



HERITAGE INVENTORY PROJECT – PHASE 2

MUNICIPALITY OF CROWSNEST PASS

Blairmore and Frank



SEPTEMBER
2014

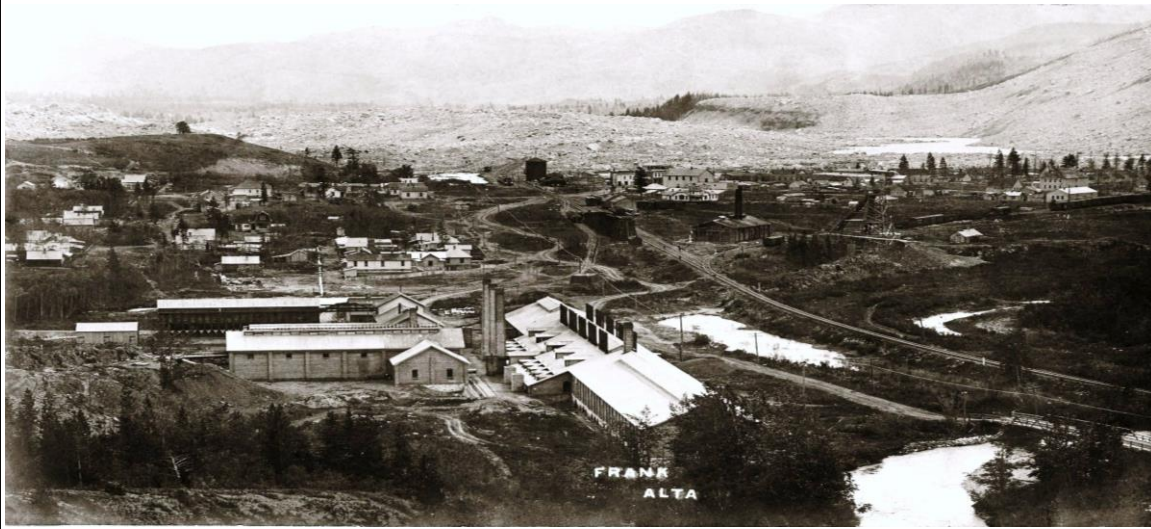


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Historic Resources Management Branch

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Blairmore Elks Community Hall

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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 Lasandro (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 recognizes there is a foundation in place to support a Crowsnest Pass Heritage Inventory Project, thus allowing the Municipality to advocate for the protection of the community's historic places.

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.

In 2012-13, the municipality undertook Phase 1 of its Heritage Inventory Project, focussing on Coleman and area, and culminated in a survey of 41 historic sites, and a final report containing a context paper and 31 Draft Statements of Significance,

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 Phase 2 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 previous stages of the Heritage Project, described above, the objective of the Heritage Inventory of Blairmore and Frank is to evaluate a minimum of thirty-five (35) 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. Therefore, 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

The Municipality of Crowsnest Pass is undertaking the Heritage Inventory Project in three phases. This document concentrates on the second phase – Blairmore and Frank.

The objectives of this Heritage Inventory Project Phase 2 are as follows:

1. Provide two context papers – one each for the historic communities of Blairmore and Frank;
2. Undertake a thorough inventory of potential resources within the Phase 2 areas of Blairmore and Frank;
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 of Blairmore and Frank.

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 two Context Papers
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 2 – Blairmore and Frank

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 2 of the Heritage Inventory:

Open House #1 – April 23, 2014

Participants were introduced to the Heritage Inventory Project Phase 2 and reviewed draft context papers for Blairmore and Frank, and posters displaying 69 potential sites for their review.

Participants were asked to identify which heritage sites were most important to protect in Blairmore and Frank using a dotmocracy exercise. It was also an opportunity to gather additional information about the sites, and talk with some of the long-standing residents in the two communities, and understand what they value most about their heritage.



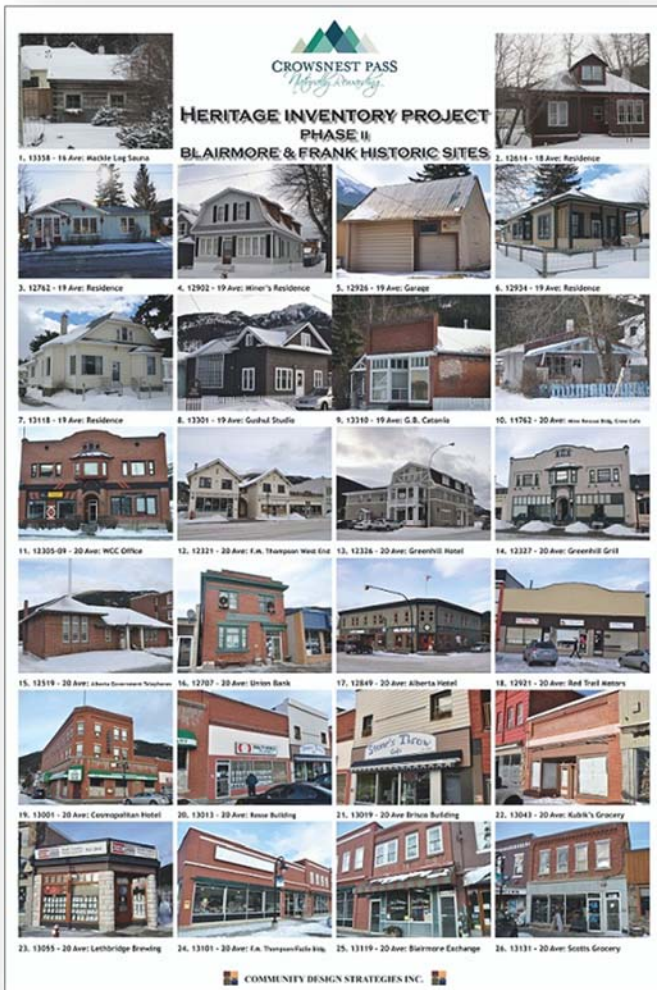


Figure 7: Poster #1 showing sites on initial Places of Interest List.

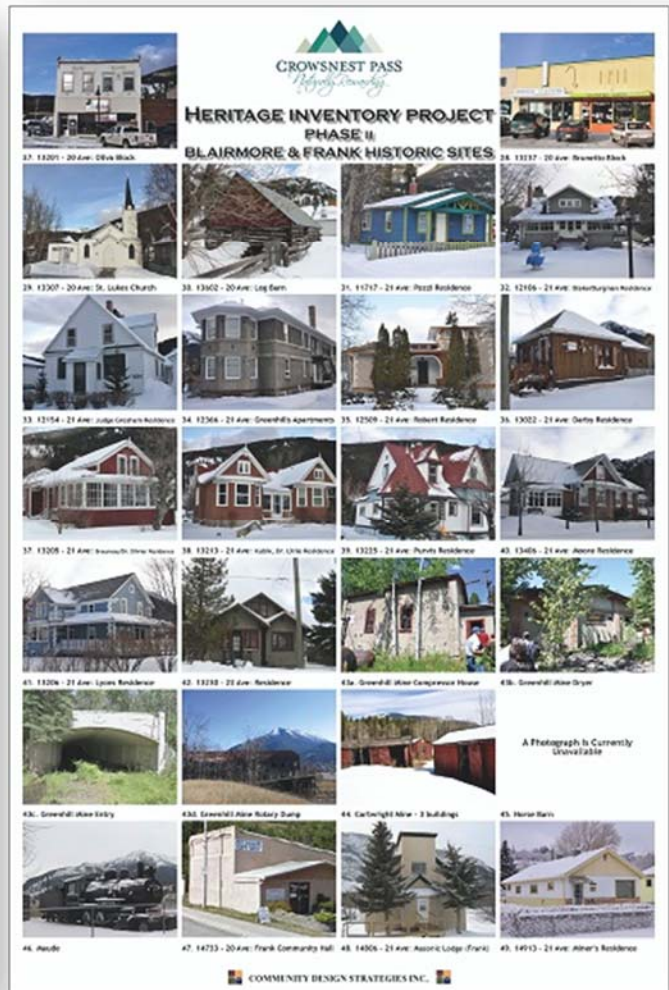


Figure 6: Poster #2 showing sites on initial Places of Interest List.

“The Crowsnest Pass has a rich heritage of all the people from Europe. They had wonderful ideas and worked hard to make this Pass a blend of so many cultures...it worked.”

“Our heritage is our history...“Our Story”...the story of all the young people who worked so hard to make a life for their families.”

“Our seniors, and those who have gone before us, must be remembered for what they provided us. They are our history. They built this community and we should be very thankful.”

“Protecting our heritage acknowledges that it is an important part of the story of why we are here.”

“Our heritage is our view into our past, where we came from and why we are here. Heritage buildings reflect that past to modern day viewers.”

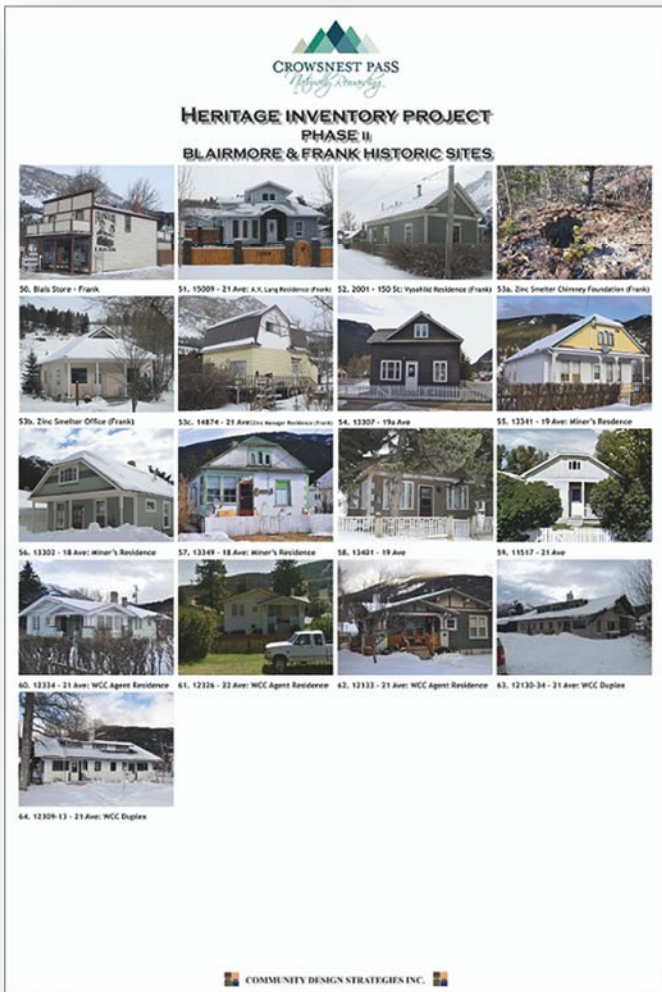


Figure 9: Poster #3 showing sites on initial Places of Interest List.

Open House #2 – June 22, 2014

The second Open House was held again at the Blairmore Elks Community Hall. Open to the general public, the municipality also formally invited the owners of historic buildings that were assessed, evaluated, and selected for the Heritage Inventory to attend the public Open House as well. This gave them an opportunity not only to review the Draft Statement of Significance prepared for their particular building, but also to review the revised context papers for Blairmore and Frank, the completed survey forms for 41 sites, and all of the completed 35 Draft Statements Pass Municipal Historical Resources Board; work with



Figure 8: Rebecca Goodenough chats with a resident regarding Statements of Significance.

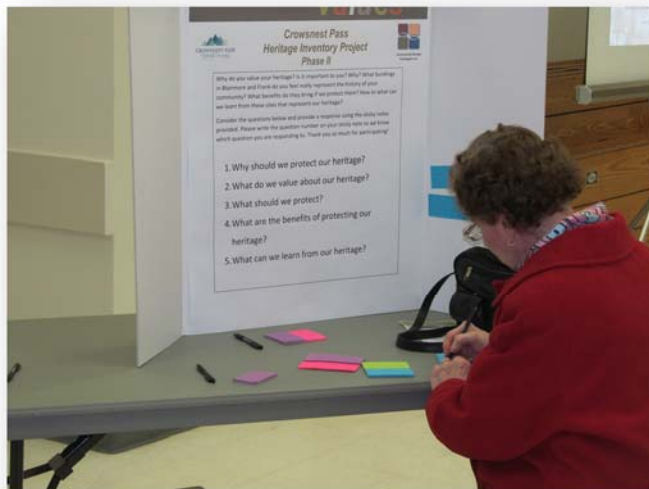


Figure 11: Woman describes why she values heritage in the Crowsnest Pass.



Figure 10: Residents talk with Fraser Shaw and Ian McKenzie regarding the Places of Interest.

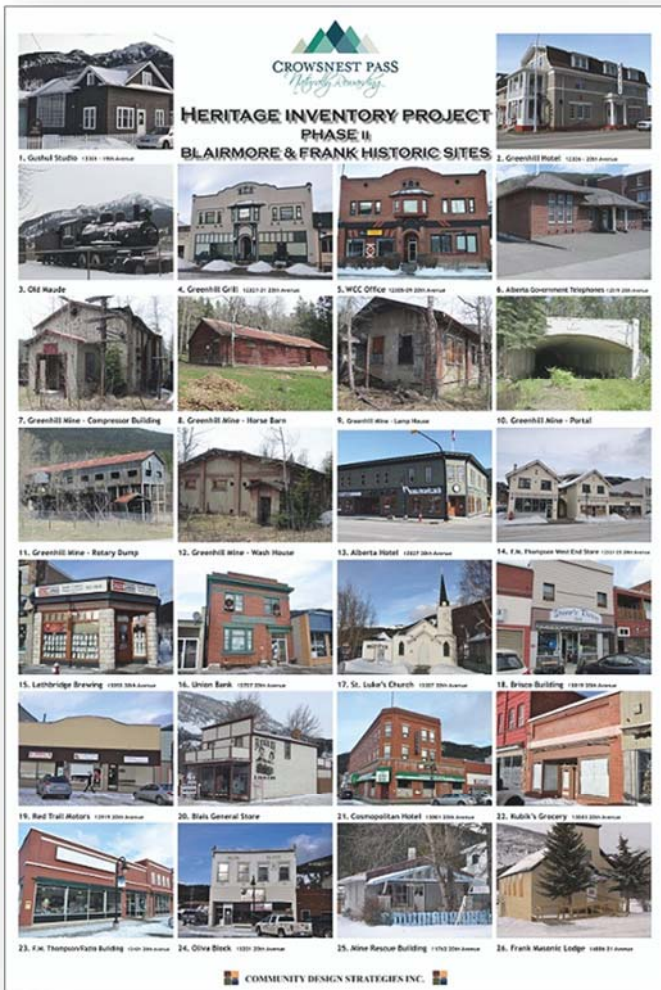


Figure 7: Open House #2 Places of Interest Poster #1.



Figure 8: Open House #2 Places of Interest Poster #2.



Figure 9: Places of Interest posters on display.



Figure 10: Robert Earley of CDS Inc. led a successful Open House #2.



Figure 12: Residents brought photos and maps to share.



Figure 13: Residents and building owners view final outcome of the Heritage Inventory during Open House #3.



Figure 14: The Open House was well attended with a good indication of interest.

the heritage consultants on Statements of Significance specific to their 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 35 historic sites included in the Heritage Inventory were on display in the form of posters, as was a complete update on the Heritage Inventory Project.

Open House #3 – September 17, 2014

Following a presentation to Council on September 16th, a third Open House presented the final outcome of the Heritage Inventory Project, successes and recommendations, and the resulting document.

Preparation of the Context Papers

The purpose of the Phase 2 Context Papers is to establish a framework for the evaluation of heritage resources within Blairmore and Frank. The context papers provide an overview of the major historical and cultural themes and events that the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass feels are significant, thus 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 2 were assessed against the Phase 2 Context Papers 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 23rd, 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 (34 sites plus 7 Greenhill Mine 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 2 Context Papers using established provincial criteria for determining the significance of heritage resources. Survey fieldwork was also completed for all 41 sites (34 sites plus 7 Greenhill Mine 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 Crownsnest 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. 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 119 provide a summary of the significance and integrity assessments for thirty-four (34) sites. The Greenhill Mine 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 community of Blairmore already consists of:

- Residential character area along 21st Street; and
- An historic downtown area

As the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass proceeds through the third phase of the Heritage Inventory Project it will be important to identify further special character districts, features or cultural landscapes in and around 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-five (35) 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 2

The final report includes the Phase 2 Context Papers, background information and evaluations, as well as an overview of the Heritage Inventory Project and Statements of Significance for all the resources in Blairmore and Frank to be included in the Heritage Inventory Phase 2.

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 the board members;
- Attendance and interest of general public at the Open Houses;
- Participation of volunteers;
- Enhanced understanding and appreciation for local heritage resources in the Blairmore and Frank area;

- Completion of on-site Surveys before any mine buildings are potentially 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; 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.

<i>Recommendations</i>	<i>Action by Whom</i>	<i>Funding Sources</i>
<i>Proceed to Phase 3 of the Heritage Survey and Inventory in the next year.</i>	Heritage Consultant working with Municipal Historic Resource Board.	Municipal Heritage Partnership Program (MHPP) – maximum \$30,000 per Phase as a “Regional” application
<i>Continue the designation process with interested building owners.</i>	Municipal Historic Resource Board, Municipal Staff working with MHPP Staff.	
<i>Provide educational opportunities for training local or regionally based heritage tradespeople who can undertake detailed restoration work.</i>	Heritage Consultant, heritage tradespeople, post-secondary trades’ school.	Bob Etherington Heritage Trades Scholarship – maximum \$3,000
<i>Begin to create a Crowsnest Pass Heritage Management Plan.</i>	Heritage Consultant, Municipal Staff and Municipal Historic Resource Board.	Municipal Heritage Partnership Program – maximum \$15,000
<i>Rejoin the Alberta Main Street Program.</i>	Municipal Council, Municipal Staff, Municipal Historic Resource 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)
<i>Continue developing a program to install plaques and information panels to educate the public, and gain understanding and support for restoration projects.</i>	Municipal Historic Resource 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
<i>Continue efforts in developing a regional heritage and cultural tourism program, and incorporating experiential tourism activities.</i>	Municipal Historic Resource 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
<i>Consider making an application to the Municipal Sustainability Initiative for a Municipal Heritage Planner</i>	Municipal Affairs, Municipal Historic Resource Board, Community Futures Crowsnest Pass, Municipality of Crowsnest Pass, and CEDTAC.	Funding varies but is strong in numerous categories and should be seriously considered.

Figure 14: Recommendations, Action by Whom, and Funding Sources.

THE BENEFITS OF HERITAGE CONSERVATION

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
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 than some of the more contemporary buildings 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 Blairmore and Frank 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 2, 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 2 Context Paper for Blairmore, and the Phase 2 Context Paper for Frank, relate directly to the thematic approach detailed in Alberta's *In Time and Place*.

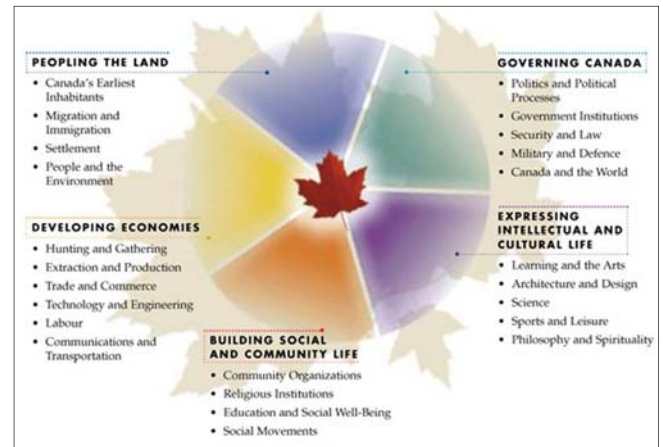
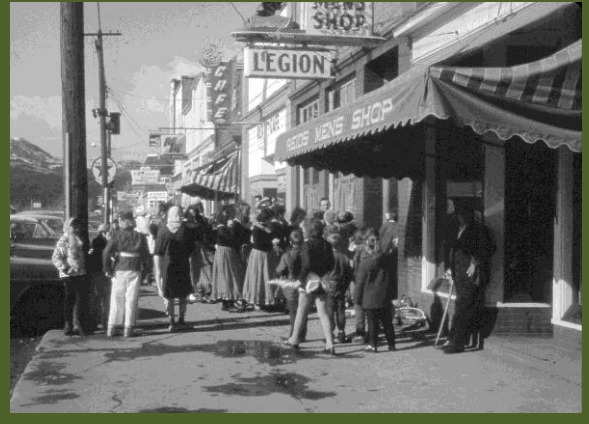


Figure 12: Parks Canada National Historic Sites System Plan



HISTORICAL CONTEXT PAPER

MUNICIPALITY OF
CROWSNEST PASS

Blairmore

INTRODUCTION

The Crowsnest Pass is the most southerly pass in Canada across the continental divide. The Pass is considered to begin on the east near Lundbreck where limestone outcrops first appear, and the outcrops grow larger as one moves westward. The western boundary of the Pass is near Elko, British Columbia where the road passes through a gap into a wide open area.

In early writings about the Pass there are several variations of the name. It has been called Crow's Nest Pass, Crow Nest Pass, and Crow nest Pass, but is generally considered now to be Crowsnest Pass, and locally simply called the Pass. The Crowsnest River, which flows east from a lake near the summit of the Pass, was at times called the Old Man, Middle Fork of the Old Man, and the Middle Fork. While the current Oldman River has been called the North Fork, and also the Belly River.¹

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 elevation changes from about 1,220 metres (4,000 feet) at the east end of the municipality to 1,358 metres (4,453 feet) at the Crowsnest Pass summit, forming the Alberta-British Columbia border. The municipality was created on January 1, 1979, with the amalgamation of five municipalities – the Village of Bellevue, the Town of Blairmore, the Town of Coleman, the Village of Frank, and Improvement District No 5, including the Hamlet of Hillcrest. Blairmore was incorporated as a village in 1901, and continues to be one of two largest communities in the region, along with Coleman. The smallest community is Frank. Other former communities within the municipal region, whether abandoned or reduced in size, included Passburg, Lille 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 waters of the Crowsnest River flow east to Hudson Bay. The carvings of these waterways were not illustrated on maps until the 1860 Palliser Expedition.



Figure 15: Blairmore Town site with Crowsnest Mountain in background. Date unknown. Crowsnest Pass Museum and Archives.CM-BL-32-13.

¹ Wm. James Cousins, *A History of the Crow's Nest Pass*, (Calgary: The Historic Trails Society of Alberta, 1951), 14-5.

The communities in the Crowsnest Pass grew from the discovery and extraction of coal from numerous mines located in this natural route through the Rocky Mountains. Settlements were established in proximity to each of the mines and, such as Blairmore 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 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, over the decades as one by one the mines closed, 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.

² Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 15.

³ *Ibid.*, 15.

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.² 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.³

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).⁴

The majority of summer campsites have been found on the south-facing side of the Crowsnest valley where the snow melted first each spring, 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.⁵ 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 Ktunaxa (Kootenay) used this lakeside site to fish, hunt, and gather plants. Approximately 1,000 years ago, the Ktunaxa moved their camp further west near Sparwood.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 15-9.

⁵ Barbara Huck and Doug Whiteway, *In Search of Ancient Alberta*, (Winnipeg: Heartland Publications, 1998), 150.

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.⁶

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.⁷

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 Ktunaxa (Kootenay). Fidler was brought by his Pikani (Blackfoot) guides to meet with the Ktunaxa 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 Ktunaxa in the West, he was prevented from doing so by the intervening Blackfoot peoples and other southern native groups.⁸

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

COAL INDUSTRY

In 1873, Michael Phillipps travelled the Crowsnest Pass prospecting for gold.⁹ 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.¹⁰ Dawson, along with Joseph Tyrrell, surveyed the Pass for coal deposits in 1883, and discovered a two-foot thick seam of coal in the Blairmore Ridge.¹¹ In 1887, Dawson published his

definitive map of the region east of the Rocky Mountains and described the deposits of coal as "practically inexhaustible."¹²

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 town-sites for other communities in the Pass...Burmis, Bellevue, Hillcrest, Lundbreck, and additional land for Blairmore and Coleman.¹³

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, Henry 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.¹⁴

Two types of coal are found in the Crowsnest Pass mines. The first has high coking quality, low in sulphur and phosphorus, and could be processed to form a high quality material called "coke" that is essential in smelters for the production of high grade metals. The second type of coal is one which produces a high amount of heat, suitable for operating steam powered locomotives.¹⁵ 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

⁶ Ibid., 152, 156.

⁷ Ibid., 150, 152.

⁸ J. G. McGregor, *Peter Fidler: Canada's Forgotten Explorer 1769-1822*, (Calgary: Fifth House Ltd., 1998), 76-8

⁹ Society, *Crowsnest*, 23.

¹⁰ John Kinnear, "A Short History of Coal Mining in the Elk Valley", *Crowsnest Pass Herald*, August 14, 2012.

¹¹ Cousins, *A History of the Crow's Nest Pass*, 24.

¹² 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.

¹³ Judy Larmour, *Laying Down the Lines: A History of Land Surveying in Alberta*, (Calgary: Brindle and Glass Publishing, 2005), 141-2.

¹⁴ Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Photo Companion: Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1990), 88.

¹⁵ Cousins, *A History of the Crow's Nest Pass*, 100...

coke, an almost pure carbon material that is used in smelters.¹⁶

There was demand from smelters in the Northwest United States and British Columbia for coke to process ores mined in the East and West Kootenay areas of British Columbia, and American mines, but the coke had to be imported at great transportation costs from Vancouver Island, and the Eastern United States. In 1902, several Americans formed the International Coal and Coke Company, and purchased the Denison Coal Properties in Crowsnest Pass.¹⁷

Western Canadian Collieries (WCC) was formed in 1903, after J.J. Fleutot and C. Remy began working coal seams found north of Frank on Gold Creek. WCC located their headquarters in Blairmore even though the first mines they operated were some distance away at Lille and Bellevue. Eventually, WCC took over two mine properties adjacent to Blairmore. A Mr. Chestnut had developed a mine just south of the railway line, while R.E. Fishburn and T.G. Proctor owned the mine property just north of the town. This northern mine became the company's very prosperous Greenhill Mine, and the mine to the south was closed.¹⁸



Figure 16: Early photo of Greenhill Mine site. Date unknown, by T. Gushul. Crowsnest Museum and Archives. 5987.

After a peak in coal output in 1912, the company began to experience production problems in the Lille and Bellevue mines. Miners at Lille began to encounter coal that took more effort to clean, and the coal at Frank was becoming more costly to bring out of the ground. The mine at Lille closed in 1912 due to several

factors, including the increasing cost to produce coal; the drop in quality of the product; and, the maintenance costs for the spur line from Frank to the mine.¹⁹ The mine at Frank was taken over by Franco-Canadian Collieries in 1914, but a fire, and then a gas explosion, led to the permanent closure of the mine in 1917.²⁰

The demand for coke to produce steel for armaments dropped dramatically with the end of World War I. The coke ovens on the Alberta side of the Pass shut down, and remained closed until the ovens in Coleman reopened in 1932.²¹ 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.²²

After the WCC mines at Lille, and south of Blairmore closed in 1913, the Greenhill mine on the north side of Blairmore became the primary mine of WCC. Work at the Greenhill mine started in 1911, with the first deliveries coming in 1914.²³

With the railway demanding more coal, West Canadian Collieries opened two strip mines in the Grassy Mountain area. One opened in 1945, and the second the following year with each of the mines soon producing 500 tons of coal a day, with some coal brought to the Greenhill plant for processing. By 1947, more than 500 miners were employed, producing 3,000 tons of coal per day. However, peak production had passed and, in 1958, the Greenhill mine was closed.²⁴

The discovery of oil at Leduc in 1947, and the Canadian Pacific Railway decision to convert its locomotives to burning diesel fuel, were contributing factors to the fall in demand for coal.²⁵

For many years, it was the brute strength of miners and horses that brought the coal out of the mines. Before spur lines were built from the mines to the main rail line the coal was hauled by horse and wagon. "Old Maude" was an 80-ton locomotive engine built in 1914,

¹⁶ World Coal Association, "Coal and Steel", accessed April 9, 2013, www.worldcoal.org/coal/uses-of-coal/coal-steel/.

¹⁷ Society, *Crowsnest*, 179.

¹⁸ Cousins, *A History of the Crow's Nest Pass*, 45.

¹⁹ Society, *Crowsnest*, 121.

²⁰ Cousins, *A History of the Crow's Nest Pass*, 52-3.

²¹ Society, *Crowsnest*, 183.

²² Ibid., 184.

²³ Society, *Crowsnest*, 41.

²⁴ Ibid., 95-6.

²⁵ William Wylie, *Coal-Mining Landscapes: Commemorating coal mining in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia* (Historical Services Branch, 2001), 20.

at the Canadian Locomotive Company facilities in Kingston, Ontario for the City of Winnipeg, where it was known as “Star,” and given the number “1”. It was acquired next by the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway (GWWDR), and used to haul freight and passengers between Winnipeg and Shoal Lake, Manitoba. It was sold to the Hillcrest Collieries to haul either coal or boxcars from the tipple to the mainline. When the Hillcrest Mine closed in 1939, the engine was bought by West Canadian Collieries for use at the Greenhill Mine for the next twenty-years. The engine sat idle for several years, and was slated to become scrap when a local group raised \$800 and, in 1967, Old Maude was moved onto a siding in a park along Blairmore’s main street.^{26 27 28 29 30}

In 1915, contractor Enrico Pozzi constructed a building to be used to house mine rescue equipment, and where miners could be trained. Every mine in the Valley had its own mine rescue teams, which were carefully selected volunteers who received extensive training. They had to be miners between the ages of 22 and 50 years, and they had to pass a medical examination. The ten-day training program was, at first, given from a specially fitted former Canadian Pacific Railway car. In 1915, the year the Mine Rescue building was constructed in Blairmore, twenty-three men were



Figure 17: Mine Rescue Building in 2014.

²⁶ Crowsnest Pass Heritage Society, *Crowsnest and Its People: Millennium Edition* (Lethbridge: Robins Southern Printing, 1979), 254-5.

²⁷ http://www.crowsnest-highway.ca/cgi-bin/citypage.pl?city=crowsnest_pass.

²⁸

www.steamlocomotive.info/vlocomotive.cfm?Display=1798, accessed May 25, 2014.

²⁹ www.railways.incanada.net/Articles/Article1993_1.html, accessed May 28, 2014.

trained in mine rescue, and another ten received first aid training. The building is located on the west end of the main downtown street, almost directly below the Greenhill Mine site. The building also backs onto the rail line, in case the team needed to travel to another mine. The front room of the building was used for training, while equipment was stored in the back.³¹

LIMESTONE

The Frank Lime Company was formed in 1909 by Joe Little of Blairmore to produce lime in two kilns from rocks in The Frank Slide. The company and property were sold in 1912 to the Winnipeg Fuel and Supply Company, which built a third kiln. The plant closed in 1923 because of poor quality of the source material. Contractor Enrico Pozzi built a single kiln on the east side of Blairmore, which operated intermediately for a few years. 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.

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. In the spring, the timber was floated down the creeks to the mill in the spring.³² The McLaren mill became the largest lumber producer in the Pass, closing in the 1930s.³³

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 1897-98.³⁴ Lumber was also needed in the coal mines, and as the main building material for the houses and

³⁰ Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Signage “Old Maude”.

³¹ Blairmore Walking Tour Brochure.

³² Society, *Crowsnest*, 28.

³³ 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.

³⁴ Society, *Crowsnest*, 28.

commercial buildings being rapidly built in the Pass communities.

BRICK MANUFACTURING

There were several brick-making plants that operated in the Pass between 1902 and 1914. A plant opened in Frank by Charles Early in 1902, was purchased by Reuben Steeves in 1904, and moved to Lundbreck after Steeves was caught digging up streets for clay, and local women also complained smoke from the plant was ruining their laundry hanging out to dry. There were several brick-making plants in Blairmore. The Austrian Brick Company began operation in 1908, while the Pelletier Brick Works started two years later. The Pelletier plant was sold to his partner W.J. Budd in 1910. Both the manufacturers were closed by 1914.³⁵ The Blairmore Brick Company Limited operated from 1910 until approximately 1913. It was owned by William Budd, with \$100,000 to start the factory coming from three Calgary lawyers...Clarence Hardisty Loughheed, John Roberts, and John Hugill...all listed as directors of the company.³⁶

CEMENT MANUFACTURING

The Rocky Mountain Cement Company built two kilns in 1909 and 1911, with the first being eight-feet wide by 100- feet long. However, since the plant also produced electricity for the town, it kept operating until the West Canadian Collieries began producing electricity for Blairmore. The Canada Cement Company purchased the cement plant in 1910, but ceased operating in 1915, and the building was stripped of its equipment, and torn down in 1932.³⁷

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 resources. Such means have included by foot, horse, horse and buggy, snowshoe, sleigh, train, automobile, truck, and plane.

The Crowsnest Pass was one of several nearby routes used by natives 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.³⁸

The first European believed to have crossed the Crowsnest Pass was prospector Michael Phillipps. He crossed from British Columbia in 1873, through Phillips Pass just north of the current route, but decided to return by the easier North Kootenay Pass.³⁹

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.⁴⁰

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.⁴¹

The negotiations between the CPR and the federal government came to completion in 1897, and led to the creation of resource transportation 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

³⁵ Cousins, *A History of the Crow's Nest Pass*, 97.

³⁶ Jack Manson, *Bricks in Alberta*. (Edmonton: Co-op Press Limited, 1983), 107.

³⁷ *Ibid.*, 98.

³⁸ Society, *Crowsnest*, 33.

³⁹ *Ibid.*, 33.

⁴⁰ Robert D. Turner, "The Crowsnest Pass Railway Route", accessed on March 24, 2013, www.crowsnest.bc.ca/nextcrow7.html.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*, 3

rates for shipping grain and flour heading to Port Arthur, Fort William, and “all points east.”⁴²

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.

The railway through the Pass was of significance for more than the transportation of coal to customers. It was also important for the passenger service it offered to people living in remote areas of southern Alberta, and southeastern British Columbia. Passenger service was provided through the Pass from 1898 to 1964. The first passenger trains, along with freight trains, began operating on an irregular schedule during construction of the rail line. When regular scheduled service did begin it was initially three times a week, and eventually daily from Cranbrook to Fort Macleod. The most sought after distinction for any community, including those in the Pass, was to be a station stop for the Soo-Spokane Flyer. The first-class luxury passenger train ran from St. Paul, Minnesota, crossing into Canada at North Portal, Saskatchewan; and then west to Lethbridge; through the Crowsnest Pass; and south across the United States border to Spokane. With the beginning of World War I, passenger service began to decline and immigration to the west had slowed. The Soo-Spokane Flyer was discontinued, however the Soo-Dominion and The Mountaineer ran between Chicago and Vancouver and operated for a number of years. The Kootenay Express and the Kettle Valley Express also operated as the daily passenger service between Medicine Hat and Vancouver. The railway made one final effort to continue offering passenger service with the 1958 introduction of daytime service between Medicine Hat and Nelson, B.C., using self-propelled Dayliner rail cars. However, within four years it was evident that passenger service was no longer financially viable for the railway. The railway applied for discontinuance of the service and, by 1964, rail passengers no longer travelled through the Pass.⁴³

⁴² Ibid., 4

⁴³ Ibid.,

⁴⁴ EDA Collaborative, *Coleman Tourism Theme Study*, (Edmonton: 1981), 14.

⁴⁵ Thomas Wilby, *A Motor Tour Through Canada*, (London: John Lane. 1914). 231-5.

ROADS

Before the current highway was constructed over the Crowsnest Pass, the preferred route was 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, and by motor vehicles as early as 1910.⁴⁴

In 1912, the Crowsnest Pass was used by Thomas Wilby and Fonce Haney as they drove a Canadian-made REO Motor Company sedan from Halifax to Victoria, in 52 days. Because of both the steep climbs, and the under-powered car, they were forced several times to get out and push the vehicle before they reached the summit. In 1913, communities in the eastern Pass pressured the Alberta government to participate in the construction of a Trans-Canada Highway. Much of the work took place between 1917 and 1921, with crews blasting a right-of-way through the mountainsides along the shores of Island Lake, Emerald Lake, and Crowsnest Lake.⁴⁵ 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 from the east through to the summit.⁴⁶ In the 1920s, major roads were given colours for names, with coloured markers on posts and trees along the route. The Red Trail was the route from Walsh through Medicine Hat, Fort Macleod, and the Pass.⁴⁷

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 west of Coleman, a natural landing strip.

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 by labourers who were out of work during the Depression, and living in a relief camp near Sentinel.⁴⁸

⁴⁶ Society, *Crowsnest*, 34.

⁴⁷ Society, *Millennium*, 298.

⁴⁸ G. Fawcett, “Airport”, accessed April 18, 2013, The Canadian Encyclopedia, www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/airport

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 anticipated 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.⁴⁹

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. Originally 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.⁵⁰

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.⁵¹ Jim Good also raised horses on his ranch on the flats west of Coleman.⁵² 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.⁵³

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



Figure 18: Ray Bagley Homestead. Date unknown. Gushul Negative. Crowsnest Museum and Archives 7622.

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.⁵⁴

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

There are many factors that play into how and where a community is located. Some of the factors are access to waterways, ease 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 usually based on proximity to the coal.

Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. The community was later called The Springs but, in 1898, the town was named for Minister of Highways H.G. Blair. Since "Blair" was considered to be too short a name, "more" was added.⁵⁵ A legal dispute involving two railway employees, H.E. Lyon and Felix Montalbetti, who had each built houses, over

⁴⁹ Kmet, *Town Life*, 89

⁵⁰ Society, *Crowsnest*, 662.

⁵¹ *Ibid.*, 28.

⁵² *Ibid.*, 552.

⁵³ Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Highway Sign, "Ranching"

⁵⁴ Society, *Photo Companion*, 63.

⁵⁵ Eric J. Holmgren, "Over 2,000 Place Names of Alberta", (Western Producer Prairie Books, 1976), 19.

ownership of the land slowed development. No land titles could be issued until the dispute was resolved.

Historically, the layout of communities was 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 Blairmore the rail line makes a curve as it runs east-west through the town, with the avenues running parallel to the tracks and the curve. Most of the streets run perpendicular to the avenues.

In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. The north boundary was the Crowsnest River; the south boundary was the main street (Victoria Avenue, now 20th Avenue) parallel to the rail line; the west boundary was 3rd Avenue (now 27th Street); and the east boundary was 11th Avenue (now 35th Street).⁵⁶

Once the legal dispute was resolved, the rate of development increased, and was aided by the decision in 1907, of Western Canadian Collieries to relocate its headquarters from Lille to Blairmore. The mass, scale, and form of the two-storey Californian Spanish Colonial revival-influenced, building has a visually striking appearance on the west end of the downtown main street. The brick pattern is common bond, and brick is used to highlight some of the details, such as in the arched continuous lintel, sills for the three ventilation openings in the upper façade, and arches on the ends of the curved parapet. There are also circular ventilation openings, with brick trim on either side of the upper façade. The sills are brick, and there are brick columns on either side of the arched central entrance. Concrete is used on other lintels and sills. The angled upper bay window has a wood shake roof. On the rear of the building is a large concrete roofed vault.

When WCC began the Greenhill Mine operation just to the north of the community, there was rapid growth with 150 buildings erected in just over one year.⁵⁷ The mine company also developed commercial and residential properties west of the community. This involved the company undertaking road and utility construction and maintenance.



Figure 19: WCC office, with Greenhill Hotel garden in the foreground. Date unknown, by T. Gushul. Crowsnest Museum and Archives 8227

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. As time passed, and 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.

Enrico Pozzi was the contractor who built residential, commercial, and industrial buildings in the Crowsnest Pass, and in Blairmore in particular. Pozzi was born in Italy, where he learned construction, including coke oven construction. He immigrated to Canada, arriving in Frank in 1905, where he obtained work with the Canadian American Coke and Coal Company loading coal into railcars. He was soon hired by the Canadian Metals Company to build their zinc smelter in Frank. Over the next eight years he undertook a number of coal mine related construction projects on both the east and west sides of the Pass. In 1913, he concluded that Blairmore was going to be a major centre, and he built a brick house alongside Lyon Creek. The following year, he purchased the construction business of Frayer and Sinclair, Blairmore’s most prominent contracting

⁵⁶ Ibid., 75.

⁵⁷ Cousins, *A History of Crow’s Nest Pass*, 44-5.

firm. Frayer and Sinclair had established their business in 1904, and handled many of the biggest projects in Blairmore's earliest days. In 1923, Pozzi purchased the failed zinc smelter buildings in Frank, and salvaged brick and other construction material for use on other buildings. He also moved many buildings from both Lille and Frank for re-use in Blairmore. In 1923, he built a sash and door factory. During World War I he was awarded the contract to remove all the scrap metal from the old Lille mine. Until his death in 1930, his company was involved in the construction of more than seventy buildings, many of them significant and still in use in Blairmore.⁵⁸

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 houses are built 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.

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, and with little exterior detail. The earliest miners' cottages were not insulated, did not have indoor plumbing or electricity, and were heated by burning either wood or coal in freestanding heaters with exterior flues.⁵⁹

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.



Figure 20: The Darby Residence in 2014.

One of the oldest residence is a small vertical finished log house built for the Darby Family. The Darbys' were related to cowboy, and rancher, John Ware. His orphaned children were raised by Mary Darby's relatives, who lived just around the corner. Herbert Darby was a cook at the Imperial Hotel in Frank. Fearing a repeat of the Frank Slide of 1903, the hotel owner had the building taken apart and moved in sections to Vulcan in 1912, with the Darby family also relocating to Vulcan. The vertical finished log construction is unusual for residential structures that have survived in the Crowsnest Pass from the early 1900s. The gaps between the logs are filled with V-shape wood strips. Half-sawn logs are used for trim on the windows and doors. The one-storey building has a hip roof, with a similar roof on the rear wing, which is sided with shiplap.^{60 61}

⁵⁸ Society, *Crowsnest*, 794-5.

⁵⁹ Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Heritage Sign, "Miners' Cottages".

