of the building contains double doors and an upper transom. A decorative bracket with a central pendant extends to the corner over the front entrance. The structure is situated one block from main street.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	☐ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event** ■ **B. Institution/Person** ■ **C. Design/Style/Construction** ☐ **D. Information Potential** ☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
Context Statement	The building was constructed as the mine office for the recently formed International Coal and Coke Company, during a period of coal mine development in the Crowsnest Pass. It housed the offices for senior mine management, and also the offices of the Coleman Light and Water Company which supplied power and water to both Coleman and the mine operations. Common construction methods and materials were used by noted local contractors Edmund Disney and Wes Johnston to build the two-storey, wood-frame building. However, with its pyramidal roof, three dormers and wood detailing, it was, and continues to be, a notable building in the Crowsnest Pass.
Municipal Significance	☐ **Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event** 　　o　Significant Association ■ **B. Institution/Person** 　　o　Individual Significance 　　o　Association Significance ■ **C. Design/Style/Construction** 　　o　Style/Type/Method of Construction 　　o　Work of a Master 　　o　High Artistic Value ☐ **D. Information Potential** 　　o　The Natural Environment 　　o　Completely Excavated Sites ☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value** **Explain:** The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the International Coal and Coke Company; its association with Wes Johnston and Edmund Disney; and in its representation as one of the most original contributions to the architecture in Coleman.
Period of Significance	**c1904 to present.**

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■　Yes ☐　No List: 　•　Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-a-half storey building; 　•　Wood shiplap siding, and shingled siding on three hipped gable dormers; 　•　Steeply-pitched, bellcast hipped roof with hip dormers; 　•　Decorative soffit brackets along the underside of eaves; 　•　Southwest corner entrance with double doors and upper transom; 　•　Decorative bracket with a central pendant extending over the front entrance; 　•　All original single-hung, wood windows; and

	• Location and orientation on a large lot, and set back from the public sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The design of the structure has not changed from its original appearance. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** It association with the commercial and residential setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The structure retains its original materials. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the high level of workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** Overall the structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the urban commercial main street and residential areas.

Integrity Assessment	☐ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	   o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	 ■ **B. Institution/Person**
	   o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	 ■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	   o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	     ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	     ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	     ▪ Having high artistic value
	 ☐ **D. Information Potential**
	   o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	 ☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	   o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **Coleman Coal and Coke Mine Office** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

DOCTOR'S RESIDENCE

7806 18 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	Doctor's Residence
Other Names	Doctor's Office
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 12-13,13,820L
Description	The Doctor's House is a simple 1939 rectangular, one-and-a-half storey, wood-frame, stuccoed building with a high-gable roof, and an enclosed front porch on the front façade. The windows carry brick head detailing and an angled brick sill. The eaves provide a slight projection with a curved, stuccoed-soffit, and flush verges have a moulded fascia. The residence is set on large grass and treed lot, and set back from the public sidewalk. An open metal fence with metal posts runs along the front of the property, and there is a large grassed side yard. The building is across the street from the former Miners' Union Hospital.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ☐ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	Health care in the region was delivered through the Coleman Miners' Union Hospital , established in 1906, and was jointly funded by the two unions that existed at the time. The land was donated by the International Coal and Coke Company, which for the first few years supplied free electricity, water and coal. The nurses' quarters were on the second-floor, and they were on call 24-hours a day. The doctors were also engaged by the town as Municipal Health Officers. At first the only patients were union members and their families, however, this policy later changed to where anyone could be admitted. In 1922, the coal company starting deducting a hospital fee from the pay cheques of its employees. This provision of medical services to the public by a union was unique in the province where most hospitals were owned and operated by either the Catholic Church or the local municipality. The Doctor's Residence is located across the street from the miners' hospital and served as accommodation for surgery. In 1949, a new hospital was built in Blairmore, and the miners' hospital was then converted to a union hall, and meeting place for retired miners.

Municipal Significance	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event
	    ○ Significant Association
	☐ B. Institution/Person
	    ○ Individual Significance
	    ○ Association Significance
	■ C. Design/Style/Construction
	    ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction
	    ○ Work of a Master
	    ○ High Artistic Value
	☐ D. Information Potential
	    ○ The Natural Environment
	    ○ Completely Excavated Sites
	☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	
	Explain:
	The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the activity of health care in Coleman, in that it functioned as a doctor's office to undertake surgeries for the former Miners' Union Hospital located across the street.

Period of Significance	1939 to present

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes ☐ No List: • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building;

	- Short rectangular façade with a central enclosed porch, and both with a high-gable roof; - Stucco superstructure; - Projecting eaves with a moulded fascia and a curved, plain-stuccoed, soffit; - Flush wood verges with a moulded fascia; - Original fenestrations, and single-hung wood windows, wood sashes and trim, all brick heads and angled-brick sills, and all wood storm windows; - Brick head and sides around the porch entry door, and flanked by wood window sidelights; - Brick chimney; - Proximity to the former Miners' Union Hospital across the street; - Proximity to other residences along the street; - Setback from the public sidewalk; and - Original configuration of rooms within the interior.

Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	  ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	□ **B. Institution/Person**
	  ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	  ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	    ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	    ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	    ▪ Having high artistic value
	□ **D. Information Potential**
	  ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	□ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	  ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** The residential setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the residential area and its proximity to the former Miners' Union Hospital.
Statement of Integrity	The **Doctor's Residence** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** □ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** □ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

COLEMAN FIRE STATION AND TOWN HALL

7625 18 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	Coleman Fire Station and Town Hall
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 3-5,20,820L
Description	The Coleman Fire Station is a 1909 wood two-storey structure faced with concrete block situated just west of the main north-south route, and a block north of the downtown commercial district. The building has a centrally located door to accommodate the size of fire trucks of the period, as well as entry doors on either side. The second storey contains two pairs of single-hung windows, with additional single-hung windows located on the sides and in the upper bell tower. An insignia carrying a 1934 date is located between the windows, along with a concrete Fire Station sign integrated above. A concrete Town Hall sign is integrated into the concrete block-faced town hall entry wing.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ☐ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	The impetus to construct a fire station was the result of a fire in 1905 that destroyed a block of businesses in the downtown. Water was hauled from the nearby mine site, but was insufficient to extinguish the blaze. Soon after, water lines were installed and the first fire hall was constructed, but the structure soon proved to be inadequate and was replaced in 1909. The building became a focal point for community residents as it also housed the offices for the Town of Coleman, the municipal library and the police office, including jail cells.