⁶⁰ Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque "Darby House".

⁶¹ Vulcan and District Historical Society, *Wheat Country: A History of Vulcan and District*, (Vulcan, Alberta: Vulcan and District Historical Society, 1971), 34.

One of the outstanding residences in Blairmore is that of the first mayor, Henry Lyon. His 1905, two-storey, stucco clad house sits on a stone foundation, and has a high gable roof, with a similar roof on a wing on the front. The projecting eaves have plain fascia, soffit, and frieze. The projecting verges have plain fascia, soffit, frieze, and returned eaves. On the front is an open rail balcony on the second floor, with access from an upper floor entry. At the rear is a returned eave dormer. There are quoins on the house corners, and the dormer corners. A large hip roof verandah, with an open rail wraps around the west side of the building from the front entry to the rear entry.^{62 63}



Figure 21: The Lyon Residence in 2014.

WCC contracted local builder Frank Knight to build a house for engineer J. Purvis, who was instrumental in determining the mine property to the north of Blairmore would be more productive than the property to the south of the railway tracks. The Purvis family moved into their new one-and-a-half storey wood frame home in 1910. In the early 1920s, WCC accountant Chris Tomkins and his family purchased the house, and lived



Figure 22: Purvis Residence. Date unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives CM-BL-04-37.

there until 1943. Tomkins left WCC after nine years to start an insurance business, and was an unsuccessful independent candidate in the 1938-39 provincial election.^{64 65}

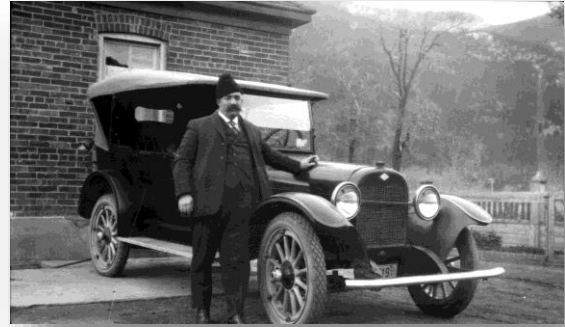


Figure 23: Rinaldo Pozzi Collection. E.J. Pozzi with very old car at his home. Date unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives 050.

Contractor Enrico Pozzi bought a large lot along Lyon Creek, and constructed his own, one-and-a-half storey brick house in 1913, where he and his wife Stella (Vanoni) raised their four children. He died in 1930, however his wife continued to live in the house until her death in 1970.⁶⁶

Another mine company building constructed by Pozzi was the West Canadian Collieries Duplex. The 1915,



Figure 24: An example of a WCC duplex built in 1915 as it exists in 2014.

one-and-a-half-storey, side-by-side, duplex was for senior employees.⁶⁷

⁶² Society, *Crowsnest*, 39, 85, 93, 677-8.

⁶³ Blairmore Lions Club, *The Story of Blairmore – Alberta: 1911-1961*, (Lethbridge: The Lethbridge Herald, 1961), 38.

⁶⁴ Blairmore Walking Tour Brochure.

⁶⁵ Cousins, *A History of the Crow's Nest Pass*, 45, 52-3, 184.

⁶⁶ Society, *Crowsnest*, 794-5.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, 17.

In 1916, WCC had a house built for General Manager Jean Menard. The Italianate-style house then became the home of Louis Robert. Robert was born in Switzerland, and moved with his family to Chicago where he worked for the Robert and Schaefer Company, which was hired to build the tipples for the Bellevue Mine. He was hired by WCC as an engineer, and became the superintendent for the Greenhill Mine. The one-and-a-half-storey wood frame building features an off-set tower, low-pitched hip roof, and large front verandah.⁶⁸



Figure 25: The Robert Residence in 2014.

Local contractor D. A. Sinclair built a house in 1916, which has elements of Edwardian Vernacular. It was leased by lawyer Joe Gillis, and his wife Mary, who arrived in Blairmore that year. In 1933, Henry A. Moore



Figure 26: The Moore Residence in 2014.

and his wife Elizabeth (Ciss Kidd) purchased the house. He was a locomotive engineer for the Canadian Pacific. He first stayed in the Sanatorium Hotel in Frank, where he met his wife who worked at the front desk, and was bookkeeper. He died in 1961, and his wife remained in the house until 1969.⁶⁹

The mine company built several similar looking single-family, Craftsmen-influenced bungalow residences for its employees. The one-storey buildings have low gable roofs, with projecting eaves, exposed rafters and plain fascia. The projecting verges have exposed purloins, and decorated fascia. The central feature of the façade is the porch, which is open to the front, and closed on the side. The porch has a low gable roof facing the front, and another similar roof facing west. The porch roofs are supported by wood columns on pedestals, and have decorated wood brackets. There are barge boards on the gable ends of the main roof, and the porch roofs. The windows are double-hung, with six-over-six pane arrangements.



Figure 27: WCC Agent Residence built in c1920.

The Greenhill Apartment building is a unique building to the Crowsnest Pass, constructed in c1920, to house WCC employees. The two-storey, Italianate-style building constructed by Enrico Pozzi is a building with hollow brick tiles. There were two large apartments on either floor. The bay windows on the north and south sides were once screened verandahs.⁷⁰

In about 1924, the year after Pozzi built a sash and door factory in Blairmore, he built a Craftsmen-influenced

⁶⁸ Ibid.,

⁶⁹ Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Building Plaque “Moore Residence”.

⁷⁰ Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, *Crowsnest Pass Historical Driving Tour: Blairmore*, (Edmonton, 1990), 16.



Figure 28: Greenhill Apartments. Date unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives CM-BL-04-39.

bungalow across the tracks south of the downtown. Now known as the Pinkney Residence, for Roland and Madeleine Pinkney, who moved into the house in 1938. Roland was the accountant in the family business, F.M. Thompson Company Ltd., which had been founded by his father F.M. Pinkney, and by F.M. Thompson. Outside of business he was involved as a baseball and hockey coach; with the United Church, air cadets, and the Rocky Mountain Lodge. He died in 1944. Madeleine continued to live in the house into the 1990s. She was a noted music teacher, member of the Crowsnest Symphony Orchestra, and played organ at the United Church. Many of her music students went on to national and international recognition.^{71 72 73}



Figure 30: The Pinkney Residence in 2014.

In 1940, West Canadian Collieries had a Craftsmen-influenced residence built for its mine superintendent, Henry Blake. The Welshman arrived in Canada in 1905, and found work at the West Canadian Collieries mine

⁷¹ Fred Bradley, Personal Communication, May 25, 2014.

⁷² Society, *Crowsnest*, 775-7, 794-5

⁷³ Society, *Millennium* 380.



Figure 29: The Greenhill Apartments as it stands today in 2014.

in Bellevue. He worked his way up to the position of Mine Superintendent for the Greenhill Mine, at which time the house was built for him in 1940. The house was conveniently located on the road to the mine, just up the slope north of Blairmore. And the WCC headquarters was located one-block east, and one-block south of the house. Blake worked for WCC for 42-years. He sold the house in 1946 to dentist Robert Burgman, and his wife Jean. After serving during WWII in the Royal Canadian Dental Corps, he bought the dental practice of H.B. Hoar, on the upper floor of the F.M. Thompson Main Store. He retired in 1987. His wife, Jean (nee Cruikshank) was a music teacher, and for 45-years a member of the Crowsnest Pass Symphony Orchestra.^{74 75}



Figure 31: The Blake Residence in 2014.

⁷⁴ Society, *Crowsnest*, 418.

⁷⁵ Society, *Millennium*, 537.

DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

The Blairmore Post Office opened in December 1899, in log building across the main street from the railway station. Harry Lyon was the postmaster until 1916,

when he joined the Canadian Army. J.H. Farmer was appointed postmaster, and held the position until he retired in 1948.⁷⁶



Figure 32: Col. Harry Lyon, first mayor of Blairmore. Date Unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives CM-BL-18-27.

The Alberta Hotel is a two-storey, wood-frame, building built in 1901. The following year, Abraham Sparks bought the hotel and, at one point, also owned the nearby Cosmopolitan Hotel. He purchased the hotel in 1918, and that year he allowed the hotel to be used to care for victims of the Spanish Influenza outbreak. During Prohibition, "Emperor Pick" Picariello operated his liquor smuggling business from the hotel, allegedly storing some of the illegal alcohol in tunnels from the hotel to under the street. In September 1922, Picariello and his housekeeper were involved in the shooting death of Cst. Steve Lawson. The pair were hanged the following year.^{77 78}

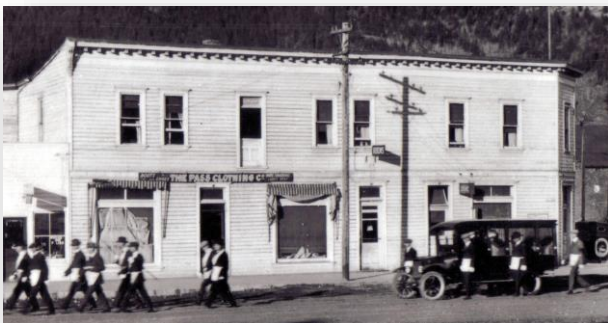


Figure 33: Alberta Hotel. Date unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives CM-BL-04-23.

⁷⁶ Society, *Millennium*, 228.S

⁷⁷ Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Alberta Hotel".

⁷⁸ Society, *Photo Companion*, 92.



Figure 34: The Alberta Hotel in 2014.

The first Cosmopolitan Hotel was built by Harry Howard on the main street in 1901, only to be damaged by fire in 1906., and destroyed by a fire in

1912. Sparks had purchased the Alberta Hotel before it was destroyed by the fire. He had the current three-storey brick structure constructed by contractor E. Morino.



Figure 35: Cosmopolitan Hotel. Date unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives CM-BL-15-09.

The Greenhill Hotel was built in 1921, for West Canadian Collieries by Calgary contractor C. W. Pettifer from a design by architects Burrell and Basevi of Calgary. While the gambrel roof in itself is not rare in Canada, and often found on either houses or barns, it is rare to be used as a hotel roof. In Canada, there is just one hotel with a gambrel roof listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places.⁷⁹ The hotel was near the mine office,



Figure 36: The Cosmopolitan Hotel in 2014.

⁷⁹ Canadian Register of Historic Places,

www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/about-apropos.aspx.

and built primarily for those visiting and conducting business with the company, and also as a boarding house for some miners. With its location between the Greenhill Mine and many of the miners' homes, the hotel bar was often a stop for the workers. Although WCC owned the hotel for thirty-years, the company leased it to others to operate.



Figure 37: Greenhill Hotel, Gushul neg. Crowsnest Museum and Archives 0714.



Figure 38: The Greenhill Hotel in 2014.

F.M. Thompson and his partner F.M. Pinkney had opened a general store in Lille in 1908. After the mine at Lille closed, the business was moved in 1912 to Blairmore. They were general merchants, at times selling clothing, footwear, groceries, meat, hardware, and animal feed. Their first wood frame building was destroyed by fire, and they had contractor Pozzi replace it with a concrete building. By the mid-1960s the grocery and meat departments were closed, and they concentrated on clothing and footwear.^{80 81}

⁸⁰ Society, *Millennium*, 195-6.



Figure 39: F.M. Thompson/Fazio Buildings as it stands today in 2014.



Figure 40: F.M. Thompson Grocery Window Display. Date unknown, by T. Gushul. Crowsnest Museum and Archives 2005.001.0663.

The Blairmore Exchange Building was constructed in 1922 for H. Sevan soon after a fire destroyed his earlier wood-frame building. His first tenants were Donald Lewis and his wife, who ran the Plaza Café in the space, and lived upstairs. After the Plaza moved to a new location the



Figure 41: Blairmore Exchange Buildings once contained the Savings and Credit Union.

following year, Du Fong and Don Chu operated the Sun Café. William Evans purchased the building in 1925 for his new and used furniture business, Blairmore Exchange. The next tenant was the Blairmore Savings and Credit Union. It was formed with a maximum limit on individual loans set at twenty-

⁸¹ Blairmore Walking Tour.

dollars. In the 1960s, this building became the home of the credit union, which occupied the building until soon after the credit union merged with its Coleman counterpart in 1990. Prior to the merger there were renovations to the interior which included a self-contained meeting room and kitchen that was used for a variety of social events.⁸²

In 1920, Pozzi built a two-storey wood frame building for West Canadian Collieries that was occupied by F.M. Thompson's West End Store. It has an H-shape plan, with two offset gable bays on either side of a recessed entry. They occupied the west portion of the building, and the Alberta Liquor Control Board operated from the east side. Upstairs were the Margaret Apartments.

In 1920, Lance Morgan moved to Blairmore and managed a General Motors dealership, Crows' Nest Pass Motors, which was owned by West Canadian Collieries. Overtime, he purchased the dealership and



Figure 39: F.M. Thompson West End Store. Date unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives CM-BL-04-26.



Figure 40: F.M. Thompson West End Store in 2014.



Figure 41: Red Trail Motors, Joe Fumagallie in doorway. Date unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives CM-BL-06-53.



Figure 42: Red Trail Motors building today in 2014.

leased the building from the mine company. He later purchased the Fernie Motor Car Company. From the Blairmore dealership he also sold vehicle parts and accessories, and later added radios to his sales. Another dealership was Red Trail Motors, owned by Joe Fumigalli. The name of Red Trail Motors came from the Red Trail route from Walsh through Medicine Hat, Fort Macleod, and the Pass.

After the 1912 fire that destroyed several downtown buildings, R.M. Brisco had a brick building constructed for his men's wear store, and his family lived upstairs. The Blairmore Trading Company occupied the space from 1916 to 1926, with owner F.S. Kafoury and his family living in the upstairs apartment. Fat's



Figure 43: Brisco Building. July 26, 1926. Crowsnest Museum and Archives

⁸² Society, *Millennium*, 234-6.



Figure 44: Brisco Building as it stands today in 2014.

Bowling Alley was on the main floor in the 1930s, and later Fat's Chop Suey Restaurant. The upstairs in the 1940s was the office of the Pass Daily Herald newspaper.⁸³

Ten years after residents began to discuss building a band stand for community functions, two were built. One was located in the west end of Blairmore, and the one that has had continuous use for over ninety-years was built downtown in 1921, between the railway tracks and the main street. This band stand became the focal point for civic ceremonies, and for musical performances by local and visiting groups. During the 1930s, it was used during times of labour unrest for speeches and demonstrations by the miners' union and, during World War II, the band stand was used to rally support for the war effort, and later to celebrate the end of hostilities.⁸⁴



Figure 45: Band Stand as it exists in 2014.

⁸³ Crowsnest Heritage Initiative building plaque "Brisco Building".

⁸⁴ Ian McKenzie, "The Blairmore Band Stand", *Heritage News: Discover Crowsnest Heritage*, #28, December 2012.

⁸⁵ Society, *Crowsnest and Its People: Millennium Edition*, 198-9.

A two-storey brick Union Bank building was completed in 1923 by local contractor Enrico Pozzi. It features a stepped parapet with a wood cornice, and concrete window sills and lintels. The bank was formed in Quebec City in 1912, as the Union Bank of Lower Canada, and relocated in 1912, to Winnipeg, and renamed the Union Bank of Canada. It was known as the "pioneer bank of Western Canada" as it rapidly expanded across the prairies, and was the first chartered bank in Alberta. It aggressively opened new branches in shacks and tents, as it followed the developing railways across the west. The Blairmore branch opened in 1906, and moved into this two-storey brick building in 1923. However due to the bank's rapid growth and the post-World War I depression, the bank was forced to merge with the Royal Bank of Canada in 1925. The Royal Bank operated in this building until 1976.^{85 86 87}



Figure 46: Union Bank Building in 2014.



Figure 47: Kubik's Meats and Groceries building as it exists in 2014.

A one-storey brick building was constructed c1924 for Louis Dutil, the Crowsnest Flour and Feed Company, owned by partners, brothers-in-law Joe Kubasek, and Martin Kubik. Kubasek had worked in the

mines, and then took over a homestead before deciding to try his hand at business. However after about two years he decided to return to farming and sold his interest to Kubik, who operated the business as Kubik's Meats and Groceries until 1965.⁸⁸

⁸⁶ www.thewsburns.com/id71.html, accessed June 13, 2014.

⁸⁷ Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Building Plaque "Union Bank".

⁸⁸ Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Building Plaque "Kubik's Grocery".



Figure 48: The AGT Building in 2014.

The first telecommunications system in the Pass was the telegraph operated by Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1902, former railway telegraph operator Harry Lyon, his business partner Duncan McIntyre, Joseph Montalbetti, and Joe Woods formed the Alberta Telephone Company and established telephone service between Passburg and Coleman. Soon after, they connected this 25-kilometre long system to the Pincher Creek Telephone Company and the outside world. Following a dispute amongst the owners, the Alberta Telephone Company was sold in 1907, for \$13,500⁸⁹ to the Alberta Government, which the year before had established Alberta Government Telephones (AGT). AGT built a two-storey wood frame telephone exchange on the site of the current brick building. There were plans to build a substantial brick building, when a fire damaged most of the wooden structure in late 1927. Construction of the current building was completed the following year.

The first movie theatre in Blairmore was built for Italian immigrant Peter Ubertino by local contractor Enrico Pozzi. Pozzi used bricks from the failed zinc smelter in Frank for the theatre, which opened in 1921. Ubertino named it The Orpheum after the Greek mythical musician, poet and prophet Orpheus, who was a significant figure in Greek art and literature. It was a popular name for theatres, and theatres of the same name could also be found in the Pass communities of Michel, Natal, and Fernie. The theatre opened during the era of silent films, with space on the stage for local musicians to accompany the movie. The well-known local dance band, The Arcadians, gained their start

⁸⁹ "Alberta Telephone Company." Heritage Community Foundation Alberta Online Encyclopedia. April 6, 2014. [wayback.archive-it.org/2217/20101208161836/http://www.abheritage.ca/telephone/era/alberta_telephone.html](http://www.abheritage.ca/telephone/era/alberta_telephone.html).

playing at the Orpheum. Ubertino owned both the Orpheum and the Blairmore Opera House into the 1930s.

Thomas Gushul was the pre-eminent photographer in the Crowsnest Pass, taking a range of photographs including studio portraiture, industrial photography, and nature photos. Born in Ukraine, Gushul came to the Pass in 1909 to work at the International Coal and Coke Company in Coleman. He was laid off in 1914, and decided to become a full-time photographer, taking a course



Figure 49: Thomas Gushul. c1914. Crowsnest Museum and Archives 6572.



Figure 50: Gushul Studio in Blairmore. Date unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives 6204.

in Winnipeg. Upon his return, he opened his first studio in East Coleman and, in 1921, a studio in Blairmore. He closed the Coleman studio in 1928. The Blairmore studio was a building moved to Blairmore from the abandoned mining town of Lille, and attached to the Gushul residence by local carpenter Mike Pawchuk. Natural light was admitted to the studio through used glass x-ray panels in the ceiling and north wall. A small building was moved to the site in the 1920s, and used as a darkroom.^{90 91}



Figure 51: Gushul Studio in 2014.

West Canadian Collieries owned the building known as either the Greenhill Grill or the J.E. Upton Block, built in 1922.

⁹⁰ Society, *Crowsnest*, 564-5

⁹¹ Alberta Culture and Community Spirit, Historic Resource Management Branch (File: Des. 1245).



Figure 52: The Greenhill Grill in 2014.

The two-storey brick structure is very similar in design to the WCC office building just to the west, with a central oriel window, recessed entry, and decorative parapet. In the east half of the building was the Greenhill Grill, which was a fine dining restaurant primarily for guests across the main street in the Greenhill Hotel. The west half was occupied by tailor John E. Upton, who operated his very successful men's wear store from 1921 to 1944. Upton was very involved with the local theatre company that directed the Hillcrest Orchestra, and was president of the Crow's Nest Music Festival.⁹²

A one-storey limestone-block warehouse for the Lethbridge Brewing and Malting Company was completed in 1907, and was much smaller than the two-storey structure first proposed. It was used to store product from the Lethbridge-based brewery, as a bottling works, and liquor store. Over the years a variety of businesses used the building for a barbershop, pool room, pharmacy, and convenience store. The limestone came from a quarry in Michel.⁹³



Figure 53: The Lethbridge Brewing and Malting Company building in 2014.

The Oliva Block was built in 1909 by contractors Thomas Frayer and Daniel Sinclair for Leon Badot. Badot leased the building to Joe Montalbetti for his successful furniture business, which he operated into

⁹² Alberta Culture and Community Spirit, Historic Resource Management Branch (File: Des. 1869).

⁹³ Blairmore Walking Tour Brochure.

the 1920s. In 1937, Andrew Oliva bought the building for his retail business, Pass Furniture.

The upper floor of the two-storey wood frame building at one time housed the office and printing equipment for the local newspaper, *The Blairmore Enterprise*. Oliva had managed the Coleman Italian Cooperative in Coleman in circa 1915. That building had a large hall on the upper floor, which is where Oliva may have developed the idea for a similar hall in this building. The Oliva Hall was used over the decades for dances, Christmas concerts, card tournaments, and meetings of community groups such as the Elks, Order of the Eastern Star, Blairmore Lions and Loyal Order of Moose.^{94 95 96}

The Blairmore Courthouse was the first in Alberta to house both police and judicial offices. The building was designed by provincial Public Works architect R.P. Blakey, and built by Calgary contractors Abercrombie and Watson for just under \$30,000 in 1923. The building was constructed with hollow brick tile, with a



Figure 54: The Oliva Block in 2014.



Figure 55: The provincially-designated Blairmore Courthouse in 2014.

⁹⁴ Blairmore Walking Tour Brochure.

⁹⁵ Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque "Oliva Block".

⁹⁶ Society, *Crowsnest*, 745.

distinctive overhanging roof, and hipped gables on three sides. When built there were living quarters for the Alberta Provincial Police, and jail cells, with the barracks that were later converted to office space.⁹⁷

One of the oldest continuous businesses in the Pass, Morency Plumbing and Heating, began as Morency Plumbing, Heating and Tinsmith in Frank in 1909. Alex Morency came to Frank a year earlier and worked at the McLaren Lumber Company. He moved the business to a main street location in Blairmore, and then to Coleman from 1915 until the 1930s. In 1934, the business was back in Blairmore. In the winter, Alex, and his two sons would cut blocks of ice from Crowsnest Lake, which would be sold to local residents with iceboxes, but their main customer for ice was the railway. Alex was also the icemaker at the Blairmore arena, and the town's fire chief in the 1930s. As home heating moved from coal, to propane, to natural gas, Morency Plumbing also changed to meet these needs.⁹⁸ In April of 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 1945.⁹⁹

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. In Blairmore there were major fires in the downtown in 1906, 1912, 1919, 1922, and 1923.

In January 1906, a fire in Blairmore started in a warehouse storing hay and swept down the main street destroying almost an entire block, including the Blairmore Hotel. The blaze was battled by firefighters from the town, and Coleman who organized a bucket brigade to save the Cosmopolitan Hotel, only to be destroyed in the 1912 fire.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁷ Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, *Crowsnest Pass Historical Driving Tour: Blairmore*, 10.

⁹⁸ Society, *Millennium*, 207-8.

⁹⁹ Society, *Crowsnest*, 728.

In 1918, the Blairmore chief of police organized a group of young men in the town to form a volunteer fire brigade with fire chief Alex Morency, and fourteen firefighters.¹⁰¹



Figure 56: Blairmore fire truck. Date unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives CM-BL-36-01.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Blairmore became a village on September 1, 1901. However, settlement at this location began when the railway came through in 1898, at which time the station agent H.E. Lyon built the first residence. W. A. Beebe was the first overseer for the village, and re-elected by acclamation in 1905. That same year, ratepayers voted in favour of Pass Light and Water Company running a power line to the community from Coleman, with Beebe's office and the Blairmore Hotel obtaining the first electric lights.¹⁰²

Taxes on property and buildings were the primary source of funding for many Alberta municipalities. Some communities, such as Coleman and Blairmore, implemented a poll tax, a tax paid by renters, as another source of funding municipal services. The poll tax was more successful at raising money in mining towns versus agricultural communities due to their being more renters in the mining centers. In the Pass, the poll tax was called an educational tax.¹⁰³

¹⁰⁰ *Ibid.*, 81.

¹⁰¹ Blairmore Lions Club, *The Story of Blairmore*, 88.

¹⁰² Society, *Crowsnest*, 75.

¹⁰³ Kmet, *Town Life*, 49

The growing community needed to have a reliable water supply and, in 1910, council issued a call for bids to build a waterline from a dam on York Creek three-kilometers south of Blairmore. The cost of the project was estimated at \$30,000. Two years later, \$45,000 was borrowed to complete the water system and also build a new fire hall.¹⁰⁴

Blairmore became a town on September 29, 1911, with Henry Lyon elected as the first mayor of the town, and was a controversial figure involved with several disputes with his fellow councillors. Lyon had come to the area as a railway telegrapher when the railway was built through the Pass. He became a successful business owner with mercantile stores in Blairmore, Coleman, Frank and Lille. He also had a real estate office in Blairmore, and was the town postmaster. He joined the army in 1916, and led the 192nd Canadian Overseas Battalion that was formed in the Pass.¹⁰⁵

During the Great Depression, Blairmore town council made several efforts to assist residents. In 1915, the town borrowed money from the province and made relief payments of two-dollars a day to the needy. They also put up for sale fifty properties for unpaid taxes. The economic downturn continued into the 1920s, with the miners' union asking the town for financial aid for 70 miners. In 1925, teachers' salaries were cut in half.¹⁰⁶

In the early 1930s, the miners and their union were becoming more vocal, and more political in their activities. Miners at the Blairmore's Greenhill Mine worked less than 180-days in 1929. Relations between the miners and the company worsened when fifty Welsh miners were hired. In February of 1932, a minor dispute between a miner and a fireboss led to the firing of the miner, and the miners voted to strike. The strike spread to other mines in the Pass, and was not resolved until the early fall.¹⁰⁷

A significant result of the labour discord was the election of a miners' slate of candidates in the February 1933 Blairmore municipal elections. While some called the Blairmore councillors communists, Mayor Bill Knight was not, but had vowed to seek better relief for the unemployed miners. Known as the Workers' Town



Figure 57: Main Street with Tim Buck Boulevard. Date unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives 2023.

Council, it had an audit conducted of the town's books and found evidence of discrepancies that led to the dismissal of the secretary-treasurer. They collected on unpaid bills from prominent residents, and organized a boycott of business owners that had opposed them during the election. A refusal by the council to force those on relief to perform menial tasks, such as picking dandelions resulted in the federal government cancelling some funding. The main street was named by council *Tim Buck Boulevard*, in honour of the imprisoned general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada. The Workers Town Council lasted until the end of the 1930s.^{108 109}

From 1921 to 1972, the town offices were in a cement building that also housed the jail, fire hall, and a kitchen. The upper floor was used for many years as living quarters for the firefighters.¹¹⁰

In 1927, the *Town Act* of Alberta was amended to allow non-property owners to vote in municipal elections. Many of the miners who lived in the Pass rented their homes and now had the right to vote.

¹⁰⁴ Society, *Crowsnest*, 85.

¹⁰⁵ Blairmore Lions Club, *The Story of Blairmore*, 38.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, 85-6.

¹⁰⁷ Allen Seager, "The Pass Strike of 1932", *Alberta History*, XXV:11, 1977, 1-9.

¹⁰⁸ *Ibid.*, 9-11.

¹⁰⁹ Society, *Crowsnest*, 87-8.

¹¹⁰ Blairmore Lions Club, *The Story of Blairmore*, 85.

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, which included 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 dozens of questions regarding mining. While his support grew in the 1913 election, he lost to the Conservative candidate who garnered support from Liberal voters.¹¹¹

In 1935, Ernest George Hansell was elected to Parliament as the MP for Macleod which included the Crowsnest Pass. While he was to hold the seat until 1958, Hansell did not represent the views of many voters in the Pass. In the federal election of 1945, he finished second at the polling stations in the Pass to the candidate for the communist Labour Progressive Party.¹¹²

HEALTH

The first record of a doctor in Blairmore was Dr. Thomas O'Hagan in circa 1905. Dr. McDonald founded Blairmore's first hospital in 1913, on State Street. Other doctors before 1920 were Dr. McDonald, Dr. Connelly, Dr. A.H. Baker, and Dr. A.H. Gray. Dr. Baker was also the Medical Superintendent at the Rocky Mountain Sanatorium. Dr. Mayfield was hired by the Blairmore Miners Union in 1917, and was instrumental in treating many afflicted by the influenza epidemic when it reached the Pass.¹¹³ The deadly flu outbreak was so severe that Blairmore was quarantined.¹¹⁴

The State Street Hospital was replaced by a hospital in the former H.E. Lyon house in 1929, which operation until a new hospital opened in Blairmore in 1949.

The Kidd Maternity Home was built in 1902 by Coleman contractor Wes Johnston. The one-and-a-half storey wood-frame building had significant architectural details. Johnston liked the design so much that when he built his own home in Coleman, he used

the same design. Thomas and Elizabeth Kidd purchased the house in 1908 and, soon after, Mr. Kidd and a son died. Mrs. Kidd had been a midwife in England, and a nurse at the Frank Hospital, and to support her family she turned her house into a maternity home. She died in 1924, and her daughter Anne continued to operate the home until 1949,¹¹⁵ when a new hospital was built in Blairmore.¹¹⁶



Figure 58: Mrs. Francis Lillie, Laura & Dr. Lillie. Date unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives CM-BL-21-144.

Dentist Dr. Orlando Lillie set up practice in Blairmore in c1915, establishing a dental clinic in the town, but also working one day each week at offices in Lundbreck and Cowley. His son, Dr. Roy Lillie, became a dentist working in Coleman.¹¹⁷

To relieve her husband's pain, Sara Mackie had a solution other than medication - a sauna. The sauna was built for Mr. Mackie who had suffered a broken back in a mining accident. His wife Sara engaged fellow Finns Axel Ratin, and Veno Ross to construct the sauna in a two-room log cabin at the rear of the residential property. A wooden barrel filled with

¹¹¹ 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.

¹¹² *Ibid.*, 96-98.

¹¹³ Society, *Crowsnest*, 99.

¹¹⁴ Blairmore Lions Club, *The Story of Blairmore*, 89.

¹¹⁵ Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, *Crowsnest Pass Historical Driving Tour: Blairmore*, 12-13.

¹¹⁶ Alberta Culture and Community Spirit, Historic Resource Management Branch (File: Des. 1350)

¹¹⁷ Society, *Crowsnest*, 667.



Figure 59: The Mackie Sauna in 2014.

smooth rocks was suspended over the stove, and water was put on the hot rocks to create the steam. Soon the sauna became a popular spot, requiring reservations, and a fee was charged to supplement the family income.¹¹⁸

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.¹¹⁹

During that time, there was the ever present danger of an explosion and falling rocks. The Frank Slide and the Hillcrest Mine Explosion were two of the most disastrous events. **Also**, 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, better safety

¹¹⁸ *Ibid.*, 472.

¹¹⁹ *Ibid.*, 41.

¹²⁰ *Ibid.*, 187.

¹²¹ Coleman Miner newspaper, July 10, 1908

practices, and 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 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 would eliminate 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.¹²⁰

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.¹²¹ 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.¹²² Early the following year, ads began to appear offering the lots, and promoting the proposal to investors.¹²³ Lots sold for as little as \$150.¹²⁴ 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.¹²⁵ The federal government granted recreation grounds at the lake to the towns of Blairmore and Coleman. In 1925, the two communities

¹²² Blairmore Enterprise newspaper, December 21, 1911

¹²³ Frank Vindicator newspaper, January 12, 1912

¹²⁴ Bellevue Times newspaper, March 29, 1912

¹²⁵ Frank Vindicator newspaper, June 6, 1913

agreed to share the cost of erecting small buildings, benches and swings at the site.¹²⁶

Set on the rolling slopes just north of Blairmore is the Crowsnest Pass Golf and Country Club, which was established in 1920. In 1921, a round of golf on the nine-hole course was 50-cents for the day. In 1955, a new club house was constructed using local logs cut by golf course members.¹²⁷

The Crow's Nest Pass Ski Club was formed in 1938, and ski runs were cut through the forest on the slopes to the south overlooking the town. There was a lull in activity during World War II but, in 1948, a new lodge was built and a new rope tow installed.¹²⁸

SPIRITUAL LIFE

The first recorded Catholic baptism in the Pass took place in 1902, likely in a camp for coal prospectors.



Figure 60: St. Luke's Anglican Church. Date unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives CM-BL-04-04.

Over the next few years, the priest from Pincher Creek visited Blairmore until a priest was established in the Pass. By 1910, a former paint shop was purchased and converted into a chapel where services were held every other Sunday.

Construction of St. Anne's Catholic Church was completed in 1920, and the church was enlarged in 1950.¹²⁹

The Baptist Church was dedicated in 1909, as the Central Baptist Church. However, by 1915 the structure was being jointly used by the Baptist and Presbyterian congregations, and the name was changed to the

Blairmore United Church to reflect this cooperation. Eventually members of the Congregationalists, and the Methodists were also holding services at the church.

Then, in 1925, the congregations voted to join the United Church of Canada.¹³⁰



Figure 61: St. Luke's Anglican Church in 2014.

The bones of St. Luke's Anglican Church are the barracks, built in 1903, for the North-West Mounted Police, whose name changed the following year to Royal Northwest Mounted Police. In 1915, the congregation rented the wood frame building and purchased the structure about ten-years later from owner William Beebe. Over time, there were additions to the building that gave it a more "church-like" appearance, such as an altar, pulpit, and a tower. By the late 1930s, the church was debt-free, and improvements were made to the grounds with stone walkways, and a garden. When the Anglican Churches at Bellevue and Coleman closed, their furnishings were moved to St. Luke's.^{131 132}

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

More than 500 Slovaks attended a meeting in Blairmore in 1932, to form the First Slovak Mutual Benefit Society that was based in the community until 1948.¹³³

¹²⁶ Blairmore Enterprise newspaper, May 24, 1925

¹²⁷ Blairmore Lions Club, *The Story of Blairmore*, 52-3.

¹²⁸ *Ibid.*, 53-4.

¹²⁹ *Society, Crowsnest*, 291-2.

¹³⁰ *Ibid.*, 298-301.

¹³¹ *Ibid.*, 288-9.

¹³² Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Building Plaque "St. Luke's Anglican Church".

¹³³ *Ibid.*, 328.

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.

BOARD OF TRADE

Soon after commercial districts were created, business owners would often band together to promote 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.¹³⁴

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

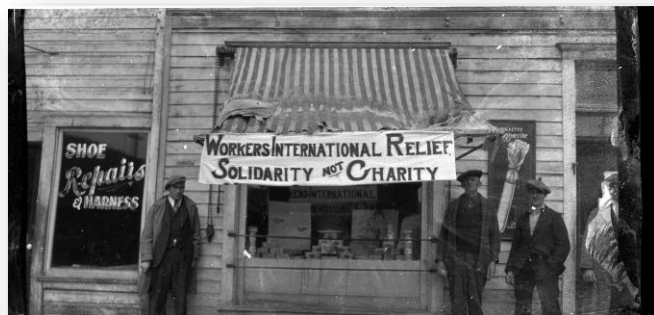


Figure 62: Union relief office during 1932 miner's strike. 1932. Crowsnest Museum and Archives 1821.

operation of the district when the miners sought to withdraw from the union and become District One of the OBU.¹³⁵

¹³⁴ Kmet, *Town Life*, 129-130.

¹³⁵ Wesley Morgan, "The One Big Union and the Crowsnest Pass", in *A World Apart: The Crowsnest Communities of*

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. Only the workers approved by the UMWA were re-hired by the companies, and OBU supporters were kicked out of the UMWA.¹³⁶

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.¹³⁷

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

Alberta and British Columbia, edited by Wayne Norton and Tom Langford, (Kamloops, Plateau Press, 2002), 113.

¹³⁶ *Ibid.*, 117.

¹³⁷ *Ibid.*, 118-119.

was easy, and it was difficult to convince investors to put money into other ventures.¹³⁸

LAW ENFORCEMENT

The NWMP 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, the NWMP had officers stationed in Blairmore, but often they were stationed in Fort Macleod.¹³⁹ 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.¹⁴⁰

In 1881, a temporary NWMP post named Police Flats was established just east of Bellevue to try and control cattle rustling in the district.¹⁴¹ 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.

In 1901, one constable staffed a detachment established in Blairmore, and this was increased to two members by 1914. In 1916, the headquarters of the sub-district was moved from Pincher Creek to Blairmore and staffed by an inspector, corporal, and a constable, with five other constables stationed through the district. This was during World War I, and one of the police duties was to keep track of those perceived at the time as being enemy aliens, who lived and worked in the Pass. From 1917 to 1932, the Alberta Provincial Police took over most policing duties in the province. However, the RNWMP remained in the Pass due to national security concerns regarding the protection of coal mining during WWI.¹⁴²



Figure 63: Constable Steve Lawson (1). Date unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives.

In 1915, most Albertans voted in favour of prohibition, while those in the Crowsnest Pass voted against the act which would prohibit the sale of liquor. Police were kept busy in the Pass raiding pool halls, restaurants, and even laundries looking for bootleg liquor. While it was illegal to sell liquor, it was not illegal to import alcohol, with the result the local express office was busy receiving shipments from out-of-province. After this loophole was plugged in 1923, some of the supply was from moonshine stills back in the hills. However, the primary source was liquor smuggled by horse through mountain passes from British Columbia where prohibition had ended.¹⁴³

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 Emilio Picariello, a bootlegger who at one time owned the Alberta Hotel in Blairmore. "Emperor Pick," as he was known, was on his way to British Columbia by train in August 1920, when 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

¹³⁸ Kmet, *Town Life*, 97-98.

¹³⁹ Society, *Crowsnest - Millennium*, 54-6.

¹⁴⁰ Kmet, *Town Life*, 236.

¹⁴¹ Society, *Photo Companion*, 94.

¹⁴² Society, *Crowsnest*, 334-6.

¹⁴³ Cousins, *A History of the Crow's Nest Pass*, 65-6.



Figure 64: Emilio Picariello, bootlegger and owner of the Alberta Hotel. Crowsnest Museum and Archives CM-BL-21-206.

hanged. The third robber was arrested in Montana and returned to Canada.¹⁴⁴

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.¹⁴⁵

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).¹⁴⁶

The commanding officer of the Battalion was former Blairmore mayor Henry E. Lyon. After training in Calgary, the battalion was shipped to England in November 1916, and absorbed into the 9th Reserve

¹⁴⁴ Society, *Photo Companion*, 98.

¹⁴⁵ *Ibid.*, 92.

¹⁴⁶ Society, *Photo Companion*, 163.

¹⁴⁷

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/192nd_\(Crow%27s_Nest_Pass\)_Battalion,_CEF](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/192nd_(Crow%27s_Nest_Pass)_Battalion,_CEF)

Battalion, where many of the miners found themselves digging tunnels on the front lines.¹⁴⁷

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 become 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.¹⁴⁸

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.¹⁴⁹

At the end of World War II, the Crowsnest Pass had become a major producer of steam coal for the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), and 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).¹⁵⁰

¹⁴⁸http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/calgary/worldwar2.html

¹⁴⁹http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/calgary/ww2ethnic.html

¹⁵⁰ Tom Langford and Chris Fraser, *The Cold War and Working-Class Politics in the Coal Mining Communities of*

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.¹⁵¹

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

In 1926, Blairmore veterans of the World War I made application to form a local branch which was issued in December of that year. Initial meetings were held in a building on the main street and, in 1945, the Legion purchased an adjacent building for branch activities. A Ladies Auxiliary was formed in 1948 to assist with many of the community programs, including an annual school scholarship.¹⁵²

EDUCATION

The first school classes are believed to have been held in 1901 in one of the original log cabins in Blairmore with forty students. The following year, a one-room red school was built but, within a few years, student growth necessitated the construction of a larger two-room building called the Blairmore Main School. The original red school was purchased and moved to the grounds of the United Church and used as a recreation centre until it was destroyed by fire. In 1911, an addition was added to the Main School for \$5,000. With the growth in the student population during World War I, Western Canadian Collieries had a two-room school constructed in 1921 in West Blairmore, and leased it to the Blairmore School board. As early as 1919, talks began amongst neighbouring communities on the possibility

the Crowsnest Pass, 1945-1958, (Canadian Committee on Labour History, 2002), 43.

¹⁵¹ Glen T. Wright, "Royal Canadian Legion", accessed on April 18, 2013, The Canadian Encyclopedia,

of consolidation. In 1921, students from Frank began attending school in Blairmore and, in 1957, the Crowsnest Consolidated School District was informed and included communities to the east of Blairmore. After Coleman joined the district a new high school was built in Coleman.¹⁵³

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, lacrosse golf.

Horsing, and betting on the horses, was popular in many communities, with *The Pass Plate* of 1907, proclaimed as the "Classic Turf Event of Southern Alberta." The Blairmore track was lost when the river was realigned and cut across the race track.¹⁵⁴

The year 1911 was a significant year for sporting activities in Blairmore. In that year, Blairmore iced a hockey team that played in a league with Frank, Coleman, and Michel, just across the border in British



Figure 65: Blairmore Soccer team, including Tony Vjprava. Date unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives 2005.001.0630.

www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/royal-canadian-legion.

¹⁵² Society, *Crowsnest*, 103.

¹⁵³ Society, *Crowsnest*, 256-8

¹⁵⁴ Cousins, *A History of Crow's Nest Pass*, 59-60.



Figure 66: Blairmore ladies softball team with Dora Kroli, Vickie Smaniotto, and Helen Yanota (Gushul neg.). Date unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives 9930.

Columbia, and competed for the Frayer Cup donated by Blairmore contractor Thomas Frayer. Blairmore also fielded a baseball team that defeated the Fernie All Stars, and organized a football team. There was also competitive shooting, an outdoor ice surface was built, and a bowling alley added to a poolroom.

In 1921, Enrico Pozzi was awarded the contract to build a covered ice arena at a cost of \$11,000, which opened in December of that year. Throughout the 1920s, Blairmore hockey teams were the regular winners of provincial titles at several amateur levels.¹⁵⁵ Fans often travelled to nearby towns by sleigh to watch their team play, and fans could get special rates on the train to travel to more distant games¹⁵⁶

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

¹⁵⁵ *Ibid.*, 99-100.

¹⁵⁶ *Ibid.*, 59.

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. 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

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.

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.¹⁵⁷ 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.¹⁵⁸

¹⁵⁷ Howard Palmer, *Alberta: A New History* (Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers Ltd., 1990), 76-7.

¹⁵⁸ *Ibid.*, 155.

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."¹⁵⁹

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. After the war another wave of Polish immigrants found their way to the Pass.

¹⁶⁰

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.

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.¹⁶¹ They stayed to themselves in a close knit community, and continued with customs such as cremating their dead atop a wooden pyre.



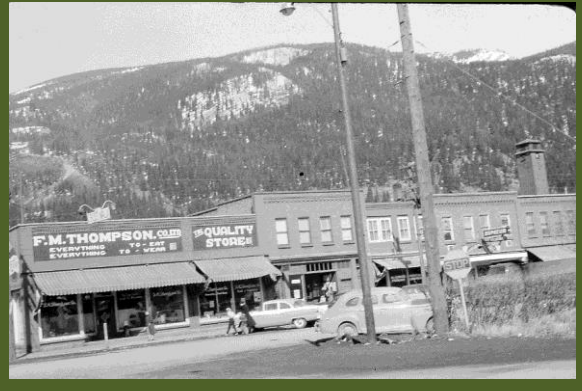
Figure 67: A mix of immigrants congregate at the C.P.R. Frank Train Station awaiting arrival of the train. Date unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives CM-FR-24-05.

¹⁵⁹ Ibid., 88, 98.

¹⁶⁰ 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.

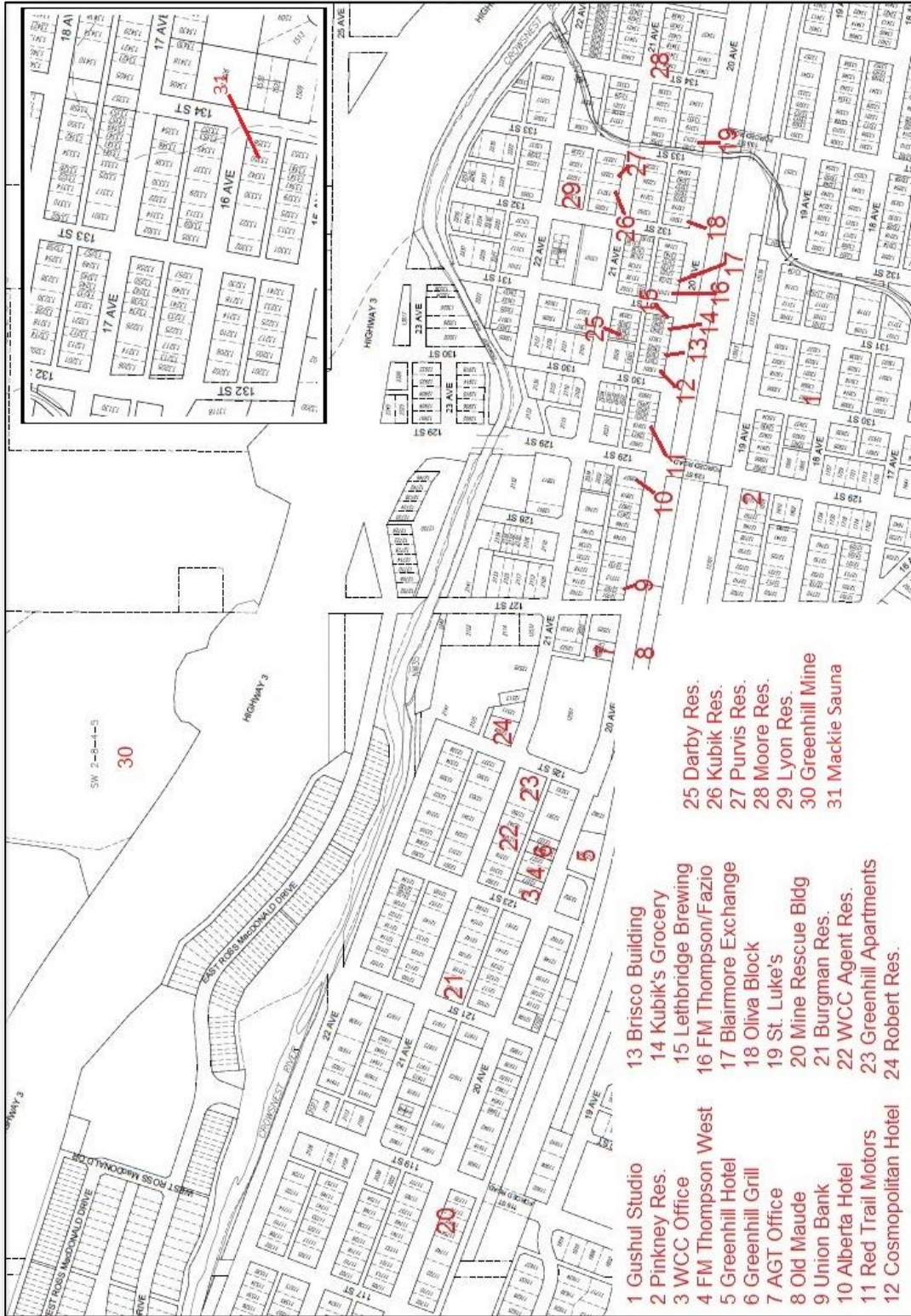
¹⁶¹ Ibid., 28.



MAPS OF HISTORIC PLACES

MUNICIPALITY OF
CROWSNEST PASS

Blairmore



- 1 Gushul Studio
- 2 Pinkney Res.
- 3 WCC Office
- 4 FM Thompson West
- 5 Greenhill Hotel
- 6 Greenhill Grill
- 7 AGT Office
- 8 Old Maude
- 9 Union Bank
- 10 Alberta Hotel
- 11 Red Trail Motors
- 12 Cosmopolitan Hotel
- 13 Brisco Building
- 14 Kubik's Grocery
- 15 Lethbridge Brewing
- 16 FM Thompson/Fazio
- 17 Blairmore Exchange
- 18 Oliva Block
- 19 St. Luke's
- 20 Mine Rescue Bldg
- 21 Burgman Res.
- 22 WCC Agent Res.
- 23 Greenhill Apartments
- 24 Robert Res.
- 25 Darby Res.
- 26 Kubik Res.
- 27 Purvis Res.
- 28 Moore Res.
- 29 Lyon Res.
- 30 Greenhill Mine
- 31 Mackie Sauna



STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

MUNICIPALITY OF
CROWSNEST PASS

Blairmore

MACKIE LOG SAUNA

13350 16 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Mackie Log Sauna is a c1900, small one-storey, finished horizontal-log, rectangular building with an interesting L-shape dovetail notch at the corners securing the logs in place. Two windows with a two-over-two pane arrangement are on one side, and a multi-panel Dutch door is on one end. The sauna has a high-gable roof, wood shingles, projecting eaves and verges, with a plain fascia, soffit, and frieze. The sauna is located at the rear of a single residential lot, in south Blairmore.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Mackie Log Sauna lies in its association with Finnish immigration, and in its design and construction.

The Mackie Log Sauna is an excellent example of a sauna constructed by Finnish immigrants to the Crowsnest Pass. 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. Some of the first miners to the Pass also came from the United Kingdom, Italy, and Finland. The development of traditional Finnish saunas in Canada serves as a link between early settlers and their descendants. The Mackie Log Sauna exemplifies aspects of Finnish culture in terms of the long-established practice of steam bathing for the purpose of relaxation, social value, health benefits, and spiritual associations.

The sauna also demonstrates the simple design and construction techniques used by the Finnish culture. The sauna was built for Mr. Mackie who had suffered a broken back in a mining accident. His wife Sara engaged fellow Finns Axel Ratin, and Venno Ross, to construct the sauna in a two-room log cabin at the rear of the residential property. The finished, square-cut logs have an interesting L-shape dovetail notch, called a “locked lap notch,” which has been found at a Finnish homestead near Lacombe. The structure has a high-gable roof, with the gable ends finished with vertical shiplap, and there is an upper door in the gable above the entry. The projecting eaves and verges on the small structure have a plain fascia, soffit, and frieze. The log building retains the original window and door fenestrations. The brick chimney, with a decorative brick pattern, operated for the stove that heated water for the sauna. A wooden barrel filled with smooth rocks was suspended over the stove, and water was put on the hot rocks to create the steam. Soon the sauna became a popular spot, requiring reservations, and a fee was charged to supplement the family income. The sauna continues to evoke a sense of tradition and is a continual reminder of such past activity.

Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey log building;
- High-gable roof;
- Vertical shiplap in gable ends;
- Projecting eaves and verges with a plain fascia, soffit, and frieze;
- Door in the gable above entry;
- Horizontal finished log, with L-shape dovetail notch;
- Original fenestration for the windows and doors;
- Brick chimney with decorative brick work;
- Location at rear of residential property, in the residential district; and
- Setback from the rear lane.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Pass Heritage Society, *Crowsnest and Its People: Millennium Edition* (Lethbridge: Robins Southern Printing, 1979) 472.
2. Howard Palmer, *Alberta: A New History* (Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers Ltd., 1990), 76-7.
3. Heritage Resource Management Branch files Log Building (HS 72504).

PINKNEY RESIDENCE

12762 19 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Pinkney Residence is a c1924, one-storey bungalow with Arts and Crafts-inspired architectural details, brick red cross details with smooth pebble rosettes pressed into raised stucco or concrete. The clipped-gable roof has exposed purlins and decorative brackets, and two bay windows facing the east side-street. The building is located on a corner lot at the north edge of the residential district directly south of the downtown and the railway tracks.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Pinkney Residence lies in its association with urban residential development, Enrico Pozzi, and Roland and Madeleine Pinkney; and also in its construction and unique architectural details. The Pinkney Residence is considered a landmark in the community.

The resource has significance for its association with residential development in Blairmore. This resource is an example of the local residential vernacular that represents a basic Bungalow typology in the community. Originating in southern California, this typology was influenced by the Arts and Crafts Movement that emphasized an “honest” expression of material and construction. In the early 20th century, periodicals such as *The Craftsman* influenced designs and ideals of the Movement by publishing a variety of bungalow designs intended for the broader market. Such designs were often altered and overlaid with other architectural interpretations that led to countless design variations. The Pinkney Residence is one of several different vernacular versions found in Blairmore.

The resource was built by one of the most prominent builders in Blairmore, Enrico Pozzi, who was the contractor for many residential, commercial, and industrial buildings in the Crowsnest Pass, and in Blairmore in particular. Born in Italy in 1878, he trained in coke oven construction before immigrating to Canada, and then to Frank in 1905. Initially working with the Canadian American Coke and Coal Company loading coal into railcars, he was soon hired by the Canadian Metals Company to build their zinc smelter in Frank. In 1913, he concluded that Blairmore was going to be a major centre, and he built a brick house alongside Lyon Creek. The following year, he purchased the construction business of Frayer and Sinclair, Blairmore’s most prominent contracting firm at the time. Frayer and Sinclair had established their business in 1904, and handled many large projects in Blairmore’s earliest days. In 1923, Pozzi purchased the failed zinc smelter buildings in Frank, and salvaged brick and other construction material for use on other buildings. In that same year, he built a sash and door factory. Until his death in 1930, his company was involved in the construction of more than 70 buildings, many of them significant and still in use in Blairmore. He constructed this building in c1924.

The resource was owned for many years by Roland and Madeleine Pinkney, who moved into the house in 1938. Roland was the accountant in the family business, F.M. Thompson Company Ltd., which had been founded by his father F.M. Pinkney, and by F.M. Thompson. After Roland's death in 1944, Madeleine continued to live in the house into the 1990s. She was a noted music teacher, a member of the Crowsnest Symphony Orchestra, and played organ at the United Church. She taught music in her home for several years, and many of her music students went on to national and international recognition.

The aesthetic qualities and architectural detailing of this Bungalow were inspired by the Arts and Crafts Movement. Such influences are evident in its mass, form and scale; its clipped-gable roof, and additional west wing. The projecting verges feature exposed purloins, and decorated wood brackets in the gable ends. The bay windows on the east side are characteristic of this typology, and have continuous concrete lintels and sills. Red-painted brick crosses supported by smooth pebbled rosettes pressed into raised stucco circles, as well vertical extensions of the pebbled detail above and below the crosses speak to the "honest" or natural expression of craftsmanship sought after during the Arts and Crafts Movement.

The resource is also considered a landmark in the community due to its long association with Madeleine Pinkney, its use as a music studio to train students who achieved national and international recognition; and its prominent location on a corner lot in the south residential district facing downtown.

Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building;
- Clipped-gable roof, with a hip roof on the west wing;
- Projecting eaves, with plain fascia and frieze;
- Projecting verges with plain exposed purloins, plain fascia, plain frieze, and brackets;
- Concrete sills and lintels on single windows;
- Two bay windows on the east side of the building, with continuous sills and lintels;
- Red painted brick details that include crosses, squares, and vertical sections;
- Smooth pebble rosettes pressed into raised stucco circles under red brick crosses, and also used as long vertical details;
- Concrete fence posts;
- Enclosed porch with gable roof, and exposed purloins, and decorative wood detail in the gable;
- Location in residential district, south of the downtown, and railway tracks; and
- Setback from public sidewalk.

Sources:

1. Fred Bradley, Personal Communication, May 25, 2014.
2. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 775-7, 794-5.
3. Crowsnest Pass Heritage Society, *Crowsnest and Its People: Millennium Edition* (Lethbridge: Robins Southern Printing, 1979), 380.

GUSHUL STUDIO

13301 18 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The 1920 Gushul Studio is a Registered Historical Resource. It is a one-and-a-half-storey, building with a skylight and glass wall on the north side of the building. It is a simple, yet unique, structure with two intersecting medium-gable roofs, each covered with wood shingles. The building is located in a residential area, on two large corner lots, in the block south of the railway tracks, and south of the downtown commercial district.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Gushul Studio lies in its association with urban commercial development; with photographer Thomas Gushul; and in its unique design and landmark status in the community.

The resource has significance for its association with commercial development in Blairmore. Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line when buildings consisted of only a few railway structures. As more people and families settled in the Pass, the landscape began to expand and develop into a number of communities throughout the region. Such life within the Crowsnest Pass was visually documented with the establishment of this photo studio by Thomas Gushul. Although photography had only been a hobby of Thomas Gushul while he worked as a miner in Coleman, it was after an injury and layoff that he decided to make it his career. In 1917, he received formal training in Winnipeg, and returned to open a commercial photography studio, first in East Coleman and then in Blairmore.

This photo studio was once the studio and home of preeminent photographer Thomas Gushul, known for his documentation of the Crowsnest Pass region, and the people who were its residents. Born in Ukraine in 1889, Gushul came to the Pass in 1909 to work at the International Coal and Coke Company in Coleman. After being laid off in 1914, he decided to become a full-time photographer, with training in Winnipeg. Upon his return, he opened his first studio in East Coleman, working with his wife Lena who worked in portraiture and the commercial aspects of the business. In 1921, Gushul transported an old house he purchased from the abandoned town-site of Lille to Blairmore, which later became his primary studio and residence. He closed the Coleman studio in 1928. In addition to being a studio portrait photographer, Gushul documented the built landscape and life throughout the Crowsnest Pass for over 50 years. He won several awards for his work, and introduced new techniques for mine photography. His photographs often appeared in books and magazines as he documented the world around south western Alberta and into British Columbia. After Gushul's death in 1961, his collection was acquired by the Glenbow Museum, but the largest collection resides with the Crowsnest Museum, with close to 60,000 Gushul images, negatives and artifacts. Such resources are an important source of information for those conducting research into the life and times of the Crowsnest Pass.

The design and construction of the Gushul Studio is also significant. The house was initially built in Lille in the early 1900s. After the mine closed Gushul moved it to Blairmore in 1917. The very simple, one-and-a-half-storey, medium-gable roof house sits on a wood foundation, and is sided with shiplap. There is a pediment on the west gable, and the roof over the wing has returned eaves. The most striking feature is on the north side that contains a large multi-paned skylight, and a wall of small glass panes, both which allowed natural light into the photography studio. The 14-by-8 panes of the side window are used x-ray panes from a Calgary hospital. The wing is a small building that was rescued from a flood in the 1920s, and attached to be used as darkroom. The front section of the studio was converted to living quarters in 1945. It contains a three-arched wood detail covers a window in the upper gable, and is commonly found in miner's cottages throughout the Pass.

The building also has significance as a landmark in the community. For decades, Gushul's studio was where thousands of residents of the Crowsnest Pass went to have the important events of their lives visually documented. Photos of newlyweds, babies, and families were all taken at this studio. Gushul also travelled throughout the Pass taking photos of nature, special events, and industrial development, all of which were processed in this studio. Everyone knew where the building was by the "PHOTO STUDIO" sign, running east to west, along the peak of the main roof.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Gushul Studio include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-a-half-storey building;
- Wood and concrete foundation;
- Medium-gable roof, with wood shakes;
- Shiplap siding;
- Projecting eaves with plain fascia and soffit;
- Projecting verges with plain fascia, soffit, frieze;
- Pediment on west gable, and returned eaves on north facing gable;
- Multi-paned skylight on north side;
- 14-by-8 pane window on north wall, composed of used x-ray glass panels;
- "PHOTO STUDIO" sign on roof peak;
- Original fenestration for windows and doors;
- Brick chimney;
- Single glass pane in north gable, with wood frame, with three arched openings;
- Location on large residential lot, south of the downtown;
- Picket fence; and,
- Setback from public sidewalk.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 564-5.
2. Alberta Culture and Community Spirit, Historic Resource Management Branch (File: Des. 1245).
3. Crowsnest Pass Historical Driving Tour: Blairmore, Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, 1990.

MINE RESCUE BUILDING

11762 20 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Mine Rescue Building is a 1915, one-storey, simple, wood-frame bungalow with a low-gable roof on the main structure, and a similar gable roof on the open verandah that is supported by brackets that carry down to wood posts placed on substantial square pedestals that extend to ground level. Both roofs have a wide, unenclosed eave overhang with wood stickwork. The building is located in a residential district west of the main commercial area.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the industry of mining and mine safety; with Enrico Pozzi; and in its simple vernacular that carries influences of the Arts and Crafts Movement.

The Mine Rescue Building is significant for its association with mining and mine safety. Every mine in the Valley had its own mine rescue teams of carefully selected volunteers who received extensive training. As miners between the ages of 22 and 50 years, they had to pass a medical examination and undergo a ten-day training program that was at first given from a specially fitted former Canadian Pacific Railway car. When the Mine Rescue building was constructed in 1915, 23 men were trained in mine rescue, and another 10 received first aid training. The building is located on the west end of the main downtown street, almost directly below the Greenhill Mine site, and backs onto the rail line in the event the team needed to travel to another mine. The front room of the building was used for training, while equipment was stored in the back area.

The Mine Rescue Building was built by one of the most prominent builders in Blairmore, Enrico Pozzi, who was the contractor for many residential, commercial, and industrial buildings in the Crowsnest Pass, and in Blairmore in particular. Born in Italy in 1878, he trained in coke oven construction before immigrating to Canada, and then to Frank in 1905. Initially working with the Canadian American Coke and Coal Company loading coal into railcars, he was soon hired by the Canadian Metals Company to build their zinc smelter in Frank. In 1913, he concluded that Blairmore was going to be a major centre, and he built a brick house alongside Lyon Creek. The following year, he purchased the construction business of Frayer and Sinclair, Blairmore's most prominent contracting firm at the time. Frayer and Sinclair had established their business in 1904, and handled many large projects in Blairmore's earliest days. In 1923, Pozzi purchased the failed zinc smelter buildings in Frank, and salvaged brick and other construction material for use on other buildings. In that same year, he built a sash and door factory. Until his death in 1930, his company was involved in the construction of more than 70 buildings, many of them significant and still in use in Blairmore. He constructed this building in 1915.

Although a very simple structure, it is a good example of a type of building built by West Canadian Collieries for its employees to undergo training. Utilitarian in purpose, the building carries characteristics inspired by the Arts and Crafts Movement, and what some refer to as the Craftsman style. The structure also mimics features of what is referred to as the California Bungalow, which actually originated in British Bengal in the 19th century, and then transported to Britain where it underwent influences from the Arts and Craftsman Movement before reaching North America where it became known more as a vacation cottage or seasonal dwelling. Such features can be seen in the low-gable roof with the stickwork in the wide open eave, which is mimicked by the same design for the roof over the front verandah; in the open verandah, with its closed rail flanked by large square pedestals that carry square wood posts and decorative wood brackets supporting the verandah roof; and in single-hung windows with two-two-over-two wood storm windows and multi-panelled wood entrance door.

Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form the one-storey, wood-frame building;
- Low-gable roof, with projecting eaves;
- Projecting verge on front with plan fascia, and stickwork detail, mimicked on verandah roof;
- Open verandah, with closed rail, square wood posts on pedestals, and wood brackets;
- Original fenestrations, single-hung windows, and two-over-two wood storm windows;
- Plain lintels and plain lug sills;
- Location on single lot, in residential district, west of the downtown; and
- Setback from street.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 331-2, 794-5.
2. Crowsnest Pass Historical Driving Tour: Blairmore, Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, 1990.

WEST CANADIAN COLLIERIES OFFICE

12305 20 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The West Canadian Collieries Office is a 1920, two-storey, Californian Spanish Colonial Revival-inspired, brick building, with a recessed, arched-entry beneath a second floor oriel window. The curved, stepped parapet roofline terminates at both ends with a curved decorative brick detail. Three arched ventilation openings are positioned above the oriel window, and are flanked by a round ventilation opening on each side. The building is located on a corner lot at the west end of the downtown district.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the West Canadian Collieries Office lies in its association with resource development; with the mining company; with Enrico Pozzi; and in its Italianate Revival-inspired design and construction. The structure is considered a landmark in the community.

The West Canadian Collieries Office has significance for its association with the coal mining industry 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, along with Joseph Tyrrell, surveyed the Pass for coal deposits in 1883, and discovered a two-foot thick seam of coal in the Blairmore Ridge. In 1887, Dawson published his definitive map of the region east of the Rocky Mountains and described the deposits of coal as “practically inexhaustible.” Within that context, Western Canadian Collieries (WCC) was formed in 1903, after J.J. Fleutot and C. Remy began working coal seams found north of Frank on Gold Creek.

The West Canadian Collieries (WCC) was the principal mine company in the Crowsnest Pass, and operated mines at Lille and Bellevue. Eventually, WCC took over two mine properties adjacent to Blairmore and moved their headquarters from Lille to Blairmore in 1907. The northern mine became the company’s very prosperous Greenhill Mine, and the mine to the south was closed. Work at the Greenhill mine started in 1911, with the first deliveries coming in 1914. With the railway demanding more coal, WCC opened two strip mines in the Grassy Mountain area. By 1947, more than 500 miners were employed, producing 3,000-tons of coal per day. However, in 1958, the peak production passed causing the Greenhill Mine to be closed.

The West Canadian Collieries Office was built by Enrico Pozzi, one of the most prominent builders in Blairmore who was the contractor for many residential, commercial, and industrial buildings in the Crowsnest Pass, and in Blairmore in particular. Born in Italy in 1878, he trained in coke oven construction before immigrating to Canada, and then to Frank

in 1905. Initially working with the Canadian American Coke and Coal Company loading coal into railcars, he was soon hired by the Canadian Metals Company to build their zinc smelter in Frank. In 1913, he concluded that Blairmore was going to be a major centre, and he built a brick house alongside Lyon Creek. The following year, he purchased the construction business of Frayer and Sinclair, Blairmore's most prominent contracting firm at the time. Frayer and Sinclair had established their business in 1904, and handled many large projects in Blairmore's earliest days. In 1923, Pozzi purchased the failed zinc smelter buildings in Frank, and salvaged brick and other construction material for use on other buildings. In that same year, he built a sash and door factory. Until his death in 1930, his company was involved in the construction of more than 70 buildings, many of them significant and still in use in Blairmore. He constructed this building in 1920.

The mass, scale, and form of the two-storey, Californian Spanish Colonial Revival-inspired building has a visually striking appearance on the west end of the downtown main street. The curved cornice, curved arches, arched crowns and the oriel are all prominent on the facade. The brick pattern is common bond, and brick is used to highlight several details on the facade, such as in the arched continuous lintel, sills for the three ventilation openings in the upper façade, and arches on the ends of the curved parapet. There are also circular ventilation openings, with brick trim on either side of the upper façade. The sills are brick, and there are brick columns on either side of the arched central entrance. Concrete is used on other lintels and sills. The oriel window has a wood shake roof, and from the rear of the building extends a large concrete barrel-roofed vault used to store WCC documents.

The building is considered a landmark in the community due to its connection with the WCC and the mining industry, and for its prominent location on a corner lot in the downtown that marked the importance of, and power in, the WCC's position in the community at its time of construction.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the West Canadian Collieries Office include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey brick building;
- Brick common bond;
- Parapet, with curved central portion, and curved brick detail at each end;
- Three arched ventilation openings in central of parapet, with continuous brick lintel and sill;
- Round ventilation openings at either end of upper façade;
- All fenestration opening on all levels;
- Concrete sills, and lintels;
- Oriel window above entry;
- Windows on either side of bay window, with continuous concrete lintels, and continuous brick sill;
- Arched, recessed central entry;
- Concrete, arch roof vault at rear of building;
- Location on main commercial downtown street; and
- Setback from public sidewalk.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 23, 41, 95-6, 794-5.
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. Wm. James Cousins, *A History of the Crow's Nest Pass*, (Calgary: The Historic Trails Society of Alberta, 1951), 24-5.

F.M. THOMPSON WEST END STORE

12321 20 AVENUE

Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The F.M. Thompson West End Store is a 1922, H-shaped, two-storey, Arts and Crafts-inspired building clad with smooth plaster, and has a flat-roofed addition on the east side. The main building has two gable-roofed wings separated by a recessed deep wall with an arched opening leading to the main arched entrance that has a half-wheel transom. The archway carries an open closed-rail balcony above. The building is located near the west end of the downtown commercial district.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with commercial urban development; with Enrico Pozzi; with the F.M. Thompson Company; and in its design and construction. The building is considered a landmark in the community.

The F.M. Thompson West End Store contributed to Blairmore's urban commercial development. Blairmore's beginnings are similar to other pioneer communities in that the community just provided the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As more people and families settled in the Pass, amenities increased to serve the needs of the growing population. The F.M. Thompson West End Store is a good example of an uncommon building type that combined commercial activity and accommodation. The main level was used as a grocery store on the west side and a liquor store on the east side. The recessed entry then gave access to apartments above. The West Canadian Collieries owned a large portion of what is now west Blairmore and constructed this building in 1922 as one of several commercial and residential buildings it had built.

The F.M. Thompson West End Store was built by one of the most prominent builders in Blairmore, Enrico Pozzi, who was the contractor for many residential, commercial, and industrial buildings in the Crowsnest Pass, and in Blairmore in particular. Born in Italy in 1878, he trained in coke oven construction before immigrating to Canada, and then to Frank in 1905. Initially working with the Canadian American Coke and Coal Company loading coal into railcars, he was soon hired by the Canadian Metals Company to build their zinc smelter in Frank. In 1913, he concluded that Blairmore was going to be a major centre, and he built a brick house alongside Lyon Creek. The following year, he purchased the construction business of Frayer and Sinclair, Blairmore's most prominent contracting firm at the time. Frayer and Sinclair had established their business in 1904, and handled many large projects in Blairmore's earliest days. In 1923, Pozzi purchased the failed zinc smelter buildings in Frank, and salvaged brick and other construction material for use on other buildings. In that same year, he built a sash and door factory. Until his death in 1930, his company was involved

in the construction of more than 70 buildings, many of them significant and still in use in Blairmore. He constructed this building in 1922.

F.M. Thompson and his partner F.M. Pinkney initially opened a general store in Lille in 1908. After the mine at Lille closed in 1912, the business was moved to Blairmore. Thompson and Pinkney were general merchants, at times selling clothing, footwear, groceries, meat, hardware, and animal feed. The original Blairmore location for their store was towards the east end of the downtown. Thompson and Pinkney opened this second location, the “West End” store in 1922. They occupied the west portion of the building, and the Alberta Liquor Control Board operated from the east side. The upstairs contained the Margaret Apartments.

The design and construction of the building is unique in that its H-shape footprint is rare in Blairmore, and its balanced symmetry, recessed entrance, central arch with a balcony above, as well as the roll moulding and keystone arch have somewhat of a Spanish Colonial-Revival flavour, but is more influenced by the Arts and Crafts Movement with exposed half timbering, stucco, extended eaves and decorative brackets. While the roofs on the wings are gable in the front, they are hip at the rear; and the east wing has a flat roof. In each gable end is a vertical slot with brick details. On the rear hip roofs are small ventilation dormers. The eaves are projecting with plain fascia, and the projecting verges have exposed purloins, and a decorated fascia. There are curved stucco lintels on the upper front façade window openings. The recessed central entry to the apartments above is arched with a keystone. The entry has two four-panel wood doors with a multi-light shaped transom. Just above the main display windows across the front façade runs a sign band, with angled concrete at the bottom, and concrete roll moulding at the top. On the rear, is an upper open-rail balcony connecting the two sides of the H-shape.

The resource is considered a landmark in the community by the nature of its distinctive appearance, detailing, and long-time association with the F.M. Thompson Company.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the F.M. Thompson West End Store include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of a H-shape two-storey building;
- Two roofs on the wings of the H that are gable on the front, and hip on the rear;
- Small ventilation gable dormers on rear hip roofs;
- Exposed rafters and purloins; and projecting eaves with exposed rafters and decorated fascia;
- Flat roof on east wing;
- Vertical openings in either gable end, with brick detail above and below;
- Recessed central entry through a brick arch with a keystone;
- Two, four-panel, wood and glass doors under multi-light shaped transom;
- Fenestration pattern; all original multi-paned wood windows, and brick sills;
- Curved stucco lintels on upper front window openings;
- Second floor open rail balcony at the rear;
- Small brick details on façade along sign band area; and roll moulding;
- 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), 195-96, 794-5.
2. Crowsnest Museum and Archives/Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque “F.M. Thompson West End Store.”
3. Crowsnest Pass Historical Driving Tour: Blairmore, Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, 1990.

GREENHILL HOTEL

12326 20 AVENUE

Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Greenhill Hotel is a 1921 Registered Historical Resource. It is a two-and-a-half-storey U-shape building, with a gambrel roof on the front portion, and low-hip roof on the two wings. The main entry has Doric columns supporting an entablature. Under the gable ends of the gambrel roof are two-storey open verandahs. The hotel is located on the south side of the downtown commercial street, and across the street from the West Canadian Collieries office, and the Greenhill Grill.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Greenhill Hotel lies in its association with urban commercial development and West Canadian Collieries; in its design and construction, and its rarity. The building is considered a landmark in the community.

The Greenhill Hotel contributed to the commercial development of Blairmore. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for it to be the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live, continued to expand as more people and families settled in the Pass. With expansion came the need to accommodate visitors and to conduct business in a more formal manner in spaces that would provide for meetings of various size. Additional social activity was also provided by way of the tavern, which was close to the Greenhill mine and was very popular with the miners.

Built in 1921 by the West Canadian Collieries, this hotel met the needs for visiting mine company directors and their employees, and was conveniently located almost directly across the street from the West Canadian Collieries General Office building. The company located their headquarters in Blairmore even though the first mines they operated were some distance away at Lille and Bellevue. Eventually WCC took over two mine properties adjacent to Blairmore. The northern mine would become the company’s very prosperous Greenhill Mine. With the railway demanding more coal, West Canadian Collieries opened two strip mines in the Grassy Mountain area. By 1947, more than 500 miners were employed, producing 3,000-tons of coal per day. During the most prosperous times, the hotel served WCC well in accommodating business activity.

The hotel was designed by architects Burrell and Basevi of Calgary, and built by Calgary contractor W. Pettifor. The gambrel roof design for a hotel is very rare in Canada. The building footprint is a U-shape plan of hollow brick tile with stucco cladding. It has a gambrel roof on the main building, and a low-hip roof on the two wings. On either end of the main building are two-storey open verandahs, with open rails, and fire escapes from the second-storey. The gable ends

of the gambrel roof have decorative half-timbering, and there are three shed dormers with nine-over-nine, double-hung, wood windows on the main building facing the street. What was once the main entry has a neoclassical portico with a raised platform, and Doric columns supporting an entablature and a flat roof. On either side of the entry are three nine-over-nine wood windows with continuous concrete lintels and sills. Above the entry is a vertical projecting neon “HOTEL” sign. On the east and west sides of the building are main floor porches and second storey balconies, both with pillars and wood brackets.

The Greenhill Hotel is also significant for its rarity. While the gambrel roof, in itself, is not rare in Canada, and often found on either houses or barns, it is rare to be used as a hotel roof. In Canada, there is just one hotel with a gambrel roof listed on the Canadian Register of Historic Places.

The Greenhill Hotel is considered a landmark in Blairmore. The hotel is one of the few commercial buildings located on the south side of the downtown main street, and backing onto the Canadian Pacific Railway. With its location, and the rare gambrel roof design for a hotel in Canada, the building is a significant structure in the Crowsnest Pass.

Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey U-shape building;
- Gambrel roof on the main structure, and low-hip roof on the two rear wings that form the U-shape;
- Two-and-a-half-storey main building and two-storey wings;
- Brick and concrete foundation;
- Projecting eaves, with plain fascia and soffit, and moulded frieze;
- Half-timbering in gable ends of gambrel roof;
- Three shed dormers facing street;
- Recessed window openings;
- Common nine-over-nine pane arrangement, fixed on main floor, double-hung on upper floor;
- Raised front platform entry, with Doric columns supporting an entablature and a flat roof;
- Vertical projecting neon “HOTEL” sign above entry;
- Three nine-over-nine windows either side of entry, with continuous concrete lintels and sills;
- Red painted square-shape brick detail above main entry side windows;
- Two-storey structures on either end of the main building, with open verandahs and open rails, and decorated posts;
- Steel fire escapes from second floor verandahs;
- Stucco band encircling structure, just below second floor windows;
- East and west side main floor porches and second storey balconies, both with pillars and wood brackets;
- Proximity to other commercial buildings on the main street; and
- Abutment to public sidewalk.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Walking Tour “Blairmore.”
2. Alberta Culture and Community Spirit, Historic Resources Management Branch, Old Stephen’s College, 8820-112 Street, Edmonton, File: Des. 842.
3. Canadian Register of Historic Places, www.historicplaces.ca/en/pages/about-a-propos.aspx.
4. Crowsnest Pass Historical Driving Tour: Blairmore, Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, 1990.

GREENHILL GRILL/J.E. UPTON BUILDING

12327 20 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Greenhill Grill/J.E. Upton Building is a 1922 Registered Historical Resource. It is a two-storey Californian Spanish Colonial Revival-inspired, stucco building with a decorative stepped parapet, and a central upper oriel window over an arched entry. On both sides of the central entry are large display windows, with transom windows above and paneled bulkheads below. It is located on the north side of the main downtown commercial street, across from the Greenhill Hotel.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban commercial development, with West Canadian Collieries, and with J. E. Upton; and, in its design and construction. The building is considered a landmark in the community.

The Greenhill Grill was a significant contributor to commercial development in Blairmore. The Greenhill Grill and Dining Room served the Greenhill Hotel across the street, and the west half held the only custom tailor in Blairmore, J.E. Upton. Apartments upstairs provided accommodation for the growing population, and provided close proximity to amenities and prepared meals. Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line when buildings consisted of only a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for it to be the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore’s beginnings are similar to other pioneer communities in that the community just provided the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As more people and families settled in the Pass, schools and churches were built, entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The Greenhill Grill, built for West Canadian Collieries just east of the company headquarters, contributed to this early development in serving the needs of the community, and those who arrived on business with the West Canadian Collieries.

Built by the West Canadian Collieries, the Greenhill Grill is very similar to the design of the West Canadian Collieries General Office. In fact, it speaks to the continuity of the company and the influence it held. The company was formed in 1907, and the decision by WCC to build its headquarters in Blairmore helped the town grow. WCC began developing the Greenhill Mine on the north side of Blairmore in 1911. By 1920, the company was very successful and profitable, and made the decision to develop its property in West Blairmore. They had a mix of commercial and residential buildings constructed. They built the Greenhill Hotel on the south side of the downtown main street, near the company

office, for employees and visiting European investors. The Greenhill Grill was built by West Canadian Collieries to provide meals for guests at the Greenhill Hotel, which was just across the street.

The Greenhill Grill is also associated with J.E. Upton. The restaurant was in the east half of the building, while the west side was occupied by tailor John E. Upton. Upton arrived in Blairmore in 1921, and opened Blairmore's only custom tailor shop. He was an original member of the Blairmore United Church; a founding member of the music festival; and founder, in 1926, of the Hillcrest Orchestra, which would later become the Crowsnest Pass Symphony.

The building has Californian Spanish Colonial Revival-inspired details that is, again, similar in many respects to that of the WCC Office, two properties to the west. There is a decorated stepped parapet, with curved decoration at both ends, and an inverted droplet-shape below. There are three small, arched ventilation openings in the centre upper façade. The central entry is recessed, with raised stucco columns on either side, and the entry door is wood panel and glass with single light, flat transom. On either side of central entry, are large display windows with transom windows above and bulkheads below, and separate entrances for main level businesses. Above the entry is an oriel window flanked by three windows that have a continuous lintel and sill, and what could be interpreted as floor joists are horizontal wood members protruding out below the windows.

The building is considered a landmark in the community in terms of its contributions to the historic character of commercial area, and in its imitating physical features with other West Canadian Collieries buildings that collectively bring a sense of richness to the downtown.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Greenhill Grill Store include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey brick building;
- Stucco cladding;
- Curved stepped parapet, with curved decoration at both ends, and inverted droplet-shape below;
- Three small, arched ventilation openings in centre upper façade;
- Oriel window above entry, with three windows on either side, with continuous lintel and sill, and horizontal wood members protruding below the windows;
- Recessed central entry, with raised stucco columns on either side;
- Entry door is wood panel and glass with single light, flat transom;
- On either side of central entry, large display windows, with transom windows above, and bulkheads below, and separate entrances for main level businesses;
- All fenestrations and original wood windows;
- Balconies on rear;
- Recessed side windows with concrete sills;
- Location on main street adjacent other commercial buildings; and
- Abutment to the public sidewalk.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 381-2, 911.
2. Alberta Culture and Community Spirit, Historic Resources Management Branch, Old St. Stephen's College, 8820 - 112 Street, Edmonton, AB T6G 2P8 (File: Des. 1869).
3. Crowsnest Pass Historical Driving Tour: Blairmore, Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, 1990.

OLD MAUDE

20 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

Old Maude is a 1914, steam locomotive, and tender (coal car), that operated at both the Hillcrest and Greenhill Mines. It is a black, narrow-gauge engine, and is the only 2-6-0 steam locomotive of the 14 steam locomotives currently on display in Alberta. It is located in a stationary park on 20th Avenue in Blairmore, adjacent to the Canadian Pacific Railway line.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its design and construction; in its association with coal mining through the Hillcrest and Greenhill Mines; and in its status as a landmark in the community.

There is significance for the association of Old Maude with its design and construction, which facilitated its use as an efficient method for hauling coal from the mines where it operated. The black steam locomotive was constructed in 1914, at the Canadian Locomotive Company facilities in Kingston, Ontario. It has a 2-6-0 wheel arrangement of two leading wheels on one axle, six powered and coupled driving wheels on three axles, and no trailing wheels. While the 4-6-0 ten-wheeler was more popular, the 2-6-0 worked better in restricted spaces, such as a mine operation.

The locomotive began its working life with the City of Winnipeg, where it was known as “Star,” and given the number “1.” It was acquired next by the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway (GWWDR), and used to haul freight and passengers between Winnipeg and Shoal Lake, Manitoba. The engine was purchased from the GWWDR by Hillcrest Collieries, where it remained until the mine closed in 1939. The engine, named “Old Maude” by her crew, hauled coal cars from the Hillcrest Mine tipple, on spur line to the Canadian Pacific Railway main line. After the Hillcrest Mine closed in 1939, Old Maude was doing similar work at the West Canadian Collieries Greenhill Mine.

The steam engine is an important relic of the coal mining industry in the valley, and has been embraced by the community. The engine was retired when the Greenhill mine closed in 1958. When it was learned, after the closure of the Greenhill Mine, that the engine would be sold as scrap, the community rallied to save it. Funds were raised by the Blairmore Board of Trade and, in 1967, as a Canadian Centennial project, the locomotive was purchased and moved to the current location, adjacent to the tracks where it once worked hauling coal. Old Maude is a unique piece of the Crowsnest mining history and is the only known steam locomotive with a 2-6-0 wheel arrangement in Alberta.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Old Maude include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the 1914 steam locomotive;
- 2-6-0 wheel arrangement;
- The colour (black) of the locomotive;
- All construction components; and
- Proximity to rail line.

Sources:

1. www.steamlocomotive.info/vlocomotive.cfm?Display=1798, accessed May 25, 2014.
2. www.railways.incanada.net/Articles/Article1993_1.html, accessed May 28, 2014.
3. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Signage "Old Maude."
4. <http://www.steamlocomotive.com/lists/searchdb.php?country=CAN&state=AB>, accessed September 2, 2014.
5. <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2-6-0>, accessed September 5, 2014.

ALBERTA GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES

12519 20 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Alberta Government Telephones Building is a 1928, one-storey, brick building with a hip roof located on the north side of the downtown commercial district. There are several substantial vertical window openings on either side of the covered entry, with a pane arrangement of six-over-nine, and six-over-eighteen. There are stepped brick details under the windows.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Alberta Government Telephones building lies in its association with Alberta Government Telephones; in its brick construction and use of brick detailing; and in its status as a landmark in the community.