Municipal Significance	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event
	    o Significant Association
	☐ B. Institution/Person
	    o Individual Significance
	    o Association Significance
	■ C. Design/Style/Construction
	    o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	    o Work of a Master
	    o High Artistic Value
	☐ D. Information Potential
	    o The Natural Environment
	    o Completely Excavated Sites
	☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	
	Explain:
	The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban development, and accommodation for the town office, jail cells, and library, its construction undertaken by Edmund Disney in 1909, and alterations by John D'Appolonia in 1934, and for its original massing and scale that continues to represent the results of construction over time by two principal builders in the area.

Period of Significance	c1909 to present

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes ☐ No List: • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building; • Fenestration openings for all windows and central bay door; • Stucco finish as well as the 1934 application of hollow concrete block on the façade; • River rock treatment along base of building and retaining wall extension, and concrete cap; • All wood windows and doors and wood detailing;

	• Concrete inscripted Fire Station sign on front façade; • Concrete inscripted Town Hall sign over former municipal entry; • A decorative square 1934 insignia below the Fire Station sign with the letters "Initiative, Progress, Mayor Pattinson & Council"; • Stepped parapet of the hose-drying tower; • Metal parapet trim and frieze, with "knobs," remains of early knob and tube electrical wiring; • Stepped concrete detail around side entry doors, including transom windows; • Exterior light fixtures; • Metal bars on exterior window of former jail cell; • Upper floor configuration of living quarters for firefighters; and • Safe in former town office.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **Location** **Explain:** The Fire Station is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The design of the Fire Station changed 79 years ago in 1934 when D'Appolonia expanded the fire hall to house a new fire truck and town office, and to update the building's appearance. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** It association with the commercial and residential setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original clapboard siding was covered with stucco in 1935. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The Fire Station retains evidence of the high level of workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** Overall the Fire Station continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The Fire Station continues its association with the urban commercial main street and residential areas.

Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	   ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	☐ **B. Institution/Person**
	   ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	   ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	     ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	     ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	     ▪ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	   ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	   ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **Coleman Fire Station** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

DR. PORTER RESIDENCE

**7719 19 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB**

Site Name	Dr. Porter Residence
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 5,23,820L
Description	The Dr. Porter Residence is a simple c1926 square, two-storey, wood-frame, clapboard-sided building with a high-gable roof, and a central hipped-dormer. A front enclosed front porch with tapered Doric columns carries a central low-pediment over a central entry flanked by sidelights. The site is located in a residential area just north of the former Miners' Union Hospital.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event □ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction □ D. Information Potential □ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	Health care in the region was delivered through the Coleman Miners' Union Hospital , established in 1906, and was jointly funded by the two unions that existed at the time. The land was donated by the International Coal and Coke Company, which for the first few years supplied free electricity, water and coal. The nurses' quarters were on the second-floor, and they were on call 24-hours a day. The doctors were also engaged by the town as Municipal Health Officers. At first the only patients were union members and their families, however, this policy later changed to where anyone could be admitted. In 1922, the coal company starting deducting a hospital fee from the pay cheques of its employees. This provision of medical services to the public by a union was unique in the province where most hospitals were owned and operated by either the Catholic Church or the local municipality. In 1949, a new hospital was built in Blairmore, and the miners' hospital was then converted to a union hall, and meeting place for retired miners.

Municipal Significance	■ **Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	   o Significant Association
	B. Institution/Person
	   o Individual Significance
	   o Association Significance
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	   o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	   o Work of a Master
	   o High Artistic Value
	□ **D. Information Potential**
	   o The Natural Environment
	   o Completely Excavated Sites
	□ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	
	Explain:
	The municipal heritage value of the resource is directly associated with the activity of health care in Coleman, in that it functioned as a residence for Dr. Porter, who worked at the former Miners' Union Hospital located one block south; and also its representation of a mid-1920s residential structure that exhibits a much different style in comparison to earlier cottage homes.

Period of Significance	1939 to present

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes □ No **List:** • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building; • Square footprint for the main structure with a medium-sloped, pyramidal roof; • Enclosed front porch with a low-gable roof, and round tapered Doric columns flanking the central entrance;

	• Wood clapboard superstructure; • Dormer on front façade with a medium-hip roof; • Frontispiece projection on the second floor over the left side of the front enclosed porch with a medium-hip roof; • Projecting wood eaves and plain fascia and soffit; • Original fenestration openings; • Fixed, multi-lite window on the rear second-storey; • Brick head and sides around the porch entry door, and flanked by wood window sidelights; • Brick chimney; and • Proximity to other residences along the street, and setback from the public. sidewalk
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** The residential setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** Many of the original windows, doors, and trim have been replaced with modern materials. Clapboard siding still exists. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains some evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the residential area.

Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	 o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	☐ **B. Institution/Person**
	 o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	 o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	  ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	  ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	  ▪ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	 o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	 o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **Dr. Porter Residence** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

HOLY GHOST CATHOLIC CHURCH

7914 20 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	Holy Ghost Catholic Church
Other Names	Holy Spirit Catholic Church, Coleman Catholic Church
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 9,25,820L
Description	The Holy Ghost Catholic Church is a 1905, one-and-a-half storey structure with a high-pitched hipped-gable roof, and clad with wood clapboard siding. It contains a central bell tower with a scalloped pyramidal roof, an enclosed front porch, two smaller towers with pyramidal roofs on either side of the nave, and small extended wings on either side of the sanctuary. It is situated on Highway 3 just north of downtown Coleman.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event** ■ **B. Institution/Person** ■ **C. Design/Style/Construction** ☐ **D. Information Potential** ■ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
Context Statement	Before the end of the 1900's, prospectors were searching the Crowsnest Pass for precious minerals, metal ores, and coal. The first recorded Catholic baptism took place in 1902, likely in a camp for coal prospectors. By 1904, the newly formed International Coke and Coke Company was selling lots for residential and commercial development, and the community of Coleman quickly grew with families wanting schools and churches. The Holy Ghost Roman Catholic Church was constructed in 1905 and, by 1916, the church population was 600 parishioners. The wooden building underwent renovations in 1936, and again in 1952. The church was renamed to Holy Spirit Catholic Church in the 1960's in accordance with Vatican II reforms. The church was closed in 1997 as part of parish consolidations within the Crowsnest Pass.

Municipal Significance	■ **Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	    ○ Significant Association
	■ **B. Institution/Person**
	    ○ Individual Significance
	    ○ Association Significance
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	    ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction
	    ○ Work of a Master
	    ○ High Artistic Value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	    ○ The Natural Environment
	    ○ Completely Excavated Sites
	■ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	
	Explain:
	The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the practice of the Catholic faith, with D'Appolonia as one of three primary builders in the community, with its simple gothic architectural interpretations, and for its landmark status as a symbol of religious faith as the oldest Catholic Church remaining in the entire community situated on the main thoroughfare north of Coleman's downtown area.

Period of Significance	1905 to present

Step Three: Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ **Yes**
	☐ **No**
	List:
	Exterior:
	    ● Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-a-half storey building;
	    ● High-pitched, gable-hipped roof, and medium-gable roofs on side towers and rear portion;
	    ● All original fenestration openings;

	• All pointed-arch fixed windows, light divisions, original glazing, round window in upper hipped-gable, and aired arched windows over front enclosed porch; • Front enclosed porch with two-panel wood doors; • Central bell tower with a scalloped pyramidal roof; • Side towers on either side of nave with cross finials; • Wood clapboard siding, and all wood trim and detailing; • Gable roof with a hipped termination on the front façade, and brick chimney; and • Location in proximity to Highway 3, and downtown Coleman **Interior:** • Original interior configuration; • Original wood work, wood floors, and pointed-arch paneling, wood riser that led to sanctuary, original pointed-arch stained glass windows, pendant lighting, narrow staircase inside the front entrance, and the upper balcony; and • Height and curvature of ceiling, and all fresco paintings.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design of the structure has not changed except for the addition to two towers on either side of the nave in 1952. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** It association with the commercial and residential setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the urban commercial main street s and the residential areas.

Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	   o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	■ **B. Institution/Person**
	   o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	   o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	     ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	     ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	     ▪ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	   o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	■ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	   o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **Holy Ghost Catholic Church** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

McGILLIVRAY MINE OFFICE

6601 20 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	McGillivray Mine Office
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 1,,8510906
Description	The McGillivray Mine Office is a 1909, two-and-one-half storey, large mine office with a hipped gambrel roof, projecting eaves, and exposed rafters. The primary building is covered in stucco with horizontal wood banding detail. An elongated shed-like dormer on the front and rear terminate with a hip, and are covered with wood clapboard siding and corner boards. Numerous one-over-one, single-hung, wood windows create and extensive fenestration pattern on all sides. It building is situated on the north side of Highway 3 overlooking downtown Coleman.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event** ■ **B. Institution/Person** ■ **C. Design/Style/Construction** ☐ **D. Information Potential** ☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
Context Statement	The McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company began operations in 1909, extracting coal from seams north of Coleman. The mine surface infrastructure was built at the mine site, while the mine management building and mine manager's house were constructed closer to Coleman. The McGillivray mine's peak production was in the mid-1920s, producing almost a half million tons of high grade coal a year, and employing up to 600 people. Many of the miners lived in Carbondale and West Coleman, which were absorbed into Coleman in 1910. By 1913, Coleman's mines were an integral part of the Crowsnest Pass coalfield, which ranked as Alberta's most productive and one of Canada's largest. Together, International and McGillivray Creek mines produced approximately 25 million tons of coal between 1903 and 1957 making Coleman one of the largest centres of production in the Pass. In 1951, the Coleman Collieries Limited purchased both the International and McGillivray mining companies. In 1983, Coleman Collieries, which was an amalgamation of the International, McGillivray and Hillcrest -Mohawk mines, was the last mine to close in Crowsnest Pass.

Municipal Significance	■ **Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	   o Significant Association
	■ **B. Institution/Person**
	   o Individual Significance
	   o Association Significance
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	   o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	   o Work of a Master
	   o High Artistic Value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	   o The Natural Environment
	   o Completely Excavated Sites
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	
	Explain:
	The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the activity of coal mining, with its connection to the McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company as Coleman's second major mining operation, and for its design as the largest mine office in the Crowsnest Pass.

Period of Significance	1909 to present.

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ **Yes** ☐ **No** **List:** • Mass, scale, and form of the two-and-one-half storey building;

	• Clapboard with corner boards, and stucco finish with horizontal wood banding; • Hipped gambrel roof, and the massing of all other interconnecting roofs; • Long, continuous shed-like dormer that terminates with a hip; • Projecting wood eaves with exposed rafters and plain fascia; • Fenestration pattern of original doors and windows; • All single-hung, wood windows, wood trim and wood lug sills; • Glass block window on the rear second floor; • Brick chimneys; • Three, shed-roofed, covered porches, with the right covered porch being the main entrance; and • Location just on the north side of Highway 3 overlooking the Crowsnest River Valley.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the McGillivray Mine Manager's Residence, as well as the town of Coleman.

Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	   o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	■ **B. Institution/Person**
	   o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	   o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	      ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	      ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	      ▪ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	   o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	   o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **McGillivray Mine Office** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

McGILLIVRAY MINE MANAGER'S RESIDENCE

6605 20 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	McGillivray Mine Manager's Residence
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 2,,8510906
Description	The McGillivray Mine Manager's Residence is a 1909, Craftsman-influenced, one-and-a-half storey, structure with wood clapboard siding, a low-gable roof with shed dormers, projecting eaves with exposed rafters, projecting verges with a curved termination and decorative, curved-wood brackets, and two corbelled-brick chimneys. An open front porch is supported with brick piers and enclosed by an open wood rail. The structure is situated on a grassed town lot with a vertical wood fence on the east, west, and north sides. The east side yard is terraced. To the rear of the property is the former McGillivray mine site. The former mine office is on the property to the west.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ■ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	The McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company began operations in 1909, extracting coal from seams north of Coleman. The mine surface infrastructure was built at the mine site, while the mine management building and mine manager's house were constructed closer to Coleman. The McGillivray mine's peak production was in the mid-1920s, producing almost a half million tons of high grade coal a year, and employing up to 600 people. Many of the miners lived in Carbondale and West Coleman, which were absorbed into Coleman in 1910. By 1913, Coleman's mines were an integral part of the Crowsnest Pass coalfield, which ranked as Alberta's most productive and one of Canada's largest. Together, International and McGillivray Creek mines produced approximately 25 million tons of coal between 1903 and 1957 making Coleman one of the largest centres of production in the Pass. In 1951, the Coleman Collieries Limited purchased both the International and McGillivray mining companies. In 1983, Coleman Collieries, which was an amalgamation of the International, McGillivray and Hillcrest -Mohawk mines, was the last mine to close in Crowsnest Pass.

Municipal Significance	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event
	   o Significant Association
	■ B. Institution/Person
	   o Individual Significance
	   o Association Significance
	■ C. Design/Style/Construction
	   o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	   o Work of a Master
	   o High Artistic Value
	☐ D. Information Potential
	   o The Natural Environment
	   o Completely Excavated Sites
	☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	Explain:
	The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the activity of coal mining, with its connection to the McGillivray Creek Coal and Coke Company as Coleman's second major mining operation, and for its intricate design influenced by the Craftsman period.

Period of Significance	1909 to present

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes ☐ No List: Exterior:

	• Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-one-half-storey building; • Wood clapboard siding; • Low-gable roof, shed dormers, and hip roof termination over rear entrance; • Projecting wood eaves with exposed rafters and plain fascia; and projecting wood verges with a curved termination, plain fascia, decorative, curved-wood brackets; • Corbelled brick chimneys; • All original, single and multi-light, wood windows with varying sash mechanisms, as well as all wood storm windows; • All original wood trim, including trim around all original windows and doors, and wood lug sills; • Shaped-panel main entrance door with stained-glass; • Open porch with brick piers and an open wood rail; • Straight, side-stairs leading to open porch; • Wood pier and open wood rail on north side entrance; and • Proximity to the McGillivray Mine Office, and its location just on the north side of Highway 3 overlooking the town of Coleman. **Interior:** • Original configuration of rooms; • All interior door and window trim, second-floor wood moulding, and four-panel wood doors; and • Brick fireplace with wood mantle, shelving and glass doors.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the McGillivray Mine Office, and the community of Coleman.

Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	   o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	■ **B. Institution/Person**
	   o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	   o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	      ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	      ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	      ▪ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	   o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	   o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **McGillivray Mine Manager's Residence** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

WHITESIDE RESIDENCE

7718 22 AVENUE
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	Whiteside Residence
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 12,30,8310664
Description	The Whiteside Residence is a 1905, two-storey building clad with wood shiplap siding and corner boards. It has a medium-gable roof with wood shingles, projecting eaves and verges with a moulded fascia, plain frieze and returned eaves, a gable dormer with returned eaves, and single-hung wood windows with lug sills. A wood pediment detail exists over second-storey windows on the south-side. An L-shaped, open verandah with decorated wood columns wraps around the south and east side. The residence is situated on a grassed town lot overlooking Coleman to the south. The front of the structure is towards the valley with the rear to the street.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	☐ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ■ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	Before the end of the 1900's, prospectors were searching the Crowsnest Pass for precious minerals, metal ores, and coal. By 1904, the newly formed International Coke and Coke Company was selling lots for residential and commercial development, and the community of Coleman quickly grew. During the initial construction boom following the opening of the International Coal and Coke Company mine, Johnston built many houses and commercial buildings in Coleman. In the mid-1900's contractor Richard Wesley (Wes) Johnston built this simple residence for his family using traditional skills and local materials. For his own home Johnston based the design on that of a house he built in Blairmore.

Municipal Significance	☐ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event
	    ○ Significant Association
	■ B. Institution/Person
	    ○ Individual Significance
	    ○ Association Significance
	■ C. Design/Style/Construction
	    ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction
	    ○ Work of a Master
	    ○ High Artistic Value
	☐ D. Information Potential
	    ○ The Natural Environment
	    ○ Completely Excavated
	☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	
	Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with O.E.S. Whiteside who had been the manager of the West Canadian Collieries at Lille in 1904, and was hired for the same position, in 1908, for the mine owned by International Coal and Coke Company in Coleman. Heritage value also lies in its association with Wes Johnston, one of three primary builders within the Coleman.

Period of Significance	1905 to present

Step Three: Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes ☐ No List: • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building; • Wood shiplap siding with corner boards; • Medium-gable roof with wood shingles; • Projecting wood eaves and verges with a moulded fascia, plain soffit, plain frieze, and

	returned eaves; • Gable dormer with returned eaves; • Brick chimney; • Single-hung, wood windows, and all wood trim and wood lug sills; • Wood pediment detail over second-storey windows on south-side; • Shaped-panel, wood doors; • L-shaped open verandah with decorated, turned-wood columns; • Location on a grassed town lot overlooking Coleman to the south; and • Proximity to adjacent residential properties.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the residential area.