The first telecommunications in the Crowsnest Pass was the telegraph system employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR). Henry Lyon came to the Blairmore as a telegraph operator with the CPR. He soon left the railway, and became a significant business owner, local government figure, and entrepreneur. With partners Duncan McIntyre, Joseph Montalbetti, and Joe Woods they formed the Alberta Telephone Company, which established a telephone system among several Pass communities, and eventually connecting to the outside world. In 1907, the Alberta Phone Company was sold to the Alberta Government, which the year before had acquired several private phone services in the province, and created Albert Government Telephones. A two-storey wood-frame building was constructed by AGT on this site for its office and expanded switching equipment, and replaced with the current one-storey brick building after a destructive fire in 1927. For decades, it was where residents paid their bills and had contact with the phone company. It is also where, until replaced by modern switching equipment, generations of women worked as telephone operators. The operators were the voice of the phone company, from connecting personal and business calls, to dealing with emergencies. The system was used to interconnect telephones between users, and used electrical cords or switches to establish connections between local subscribers, and to other local exchanges throughout North America. It was an essential component of manual telephone exchange, and was operated by one or more persons, thus the name “operators.”

The building is also significant for its design and brick construction. Brick is used extensively in its architectural features. The brick is laid in a stretcher bond pattern, with rows of soldier bricks running just below the roof line, and also just above the foundation on the side walls. Bricks are used to create a curved, closed rail on either side of the front entry, beneath a hip roof supported by square wood posts, and with decorative wood brackets. Brick columns separate

the window openings on either side of the entry, and the window sills are composed of bricks set on an angle to drain water away from the window ledge. On the front of the building, beneath the corner of each window, and above the foundation, is a pattern of four bricks in a step pattern projecting out from the building. On the rear of the building, brick voussoirs are used above two block glass openings.

The AGT building is also considered a landmark in the community. Since the early 1900s, this site has been associated by residents of Blairmore with AGT, “the phone company” and, since 1928, this building has been AGT’s physical presence in the community.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Alberta Government Telephones building include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey brick building;
- Hip roof, with a hip-gable on the west wing;
- Projecting eaves, with exposed rafters and plain fascia;
- Stretcher brick bond;
- Raked brick sills, and brick detailing under windows;
- Soldier brick rows around base, and top of wall encircling structure;
- Projecting corbelled brick along base of front façade;
- Sloped brick detailing on either side of entrance;
- Hip roof covered entry, with wood columns and brackets;
- Large vertical multi-pane wood windows;
- Glass block window, and glass block transom over rear door;
- Brick chimney;
- Location on primary downtown commercial street; and
- Setback from the public sidewalk.

Sources:

1. “Alberta Telephone Company.” Heritage Community Foundation Alberta Online Encyclopedia. April 6, 2014. [wayback.archiveit.org/2217/20101208161836/http://www.abheritage.ca/telephone/era/alberta_telephone.html](http://www.abheritage.ca/telephone/era/alberta_telephone.html).

UNION BANK

12707 20 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Union Bank is a 1923, two-storey, brick building with architectural details that include a stepped parapet, entablature, and a cornice above the upper windows. The upper windows are recessed with a six-over-one pane arrangements, and brick sills. The entry has a concrete entablature and the main front window has a concrete sill and lintel. The building is located on the main street of the commercial district.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban commercial development, with the Union Bank of Canada, with the Royal Bank of Canada, and with Enrico Pozzi; and also in its design and construction, status as a landmark in the community.

The Union Bank provided financial services in Blairmore. At a time when the population was increasing, and business was expanding, the Union Bank provided the financial means for business in the community to make trade and be economically viable. Initially, Blairmore was known as Tenth Siding on the rail line when buildings consisted of only a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for it to be the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore’s beginnings are similar to other pioneer communities in that the community just provided the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As more people and families settled in the Pass, schools and churches were built, entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. This two-storey brick Union Bank building was completed in 1923, and continues to represent the solidity of the banking establishment and the position it held within the community.

The bank itself was formed in Quebec City in 1912, as the Union Bank of Lower Canada, and relocated, in 1912, to Winnipeg and renamed the Union Bank of Canada. It was known as the “pioneer bank of Western Canada” as it rapidly expanded across the prairies, and was the first chartered bank in Alberta. It aggressively opened new branches in shacks and tents as it followed the developing railways across the west. The Blairmore branch opened in 1906, and moved into this two-storey brick building in 1923. However, due to the bank’s rapid growth and the post-World War I depression, the bank was forced to merge with the Royal Bank of Canada in 1925. The Royal Bank operated in this building until 1976.

The Union Bank was built by one of the most prominent builders in Blairmore, Enrico Pozzi, who was the contractor for many residential, commercial, and industrial buildings in the Crowsnest Pass, and in Blairmore in particular. Born in Italy in 1878, he trained in coke oven construction before immigrating to Canada, and then to Frank in 1905. Initially working with the Canadian American Coke and Coal Company loading coal into railcars, he was soon hired by the Canadian Metals Company to build their zinc smelter in Frank. In 1913, he concluded that Blairmore was going to be a major centre, and he built a brick house alongside Lyon Creek. The following year, he purchased the construction business of Frayer and Sinclair, Blairmore's most prominent contracting firm at the time. Frayer and Sinclair had established their business in 1904, and handled many large projects in Blairmore's earliest days. In 1923, Pozzi purchased the failed zinc smelter buildings in Frank, and salvaged brick and other construction material for use on other buildings. In that same year, he built a sash and door factory. Until his death in 1930, his company was involved in the construction of more than 70 buildings, many of them significant and still in use in Blairmore. He constructed this building in c1916.

Significance also exists in the design and construction of the Union Bank. It features a stepped parapet with a metal cornice, and concrete window sills and lintels. Below the parapet is an elaborate wood entablature, which wraps around the sounds of the building, as does a narrow wood cornice. The upper windows are recessed in the brick common bond wall. They have brick sills, and a six-over-one pane arrangement. The off-centre entry is on the east side, and has a concrete entablature. On the main floor is a fixed, wood frame, central window with smaller double-hung windows on either side, and with a concrete lintel and sill. On the upper rear of the building is a small semi-elliptical window with voussoirs.

This building is considered a landmark in the community as for several decades it was an important financial institution in the small community.

Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building;
- Brick common bond;
- All fenestrations and original wood windows;
- Stepped parapet, upper wood entablature, and metal cornice above upper windows;
- Recessed upper windows, with six-over-one pane arrangement, and brick sills;
- Off-centre right entry with concrete entablature;
- Main floor fixed, wood-frame, central window with smaller double-hung windows on either side, with concrete lintel and sill;
- Upper rear, small semi-elliptical window with voussoirs;
- Proximity to other commercial buildings on the main street; and setback from public sidewalk.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Pass Heritage Society, *Crowsnest and Its People: Millennium Edition* (Lethbridge: Robins Southern Printing, 1979), 198-9.
2. www.thewsburns.com/id71.html, accessed June 13, 2014.
3. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Building Plaque "Union Bank."

ALBERTA HOTEL

12827 20 AVENUE

Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Alberta Hotel is a 1901, two-storey, wood-frame building located on a corner lot on the main commercial street in the downtown. The flat roofed building has a corner entrance, and is covered with shiplap siding. There is an upper level cornice with decorative wood brackets, which runs along the south and east sides of the roof line. The main level has a series of display windows and the upper floor is lined with a series of original fenestration openings that likely once contained single-hung windows.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Alberta Hotel lies in its association with urban commercial development and with Emilo Picariello; and in its early 1900s Boomtown design and construction. The resource is considered a landmark in the Crowsnest Pass.

The Alberta Hotel provided a number of services to the community of Blairmore. Built during Blairmore's first boom. The hotel was one of the most impressive hotels in Blairmore, and provided necessary accommodation that was difficult to find during the boom and the expanding population at the time. Built in 1901, Abraham Sparks bought the hotel in 1902, and also purchased the nearby Cosmopolitan Hotel 1912.

The Alberta Hotel is associated with infamous bootlegger Emilio Picariello. He purchased the Alberta Hotel in 1918, at which time he allowed the hotel to be used to care for victims of the Spanish Influenza outbreak. During Prohibition, "Emperor Pick" Picariello operated his liquor smuggling business from the hotel, storing some of the illegal alcohol in tunnels from the hotel that led under the street. In September 1922, Picariello and Florence (Filomena) Lassandro were involved in the shooting death of Cst. Steve Lawson. The pair were hanged the following year.

The hotel is significant for its 1900s Boomtown design and construction. Although the hotel was constructed in 1901, the building was moved slightly in 1912 to the west, and a new portion of the hotel was constructed on the corner. The building retains the footprint of the 1912 building, and the original fenestrations on the upper level with a corner entrance onto the downtown main street. It has a plain parapet, with a large wood cornice with brackets beneath, which runs along the street and avenue sides.

The Alberta Hotel is considered a landmark to the community due to its mass, scale, and form on its corner location, and is felt to be a contributing historic resource to the Blairmore main street landscape.

Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey wood frame building;
- Boomtown character;
- Corner entry;
- Fenestration openings;
- Upper wood cornice;
- Shiplap siding;
- Wood trim on doors and windows;
- Location on corner lot; and
- Abutment to public sidewalk.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, "Alberta Hotel."
2. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Photo Companion: Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1990), 92.

RED TRAIL MOTORS

12919 20 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Red Trail Motors building is a 1923, one-storey, brick commercial building with large display windows. It has a stepped, curved parapet. The building is located on the main commercial street in the downtown.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value lies in its association with urban commercial development, with transportation, and with Enrico Pozzi; and also for its design and construction.

The Red Trail Motors building has contributed to the development of Blairmore's commercial downtown sector. In the early 1920s, this building contained the Blairmore Garage Company, at which time the façade underwent extensive changes. The centre of the building incorporated doors to enable vehicles to go in and out, and a gas pump once existed on the sidewalk in front of the building. The building was then purchased by Joe Fumagalli in 1929, at which time it then functioned as the Red Trail Motors garage. New pumps were then installed, and the west section contained the sales area and the east section contained the show room. Joe Fumagalli sold Oldmosbile vehicles for 12 years, as well as Wilys Overland cars, and from 1931 to 1947 he was also Ford dealer.

The Red Trail Motors building is also significant for its association with transportation. The resource provided the necessary provisions and repairs to motor vehicles that ventured into the passible and not so passible trails and roads that existed during the early development years of the Pass. Before the current highway was constructed over the Crowsnest Pass, the preferred route was 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, and by motor vehicles as early as 1910. In 1912, the Crowsnest Pass was used by Thomas Wilby and Fonce Haney, out of interest, they drove a Canadian-made REO Motor Company sedan from Halifax to Victoria in 52 days. Because of both the steep climbs, and the under-powered car, they were forced several times to get out and push the vehicle before they reached the summit. In 1913, communities in the eastern Pass pressured the Alberta government to participate in the construction of a Trans-Canada Highway. Much of the work took place between 1917 and 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 from the east through to the summit. In the 1920s, major roads were given colours for names, with coloured markers on posts and trees along the route. The Red Trail was the route from Walsh through Medicine Hat, Fort Macleod, and the Pass. The building was first built for the Blairmore Garage Company owned by

Louis Dutil. A succession of motor vehicle dealerships followed...Crow's Nest Pass Motors (Lance Morgan), Red Trail Motors (Joe Fumagalli), and Blairmore Motors (Charles Sartoris).

Significance also exists for the building's association with builder Enrico Pozzi, who built residential, commercial, and industrial buildings in the Crowsnest Pass, and in Blairmore in particular. Pozzi was born in Italy, where he learned construction, including coke oven construction. He immigrated to Canada, arriving in Frank in 1905, where he obtained work with the Canadian American Coke and Coal Company loading coal into railcars. He was soon hired by the Canadian Metals Company to build their zinc smelter in Frank. In 1913, he concluded that Blairmore was going to be a major centre, and he built a brick house alongside Lyon Creek. The following year, he purchased the construction business of Frayer and Sinclair, Blairmore's most prominent contracting firm. In 1923, Pozzi purchased the failed zinc smelter buildings in Frank, and salvaged brick and other construction material for use on other buildings, many on the main street in Blairmore. In that same year, he built a sash and door factory. Until his death in 1930, his company was involved in the construction of more than seventy buildings, many of them significant and still in use in Blairmore.

There is also significance in the design and construction of the building. The building retains its original footprint, as well as the mass, scale, and form of the retail auto dealership. The brick superstructure has decorative brickwork along the base of the building, and in the concrete supports between the large display windows.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Red Trail Motors Grocery include its:

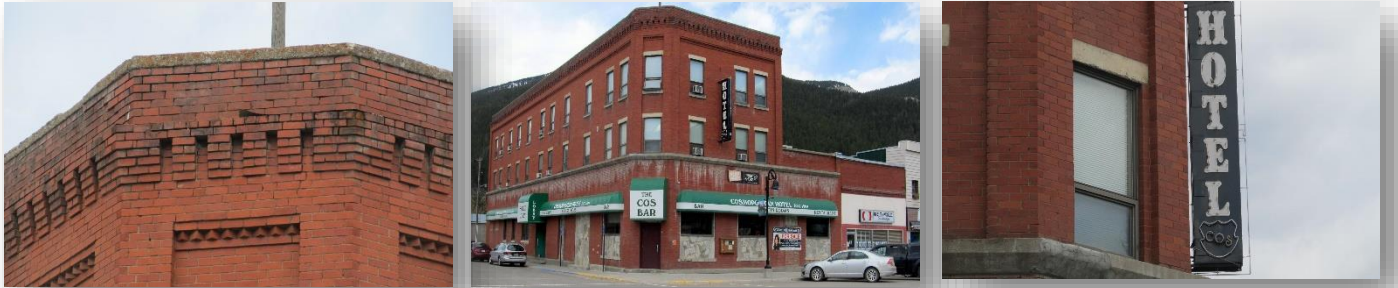
- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building;
- Raked, flat roof;
- Brick superstructure;
- Fenestration;
- Decorative brickwork;
- Abutment to the pedestrian sidewalk; and
- Proximity to other commercial structures on the main street.

Sources:

1. EDA Collaborative, *Coleman Tourism Theme Study*, (Edmonton: 1981), 14.
2. Thomas Wilby, *A Motor Tour Through Canada*, (London: John Lane. 1914). 231-5.
3. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 34.
4. Crowsnest Pass Heritage Society, *Crowsnest and Its People: Millennium Edition* (Lethbridge: Robins Southern Printing, 1979), 298.

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL

13001 20 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Cosmopolitan Hotel is an impressive 1912, three-storey, Early Commercial, brick building located on a corner lot on the main commercial street in downtown Blairmore. The upper level brick cornice has elaborate brick detailing, and there is a concrete band that runs around the street and avenue sides of the structure between the first and second floors. There is an angled corner entrance, and a projecting neon “HOTEL” sign on the front of the building.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Cosmopolitan Hotel lies with its association with urban commercial development; in its design and construction; and in its status as a landmark in the community.

The Cosmopolitan Hotel was originally built in 1904 during the first years of Blairmore’s boom period. The owner of the first hotel, Harry Howard, made such a profitable business selling liquor to the haggard miners at days end that he supplied liquor outside the legal time and days policed by the local Board of Liquor Commissioners. His liquor license was revoked in 1911, after which he sold the original hotel to Abraham A. Sparks, who also owned the Alberta Hotel just down the street. However, a fire in 1912 destroyed a number of buildings, including the original hotel. Sparks hired contractor E. Morino to rebuild the hotel and work began immediately to replace it with “a solid brick structure” that was completed by November of the same year. The Cosmopolitan Hotel was the most impressive hotel in the area, and contained 50 rooms with hot and cold water, and some had private baths. Those who stayed at the hotel were often Blairmore residents, as permanent accommodation in the growing community was hard to find. Hotel rates ranged from \$35 per month to \$40 with meals. The building continues to operate as a hotel today.

The brick Cosmopolitan Hotel is one of the most imposing buildings in downtown Blairmore. Three stories in height gives the structure a sense of permanence, stability, and durability. The time of its construction is significant because it was at a time when the initial boom was affected by the defeat of the federal Liberal government under Laurier. Reduction in investment, mine closures, unemployment, and falling land prices were all occurring at this time. The hotel, on the other hand, was a sign of strength. Built flush to the sidewalk on a corner lot by contractor E. Morino, this Early Commercial building is built with a brick stretcher bond pattern. The hotel has an angled corner entry with the angle continuing the full height of the building, to a plain parapet roofline with a corbelled brick entablature. A tall flagpole still exists on the southwest angled corner of the roof. The original window fenestrations on the top two floors have concrete sills and lintels, and there is a raised concrete belt course below the second floor windows that runs

along the street and avenue sides of the building. These same sides have recessed wall planes with decorated brick along their upper edge. The main street side of the building carries a vertical projecting neon “HOTEL” sign..

The Cosmopolitan Hotel is considered a landmark in the community. “The Cos,” as it is known locally, is the tallest and largest building on the main street. When constructed, it was described as the most impressive building in Blairmore. The building is very imposing in terms of its size and its location, and speaks to confidence investors had in the community at that time.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Cosmopolitan Hotel building include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the three-storey building;
- Continued use as a hotel;
- Brick superstructure with a stretcher bond brick superstructure cover;
- Plain parapet roofline with a corbelled brick entablature;
- Recessed wall plane on street and avenue sides, and on the angled corner, with decorated brick along their upper edge;
- Fenestration openings on all levels;
- Concrete sills and lintels;
- Concrete belt course below second floor windows, running along street and avenue sides;
- Neon “HOTEL” sign;
- Angled corner entry, with angle continued on second and third floors;
- Flagpole;
- Location on a primary corner in the downtown, and proximity to other commercial buildings; and
- Abutment to the public sidewalk.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Walking Tour “Blairmore.”
2. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque, “The Cos.”
3. Crowsnest Pass Historical Driving Tour: Blairmore, Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, 1990.

BRISCO BUILDING

13019 20 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Brisco Building is a c1913, two-storey, Early Commercial, brick building clad with shiplap and clapboard, and some pressed metal on the bulkheads. There is a recessed central entry into the main floor business, with a second door on the east side leading to stairs to the upper floor. The building is located on the north side of the main commercial downtown street.

Heritage Value

The municipal significance of the resource lies in its association with urban commercial development; and in its design and construction.

The Brisco Building is significant for its association with the commercial development of Blairmore. Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line when buildings consisted of only a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for it to be the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore’s beginnings are similar to other pioneer communities in that the community just provided the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As more people and families settled in the Pass, schools and churches were built, entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. After the 1912 fire that destroyed several downtown buildings, R.M. Brisco had this brick building constructed for his men’s wear store, and his family lived upstairs. The Blairmore Trading Company occupied the space from 1916 to 1926, with owner F.S. Kafoury and his family living in the upstairs apartment. Fat’s Bowling Alley was on the main floor in the 1930s, and later Fat’s Chop Suey Restaurant. In the 1940s, the upstairs was the office of the Pass Daily Herald newspaper.

The resource is also significant for its design and construction. In 1912, a fire destroyed several buildings in the downtown, including the previous building on this site. As with most new buildings after the fire, the structure R.M. Brisco had constructed was made of brick. The c1913, Early Commercial building retains its original mass, scale, and form of the two-storey structure. The large display windows and a recessed entry are typical of an early commercial building. Due to the modern slipcovers currently applied to the building, the upper fenestration locations, and the metal slipcover capping the parapet, it is very possible that the original arched window openings, as well as a large arched window opening between, may still be intact, as well as the original brick parapet.

Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building;
- Brick superstructure;
- Plain parapet roofline;
- Recessed entry;
- Proximity to other commercial buildings in the downtown; and
- Abutment to the public sidewalk.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative building plaque “Brisco Building.”

KUBIK'S GROCERY

13043 20 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

Kubik's Grocery is a c1924 Early Commercial, one-storey building, with a recessed entry, large display windows, with transom windows above and brick bulkheads below. There are two doors in the entry serving the two businesses on either side. The building is located on the main commercial street in the downtown.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of Kubik's Grocery lies in its association with urban commercial development; and in its design and construction.

The resource has significance for its association with commercial retail development in Blairmore. Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line when buildings consisted of only a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for it to be the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore's beginnings are similar to other pioneer communities in that the community just provided the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As more people and families settled in the Pass, schools and churches were built, entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The one-storey brick building was constructed c1924 for Louis Dutil, the Crowsnest Flour and Feed Company, owned by partners, brothers-in-law Joe Kubasek, and Martin Kubik. Kubasek had worked in the mines, and then took over a homestead before deciding to try his hand at business. However, after two years he decided to return to farming and sold his interest to Kubik, who operated the business as Kubik's Meats and Groceries until 1965.

The one-storey structure has the mass, form, and scale commonly found in Early Commercial buildings. The structure retains large wood-frame display windows on either side of a recessed double-entry. The brick is in a stretcher bond pattern, and there is a plain parapet with a recessed sign band below, and a structural concrete beam between the sign band and the transom windows. The building is set flush to the public sidewalk, and set among other commercial buildings on the downtown main street.

Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey early commercial building;

- Brick stretcher bond;
- Recessed sign band;
- Plain parapet;
- Structural concrete beam above transom;
- Recessed double entry, with transom single-light transom windows above;
- Wood panel doors, with glass;
- Large wood frame display windows, with covered transoms above;
- Proximity to other commercial buildings in the commercial area; and
- Abutment to the public sidewalk.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Building Plaque “Kubik’s Grocery.”

LETHBRIDGE BREWING COMPANY

13055 20 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Lethbridge Brewing Company building is a 1907, one-storey commercial building with distinctive limestone walls, a recessed corner entry, large display windows with multi-paned transoms and bulkheads, and a simple entablature projecting out from the building face and terminating at each building end with a decorated, moulded wood bracket. It is set on a corner lot in the downtown commercial district.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban commercial development; with the Lethbridge Brewing and Malting Company; in its unique design and status as a landmark in the community.

The Lethbridge Brewing and Malting Company building is significant for its association with commercial development in Blairmore. Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line when buildings consisted of only a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for it to be the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore’s beginnings are similar to other pioneer communities in that the community just provided the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As more people and families settled in the Pass, schools and churches were built, entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The one-storey building was constructed in 1907, for the Lethbridge Brewing and Malting Company as a warehouse, bottling works and liquor store. Over time the building was also a barbershop, pool room, pharmacy, and convenience store. It was used in 1919, by the Great War Veterans Association, the predecessor of the Royal Canadian Legion.

Significance exists in the design and construction of the building. The one-storey structure is a scaled down version of the original proposal for a larger two-storey building. The limestone came from quarry across the border near Michel, British Columbia. The building has a plain parapet, the original fenestrations, and has a recessed corner entry. The building is set flush to the public sidewalk, on a corner lot on the downtown main street, amongst other commercial and retail buildings.

And there is significance for the building as a landmark in the community. Because of the building’s corner location, and the limestone building material, unique to the Crowsnest Pass, the building has become a landmark in Blairmore.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of Lethbridge Brewing and Malting Company building include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building;
- Plain parapet;
- Limestone walls;
- Fenestrations;
- Recessed, angled entry;
- Location on corner lot in downtown commercial district; and
- Abutment with public sidewalk.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Driving Tour: Blairmore, Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, 1990.
2. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Building Plaque “Lethbridge Brewing and Malting.”

F.M. THOMPSON/FAZIO BUILDING

13101 20 AVENUE

Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The F.M. Thompson/Fazio Building consists of two buildings which have operated as one business, F.M. Thompson and Company. The west building is a 1919, one-storey, brick building with a plain parapet and a brick column dividing the building into two-thirds and one third. The east building is a 1923, two-storey, brick building with large display windows, and four recessed wood-frame windows on the upper floor. The structure is located on a corner lot on the main downtown commercial street.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban commercial development; its association with the F.M. Thompson Company; its association with Enrico Pozzi; in its design and construction; and in its status as a landmark in the community.

Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The F.M. Thompson Company is a prototypical example of the entrepreneurship that can be found throughout the Crowsnest Pass. F.M. Thompson, and his partner F.M. Pinkney, had opened a general store in Lille in 1908. After the mine at Lille closed in 1912, the business was moved to Blairmore. Thompson and Pinkney were general merchants, at times selling clothing, footwear, groceries, meat, hardware, and animal feed. Their first wood-frame building was destroyed by fire, and they had contractor Pozzi to replace it with a brick building. By the mid-1960s the grocery and meat departments were closed, after which they concentrated on clothing and footwear. The west building was constructed in 1919, for F.M. Thompson Company. The store was in the larger west portion of the building, and the smaller side was leased. The King George Café was in the small space from 1920 to 1925, and was followed by the Post Office until F.M. Thompson required the space in 1934. The east building was constructed for Ralph Fazio in 1923, and rented to Joe Montalbetti for his Blairmore Furniture Store. The upstairs was the Elks Lodge. In 1934, the Post Office moved into this location, and F.M. Thompson took over the space when the Post Office moved to a new location.

Enrico Pozzi had a great deal of construction experience, building residential, commercial, and industrial buildings in the Crowsnest Pass, and in Blairmore in particular. Pozzi was born in Italy, where he learned construction, including coke oven construction. He immigrated to Canada, arriving in Frank in 1905, where he obtained work with the Canadian American

Coke and Coal Company loading coal into railcars. He was soon hired by the Canadian Metals Company to build their zinc smelter in Frank. In 1914, he purchased the construction business of Frayer and Sinclair, then the most prominent contracting firm in Blairmore. In 1923, Pozzi purchased the failed zinc smelter company buildings in Frank, and salvaged brick and other construction material for use on other buildings, which likely includes the Fazio building. In that same year, he built a sash and door factory. Until his death in 1930, his company was involved in the construction of more than seventy buildings, many of them significant and still in use in Blairmore.

The west building has the mass, style, and form of an early commercial building, with a plain parapet, a recessed sign band, and decorative brick work in the sign band. There is a raised brick-band across the façade, and above the large display windows. The brick is in a common bond pattern. The façade is divided, one-third, two thirds by a brick column. The recessed entry has a transom window above. The sidewall at the roof line is stepped down to the rear. The side windows have concrete lintels, and sills. For supply deliveries, there is a large entrance at the rear, with a concrete lintel. The east building is a two-storey brick building, with a similar early commercial building design including a plain parapet, and brick detailing below the parapet. The upper windows are recessed, with brick sills. There are large display windows, with a raised brick band detail above. The main entry is recessed, with a transom window above.

F.M. Thompson and Company had a long history in this building of conducting a successful retail business that carried a wide-range of products, but of a company that was capable of adapting to changing retail conditions. It is considered a landmark within the Blairmore community.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the F.M. Thompson/Fazio Building include its:

West Building

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey buildings;
- Brick common bond, plain parapet; and a recessed sign band, with decorative brick at top and bottom;
- Façade division, two-third, one-third by brick column, and raised brick band across façade, above display windows;
- Large display windows and recessed entry with transom;
- Side wall stepped to rear;
- Concrete lintels and sills on side fenestrations, and segmental window openings on rear with concrete sills;
- Rear delivery entrance with concrete lintel;
- Proximity to other commercial buildings in the downtown area; and abutment to the public sidewalk.

East Building

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey buildings;
- Plain parapet, and decorative brick detailing below parapet;
- Recessed upper window openings, and brick sills;
- Raised brick band across façade, above display windows, and recessed entry with transom;
- Balcony on rear;
- Proximity to other commercial buildings in the downtown area; and abutment to the public sidewalk.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Pass Heritage Society, *Crowsnest and Its People: Millennium Edition* (Lethbridge: Robins Southern Printing, 1979), 195-6.
2. Blairmore Walking Tour brochure.
3. Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, *Crowsnest Pass Historical Driving Tour: Blairmore*, (Edmonton, 1990), 29.
4. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque "F.M. Thompson Store."
5. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque "Ralph Fazio Building."

BLAIRMORE EXCHANGE

13119 20 AVENUE

Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Blairmore Exchange is a 1922, two-storey, Early Commercial brick building with large display windows, and a corbelled brick upper cornice with an angled brick detail below. There are large window fenestrations on the upper floor with concrete lintels, and some concrete sills. The building is located among other commercial buildings on the main downtown street.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Blairmore Exchange lies in its association with urban commercial development; its association with the Blairmore Savings and Credit Union; and in its Early Commercial design and construction.

The resource has significance for its association with the commercial development of Blairmore, and represents one of a number of Early Commercial brick structures constructed on Blairmore's main street during the boom years before World War I. It was built during a time when there was movement from wood-frame to more substantial and masonry buildings that would better withstand the elements of fire. Initially, Blairmore was known as Tenth Siding on the rail line when buildings consisted of only a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for it to be the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore's beginnings are similar to other pioneer communities in that the community just provided the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As more people and families settled in the Pass, schools and churches were built, entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The Blairmore Exchange building was constructed in 1922, for H. Seyan soon after a fire destroyed his earlier wood frame building. His first tenants were Donald Lewis and his wife who ran the Plaza Café in the space, and lived upstairs. After the Plaza moved to a new location the following year, Du Fong and Don Chu operated the Sun Café. William Evans purchased the building in 1925 for his new and used furniture business, Blairmore Exchange.

The building is also significant for its association with the development of financial services in Blairmore. The Blairmore Savings and Credit Union was formed, with a maximum limit on individual loans set at twenty-dollars. In the 1960s, this building became the home of the credit union, which occupied the building until soon after the credit union merged with its Coleman counterpart in 1990. Prior to the merger there were renovations to the interior, which included a self-contained meeting room and kitchen that was used for a variety of social events.

Significance is also found in the building's early commercial design and construction. The two-storey building is brick, with a stretcher bond pattern. There is a plain parapet with a corbelled brick entablature. The building retains the original fenestrations on all levels. The upper floor windows on the east side have concrete lintels and sills, while the windows on the west side have just concrete lintels. The building is set flush to the sidewalk, and is located among other similar brick commercial buildings.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Blairmore Exchange include its:

- Mass, scale and form of the two-storey brick building;
- Plain parapet, with a corbelled brick entablature;
- All fenestrations on all levels;
- Brick stretcher bond;
- Brick corbelling, with angled brick detail;
- Upper window concrete sills and lintels;
- Location on main commercial downtown street; and,
- Abutment to public sidewalk.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative plaque "Blairmore Exchange."
2. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People – Millennium Edition*, (Lethbridge: Robins Southern Printing, 2000), 234-6.
3. Crowsnest Pass Historical Driving Tour: Blairmore, Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, 1990.

OLIVA BLOCK

13201 20 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Oliva Block is a 1909, two-storey, wood-frame building finished with stucco. There is an upper cornice with dentils below, and a sign stating "OLIVA BLOCK" made from wooden letters located above the second floor windows. The building is situated on a corner lot on the eastern end of the downtown.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban commercial development; its connection with business owners Andy Oliva and Joe Montalbetti; its design and construction; and in its rarity and landmark status in the community.

The Oliva Block is significant for its association with the commercial development of Blairmore. This wood-frame building was constructed during a time that Blairmore was experiencing its initial boom, and when entrepreneurs were opening retail businesses, hotels, a post office and banks. The growing population required more amenities, and options for furnishing their homes. The Oliva Block was erected in 1909 for Leon Badot by contractors Thomas Frayer and Daniel Sinclair. One of the first businesses owners to occupy the building was Joe Montalbetti who leased the main floor for his furniture store into the 1920s, and The Blairmore Enterprise had its offices in the upstairs until 1912. Andy Oliva then acquired the building in 1923, and opened the Pass Furniture Store. Oliva arrived in the Crowsnest Pass in 1906, and worked in the Coleman mine. In 1910, he opened a grocery store in Coleman. He sold the business and went to the United States for two years. When he returned, he took over management of the Italian Cooperative Store in Coleman. From 1937 to 1945, he operated Pass Furniture on the main floor of the Oliva Block. At times, when he was not able to find stock for his Blairmore furniture store, he often made tables, dressers, and cupboards. He turned the upstairs into a hall for dances and meetings. Fraternal organizations held their meetings here, as did the miners' union, and The Great War Veterans Association. In 1950, Oliva rented the building to Simpsons-Sears, which enabled him to move into a smaller building where he operated a confectionary until his retirement in 1974.

The building also has significance for its design and wood-frame construction. The two-storey building was built by contractor Frayer and Sinclair. It has a stucco finish, with a raised-stucco diamond under each upper window. The upper wood-frame windows have moulded lintels, and plain lug sills. There is a plain parapet, with a wood cornice, brackets, and dentils. Between the upper windows and the cornice, "OLIVA BLOCK" is spelled out with individual wood letters. There are several entries on the west side of the building with either recessed or pediment roofs with brackets. On the east side of the building is an entry with a gable-roofed, closed-porch

There is also significance in the building's rarity and landmark status. Built in 1909, it has survived fires which have destroyed several buildings in the downtown, and were replaced by brick rather than wood buildings. The Oliva Block is one of the oldest surviving commercial wood-frame buildings in Blairmore. Because of its appearance, its history, and its corner lot location, the Oliva Block has become a landmark in Blairmore.

Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building;
- Flat roof;
- Stucco finish;
- Plain parapet, with cornice, brackets, and dentils;
- "OLIVA BLOCK" sign in wood letters;
- Upper wood-frame windows with moulded lintels, and plain lug sills;
- Raised stucco diamond shapes under each upper window;
- Recessed main entry;
- West side entries, either recessed or with pediment roofs supported by brackets;
- East side entry with gable roofed porch;
- Abutment to public sidewalk; and
- Location on the corner lot on the downtown main street.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque "Oliva Block."
2. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 745.
3. Crowsnest Pass Historical Driving Tour: Blairmore, Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, 1990.

St. Luke's Church

13307 20 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

St. Luke's Church is a c1915, one-storey, wood-frame building with a rectangular footprint, and an apse. The main building has a medium-gable roof, with a similar roof over the enclosed-porch, and a hip roof on the west side vestibule. The steeple terminates with a cross, and sits on a square tower. The church and the associated parish hall are located at the east end of the downtown main street, and on the east bank of Lyon Creek.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the spiritual development of Blairmore; with its association with the Anglican Church; its design and modifications of the structure; and in its landmark status in the community.

The resource has significance in its association with the spiritual development of Blairmore. Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. As time passed, and with more people and families settled in the Pass, schools and churches were opened to provide gathering places, communal worship, learning opportunities and spiritual guidance. In 1915, the Anglican Parish began leasing this space for meetings.

There is significance for the design, and modifications of the structure, as it evolved into the more traditional appearance of a church. The core of the building is the Royal North West Mounted Police post built in 1903. In 1915, the Anglican parish rented the building from William Beebe, and later purchased it from him. In about 1945, the steeple was added, and later the porch and a small vestibule. The footprint is rectangular with an apse, and with a steeple on the front east corner. It has a high-gable roof, with projecting eaves and exposed rafters. The projecting verges have a plain fascia. The window openings are pointed arches with stained glass panes. The pointed entry has a plain flat wood door with heavy metal hardware. The adjacent parish hall has a medium-hip roof on the front, and medium-gable roof on the rear. The central entry has a hip roof supported by metal brackets.

The St. Luke Church is considering a landmark in Blairmore due to how its appearance evolved, its ongoing function as a place of worship, and its continued service on its original location, and its historical connections to the Royal North West Mounted Police.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the St. Luke’s Church include its:

Church:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one- storey building;
- Rectangular plan with an apse;
- Medium-gable roof;
- Shiplap siding;
- Steeple;
- Enclosed, gable-roofed porch;
- Vestibule with a low-hip roof;
- Projecting eaves with exposed rafters;
- Projecting verges with a plain fascia;
- Projecting eaves, exposed rafters, and a plain fascia;
- Pointed-arch window openings, with stained glass panes;
- Pointed-arch entry opening, with a simple flat wood door, and heavy hinge hardware;
- Location adjacent to parish hall; and
- Setback from street at east end of downtown.

Parish Hall

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building;
- Medium-hip roof on front, and medium-gable on the rear;
- Central entry with hip roof supported by metal brackets;
- Shiplap siding;
- Located adjacent to church, on east back of Lyon Creek; and
- Set back from street at east end of downtown.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest heritage Initiative Building Plaque “St. Luke’s Anglican Church.”

BLAKE/BURGMAN RESIDENCE

12106 21 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Blake/Burgman Residence is a 1940, Arts and Crafts-inspired, one-and-a-half storey bungalow with a medium-gable roof that carries a gabled dormer above a substantial enclosed-verandah across the front of the house. The building features arched verandah windows, corner quoins, and key courses over the verandah windows. The house is located on a grassed corner lot, in the block south of the main downtown commercial street.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Blake Residence lies in its association with the urban residential development of Blairmore; its association with West Canadian Collieries; its association with Henry Blake; its association with Robert and Jean Burgman; and in its architectural design and construction.

Blairmore's beginnings are similar to other pioneer communities in that the community just provided the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As more people and families settled in the Pass, schools and churches were built, entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The miners' first homes were commonly small, one-storey cottages or shacks which were simple designs, and could be quickly built by people with limited construction skills. There was, however, a shortage of housing deemed suitable for senior mine officials. To this end, the mine companies often had accommodations constructed specifically for their senior staff. In Blairmore West Canadian Collieries had a variety of housing built including duplexes, an apartment building, and several single family homes for their managers, superintendents, and engineers. The Blake residence was built in 1940, by the company for its mine superintendent.

The West Canadian Collieries (WCC) was the principal mine company in the Crowsnest Pass, and operated mines at Lille and Bellevue. Eventually, WCC took over two mine properties adjacent to Blairmore and moved their headquarters from Lille to Blairmore in 1907. The northern mine became the company's very prosperous Greenhill Mine, and the mine to the south was closed. Work at the Greenhill mine started in 1911, with the first deliveries coming in 1914. With the railway demanding more coal, WCC opened two strip mines in the Grassy Mountain area. By 1947, more than 500 miners were employed, producing 3,000-tons of coal per day. However, in 1958, the peak production passed causing the Greenhill Mine to eventually be closed.

Henry Blake was a Welshman who arrived in Canada in 1905, and found work at the WCC mine in Bellevue. He worked his way up to the position of Mine Superintendent for the Greenhill Mine, at which time the house was built for him in 1940. The house was conveniently located on the road to the mine, just up the slope north of Blairmore. The WCC headquarters was located one-block east, and one-block south, of the house. The Art Deco-inspired interior provided a relaxed space for Blake and mine officials to entertain investors, and to negotiate with coal customers. Blake worked for WCC for 42 years.

In 1946, the house was purchased by dentist Robert Burgman and his wife Jean. After serving during WWII in the Royal Canadian Dental Corps, he bought the dental practice of H.B. Hoar, located on the upper floor of the F.M. Thompson Store. He retired in 1987. His wife, Jean (nee Cruikshank) was a music teacher who provided lessons in the house, and she was a member of the Crowsnest Pass Symphony Orchestra for 45 years.

The bungalow's Arts and Crafts-inspired design and construction, but has interior elements that are reminiscent of the Art Deco influence. The one-and-a-half-storey building is covered with pebble-dash stucco. The enclosed verandah is approached by a wide stair flanked by a closed railing, and has two half-arched window sashes on each side of the centre entry, each containing three two-over-one window units with an arched key course detail above. The fenestration opening on each side of the verandah contains one arched window sash divided into four two-over-one window units with a broad arched key course above. There is a gable roof dormer over the entry, with three four-over-four windows and wood storms. There are projecting eaves, and the projecting verges have exposed purloins, and decorative fascia. On the east side is an exterior fireplace chimney. The windows are wood trim, double-hung, with storms. On the interior, there is moulded wood trim on all windows and doors. The trip at the top corners is rounded in a smooth curve. The fireplace has a wide moulded wood mantel, and the floor in front of the fireplace, has a faux-stone stamped concrete floor. On either side of the fireplace are built-in wood shelves, under fixed four-over-four windows. The house is heated with floor mounted radiators, which once were connected to the boiler house up the hill at the Greenhill Mine. The floors are narrow-slat hardwood. The walls are smooth cement on wire mesh, and most ceilings are flat stucco. There are crown mouldings, and wood baseboards in all rooms. There is a pair of three-panel pocket doors between the two front rooms. Many of the ceiling and wall sconce light fixtures are Bakelite. The dining room and living room are connected by a pair of five-pane doors. There is wainscoting on the verandah walls.

Character-Defining Elements

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

Exterior:

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-a half storey building;
- Enclosed verandah, with two half-arch window sashes containing two-over-one windows and an arched key course above, the two-over-one windows on either side of the entry, and the arching window sash divided into four two-over-one window units with a broad arched key course above on both sides of the verandah;
- Front stair with a flanking closed rail;
- Gable roof dormer above the entry with three four-over-four windows and wood storms;
- Projecting eaves; projecting verges, with exposed purloins, and decorative fascia with a bird's beak termination; pebble-dash stucco finish; exterior fireplace chimney on east side; quoins on main building corners, and dormer corners; all window and door fenestrations; double-hung windows and storms; all wood trim on doors and windows; flagpole; and
- Location in block south of downtown; and setback from avenue and side-street.

Interior:

- Art deco-influenced moulded wood window and door trim, with curved upper corners; and wood window sills;
- Radiators; brick fireplace, with a moulded wood mantel, and a faux stone floor in front of the fireplace;
- Built-in wood shelves on either side of the fire place, under the four-over-four fixed windows;
- Cement on wire mesh walls; narrow-slat, hardwood floors;
- Crown moulding and baseboards;
- Flat-finished stucco ceilings; two three-panel pocket doors between the front rooms;
- Bakelite ceiling light fixtures, and wall sconces;
- Three-panel closet doors; eight-light, three-panel back porch door;
- Two-leaf, five-glass pane doors between the living room and dining room; and
- Wainscoting in the front veranda.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 418.
2. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People: Millennium Edition*, (Lethbridge: Robins Southern Printing, 2000), 537.

WCC AGENT RESIDENCE

12334 21 AVENUE

Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The WCC Agent Residence is c1920, Arts and Crafts-inspired, one-storey bungalow with a low-gable roof, and an open-porch with a similar roof design. The porch has square columns supported on pedestals, and curved wood brackets. The building is located in the block north of the downtown.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban residential development; its association with West Canadian Collieries; and in its design and construction.

The resource has significance for its association with the residential development of Blairmore. Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line when buildings consisted of only a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for it to be the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore’s beginnings are similar to other pioneer communities in that the community just provided the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As more people and families settled in the Pass, schools and churches were built, entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. This residence was constructed in c1920, for an employee of West Canadian Collieries (WCC). The company owned a large portion of what is now west Blairmore. Over time the company developed the land, building commercial buildings and accommodations for senior employees, including single family homes, duplexes, and an apartment building.

Significance exists in the association of the building with West Canadian Collieries. The company relocated their headquarters to Blairmore in 1907, after closing its mines in Lille and Bellevue. Eventually WCC took over two mine properties adjacent to Blairmore. The northern mine became the company’s very prosperous Greenhill Mine, and the mine to the south was closed. Work at the Greenhill mine started in 1911, with the first deliveries coming in 1914. With the railway demanding more coal, West Canadian Collieries opened two strip mines in the Grassy Mountain area. By 1947, more than 500 miners were employed, producing 3,000-tons of coal per day. However, peak production had passed and, in 1958, the Greenhill Mine was closed.

This resource is an example of the local residential vernacular that represents a basic Bungalow typology in the community. Originating in southern California, this typology was influenced by the Arts and Crafts Movement that emphasized an “honest” expression of material and construction. In the early 20th century, periodicals such as *The*

Craftsman influenced designs and ideals of the Movement by publishing a variety of bungalow designs intended for the broader market. Such designs were often altered and overlaid with other architectural interpretations that led to countless design variations. The WCC Agent Residence is one of three existing, similar looking, residences that was constructed by the mine company in Blairmore. The one-storey building has a low-gable roof with projecting eaves, exposed rafters, and a plain fascia. The projecting verges have exposed purloins, and decorated fascia. The central feature of the façade is the porch, which is open to the front and closed on the side. The porch has a low-gable roof facing the front, and another similar roof facing west. The porch roofs are supported by wood columns on brick and wood pedestals, and have decorated wood brackets. There are barge boards on the gable ends of the main roof, as well as on the porch roofs. The windows are double-hung, with six-over-six pane arrangements.

Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey residence;
- Low-gable roof;
- Projecting eaves, with exposed rafters, and plain fascia;
- Barge boards on gable ends of main roof, and porch roofs;
- Projecting verges, with exposed purloins, and decorated fascia;
- Porch, open to the front, and closed on the side, with a low-gable roof to the front, and another low-gable roof to the side;
- Porch roof supported by wood columns on brick and wood pedestals, and with decorative wood brackets;
- Recessed window openings, with double-hung windows containing six-over-six pane arrangements;
- Location in block north of the downtown; and
- Setback from the street.

Sources:

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

GREENHILL APARTMENTS

12366 21 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Greenhill Apartments is a unique Italianate-inspired building in the Crowsnest Pass. It is a 1921, two-storey, long rectangular structure with a hip roof, and two-storey bay window extensions on the north and south elevations, with pyramidal roofs, that were originally screened sunrooms. The main building is a hollow brick tile and concrete frame structure with stucco covering. The façade carries three horizontal belt courses, one of brick and two of concrete. The building is located in a residential area, on the southwest corner of the intersection on the block north of the downtown commercial district.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban residential development; its association with West Canadian Collieries, its association with Enrico Pozzi; in its design and construction; and in its status as a landmark in the community.

The resource is significant for its association with residential development. Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line when buildings consisted of only a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for it to be the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore's beginnings are similar to other pioneer communities in that the community just provided the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As more people and families settled in the Pass, amenities increased to serve the needs of the growing population. The Greenhill Apartments is a good example of an uncommon housing type used to provide accommodation for West Canadian Collieries (WCC) senior personnel. The company owned a large portion of what is now west Blairmore. Over time the company developed the land, building commercial buildings and accommodations for senior employees, including single family homes and duplexes.

Significance is found in the building's association with West Canadian Collieries. The company relocated their headquarters to Blairmore due to problems with the mines at Lille and Bellevue, and eventually taking over two mine properties adjacent to Blairmore. The northern mine became the very prosperous Greenhill Mine, and the mine to the south was closed. Work at the Greenhill mine started in 1911, with the first deliveries coming in 1914. With the railway demanding more coal, West Canadian Collieries opened two strip mines in the Grassy Mountain area. By 1947, more than 500 miners were employed, producing 3,000-tons of coal per day. However, peak production had passed and, in 1958, the Greenhill Mine was closed.

The resource is also significant for its association with builder Enrico Pozzi, who built residential, commercial, and industrial buildings in the Crowsnest Pass, and in Blairmore in particular. Pozzi was born in Italy, where he learned construction, including coke oven construction. He immigrated to Canada, arriving in Frank in 1905, where he obtained work with the Canadian American Coke and Coal Company loading coal into railcars. He was soon hired by the Canadian Metals Company to build their zinc smelter in Frank. In 1913, he concluded that Blairmore was going to be a

major centre, and he built a brick house alongside Lyon Creek. The following year, he purchased the construction business of Frayer and Sinclair, Blairmore's most prominent contracting firm. Frayer and Sinclair had established their business in 1904, and handled many of the biggest projects in Blairmore's earliest days. In 1923, Pozzi purchased the failed zinc smelter buildings in Frank, and salvaged brick and other construction material for use on other buildings. In that same year, he built a sash and door factory. Until his death in 1930, his company was involved in the construction of more than seventy buildings, many of them significant and still in use in Blairmore.

The resource is distinguished for its Italianate-inspired design and construction. The visual impact of the two-storey building comes from the equally high, five-sided bay extensions on either end of the rectangular building. The main building has a hip roof, and the bays, which were once screened sunrooms, have five-sided pyramidal roofs. The superstructure of the stucco-finished building is made of hollow red-clay blocks. Architectural details include two raised stucco bands that encircle the building. One band just below the upper windows, and the other band just above the lower windows. A third band of soldier bricks encircles the building just above the foundation. Another detail is a diamond-shape brick pattern located between the upper floor windows, and repeated between the lower floor windows. The windows are set in recessed openings, with brick sills on the lower windows. On the main floor the window arrangement is two casement windows, with a fixed-window between. The upper windows are pairs of double-hung, with a pane arrangement of six-over-six, along with six-over-six storms. The main entry, with an open railing, is on the east side of the building. It is covered by a flat roof supported by decorative wood brackets. On either side of the entry are sidelights with stucco-covered sills. There is a second floor door on the rear, with a metal fire escape. The building is sited on the west side of a large corner lot.

Lastly, the Greenhill Apartments is a landmark in the community. The more modern Italianate-inspired, higher density building has a design influence that is rare in the Crowsnest Pass, and is a good example of a smaller apartment built close to downtown, with relatively few suites beyond two up and two down all sharing a common central hallway.

Character-Defining Elements

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

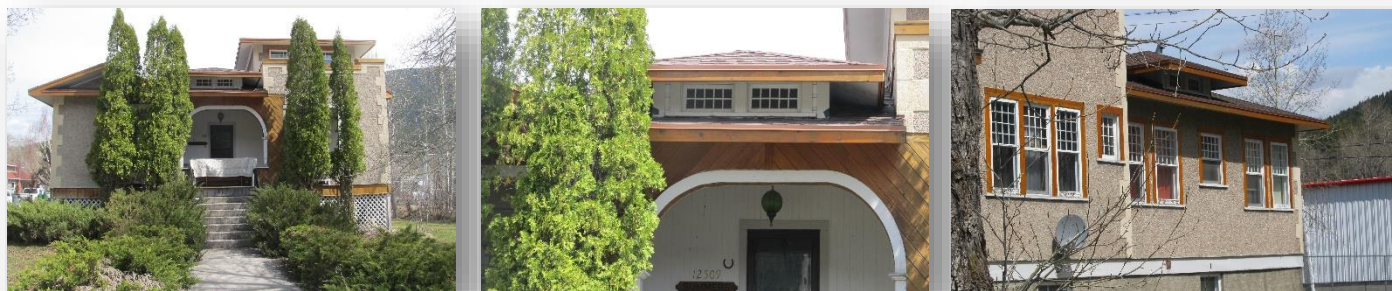
- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building;
- Five-sided bay extensions on either end, with five-sided pyramidal roof;
- Hip roof on main structure; projecting eaves, plain fascia, decorated soffit, and decorated frieze;
- Hollow red clay tile block superstructure; and stucco finish;
- Raised concrete and stucco horizontal belt courses;
- Horizontal soldier brick belt course that encircles building just above foundation;
- Diamond-shape brick detail between lower windows, and between upper windows;
- Brick detail between two raised stucco bands;
- All main floor window fenestrations, and brick sills;
- Upper floor double-hung wood windows, with six-over-six pane arrangement, and six-over-six storms;
- One-over-one wood windows in wings;
- Entry with open railing on east wall, under a flat roof, supported by decorative wood brackets;
- Recessed sidelights on either side of entry with stuccoed sills;
- Fire escape on upper floor rear, and balcony;
- Location on west side of large, double northeast corner lot sitting on the southwest corner of the intersection one block north of the downtown commercial district; and setback from street.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Building Plaque "Greenhill Apartments."
2. Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, *Crowsnest Pass Historical Driving Tour: Blairmore*, Edmonton, 1990, 16.
3. Donald Wetherall and Irene Kmet, *Homes in Alberta: Buildings, Trends, Designs*. The University of Alberta Press, Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, Alberta Municipal Affairs, Edmonton, 1991, 105.

ROBERT RESIDENCE

12509 21 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Robert Residence is a 1913, Italianate-influenced, one-storey, stucco-clad house, with a low-gable roof on the front, and a hip roof on the rear. Above the open-porch, with an arched entrance is a hip gable dormer, and to the right is a sun deck accessed from a rectangular two-storey high tower, which has a crenellated parapet. There are quoins on the corners of the house and tower. The house is located in a residential area, between the downtown and the Crowsnest River.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Robert Residence lies in its association with urban residential development; its association with West Canadian Collieries; and in its Italianate-inspired design and construction.

The resource has significance for its association with the residential development of Blairmore. Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line when buildings consisted of only a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for it to be the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore’s beginnings are similar to other pioneer communities in that the community just provided the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As more people and families settled in the Pass, schools and churches were built, entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. This residence was constructed in 1913, by D.A. Sinclair for West Canadian Collieries General Manager Jean Menard, who left the Pass the following year to fight for France in WWI. WCC built a variety of accommodations for its senior employees including single family homes, duplexes, and an apartment building.

The resource’s association with West Canadian Collieries (WCC) is also significant. The company relocated their headquarters to Blairmore from Lille in 1907. Eventually WCC took over two mine properties adjacent to Blairmore. The northern mine would become the company’s very prosperous Greenhill Mine, and the mine to the south was closed. Work at the Greenhill mine started in 1911, with the first deliveries coming in 1914. With the railway demanding more coal, West Canadian Collieries opened two strip mines in the Grassy Mountain area. By 1947, more than 500 miners were employed, producing 3,000-tons of coal per day. However, peak production had passed and, in 1958, the Greenhill mine was closed. After Menard left the next occupant was mining company engineer Louis Robert, who was transferred from the mine at Bellevue. Robert would become the Greenhill Mine General Superintendent from 1931 to 1945.

Significance is also found in the Italianate-influenced design and construction of the residence. Italianate was one of the most popular Victorian-era housing styles in the mid to late-1800s. Inspired by villas in Italy, it became very popular in the United States. Photographs were likely the source of inspiration, since few architects or builders would have travelled abroad during this time, but the style became so popular that it was also referred to as American style, and was often featured in two-storey residences to more ornate and embellished mansions for wealthy entrepreneurs. This building is one of the more lavish residences built for a mine manager. Such influence can be seen in such elements as the two-storey, rectangular tower with a gently-sloping hip roof; the upper level deck with a crenellated parapet; the hip dormer over the single-storey porch; the pediment on the projecting verges; and the arched, recessed entry. The one-storey stucco clad building has a low gable roof, and the projecting eaves and verges both have plain fascia and soffits. The building is built into a slight slope in the terrain allowing for a walk-out basement at the rear. There is a steep access into a basement garage on the west side of the building. Most of the pane arrangements are either sixteen-over-one or eight-over-one. There are the original fenestrations with wood trim on the windows and doors.

Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building;
- Stucco-clad, with quoins;
- Low-gable roof;
- Low-gable roof;
- Hip dormer;
- Two-storey rectangular tower;
- Projecting eaves, with plain fascia and soffit;
- Projecting verges, with plain fascia and soffit, and pediment;
- Hip roof dormer on rear;
- Wood trim on windows and doors;
- Walk out basement at the rear;
- Basement garage entrance on west side;
- Pane arrangements of sixteen-over-one, and eight-over-one;
- Brick chimney;
- Location on a corner lot in a residential area between downtown and the Crowsnest River; and
- Setback from the front and side streets.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque “L.P. Robert House.”

DARBY RESIDENCE

13022 21 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Darby Residence is a c1900, small rectangular, vertical finished-log residence with a hip roof. V-shaped strips of wood are used to fill gaps between the logs, and half-logs are used as trim around window and door openings. The house is a unique design in the Crowsnest Pass, and is located on a small lot, in a block just north of the downtown.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban residential development; its association the Darby family; and in its design and rare construction in the community.

Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line when buildings consisted of only a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for it to be the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore’s beginnings are similar to other pioneer communities in that the community just provided the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As more people and families settled in the Pass, schools and churches were built, entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. This house was built on a small lot in the block north of downtown, before 1906, and was owned by Mary Darby.

William Herbert Darby was an American-born black man working as a cook in Moyie, British Columbia where he met his future wife Mary Lewis. Her sister Mildred was married to legendary Alberta cowboy and rancher John Ware. Soon after, they married in 1902, and moved to Blairmore where Herbert became the cook at the Imperial Hotel in Frank. John Ware’s orphaned children were raised by Mrs. Darby’s relatives (the Lewis’s) who lived just around the corner. Fearing a repeat of the Frank Slide of 1903, the hotel owner had the building taken apart and moved in sections to Vulcan in 1912, with the Darby family also relocating to Vulcan. The Darbys would have been some of the earliest Black Americans to have settled in Alberta. The so-called “Exo-dusters,” former slaves from the American south, who first made their way to Oklahoma, did not arrive in Alberta until closer to 1910.

The vertical finished log construction is unusual for residential structures that have survived in the Crowsnest Pass from the early 1900s. The gaps between the logs are filled with V-shape wood strips. Half-sawn logs are used for trim on the windows and doors. The one-storey building has a hip roof, with a similar roof on the rear wing, which is sided with shiplap. The projecting eaves have plain fascia, soffit and frieze. The building has the original window fenestrations, with plain lug sills. There is a transom window over the off-centre entry.

Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building;
- Hip roof, and a similar roof on the rear wing;
- Vertical finished log construction, with V-shape wood strips between logs;
- Shiplap siding on rear wing;
- Projecting eaves, with plain fascia, soffit, and frieze;
- Finished half-log trim on windows and doors;
- Plain lug sills;
- Transom window over entry;
- Location on a single lot, in block north of the downtown; and
- Setback from street.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Plaque “Darby House”.
2. Thomson, Colin A. *Blacks in deep snow: black pioneers in Canada*. Don Mills, Ont: J.M. Dent & Sons, 1979.
3. Vulcan and District Historical Society, *Wheat Country: A History of Vulcan and District*, (Vulcan, Alberta: Vulcan and District Historical Society, 1971), 34.

KUBIK RESIDENCE

13213 21 AVENUE

Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Kubik Residence is a c1910, one-and-a-half-storey building, with two, high-pitched, gable-roofed front bays flanking a recessed central entrance which give the residence a U-shape appearance. Each gable carries a decorative finial and pendant joined to the gable fascia by a curved bracket. Two small, elongated, twinned arched windows are in each gable. The residence is located on a single lot in a residential district one-block north of the downtown.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Kubik Residence lies in its association with urban residential development; in its associations with contractor D.A. Sinclair, dentist Dr. Roy Lillie and merchant Joseph Kubik; and in its design and construction.

Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line when buildings consisted of only a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for it to be the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore’s beginnings are similar to other pioneer communities in that the community just provided the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As more people and families settled in the Pass, schools and churches were built, entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. This house was constructed in c1910 on the eastern end of State Street, now 21st Avenue, in what had become an elite neighbourhood. Many of the more intricate designed houses for professionals, business owners, and senior mine officials were located on this street.

Skilled building contractors were in great demand by both commercial and residential developers. Daniel A. Sinclair was one of the most prolific builders in the early days of development in the Crowsnest Pass, building residences, commercial and mining industry structures in several communities. His projects including the Frank Mine tipple in 1906, municipal projects in Blairmore, and residences that West Canadian Collieries had constructed for its senior employees. These well-designed and constructed houses, including this residence, stand today as testimony to his skill as a builder.

While medical doctors arrived in various communities in the district quite soon after they were settled, trained dentists arrived much later. Roy Lillie was a second generation dentist in the Crowsnest Pass. His father, Orlando Lillie, established his main dental office in Blairmore in c1915, and practiced in several neighbouring communities. His son, Roy, was the first dentist in Coleman, setting up his practice in 1916. After the senior Lillie left the Pass in 1922, Roy took over his father’s clients in Blairmore. The Lillie’s lived in this house during the 1930s and 40s.

At the time, the Lillie residence was a very desirable dwelling architecturally, and was placed amongst several other well-designed homes in the neighbourhood in close proximity to downtown just one block to the south. Joseph Kubik, a successful main street merchant, purchased the house from the Lillie family in 1948.

The stucco-finished building has an unusual U-shape footprint for residences in the Crowsnest Pass, created by the two front bays and a recessed central entrance on the one-and-a-half-storey house. There is also a wing on the rear of the building. The main building, and the two front bays, have high-gable roofs, with finials and pendants with a curved bracket on the gable ends, while the rear wing has a medium-gable roof without any decorative features. The projecting eaves and verges have plain fascia, soffit, and eaves. The gable ends on the front bays have barge boards, which are slightly peaked in the center, and small, elongated, twinned arched windows in the gable ends. The upper gables over the projecting bays extend over the bay with horizontal decorative wood purlins underneath. There are three window openings in each front bay, with continuous wood lintels. The pane arrangement for all windows is one-over-one, with some double-hung, and some fixed. The front entry is a shed roofed closed-porch, with sidelights.

Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-one-half storey building;
- U-shape footprint;
- High-gable roofs, with finials and pendants supported by a curved bracket on the gable ends;
- Projecting eaves, with plain fascia, soffit and frieze;
- Projecting verges, with plain fascia, and frieze;
- Small, elongated, twinned arched windows in the gable ends;
- Peaked barge boards in front wing gable ends;
- Projecting bays and window fenestrations;
- The upper gables over the projecting bays with horizontal decorative wood purlins underneath;
- Stucco finish;
- Enclosed shed-roofed porch;
- Continuous lintel on front bay window openings, moulded lintels elsewhere;
- One-over-one wood window pane arrangements, and either double-hung or fixed;
- Two brick chimneys;
- Location in residential district, one block north of the downtown; and
- Setback from the street.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 75.
2. Blairmore Enterprise. "The Pass Sixteen Years Ago (1917)". August 17, 1933, page 5.
3. Blairmore Enterprise. "Local and General Interest". May 17, 1923, page 10.
4. Blairmore Enterprise. "Ten Years Ago". July 21, 1916, page 1.
5. Blairmore Enterprise. "Happenings". June 6, 1913, page 8.

PURVIS RESIDENCE

13225 21 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Purvis Residence is a 1910, one-and-a-half-storey building with a high-gable roof, and a distinctive one-storey round structure with a conical roof on the southwest corner. There is an offset gable roof on the southeast corner, and a central pediment dormer. The building is located on a single lot, one block north of the downtown.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban residential development; its association with West Canadian Collieries; its association with John Purvis and Chris Tomkins; in its design and construction; and in its landmark status in the community.

The resource has significance for its association with the residential development of Blairmore. Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line when buildings consisted of only a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for it to be the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore’s beginnings are similar to other pioneer communities in that the community just provided the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As more people and families settled in the Pass, schools and churches were built, entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. In 1910, West Canadian Collieries contracted local builder Frank Knight to build this house for engineer John Purvis, who was instrumental in determining the mine property to the north of Blairmore would be more productive than the property to the south of the railway tracks. The resource is also associated with Chris Tomkins. In the early 1920s, WCC accountant Chris Tomkins and his family purchased the house, and lived there until 1943. Tomkins left WCC after nine years to start an insurance business, and was an unsuccessful independent candidate in the 1938-39 provincial election.

The West Canadian Collieries (WCC) built a variety of accommodations for its senior employees including single family homes, duplexes, and an apartment building. The company relocated their headquarters to Blairmore from Lille in 1907. Eventually WCC took over two mine properties adjacent to Blairmore. The northern mine became the company’s very prosperous Greenhill Mine, and the mine to the south was closed. Work at the Greenhill mine started in 1911, with the first deliveries arriving in 1914. With the railway demanding more coal, West Canadian Collieries opened two strip mines in the Grassy Mountain area. By 1947, more than 500 miners were employed, producing 3,000-tons of coal per day. However, peak production had passed and, in 1958, the Greenhill mine was closed.

The Purvis house is quite substantial in its design and construction. The building was constructed by local builder Frank Knight. The building is a unique design for the Crowsnest Pass with the main feature being a circular wing with a high conical roof terminated with a spire. Around the perimeter of the wing are window openings with twelve-over-eighteen small panes in each window, under which is a simple Doric column detail that extends down between the windows to a simple Doric base resting on a wood belt course ledge. The one-and-a-half-storey house has a steeply-pitched offset gable roof, with projecting eaves and verges, and plain fascia and soffits. There is a central pediment dormer, and two square bay windows, one on the south wall, and one on the east wall. Two, Gothic-inspired, tracery windows are on the front façade. The house was originally clad with wood shingles but has since been stuccoed. The rear porch was added in the 1920s and the distinct circular wing on the southwest corner was originally an open verandah.

Lastly, the resource is considered a landmark in the community. The Purvis Residence is one of the finer residential structures to survive in Blairmore. Its architectural aesthetics and its unique design continues to contribute significantly to the urban residential landscape of the Crowsnest Pass.

Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-one-half-storey building;
- High-gable roof;
- Projecting eaves, with plain fascia and soffit;
- Projecting verges, with plain fascia and soffit;
- Circular wing, with high conical roof, and spire;
- Twelve-over-eighteen small pane windows on circular wing;
- Doric column detail that extends down between the windows to a simple Doric base, and resting on a wood belt course ledge.
- Central pediment dormer;
- Square bay window on front, east side;
- Square bay window on east wall;
- Two tracery windows on the front façade;
- Stucco finish;
- Fenestrations on all levels;
- Various pane arrangements;
- Location on single lot, one block north of downtown; and
- Setback from street.

Sources:

1. Wm. James Cousins, *A History of the Crow's Nest Pass*, (Calgary: The Historic Trails Society of Alberta, 1951), 45, 52-3, 184.
2. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 41, 95-6.
3. Crowsnest Pass Historical Driving Tour: Blairmore, Alberta Culture and Multiculturalism, 1990.

MOORE RESIDENCE

13406 21 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Moore Residence is a 1916, one-and-a-half-storey, brick building with an enclosed front rear porch, high-gable roof, a cross-gable roof from front to back, and a hip roof on the rear with a small hip-roofed dormer. The front façade has a projecting bay with three windows, and the upper gable projects over this bay. The pediment gable ends are covered with decorative shingles. The house is located on a corner lot, in the block just north of the downtown.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Moore Residence lies in its association with urban residential development; its design and construction; and in its landmark status in the community.

The resource has significance for its association with the residential development of Blairmore. Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line when buildings consisted of only a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for it to be the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore’s beginnings are similar to other pioneer communities in that the community just provided the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As more people and families settled in the Pass, schools and churches were built, entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. This residence was constructed in 1916, by local contractor D.A. Sinclair, who built many houses about this time period in Blairmore. It was leased by lawyer Joe Gillis, and his wife Mary, who arrived in Blairmore that year. In 1933, Henry A. Moore and his wife Elizabeth (Ciss) purchased the house. He was a locomotive engineer for the Canadian Pacific. He had first stayed in the Sanatorium Hotel in Frank where he met his wife, Ciss Kidd, who worked at the front desk, and was the bookkeeper. He died in 1961, and she remained in the house until 1969.

Significance is found in the Edwardian-inspired design and construction of the Moore Residence. The Edwardian architectural style is relevant to the period from 1901 to 1918. It was a time where one could see a revival towards the mediaeval and Georgian periods. The Moore Residence has elements of Edwardian-inspired vernacular in the plain red brickwork, the enclosed porches, pediment gable end, high-gable and hip roof, the bay window, and the arched brick voussoirs over the rear door and windows. The cross-gable runs front to back. The projecting eaves and verges have plain fascia, soffit and frieze. The brick has a stretcher bond pattern. The brick wing on the rear has a hip roof.

The resource is considered a landmark in the community. Its solid stature, brick exterior, and prominent location on a large corner lot, just off the downtown main street, communicates a distinctive role it once had in the evolution of urban residential development in Blairmore.

Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-a-half-storey building;
- High-gable roof on the front, and hip on the rear, with wood shingles;
- Cross-gable;
- Front projecting bay with three window openings;
- Projecting eaves, with plain fascia, soffit, and frieze;
- Projecting verges, with plain fascia, soffit, frieze and pediment gable ends;
- Brick stretcher bond;
- Wood shingles in the gable ends;
- Brick addition on rear, with hip roof, and a small hip-roofed dormer;
- Recessed window openings;
- Concrete sills;
- In the rear wing, segmental window and door openings, with arched brick voussoirs;
- Brick chimney;
- Location on corner lot, one block north of the downtown;
- Setback from street; and
- Proximity to adjacent residential properties.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 257,546,723,730.
2. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Building Plaque "Moore Residence."

LYON RESIDENCE

13206 22 AVENUE
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Lyon Residence is a 1905, two-storey, wood-frame, vernacular Edwardian-era house on a stone foundation. It has a stucco finish with quoins, and there is an open-rail hip-roofed verandah that wraps around the west side of the building from the front entry to the back entry. A projecting dormer is located above the projecting rear entrance that sits within the hipped roof verandah. The building is located on a single lot, between the downtown and the Crowsnest River.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of Lyon Residence lies in its association with urban residential development; its association with health services; its association with Henry Lyon; in its design and construction; and in its landmark status within the community.

The resource has significance for its association with the residential development of Blairmore. Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line when buildings consisted of only a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for it to be the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore’s beginnings are similar to other pioneer communities in that the community just provided the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As more people and families settled in the Pass, schools and churches were built, entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. Early residential buildings varied considerably in size from small miner’s cottages to larger homes built by the mining companies, or the town’s businessmen. This more residence was built in 1905, by local contractors Frayer and Sinclair for Henry Lyon. A doctor’s clinic once existed in this residence prior to 1929, when the Lyon house became a hospital to replace the State Street Hospital. The hospital remained there until a new hospital opened in Blairmore in 1949.

The initial owner of this residence, Henry Lyon, came to the area as a railway telegrapher when the railway was built through the Pass. He became a successful business owner with mercantile stores in Blairmore, Coleman, Frank, and Lille. He also had a real estate office in Blairmore, and was the town postmaster. In 1902, he and other partners formed the Alberta Telephone Company and established telephone service between Passburg and Coleman. He joined the army in 1916, and helped form the 192nd Canadian Overseas Battalion from volunteers in the Pass. Blairmore became a town on September 29, 1911, with Lyon elected as the first mayor. He became a controversial figure, involved in several disputes with fellow councillors.

The vernacular of this residence has Edwardian-era influences. Although the two-storey is a stucco clad with corner quoins, there is evidence that this stucco and quoins were applied, likely over horizontal wood siding. Sitting on a stone foundation, the vernacular features a high-gable roof, with a similar roof on a wing on the front. The projecting eaves and verges that have a plain fascia, soffit, frieze, and returned eaves. On the front is an open rail balcony on the second floor, with access from an upper floor entry. At the rear is a returned eave dormer. There are quoins on both the house and the dormer corners. A large hip-roofed verandah, with an open-rail, wraps around the west side of the building from the front entry to the rear entry. The window openings have moulded lintels and plain slip sills, and an arched wooden frame with a curved round crown moulding contains a small multi-light round window in the upper gable.

This building is considered a landmark in the community. The history and design features of the Lyon Residence contribute to the historic urban fabric of Blairmore as it continues to be a reminder of the various residential types constructed in the earliest years of the community's development.

Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building;
- High-gable roof;
- Wing on front with a bay window, and with a high-gable roof;
- Projecting eaves, with plain fascia, soffit and frieze;
- Projecting verges with plain fascia, soffit, frieze, and returned eaves;
- Second floor open rail balcony, with access from upper floor door;
- Fenestrations;
- Window openings with moulded lintels, and plain slip sills;
- Round windows in main roof gable ends;
- Bay window in front wing;
- Arched wooden frame with a curved round crown moulding containing a small multi-light round window in the upper gable;
- Returned eave dormer, with quoins on rear;
- Stucco finish, with quoins on the corners;
- Open rail verandah from front entry, around west side of building to back entry, with hip roof;
- Stone foundation;
- Coal chute at rear;
- Brick chimney;
- Location in residential district between main street and Crowsnest River; and
- Setback from street.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 39, 85, 93, 677-8.
2. Blairmore Lions Club, *The Story of Blairmore – Alberta: 1911-1961*, (Lethbridge: The Lethbridge Herald, 1961), 38.

GREENHILL MINE

Lot: 8, Block: RW, Plan: 8810387
Blairmore, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Greenhill Mine is a Registered Historical Resource. It is a collection of coal mining structures constructed between 1911 and the 1950s. The site includes the compressor building, lamp house, horse barn, portal, rotary dump, wash house, and the ruins of several other buildings. The site is located on a relatively flat terrace, on the north side of the Crowsnest Pass overlooking Blairmore.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Greenhill Mine lies in its association with the activity of resource development through coal mining; its association with the West Canadian Collieries; in its design and construction; in its potential to reveal information about the history and development of coal mining in the Crowsnest Pass; and in its status as a landmark in the community.

Coal mining played a significant role in the development of Alberta, with there only been more than 1,800 coal mines in the province. Near the surface of much of the Alberta prairie, coal can be easily found, and there were mines located near many communities with the first coal mined for use heating homes and businesses. Coal was also located later near Banff, Canmore, and in west-central Alberta, south of Hinton, in an area known as the Coal Branch. Coal mined in the Crowsnest Pass was initially to supply the Canadian Pacific Rail, and later for making coke to fire smelters in British Columbia, and the north-west United States. 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, along with Joseph Tyrrell, surveyed the Pass for coal deposits in 1883, and discovered a two-foot thick seam of coal in the Blairmore Ridge. In 1887, Dawson published his definitive map of the region east of the Rocky Mountains and described the deposits of coal as “practically inexhaustible.” J.J. Fleutot and C. Remy with the United Coal Fields of British Columbia Ltd. began working coal seams found north of Frank on Gold Creek. The company was absorbed by West Canadian Collieries in 1903. WCC located their headquarters in Blairmore even though the first mines they operated were some distance away at Lille and Bellevue.

WCC took over two mine properties adjacent to Blairmore. A Mr. Chestnut had developed a mine just south of the railway line, while R.E. Fishburn and T.G. Proctor owned the mine property just north of the town. This northern mine would become the company’s very prosperous Greenhill Mine, and the mine to the south was closed. After a peak in coal output in 1912, the company began to experience production problems in the Lille and Bellevue mines. Miners at

Lille began to encounter coal that took more effort to clean, and the coal at Frank was becoming more costly to bring out of the ground. The mine at Lille closed in 1912, due to several factors. The mine at Frank was taken over by Franco-Canadian Collieries in 1914. The demand for coke to produce steel for armaments dropped dramatically with the end of World War I. World markets improved by 1936 and, with the outbreak of World War II, demand for Crowsnest Pass coal grew dramatically. After the WCC mines at Lille, and south of Blairmore closed, the Greenhill mine on the north side of Blairmore became the primary mine of WCC. Work at the Greenhill mine started in 1911, with the first deliveries coming in 1914. With the railway demanding more coal, WCC opened two strip mines in the Grassy Mountain area. One opened in 1945, and the second the following year with each of the mines soon producing 500-tons of coal a day, with some coal brought to the Greenhill plant for processing. By 1947, more than 500 miners were employed, producing 3,000-tons of coal per day. However, peak production had passed and, in 1958, the Greenhill mine was closed.

The buildings display a variety of building techniques. In 1910, the company spent \$250,000 constructing buildings on the mine site. This included a power plant that supplied electricity to not just the mine site, but to the mine offices, and company-owned houses in Blairmore. The rotary dump is an engineering challenge as much of the building is supported by narrow steel-reinforced concrete columns, which had to support the weight of fully loaded mine coal cars. While most of the buildings have a concrete foundation, the wash house has a stone foundation on the older portion of the building. Many of the buildings are nailed-frame, while the wash house walls are hollow red-clay blocks.

The existing buildings, and the building remains have great potential to reveal information about the history and technique of mining in the Crowsnest Pass. A portion of the mine complex south of the rotary dump has been demolished for the development of Highway 3, and the west end of Blairmore. The buildings that remain are situated within an area of about 320-metres-by-320-metres. Scattered among the buildings are the remains of several other former mine structures.

For approximately half-a-century the Greenhill Mine was a major employer in the Crowsnest Pass and, through West Canadian Collieries, a major developer of the commercial and residential sector of Blairmore.

Character-Defining Elements

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

Compressor Building:

- Mass, scale, and form of one-story structure;
- Nailed frame, with stucco finish;
- Concrete foundation;
- Low-gable roof, with corrugated metal covering;
- Projecting eaves, with exposed rafters, and plain fascia;
- Projecting verges, with plain fascia;
- Metal chimney;
- Fenestrations;
- Wood trim for window and door openings;
- Moulded lug sills, with metal mesh shutters;
- Enclosed porch, with low gable roof;
- Round ventilation opening in gable ends;
- Two cooling units at rear of structure; and
- Location on northwest corner of mine site, and proximity to other mine-related buildings.

Horse Barn:

- Mass, scale, and form of one-storey barn;
- Nailed frame, with flush board on ends, and shiplap on sides;
- Medium-gable roof, with corrugated metal sheets;
- Corner boards;
- Projecting eaves, with plain fascia and soffit;
- Projecting verges, with plain fascia, and frieze;
- Two metal chimneys;
- Window openings, with wood trim, and moulded slip sills;
- Dutch door, with angle boards on west wall;
- Door on south wall with vertical boards;
- Wood fence corral on east side; and
- Location in wooded area, on slope northeast of mine portal.

Lamp House:**Exterior:**

- Mass, scale, and form of one-story structure;
- Nailed frame, with stucco finish;
- Concrete foundation;
- Low-gable roof, with corrugated metal covering;
- Projecting eaves, with exposed rafters, and plain fascia;
- Projecting verges, with plain fascia and exposed rafter outside gable end;
- Wood trim on windows and doors;
- Plain lug sill;
- Enclosed porch, with gable roof; and
- Location in northwest corner of mine site, in proximity to other mine related structures.

Interior:

- Central hallway with division of rooms;
- Large room and metal racks for storing, and charging miner's lamps;
- Office;
- Wainscoting; and
- Wood trim on window and door openings.

Portal (adit):

- Mass, scale, and form of structure;
- Concrete columns;
- Concrete walls;
- Concrete foundation;
- Arched concrete ceiling;
- Dirt floor;
- Loose rails;
- Electrical connectors attached to ceiling;
- Location at north end of snow shed, and abutting mountain slope on north end; and
- Proximity of structure to other mine-related buildings.

Rotary Dump:

- Mass, scale, and form of structure;
- Concrete foundation;
- Concrete columns and beams reinforced with twisted steel rebar;
- Projecting eaves and verges;
- Concrete pad upper floor;
- Corrugated metal wall covering;
- Low-gable roof, with corrugated metal roofing material;
- Location at south of mine site, on slope overlooking Highway 3, and Blairmore; and
- Location in proximity to other mine buildings.

Wash House:

- Mass, scale, and form of structure;
- Stone foundation on older section of the building;
- Concrete foundation on newer section of the building;
- Hollow, red-clay, block superstructure on older section of building;
- Poured concrete superstructure on newer section of the building;
- Concrete columns and beams;
- Stucco finish;
- Low-gable roof, with corrugated metal roof;
- Projecting eaves, with exposed rafters, and plain fascia;
- Projecting verges, with purloins, plain fascia and frieze;
- Narrow, horizontal window openings;
- Wood trim on window and door openings;
- Enclosed porch on east side of building;
- Location adjacent to Boiler Building; and
- Location in northwest of mine site, in proximity to other mine related buildings.

Sources:

1. Wm. James Cousins, *A History of the Crow's Nest Pass*, (Calgary: The Historic Trails Society of Alberta, 1951), 24, 45, 52-3, 184.
2. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 41, 95-96, 12, 121.
3. John Kinnear, "A Short History of Coal Mining in the Elk Valley", *Crowsnest Pass Herald*, August 14, 2012.
4. 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.
5. Alberta Energy. <http://www.energy.alberta.ca/minerals/1084.asp>.
6. "West Canadian Collieries Limited". *Coleman Miner*, December 16, 1910, 12.



RESOURCE EVALUATIONS AND STATEMENTS OF INTEGRITY

MUNICIPALITY OF
CROWSNEST PASS

Blairmore

Resource Evaluation

MACKIE LOG SAUNA 13350 16 AVENUE BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	Mackie Log Sauna
Other Names	Mackie Sauna
Site Type	0299 – Social and Recreational
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 12, 15, 3380T
Description	The Mackie Log Sauna is a one-storey, finished horizontal log building, with an interesting L-shape notch at the corners holding the logs in place. It has a high gable roof, with wood shingles, projecting eaves and verges, with plain fascia, soffit, and frieze. The sauna is located at the rear of a single residential lot, in south Blairmore.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The sauna was built for Mr. Mackie who had suffered a broken back in a mining accident. His wife Sara engaged fellow Finns Axel Ratin, and Veno Ross to construct the sauna in a two-room log cabin at the rear of the house. A wooden barrel filled with smooth rocks was suspended over a stove, and water was put on the hot rocks to create the steam. Soon the sauna became a popular spot, requiring reservations, and a fee was charged to supplement the family income.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the cultural practice of Finnish immigrants; and the design and construction of a log sauna.</p>
Period of Significance	c1900 to unknown.
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey log building; • High gable roof; • Vertical shiplap in gable ends;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projecting eaves and verges with plain fascia, soffit, and frieze; • Door in gable above entry; • Horizontal finished log, with L-shape notch; • Original fenestration for windows and doors; • Brick chimney with decorative brick work; • Location at rear of residential property, in residential district; and • Setback from rear lane.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Mackie Log Sauna 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, and may have potential as a Provincial 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

Resource Evaluation

PINKNEY RESIDENCE 12762 19 AVENUE BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	Pinkney Residence
Other Names	
Site Type	0101 – Single Dwelling
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 8, 23, 2933AA
Description	The Pinkney Residence is a c1924, one-storey building, with architectural details which include brick red cross details, with rosettes created by pressing smooth pebbles into raised stucco or concrete. The hip gable roof has exposed purlins, and brackets, and there are two bay windows on the east side. The building is located on the edge of the residential district just south of the downtown, and the railway tracks.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The house was constructed in 1924, by contractor Enrico Pozzi. In 1938, Roland and Madeleine Pinkney moved into the house. Roland was the accountant in the family business, F.M. Thompson Company Ltd., which had been founded by his father F.M. Pinkney, and by F.M. Thompson. Outside of business he was involved as a baseball and hockey coach; the United Church, air cadets, and the Rocky Mountain Lodge. He died in 1944. Madeleine continued to live in the house into the 1990s. She was a noted music teacher, member of the Crowsnest Symphony Orchestra, and played organ at the United Church. Many of her music students went on to national and international recognition.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the Pinkney Residence resource lies in its association with urban development; its association with Roland and Madeleine Pinkney; for the unique architectural details; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	c1924 to present.
Integrity Assessment	

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building; • Hip gable roof, with a hip roof on the west wing; • Projecting eaves, with plain fascia and frieze; • Projecting verges with plain exposed purloins, plain fascia, plain frieze, and brackets; • Concrete sills and lintels on single windows; • Continuous sills, and lintels on bay windows; • Red painted brick details that include crosses, squares, and vertical sections; • Rosettes created by pressing smooth pebbles into raised stucco circles under crosses, and also used as long vertical details; • Concrete fence posts; • Enclosed porch with gable roof, and exposed purloins, and decorative wood detail in the gable; • Location in residential district, south of the downtown, and railway tracks; and • Setback from public sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Pinkney 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

Resource Evaluation

GUSHUL STUDIO
13301 19 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	Gushul Studio
Other Names	
Site Type	0408 – Specialty or Service Store with Work Area
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 1, 2, 3380T
Description	The Gushul Studio is a 1920 Registered Historic Resource. It is a one-and-a-half-storey building, with a skylight, and a glass wall on the north side of the building. It is a simple building with a medium gable roof, covered with wood shingles. The building is located in a residential area, on two large corner lots, in the block south of the railway tracks, and south of the downtown commercial district.

Significance Assessment

Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. Thomas Gushul was the preeminent photographer in the Crowsnest Pass, taking a range of photographs including studio portraiture, industrial photography, and nature photos. Born in Ukraine, Gushul came to the Pass in 1909 to work at the International Coal and Coke Company in Coleman. He was laid off in 1914, and decided to become a full-time photographer, taking a course in Winnipeg. Upon his return, he opened his first studio in East Coleman and, in 1921, a studio in Blairmore. He closed the Coleman studio in 1928. The Blairmore studio was a building moved to Blairmore from the abandoned mining town of Lille, and attached to the Gushul residence by local carpenter Mike Pawchuk. Natural light was admitted to the studio through used glass x-ray panels in the ceiling and north wall. A small building was moved to the site in the 1920s, and used as a darkroom.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban development; for its association with photographer Thomas Gushul; with the design to utilize natural lighting; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
	1917 to 1962.