Integrity Assessment	☐ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	  o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	■ **B. Institution/Person**
	  o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	  o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	    ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	    ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	    ▪ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	  o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	  o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

1734 77 STREET
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	Canadian Bank of Commerce
Other Names	Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 11-12,11,820L
Description	The Canadian Bank of Commerce is a 1928, brick-clad, rectangular, single-storey structure with a medium-gable roof. It carries a wood triangular pediment with a moulded-architrave below that carries around the entire building. Original window wood multi-light windows have wood two-over-two storms with a wood transom above, and have concrete lug sills and brick voussoirs. The main entrance still retains the wood entablature, with a flat hood and brackets. The structure is located on a corner lot one block north of main street.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	☐ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ■ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	The history of the Canadian Bank of Commerce building can be traced back to the founding of Coleman in 1904, when the International Coal and Coke Mining Company opened its mine in Coleman. Mine President Alfred Cornelius Flumerfelt was also President of the British American Trust Company, and established a branch in Coleman. The trust company, through acquisitions and merges, became part of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. In 1961, the Bank of Commerce merged with the Imperial Bank of Canada to become the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce. The Canadian Bank of Commerce Buildings represents the only intact early bank building in Coleman.

Municipal Significance	☐ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event
	    o Significant Association
	■ B. Institution/Person
	    o Individual Significance
	    o Association Significance
	■ C. Design/Style/Construction
	    o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	    o Work of a Master
	    o High Artistic Value
	☐ D. Information Potential
	    o The Natural Environment
	    o Completely Excavated Sites
	☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	
	Explain:
	The municipal heritage value of Canadian Bank of Commerce lies in its association with the Imperial Bank of Canada, as well as in its small but imposing design and new fireproof construction that gave an impression of permanence and solidity.

Period of Significance	1928 to present

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes ☐ No List: • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building; • Brick stretcher bond superstructure; • Medium-gable roof; • Brick pilasters; • Projecting wood eaves with moulded frieze and plain soffit; • Projecting wood verges with plain fascia and plain soffit;

	• Returned eaves on the rear gable; • Triangular wood plain pediment at verge on front façade with wood architrave below; • Brick chimney; • All window fenestrations and wood, multi-pane sashes, including two-over-two wood storm windows and transom above, concrete lug sills, and brick voussoirs at head; • Main entrance fenestration with wood entablature and flat hood with brackets; • Location on main street on a primary intersection; and • Abutment to the pedestrian sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design of the structure has not changed except for a backlit box sign applied to the centre of the front façade, and both sides. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** It association with the commercial and residential setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the urban commercial main street street and the residential areas.

Integrity Assessment	☐ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	    o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	 ■ **B. Institution/Person**
	    o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	 ■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	    o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	      ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	      ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	      ▪ Having high artistic value
	 ☐ **D. Information Potential**
	    o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	 ☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	    o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **Canadian Bank of Commerce** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

ST. PAUL'S UNITED CHURCH

1802 77 STREET
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	St Paul's United Church
Other Names	St. Paul's Institutional (Presbyterian) Church
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 1-2,20,820L
Description	St. Paul's United Church is a 1906, one- storey, wood-frame, steep gable-roofed embellished with simple Gothic detailing in the form of pointed-arch fenestrations and a pyramidal-roofed bell tower over the main entrance. The church is situated near Coleman's main street.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ■ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	Before the end of the 1900's, prospectors were searching the Crowsnest Pass for precious minerals, metal ores, and coal. By 1904, the newly formed International Coke and Coke Company was selling lots for residential and commercial development, and the community of Coleman quickly grew with families wanting schools and churches. The mining company offered to donate some land on the hill to the north for a Presbyterian church, but the members preferred to purchase property close to the downtown. St. Paul's Presbyterian Church in Coleman was dedicated in April 1906, and in 1926, became the St. Paul's United Church when four Canadian Protestant denominations, including most Presbyterians, merged into one denomination. Prior to construction, followers were served by a series of traveling ministers with meetings held in a variety of halls and other buildings in Coleman. In 1905, Edmund Disney was asked to draw up plans for a new church, but he was not the successful bidder for the construction contract. The contract was awarded to the Smith brothers for $2,110.

Municipal Significance	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event
	    o Significant Association
	■ B. Institution/Person
	    o Individual Significance
	    o Association Significance
	■ C. Design/Style/Construction
	    o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	    o Work of a Master
	    o High Artistic Value
	☐ D. Information Potential
	    o The Natural Environment
	    o Completely Excavated Sites
	☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	
	Explain:
	The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the practice of spiritual celebration; with the institution of the United Church of Canada, and for its simple Gothic architectural influences.

Period of Significance	1909 to present.

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes ☐ No List: • Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey structure; • Location of main entrance with sidelight and pointed-arch, multi-paned transom; • Shape and material of fieldstone side rails with concrete caps at entry stair, as well as fieldstone on south and west sides; • Pointed wood windows, some with stained glass uppers, divided into three curved

	• panes; • Large vertically divided in two, south facing pointed window with multi-curved upper panes; • All original single-hung, wood windows; • All wood detailing; • Bell tower with pyramidal roof, with point-arch wood grills; • Wheel window in upper front gable; • Wood slat soffit; • Church hall and manse to the north; • Abutment to public sidewalk; and • Corner location on an intersection one block north of the downtown business district.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the urban commercial main street street and the residential areas.
Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event** ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? ■ **B. Institution/Person** ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? ■ **C. Design/Style/Construction** ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value ☐ **D. Information Potential** ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value** ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	The **St. Paul's United Church** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ☐ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