Integrity Assessment

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-a-half-storey building;
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wood foundation; • Medium gable roof, with wood shakes; • Shiplap siding; • Projecting eaves with plain fascia and soffit; • Projecting verges with plain fascia, soffit, frieze; • Pediment on west gable, and returned eaves on north facing gable; • Skylight on north side; • 14-by-8 pane window on north wall, composed of used x-ray glass panels; • “PHOTO STUDIO” sign on roof peak; • Original fenestration for windows and doors; • Brick chimney; • Single glass pane in north gable, with wood frame, with three arched openings; • Location on large residential lot, south of the downtown; • Picket fence; and • Setback from public sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Gushul Studio 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, and is recommended for designation as a Provincial 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource ■ Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

MINE RESCUE BUILDING

11762 20 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	Mine Rescue Building
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 5, 4, 2347BS
Description	The Mine Rescue Building is a 1915, one-storey wood frame building, with a low gable roof on the mains structure, and similar gable roof on the open verandah, with posts on pedestals, support by brackets. The building is located in a residential area, west of the downtown.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. In 1915, Enrico Pozzi constructed a building to be used to house mine rescue equipment, and where miners could be trained. The building on the main street in Blairmore was used up until 1959. Equipment was stored in the main front room, while a side room was where training took place.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the industry of mining, and mine safety; for its association with Enrico Pozzi; and for its design and architectural details.</p>
	1915 to 1959
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey wood frame building; • Low gable roof, with projecting eaves; • Projecting verge on front with plan fascia, and vertical wood detail, mimicked on verandah roof; • Open verandah, with closed rail, and square posts on pedestals, with brackets; • Original fenestrations, recessed in stucco walls; • Plain stucco lintels, and plain lug sills; • Location on single lot, in residential district, west of the downtown; and • Setback from street.

Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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: Its association with its environment has not changed. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The original exterior materials have not changed on the original building. ■ 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 environment.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Mine Rescue 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

WEST CANADIAN COLLIERIES OFFICE

12305 20 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	West Canadian Collieries Office
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 18, 12, 2347BS
Description	The West Canadian Collieries Office is a 1920, two-storey brick building, with a recessed, arched entry beneath a second floor bay window. The curved, stepped parapet has decorative brick details on either end, with a three-opening arched ventilation detail in the centre. The building is located on a corner lot at the west end of the downtown district.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. Blairmore prospered, in part, because West Canadian Collieries decided to locate their main office in the town. Western Canadian Collieries (WCC) was formed in 1903, after J.J. Fleutot and C. Remy began working coal seams found north of Frank on Gold Creek. WCC located their headquarters in Blairmore even though the first mines they operated were some distance away at Lille and Bellevue. Eventually WCC took over two mine properties adjacent to Blairmore. The office for West Canadian Collieries was constructed in 1920, by contractor Enrico Pozzi. On the main floor were company offices, with employee apartments on the upper floor.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value □ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the West Canadian Collieries Office lies in its association with resource development; with the mining company; and for its design and construction; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	1920 to 1960.
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes □ No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey brick building; • Brick common bond; • Parapet, with curved central portion, and brick detail at the corners; • Three arched ventilation openings in central of parapet, with continuous brick lintel and sill; • Round ventilation openings at either end of upper façade;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All fenestration opening on all levels; • Concrete sills, and lintels; • Bay window, above entry; • Windows on either side of bay window, with continuous concrete lintels, and continuous brick sill; • Arched, recessed central entry; • Concrete, arch roof vault at rear of building; • Location on main commercial downtown street; and • Setback from public sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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: The commercial setting has not changed. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The original brick 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, and the urban commercial main street areas.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The West Canadian Collieries 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, and may have potential as a Provincial 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

F.M. THOMPSON WEST END STORE

12321 20 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	F.M. Thompson West End Store
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 45, 12, 0910600
Description	The F.M. Thompson West End Store is a 1920, H-shape, two-storey, stucco clad building, with a flat-roofed addition on the east side. The main building has a roof on either wing of the H-shaped footprint that is gabled on the front, and hip on the rear. The building is located near the west end of the downtown commercial district.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. This unique, for the Crowsnest Pass, H-shape building, was constructed in 1920, by local contractor Enrico Pozzi. The west side of the building was the F.M. Thompson West End Grocery, and the east side was a liquor store operated by the Alberta Liquor Control Board. Upstairs there were several apartment units, and called Margaret Apartments.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Individual Significance o Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Style/Type/Method of Construction o Work of a Master o High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o The Natural Environment o Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the commercial urban development; with the F.M. Thompson Company; with the design, and method of construction; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	1920 to 198
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of a H-shape two-storey building; • Two roofs on the wings of the H that are gable on the front, and hip on the rear; • Small ventilation gable dormers on rear hip roofs; • Exposed rafters and purlins; • Projecting eaves with exposed rafters, and decorated fascia; • Flat roof on east wing;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vertical openings in either gable end, with brick detail above and below; • Recessed central entry through a brick arch , with keystone; • Two four-panel wood and glass doors under multi-light, shaped transom; • Fenestration pattern; • Brick sills; • Curved stucco lintels on upper front window openings; • Second floor balcony at rear; • Small brick details on façade; • Proximity to other commercial buildings in the commercial area; and • Setback from the public sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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: Its 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The F.M. Thompson West End 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, and may have potential as a Provincial 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

GREENHILL HOTEL

12326 20 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	Greenhill Hotel
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 2, 1A, 9810987
Description	The Greenhill Hotel is a 1920 Registered Historic Resource. It is a two-and-a-half-storey U-shape building, with a gambrel roof on the front portion, and low hip roof on two wings. The main entry has Doric columns supporting an entablature. Under the gable ends of the gambrel roof are two-storey open verandahs. The hotel is located on the south side of the downtown commercial street, and across the street from the West Canadian Collieries office, and the Greenhill Grill.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The hotel was built in 1921, by West Canadian Collieries, almost across the street from the mine office, for visiting mine company directors, and employees. The hotel is also across the street from the Greenhill, which was also built by the mine company to provide meals to the hotel guests. The large front rooms were reserved for senior executives. The hotel bar was conveniently located between the mine, and the miners’ houses, and was a stop for some on the way home. Heating for the hotel was initially supplied by hot water pipes from the boiler for the Greenhill Mine. In later years it was replaced by a boiler built in the hotel. As one of the finest hotels in the Crowsnest Pass it was often where celebrities stayed including John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America; Queen Maria of Romania; and boxing greats Primo Carnera, Joe Louis, and “Sugar” Ray Robinson.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with commercial development; with West Canadian Collieries; with its design and construction; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	1921 to present
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey U-shape building; • Gambrel roof on the main structure, and low hip roof on the two rear wings that form the U-shape; • Two-and-a-half-storey main building and two-storey wings; • Brick and concrete foundation;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projecting eaves, with plain fascia and soffit, and moulded frieze; • Wood detailing in gable ends of gambrel roof; • Three shed dormers facing street; • Window openings recessed; • Common nine-over-nine pane arrangement, fixed on main floor, double hung on upper floor; • Raised front platform entry, with Doric columns supporting an entablature design roof; • Vertical neon “HOTEL” sign above entry; • Three nine-over-nine windows, with continuous concrete lintels and sills, either side of entry; • Red painted square-shape brick detail above main entry side windows; • Two-storey structures on either end of the main building, with open verandahs and open rails, and decorated posts; • Steel fire escapes from second floor verandahs; • Stucco band encircles structure, just below second floor windows; • East side entry with open porch, open rails, and posts supporting triangular roof; • Proximity to other commercial buildings on the main street; and • Setback from street.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 one-storey shed roofed structure at the rear between the two wings ■ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ■ A representative of the work of a master, or ■ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Greenhill 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, and is recommended for designation as a Provincial 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource ■ Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

GREENHILL GRILL

12327 20 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	Greenhill Grill
Other Names	J.E. Upton Block, Beatrice Apartments
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 46, 12, 0910600
Description	The Greenhill Grill is a 1922 Registered Historic Resource. It is a two-storey, stucco building with a stepped parapet, and a central upper bay window, over an arched entry. On either side of the central entry are Boomtown elements of large display windows, with transom windows above, and paneled bulkheads below. It is located on the north side of the main downtown commercial street, across from the Greenhill Hotel.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The Greenhill Grill was built in 1922, for West Canadian Collieries to provide meals for guests at the Greenhill Hotel, which was just across the street. The restaurant was in the east half of the building, while the west side was occupied by tailor John E. Upton, and the upstairs there were apartments. The Greenhill Grill, Hotel, and the nearby WCC office building were just some of the commercial buildings WCC built in the west end of Blairmore. They also had residences constructed for employees, including single family homes, duplexes, and an apartment building. Upton came to Blairmore in 1921, and opened his tailor shop. He was an original member of the Blairmore United Church; a founding member of the music festival; and founder in 1926, of the Hillcrest Orchestra, which would later become the Crowsnest Pass Symphony
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with commercial urban development; with West Canadian Collieries; with its design and construction; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	1922 to present
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

	<p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey brick building; • Stucco covering; • Curved stepped parapet, with curved decoration at either end, and inverted droplet-shape below; • Three small, arched ventilation openings in centre upper façade; • Bay window above entry, with three windows on either side, with continuous lintel and sill, and floor joists protruding below the windows; • Recessed central entry, with raised stucco columns on either side; • Entry door is wood panel and glass with single light, flat transom; • Large display windows on either side of central entry, with transom windows above, and bulkheads below, and separate entrances for main level businesses; • All fenestrations; • Balconies on rear; • Building side windows recessed with concrete sills; • Location on main street adjacent other commercial buildings; and • Abutment to the public sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The building 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 building continues its association with the urban commercial main street.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Greenhill Grill 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, and may have potential as a Provincial 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource ■ Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process.

RESOURCE EVALUATION

OLD MAUDE

20 AVENUE
Blairmore, AB



Site Name	Old Maude
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 6, 1 813536
Description	Old Maude is a 1914, steam locomotive, and tender (coal car), that operated at both the Hillcrest and Greenhill mines. It is located in a stationary park on 20 th Avenue in Blairmore adjacent to the Canadian Pacific Rail line.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The locomotive was built in May 1914, by the Canadian Locomotive Company of Kingston, Ontario for the City of Winnipeg, with the name “Star” and the #1. It was acquired next by the Greater Winnipeg Water District Railway, and used to haul freight and passengers between Winnipeg and Shoal Lake, Manitoba. The engine was then sold to Hillcrest Collieries, where until the mine closed in 1939, the engine, named “Old Maude” by her crews, hauled coal cars from the tippie to the Canadian Pacific Railway main line. Then she was used until 1964 by West Canadian Collieries for use at the Greenhill Mine, doing similar work. The engine was retired when the mine closed in 1961.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with coal mining; for its design and construction; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	1916 to 1961
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of 1914 steam locomotive; and • Proximity to rail line.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location <p>Explain: The structure is on its original location from 1967.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2. Design Explain: The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. ■ 3. Environment Explain: The 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 community of Crowsnest Pass.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ■ A representative of the work of a master, or ■ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Old Maude 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, and is recommended for designation as a Provincial 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource ■ Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

ALBERTA GOVERNMENT TELEPHONES

12519 20 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	Alberta Government Telephones Building
Other Names	AGT Building, TELUS Building
Legal Description	NW-35-7-4-W5M
Description	The Alberta Government Telephones Building is a 1928, one-storey brick building with a hip roof located on the north side of the downtown commercial district. The west end of the building has a higher elevation, and also has a hip roof. There are substantial vertical window openings, separated by brick columns, with pane arrangement of six-over-nine, and six-over-eighteen. There are stepped brick details under the windows.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The first telecommunications system in the Pass was the telegraph operated by Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1902, former railway telegraph operator Harry Lyon, his business partner Duncan McIntyre, Joseph Montalbetti, and Joe Woods formed the Alberta Telephone Company and established telephone service between Passburg and Coleman. Soon after, they connected this 25-kilometre long system to the Pincher Creek Telephone Company and the outside world. The Alberta Telephone Company was sold in 1907, for \$13,500 to the Alberta Government, which the year before had established Alberta Government Telephones (AGT). AGT built a two-storey wood frame telephone exchange on the site of the current brick building. There were plans to build a substantial brick building, when a fire damaged most of the wooden structure in late 1927. Construction of the current building was completed the following year.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the development of communications; with Alberta Government Telephones; with its design and use of brick detailing; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	1928 to present
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey brick building • Hip roof, with a hip gable on the west end

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projecting eaves, with exposed rafters and plain fascia • Stretcher brick bond • Brick sills, and brick detailing under windows • Soldier brick rows around base, and top of wall encircling structure • Sloped brick detailing on either side of entrance • Hip roof covered entry, with wood columns • Large vertical multi-pane windows • Glass block window, and glass block transom over rear door • Location on primary downtown commercial street • Setback from public sidewalk
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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: Its 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.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Alberta Government Telephones 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

UNION BANK

12707 20 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	Union Bank
Other Names	Royal Bank of Canada
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 2, 1, 33191
Description	The Union Bank is a c1916, two-storey brick building, with architectural details which include a stepped parapet, entablature, and cornice above the upper windows. The upper windows are recessed with a six-over-one pane arrangements, and brick sills. The entry has an entablature. The building is located on the main street in the downtown.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The two-storey brick Union Bank building was completed in 1923, by local contractor Enrico Pozzi. It features a stepped parapet with a wood cornice, and concrete window sills and lintels. The bank moved from an earlier location into this building in February of that year. In the early 1920s, the bank was in financial difficulties because of expanding too quickly into western Canada from its base in the east. In 1925, the Union Bank was acquired by the Royal Bank of Canada. A new vault was added in 1946. When the bank branches in Blairmore and Bellevue were consolidated, they moved into the building adjacent to this one.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban development; with the Union Bank, and financial practices; with its design and construction by Enrico Pozzi; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	c1916 to 1992
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building; • Brick common bond; • All fenestrations;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stepped parapet; • Entablature; • Cornice above upper windows; • Recessed upper windows, with six-over-one pane arrangement, and brick sills; • Off-centre right entry with entablature; • Main floor fixed, wood frame central window, with smaller, double-hung windows on either side, with concrete lintel, and sill; • Upper rear, small semi-elliptical window with voussoirs; • Proximity to other commercial buildings on the main street; and • Setback from public sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The structure is on its original location. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design of the building has not changed. ■ 3. Environment Explain: Its association with the commercial setting has not changed. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The original exterior materials have not changed. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The structure represents the type of workmanship in the construction of an early commercial building. ■ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Union Bank 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

ALBERTA HOTEL

12827 20 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	Alberta Hotel
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 10, 2, 33191
Description	The Alberta Hotel is a 1901, two-storey, wood frame building located on a corner lot on the main commercial street in the downtown. The flat roofed building has a corner entrance, and is covered with shiplap siding. There is an upper level cornice with decorative wood brackets, which runs along the south and east sides of the roof line.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The Alberta Hotel is a two-storey wood-frame building built in 1901. The following year, Abraham Sparks bought the hotel. In 1912, the building was moved slightly to the west, and a new portion of the hotel was constructed on the corner. Infamous bootlegger Emilio Picariello purchased the hotel in 1918, and that year he allowed the hotel to be used to care for victims of the Spanish Influenza outbreak. During Prohibition, Emperor Pick Picariello operated his liquor smuggling business from the hotel. In September 1922, Picariello and his housekeeper were involved in the shooting death of Cst. Steve Lawson. The pair were hanged the following year.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value □ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the Alberta Hotel lies in its association with urban development; for its association with Emilio Picariello; for its early 1900s design; and as a significant landmark in the Crownsnest Pass.</p>
Period of Significance	1912 to c1945
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes □ No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, and form of the two-storey wood frame building; • Corner entry;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upper wood cornice; • Shiplap siding; • Wood trim on doors and windows; • Location on corner lot; and • Abutment to public sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The structure is on the location where it was moved in 1912. ■ 2. Design Explain: The design of the building has not changed. ■ 3. Environment Explain: Its association with the commercial main street 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.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Alberta 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

RED TRAIL MOTORS

12919 20 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	Red Trail Motors
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 4, 3, 33191
Description	The Red Trail Motors building is a 1923, one-storey, brick commercial building, with large display windows. It has a stepped parapet. The building is located on the main downtown commercial street in the downtown.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. This brick building was constructed in 1923, by Enrico Pozzi for the Blairmore Garage Company owned by Louis Dutil. A succession of motor vehicle dealerships followed...Crow's Nest Pass Motors (Lance Morgan), Red Trail Motors (Joe Fumagalli), and Blairmore Motors (Charles Sartoris).
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value □ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites □ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value lies in its association with urban commercial development; with transportation; for its association with Enrico Pozzi; and for its design and construction.</p>
Period of Significance	1923 to 1972
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes □ No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building; • Raked, flat roof; • Brick superstructure; • Fenestration; • Decorative brickwork; • Abutment to the pedestrian sidewalk; and • Proximity to other commercial structures on main street.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location

	<p>Explain: The structure is on its original location.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2. Design Explain: The exterior design of the structure in terms of its massing, scale, and form has not changed. The interior has been divided into three retail paced, and there are three street entrances to the building. ■ 3. Environment Explain: Its association with the downtown commercial setting has not changed. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The original exterior materials above the display windows¹ have been covered with newer material. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the brick construction of the structure, and the upper work is covered with newer material. ■ 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 main street.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Red Trail Motors 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

COSMOPOLITAN HOTEL

13001 20 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	Cosmopolitan Hotel
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 1, 4, 33191
Description	The Cosmopolitan Hotel is an impressive 1912, three-storey brick building located on a corner lot on the main commercial street in downtown Blairmore. The upper level brick cornice has elaborate brick detailing, and there is a concrete band that runs around the street and avenue sides of the structure, between the first and second floors. There is an angled corner entrance, and neon "HOTEL" sign on the front of the building.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The hotel was constructed by E. Morino in 1912, for Abraham Sparks replacing the original wood frame Cosmopolitan Hotel which was destroyed by fire earlier that year. With fifty rooms the new hotel was described as the most impressive in Blairmore
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the Cosmopolitan Hotel lies in its association with urban commercial development; in its design and construction; and for its status as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	1912 to present.
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the three-storey building; • Brick superstructure with a stretcher bond brick superstructure cover; • Plain parapet, with corbelling; • Fenestrations on all levels; • Recessed window openings; • Concrete sills and lintels; • Concrete band below second floor windows, running along street and avenue sides;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Neon “HOTEL” sign; • Angled corner entry, with angle continued on second and third floors; • Flagpole; • Location on a primary corner, and proximity to other commercial buildings in the downtown area; and • Abutment to the public sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	The Cosmopolitan 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

BRISCO BUILDING

13019 20 AVENUE
Blairmore, AB



Site Name	Brisco Building
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 4, 4, 33191
Description	The Brisco Building is a two-storey brick building, clad with shiplap and clapboard, and some pressed metal on the bulkheads. There is a recessed central entry into the main floor business, with a second door on the east side leading to stairs to the upper floor. The building is located on the north side of the main commercial downtown street.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The brick building was constructed c1913 after a fire the year destroyed before destroyed the previous building. The first business was Brisco's dry goods. Kerr's Clothing was there in 1924, and later for a number of years was a popular Chinese restaurant run by Fat Choy.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban commercial development; and for its design and construction.</p>
Period of Significance	c1913 to c1970
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building; • Brick superstructure; • Plain parapet; • Recessed entry; • Proximity to other commercial buildings in the downtown area; and • Abutment to the public sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location <p>Explain: The structure is on its original location.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 2. Design Explain: The exterior design of the structure has not changed. ■ 3. Environment Explain: Its association with the commercial setting has not changed. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The original exterior materials have not changed, and the upper façade has a cover over the material. ■ 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.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Brisco 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

KUBIK'S GROCERY

13043 20 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	Kubik's Grocery
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 8, 4, 33191
Description	Kubick's Grocery is a c1924 early commercial, one-storey building, with a recessed entry, large display windows, with transom windows above and brick bulkheads below. There are two doors in the entry, for businesses on either side of the building. The building is located on the main commercial street in the downtown.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The first business, in the building owned by Louis Dutil, was the Crowsnest Flour and Feed Company. The business owners were brothers-in-law Joe Kubasek, and Martin Kubik. Kubasek had worked in the mines, and then took over a homestead before deciding to try his hand at business. However after about two years he decided to return to farming and sold his interest to Kubik, who operated the business as Kubik's Meats and Groceries until 1965.
Municipal Significance	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association <p><input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <p><input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites <p><input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</p> <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource directly associated with urban commercial development; and in its design and construction.</p>
Period of Significance	c1913 to 1965
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey early commercial building; • Brick stretcher bond; • Recessed sign band; • Plain parapet;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Structural concrete beam above transom; • Recessed double entry, with transom single light transom windows above; • Wood panel doors, with glass; • Large wood frame display windows, with covered transoms above; • Proximity to other commercial buildings in the commercial area; and • Abutment to the public sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Kubik'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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

LETHBRIDGE BREWING COMPANY

13055 20 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



	Lethbridge Brewing Company
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 10, 4, 33191
Description	The Lethbridge Brewing building is a 1907, one-storey building, with distinctive limestone walls. It has a recessed corner entry, and large display window. It is set on a corner lot in the downtown commercial district.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The one-storey building was constructed in 1907, for the Lethbridge Brewing and Malting Company as a warehouse, bottling works and liquor store. The structure is a scaled down version of the original proposal for a larger two-storey building. The limestone came from quarry across the border near Michel, British Columbia. Over time the building was also a barbershop, pool room, pharmacy, and convenience store. It was used in 1919, by the Great War Veterans Association, the predecessor of the Royal Canadian Legion.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value □ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban commercial development; its association with the Lethbridge Brewing Company; for its unique design; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	1909 to c1919
Integrity Assessment	

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building; • Plain parapet; • Limestone; • Fenestrations; • Recessed, angled entry; • Location on corner lot in downtown commercial district; and • Abutment to public sidewalk.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 commercial environment.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Lethbridge Brewing Company 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

F.M. THOMPSON/FAZIO BUILDING

13101 20 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	F.M. Thompson/Fazio Building
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 1, 5, 33191
Description	The F.M. Thompson/Fazio Building is two buildings which have operated as one business, F.M. Thompson and Company. The west building is a 1919, one-storey brick building, with a plain parapet, and a brick column dividing the building into two-thirds, and one third. The east 1923, two-storey brick building has large display windows, and four recessed wood frame windows on the upper floor. The complex is located on a corner lot on the main downtown commercial street.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. Enrico Pozzi constructed the west side building in 1919 for the F.M. Thompson Company. The store was in the larger west portion of the build, and the smaller side was leased. The King George Café was in the small space from 1920 to 1925, and was followed by the Post Office until F.M. Thompson required the space in 1934. The east building was constructed for Ralph Fazio in 1923, and rented to Joe Montalbetti for his Blairmore Furniture Store. The upstairs was the Elks Lodge. In 1934, the Post Office moved into this location, and F.M. Thompson took over the space when the Post Office moved to a new location.
Municipal Significance	<p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association </p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance </p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value </p> <p> <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites </p> <p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value </p> <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban commercial development; in its association with the F.M. Thompson Company; for its design and construction; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	1919 to 1980
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<p> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: West Building <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey buildings; • Brick common bond; • Plain parapet; • Recessed sign band, with decorative brick at top and bottom; • Raised brick band across façade, above display windows; </p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Façade division, two-third, one-third by brick column; • Large display windows; • Side wall stepped to rear; • Concrete lintels and sills on side fenestrations; • Segmental window openings on rear with concrete sills; • Rear delivery entrance with concrete lintel; • Proximity to other commercial buildings in the downtown area; and • Abutment to the public sidewalk. <p>East Building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey buildings; • Plain parapet; • Decorative brick detailing below parapet; • Recessed upper window openings; • Brick sills; • Raised brick band across façade, above display windows; • Recessed entry; • Balcony on rear; • Proximity to other commercial buildings in the downtown area; and • Abutment to the public sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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: Its 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The F.M. Thompson/Fazio 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

BLAIRMORE EXCHANGE

13119 20 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



	Blairmore Exchange
Other Names	Blairmore Savings & Credit Union
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 4, 5, 33191
Description	The Blairmore Exchange is a 1922, two-storey brick building, with large display windows, and a brick upper cornice, with an angled brick detail. There are large window fenestrations on the upper floor, with concrete lintels, and some concrete sills. The building is located among other commercial buildings on the main downtown street.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The Blairmore Exchange building was constructed in 1922, for H. Seyan soon after a fire destroyed his earlier wood frame building. His first tenants were Donald Lewis and his wife who ran the Plaza Café in the space, and lived upstairs. After the Plaza moved to a new location the following year, Du Fong and Don Chu operated the Sun Café. William Evans purchased the building in 1925 for his new and used furniture business, Blairmore Exchange. In the 1960s, the building became the home of the Blairmore Savings and Credit Union, which occupied the building until soon after the credit union merged with its Coleman counterpart in 1990. Prior to the merger there were renovations to the interior which included a self-contained meeting room and kitchen that was used for a variety of social events.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value □ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites □ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the Blairmore Exchange lies in its association with Urban Development; with the Blairmore savings and Credit Union; and for its early commercial design and construction.</p>
Period of Significance	1922 to 1992
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes □ No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale and form of the two-storey brick building; • All fenestration opening on all levels; • Brick stretcher bond;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Brick corbelling, with angled brick detail; • Concrete sills, and lintels; • Location on main commercial downtown street; and • Abutment to public sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 urban commercial 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 commercial area.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Blairmore Exchange 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

OLIVA BLOCK

13201 20 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	Oliva Block
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 1, 6, 33191
Description	The Oliva Block is a 1909, two-storey, wood frame building, finished with stucco. There is an upper cornice, with dentils below, and a sign, "OLIVA BLOCK", made from wooden letters above the second floor windows. The building is located on a corner lot on the eastern end of the downtown.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The building was built by contractor Frayer and Sinclair for Leon Badot, and rented to Joe Montalbetti for his furniture and dry goods store. Upstairs until 1912, were the offices of The Blairmore Enterprise. Andy Oliva acquired the building in 1923, and from 1937 to 1945 operated Pass Furniture on the main floor. He turned the upstairs into a hall for dances and meetings. Fraternal organizations held their meetings here, as did the miners' union, and The Great War Veterans Association. Oliva arrived in the Crowsnest Pass in 1906, and worked in the Coleman mine. In 1910, he opened a grocery store in Coleman. He sold the business and went to the United States for two years. When he returned he took over management of the Italian Cooperative Store in Coleman. For his Blairmore furniture store he often made furniture, chairs, tables, dressers, and cupboards.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban commercial development; its connection with business owners Andy Oliva and Joe Montalbetti; its design and construction; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	1909 to c1970
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building; • Flat roof;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stucco finish; • Plain parapet, with cornice, brackets, and dentils; • “OLIVA BLOCK” sign in wood letters; • Upper wood frame windows with moulded lintels, and plain lug sills; • Raised stucco diamond shapes under each upper window; • West side entries, either recessed or with pediment roofs supported by brackets; • East side entry with gable roofed porch; • Recessed entry; • Location on the corner lot on main downtown commercial street; and • Abutment to public sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Oliva 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

ST. LUKE’S CHURCH and PARISH HALL

13307 20 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	St. Luke’s Church and Parish Hall
Other Names	Grace Anglican United Church
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 3, 7, 33191
Description	St. Luke’s Church and Parish Hall
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The core of the building is the Royal North West Mounted Police post built in 1903. In 1915, the Anglican parish rented the building from William Beebe, and later purchased it from him. In about 1945, the steeple was added, and later the porch, and small vestibule. The parish hall just west of the church was built from material salvaged from an old barn on the property.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value □ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the spiritual development; with the Anglican Church; with the design and modifications of the structure; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	1903 to present
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE’s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes □ No <p>List: Church:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mass, scale, and form of the one- storey building; ● Rectangular plan with Apse; ● Medium gable roof; ● Shiplap siding; ● Steeple; ● Enclosed gable roofed porch; ● Vestibule with pyramidal roof; ● Projecting eaves, with exposed rafters; ● Projecting verges, with plain fascia;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● On Apse, projecting eaves, exposed rafters, and plain fascia; ● Pointed window openings, with stained glass panes; ● Pointed entry opening, with simple flat wood door, and heavy metal hinge hardware; ● Located adjacent to parish hall; and ● Setback from street, at east end of downtown. <p>Parish Hall</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building; ● Medium hip roof on front, and medium gable on the rear; ● Central entry with hip roof supported by metal brackets; ● Shiplap siding; ● Located adjacent to church, on east back of Lyon Creek; and ● Setback from street, at east end of downtown.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 since modifications in 1945. ■ 3. Environment Explain: Its association with the surrounding environment has not changed. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The original exterior materials have not changed, however the siding is covered with modern material. ■ 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 main street and the residential areas.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>St. Luke's Church and Parish 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

BLAKE RESIDENCE

12106 21 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	Blake Residence
Other Names	Bergman Residence
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 24, 11, 2347BS
Description	The Blake/Burgman Residence is a 1940, one-and-a-half storey medium gable roofed building, with a substantial enclosed verandah across the front of the house, and a gable-roof dormer above. The building features quoins on the walls of the house and the dormer. The house is located on a grassed corner lot, in the block south of the main downtown commercial street.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The residence was built for Harry Blake in 1940. The Welshman arrived in Canada in 1905, and found work at the West Canadian Collieries mine in Bellevue. He worked his way up to the position of Mine Superintendent, working for WCC for 42-years. In 1946, the house was purchased by dentist Robert Burgman. After serving during WWII in the Royal Canadian Dental Corps, he bought the dental practice of H.B. Hoar, on the upper floor of the F.M. Thompson store. He retired in 1987. His wife, Jean (nee Cruikshank) was a music teacher, and for 45-years a member of the Crowsnest Pass Symphony Orchestra.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value □ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites □ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban residential development; with West Canadian Collieries, Henry Blake, Robert and Jean Burgman; and for its design and construction.</p>
Period of Significance	1940 to present.
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes □ No <p>List: Exterior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-a half storey building; • Enclosed verandah, with two-over-one windows, and arched detail above windows on either side of entry, and on sides of verandah; • Gable roof dormer above entry with four-over-four windows; • Projecting eaves; • Projecting verges, with exposed purloins, and decorative fascia; • Stucco finish;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Exterior fireplace chimney on east side; • Quoins on main building corners, and dormer corners; • All window and door fenestrations; • Double-hung windows; • All wood trim on doors and windows; • Flag pole; • Location in block south of downtown; and • Setback from the avenue and side street. <p>Interior:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Art deco moulded wood window and door trim, with curved topped upper corners; • Wood interior window sills; • Radiators; • Brick fireplace, with moulded wood mantel, and faux stone floor in front of fireplace; • Built-in wood shelves on either side of fire place, under four-over-four fixed windows; • Cement on wire mesh walls; • Narrow slat, hardwood floors; • Crown moulding and baseboards; • Flat-finished stucco ceilings; • Two three-panel pocket doors between front rooms; • Bakelite ceiling light fixtures, and wall sconces; • Three-panel closet doors; • Eight-light, three-panel back porch door; • Two-leaf, five-glass pane doors between living room and dining room; and • Wainscoting in front veranda.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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: Its association with the 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 residential area.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Blake/Burgman 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

WCC AGENT RESIDENCE

12334 21 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	WCC Agent Residence
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 30, 12, 2347BS
Description	The WCC Agent Residence is a c1920, one-storey residence, with a low gable roof, and an open porch with a similar roof design. The porch has square columns supported on pedestals, and wood brackets. The building is located in the block north of the downtown,
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. West Canadian Collieries had this building constructed for one of its employees. The company built a few similar residences, but also duplexes, apartment building, and had apartments above their main street office. WCC Purchasing Agent J.R. Smith resided in this residence. He later became the company’s business manager.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value □ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites □ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban residential development; with West Canadian Collieries; and for its design and construction.</p>
Period of Significance	c1920 to c1960
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE’s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes □ No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey residence; • Low gable roof; • Projecting eaves, with exposed rafters, and plain fascia; • Barge boards on gable ends of main roof, and porch roofs; • Projecting verges, with exposed purloins, and decorated fascia; • Porch, open to the front, and closed on the side, a low gable roof to the front, and another low gable roof to the side; • Porch roof supported by columns on pedestals, and with decorative wood brackets;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fenestrations; • Recessed window openings, with double-hung windows, with six-over-six pane arrangement; • Location in block north of downtown; • Setback from street.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 proximity to the downtown.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The WCC Agent 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, and may have potential as a Provincial 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

GREENHILL APARTMENTS

12366 21 AVENUE
BLAIRMIRE, AB



Site Name	Greenhill Apartments
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 35, 12, 2347BS
Description	The Greenhill Apartments is a unique building in the Crowsnest Pass, a 1921 two-storey, long rectangular structure, with two-storey five-sided wings on either end. The main building has a low hip roof, while the wings each have a pyramidal roof, which joins the main building as a hip roof. The building is located in a residential area, on a large corner lot, in the block north of the downtown commercial district.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The Greenhill Apartment building was constructed in 1921, for the West Canadian Collieries for senior management employees. It was one of many residential buildings the company had built for employees, which also included duplexes, and single family homes. WCC contracted local builder Enrico Pozzi to construct the building, using hollow red clay tile blocks. It had two large apartments on either floor.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value □ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban residential development; for its association with West Canadian Collieries, and Enrico Pozzi; for its design and construction; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	1921 to c1960
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes □ No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building; • two-storey, five-sided wings on either end, with five-sided pyramidal roof; • Hip roof on main structure; • Projecting eaves, with plain fascia, decorated soffit, and decorated frieze; • Hollow red clay tile block superstructure; • Stucco finish; • Raised stucco band that encircles building just below upper windows;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Raised stucco band that encircles building just above lower windows; ● Soldier brick band that encircles building just above foundation; ● Diamond-shape brick detail between lower windows, and between upper windows; ● Brick detail between two raised stucco bands; ● Recessed window openings; ● Main floor two casement windows, with fixed window between; ● Brick sills on main floor; ● Upper floor two double-hung windows; ● One-over-one windows in wings; ● Entry on west wall, with open railing; ● Sidelights on either side of entry with stuccoed sills; ● Fire escape on upper floor rear, and balcony; ● Location on west side of large, double corner lot, in block north of downtown commercial district; and ● Setback from street.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The building 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 residential setting has not changed. ■ 4. Materials Explain: The original exterior materials have not changed. ■ 5. Workmanship Explain: The building 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 residential area and proximity to the downtown.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Greenhill Apartments 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

ROBERT RESIDENCE

12509 21 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	Robert Residence
Other Names	Menard Residence
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: , D, 110JK
Description	The Robert Residence is a one-storey, stucco clad house, with a low gable roof on the front, and hip roof on the rear. Above the open porch, with an arch entrance is a hip gable dormer, and to the right is sun deck, accessed from a rectangular two-storey high tower, which has a crenellated parapet. There are quoins on the corners of the house, and tower. The house is located in a residential area, between the downtown, and the Crowsnest River.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The house was constructed in 1913, by D.A. Sinclair for West Canadian Collieries. The house was for General Manager Jean Menard, who left the Pass the following year to fight for France in WWI. The next occupant was engineer Louis Robert, after he was transferred from the mine at Bellevue. Robert was General Superintendent from 1931 to 1945.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual I Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban residential development; with West Canadian Collieries; with its design and construction, and for its landmark status.</p>
	1939 to 1945
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building; • Stucco clad, with quoins; • Low gable roof; • Hip dormer;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two-storey rectangular tower; • Projecting eaves, with plain fascia and soffit; • Projecting verges, with plain fascia and soffit, and pediment; • Hip roof dormer on rear; • Wood trim on windows and doors; • Walk out basement at the rear; • Basement garage entrance on west side; • Pane arrangements of sixteen-over-one, and eight-over-one; • Brick chimney; • Location on a corner lot in a residential area between downtown and the Crowsnest River; and • Setback from front and side street.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Robert 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, and have potential as a Provincial 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

DARBY RESIDENCE

13022 21 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	Darby Residence
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 5, 4, 33191
Description	The Darby Residence is a c1900, small footprint, finished vertical log residence, with a hip roof. V-shaped strips of wood are used to fill gaps between the logs, and half-logs are used as trim around window and door openings.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The house was built before 1906, and was owned by Mary Darby. Her husband, Herbert was a cook at the Imperial Hotel in Frank. The Darby’s were related to cowboy, and rancher John Ware. His orphaned children raised by Mrs. Darby’s relatives just around the corner. Fearing a repeat of the slide of 1903, the hotel owner had the building taken apart and moved in sections to Vulcan in 1912, with the Darby family also relocating to Vulcan.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value □ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban residential development; for its association the Darby family; for its design and construction; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	c1900 to unknown
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE’s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes □ No <p>List: Exterior;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building; ● Hip roof, and similar roof on rear wing; ● Vertical finished log construction, with V-shape wood strips between logs; ● Shiplap siding on rear wing; ● Projecting eaves, with plain fascia, soffit, and frieze;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Finished half-log trim on windows and doors; ● Plain lug sills; ● Transom window over entry; ● Location on a single lot, in block north of the downtown; and ● Setback from the street.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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: Its 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 residential area.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Darby 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, and may have potential as a Provincial 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

KUBIK RESIDENCE

13213 21 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	Kubik Residence
Other Names	Dr. Lillie Residence
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 5, 12, 33191
Description	The Kubik Residence is a c1910, one-and-a-half-storey building, with twin wings on the front which give the residence a U-shape appearance. The house, and the wings have a high gable roofs, with finials on the gable ends. The wings below the gable ends are curved, with three windows in each wing. The residence is located on a single lot in a residential district one-block north of the downtown.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population.
Municipal Significance	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <p><input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <p><input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value</p> <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban residential development; for its design and construction; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	c1910 to 1990
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-one-half storey building; • U-shape footprint; • High gable roofs, with finials on the gable ends; • Projecting eaves, with plan fascia, soffit and frieze; • Projecting verges, with plain fascia, and frieze; • Twin semi-elliptical windows in the gable ends; • Peaked barge boars in front wing gable ends; • Curved walls of front wings, with projecting ceiling joists; • Stucco finish;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enclosed shed-roofed porch; • Continuous lintel on front wing window openings, moulded lintels elsewhere; • One-over-one pane arrangements, and either double-hung or fixed; • Two brick chimneys; • Location in residential district, one block north of the downtown; and • Setback from the street.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Kubik 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

PURVIS RESIDENCE

13225 21 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	Purvis Residence
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 7, 12, 33191
Description	The Purvis Residence is a 1910, one-and-a-half-storey building with a high gable roof, and a distinctive one-storey round structure, with a conical roof on the southwest corner. There is an offset gable roof on the southeast corner, and a central pediment dormer. The building is located on a single lot, one block north of the downtown.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. WCC contracted local builder Frank Knight in 1910, to build this house for engineer John Purvis. Purvis was instrumental in determining the mine property to the north of Blairmore would be more productive than the property to the south of the railway tracks. The Purvis family moved into their new one-and-a-half storey wood frame home in 1910. In the early 1920s, WCC accountant Chris Tomkins and his family purchased the house, and lived there until 1943. Tomkins left WCC after nine years to start an insurance business, and was an unsuccessful independent candidate in the 1938-39 provincial election.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban residential development; for its association with West Canadian Collieries; for its design and construction; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	1910 to present
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-one-half-storey building; • High gable roof; • Projecting eaves, with plain fascia and soffit; • Projecting verges, with plain fascia and soffit; • Circular wing, with high conical roof, and spire; • Twelve-over-eighteen small pane windows on circular wing;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Central pediment dormer; • Square bay window on front, east side; • Square bay window on east wall; • Stucco finish; • Fenestrations on all levels; • Various pane arrangements; • Location on single lot, one block north of downtown; and • Setback from street.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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, other than the roofing material has been replaced with a tile product. ■ 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 setting.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Purvis 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

MOORE RESIDENCE

13406 21 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	Moore Residence
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 19, 8, 33191
Description	The Moore Residence is a 1916, one-and-a-half-storey, brick building with a high gable roof on the front and hip on the rear. There is also a cross gable. The pediment gable ends are covered with decorative shingles. The house is located on a corner lot, in the block just north of the downtown.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the "City of Blairmore," and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The residence was constructed in 1916, by local contractor D.A. Sinclair who built many houses about this time period in Blairmore. It was leased by lawyer Joe Gillis, and his wife Mary, who arrived in Blairmore that year. In 1933, Henry A. Moore and his wife Elizabeth (Ciss) purchased the house. He was a locomotive engineer for the Canadian Pacific. He had first stayed in the Sanatorium Hotel in Frank, where he met his wife, Ciss Kidd, who worked at the front desk, and was bookkeeper. He died in 1961, and she remained in the house until 1969.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban residential development; its association with West Canadian Collieries; for its design and construction, and as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	1916 to 1969
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the one-and-a-half-storey building; • High gable roof on the front, and hip on the rear, with wood shingles; • Cross gable; • Projecting eaves, with plain fascia, soffit, and frieze;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projecting verges, with plain fascia, soffit, frieze and pediment gable ends; • Brick stretcher bond; • Wood shingle in gable ends; • Brick addition on rear, with hip roof; • Recessed window openings; • Concrete sills; • In rear addition, segmental window and door openings, with brick voussoirs; • Brick chimney; • Location on corner lot, one block north of the downtown; • Setback from street; and • Proximity to adjacent residential properties.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Moore 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, and may have potential as a Provincial 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

LYON RESIDENCE

13206 22 AVENUE
BLAIRMORE, AB



Site Name	Lyon Residence
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 17, 12, 33191
Description	The Lyon Residence is a 1905, two-storey, wood frame house, on a stone foundation. It has a stucco finish, with quoins, and there is an open rail verandah which wraps around the west side of the building, from the front entry to the back entry. The building is located on a single lot, between the downtown and the Crowsnest River.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Blairmore is similar to other pioneer communities, in that in the beginning the community just had the basic services and facilities for the miners to work, and for their families to live. As time passed, and with more people and families settling in the Pass, schools and churches were opened. Entrepreneurs opened retail businesses, hotels were built, a post office opened, and banks began serving the needs of the population. The house was built in 1905, by local contractors Frayer and Sinclair for Henry Lyon. Lyon had come to the area as a railway telegrapher when the railway was built through the Pass. He became a successful business owner with mercantile stores in Blairmore, Coleman, Frank and Lille. He also had a real estate office in Blairmore, and was the town postmaster. In 1902, with partners formed the Alberta Telephone Company and established telephone service between Passburg and Coleman. He joined the army in 1916, and led the 192 nd Canadian Overseas Battalion, formed in the Pass. Blairmore became a town on October 14, 1911, with Lyon elected as the first mayor, and was a controversial figure, involved in several disputes with fellow councillors. In 1929, the Lyon house became a hospital replacing the State Street Hospital, and remained there until a new hospital opened in Blairmore in 1949.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value □ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of resource lies in its association with urban residential development, and health services; its association with Henry Lyon; its design and construction; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	1905 to 1949
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes □ No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey building; • High gable roof; • Wing on front with high gable; • Projecting eaves, with plain fascia, soffit and frieze;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Projecting verges with plain fascia, soffit, frieze, and returned eaves; • Second floor open rail balcony, with access from upper floor door; • Fenestrations; • Window openings with moulded lintels, and plain slip sills; • Round windows in main roof gable ends; • Bay window in front wing; • Returned eave dormer, with quoins on rear; • Stucco finish, with quoins on the corners; • Open rail verandah from front entry, around west side of building to back entry, with hip roof; • Stone foundation; • Coal chute at rear; • Brick chimney; • Location in residential district between main street and Crowsnest River; and • Setback from street.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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: Its 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 residential area.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Lyon 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

GREENHILL MINE

BLAIRMORE, AB



	Greenhill Mine
Other Names	Blairmore North Mine, West Canadian Collieries Blairmore Mine
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 8, RW, 8810387
Description	The Greenhill Mine is a collection of coal mining structures constructed between. The site includes the wash house, lamp house, compressor building, mine portal (entry), snow shed, rotary dump, horse barn, and other associated buildings. The site is located on flat, to slightly sloping terrain, to the north of Blairmore, north of Highway 3.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	Blairmore was first known as Tenth Siding on the rail line, and the buildings consisted of a few railway structures. In 1902, the original plan for Blairmore was for the “City of Blairmore,” and comprised an area of 22 blocks. Western Canadian Collieries (WCC) was formed in 1903, after J.J. Fleutot and C. Remy began working coal seams found north of Frank on Gold Creek. WCC located their headquarters in Blairmore even though the first mines they operated were some distance away at Lille and Bellevue. Eventually WCC took over two mine properties adjacent to Blairmore. This northern mine would become the company’s very prosperous Greenhill Mine, and the mine to the south was closed. After the WCC mines at Lille, and south of Blairmore closed in 1913, the Greenhill mine on the north side of Blairmore became the primary mine of WCC. Work at the Greenhill mine started in 1911, with the first deliveries coming in 1914. With the railway demanding more coal, West Canadian Collieries opened two strip mines in the Grassy Mountain area. One opened in 1945, and the second the following year with each of the mines soon producing 500-tons of coal a day, with some coal brought to the Greenhill plant for processing. By 1947, more than 500-miners were employed, producing 3,000-tons of coal per day. However, peak production had passed and, in 1958, the Greenhill mine was closed.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value ■ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the Greenhill Mine lies in its association with the activity of resource development through coal mining; with its association with the West Canadian Collieries; through its design and construction; for its potential to reveal information about the history and development of coal mining in the Crowsnest Pass; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	1911 to present
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE’s)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No

Compressor Building:

- Mass, scale, and form of one-story structure;
- Nailed frame, with stucco finish;
- Concrete foundation;
- Low gable roof, with corrugated metal covering;
- Projecting eaves, with exposed rafters, and plain fascia;
- Projecting verges, with plain fascia;
- Metal chimney;
- Fenestrations;
- Wood trim for window and door openings;
- Moulded lug sills, with metal mesh shutters;
- Enclosed porch, with low gable roof;
- Round ventilation opening in gable ends;
- Two cooling units at rear of structure; and
- Location on northwest corner of mine site, and proximity to other mine-related buildings.

Horse Barn:

- Mass, scale, and form of one-storey barn;;
- Nailed frame, with flush board on ends, and shiplap on sides;
- Medium gable roof, with corrugated metal sheets;
- Corner boards;
- Projecting eaves, with plain fascia and soffit;
- Projecting verges, with plain fascia, and frieze;
- Two metal chimneys;
- Window openings, with wood trim, and moulded slip sills;
- Dutch door, with angle boards on west wall;
- Door on south wall with vertical boards;
- Wood fence corral on east side; and
- Location in wooded area, on slope northeast of mine portal.

Lamp House:**Exterior:**

- Mass, scale, and form of one-story structure;
- Nailed frame, with stucco finish;
- Concrete foundation;
- Low gable roof, with corrugated metal covering;
- Projecting eaves, with exposed rafters, and plain fascia;
- Projecting verges, with plain fascia and exposed rafter outside gable end;
- Wood trim on windows and doors;
- Plain lug sill;
- Enclosed porch, with gable roof; and
- Location in northwest corner of mine site, in proximity to other mine related structures

Interior:

- Central hallway with division of rooms;
- Large room and metal racks for storing, and charging miner's lamps;
- Office;
- Wainscoting; and
- Wood trim on window and door openings.

Portal (adit):

- Mass, scale, and form of structure;
- Concrete columns;
- Concrete walls;
- Concrete foundation;
- Arched concrete ceiling;
- Dirt floor;
- Loose rails;
- Electrical connectors attached to ceiling;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location at north end of snow shed, and abutting mountain slope on north end; and • Proximity of structure to other mine-related buildings. <p>Rotary Dump:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of structure; • Concrete foundation; • Concrete columns and beams reinforced with twisted steel rebar; • Projecting eaves and verges; • Concrete pad upper floor; • Corrugated metal wall covering; • Low gable roof, with corrugated metal roofing material; • Location at south of mine site, on slope overlooking Highway 3, and Blairmore; and • Location in proximity to other mine buildings. <p>Wash House:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of structure; • Stone foundation on older section of the building; • Concrete foundation on newer section of the building; • Hollow, red-clay, block superstructure on older section of building; • Poured concrete superstructure on newer section of the building; • Concrete columns and beams; • Stucco finish; • Low gable roof, with corrugated metal roof; • Projecting eaves, with exposed rafters, and plain fascia; • Projecting verges, with purloins, plain fascia and frieze; • Narrow, horizontal window openings; • Wood trim on window and door openings; • Enclosed porch on east side of building; • Location adjacent to Boiler Building; and • Location in northwest of mine site, in proximity to other mine related buildings.
<p>Aspects of Integrity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 1. Location Explain: The Greenhill Mine 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 Greenhill Mine 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 their association with the Blairmore and the Crowsnest Pass.
<p>Integrity Assessment</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Having high artistic value ■ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	The Greenhill Mine 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 , and is recommended for designation as a Provincial 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource ■ Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



HISTORICAL CONTEXT PAPER

MUNICIPALITY OF
CROWSNEST PASS

Frank

INTRODUCTION

The Crowsnest Pass is the most southerly pass in Canada across the continental divide. The Pass is considered to begin on the east near Lundbreck where limestone outcrops first appear, and the outcrops grow larger as one moves westward. The western boundary of the Pass is near Elko, British Columbia where the road passes through a gap into a wide open area.

In early writings about the Pass there are several variations of the name. It has been called Crow's Nest Pass, Crow Nest Pass, and Crow nest Pass, but is generally considered now to be Crowsnest Pass, and locally simply called the Pass. The Crowsnest River, which flows east from a lake near the summit of the Pass, was at times called the Old Man, Middle Fork of the Old Man, and the Middle Fork. While the current Oldman River has been called the North Fork, and also the Belly River.¹

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 elevation changes from about 1,220 metres (4,000 feet) at the east end of the municipality to 1,358 metres (4,453 feet) at the Crowsnest Pass summit, forming the Alberta-British Columbia border. The municipality was created on January 1, 1979, with the amalgamation of five municipalities – the Village of Bellevue, the Town of Blairmore, the Town of Coleman, the Village of Frank, and Improvement District No 5, including the Hamlet of Hillcrest. Blairmore was incorporated as a village in 1901, and continues to be one of two largest communities in the region, along with Coleman. The smallest community is Frank. Other former communities within the municipal region, whether abandoned or reduced in size, included Passburg, Lille 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 waters of the Crowsnest River flow east to Hudson Bay.

The carvings of these waterways were not illustrated on maps until the 1860 Palliser Expedition.

The communities in the Crowsnest Pass grew from the discovery and extraction of coal from numerous mines located in this natural route through the Rocky Mountains. Settlements were established in proximity to each of the mines and, such as Blairmore 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 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, over the decades as one by one the mines closed, 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.

¹ Wm. James Cousins, *A History of the Crow's Nest Pass*, (Calgary: The Historic Trails Society of Alberta, 1951), 14-5.

PREHISTORIC CROWNSNEST 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.² 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.³

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).⁴

The majority of summer campsites have been found on the south-facing side of the Crowsnest valley where the snow melted first each spring, 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.⁵ 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 (Kootenay) 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.⁶

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.⁷

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 Ktunaxa (Kootenay). Fidler was brought by his Pikani (Blackfoot) guides to meet with the Ktunaxa 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 Ktunaxa in the West, he was prevented from doing so by the intervening Blackfoot peoples and other southern native groups.⁸

² Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 15.

³ Ibid., 15.

⁴ Ibid., 15-9.

⁵ Barbara Huck and Doug Whiteway, *In Search of Ancient Alberta*, (Winnipeg: Heartland Publications, 1998), 150.

⁶ Ibid., 152, 156.

⁷ Ibid., 150, 152.

⁸ 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.⁹ 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.¹⁰ Dawson, along with Joseph Tyrrell, surveyed the Pass for coal deposits in 1883, and discovered a two-foot thick seam of coal in the Blairmore Ridge.¹¹ In 1887, Dawson published his definitive map of the region east of the Rocky Mountains and described the deposits of coal as “practically inexhaustible.”¹²

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.¹³

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, Henry 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.¹⁴

⁹ Society, *Crowsnest*, 23.

¹⁰ John Kinnear, “A Short History of Coal Mining in the Elk Valley”, *Crowsnest Pass Herald*, August 14, 2012.

¹¹ Cousins, *A History of the Crow's Nest Pass*, 24.

¹² 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.

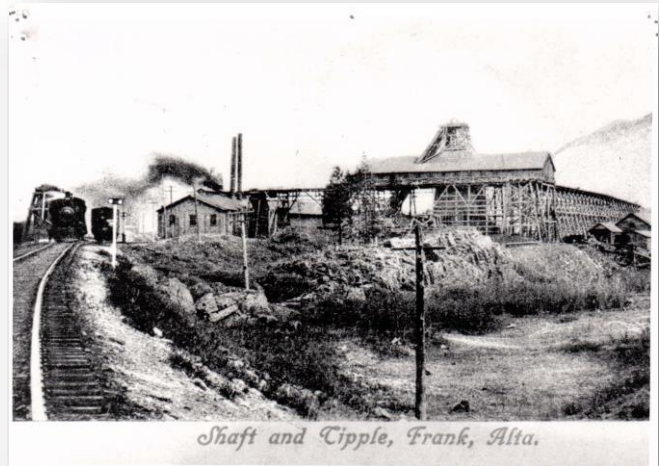


Figure 1: Frank mine shaft & tippel. Date Unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives CM-FR-04-13 1911.

Two types of coal are found in the Crowsnest Pass mines. The first has high coking quality, low in sulphur and phosphorus, and could be processed to form a high quality material called “coke” that is essential in smelters for the production of high grade metals. The second type of coal is one which produces a high amount of heat, suitable for operating steam powered locomotives.¹⁵ 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.¹⁶

The Canadian American Coal and Coke Company was the first of many coal mining companies to be established in the Pass. In 1900, Samuel W. Gebo began testing a seam in Turtle Mountain, and the next year began a tunnel into the mountain. Needing to raise capital for the project, Gebo brought in a partner, Henry L. Frank, of Montana after who the town near the mine would be named. Frank provided most of the

¹³ Judy Larmour, *Laying Down the Lines: A History of Land Surveying in Alberta*, (Calgary: Brindle and Glass Publishing, 2005), 141-2.

¹⁴ Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Photo Companion: Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1990), 88.

¹⁵ Cousins, *A History of the Crow's Nest Pass*, 100...

¹⁶ World Coal Association, “Coal and Steel”, accessed April 9, 2013, www.worldcoal.org/coal/uses-of-coal/coal-steel/.

money for financing the operation¹⁷, and miners were hired to develop the property and buildings were erected to house and feed them. The spur line was constructed from the Canadian Pacific Railway main line to the mine site.¹⁸

By 1903, the mine at Frank was producing 1,000-tons of coal per day, and the population had grown to 600. Even the devastating slide of 1903 failed to shutter the mine. Within 30 days the entrance to the mine was cleared, and production soon resumed. Two years later, a new tippie and wash house were constructed, and a second mine shaft opened to the north.¹⁹ In 1908, the north and south mines closed for a year while the owners looked for a buyer. Canadian Coal Consolidated Limited purchased the mine, and coal production resumed until 1914, when the company was liquidated. Franco–Canadian Collieries was formed and kept the two mines open until 1917, and 1918, at which time the cost of production was too high to compete with other mines and the mines were closed.^{20 21}

LIMESTONE

The Frank Lime Company was formed in 1909 by Joe Little of Blairmore to produce lime in two kilns from rocks in The Frank Slide. Little may have been the front-man for two Ontario men, Christie and Henderson, who were the real developers of the business. The company and property were sold in 1912 to the Winnipeg Fuel and Supply Company, which built a third kiln. The plant closed in 1923 because of poor quality of the source material. Contractor Enrico Pozzi built a single kiln on the east side of Blairmore, which operated intermediately for a few years. 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.

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. In the spring, the timber was floated down the creeks to the mill in the spring.²² The McLaren mill became the largest lumber producer in the Pass, closing in the 1930s.²³

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 1897-98.²⁴ Lumber was also needed in the coal mines, and as the main building material for the houses and commercial buildings being rapidly built in the Pass communities.

BRICK MANUFACTURING

There were several brick-making plants that operated in the Pass between 1902 and 1914. A plant opened in Frank by Charles Early in 1902, was purchased by Reuben Steeves in 1904, and moved to Lundbreck after Steeves was caught digging up streets for clay, and local women also complained smoke from the plant was ruining their laundry hanging out to dry. There were several brick-making plants in Blairmore.²⁵

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 resources. Such means have included by foot, horse, horse and buggy, snowshoe, sleigh, train, automobile, truck, and plane.

The Crowsnest Pass was one of several nearby routes used by natives 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,

¹⁷ Frank Driving Tour Pamphlet, Crowsnest Heritage Initiative.

¹⁸ Society, *Crowsnest*, 47.

¹⁹ Cousins, *A History of Crow's Nest Pass*, 47-8.

²⁰ Society, *Crowsnest*, 48.

²¹ Society, *Millennium*, 20-6.

²² Society, *Crowsnest*, 28.

²³ 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.

²⁴ Society, *Crowsnest*, 28.

²⁵ Jack Manson, *Bricks in Alberta*. (Edmonton: Co-op Press Limited, 1983), 107.

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, through Phillipps Pass, 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 resource transportation 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

²⁶ Society, *Crowsnest*, 33.

²⁷ *Ibid.*, 33.

²⁸ Robert D. Turner, “The Crowsnest Pass Railway Route”, accessed on March 24, 2013, www.crowsnest.bc.ca/nextcrow7.html.

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.

The railway through the Pass was of significance for more than the transportation of coal to customers. It was also important for the passenger service it offered to people living in remote areas of southern Alberta, and southeastern British Columbia. Passenger service was provided through the Pass from 1898 to 1964. The first passenger trains, along with freight trains, began operating on an irregular schedule during construction of the rail line. When regular scheduled service did

begin it was initially three times a week, and eventually daily from Cranbrook to Fort Macleod. The most sought after distinction for any community, including those in the Pass, was to be a station stop for the Soo-Spokane Flyer. The first-class luxury passenger train ran from St. Paul, Minnesota, crossing into Canada at North



Figure 2: Railway Yards in Frank. Date unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives CM-FR-24-01.

Portal, Saskatchewan; and then west to Lethbridge; through the Crowsnest Pass; and south across the United States border to Spokane. With the beginning of World War I, passenger service began to decline and immigration to the west had slowed. The Soo-Spokane Flyer was discontinued, however the Soo-

²⁹ *Ibid.*, 3

³⁰ *Ibid.*, 4

Dominion and The Mountaineer ran between Chicago and Vancouver and operated for a number of years. The Kootenay Express and the Kettle Valley Express also operated as the daily passenger service between Medicine Hat and Vancouver. The railway made one final effort to continue offering passenger service with the 1958 introduction of daytime service between Medicine Hat and Nelson, B.C., using self-propelled Dayliner rail cars. However, within four years it was evident that passenger service was no longer financially viable for the railway. The railway applied for discontinuance of the service and, by 1964, rail passengers no longer travelled through the Pass.³¹

ROADS

Before the current highway was constructed over the Crowsnest Pass, the preferred route was 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, and by motor vehicles as early as 1910.³² In 1912, the Crowsnest Pass was used by Thomas Wilby and Fonce Haney as they drove a Canadian-made REO Motor Company sedan from Halifax to Victoria, in 52 days. Because of both the steep climbs, and the under-powered car, they were forced several times to get out and push the vehicle before they reached the summit. In 1913, communities in the eastern Pass pressured the Alberta government to participate in the construction of a Trans-Canada Highway. Much of the work took place between 1917 and 1921, with crews blasting a right-of-way through the mountainsides along the shores of Island Lake, Emerald Lake, and Crowsnest Lake.³³ 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 from the east through to the summit.³⁴ In the 1920s, major roads were given colours for names, with coloured markers on posts and trees along the route. The Red Trail was the route from Walsh through Medicine Hat, Fort Macleod, and the Pass.³⁵

³¹ Ibid.,

³² EDA Collaborative, *Coleman Tourism Theme Study*, (Edmonton: 1981), 14.

³³ Thomas Wilby, *A Motor Tour Through Canada*, (London: John Lane. 1914). 231-5.

³⁴ Society, *Crowsnest*, 34.

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 west of Coleman, a natural landing strip.

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 by labourers who were out of work during the Depression, and living in a relief camp near Sentinel.³⁶

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 anticipated 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.³⁷

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. Originally 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.³⁸

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

³⁵ Society, *Millennium*, 298.

³⁶ G. Fawcett, "Airport", accessed April 18, 2013, The Canadian Encyclopedia, www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/airport

³⁷ Kmet, *Town Life*, 89

³⁸ Society, *Crowsnest*, 662.

and kept horses on a ranch near Beaver Mines.³⁹ Jim Good also raised horses on his ranch on the flats west of Coleman.⁴⁰ 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.⁴¹

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.⁴²

URBAN DEVELOPMENT

There are many factors that play into how and where a community is located. Some of the factors are access to waterways, 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 often based on proximity to the coal. In Frank, for example, the original town site and the coal mine were within easy walking distance of each other.

Historically, the layout of communities was 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 Frank the avenues of the residential district are parallel to the rail line which runs approximately from southeast to northwest. The streets are perpendicular to the tracks. The residential area is on the north side of the rail line, while there is an industrial district on the

south side, where most of the road layout is on a north-south grid.

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. 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 original town site was between the mine on the north slope of Turtle Mountain, and the CPR rail line to the north. The town grew quickly from the first discovery of coal in 1900, into a village of 300 people.⁴³ The following year, there was a grand opening celebration attended by for 3,000 people, including Alberta Premier Frederick Haultain. The railway put on extra trains to bring in guests from both southern Alberta and British Columbia. The day included dinner, tours of the mine, sporting events, and dancing with a live orchestra. The event was free, with mine owners Gebo and Frank picking up the tab.⁴⁴

More housing was needed for the growing population of miners and, in May of 1901, the mine company built twenty-five small houses, and bunk houses for its miners. In July, Gebo was named as provisional overseer of the new village of Frank.⁴⁵ In order to encourage the construction of better quality houses, the price of lots was set high.⁴⁶

³⁹ Ibid., 28.

⁴⁰ Ibid., 552.

⁴¹ Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Highway Sign, "Ranching"

⁴² Society, *Photo Companion*, 63.

⁴³ Cousins, *A History of the Crow's Nest Pass*, 47.

⁴⁴ Society, *Crowsnest*, 47-8.

⁴⁵ Society, *Crowsnest*, 47.

⁴⁶ Cousins, *A History of Crow's Nest Pass*, 47.

THE FRANK SLIDE

Just after 4:00am on April 29, 1903, a limestone section measuring an estimated a half-mile square, and 400 to 500-feet thick, broke away from the north face of Turtle Mountain, and tumbled into the Crowsnest Valley covering 3,200-acres. The rocks destroyed a row of miners' cottages and businesses on the southeast corner of the town; covered 2,130-metres (7,000-feet) of the main rail line; covered a portion of the Frank and Grassy Railway tracks; and, destroyed the tippel and entrance to the mine.



Figure 4: Town of Frank's Main Street before the slide. c1903. Crowsnest Museum and Archives CM-FR-32-22.



Figure 5: Frank Slide looking toward Turtle Mountain from debris. C1903. By T. Gushul. Crowsnest Museum and Archives 8305.



Figure 3: Frank Slide. c1903. Crowsnest Museum and Archives.

The estimate of the number of those killed by the slide was approximately 90 people out of a population of 700. Three miners were killed at the entrance to the mine, while 17 miners trapped behind the blocked entrance managed to dig themselves out after 13 hours. There were 12 men killed at a railway work camp. Only a dozen bodies were recovered soon after the mishap, and another 7 were found in 1922 by a road work crew.

The day after the slide a train arrived from Fort Macleod with doctors and police. The next day the Premier arrived, and ordered the town evacuated until two federal government geologists, nine days later, declared it was safe for residents to return. While businesses re-opened, residents were slow to return to their homes. After the mine eventually closed, businesses and residents began to move away.^{47 48 49 50 51}

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 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.

⁴⁷ www.history.alberta.ca/frankslide/frankslidestory/frankslidestory.aspx.

⁴⁸ Cousins, *A History of Crow's Nest Pass*, 89-93.

⁴⁹ Society, *Crowsnest*, 57-64.

⁵⁰ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Frank_Slide.

⁵¹ Frank Anderson, *The Frank Slide Story*, (Calgary: Frontiers Unlimited, 1961), 1-58.

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.

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 approximately between 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 miners' cottages were not insulated, did not have indoor plumbing or electricity, and were heated by burning either wood or coal in freestanding heaters with exterior flues.⁵²

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 most impressive house ever constructed in Frank was likely the home of Samuel Gebo. He built it in 1901 for \$15,000, after which it became known as the Frank Villa. The two-storey building featured an octagonal tower with an eight-sided conical roof. After Gebo moved to Montana in 1904, the house was used by the mine general manager until the mine closed in 1917. The house was torn down in the 1930s, after being vacant for several years.⁵³

⁵² Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Heritage Sign "Miners' Cottages".

⁵³ Crowsnest Heritage Initiative "Historical Walking Tour of Frank".

⁵⁴ Ian McKenzie, "George Malcolmson, Pioneer Doctor", *Heritage News: Discover Crowsnest Heritage*, #8, December 15, 2010.

The residence of Dr. George Malcolmson was just to the west of the Frank Villa, with tennis courts between the two houses. It was a two-storey wood-frame building with a hip roof, and a projecting tower. The Malcolmson family moved to Edmonton in 1911, and a few years later the house was taken apart and moved by train to a farm near Alliance.⁵⁴ The building had been purchased by John Thomas who farmed near Alliance, but had spent part of eight years working as a miner in the Pass. The house was known erroneously in Alliance as the Frank Hospital. Thomas also had helped establish the Baptist Church in Blairmore.⁵⁵

Henry Frank purchased four houses that had been constructed by Thomas Jones just off the main street in 1905-06, that Frank owned until his death in 1908. In one of these homes, ten-month old Walter Vysohlid was declared dead from drowning in a bath tub. However, he was revived seven hours later by a passing ice cream salesman. Walter eventually died at the age of 71, after a career as a locomotive engineer.⁵⁶ The house has abundant architectural detail. The one-storey wood-frame building sits on a stone foundation, with a belly board at the top of the foundation. It has a medium-gable roof, and centre gable, both with returned eaves. The eave frieze continues at the same height through the gable ends. The building has



Figure 6: The Vysohlid Residence in 2014.

⁵⁵ Phyllis Maureen Alcorn, *In the Bend in the Battle, A History of Alliance and District*, (Alliance: Alliance Lions Club, 1976), 573-4.

⁵⁶ Frank Walking Tour.

original double-hung windows, with two-over-two pane arrangement and similar storms. The open front porch, has an open rail, with a hip roof supported by decorated posts. The rear porch is enclosed with a hip roof.

The Canadian Metal Company built a residence for its manager. The 1905, two-storey house has a gambrel roof, which makes it significantly different from other residences in Frank.

DOWNTOWN COMMERCIAL DISTRICT



Figure 7: Town of Frank Main Street after the slide. c1903. Crowsnest Museum and Archives CM-FR-32-21.

Before the slide in Frank, the downtown had dirt streets, wooden sidewalks, and simple wood-frame commercial buildings, many with Boomtown facades.⁵⁷ The first post office in Frank opened in August 1901 on the main street, and was where mail was sorted for other communities in the Pass. Because of fear of another rock slide, the office was moved, in 1916, to the north side of the railway.⁵⁸

While subdivisions were surveyed both north and south of the rail line at Frank in 1901, only a few houses were constructed in the north subdivision before 1905. That year, the coal company made more lots available in the north subdivision. The Boomtown-style Blais General Store was constructed for A.E. (Ernie) Blais in 1914, to replace his general store in the old Frank townsite. Blais operated the business until 1919. He then sold the

⁵⁷ Frank Anderson, *The Frank Slide Story*, (Calgary: Frontiers Unlimited, 1961), 9.



Figure 8: The Blais General Store building in 2014.

general store, in 1929, to F. A. Ruzicka who stayed in business until 1955.⁵⁹

In c1915, a one-storey brick building was constructed in the north subdivision for the Fernie Mountain Supply Company, and also known as the Frank Wine & Spirit Co. The company advertised in newspapers throughout the Pass, as selling wines, liquor and cigars. It was also an outlet for Fernie Beer and soft drinks. However, the

business was to have a short life-span as, in 1916, voters in the province passed a resolution prohibiting the sale of alcohol for personal consumption. The new law put retail liquor outlets out of business. In 1914, the province took over the control and sale of alcohol products through government run outlets.



Figure 9: Rinald Pozzi Collection. Early Wines and Spirits building in early Frank 1916. Crowsnest Museum and Archives 025.

⁵⁸ Society, *Millennium*, 228.

⁵⁹ Frank Walking Tour.

There were five hotels built in the town, including The Miners Hotel, and The Union Hotel. The Union was constructed in 1902, on the south side, and moved to the north side in 1914. The Imperial Hotel was moved to Vulcan.^{60 61}

One of the oldest continuous businesses in the Pass, Morency Plumbing and Heating, began as Morency Plumbing, Heating and Tinsmith in Frank in 1909. Alex Morency came to Frank a year earlier and worked at the McLaren Lumber Company. He moved the business to a main street location in Blairmore, and also had a shop in Coleman from 1915 to circa 1930s.⁶²

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. The first fire hall in Frank was constructed in 1905, however the building's tower blew down in a windstorm in 1917. It was replaced by a new building in the town site north of the tracks, but the building was destroyed by a deliberately set fire in 1936. From then,



Figure 10: Frank Train Station destroyed by arson set fire. Date unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives CM-FR-24-03a.

⁶⁰ Ibid.,

⁶¹ Society, *Millennium*, 186.

⁶² Ibid., 207-8.

⁶³ Frank Walking Tour.

⁶⁴ Ian McKenzie, "Fire in Frank", *Heritage News: Discover Crowsnest Heritage*, #1, May 15, 2010.

until the late 1940s when a new fire station was built, the fire equipment was stored in the basement of the Methodist Church.^{63 64}

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Frank was officially founded on September 1, 1901, with coal mine owner Samuel Gebo appointed as the provincial overseer. There was already a residential subdivision under construction and, in October, the development of a downtown commercial district was underway. In 1902, an electric system and water system were installed.⁶⁵ That same year, Gebo was formerly elected as overseer, and held the position for two terms. He was followed by J.H. Farmer until changes to the provincial Village Act in 1907.

An area north of the rail line had been subdivided in 1901 by the coal company. Following the Frank Slide the company installed a water system, and sold lots to miners to build new houses.⁶⁶

Taxes on property and buildings were the primary source of funding for many Alberta municipalities. Some communities, such as Coleman and Blairmore, implemented a poll tax, a tax paid by renters, as another source of funding municipal services. The poll tax was more successful at raising money in mining towns versus agricultural communities due to their being more renters in the mining centers. In the Pass, the poll tax was called an educational tax.⁶⁷

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, which included 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 dozens of questions

⁶⁵ Frank Anderson, *The Frank Slide Story*, (Calgary: Frontiers Unlimited, 1961), 6.

⁶⁶ Society, *Crowsnest*, 47-8.

⁶⁷ Kmet, *Town Life*, 49

regarding mining. While his support grew in the 1913 election, he lost to the Conservative candidate who garnered support from Liberal voters.⁶⁸

In 1935, Ernest George Hansell was elected to Parliament as the MP for Macleod which included the Crowsnest Pass. While he was to hold the seat until 1958, Hansell did not represent the views of many voters in the Pass. In the federal election of 1945, he finished second at the polling stations in the Pass to the candidate for the communist Labour Progressive Party.⁶⁹

HEALTH

In 1902, Dr. George Malcolmson built a hospital behind his house in Frank. Born and trained in Ontario, he came to Lethbridge to work at the Galt Hospital, before moving on to Pincher Creek, and then Frank. Every year, Dr. Malcolmson took a two-month sabbatical for medical research at facilities in the eastern United States. On his return to Frank after one of his trips, he installed in the hospital what may have been the first x-ray machine in Alberta. During his time in Frank, Dr. Malcolmson treated victims of the Frank Slide. He also examined murder victims, including Cst. George Willmet, the first police officer killed in Alberta. He treated many injured miners, among them victims of the 1910 Bellevue Mine explosion. He left Frank in 1911 for Edmonton, where he worked as one of Canada's first radiologists.^{70 71}

The Frank hospital closed the year after Malcolmson left the town, when the State Street Hospital opened in Blairmore.

SANATORIUM

Local rancher Samuel Lee discovered a cold water sulphur spring at the base of Turtle Mountain in c1880. Recognizing the perceived healing powers of a sulphur spring, and the potential to make money, he built a log guest house. In 1905, the Canadian-American Coal and Coke Company acquired the property, and replaced the log house with a two-storey hotel. In 1910, they

⁶⁸ 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.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, 96-98.

⁷⁰ Society, *Millennium*, 74.

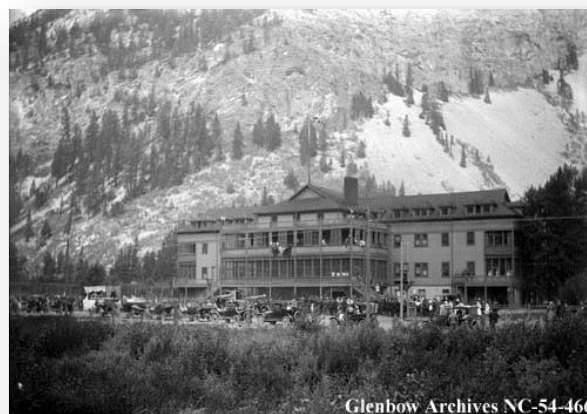


Figure 11: Victory parade in front of Rocky Mountain Sanatorium, Frank, Alberta. November 1918. Glenbow Archives nc-54-466.

built a new three-storey structure named the Rocky Mountain Sanatorium. The cold water from the spring was piped into the basement where it was heated, and then sent to tubs for the guests. Also in the basement were a steam room, bar, and poolroom. The food was fine dining prepared by a chef from France. During World War I, the federal government bought the Sanatorium for the treatment of soldiers with tuberculosis, and those that had lungs damaged in gas attacks.⁷² The Sanatorium was closed in 1922, and torn down in 1928.

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.⁷³

⁷¹ Ian McKenzie, "George Malcolmson, Pioneer Doctor", *Heritage News: Discover Crowsnest Heritage*, #8, December 15, 2010.

⁷² Society, *Millennium*, 68-9.

⁷³ *Ibid.*, 41.

During that time, there was the ever present danger of an explosion and falling rocks. The Frank Slide and the Hillcrest Mine Explosion were two of the most disastrous events. There was also never any guarantee of consistent work. Then there were many strikes as the unions fought for benefits and 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 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. 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.

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.⁷⁴ 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.⁷⁵ Early the following year, ads began to appear offering the lots, and



Figure 12: Skating at Horejsi Pond. 1917. Crowsnest Museum and Archives CM-FR-28-02.

⁷⁴ Coleman Miner newspaper, July 10, 1908

⁷⁵ Blairmore Enterprise newspaper, December 21, 1911

⁷⁶ Frank Vindicator newspaper, January 12, 1912

⁷⁷ Bellevue Times newspaper, March 29, 1912

⁷⁸ Frank Vindicator newspaper, June 6, 1913

promoting the proposal to investors.⁷⁶ Lots sold for as little as \$150.⁷⁷ 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.⁷⁸ 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.⁷⁹

SPIRITUAL LIFE

The Catholic Church first made its presence known in the Crowsnest Pass in the late 1890s, when a priest visited the railway work camps. The first priest to live in the Pass was Father E. de Wilde, who resided first in Blairmore, and then Coleman, with Frank as one of the communities he visited. Father Felix Lajat moved to Frank in 1907, and built Sacred Heart – Corpus Christi Church. Unfortunately, the church was on a hill which received the full force of the wind, and it blew down in a storm in 1917. The building was not replaced, and the town's population was decreasing. The bell from the church was re-located to the new St. Anne's Catholic Church in Blairmore.^{80 81}



Figure 13: Frank Masonic Hall in 2014.

The Methodist Church was built in 1916, for \$3,000 raised by the local congregation, replacing the church in the old town site. The building also served as a community hall for members of the local Czech and

⁷⁹ Blairmore Enterprise newspaper, May 24, 1925

⁸⁰ Society, *Crowsnest*, 291-2.

⁸¹ Frank Walking Tour.

Bohemian communities. From 1917 to 1921, the basement was divided into classrooms and a gymnasium, and used as a school. After the Frank fire hall was destroyed by a deliberately set fire in 1936, the fire equipment was stored in the basement of the Church until the late 1940s when a new fire station was built. In 1970, the building was purchased by the Sentinel Masonic Temple.⁸² The Masons began in 1906, at a meeting in Frank. At first the name was simply Frank Masonic Lodge, but since members came from several Pass communities, the name was changed to Sentinel Lodge for the “Sentinels” of the Pass. In 1912, fearing another slide, the members moved their meetings to Hillcrest, but returned to Frank in 1966.⁸³

⁸⁴

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.

BOARD OF TRADE

Soon after commercial districts were created, business owners would often band together to promote 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.⁸⁵

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.⁸⁶

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. Only the workers approved by the UMWA were re-hired by the companies, and OBU supporters were kicked out of the UMWA.⁸⁷

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.⁸⁸

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.

⁸² Ibid.

⁸³ Ian McKenzie, “Fire in Frank”, *Heritage News*, Discover Crowsnest Heritage, #1, May 15, 2014.

⁸⁴ Society, *Crowsnest*, 312-14.

⁸⁵ Kmet, *Town Life*, 129-130.

⁸⁶ 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.

⁸⁷ Ibid., 117.

⁸⁸ Ibid., 118-119.

ZINC SMELTER

Canada's first zinc smelter was built in Frank in 1905, by the Canadian Metal Company. The proposal had been to receive concentrated zinc ore from mines in southern British Columbia, and process the ore in ovens using local coal. However, due to technical difficulties the smelter never went into commercial production. For several years, the former smelter housed an indoor ice rink. In 1923, area contractor Enrico Pozzi purchased the smelter and salvaged material, which was used by him on many construction projects, primarily in Blairmore.⁸⁹

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.⁹⁰

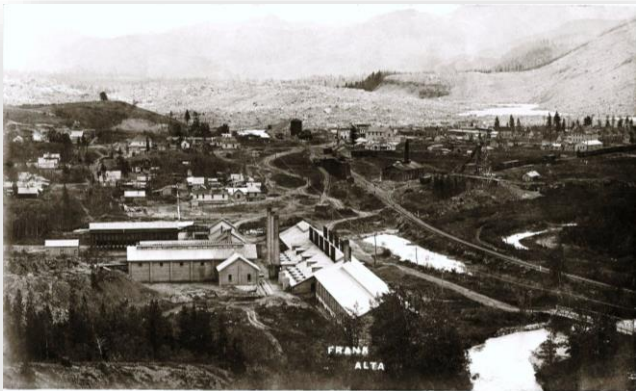


Figure 14: Zinc Smelter. Date unknown. Calgary Library pc_818.

LAW ENFORCEMENT

In 1881, a temporary NWMP post named Police Flats was established just east of Bellevue to try and control cattle rustling in the district.⁹¹ 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.

The NWMP 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, the NWMP had officers stationed in Frank, but often they were stationed in Fort Macleod.⁹² 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.⁹³

Frank had a reputation as the roughest community in the Crowsnest Pass. The blame was put either fairly or unfairly on the large number of single men and their apparent hard drinking ways. It took four years for an arrest to be made in the 1908, shotgun murder of NWMP Cst. George Willmett. Fritz Eberts was executed about the same time for the 1912 murder of his best friend George Lakatocz, in a dispute over the latter's wife. An unsolved murder was that of prostitute Monty Lewis who was stabbed in 1907. She worked in the red-light district, across the river, south of Frank. Veterans of the first World War, at the Frank Military Hospital, dubbed the hill, Hill 60, after a 1915 battle site near Flanders, Belgium. In the 1920s, the illegal proceedings moved into The Brick House, which continued to operate until closed by authorities in the 1950s.⁹⁴

In 1915, most Albertans voted in favour of prohibition while those in the Crowsnest Pass voted against the act which would prohibit the sale of liquor. Police were kept busy in the Pass raiding pool halls, restaurants, and even laundries looking for bootleg liquor. While it was illegal to sell liquor, it was not illegal to import alcohol, with the result the local express office was busy receiving shipments from out-of-province. After this loophole was plugged in 1923, some of the supply was

⁸⁹ Frank Walking Tour.

⁹⁰ Irene Kmet and Donald Wetherell, *Town Life: Main Street and the Evolution of Small Town Alberta, 1880 to 1947*, (Edmonton: University of Alberta Press and Alberta Community Development), 97-98.

⁹¹ Society, *Photo Companion*, 94.

⁹² Society, *Crowsnest - Millennium*, 54-6.

⁹³ Kmet, *Town Life*, 236.

⁹⁴ Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Highway Sign, "The Wild West".

from moonshine stills back in the hills. However, the primarily source was liquor smuggled by horse through the mountain passes from British Columbia where the prohibition had ended.⁹⁵

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, a bootlegger who at one time owned the Alberta Hotel in Blairmore. “Emperor Pick,” as he was known, was on his way to British Columbia by train in August 1920, when 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.⁹⁶

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.⁹⁷

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).⁹⁸ After training in Calgary, the battalion was shipped to Europe where many of the miners found themselves digging tunnels on the front lines.

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

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 become 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.⁹⁹

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

⁹⁵ Cousins, *A History of the Crow’s Nest Pass*, 65-6.

⁹⁶ Society, *Photo Companion*, 98.

⁹⁷ *Ibid.*, 92.

⁹⁸ Society, *Photo Companion*, 163.

⁹⁹http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/calgary/worlwar2.html

Ukrainian Albertans a level of mainstream social acceptance that had previously eluded them.¹⁰⁰

At the end of World War II, the Crowsnest Pass had become a major producer of steam coal for the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), and 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).¹⁰¹

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.¹⁰²

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

In 1920, Daniel and Annie Dunlop erected a memorial on their property to their three sons killed during WWI. After their property was sold, the 1916 German howitzer and machine guns were moved to a location overlooking the main street through Frank.¹⁰³

EDUCATION

From 1917 to 1921, school classes were held in the Methodist Church. Between 1921 and 1957, the Frank School was in the former Frank Wine & Spirits Co. building. The 1915 building was constructed for the Fernie Mountain Supply Company, and was also known as the Frank Wine & Spirits Co. After its many years as a

school, the building served as the village office, and then a community hall.¹⁰⁴



Figure 15: Frank Community Hall in 2014.

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,



Figure 16: Frank Baseball Team. Date Unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives CM-FR-28-04.

hockey, curling, baseball, tennis and golf. The first indoor ice rink in southern Alberta was in Frank when an ice surface was put inside the large open space of the former zinc smelter. For many years Frank had competitive teams playing hockey and soccer.

¹⁰⁰http://www.ucalgary.ca/applied_history/tutor/calgary/ww2ethnic.html

¹⁰¹ 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.

¹⁰² Glen T. Wright, "Royal Canadian Legion", accessed on April 18, 2013, The Canadian Encyclopedia, www.thecanadianencyclopedia.com/articles/royal-canadian-legion.

¹⁰³ Frank Walking Tour.

¹⁰⁴ Frank Walking Tour

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. 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

. 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.

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.¹⁰⁵ 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.¹⁰⁶



Figure 17: A mix of immigrants congregate at the C.P.R. Frank Train Station awaiting arrival of the train. Date unknown. Crowsnest Museum and Archives CM-FR-24-05.

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 Italies."¹⁰⁷ An 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.^{108, 109}

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

¹⁰⁵ Howard Palmer, *Alberta: A New History* (Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers Ltd., 1990), 76-7.

¹⁰⁶ *Ibid.*, 155.

¹⁰⁷ *Ibid.*, 88, 98.

¹⁰⁸ Kmet, *Town Life*, 246.

¹⁰⁹ Society, *Crowsnest*, 323-4.

more than just farm income and, for some, this was found working in the coal mines.

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.

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.¹¹⁰ They stayed to themselves in a close knit community, and continued with customs such as cremating their dead atop a wooden pyre.