SUMMIT LIME KILN

SE-7-8-5-W5
COLEMAN AREA, AB

Site Name	Summit Lime Kiln
Other Names	
Legal Description	Legal Description: SE-7-8-5-W5
Description	The Summit Lime Kiln is a 1905 lime processing structure with a central round vertical cylinder with metal rivets and metal strapping. It carries a wooden platform with an open railing, and is supported by a poured concrete base attached to several brick structures contained within a frame of angle iron. Each brick structure contains two ovens opening with fire brick arches. The kiln is located on the north-slope of a mountain, approximately 60-feet north of the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks, and a marked railway crossing.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ■ B. Institution/Person ☐ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	One of the oldest companies continuing to operate in the Crowsnest Pass is the Summit Lime Works Limited, now Continental Lime Limited, located west of Coleman near the border of British Columbia. In 1903, E.G. Hazell, a plasterer from England, was looking for lime putty that was easier to spread than some of the material he was using when he came to work in Canada. He purchased the property and moved the processing operation a short distance in order for a rail spur to be built to the plant. The mined limestone was heated to a high temperature in kilns to remove any impurities. The Hazell family retained ownership in the company until it was sold to Continental Lime Limited in 1991. At one time most of the workers lived at Hazell Siding near the mine.

Municipal Significance	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event
	  o Significant Association
	■ B. Institution/Person
	  o Individual Significance
	  o Association Significance
	☐ C. Design/Style/Construction
	  o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	  o Work of a Master
	  o High Artistic Value
	☐ D. Information Potential
	  o The Natural Environment
	  o Completely Excavated Sites
	☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	
	Explain:
	The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the activity of processing limestone, and with its connection to the Summit Lime Works that operated in the Pass until 1991 when the operation was sold to Continental Lime.

Period of Significance	1905 to present

Step Three: Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	☐ Yes ☐ No List: • Mass, scale, and form of kiln structure; • Central round vertical cylinder, with metal rivets and metal strapping, and a wooden platform and an open railing at the top, and a poured concrete base attached to several brick structures; • Formed concrete opening at the base of the vertical cylinder with metal covered hatches on either side of the cylinder just above the base;

	• Two brick structures contained with a frame of angle iron flanking both sides of vertical cylinder, each with two oven openings with fire brick arches; and • Location of kiln on north-slope of a mountain, approximately 60-feet north of the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks, and a marked railway crossing.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the community of Coleman.

Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	 o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	■ **B. Institution/Person**
	 o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	☐ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	 o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	  ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	  ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	  ▪ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	 o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	 o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **Summit Lime Kiln** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource ☐ Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) ☐ Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

CROWSNEST LAKE DANCE PAVILION

SE-9-8-5-W5
COLEMAN AREA, AB

	Crowsnest Lake Dance Pavilion
Other Names	
Legal Description	Legal Description: SE-9-8-5-W5
Description	The Crowsnest Pass Dance Pavilion is a 1931, post-and-beam, one-storey structure with a pyramidal roof over the main structure, along with a rear wing with a shed roof and a side wing with a gable roof. An open verandah with a closed-railing, and with wide horizontal flush boards, extends the length of the facade and along the wing on west side. The main façade contains two main-entry two-panel, doors. The building is situated on the east shore of Crowsnest Lake, west of Coleman, and just north of Highway 3.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event ☐ B. Institution/Person ■ C. Design/Style/Construction ☐ D. Information Potential ☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
Context Statement	Situated near the many seasonal cottages and boathouses on the lake, the Crowsnest Lake Dancehall, also known as the Crowsnest Lake Pavilion, was built in 1931 by local businessman Alex Morency. Like many dance halls of the time, the Pavilion's dance floor was built on top of old tires that gave it a lively bounce. It was an important social focal point for residents of Crowsnest Pass during the Great Depression and through the Second World War. Morency also had cabins for rent and boats available for excursions or for fishing. Music has long been an integral part of the culture of the Crowsnest Pass, and the Crowsnest Lake Dancehall benefited from a great pool of local talent. Saturday night dances were well served by Pass groups such as the Arcadians and the Frank Edl Orchestra, and more famous Canadian bands like Mark Kenney and His Western Gentlemen. The Dancehall closed in the early 1960s. The Crowsnest Lake Pavilion is a rare example of Rock Mountain rustic architecture located outside of a national park, and may be the last surviving example of the resort dance halls constructed across western Canada between the World Wars.

Municipal Significance	■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event
	  o Significant Association
	☐ B. Institution/Person
	  o Individual Significance
	  o Association Significance
	■ C. Design/Style/Construction
	  o Style/Type/Method of Construction
	  o Work of a Master
	  o High Artistic Value
	☐ D. Information Potential
	  o The Natural Environment
	  o Completely Excavated Sites
	☐ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value
	Explain:
	The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the social recreational activity of music and dance, with its method of construction in terms of its long span of post and beam construction, and also for the high symbolic value it holds for those who attended the many events in this dancehall.

Period of Significance	1931 to present

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ Yes ☐ No List: Exterior:

	• Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building; • Post and beam superstructure; • Pyramidal roof over main structure; • Pyramidal roof vent; • Open veranda, with closed railing and horizontal flush boards extending the length of the façade, including the wing on the west side; • Wood, two-panel main front doors; • All window and door fenestrations and locations; • Corner board on side and rear wings; and • Shed roof and gable roof on rear and side wings. **Interior:** • Large open span, post and beam construction, interior with peeled logs; • Log beams, log ceiling joists, central square wooden framed posts with an inverted pyramid-shaped wood box containing a silhouette cut-out of the moon phases, and vertical log posts; • Log window sills and lintels; • Horizontal wood-plank, hinged shutters; • Stone fireplaces on north and south walls with arched fireplace opening and interiors lined with firebrick stamped with HWR Co. (Harbison-Walker Refractories Company); • Interior configuration of rooms in main structure and both wings; • Wood-plank ceiling; and • West-side stage with curved front clad with small diameter vertical wood sticks capped with logs.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The structure is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** Its association with the surrounding environment has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials have not changed. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structure continues its association with the surrounding environment.

Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	   o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	☐ **B. Institution/Person**
	   o Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	   o Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	      ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	      ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	      ▪ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	   o Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	   o Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **Crowsnest Lake Dance Pavilion** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ **Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ■ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

RESOURCE EVALUATION

COLEMAN COLLIERIES

SE-8-8-5-W5
COLEMAN, AB

Site Name	Coleman Collieries
Other Names	
Legal Description	SE-8-8-5-W5
Description	The Coleman Collieries is a collection of coal mining structures constructed between 1903 and 1920. The site includes the coke ovens, hoist house, machine shop, old warehouse, powerhouse, preparation building, rail load-out, raw coal storage shed, scale house, transfer house, and the wash house. The site is located on the large, flat bottom of the Crowsnest River valley on the south side of the railway tracks, south of Coleman.

Significance Assessment

Significance Criteria	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event** ■ **B. Institution/Person** ■ **C. Design/Style/Construction** ☐ **D. Information Potential** ☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
Context Statement	By 1913, Coleman's mines were an integral part of the Crowsnest Pass coalfield, which ranked as Alberta's most productive and one of Canada's largest. Together, International and McGillivray Creek mines produced approximately 25 million tons of coal between 1903 and 1957 making Coleman one of the largest centres of production in the Pass. In 1951, the Coleman Collieries Limited purchased both the International and McGillivray mining companies. In 1983, Coleman Collieries, which was an amalgamation of the International, McGillivray and Hillcrest-Mohawk mines, was the last mine to close in Crowsnest Pass.

Municipal Significance	■ **Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	     ○ Significant Association
	 ■ **B. Institution/Person**
	     ○ Individual Significance
	     ○ Association Significance
	 ■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	     ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction
	     ○ Work of a Master
	     ○ High Artistic Value
	 ☐ **D. Information Potential**
	     ○ The Natural Environment
	     ○ Completely Excavated Sites
	 ☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	
	 Explain:
	 The municipal heritage value of the Coleman Collieries exists in its association with the activity of coal mining, with its association with the Coleman Collieries as the last mine to close in the Crowsnest Pass, and with the various constructions that represent the variety of structures that continue to exist on the Collieries site today.

Period of Significance	1903 to present

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	■ **Yes** ☐ **No** **Coke Ovens:** • Mass, scale, and form of structure; • East / west orientation of ovens with two facing north and two facing south; • Face brick, fieldstone, and concrete construction; • Arched openings; • Metal door hangers and hardware; • Beehive shape interior with floor and ceiling lined with fire brick;

- Circular chimney hole in the ceiling of each oven; and
- Proximity to rail spur that connects to the main rail line, and to other mine-related buildings on the site.

Hoist House:

- Mass, scale, and form of structure;
- Concrete column and steel beam construction with brick infill;
- Original fenestration pattern of all windows and doors;
- Nine-over-one, single-hung, wood windows with a flat, vertical joint, brick arch and brick sills, and wood trim;
- Nine-by-nine, fixed, wood windows with flat, vertical joint, brick arch an brick sills, and wood trim;
- Concrete pilasters with concrete caps, and horizontal concrete banding;
- Concrete stepped parapet;
- Interior configuration, including steel rails and a large overhead pulley system; and
- Proximity of structure to other mine-related buildings on the site.

Machine Shop:

- Mass, scale, and form of structure;
- Poured concrete superstructure;
- Original fenestration pattern of all windows and doors;
- Poured concrete pilasters and horizontal banding;
- Low-gable roof;
- Projecting wood eaves with plain fascia and soffit;
- Projecting wood verges, plain fascia and soffit, with a concrete pediment detail;
- Rectangular clearstory with three, nine-light windows on either side, projecting eaves and verges;
- Wood, vertical board, shed doors;
- Additional wings;
- 1913 date stamp inset into front concrete pediment; and
- Proximity of structure to other mine-related buildings on the site.

Old Warehouse:

- Mass, scale, and form of structure;
- Hollow, red-clay, block superstructure with a stucco superstructure cover;
- Original fenestration pattern of all windows and doors;
- Steel door frames;
- Shed roof;
- Concrete buttress pilasters with an angled cap;
- Stepped parapet;
- Plain, concrete slip sills;
- All wood trim and detailing; and
- Proximity of structure to other mine-related buildings on the site.

Power House:

- Mass, scale, and form of structure;
- Entire complex consisting of the power house, machine shop, pump house, and fire hall;
- Stone, brick, and poured concrete superstructures;
- Superstructure covers consisting of plain fieldstone, common brick bond, stucco, concrete block, and horizontal wood flush board;
- Original fenestration pattern of all windows and doors;
- Brick voussoirs detail over arched window openings;
- Flat, brick lintel over window openings;
- Medium-gable roof, shed roof;
- Brick buttress pilasters;
- Fixed, nine-light windows with concrete lug sill;
- All other multi-light windows with concrete lintel and sill;
- Projecting metal eaves with plain fascia;
- Projecting metal verges with metal brackets;
- Interior steel support beams and wood trusses;
- Remnants of the steam boiler; and
- Proximity of structures to other mine-related buildings on the site.

Scale House:

- Mass, scale, and form of structure;
- Concrete block superstructure;
- Window and door fenestration pattern;

	• Low-gable roof; • Project wood eaves with exposed rafters and plain fascia; • Projecting wood verges with plain fascia; • All wood trim; and • Proximity of structures to other mine-related buildings on the site. **Wash House:** • Mass, scale, and form of structure; • Hollow, red-clay, block superstructure with a stucco superstructure cover; • Shed roof; • Enclosed porch; • Original window, door, and bay fenestrations; • Fourteen-light wood windows with wood trim; • Plain concrete slip sills; • Concrete pilasters; • Concrete parapet; • Decorative, metal gooseneck light over bay; and • Proximity of structures to other mine-related buildings on the site.
Aspects of Integrity	■ **1. Location** **Explain:** The Coleman Collieries is on its original location. ■ **2. Design** **Explain:** The exterior design of the various structures on the site has not changed. ■ **3. Environment** **Explain:** The Coleman Collieries' association with the commercial and residential setting has not changed. ■ **4. Materials** **Explain:** The original exterior materials of the structures have not changed. ■ **5. Workmanship** **Explain:** The structures retain evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structures, and in the architectural details. ■ **6. Feeling** **Explain:** The structures continue to display the character in the period for which they hold their significance. ■ **7. Association** **Explain:** The structures continue its association with the urban commercial main street and the residential areas.