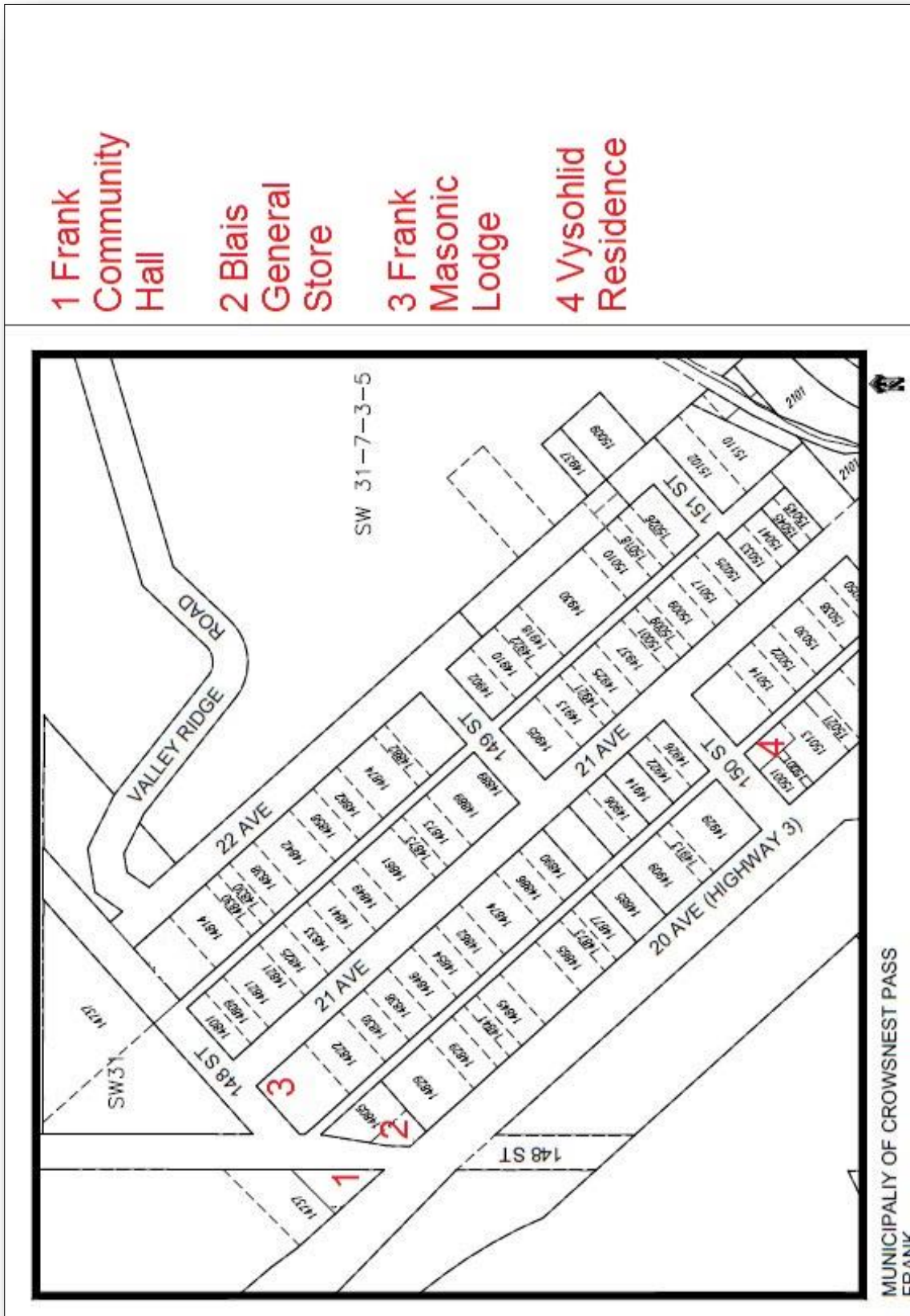
¹¹⁰ Ibid., 28.



MAP OF HISTORIC PLACES

MUNICIPALITY OF
CROWSNEST PASS

Frank





STATEMENTS OF SIGNIFICANCE

MUNICIPALITY OF
CROWSNEST PASS

Frank

FRANK COMMUNITY HALL

14733 20 AVENUE
Frank, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Frank Community Hall is a c1915, one-storey, Early-Commercial building constructed of brick with a stucco finish. It has a plain parapet, with a decorative brick pattern beneath, and a recessed sign band area. The building is located on a large lot on the western edge of Frank, and on the north side of Highway 3.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Frank Community Hall lies in its association with urban commercial development; in its design and construction; and in its status as a landmark in the community.

The resource has significance for its association with the commercial business development in Frank. The original town-site for Frank was between the mine on the north slope of Turtle Mountain, and the CPR rail line to the north. The town grew quickly from the first discovery of coal in 1900, into a village of 300 people. The following year, there was a grand opening celebration attended by 3,000 people, including Alberta Premier Frederick Haultain. Just after 4:00am on April 29, 1903, a limestone section estimated to measure a half-mile square, and 400 to 500 feet thick, broke away from the north face of Turtle Mountain, and tumbled into the Crowsnest Valley covering 3,200 acres. The rocks destroyed a row of miners' cottages and businesses on the southeast corner of Frank, covered the main rail line, and destroyed the tippie and entrance to the mine. As a safety precaution, residents were evacuated from the town while government geologists assessed the danger of a further collapse of the mountain side. After officials deemed that another slide was unlikely businesses re-opened, but residents were slow to return to their homes and the business community suffered. While subdivisions were surveyed both north and south of the rail line at Frank in 1901, only a few houses were constructed in the north subdivision before 1905. That year, the coal company made more lots available in the north subdivision. In c1915, this building was constructed in the north subdivision for the Fernie Mountain Supply Company, and also known as the Frank Wine & Spirits Co. The company advertised in newspapers throughout the Pass, as selling wines, liquor and cigars. It was also an outlet for Fernie Beer and soft drinks. However, the business was to have a short life-span as, in 1916, voters in the province passed a resolution prohibiting the sale of alcohol for personal consumption. The new law put retail liquor outlets out of business. In 1914, the province took over the control and sale of alcohol products through government run outlets.

The one-storey building is a typical example of the design of an early 20th century commercial building in western Canada. While much of the façade has been covered as the use of the building changed, many of the original design details are still apparent. These include the plain parapet, with a decorative brick pattern beneath, and a recessed sign

band area. The superstructure material is hollow red-clay blocks. The original entrance was likely recessed with large display windows on either side used to both light the interior, and to display products related to the original liquor and cigar retail use of the building.

The Frank Community Hall played a significant role in the community. First as a retail outlet, in the new business district north of the original downtown. Then, from the 1920s until 1957, it was the Frank School. Later, it would be the village office, and later again it became the community center where people gathered for social and family events. The structure is one of just three buildings built for commercial use, and remaining in the community. Retaining its original location on the north side of Highway 3, it continues to remind residents and travellers of the early history of the community it depicts.

Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building;
- brick, and hollow red clay block superstructure;
- plain parapet, with decorative brick work beneath;
- recessed sign band, with decorative brick work at top and bottom of the recess;
- location on large corner lot, on the western edge of Frank; and
- setback from Highway 3 and the public sidewalk.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative, "Historical Walking Tour of Frank".
2. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 47-73.

BLAIS GENERAL STORE

14809 20 AVENUE
Frank, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Blais General Store is a 1914, wood-frame, Boomtown façade with a distinctive appearance. It has a recessed entry, and large display windows with transom windows above, and wood panel bulkheads below. It is located on the north side of Highway 3 in Frank.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of Blais General Store lies in its association with urban commercial development; in its design and construction of the building; and in its landmark status in the community.

There is significance with the association of the resource with the commercial development of Frank. The original town-site for Frank was between the mine on the north slope of Turtle Mountain, and the CPR rail line to the north. The town grew quickly from the first discovery of coal in 1900, into a village of 300 people. The following year, there was a grand opening celebration attended by 3,000 people, including Alberta Premier Frederick Haultain. Just after 4:00am on April 29, 1903, a limestone section estimated to measure a half-mile square, and 400 to 500 feet thick, broke away from the north face of Turtle Mountain, and tumbled into the Crowsnest Valley covering 3,200 acres. The rocks destroyed a row of miners' cottages and businesses on the southeast corner of Frank, covered the main rail line, and destroyed the tippie and entrance to the mine. While businesses re-opened, residents were slow to return to their homes. After the mine eventually closed, businesses and residents began to move away. While subdivisions were surveyed both north and south of the rail line at Frank in 1901, only a few houses were constructed in the north subdivision before 1905. That year, the coal company made more lots available in the north subdivision. The building was constructed for A.E. (Ernie) Blais in 1914, to replace his general store in the old Frank townsite. Blais operated the business until 1919, when it was then purchased by F. A. (Vince) Ruzicka, and continued as a general store until 1955. Among those who worked at the business was Walter Scott, who several years later would open Scott's Grocery in Blairmore.

The Blais General Store is an excellent example of a Boomtown commercial design. The Boomtown style of architecture was popular in the province primarily from the early 1900's up to about 1920, although it can be found in some places into the 1950s. The usually wood-frame structures were not meant to be permanent, but were an easy building to construct, and with their prominent façade created a substantial presence on the street. The building was constructed by Blairmore contractor D.A. Sinclair. The Boomtown elements of the two-storey building include recessed entry, with large display windows on either side, transom windows above, and wood panel bulkheads below. It has a plain parapet,

with a simple wood cornice. The building has a low-gable roof, with clapboard siding. There is a balcony across the front of the building, supported by simple, square wood posts.

The building is highly visible, located on a large lot, on the north-side of the highway, on the west side of Frank. It is one of just a few commercial buildings remaining in the community.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Blais General Store include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey wood frame building;
- Low-gable roof;
- Boomtown façade;
- Plain parapet, with a simple cornice;
- Second floor balcony, with closed rail;
- Clapboard siding;
- Recessed entry, with transom above;
- Large display windows, with transom windows above, and wood panel bulkheads below;
- Exterior wood staircase, with closed rail on west-side, to upper level door;
- Upper level window openings;
- Location on west side of community, and orientation on the site; and
- Setback from Highway 3.

Sources:

1. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative, Frank Walking Tour Guide
2. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 832.
3. Blairmore Enterprise. March 20, 1914, 5.

FRANK MASONIC LODGE

14733 21 AVENUE
Frank, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Frank Masonic Lodge is a 1916, wood-frame, former church with a high-gable roof and stucco finish. It has a square steeple over the enclosed-porch entry. It is built into the slope, on a large lot overlooking Frank, and a block north of Highway 3.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the Frank Masonic Lodge lies in its association with the spiritual development of the community; in its association with community development, and education; in its association with the Masons; in its design and construction; and in its status as a landmark in the community.

There is significance for the resource in the association with spiritual development in Frank. The original town-site for Frank was between the mine on the north slope of Turtle Mountain, and the CPR rail line to the north. Soon after the mining operations began in the Pass, churches began to send ministers and priests to the district. One of the first was the Anglican Church which began services in Blairmore and Frank. However after the Frank Slide of 1903, it was difficult to organize as some people were unsure of the future of the community. Sam Gebo, manager of the Canadian American Coal and Coke Company donated two lots in the original Frank town site, and \$100 on behalf of the company for the Presbyterian Church. The Methodists would later buy the building. In 1916, the original church was demolished and \$3,000 was raised by the local congregation, to replace the church.

The church took on a new role in the community when it was purchased c1917 by the Frank School District. School trustees had been planning to build a new school, however with the closure of the mines at Frank, the future of the community was unclear. The basement was divided into classrooms and a gymnasium. The building was a school until 1921, when a former dance hall and bar was converted into classrooms. The former church also served the community in other ways. It was a community hall for members of the local Czech and Bohemian communities. After the Frank fire hall was destroyed by a deliberately set fire in 1936, the fire equipment was stored in the basement of the Church until the late 1940s when a new fire station was built.

In 1970, the building was purchased by the Sentinel Masonic Lodge. The Masons began meeting in Frank in 1906. At first the name was simply Frank Masonic Lodge, but since members came from several Pass communities, the name was changed to Sentinel Lodge for the "Sentinels" of the Pass. In 1912, fearing another slide, the members moved their meetings to Hillcrest, but returned to Frank in 1966.

The rectangular building is built into the slope of the land, with the main entrance at the upper ground level, and a lower level entrance at the rear. The wood-frame building is covered with pebble-dash stucco. It has a high-gable roof, with projecting eaves, plain fascia and frieze. The projecting verges have plain fascia and frieze. The window openings are original with plain lug wood sills.

Over its lifetime, this building has served the community of Frank in a variety of ways. It is the only church building still standing in the community. It has been a school, community centre, fire equipment storage facility, and Masonic Lodge.

Character-Defining Elements

The key elements that define the heritage character of the Frank Masonic Lodge include its:

- Mass, scale, and form of the building;
- Rectangular footprint, with a short façade, and built into slope;
- Wood-frame, with a stucco finish;
- High-gable roof;
- Projecting eaves, with plain fascia and frieze;
- Projecting verges, with plain fascia and frieze;
- Stucco-covered chimney;
- Plain lug sills;
- Location in the residential area, north of Highway 3; and
- Setback from street.

Sources:

3. Ian McKenzie, "Fire in Frank", *Heritage News*, Discover Crowsnest Heritage, #1, May 15, 2014.
4. Crowsnest Heritage Initiative, "Historical Walking Tour of Frank".
5. Crowsnest Pass Historical Society, *Crowsnest and Its People*, (Calgary: Friesen Printers, 1979), 274, 312-14.
6. "Removing Landmark", *Coleman Bulletin*, July 14, 1916, 1.

VYSOHLID RESIDENCE

2001 150 STREET
Frank, Alberta



Description of Historic Place

The Vysohlid Residence is a 1905, one-storey, wood-frame building, with shiplap siding between the foundation and the bottom of the windows, and also in the gable ends. Wood shingles are used elsewhere. It has a medium-gable roof, and a cross gable, with returned eaves in the gable ends. The residence is located on a single lot, in a residential area, just north of Highway 3.

Heritage Value

The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban residential development; and, in its design and construction.

Prior to the 1903 Frank Slide, the majority of both the commercial and residential development took place on the south side of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The coal company had surveyed the area north of the tracks in 1901, but did not make lots available for development until 1905. The subdivision became where some of the elite citizens of Frank dwelt, including business owners, mine company executives and lawyers. Sam Gebo, who co-founded the local mine company, built a mansion, which no longer stands. The Vysohlid residence was one of four that was built on the same title by Thomas Jones who was the Works Manager at the Frank Zinc Smelter. There was a great deal of optimism in the community, as the Canadian Metals Company had built the first zinc smelter in Canada on the west side of Frank. The proposal was to process zinc ore from British Columbia. The following year Henry Frank, Gebo's partner in the mining company, acquired the house. After Frank died in 1908, the property remained with his estate. In the 1920s, the Vysohlid family rented the house. In 1928, baby Walter Vysohlid drowned in a laundry tub, and was declared dead twice by a doctor. However he was revived by an ice cream vendor and neighbors, regaining consciousness after seven hours. He lived, and had a long career as a locomotive engineer before he died at the age of 71.

The one-storey, wood-frame building is of simple design, but has an abundance of architectural detail. The structure sits on a stone foundation, with a belly board at the top of the foundation. It has a medium-gable roof, and centre gable, both with returned eaves. Both the projecting eaves and verges have moulded fascia, soffit, and frieze. The eave frieze continues at the same height through the gable ends. The building has original double-hung windows, with two-over-two pane arrangement and similar storms. The lintels are moulded, and there are plain, lug sills. The open front porch has a hip-roof, with an open rail, and decorated posts. The enclosed rear porch has a hip-roof.

Character-Defining Elements

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

- Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building;
- Stone foundation;
- Belly board;
- Medium-gable roof, with centre gable, and returned eaves;
- Projecting eaves, with moulded fascia, soffit, and frieze;
- Projecting verges, with moulded fascia, soffit, and frieze;
- Eave frieze that continues at same height in gable ends;
- Original fenestrations;
- Wood trim on window and door openings;
- Two-over-two wood frame windows, with storms;
- Moulded lintels, and plain lug sills;
- Open front porch, with hip roof, open rail, and decorated posts;
- Enclosed rear porch, with hip roof;
- Location in residential area, north of Highway 3; and
- Setback from the street.

Sources:

1. Ian McKenzie, Personal Communications, May 24 and September 8, 2014.
2. Health League of Canada, "Health", July-August 1953, 17.



RESOURCE EVALUATIONS AND STATEMENTS OF INTEGRITY

MUNICIPALITY OF
CROWSNEST PASS

Frank

Resource Evaluation

FRANK COMMUNITY HALL
14733 20 AVENUE
FRANK, AB



Site Name	Frank Community Hall
Other Names	Frank Hall, Fernie Mountain Supply Company, Frank School, Frank Village Office
Site Type	
Legal Description	SE-36-7-4-W5M
Description	The Frank Community Hall is a c1915, one-storey Boomtown style commercial building, made of brick with a stucco finish. It has a plain parapet, with a decorative brick pattern beneath, and a recessed sign band area. The building is located on a large lot on the western edge of Frank, on the north side of Highway 3.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	The original town site for Frank was between the mine on the north slope of Turtle Mountain, and the CPR rail line to the north. The town grew quickly from the first discovery of coal in 1900, into a village of 300-people. Just after 4:00am on April 29, 1903, a limestone section estimated to measure a half-mile square, and 400 to 500-feet thick, broke away from the north face of Turtle Mountain, and tumbled into the Crowsnest Valley covering 3,200-acres. The rocks destroyed a row of miners' cottages and businesses on the southeast corner of Frank, covered the main rail line, and destroyed the tippie and entrance to the mine. While businesses re-opened, residents were slow to return to their homes. After the mine eventually closed, businesses and residents began to move away. While subdivisions were surveyed both north and south of the rail line at Frank in 1901, only a few houses were constructed in the north subdivision before 1905. That year, the coal company made more lots available in the north subdivision. The building was constructed about 1915, for the Fernie Mountain Supply Company, as a wine and spirits store. It was converted to a school for the community, and operated from the early 1920s until 1957. Then it was the village office, and community hall.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value □ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban commercial development; for its design and construction; and as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	c1915 to present.
Integrity Assessment	

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building; • Brick, and hollow red clay block superstructure; • Plain parapet, with decorative brick work beneath; • Recessed sign band, with decorative brick work at top and bottom of the recess; • Location on large corner lot, on the western edge of Frank; and • Setback from Highway 3, and public sidewalk.
Aspects of Integrity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The structure is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The exterior design and architectural aesthetics of the structure have not changed. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The main street commercial setting has changed, through the demolition of many of the commercial buildings that were once located on the street. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: The original exterior materials have not changed, however several fenestration openings have been covered over, and the stucco is not original. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance.
Integrity Assessment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Frank Community 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

BLAIS GENERAL STORE

20 AVENUE
FRANK, AB



Site Name	Blais General Store
Other Names	Ruzicka General Store
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 46, 28, 1210311
Description	The Blais General Store is a 1914, wood frame, boomtown façade, with a distinctive appearance. It has a recessed entry, and large display windows, with transom windows above, and wood panel bulkhead below. It is located on the north side of Highway 3 in Frank.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	The original town site for Frank was between the mine on the north slope of Turtle Mountain, and the CPR rail line to the north. The town grew quickly from the first discovery of coal in 1900, into a village of 300-people. Just after 4:00am on April 29, 1903, a limestone section estimated to measure a half-mile square, and 400 to 500-feet thick, broke away from the north face of Turtle Mountain, and tumbled into the Crowsnest Valley covering 3,200-acres. The rocks destroyed a row of miners’ cottages and businesses on the southeast corner of Frank, covered the main rail line, destroyed the tippie and entrance to the mine. While businesses re-opened, residents were slow to return to their homes. After the mine eventually closed, businesses and residents began to move away. While subdivisions were surveyed both north and south of the rail line at Frank in 1901, only a few houses were constructed in the north subdivision before 1905. That year, the coal company made more lots available in the north subdivision. The building was constructed for A.E. (Ernie) Blais in 1914, to replace his general store in the old Frank townsite. Blais operated the business until 1919, when it purchased by F. A. (Vince) Ruzicka and continued as a general store until 1955.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value □ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban commercial development; the design and construction of the building; and its landmark status in the community.</p>
	1914 to present
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Yes □ No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the two-storey wood frame building; • Low gable roof; • Boomtown façade; • Plain parapet, with a simple cornice; • Second floor balcony, with closed rail;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clapboard siding; • Recessed entry, with transom above; • Large display windows, with transom windows above, and wood panel bulkheads below; • Exterior wood staircase, with closed rail on west side, to upper level door; • Upper level window openings; • Location on west side of community, and orientation on the site; and • Setback from Highway 3.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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: Its association with its environment has changed because of the demolition of many commercial buildings. ■ 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 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Blais General 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

FRANK MASONIC LODGE

14806 21 AVENUE
FRANK, AB



Site Name	Frank Masonic Lodge
Other Names	Sentinel Lodge, Methodist Church, Frank School, Frank Fire Hall
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 22, 28, 36611
Description	The Frank Masonic Lodge is a 1916, wood frame former church, with a high gable roof, and stucco finished. It has a square steeple over the enclosed porch entry. It is built into the slope, on a large lot overlooking Frank, and a block north of Highway 3.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	The original town site for Frank was between the mine on the north slope of Turtle Mountain, and the CPR rail line to the north. The town grew quickly from the first discovery of coal in 1900, into a village of 300-people. Just after 4:00am on April 29, 1903, a limestone section estimated to measure a half-mile square, and 400 to 500-feet thick, broke away from the north face of Turtle Mountain, and tumbled into the Crowsnest Valley covering 3,200-acres. The rocks destroyed a row of miners' cottages and businesses on the southeast corner of Frank, covered the main rail line, and destroyed the tippie and entrance to the mine. While businesses re-opened, residents were slow to return to their homes. After the mine eventually closed, businesses and residents began to move away. While subdivisions were surveyed both north and south of the rail line at Frank in 1901, only a few houses were constructed in the north subdivision before 1905. That year, the coal company made more lots available in the north subdivision. Over its lifetime, this building has served the community of Frank in a variety of ways. The Methodist Church was built in 1916, for \$3,000 raised by the local congregation, replacing the church in the old town site. The building also served as a community hall for members of the local Czech and Bohemian communities. From 1917 to 1921, the building was used as a school, with the basement divided into classrooms, and gymnasium. After the fire hall was destroyed by a deliberately set fire in 1936, the fire equipment was stored in the basement of the Church until the late 1940s when a new fire station was built. In 1970, the building was purchased by the Sentinel Masonic Temple. The Masons began in 1906, at a meeting in Frank. At first the name was simply Frank Masonic Lodge, but since members came from several Pass communities, the name was changed to Sentinel Lodge for the "Sentinels" of the Pass. In 1912, fearing another slide, the members moved their meetings to Hillcrest, but returned to Frank in 1966.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Significant Association ■ B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Individual Significance ○ Association Significance ■ C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Style/Type/Method of Construction ○ Work of a Master ○ High Artistic Value □ D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Natural Environment ○ Completely Excavated Sites ■ E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with the spiritual development of the community; association with the Masons; the design and construction; and status as a landmark in the community.</p>
Period of Significance	1916 to present
Integrity Assessment	

Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No List: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the building; • Rectangular, with short façade, built into slope; • Wood frame, with a stucco finish; • High gable roof; • Projecting eaves, with plain fascia and frieze; • Projecting verges, with plain fascia and frieze; • Stucco covered chimney; • Plain lug sills; • Location in residential area, north of Highway 3; and • Setback from street.
Aspects of Integrity	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Location Explain: The structure is on its original location. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Design Explain: The exterior design has not changed. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Environment Explain: The residential environment has not changed. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Materials Explain: Most of the exterior materials have not changed, although the stucco finish is not original. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Workmanship Explain: The structure retains evidence of the workmanship in the construction of the structure, and in the architectural details. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 6. Feeling Explain: The structure continues to display the character in the period for which it holds its significance. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 7. Association Explain: The structure continues its association with the residential area.
Integrity Assessment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important institution or person it is associated with? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Frank Masonic Lodge 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process

RESOURCE EVALUATION

VYSOHLID RESIDENCE

2001 150 STREET
FRANK, AB



Site Name	Vysohlid Residence
Other Names	
Legal Description	Lot, Block, Plan: 11, 26. 36611
Description	The Vysohlid Residence is a 1905, one-storey, wood frame building, with shiplap siding between the foundation and the bottom of the windows, and also in the gable ends. Wood shingles are used elsewhere. It has a medium gable roof, and a cross gable, with returned eaves in the gable ends. The residence is located on a single lot, in a residential area, just north of Highway 3.
Significance Assessment	
Context Statement	The original town site for Frank was between the mine on the north slope of Turtle Mountain, and the CPR rail line to the north. The town grew quickly from the first discovery of coal in 1900, into a village of 300-people. Just after 4:00am on April 29, 1903, a limestone section estimated to measure a half-mile square, and 400 to 500-feet thick, broke away from the north face of Turtle Mountain, and tumbled into the Crowsnest Valley covering 3,200-acres. The rocks destroyed a row of miners' cottages and businesses on the southeast corner of Frank, covered the main rail line, and destroyed the tippie and entrance to the mine. While businesses re-opened, residents were slow to return to their homes. After the mine eventually closed, businesses and residents began to move away. While subdivisions were surveyed both north and south of the rail line at Frank in 1901, only a few houses were constructed in the north subdivision before 1905. That year, the coal company made more lots available in the north subdivision. The house was one of four constructed in 1905, on the same title. The first owner was Thomas Jones who was the Works Manager at the Frank Zinc Smelter. The following year Henry Frank, the founder of the town, acquired the house. After he died in 1908, the property remained with his estate. In the 1920s, the Vysohlid family were renting the house. In 1928 baby Walter Vysohlid drowned in a laundry tub, and was declared dead twice by a doctor. However he was revived by an ice cream vendor and neighbors, regaining consciousness after seven hours. He lived, and had a career as a locomotive engineer, before he died at the age of 71.
Municipal Significance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Significant Association <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Individual Significance <input type="checkbox"/> Association Significance <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C. Design/Style/Construction <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Style/Type/Method of Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Work of a Master <input type="checkbox"/> High Artistic Value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> The Natural Environment <input type="checkbox"/> Completely Excavated Sites <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <p>Explain: The municipal heritage value of the resource lies in its association with urban residential development; and, in its design and construction.</p>
Period of Significance	1905 to present
Integrity Assessment	
Character Defining Elements (CDE's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <p>List:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mass, scale, and form of the one-storey building • stone foundation

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • belly board • medium gable roof, with centre gable, and returned eaves • projecting eaves, with moulded fascia, soffit, and frieze • projecting verges, with moulded fascia, soffit, and frieze • eave frieze that continues at same height in gable ends • original fenestrations • wood trim on window and door openings • moulded lintels, and plain lug sills • open front porch, with hip roof, open rail, and decorated posts • enclosed rear porch, with hip roof • location in residential area, north of Highway 3 • setback from the street.
Aspects of Integrity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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: Its association with 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 street.
Integrity Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A. Theme/Activity/Cultural Practice/Event <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Would the resource as it exists today be recognizable to a contemporary of the important theme, activity or event it is associated with? <input type="checkbox"/> B. Institution/Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain most of the physical features that mark it as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The embodiment of a type, period or method of construction, or ▪ A representative of the work of a master, or ▪ Having high artistic value <input type="checkbox"/> D. Information Potential <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its potential to yield specific data that addresses important research questions? <input type="checkbox"/> E. Landmark/Symbolic Value <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Does the resource retain its ability to convey its landmark or symbolic value?
Statement of Integrity	<p>The Vysohlid 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.</p>
Final Evaluation and Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Place resource on the Municipal Heritage Inventory ■ Designate as a Municipal Resource <input type="checkbox"/> Designate as a Provincial Resource (potential) <input type="checkbox"/> Remove resource from the historic resources management process



SOURCES

MUNICIPALITY OF
CROWSNEST PASS

Blairmore and Frank

SOURCES

Book Resources

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Crowsnest Heritage Initiative Highway Sign, “The Wild West”.

Personal Communications

Ian McKenzie, owner of Vysohlid Residence.



APPENDIX

MUNICIPALITY OF
CROWSNEST PASS

Blairmore and Frank

HISTORICAL 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. Kubik Lillie Residence

Plan 33191
Block 12
Lots 3 to 5 Inclusive

2. Mackie Log Sauna

Plan 3380T
Block 15
Lots 12 and 13

3. Moore Residence

Plan 33191
Block 8
Lots 19 and 20

4. Moore Residence

Plan 2933AA
Block 23
The north 70 feet throughout of Lots 9 and 10

PUBLICITY

MUNICIPALITY OF CROWSNEST PASS
PUBLIC OPEN HOUSEHERITAGE INVENTORY PROJECT
LAUNCH OF PHASE IIWEDNESDAY, April 23, 2014
4:00 P.M. – 8:00 P.M.
ELKS HALL, BLAIRMORE

The Municipality of Crowsnest Pass is pleased to announce the launch of its second Heritage Inventory Project. Phase I focussed on Coleman, and the area west to the provincial border. Phase II will focus on both commercial and residential properties in Frank and Blairmore to continue learning about, and documenting, the municipality's history.

As the initial step in this 2014 project, the Crowsnest Pass Heritage Advisory Board, and heritage consultants from Community Design Strategies Inc., has identified a preliminary list of ___ sites that may qualify for final listing on the Phase II Heritage Inventory, and... this is where you come in!!

The public is invited to attend this Open House to learn about the Phase II project, view photos of the properties, and help us with our research by sharing any memories or information you may have relative to the heritage or historic significance of these properties i.e. former owners, original owners, significant events, etc. In the process, we hope you'll enjoy the opportunity to learn more about heritage conservation in general, and we'll all learn more about Blairmore and Frank!

There will be no formal presentation or program – the format will be on a come and go basis, with plenty of time to browse the materials and engage in some good exchange of information. Staff from the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass, Community Design Strategies Inc., and Alberta Culture will be present to answer any questions regarding this Heritage Inventory Project, the heritage designation process, and funding opportunities for designated sites.

For further details about this Open House, please contact either Municipality of Crowsnest Pass Development Officer Ken Bourdeau (403) 563-2218 development@crowstpass.com or Merinda Conley of Community Design Strategies Inc. at (403) 277-1117 cds.inc@telus.net.

We look forward to seeing you there!

Municipality of Crowsnest Pass Heritage Inventory Project Phase II

Open House

Wednesday, April 23, 2014

Elks Hall, Blairmore

4:00 p.m. – 8:00 p.m.

To launch the Phase II Heritage Inventory Project, the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass Heritage Advisory Board is hosting an open house to provide an opportunity for residents to learn more about heritage, as well as to share their stories and memories about the subject sites, and/or history of the Crowsnest Pass in general. While Phase I focussed on Coleman, and the area west to the provincial border, Phase II will focus on Blairmore and Frank. Please feel welcome to bring your photo albums, scrapbooks, or any other memorabilia that are part of the stories you want to tell. The format will be on a come and go basis, with no formal presentation or programme scheduled. Representatives from the Heritage Advisory Board, Municipal staff, CDS consultants, and Alberta Culture will be on hand to answer your questions. We hope residents will find time in their calendars to drop by, and help us all learn more about the history of the Crowsnest Pass.

For further details about this Open House, please contact either Municipality of Crowsnest Pass Development Officer Ken Bourdeau (403) 563-2218 development@crowstpass.com or Merinda Conley of Community Design Strategies Inc. at (403) 277-1117 cds.inc@telus.net.

We look forward to seeing you there!

Heritage Inventory Project moves ahead



Mayor Blair Painter, makes his dot count. 'Dotmocracy' was the term used for people placing their votes on which sites should be considered important to the community. *Robert Thomas photo*

ROBERT THOMAS April 30, 2014

Pass Herald Reporter

As the saying goes, "you don't know what you got until it's gone." The Municipality of Crowsnest Pass and Community Design Strategies (CDS), are working together to determine which sites should be considered for formal municipal designation as historically significant. Last Wednesday, April 23, in the Elks Hall in Blairmore, an open house was held to gather support from the community to better understand which properties should be considered. This was the second stage of the Heritage Inventory Project, phase one was completed in 2013, and included buildings from the B.C border to Coleman. Phase two includes Blairmore and Frank, another phase will be conducted in the future for Hillcrest and Bellevue. Merinda Conley, Principal of CDS, said the community needs historic buildings to be saved from integrity damaging alterations or developments.

"The Municipal Heritage Advisory Board has identified a number of places of interest that they feel could very well have great significance to this community. Therefore they should be considered for placement on the heritage inventory."

Both groups have identified 64 commercial and residential properties for further research and examination. The open house was planned to gather more information on the buildings and assist with creating a short list of properties.

"We are asking the public to come in and help provide us with information on these sites. They might know who lived there, who the architect was, or the craftsman involved and then share with us why they feel a building is valued, why should it be protected," said Conley.

Every site had a photo and an area for people to write down information relating to the structure. There were also red dots that people could place on the posters to 'vote' on the addition of that site to the short list.

"If people feel strongly about the site, they could then take these red dots, it's called

'dotmocracy' and identify on the individual posters which sites they feel need to be protected and eventually included in this inventory. This is step one," said Conley.

Rebecca Goodenough, Municipal Heritage Service Officer, said it is up to the community to decide how many sites will be designated.

"It is the communities' decision, typically an inventory project like this can bite off about 30 to 35 sites. I know that the Crowsnest Pass, because of how large it is, they are doing it in three phases. We completed phase one last year, and they had about thirtyish sites in that one," said Goodenough.

There are still five more processes to go through before any sites become designated as Heritage Sites.

A Statement of Significance has to be written, Council has to consider designation, then issue the property owner a Notice of Intention (NOI). Council then advertises the NOI, and then a 60 day waiting period allowing the owner to review all paperwork.


Drop In!

openhouse


Thursday, June 26th, 2014
4 – 8 PM
Elks Hall
Blairmore
2025 – 129th Avenue

Learn about the Heritage Inventory Project

View the historic sites! Share your memories! Identify what you value about the heritage of Frank and Blairmore



Crowsnest Pass Heritage Inventory Project
Blairmore & Frank



Questions?
Fred Bradley
403-563-5353
bradley@telusplanet.net

CROWSNEST PASS
Heritage Inventory

Community Design Strategies Inc.

Community Design Strategies Inc.

CROWSNEST PASS
Heritage Inventory

Municipality of Crowsnest Pass Heritage Inventory Project – Phase Two here's an update

Wednesday, June 26, 2014
4 – 8 PM
Elks Hall

Heritage Inventory Project Phase II

- ❑ Read the context paper
- ❑ Review heritage surveys
- ❑ Review/comment on Draft Statements of Significance
- ❑ Provide more information on the heritage properties
- ❑ Ask questions

In 2013, the Municipality of Crowsnest Pass completed an Inventory Project to identify properties in Coleman, and west to the provincial boundary, with historic/heritage value and potential for formal municipal designation as a significant historic place within the community. Earlier this year, Phase II of the inventory was launched to undertake the same process in Blairmore and Frank. A preliminary list of commercial and residential properties were identified, and exhibited at an Open House held on April 23rd, 2014.

Two extensive context papers, reviewing the most important themes in Blairmore and Frank during their various periods of development, were produced to assist in understanding the history of these communities and the integration of the historic sites. The context papers have been further developed and are provided today for your review and comment.

In addition, the results of the public selection of sites were analyzed and presented to the Crowsnest Pass Municipal Historic Resources Board on April 30, 2014. The board was then guided through a ranking process to further evaluate the top-rated sites from the Open House. The ranking clearly identified the top 35 sites, giving the consulting team clear direction as to the priority sites for the next stage of assessment and evaluation, and the sites that required a heritage survey.

A total of 41 sites were surveyed by mid-May. Several local volunteers assisted with field work, photography, and archival survey form writing. Those surveys are provided today for your review.


At the same time, extensive research was being underway on the highest rated 35 sites, from which Draft Statements of Significance have been generated. The purpose of these statements is to provide a general description of the site, describe why the site is valued by the municipality, and describe the character-defining elements that clearly exhibit the integrity of the historic site. These Draft Statements of Significance are provided today for your review and comment.

The consulting team is available today to hear your comments, review the process, and make revisions to any material as necessary to ensure accuracy of information. The draft final reports are currently in production and, after integrating revisions from today, will be submitted to the Crowsnest Pass Municipal Historic Resources Board for review.

Questions?
Ken Bourdeau
403-563-2218
development@crowsnestpass.com

A third Open House is scheduled to occur in early September to present the final result of the Phase 1 Heritage Inventory Project to the community, and to describe the next phase of the Heritage Inventory of which we hope will occur over the next year.

Thank you for coming today! Your participation will ensure we have it right!



Drop In!

openhouse

Wednesday, September 17th, 2014
5 – 8 PM
Elks Hall
Blairmore
2025 – 129th Avenue

Heritage Inventory Project Phase 2 is Complete!

View the final result of this project, the building surveys, Statements of Significance for each building, as well as the final report. Let's applaud and protect our history!



Crowsnest Pass Heritage Inventory Project
Blairmore & Frank



Questions?
Fred Bradley
403-563-5353
bradley@telusplanet.net

CROWSNEST PASS
Heritage Inventory

Community Design Strategies Inc.

Community Design Strategies Inc.

CROWSNEST PASS
Heritage Inventory

Municipality of Crowsnest Pass Heritage Inventory Project – Phase 2 here's an update

Wednesday, September 17th, 2014
5 – 8 PM
Elks Hall
Blairmore
2025 – 129th Avenue

Heritage Inventory Project Phase 2 is Complete!

View the final result of this project, the building surveys, Statements of Significance for each building, as well as the final report. Let's applaud and protect our history!

Your first Introduction to the Phase 2 Heritage Inventory Project focusing on Blairmore and Frank occurred during the April 23rd Open House. The walk-in event enabled you to review 69 potential sites and provide any comments, memories, photographs, and other details that you might have remembered about any of the buildings being considered for placement on the Heritage Inventory. Attendees were also given the opportunity to view very extensive draft Context Papers for Blairmore and Frank. The context papers reviewed the most important themes in each of the communities during their various periods of development, and were produced to assist in understanding the buildings and how they fit into the context of our history. Attendees then participated in a democracy exercise to select the most important and valued sites that the Crowsnest Pass Municipal Historic Resources Board should consider for inclusion in the Heritage Inventory. The outcome of that session was summarized in the local paper.

The results of the public selection of sites were analyzed and presented to the Crowsnest Pass Municipal Historic Resources Board on May 7, 2014. The Board was then guided through a ranking process to evaluate the top-rated sites from the first Open House, and to identify the top 35 sites the consultants were to give priority to for the next stage of assessment and evaluation, as well as for the heritage survey in order to update or provide new survey information for archival records. In total, 35 sites were surveyed by the end of May. Several local volunteers assisted with photography and archival survey form writing.

At the same time, extensive research was undertaken on the Highest rated 35 sites, from which Draft Statements of Significance have been generated. The purpose of these statements is to provide a general description of the site, describe why the site is valued by the municipality, and describe the character-defining elements that clearly exhibit the integrity of the historic site. The June 26 Open House, enabled the owners of these heritage properties, and the general public, to review the Draft Statements of Significance and make revisions where necessary. The Draft Statements of Significance are provided today for your review.

Since then, the consultants have compiled an extensive DRAFT Final Heritage Inventory Report that reviews the process that was undertaken, and includes 35 revised Statements of Significance, the assessment and evaluation for each site, as well as recommended future steps in helping to proceed through the next Heritage Inventory Phase that will include Bellevue, Hillcrest and Passburg, and East to the M.D. of the Pincher Creek boundary. The Municipal Historic Resources Board provided comments and revisions, and the Report was presented to Council on the evening of September 10th, 2014.

Today, please review the results of the Heritage Inventory – Phase 2, read the Statements of Significance, and view the DRAFT Final Report. The consulting team and members of the Municipal Historic Resources Board are available today to hear your comments.

Thank you for coming this evening! Conserving our heritage places needs your participation!

Questions?
Ken Bourdeau
Municipal Development Officer
Municipality of Crowsnest Pass
403-563-2218
development@crowsnestpass.com

Provincial program to preserve historic buildings in Pass



Downtown Blairmore

stock photo

EZRA BLACK July 2, 2014

Pass Herald Reporter

The province's plan to keep the community's historic structures in good shape is to turn property owners into conservationists, through cash incentives.

"Where else are you going to get 50 per cent of the money to do this kind of work?" says Robert Earley associate, heritage and communication planner with Community Design Strategies.

The Heritage Inventory Project is allowing certain property owners to apply for up to \$50,000, per year, in matching funds from the province if their buildings are designated historically significant.

"I think the main thing with a historic building is that it continues to be used," says Earley "A historic building that sits empty doesn't last long, it tends to deteriorate. But a historic building that has a use lasts for a long time."

For two years, Earley and his team have been hard at work researching historically significant buildings in the community.

Last year they completed research on structures in Coleman west to the border. This year they've covered Frank and Blairmore. A third phase will cover Hillcrest, Bellevue and surrounding rural areas.

Thirty-five buildings in Blairmore and Frank have been designated as historically significant.

These include the Brisco Building; built after the 1912 downtown fire and now home to Stone's Throw Café, the Cosmopolitan Hotel; built by E. Morino for Abraham Sparks after the original structure burnt down and the Thomson/Fazio building; at times a café, furniture store and general store and now the home of Spry hard goods, fitness and yoga.

"The Crowsnest Pass has a tremendous amount of historic fabric," says Earley. "It has a lot more

historic buildings than we have time to work on in any one year. We started out with 101 buildings to look at but we only had time to do research on 35."

Steve Atkinson, owner and operator of the Stone's Throw Cafe, says he'd consider taking advantage of the Heritage Inventory Project now that his building has been designated historically significant.

"This whole community should keep its historical theme," says Atkinson. "While doing renovations a few years ago, we discovered that the original brick had been covered up. There used to be a beautiful arched window in front of this place. It would be nice to restore the building to its original appearance."

To qualify for the program a building has to be designated. The designation process is done through the municipality at the owner's request.

"Just because we've narrowed it down to 35, doesn't mean more work can't be done," says Earley. "If a building owner feels their building is historically significant they can approach the municipality."

Community Design Strategies follows a codebook for identifying the architectural features of a building and then comes up with a statement of significance, says Earley.

But with government money comes liability. The owners will be responsible for maintaining their building's defining characteristics. This could limit the kinds of alterations an owner can do to their property.

In some cases, and in collaboration with a conservation officer, owners can have extensions added to buildings as long as they don't alter the original structure.

In addition, applicants might not always receive the full amount they apply for because the Alberta Historical Resources Foundation's budget, which is funding the project, is limited, says Earley.