Integrity Assessment	■ **A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event**
	   ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with?
	■ **B. Institution/Person**
	   ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with?
	■ **C. Design/Style/Construction**
	   ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as:
	     ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or
	     ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or
	     ▪ Having high artistic value
	☐ **D. Information Potential**
	   ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions?
	☐ **E. Landmark/Symbolic Value**
	   ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?

Statement of Integrity	The **Coleman Collieries** has significance, and maintains all the aspects of integrity necessary for it to convey its significance/heritage, as determined in the Integrity Assessment, and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Resource. The evaluated property is deemed by the municipality to have both significance and integrity and therefore satisfies the requirements for designation as a Municipal Historic Resource.
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	■ Place resource on the **Municipal Heritage Inventory** ■ **Designate as a Municipal Resource** ■ **Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential)** ☐ **Remove resource from the historic resources management process**

Glenbow Archives NC-2-345

SOURCES

MUNICIPALITY OF
CROWSNEST PASS

Coleman and Area

SOURCES

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Personal Communications

Larry Linderman, Plant Superintendent, Summit Plant, Graymont Western Canada Inc.

Bern Sawatzky, owner of Coleman Fire Hall/Town Hall Building.

Bruno Sperling, owner of Eagles Hall Building.

Owner of Holyk's Grocery Building.

Jenne Beaty, owner of O.E.S Whiteside Residence.

Dawn and Mark Rigby, owners of Coleman Mercantile Building.

Gary Carpenter, owner of Excel Hardware Building.

Georgia Sullivan, owner of McGillivray Mine Manager's Residence.

Glenbow Archives NC-54-262

APPENDIX

MUNICIPALITY OF
CROWSNEST PASS

Coleman and Area

HISTORIC TITLE SEARCHES

Historical title searches were undertaken for the following properties. Due to the quantity of nearly 150 pages, copies of the historic title searches are included with the heritage surveys for these particular sites:

1. **Log Barn**
   Plan 2820IB, Block B

2. **Purity 99 Garage**
   Plan 820L, Block 8, Lot 2 (W PT)

3. **Janostak Grocery**
   Plan 820L, Block 13, Lot 2

4. **McBurney Drugstore**
   Plan 820L, Block 7, Lot 6

5. **Charles Nicholaus Dry Goods Store**
   Plan 820L, Block 7, Lot 5

6. **Doctor's Residence**
   Plan 820L, Block 13, Lot 12-13

7. **Dr. Porter Residence**
   Plan 820L, Block 23, Lot 5

PUBLICITY

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 2013   WWW.CROWSNESTPASSPROMOTER.COM   **5**

News

Creating a future for Crowsnest history

By Erin Fairhurst
Contributor

The Union Hall in Coleman proved to be a fitting place for the Crowsnest Pass Heritage Inventory Open House on Wednesday, April 10.

"The legacy and ongoing restoration of this historic building," said Matthew Francis, with Alberta Culture and Community Services, "represents what this type of project is all about."

It was standing room only as a large crowd listened attentively to addresses made by Fred Bradley, chairperson of the Municipal Heritage Board, Matthew Francis, Manager of Municipal Heritage Services, and Merinda Conley and Robert Earley of Community Design Strategies Inc.

The mandate of the project is "Conserving Your Local Heritage" and the Municipal Heritage Board received funding to do just that through the Municipal Heritage Partnership Program and Community Futures.

The three phase project will cover all five historic communities of Crowsnest Pass. Currently Phase 1 is underway, which will focus on Coleman and areas west to the border. Approximately 80 sites in Coleman and west of Coleman have been identified by the Municipal Heritage Board as sites that meet the criteria for the Heritage Inventory, however, only 30 will be included on the final Inventory.

Once the inventory is established, the sites will be evaluated to determine which will be designated as sites that will be eligible for legal protection, as well as possible funding. According to Francis, a common misconception regarding National Historic Sites, such as Coleman, is that they automatically receive legal protection. However, the reality is that the title is primarily honorific, which is why the process of identifying sites for the inventory is so important.

"Public input is crucial," said Bradley, "if you know of a building that isn't being considered, then let us know, that's what tonight is all about – we need your knowledge and feedback."

Attendees of the Open House were asked to review the properties under consideration and provide insight as to which ones they felt should be included on the inventory.

More Open Houses will be held in the future, and once Phase 1 of Coleman is complete, Phase 2 of Blairmore and Frank will commence, followed by Phase 3 of Bellevue and Hillcrest.

With five unique areas to cover, the Municipal Heritage Inventory will help to determine which places are "truly historic and which ones are just old," says Francis. "The best way to conserve a historic building is for it to have a use."

Erin Fairhurst photo

A large crowd attended the Crowsnest Pass Heritage Inventory Open House at the Union Hall in Coleman on April 10. Left to right: Robert Earley, Matthew Francis, Merinda Conley, Fred Bradley and Councillor Brian Gallant.

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open house

Join Us!

Wednesday, April 10th, 2013
7 – 9 PM
Coleman Senior's Drop-In Centre
7805 18 Ave

Learn about the Heritage Inventory Project

Volunteer to help!

Crowsnest Pass Heritage Inventory Project

Municipality of Crowsnest Pass
Heritage Inventory Project

open house

Monday
July 22, 2013
2 – 8 PM

Coleman Senior's Drop-In Centre
(Union Hall)
7805 18 Ave

Heritage Inventory Project Phase I
• Read Context Paper
• Review heritage surveys
• Review/Comment on Draft Statements of Significance
• Provide more information on heritage properties
• Ask Questions